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9th Captures Muenchen-Gladbach in Ruhr, 3d Enters Trier, Cologne Drive Is Slowed; Roosevelt Calls Peace Futile Without U. S.

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MUENCHEN GLADBACH FALLS TO 9TH ARMY

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Other American Forces Break Into Trier and Smash Way Through Outer Defenses of Cologne.

Paris, March 1 (A. P.).—The American Ninth Army captured the German citadel of Muenchen Gladbach today as other American forces broke into ancient Trier and plunged through the outer defenses of Cologne.

Muenchen Gladbach, industrial center of 127,000 population, was the first city in the Ruhr to fall to an Allied Army. It is eleven miles west of the Rhine bridge at Duesseldorf. The Ninth Army troops drove into the heart of this "Manchester of Germany" from the south as converging columns flanking it on the east and west sealed the fate of the largest German city yet to fall into American hands.

Doughboys of the Twenty-ninth Division who marched afoot more than twenty miles without armored support entered the outskirts after light skirmishing with a Nazi rearguard of infantry and self-propelled guns. The Americans drove on after taking suburban Rheydt, the reported birthplace of Propaganda Minister Goebbels, and suffered only five casualties in taking Muenchen Gladbach.

The southern outskirts were reached last night. Units of the spearheading Twenty-ninth division found only between 15,000 and 20,000 civilians in the heavily bombed textile and motor manufacturing down, center of an industrial area with 300,000 population. Although large sections of the city were badly smashed, it still was in better shape than Aachen or Dueren, a front line dispatch asserted.

Duesseldorf is Shattered.

The news blackout, placed on Ninth Army operations three days ago when Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's men began scoring sensational gains, was lifted temporarily to permit the disclosure that the ancient Teutonic fortress on the banks of the Niers had fallen. No other disclosures were permitted, but field dispatches said that the Ninth Army was continuing to make rapid progress, and one report said that Duesseldorf already was being shelled by American guns.

Huge 240-millimeter howitzers of the American First Army began blasting at one of the greatest electric power plants in the world—the Brauweil plant, four miles west of Cologne. This provided electricity for the entire Cologne area.

The Tenth Armored Division of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Army drove into Trier, once used as a base of operations by Cæsar against France, in the climax to a ten-mile northward drive from beyond Saarburg. The Tenth gathered 3,000 prisoners in its dash.

German artillery heavily opposed the American tanks. Some of Germany's strongest forts are clustered around Trier, her oldest city and an imposing place of 88,000. On the way into Trier, Major-Gen. William H. Morris Jr. led his division through dense minefields and through fire from thirty-six 88-millimeter guns.

Several thousand Germans were believed trapped south and southwest of Trier by the Third Army coup.

Third Makes Biggest Gains.

The largest reported gains were made by the Third Army along the Moselle, where Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's men advanced up to three and a half miles on a fifty-mile front, capturing eleven towns. Gen. Patton was using twelve divisions.

The Third Army pushed on from the captured road center of Bitburg to the Kyll River west bank, where a crossing would crack the last natural defense line before Coblenz, forty-five miles beyond advance positions.

At Bitburg the Third Army at long last got astride good paved roads leading to Trier and the Rhine cities of Cologne, Bonn, Godesberg and Coblenz. Terrain flattened out beyond Bitburg, where the country is good for tanks.

Prisoners streamed by thousands into the cages of all four of Gen. Eisenhower's attacking armies.

Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said German resistance was badly disorganized in some sectors of the Rhineland, where the Ninth Army still was operating under a news blackout.

Canadians to the north fought into the bastion of Kervenheim and to the eastern edge of Weeze in plodding gains through the Third and last Siegfried Line chain guarding the northwest edge of the Ruhr, less than ten miles away.

The German communique said the Ninth Army was at Grevenbroich, eleven miles southwest of Dusseldorf, and on both sides of Rheydt, a city of 80,000 which adjoins Muenchen Gladbach, fifteen miles west of Dusseldorf. Both are five miles beyond last reported Ninth Army positions.

Nazis Talk of Coherent Line.

The enemy said officially that breakthrough attempts on both sides of Rheydt and Grevenbroich, a main Erft River crossing, were foiled by Germans fighting "on a coherent line running from west of Duelken (five miles northwest of Muenchen Galdbach) to the Erft and reaching the Roer south of Dueren."

Canadians and Britons fought strongly with armor to break the enemy's last-ditch stand in three places of the Hochwald Gap between Weeze and Kervenheim, within twenty-two miles of the great Rhine port of Duisburg and less than ten of the Ruhr city of Wesel across the Rhine.

Allied warplanes were keeping a vigilant "Watch on the Rhine" for signs of a mass retreat eastward and shot up clusters of river barges and tugs at one point.

A wholesale withdrawal of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's armies has not yet begun across the river, Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene, reported from Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters.

A prisoner reported that German troops before the Ninth Army had been ordered to fall back east of the Rhine.

First Army tanks, self-propelled guns and infantry with bayonets and flamethrowers streamed across the Erft River before Cologne into several bridgeheads. Armor fanned out. Infantry widened the crossings under heavy artillery fire.

Nazis Yield Muenchen-Gladbach Without Usual Last-Ditch Stand

By HAL BOYLE

MUENCHEN-GLADBACH, Germany, March 1 — (AP) American Ninth army troops drove into the heart of this great German industrial city from the south today after converging columns flanking it on the east and west had sealed capture of this largest Reich city to fall into Allied hands.

Dougboys who marched afoot more than 20 miles without armored support entered the outskirts of the city after light skirmishing with Nazi rear guard infantry and self propelled guns.

Take Goebbels' Birthplace

They lunged on after taking suburban Rheydt — the birthplace of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels—and seized the city after suffering only five casualties.

Units of the 29th infantry division which spearheaded the drive found only 15,000 to 20,000 civilians remained of the population of this heavily bombed textile and mortar manufacturing center. Its normal peace-time population of 127,000 had once been swelled to 200,000 during the war.

Muenchen - Gladbach frequently has been a target of Allied bombers because of its industrial importance and the fact that it is one of the main railroad junctions in the Rhineland. Large sections were battered badly by the raids but the city still is in better shape than Aachen or Dueren.

At 8 p.m. the city officially was reported "cleared." Its capture was a triumph of the American army's mobility rather than a test of battle mettle. The Germans yielded battered Muenchen-Gladbach without a serious struggle.

Citizens said the main bodies of retreating German army units bypassed the city on either side in the hope that it would be spared further shattering air blows which any attempt to make it "another Stalingrad" surely would have invited.

Maj. Gen. Charles Hunter Gerhardt's troops—heroes of the siege of St. Lo in Normandy — worked wearily forward through the city's southern suburbs.

The first to enter the city through the rubble-littered streets with rifles at the ready was led by 1st Lt. Frank Bishop of Norman, Okla.

Sweep Through City

Three other companies promptly extended this wedge and began a sweeping arc through the city, meeting only scattered fire from snipers. These companies were commanded by Capt. Charles E. Morris, Capt. Alex Pouska of Baltimore, Md., and 1st Lt. Robert Crepau of St. Paul, Minn.

"We were ready for a house to house fight — and it would have been a tough job to clean out every one of these damaged buildings," said Capt. Bennet Pollard of Baltimore. "We're just as glad it fell as easily as it did. We had marvelous artillery support."

The seizure of Muenchen-Gladbach—its textile industry alone employed 32,000 persons — strikes a heavy blow at the Reich's dwindling industrial potential.

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There were many signs that Propaganda Minister Goebbels hoped his old home town would put up a better scrap. The walls of buildings were scored with exhortations in white paint to "support the Fuehrer," reminding that Germany stood for "one people, one country, one Fuehrer" and that the "Fuehrer is our victory."

These pleas by the "local boy who made good" failed to impress the folks who knew Goebbels when Storekeepers had boarded up their windows and only scattered columns of refugees and a few curious citizens were abroad either to welcome or defy the American army.

There was no last ditch defense by the Volkssturm as promised by Hitler and most townspeople still remaining appeared relieved rather than disappointed. Several volunteered belief that the war would be over in a month, saying regular Wehrmacht troops shared their view.

"The only thing that has slowed us much is this rubble—we can't take a chance of getting ambushed," said Maj. Geiglein. "All they left behind to hold us up was a little infantry and a few tanks and self propelled guns.

U. S. Losses Light

"Our losses have been very light. Since we jumped off a week ago we've had fewer than a hundred casualties and taken Juelich and six other towns. We lost only five men today.

"They dropped some big, long range artillery fire on us as we came up past Wickrath. They also have been causing us trouble with machine gun fire, mortars and a few roving, self propelled guns or tanks."

Geiglein said three enemy self propelled guns near a church delayed the advance temporarily by firing down the Hindenburg wall—one of the main entering thoroughfares.

"We sent two tank destroyers to knock them out," he said. "Our first tank destroyer drove them away with 12 rounds but they hit and knocked out our second destroyer during the battle. Some of our boys said they saw nine of our tank destroyer shells hit one German gun but it managed to pull out."

Earlier in the day German planes had made sporadic attacks on advancing American columns, but clouding skies cut down further activity afternoon. It was raining when I entered the city this afternoon with Cy Peterman of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Gordon Gaskill of the American magazine.

A knocked-out American tank destroyer stood silent in the street and one house set afire during the brief street battle blazed with orange fervor.

A few frightened German women pulling carts or pushing baby carriages overloaded with household goods walked quickly by the Doughboys who gave them no more than a weary glance. Most of the citizens merely stayed indoors peeking out the window occasionally.

"Our people left by the thousands after each of your air raids," said one 56-year-old fire warden and policeman. "But those still here want to stay. There are about 20,000. Word has just come up from Aachen that your army doesn't mistreat civilians—that is why so many remained here."

The victorious Doughboys got their biggest laugh of the war out of a series of huge Nazi signs painted every few score yards on walls and houses. They said:

"What have you done for the Fatherland today?"

PATTON'S FORCES SMASH INTO TRIER IN 6-MILE SPURT

First Army Masses Tanks, Troops for Assault on Cologne.

GERMANS FALL BACK

U.S. Troops, Canadians Near Union in Drive on Ruhr Basin.

BERLIN EDITION

PARIS, March 1. — (AP) The U. S. Ninth army today swiftly captured the Ruhr city of Muenchen Gladbach — largest Reich center to fall on the Eastern or Western front —and the German radio said tanks slashed 11 miles farther north into Krefeld, only two miles from the Rhine.

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NIGHT

The U. S. First army massed tanks and troops ready to storm the last five miles into Germany's fourth largest city of Cologne, and 80 miles south the U. S. Third army smashed into the ancient fortress of Trier after a blazing six-mile spurt that cut off several thousand Germans.

Only 20 miles northwest of where the Germans said the Ninth army was driving for the Rhine, the Canadian First army crunched southward nearly a mile, threatening to join the Americans in a rampage through the sprawling Ruhr industries west of the Rhine.

Yanks Seize Rheydt

The fall of Muenchen Gladbach and adjacent Rheydt, where Propaganda Minister Goebbels was born was the only news sifting through the two-day security blackout masking the lightning moves of the Ninth army, which even now may be at the Rhine.

Several divisions were approaching the Rhine from various directions, and in its rush the Ninth overwhelmed a dozen more towns.

The capture of Muenchen Gladbach in the western edge of the Ruhr basin in less than 24 hours testified to the speed with which the Germans are pulling back across the Rhine with every tank, gun and soldier they can salvage from the flaming battlefields. Thousands of Germans were surrendering and resistance often was disorganized.

A total of 57 German towns fell to the U. S. First, Third and Ninth armies during the day and the First and Ninth have taken 20,000 prisoners in a week.

Staff officers of both the First and Ninth armies declared the Germans were pulling out west of the Rhine and preparing for an inner Reich defense on the east bank. Even in front of Cologne the enemy was expected to make little more than a delaying stand.

Tanks Mass Along Erft

While tanks and troops massed along the broken Erft river line for the final smash at Cologne, huge 10-inch howitzers began blasting today at Brauweil power plant—one of the world's largest — four miles west of the city and supplying the Cologne area.

It appeared that Trier was soon to go the way of Muenchen-Gladbach, for as fierce fighting broke out in its time-worn streets, other forces swept three and a half miles to the northeast and cut the main highway to Coblenz, 60 miles farther northeast.

(NBC said in a front broadcast tonight that Gen. Eisenhower had conferred with Field Marshal Montgomery, commander of the 21st Army Group, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, and the generals of the U. S. Ninth, British Second and Canadian First armies on the final big push against Germany.)

A dispatch from Bradley's headquarters said three plans originally were laid out for the American Rhine-bound offensive—slow, medium and fast—that the first two had been discarded and the doughboys were in highest gear.

Although the weather closed in soon after mid-day, Allied air forces put 5,500 warplanes into the skies, pounding the Germans in their psitions west of the Rhine and their communications in the rear.

The First army expanded its Erft bridgehead to a width of six miles from Bergsheim in the north to Moedrath on the south, and deepened it to as much as three miles in the face of heavy German artillery and mortar fire.

Muenchen Gladbach proper has a population of 307,000 but is the center of a vital industrial region of 300,000 population. Despite its strategic railroads and highways only 12 miles from Duesseldorf, it fell without a serious struggle.

Citizens said the retreating German 14th Army had by-passed the city, noted for its textiles and often called the "Manchester of Germany."

The honor of capturing the city fell to the 29th Infantry Division, which reached it last night. There were light skirmishes on the outside of the city and then the Americans moved in. Only 15,000 to 20,000 civilians remained.

The largest German towns captured by the Russians on the Eastern Front are Hindenburg, 126,000, and Gleiwitz, 117,000.

Ninth Engulfs 12 Towns

The Ninth Army in all engulfed 12 more towns during the day and the First Army 27 in a powerful sweep which appeared unstoppable short of the Rhine and was threatening to cut off thousands of Germans arrayed along the Maas river and against the Canadian First Army on the north.

The Ninth, commanded by Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, was reported making spectacular gains under a security blackout which, when lifted, might disclose that it already had reached the Rhine.

The First Army staff officer declared "the Germans have shown no signs of strengthening their defenses and the bulk of their traffic movement is eastward across the river."

Between the Canadians and the Americans, the enemy's powerful Dutch line along the Maas river, which had balked a direct smash by the Baritish Second army into the Ruhr, steadily was being rolled up.

Simpson, was attacking at what was believed to be maximum speed for undisclosed gains all along his front against the German 15th army, which was mauled in the battle of France and the Lowlands.

The German communique claimed the 15th had set up a coherent front running from a point five miles northwest of Muenchen Gladbach to a point 12 miles southwest of Duesseldorf.

GERMANS PREDICT INVASION ON RHINE

Place All Civilians in Area Under Army Rule—Berlin Admits Threats in East

MAR 2 1945

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—The Germans proclaimed invasion warnings and virtual martial law in the provinces immediately east of the Rhine today as they conceded that American armies sweeping toward that river of destiny had crashed into the approaches of Cologne.

Declaring that the American offensive between Aachen and Cologne "now has reached its climax, with all reserves thrown in for a break-through," Berlin forecast that "the next few days will see a decision on whether the First and Ninth Armies are to reach the Rhine."

In this perilous situation the Germans issued "laws of military behavior" for civilians in threatened areas, including the provinces of Westphalia and Baden in the Rhineland. Civilians in these areas were commanded to give strict obedience to military laws and to avoid panic or any actions that might hinder the German Army.

"Everyone—able-bodied men as well as the aged and women and children—must adapt himself to military laws and must be imbued with the spirit of discipline," said a decree distributed by the German news agency DNB to the press in the invaded and invasion-threatened areas.

News Kept From Rest of Reich

"Discipline particularly is required from refugees on the march, who must not interfere with military movements. Rumors are the best allies of the enemy and they may assume terrifying proportions."

Editors were told, however, to publish the story only in invaded or threatened provinces.

All German accounts stressed that the American Armies were striking with tremendous power for a breakthrough to the Rhine. One news commenator declared that six tank and twelve infantry divisions—200,000 or more men—were attacking on the Cologne Plain between Erkelenz and Dueren.

Breaches in German defenses were admitted, but a Berlin military spokesman contended that no decisive break-through had been made despite "the typical Anglo-American operation aiming to break German power of resistance by crushing material superiority."

Threats in East Admitted

"The loss of terrain is grievous to the German command," the spokesman added, "but this is not decisive. Our defense is imbued with the idea of causing the Allies the greatest number of casualties and so finally suffocating the offensive."

The spokesman said the bitterest fighting was raging less than two miles northwest of Muenchen-Gladbach and three miles south of the near-by town of Rheydt, birthplace of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

On the east front the Germans admitted new threats in Pomerania and issued invasion warnings to the Province of Saxony, which is imperiled by the Soviet drive westward through Silesia.

The Koenigsberg district leader, Wagner, called on all Germans in East Prussia to make a death stand.

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General Church, Of Frederick, Leads Drive

On the Western Front, March 1 (AP)—A band of American riflemen commanded by Brig. Gen. John H. Church, of 17 East Patrick street, Frederick, Md., advanced 10 miles its first day out but went a little slower yesterday as opposition developed at one town.

"Task Force Church" is operating with United States 9th Army divisions, whose advance is clothed in a security news blackout.

One platoon supplemented its "K" and "C" rations yesterday when three doughboys found fifteen jars of eggs, eight smoked hams, three cases of cognac, two cases of wine, four cases of brandy and many jars of jellies, preserves and vegetables at a deserted chateau.

Divide With Platoon

Pfc. Leroy Evenson, of Salt Lake City; Pfc. Edward A. Dream, of Pittsburgh, and Corporal Robert Keem, of Hayti, Mo., divided their find with every man in the platoon.

Sergt. John Ward, of Flushing, N.Y., walked into headquarters yesterday with 13 Russians, who said they had been forced into the German Army. He was walking across a field when a man dressed in semi-uniform waved to him. The stranger spoke in broken English and kept pointing toward the enemy lines.

Goes Back For Others

"He was a nice enough guy, so I let him go back for the others," Ward said.

Interrogating officers said they learned the Russians had killed their officers and had been waiting for the Americans since February 23.

Lieut. Edward T. Higgins, of St. Louis, captured three German officers while standing in front of his battalion command post.

"They just walked up and said all was *kaput* (finished)," he explained.

FDR Appeals to Congress To Back Yalta Decisions

Says Agreements Insure Peace, Will End Power Politics in Europe.

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WASHINGTON, March 1—(AP) President Roosevelt, in a dramatic arm-chair appearance before Congress, pleaded today for country-wide support of the Big Three agreements at Yalta and of his ideas for world peace.

"We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict," he declared.

Speaks in House

Mr. Roosevelt, one day after his return from the 14,000 mile Yalta mission, sat in a red plush chair in the well of the House as he spoke to a capacity audience of legislators, foreign diplomats and other notables. Armed guards watchfully patrolled the capitol.

Military and peacetime themes were both emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt. His main points included:

1. World peace is not a party question.

2. Germany and Japan must be shorn of their militarism and their power to make war.

3. The Yalta conference means an end to balance of power politics in Europe.

4. The Russo-Polish boundary agreement at Yalta was "the most hopeful agreement possible for a free, independent and prosperous Polish state."

Senators Hear Talk

His words fell upon important ears. For among his listeners at the joint session of Congress were the Senators who must, by a two-thirds majority, decide whether to approve the peace-enforcing machinery that is due to come out of the San Francisco conference starting April 25.

And in the audience, too, were the American people who listened over the radio. They will be the ones to whom the Senators must turn for approval of the course they choose.

In his immediate audience, also, were the British ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, lanky in tweeds; Ambassador Bonnet of France, whose governmen' has just signed a huge credit arrangement with the United States; Russian ambassador Gromyko, formally dressed and dignified in his role as Premier Stalin's man in Washington.

And there was Ambassador Ciechanowski of Poland, whose long-troubled land is the subject of the greatest quarrel over the justice of the Yalta agreements.

All of them, including the President, the American Senators and Representatives and their guests, had gone through military and police lines of carefully-planned strength for the occasion.

There was a great cheer for the President when he began. There were frequent interruptions by applause, and there was a great cheering when he finished after 55 minutes of speaking, sometimes grim, but carrying all the way through the hope for a better world.

Here are the bare alternatives Mr. Roosevelt laid down for the American people in a report on his Yalta discussions — and arguments — with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin:

"There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict."

Yalta, he told the attentive, oft cheering lawmakers fanned out before him as he talked from a red plush chair in the House of Representatives, was a bright start toward the better world of the future.

A turning point, he called it, in American history.

And next to come—Mr. Roosevelt emphasized its importance as carrying the hopes and fears of generations to come—will be the San Francisco conference of the United Nations.

He made, in his speech which was broadcast over all networks, a plea for unity in working toward peace.

Peace Not Party Issue

"World peace is not a party question—any more than is military victory," Mr. Roosevelt said. "The same consecration to the cause of peace will be expected by every patriotic American and every human soul overseas."

Applause went up from all over the House when he departed from his prepared text to remark: "Republicans want peace just as much as Democrats."

"This time," Mr. Roosevelt said, "we shall not make the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace."

And, in noting that Republicans as well as Democrats have been selected as delegates to the San Francisco conference on chartering a world peace organization, he declared:

"I am well aware of the constitutional fact—as are all the United Nations—that this charter must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt commented that he has "spent a great deal of time educating the leaders of two other nations about the Constitution of the United States." With an interpolation obviously aimed at Congressional discussion of war and peace plans, he declared:

"The slightest remark in Congress is known all over the world the next day."

There were other additions to the text also and, with Mr. Roosevelt speaking somewhat slower than usual, the speech consumed 55 minutes. Spectators remarked that he looked tanned and fit after his 14,000 mile trip to the Big 3 meetings at Yalta on the Black Sea.

PRESIDENT LAYS YALTA REPORT BEFORE NATION

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Tells Congress U. S. Cannot Delay Setting Up of Peace Machinery.

STATES TERMS FOR GERMANY

Says Polish Agreement Was a Compromise—'I Didn't Agree With All of It.'

Washington, March 1 (A. P.). — President Roosevelt called on a cheering Congress today to assume responsibility for underwriting future peace through world collaboration in the same non-partisan spirit that America wages war.

"We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration," he declared, "or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict."

Tanned and fit-looking after his 14,000-mile trip to Yalta and back, the President sat comfortably in a red plush White House chair as he told applauding members of the House and Senate that "this time we shall not make the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace."

Mr. Roosevelt sat in the well of the house, with a battery of thirteen microphones on the oak table before him. As he was wheeled onto the floor by an aid he halted momentarily to shake hands with Representatives Cross (D.-Ohio) and Cochran (D.-Mo.), who also were in wheel chairs.

After transferring to the plush armchair, Mr. Roosevelt began his first personal address to Congress since January, 1943, by asking his listeners to pardon him for sitting down. It was a relief, he said, not to have ten pounds of steel around the bottom of his legs—the braces he must wear to stand erect the length of time required for a speech of this nature.

Not a Party Question.

Declaring that "world peace is not a party question—any more than is military victory," the President said "there can be no middle ground" on the issue of world collaboration.

He had come back from the Crimean conferences "refreshed and inspired," he said. He had not been ill, he continued, and not until he got back did he hear all the rumors he said had been circulated about his health.

The President arrived at the Capitol at 12:17 o'clock, entering by a side door. He rode to the second floor on an elevator and entered the House chamber at 12:31 o'clock to a thunderous ovation.

Cabinet members preceded the President by two minutes and took seats in front of him. Secretaries Stettinius and Forrestal were absent; both are out of the country.

In the diplomatic gallery were the Ambassadors of the other four of the "big five"—Halifax of Britain, Gromyko of Russia, Bonnet of France and Wei of China.

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied in another section of the gallery by her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger—who was her father's companion on the trip to Yalta—and the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway.

Voices Hope for Approval.

Departing from his prepared text in discussing the April 25 United Nations conference in San Francisco, Mr. Roosevelt expressed a hope that the Senate "will approve the charter of the United Nations when they all come together in San Francisco next month."

"As you know I've always been a believer in a document known as the Constitution of the United States," he went on. "I've spent a good deal of time educating the leaders of two other nations about the Constitution of the United States."

He tossed in that remark just after reading, from his prepared text, the sentence that he and the other United Nations are aware that the United Nations charter "must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt looked away from his manuscript frequently to emphasize points—and once he embarked on a long anecdote about how high Nazi officers had hoped to make the villas of Yalta their private homes after the war.

"When the Russians took over and drove them out, these villas were looted (by the Nazis) and bombs placed in their foundations," he said.

By several references the President stressed the role of Congress in the coming world peace plans.

He called the voting arrangements on the projected security council a "complicated and difficult problem," and observed: "I'd almost say it is a legislative problem."

"We will straighten that voting matter out," he added, by the time the United Nations conference opens in San Francisco.

Both Sides Applaud.

Mr. Roosevelt drew a round of applause from both sides of the party aisle when—in stressing the bi-partisan nature of the United States delegation to San Francisco—he observed: "Republicans want peace as well as Democrats."

In discussing the Big Three's Polish agreement, he expanded his prepared remarks to explain that Poland will obtain "quite a large slice of Germany" in return for territory east of the Curzon line, which will go to Russia.

Dropping his voice to a conversational tone, the President said most of East Prussia will go to Poland, which he remarked wasn't a country at all before 1919.

He said the anomely of the free city of Danzig would be abolished and Poland would embrace that territory. His explanation was similar to that given previously by Prime Minister Churchill to the British House of Commons.

The Polish agreement, Mr. Roosevelt said, was "frankly a compromise—I didn't agree with all of it by any means."

Without further explanation, the President departed from his text to speak of "prima donnas" while discussing the agreement on Yugoslavia. This agreement, he said, "is in process of fulfillment," but "there are a great many prima donnas in the world who want to be heard. We may have a little delay if we listen to all the prima donnas."

As the President concluded his remarks and adjusted his glasses, members of Congress rose to applaud loudly.

Swinging himself back into his wheel chair, Mr. Roosevelt turned and waved to Vice-President Truman and Democratic Leader McCormick of Massachusetts.

The President's address consumed fifty-five minutes. Spectators remarked that he read more slowly than usual, made many additions to his text.

At one point, while discussing the vast influence he said the United States now has in world affairs, Mr. Roosevelt observed:

"The slightest remark in Congress is known all over the world the next day."

Speaking of the war against Japan, he interpolated this statement:

"Lest someone lay off work in the United States, I repeat what I think I can say in my sleep:

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'We haven't won the war yet.'"

Speaking "in all frankness" the President said that whether the momentous parleys with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin are to be "entirely fruitful or not lies to a great extent in your hands." He linked "the fate of the United States—and of the world—for generations to come" on the Dumbarton Oaks and other agreements soon to be submitted for Senate ratification.

"For unless you here in the halls of the American Congress—with the support of the American people—concur in the decisions reached at Yalta, and give them your active support," he said, "the meetitng will not have produced lasting results. . . .

For Germany, the President voiced again an emphatic ultimatum of "unconditional surrender" and indicated simultaneously that general surrender by the Nazi Government was not expected.

"The German people," he said, "as well as the German soldiers, must realize the sooner they give up and surrender, by groups or as individuals, the sooner the present agony will be over."

Mr. Roosevelt said decisions on German control reached by the Big Three at Yalta do not mean enslavement for the German people, adding: "Our objective in handling Germany is simple—it is to secure the peace of the future world."

Text of President's Report

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—The text of President Roosevelt's report to Congress today on the Yalta conference follows:

It is good to be home.

It has been a long journey. I hope you will agree that it was a fruitful one.

Speaking in all frankness, the question of whether it is to be entirely fruitful or not lies to a great extent in your hands. For unless you here in the halls of the American Congress—with the support of the American people—concur in the decisions reached at Yalta, and give them your active support, the meeting will not have produced lasting results.

That is why I come before you at the earliest hour after my return. I want to make a personal report to you—and, at the same time, to the people of the country. Many months of earnest work are ahead of us all, and I should like to feel that when the last stone is laid on the structure of international peace, it will be an achievement for which all of us in America have worked steadfastly and unselfishly—together.

I return from this trip—which took me as far as 7,000 miles from the White House—refreshed and inspired. The Roosevelts are not, as you may suspect averse to travel. We thrive on it!

Far away as I was, I was kept constantly informed of affairs in the United States. The modern miracle of rapid communication has made this world very small; and we must always bear that in mind, when we think or speak of international relations. I received a steady stream of messages from Washington, and except where radio silence was necessary for security purposes, I could continuously send messages any place in the world. And, of course, in a grave emergency, we could even have risked breaking the security rule.

A Good Start Made.

I come from the Crimean conference, my fellow Americans, with a firm belief that we have made a good start on the road to a world of peace.

There were two main purposes at the Crimean conference. The first was to bring defeat to Germany with the greatest possible speed and with the smallest possible loss of Allied men. That purpose is now being carried out in great force. The German army, and the German people, are feeling the ever-increasing might of our fighting men and of the Allied armies. Every hour gives us added pride in the heroic advance of our troops over German soil toward a meeting with the gallant Red Army.

The second purpose was to continue to build the foundation for an international accord which would bring order and security after the chaos of war, and which would give some assurance of lasting peace among the nations of the world.

Toward that goal also, a tremendous stride was made.

At Teheran, over a year ago, there were long-range military plans laid by the chiefs of staff of the three most powerful nations. Among the civilian leaders at Teheran, however, there were only exchanges of views and expressions of opinion. No political agreements were made—and none was attempted.

At the Crimean conference, however, the time had come for getting down to specific cases in the political field.

There was on all sides at this conference an enthusiastic effort to reach agreement. Since the time of the Teheran conference, there had developed among all of use a greater facility in negotiating with each other, which augurs well for the future peace of the world.

I have never for an instant wavered in my belief that an agreement to insure world peace and security can be reached.

Too Long Between Parleys.

The lapse of time between Teheran and Yalta without conferences of civilian representatives of the three major Powers has proved to be too long—fourteen months. During this long period, local problems were permitted to become acute in places like Poland and Greece and Italy and Yugoslavia.

Therefore we decided at Yalta that, even if circumstances made it impossible for the heads of the three governments to meet more often in the future, we would make sure that there would be more frequent personal contacts for exchange of views.

Accordingly, we arranged for periodic meetings of the foreign secretaries of Great Britain, Russia and the United States at intervals of three or four months. I feel very confident that under this arrangement there will be no recurrence of the incidents which this winter disturbed the friends of worldwide collaboration.

When we met at Yalta, in addition to laying our strategic and tactical plans for a final and complete military victory over Germany, there were a number of problems of vital political consequence.

First, there were the problems of the occupation and control of Germany after victory, the complete destruction of her military power, and the assurance that neither Nazism nor Prussian militarism could again be revived to threaten the peace and civilization of the world.

Second, there was the settlement of the few differences which remained among us with respect to the international security organization after the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Third, there were the general political and economic problems common to all of the areas which had been or would be liberated from the Nazi yoke.

Fourth, there were the special problems created by Poland and Yugoslavia.

Agreements Unanimous.

Days were spent in discussing these momentous matters and we argued freely and frankly across the table. But at the end, on every point, unanimous agreement was reached. And more important even than the agreement of words, I may say we achieved a unity of thought and a way of getting along together.

ican delegation is—in every sense would not agree — that some slight crack might appear in the solid wall of Allied unity which would give him and his fellow gangsters one last hope of escaping their just doom. That is the objective for which his propaganda machine has been working for months.

But Hitler has failed.

Never before have the major Allies been more closely united—not only in their war aims but in their peace aims. And they are determined to continue to be united with each other—and with all peace-loving nations—so that the ideal of lasting world peace will become a reality.

The Soviet, British and United States chiefs of staff held daily meetings with each other, and conferred frequently with Marshal Stalin, with Prime Minister Churchill and with me, on the problem of co-ordinating the strategic and tactical efforts of all the Allied forces. They completed their plans for the final knock-out blows to Germany.

At the time of the Teheran conference, the Russian front was so far removed from the American and British fronts that, while certain long-range strategic co-operation was possible, there could be no tactical, day-by-day co-ordination. But Russian troops have now crossed Poland, and are fighting on the eastern soil of Germany; British and American troops are now on German soil close to the River Rhine in the west. It is a different situation today; a closer tactical liaison has become possible—and, in the Crimean conference, this has been accomplished.

Two Armies Co-ordinated.

Provision was made for daily exchange of information between the armies under command of Gen. Eisenhower, those under command of the Soviet marshals on the eastern front, and our armies in Italy—without the necessity of going through the chiefs of staff in Washington and London as in the past.

You have seen one result of this exchange of information in the recent bombing by American and English aircraft of points which are directly related to the Russian advance on Berlin.

From now on, American and British heavy bombers will be used—in the day-by-day tactics of the war—in direct support of the Soviet armies, as well as in support of our own on the Western Front.

They are now engaged in bombing and strafing in order to hamper the movement of German reserves and materials to the Eastern and Western fronts from other parts of Germany and from Italy.

Arrangements were made for the most effective distribution of all available material and transportation to the places where they can best be used in the combined war effort—American, British and Russian.

Details of all these plans and arrangements are military secrets; but they will hasten the day of the final collapse of Germany. The Nazis are learning about some of them already, to their sorrow. They will learn more about them tomorrow and the next day—and every day.

There will be no respite for them. We will not desist for one moment until unconditional surrender.

What Germans Must Realize.

The German people, as well as the German soldiers must realize that the sooner they give up and surrender, by groups or as individuals, the sooner their present agony will be over. They must realize that only with complete surrender can they begin to re-establish themselves as people whom the world might accept as decent neighbors.

We made it clear again at Yalta, and I now repeat—that unconditional surrender does not mean the destruction or enslavement of the German people. The Nazi leaders have deliberately withheld that part of the Yalta declaration from the German press and radio. They seek to convince the people of Germany that the Yalta declaration does mean slavery and destruction for them—for that is how the Nazis hope to save their own skins, and deceive their people into continued useless resistance.

We did, however, make it clear at this conference just what unconditional surrender does mean for Germany.

It means the temporary control of Germany by Great Britain, Russia, France, and the United States. Each of these nations will occupy and control a separate zone of Germany—and the administration of the four zones will be co-ordinated in Berlin by a control council composed of representatives of the four nations.

Unconditional surrender also means the end of Nazism, and of the Nazi party—and all of its barbaric laws and institutions.

It means the termination of all militaristic influence in the public, private and cultural life of Germany.

It means the complete disarmament of Germany; the destruction of its militarism and its military equipment; the end of its production of armament; the dispersal of all of its armed forces; the permanent dismemberment of the German General Staff, which has so often shattered the peace of the world.

It means that Germany will have to make reparations in kind for the damage which it has done to the innocent victims of its aggression.

By compelling reparations in kind—in plants, and machinery, and rolling stock, and raw materials—we shall avoid the mistake made after the last war of demanding reparations in the form of money which Germany could never pay.

We do not want the German people to starve, or to become a burden on the rest of the world.

Our objective in handling Germany is simple—it is to secure the peace of the future world. Too much experience has shown that that objective is impossible if Germany is allowed to retain any ability to wage aggressive war.

That objective will not harm the German people. On the contrary, it will protect them from a repetition of the fate which the general staff and Kaiserism imposed on them before, and which Hitlerism is now imposing upon them again a hundredfold. It will be removing a cancer from the German body, which for generations has produced only misery and pain for the whole world.

During my stay at Yalta, I saw the kind of reckless, senseless fury and destruction which comes out of German militarism. Yalta had no military significance of any kind, and no defenses.

Before the last war, it had been a resort for the Czars and for the aristocracy of Russia. Afterward, however, and until the attack upon the Soviet Union by Hitler, the palaces and villas of Yalta had been used as a rest and recreation center by the Russian people.

The Nazi officers took them over for their own use; and when the Red Army forced the Nazis out of the Crimea, these villas were looted by the Nazis, and then nearly all were destroyed. And even the humblest of homes were not spared.

There was little left in Yalta but ruin and desolation.

The Ruin of Sevastopol.

Sevastopol was also a scene of utter destruction—with less than a dozen buildings left intact in the whole city.

I had read about Warsaw and Lidice and Rotterdam and Coventry—but I saw Sevastopol and Yalta! And I know that there is not enough room on earth for both German militarism and Christian decency.

Of equal importance with the military arrangements at the Crimean conference were the agreements reached with respect to a general international organization for lasting world peace. The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. There was one point, however, on which agreement was not reached at Dumbarton Oaks. It involved the procedure of voting in the security council.

At the Crimean conference, the Americans made a proposal on this subject which, after full discussion, was unanimously adopted by the other two nations.

It is not yet possible to an-

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nounce the terms of that agreement publicly, but it will be in a very short time.

When the conclusions reached at the Crimean conference with respect to voting in the Security Council are made known, I believe you will find them a fair solution of this complicated and difficult problem. They are founded in justice, and will go far to assure international co-operation in the maintenance of peace.

A conference of all the United Nations of the world will meet in San Francisco on April 25, 1945. There, we all hope, and confidently expect, to execute a definite charter of organization under which the peace of the world will be preserved and the forces of aggression permanently outlawed.

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No Waiting This Time.

This time we shall not make the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace. This time, as we fight together to get the war over quickly, we work together to keep it from happening again.

I am well aware of the constitutional fact—as are all the United Nations—that this charter must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate of the United States—as will some of the other arrangements made at Yalta.

The Senate of the United States, through its appropriate representatives, has been kept continuously advised of the program of this Government in the creation of the international security organization.

The Senate and the House of Representatives will both be represented at the San Francisco conference. The congressional delegates to the San Francisco conference will consist of an equal number of Republican and Democratic members. The American delegation is—in every sense of the word—bi-partisan.

When our republic was threatened, first by the Nazi clutch for world conquest in 1940, and then by the Japanese treachery of 1941, partisanship and politics were laid aside by nearly every American; and every resource was dedicated to our common safety. The same consecration to the cause of peace will be expected by every patriotic American and by every human soul overseas.

The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be an American peace, or a British, a Russian, a French, or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations—or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the co-operative effort of the whole world.

It cannot be a structure of complete perfection at first. But it can be a peace—and it will be a peace-based on the sound and just principles of the Atlantic Charter—on the conception of the dignity of the human being—on the guaranties of tolerance and freedom of religious worship.

As the Allied armies have marched to military victory, they have liberated peoples whose liberties had been crushed by the Nazis for four years, and whose economy had been reduced to ruin by Nazi despoilers.

Unrest in Liberated Areas.

There have been instances of political confusion and unrest in these liberated areas—as in Greece and Poland and Yugoslavia and other places. Worse than that, there actually began to grow up in some of them vaguely defined ideas of "spheres of influence" which were incompatible with the basic principles of international collaboration. If allowed to go unchecked, these developments might have had tragic results.

It is fruitless to try to place the blame for this situation on one particular nation or another. It is the kind of development which is almost inevitable unless the major Powers of the world continue without interruption to work together and to assume joint responsibility for the solution of problems which may arise to endancer the peace of the world.

We met in the Crimea, determined to settle this matter of liberated areas. I am happy to confirm to the Congress that we did arrive at a settlement—a unanimous settlement.

The three most powerful nations have agreed that the political and economic problems of any area liberated from the Nazi conquest, or of any former Axis satellite, are a joint responsibility of all three governments. They will join together, during the temporary period of instability after hostilities, to help the people of any liberated area, or of any former satellite state, to solve their own problems through firmly established democratic processes.

They will endeavor to see to it that interim governing authorities are as representative as possible of all democratic elements in the population, and that free elections are held as soon as possible.

The Influences of U. S.

Responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles overseas can no longer be avoided by this great nation. As I have said, it is a smaller world. The United States now exerts a vast influence in the cause of peace throughout all the world. It will continue to exert that influence, only if it is willing to continue to share in the responsibility for keeping the peace. It would be our own tragic loss were we to shirk that responsibility.

Final decisions in these areas are going to be made jointly; and therefore they will often be a result of give-and-take compromise. The United States will not always have its way 100 per cent—nor will Russia nor Great Britain. We shall not always have ideal solutions to complicated international problems, even though we are determined continuously to strive toward the ideal. But I am sure that—under the agreements reached at Yalta—there will be a more stable political Europe than ever before.

Of course, once there has been a free expression of the peoples' will in any country, our immediate responsibility ends—with the execution only of such action as may be agreed upon in the international security organization.

The United Nations must also soon begin to help these liberated areas adquately to reconstruct their economy so that they are ready to resume their places in the world. The Nazi war machine has stripped them of raw materials and machine tools and trucks and locomotives. They have left their industry stagnant and much of their agriculture unproductive.

To start the wheels running again is not a mere matter of relief. It is to the national interest of all of us to see that these liberated areas are again made self-supporting and productive so that they do not need continued relief from us.

One outstanding example of joint action by the three major Allies in the liberated areas was the solution reached on Poland. The whole Polish question was a potential source of trouble in post-war Europe, and we came to the conference determined to find a common ground for its solution. We did.

For a Strong Poland.

Our objective was to help create a strong, independent, and prosperous nation, with a government ultimately to be selected by the Polish people themselves.

To achieve this objective, it was necessary to provide for the formation of a new government much more representative than had been possible while Poland was enslaved. Accordingly, steps were taken at Yalta to reorganize the existing provisional government in Poland on a broader democratic basis, so as to include democratic leaders now in Poland and those abroad. This new, reorganized government will be recognized by all of us as the temporary government of Poland.

However, the new Polish provisional government of national unity will be pledged to hold a free election as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and a secret ballot.

Throughout history, Poland has been the corridor through which attacks on Russia have been made. Twice in this generation, Germany has struck at Russia through this corridor. To insure European security and world peace, a strong and independent Poland is necessary.

The decision with respect to the boundaries of Poland was a compromise, under which, however, the Poles will receive compensation in territory in the north and west in exchange for what they lose by the Curzon line. The limits of the western boundary will be permanently fixed in the final peace conference. It was agreed that a large coast line should be included.

It is well known that the people east of the Curzon line are predominantly White Russian and Ukrainian; and that the people west of the line are predominantly Polish. As far back as 1919, the representatives of the Allies agreed that the Curzon line represented a fair boundary between the two peoples.

I am convinced that the agreement on Poland, under the circumstances, is the most hopeful agreement possible for a free, independent and prosperous Polish state.

The Part of France.

The Crimean conference was a meeting of the three major military Powers on whose shoulders rest the chief responsibility and burden of the war. Although, for this reason, France was not a participant in the conference, no one should detract from the recognition there accorded of her role in the future of Europe and the world.

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France has been invited to accept a zone of control in Germany, and to participate as a fourth member of the Allied Control Council of Germany.

She has been invited to join as a sponsor of the international conference at San Francisco.

She will be a permanent member of the International Security Council together with the other four major Powers.

And, finally, we have asked that France be associated with us in our joint responsibility over the liberated areas of Europe.

Agreement was also reached on Yugoslavia, as announced in the communique; and is in process of fulfillment.

Quite naturally, the Crimean conference concerned itself only with the European war and with the political problems of Europe—and not with the Pacific war.

At Malta, however, our combined British and American staffs made their plans to increase the attack against Japan.

The Japanese war lords know that they are not being overlooked. They have felt the force of our B-29s and our carrier planes; they have felt the naval might of the United States and do not appear very anxious to come out and try it again.

The Japs know what it means to hear that "the United States Marines have landed." And we can add, having Iwo Jima in mind: "The situation is well in hand."

What's Ahead for Japan.

They also know what is in store for the homeland of Japan now that Gen. MacArthur has completed his magnificent march back to Manila, and Admiral Nimitz is establishing his air bases right in the backyard of Japan itself—in Iwo Jima.

It is still a tough, long road to Tokyo. The defeat of Germany will not mean the end of the war against Japan. On the contrary, America must be prepared for a long and costly struggle in the Pacific.

But the unconditional surrender of Japan is as essential as the defeat of Germany—if our plans for world peace are to succeed. For Japanese militarism must be wiped out as thoroughly as German militarism.

On the way home from the Crimea I made arrangements to meet personally King Farouk of Egypt, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Our conversations had to do with matters of common interest. They will be of great mutual advantage because they gave us an opportunity of meeting and talking face to face, and of exchanging views in personal conversation instead of formal correspondence.

On my voyage I had the benefit of seeing our Army and Navy and Air Force at work.

All Americans would feel as proud of our armed forces as I am, if they could see and hear what I did.

Against the most efficient professional soldiers and sailors and airmen of all history, our men stood and fought—and won.

Crimea a Turning Point.

This is our chance to see to it that the sons and grandsons of these gallant fighting men do not have to do it all over again in a few years.

The conference in the Crimea was a turning point in American history. There will soon be presented to the Senate of the United States and to the American people a great decision which will determine the fate of the United States—and of the world—for generations to come.

There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict.

I know that the word "planning" is not looked upon with favor in some quarters. In domestic affairs, tragic mistakes have been made by reason of lack of planning; and on the other hand, many great improvements in living, and many benefits to the human race, have been accomplished as a result of adequate, intelligent planning—reclamations of desert areas, development of whole river valleys, provision for adequate housing.

The same will be true in relations between nations. For a second time, this generation is face to face with the objective of preventing wars. To meet the objective, the nations of the world will either have a plan or they will not. The groundwork of a plan has now been furnished, and has been submitted to humanity for discussion and decision.

No plan is perfect. Whatever is adopted at San Francisco will doubtless have to be amended time and again over the years, just as your own Constitution has been.

No one can say exactly how long any plan will last. Peace can endure only so long as humanity really insists upon it, and is willing to work for it—and sacrifice for it.

End to Unilateral Action.

Twenty-five years ago, American fighting men looked to the statesmen of the world to finish the work of peace for which they fought and suffered. We failed them then. We cannot fail them again, and expect the world again to survive.

The Crimean conference was a successful effort by the three leading nations to find a common ground for peace. It spells the end of the system of unilateral action and exclusive alliances and spheres of influence and balances of power and all the other expedients which have been tried for centuries—and have failed.

We propose to substitute for all these, a universal organization in which all peace-loving nations will finally have a chance to join.

I am confident that the Congress and the American people will accept the results of this conference as the beginnings of a permanent structure of peace upon which we can begin to build, under God, that better world in which our children and grandchildren—yours and mine, the children and grandchildren of the whole world—must live.

HOUSE PACKED FOR FDR ADDRESS

By TOM REEDY

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(AP) Just getting into the capitol today was almost as hard as crashing the Big Three itself.

There was a formula if you wanted to hear President Roosevelt report on what happened at Yalta.

First you had to get past the military policemen and there were scores surrounding every conceivable entrance and exit. There were several even behind the shrubbery, toting mean-looking pistols.

The next hurdle was hundreds of District of Columbia policemen. Then came the capitol cops and finally some Secret Service and FBI men.

By that time, you looked at your

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credentials with awe. You had no idea they were that good.

Seven hundred persons crowded into the galleries of the House chamber. They were channeled past guards and whatnot with about the same care a bank takes with its dough. There were wooden barriers at certain strategic points that kept people from going any place but where their passes entitled them to be. There were hundreds outside, behind ropes, just to get a glimpse of the arrival.

The President's party in six automobiles dashed up to the south entrance of the capitol, a little used one. They came up a private elevator to Speaker Rayburn's office where the House and Senate leaders awaited to escort the Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt wheeled into the House chamber and broke another precedent. He spoke from the well of the House, down in front, as though it was an informal conversation across a table. He used to address Congress from the speaker's rostrum.

For the occasion, a red plush chair was borrowed from the White House.

Twenty microphones were distributed around the House to relay the message. There were 13 on the bench in front of the President until a superstitious engineer removed one.

Once the show started the guards put a clamp on the doors and the assemblage lapsed into silence to hear the report.

It ended with a burst of applause and the joint session was dissolved. The place emptied like magic. There's nothing very stimulating about debate on a deficiency appropriation bill.

ROOSEVELT TIRED AFTER CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, March 1—(AP) President Roosevelt's arm chair report on the Yalta conference caused mixed reaction in Congress tonight on the state of Mr. Roosevelt's health.

Comment ranged from Senator George's (D.-Ga.) observation that the President appeared "noticeably tired" to Senator Tydings' (D.-Md.) observation that "he looks fitter than his pictures."

The President himself said that he was "not ill one second" on his 14,000-mile trip to Yalta and back, mentioning rumors of illness he heard on his return.

For the first time since he became President, Mr. Roosevelt permitted himself to be wheeled into the House to address the joint session. It was his first appearance before the legislators since Jan. 7, 1943.

When he had swung himself over to a red plush chair behind a battery of microphones placed on an oak table before him, the President apologized to legislators for speaking while seated.

It was more comfortable, he said, since he did not have 10 pounds of steel around the bottom of his legs —the weight of the braces he used in the past to support himself when making speeches. Mr. Roosevelt, a victim of infantile paralysis years ago, has limited use of his legs.

He insisted upon standing at his brief inaugural for the fourth term in January. But Senator George said it was his understanding Mr. Roosevelt had not used the leg braces much for six or eight months because of the pain their use involves.

The President's decision to appear publicly in his wheel chair and to speak while seated today was applauded by Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip.

"He means so much to the nation that he ought to conserve his strength any way he can," Hill declared.

Senator Tydings said he thought Mr. Roosevelt, bronzed by the sun on his boat trip back to the United States, looked very fit indeed.

Senator George (D.-Ga.) thought the President "looked much better than he did when I saw him a day or two before he went away" but was "noticeably tired" as he read the final portion of his address.

"His voice doesn't have the resilience it once had," the Georgia senator commented.

Some legislators said they thought the President fumbled for words at times, but others thought this was caused primarily by the fact that he departed so often from his text and sometimes had difficulty making a smooth transition back to it.

Roosevelt Writes To Eight Conferees

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt believes that the United Nations conference at San Francisco can remove the "political, economic and social causes of war." In a letter to the eight members of the American delegation to the conference, opening on April 25, he said he feels certain that the meeting "will successfully complete" the plans for an international organization to prevent future wars.

The letter was dated yesterday and formally invited the eight persons to serve on the delegation.

President Put Many Interpolations in Text; Started With Apology for Remaining Seated

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt took his carefully prepared congressional speech for an oratorical buggy ride today. The Chief Executive, a ready ad libber when he is in the mood, bounced in and out of his prepared text as he gave Congress a personal report on the Crimea conference.

A crack at "prima donnas" in world affairs, a remark about his own health and some of his appeal for congressional support of world peace plans all were interpolations, apparently voiced by the President on the spur of the moment.

Many of the changes were minor variations in phraseology characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's public speeches. On occasion, entirely new matter was introduced.

An example was the President's apology to Congress for addressing it while seated. He explained that it was a relief not to wear the ten pounds of steel braces required for his legs when he must stand erect for such a speech.

One of the spots where Mr. Roosevelt left his text drop in some extemporaneous remarks was after his brief discussion of France and Yugoslavia. This is what he added:

"There are a great many prima donnas in the world who want to be heard. We may have a little delay if we listen to all the prima donnas."

At another point Mr. Roosevelt went away from his prepared text with a brief lecture to home-front war workers:

"Lest someone lay off work in the United States," he said, "I repeat what I think I can say in my sleep: 'We haven't won the war.'"

But many of his asides may never see the light of official record in the words in which they were spoken. The reason is that Mr. Roosevelt gets the same courtesy that goes to a member of Congress—the right to revise his own speech for the Congressional Record, which is posterity's official account of his words.

An airtighe clamp dropped temporarily on the official record of the ad libs even before they were made.

Stenographers for The Congressional Record took down everything Mr. Roosevelt said, but they did not transcribe their notes immediately because their instructions from the White House were to use the prepared text.

Later in the day an official transcription was made and hurried to the White House, along with a copy made by the President's own stenographer.

Congressmen Praise, Score Roosevelt's Yalta Report

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(AP) Congressmen received President Roosevelt's Yalta report today with comment running the gamut from praise to dark suspicion.

The legislators' remarks after the President spoke followed generally their own speaking and voting records on foreign affairs.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, set the tone of most pro-administration Democratic reaction, asserting the speech was "frank and sincere and it had the admirable quality of being informal."

Spells Hope for Victory

"In every sentence and paragraph," Barkley added, "it breathed hope not only for complete victory over our enemies but for a better world in which nations may develop the arts of peace and happiness in the future."

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, whose voice on foreign affairs usually is the strongest among the Senate minority, had nothing to say.

Senator Taft of Ohio, another Republican foreign affairs leader, dismissed the address curtly — "very interesting but there was no news in it."

Many of the congressmen, including some of the President's own party, expressed disappointment that they weren't told more.

The extremes were pretty well represented by Rep. Bloom (D-N. Y.) chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee and Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.), ranking minority members on the Ways and Means committee:

Bloom — "The President's truly magnificent speech gave the blueprints on which all the United Nations will be able to lay the joint foundaiton of a just and enduring peace."

Knutson—"It was a studied attempt to sell a bill of goods without opening the wrapper."

Among senators these were at opposite positions:

Hill of Alabama, Democratic whip—"a telling message bringing home to Congress and the American people the epochal events of the Yalta conference."

Wheeler (D-Mont.), long-time foe of Roosevelt foreign policy, expressed hope that Mr. Roosevelt's confidence in Allied promises is not "misplaced" and added: "If the end of the system of unilateral action by Russia and exclusive alliances and balances of power were definitely ended at the Yalta conference, that, of course, would be an accomplishment."

A middle course was taken by Rep. Martin of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, who said "the members enjoyed the presentation, but many were a bit disappointed that nothing especially new was disclosed."

House Leader McCormack of Massachusetts spoke for those who held that the President went as far as he could in letting Congress in on what happened in the Crimea:

"It was a dramatic speech on an historic occasion. The speech was as comprehensive as he could have made it at this time."

Brewster is Disappointed

Senator Brewster (R-Me.) expressed disappointment that the President could not reveal some of the "secret understandings" of Yalta. "This indicates no intention to challenge these understandings, but just a desire to know," he said.

Sen. Guffey (D-Pa.): "I think he took all the people of the United States into his confidence and it was a very fruitful, constructive speech."

Rep. Vorys (R-O.): "What worried me was this conversational friendly discussion of secret covenants secretly arrived at."

Senator Pepper (D-Fla.): "It was a fine presentation, and I think the reaction shows that Congress approves."

Rep. Rich (R-Pa.): "I think the plan as outlined by the President would be a fine thing for the world if we could accomplish it without having to look after the policing of the world after it is accomplished."

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) described it as "a very inspiring report indicating that a long step has been taken toward establishment of what the whole world wants most—permanent peace."

Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) said "It was a good speech and I liked it, but I regret he could not tell us what solution was worked out on the question of voting in the international peace organization."

Senator McCarran (D-Nev.): "A good presentation of generalities. I wish he had told us what Russia is going to do about Japan."

Rep. O'Konski (R-Wis.), the most vocal Congressional critic of the Big Three plan to partition Poland: "He talked about a free and independent Poland when 130,000 Polish boys can't even go home without being sent to Siberia."

Senator Hatch (D-N.M.): "Apart from it being a great speech, I was most impressed by the President coming before a joint session of the Congress to make a report on foreign affairs. I hope this practice will be continued."

Senator Thomas (D-Okla.): "The President said all that he could say due to the fact that we still are in war. Congress should be satisfied with assurances that it will be represented at forthcoming meetings."

BERLIN, ERFURT HIT BY ALLIED PLANES

Bombers Hammer German Supply Lines Feeding Western Front.

LONDON, Friday, March 2. — (AP) Allied air fleets totalling 5,000 bombers and fighters ripped German communications feeding the entire Western Front yesterday and the blows were followed up last night by RAF Mosquito bombers attacking both Berlin and Erfurt, important rail center 50 miles southwest of Leipzig.

Germany was kept under two-way assault by Italy-based heavy bombers of the U. S. 15th Air Force, which attacked Moosbierbaum oil refinery, 22 miles northwest of Vienna.

The U. S. Eighth Air Force announced that nine bombers and five fighters were missing from its sweeps, which destroyed two jet-propelled planes in the air and nine other enemy planes on the ground. Mustang escorts of the 15th Air Force knocked down five enemy interceptors.

The RAF sent its heavies into an afternoon attack on industrial Mannheim in an attempt to choke off new equipment being fed to German armies on the front. The target area was left aflame.

The non-stop aerial offensive its momentum unchecked after a record breaking month of 100,000 sorties, was led today by a U. S. Eighth Air Force team of 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 450 escorting Mustangs.

Targets were Heilbronn, Bruchsal, Goppingen, Reutlingen, Neckarhulm, Ingolstadt, Ulm and Augsburg. Only Heilbronn, Bruchsal and Reutlingen were bombed visually, the remainder being obscured by clouds.

These eight railroad centers serve the Reich's Western, Eastern and Italian fronts. Bruchsal, located north of Karlsruhe, is on the chief supply route serving the Germans facing the American Seventh army.

Following up these American blows, an RAF fleet of more than 600 Lancasters and Halifaxes guarded by probably 200 fighters ripped the communications hub of Mannheim, a Rhine crossing before the Seventh army, and two Ruhr synthetic oil refineries at Kamen, near Dortmund.

Continent-based tactical aircraft were operating at nearly maximum strength. Up to noon the United States 9th Air Force alone had dispatched nearly 1,000 planes despite only scattered stretches of favorable weather. These planes attacked highways and railways on both the western and eastern sides of the Rhine, centering their main weight on the Muenchen-Gladbach and Duesseldorf areas.

Austria Is Raided

The 15th Air Force bombers encountered a cloud cover over the Moosbierbaum refinery and used instruments for the bombing. Results were not observed. A force of 15th Air Force Lightnings bombed the railway yards at Tulin, near Moosbierbaum. At Tulin the railroad from Moosbierbaum joins the main Prague-Vienna line.

1,800 Bombers Hit Reich, 18th Day In Row

London, March 1 (AP)—The massive Allied air assault carried

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through its eighteenth straight day today. More than 1,800 United States and British heavy bombers smashed almost simultaneously against at least ten targets in the Reich.

More than 600 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes struck two rail and oil cities in western Germany, while more than 1,200 American heavies attacked a chain of eight railway centers in the southern Reich which serve three Nazi battlefronts.

Retreat Lines Lashed

Before noon, the United States 9th Air Force lashed out with almost 1,000 sorties ahead of the blazing Western front. A force of 560 fighter-bombers battered Neuss, cross-Rhine suburb of the Ruhr's Duesseldorf, in the path of the Allied ground drive in the west.

Before worsening weather crippled air operations shortly after noon, the 9th Air Force alone had plastered German retreat lines and troop movements along the Rhine all the way from Neuss to the Moselle Valley ahead of the United States 3d Army drive.

Road Bridges Blasted

Havocs, Invaders and Marauders, 375 strong, blasted eight communications centers and three road bridges from northwest of Cologne to west of Coblenz.

Allied air fleets during February flew more than 100,000 sorties against the Reich with record low losses.

Today's targets for the heavy American bombers were Heilbronn, Bruchsal, Groppingen, Reutlingen, Neckarsulm, Ingolstadt, Ulm and Augsburg. All are within a 150-mile arc bordered roughly by Stuttgart, Munich and Nuernberg.

Mannheim Pounded

The RAF attacks centered on the railroad city of Mannheim on the Rhine and on the Kamen synthetic oil plants near Dortmund.

Italy-based United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked the Moosbierbaum oil refinery, 22 miles northwest of Vienna. Escorting Mustangs blasted down five enemy planes which tried to intercept.

The 15th also sent a force of Lightnings to bomb rail yards near Moosbierbaum from a high level.

seven Soviet armies had opened a powerful new onslaught in East Prussia aimed at wiping out the last Nazi toehold around Koenigsberg.

A Moscow dispatch said Red Army planes attacking the Stettin-Danzig railway and highway, objectives of the Pomeranian push, had blocked traffic on those vital supply routes serving northeastern Pomerania and the Danzig-Gdynia areas.

Report Cavalry Spearheads

Russian infantrymen officially still were 22 miles from those arteries where they run through the Baltic town of Koeslin, and 28 miles from the coast, but dispatches said Cossack and Siberian horsemen under Lieut. Gen. N. S. Oslikovsky were even closer, threatening to cut the routes and seal off thousands of Germans by splitting Pomerania in two.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army gained up to 9 miles and captured eight localities during the day on a 40-mile front northwest, north and northeast of Neustettin, prize communications town taken Wednesday.

The Russians killed 2,000 Germans during the day and captured 400 prisoners. Among booty captured were 16 undamaged airplanes, a midnight Soviet supplementary communiqué said.

Fourteen miles northwest of Neustettin one column took Zechendorf, 11 miles east of Gross-Tychow. Another American war prison camp is at Kolberg, on the Baltic coast 23 miles northwest of Gross-Tychow. Whether the Germans have removed the Americans from these two camps is not known.

Zechendorf is 5 miles southwest of Bublitz, northernmost road hub town taken Tuesday by the Russians in their advance toward the key communications center of Koeslin.

Push Along Railway

Fourteen miles east of Bublitz another Russian group seized Falkenhagen, only 5 miles southwest of the seven-way road and rail town of Rummelsburg. Rummelsburg is 70 miles southwest of the free city of Danzig, where the Nazi *Gauleiter*, Albert Forster, nian bulge captured Eschenriege, 8 miles northwest of Neustettin, and also took Buchwald, 4 miles to the north.

Eighty miles to the southwest the right wing of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army was battering at the approaches to Stettin.

Berlin said the Russians repeatedly attacked Pyritz, 22 miles southeast of Stettin and 14 miles southwest of Stargard. Other Soviet forces were reported to have forced a crossing of the Ihna River 6 miles north of Arnswalde, putting them within 15 miles of Stargard on the east.

Take 10 More Blocks In Breslau

Moscow's communiqué announced the capture of ten more blocks in Breslau, besieged lower Silesian capital, and the seizure of seven localities west of Losonc (Lucenes) in southern Slovakia, but did not mention the East Prussian theater.

Late Berlin broadcasts said that "seven armies" had mounted a major attacks against German positions around besieged Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital. The German high command said its troops had lost ground under these blows, launched after hours of a drumfire artillery barrage.

Koenigsberg District Leader Gager again called on all Germans to make a death stand.

Death For Surrender

"Whoever lays down his arms or his '*Panzer* fist' is a traitor and must die," said Wagner. "Dig in and cling to every bit of ground of the Fatherland. Sweat saves blood. Fight like red Indians and battle like lions. Beat up every coward and pessimist."

The Germans said that Russian attacks southeast of Liepaja, west Latvian Baltic port, had tapered off after the "fifth battle of Courland" peninsula during which the Russians "lost 19,000 men, 301 tanks and numerous guns in eight days of fighting." Moscow has never announced any recent fighting in this area, where the remnants of 30 Nazi divisions are isolated in a 5,000-square-mile sector of Latvia.

Berlin's high command acknowledged for the first time that Poznan, western Polish stronghold whose capture was announced by Premier Stalin February 23, had fallen. It said that Major General Gonnell's reduced garrison had succumbed after having fired its last shot."

Danzig Is Cut Off From Germany By Drive For Baltic, Reds Say

London, March 1 (AP)—Red Army tank spearheads sweeping through a splitup German front have cut Danzig off from Germany by land, a Moscow dispatch said today, and the Germans said the Russians had crossed the Ihna River defense line east of Stettin.

"This rush upon the sea has definitely cut Danzig off from Germany by land," said a dispatch by Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow.

Gilmore said a large section of eastern Pomerania also appeared to have been cut off.

New Nazi Retreat

"Col. Gen. A. K. Sokolsky's artillery has the Danzig-Stettin coastal railway under fire in several sectors and there is no traffic moving from east to west," another dispatch from Gilmore said.

The German communiqué said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army forced the crossing of the Ihna, a river flowing in an east-west direction to Stargard, a stronghold 19 miles east of Stettin, then turning north toward the Baltic.

Farther east, the Germans said, Marshall Rokossovsky's army forced the Germans into another retreat south of Bublitz, 22 miles from the coastal railway, whose capture the Russians announced last night.

A retreat southeast of Rummelsburg, 15 miles east of Bublitz, also was announced by the Germans.

Earlier, German broadcasts said Rokossovsky had plunged 12 miles north of Bublitz to Pollnow, only 16 miles from the railway and 30 miles north of captured Neustettin.

Three Cities Apparently Cut Off

Gilmore said Kolberg, Koeslin and Schlawe, a string of cities spaced 25 miles apart from southwest to northeast on the Stettin-Danzig railway, appeared to have been cut off from one another by artillery fire brought within range by Rokossovsky's armored and motorized swoop.

Stolp, 15 miles east of Schlawe, appeared to have been caught in the area blocked out by the Russians, he added.

Tanks and mobile infantry were receiving cavalry support in the northward surge toward the Baltic. Large formations of Red Air Force Stormoviks threw battered German Army and *Volkssturm* units into confusion.

Railways, Transport Bombed

The Stormoviks pounded the railway and groups of German transport, easily spotted in the flat country.

Telling of the capture of Neustettin, big communications hub, *Red Star* said "demoralized Germans surrendered one position after another" and quickly gave up the stronghold.

On the Berlin front, Moscow dispatches said there were indications that the Russians had finally begun large-scale operations across the Neisse in the thick defense zone between that river and the Spree.

Attacking "East Wall"

This is in the "East Wall" which the Germans have prepared as Berlin's southeastern defenses.

The fighting continued to be violent in Breslau, Silesian industrial capital where the Russians had won about a fourth of the city and virtually all the important suburbs.

[Reuters reported from Moscow that Russian forces on the Neisse front today had captured Naumburg, only 15 miles east of the main river bastion of Goerlitz.]

Russian Push Toward Baltic Bars Traffic On Danzig Road

London, *Friday*, March 2 (AP)—Russian troops widened their middle Pomeranian wedge toward the Baltic coast yesterday, driving one spearhead to within 11 miles of an American prisoner of war camp at Gross-Tychow.

Berlin announced meanwhile that again called on every able-bodied German to erect fortifications.

Pushing along the Neustettin-Kolberg railway, Soviet troops at the western edge of the Pomera-

BRITISH RECOVER GROUND IN ITALY

Retake Land on the East Bank of the Senio—U. S. 5th Army Front Quiet—Lines Bombed

ROME, March 1 (AP)—Counter-attacking British Eighth Army troops have regained some of the ground on the east bank of Italy's Senio River below the Russi-Lugo road that they lost earlier to German raiding parties, Allied headquarters announced today.

A number of prisoners were taken in this action, which occurred about seventeen miles inland from the Adriatic coast, but part of the German forces still remain on the east bank of the stream.

Other Eighth Army units drove back two strong enemy fighting patrols that attacked at night across the Senio immediately south of the main Faenza-Bologna highway.

In numerous other clashes in Eighth Army areas the Germans apparently sought to ascertain Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard L. McCreery's troop dispositions.

Fifth Army Front Quiet

The American Fifth Army front remained fairly quiet, although German mortars pounded away steadily at newly won positions on the United States Tenth Mountain Division and Brazilian troops on Mount Belvedere and Mount della Torraccia southwest of Bologna.

Most of the 1,900 sorties flown yesterday by Allied war planes were aimed at completing the destruction of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's major escape route to the north through the Brenner Pass.

A fleet of more than 500 United States Fifteenth Air Force heavy bombers participated with Twelfth Air Force medium bombers in a day-long pounding of bridges and rail yards. Thirteen Allied planes were lost and one enemy aircraft was destroyed.

First reports gave no indication whether the intensification of the aerial onslaught on the Brenner line meant that Marshal Kesselring had begun to use it to withdraw a substantial number of troops.

British Use Propaganda

The air attack continued through last night when American A-20 bombers blasted road targets in the Po Valley. A Twelfth Air Force Mosquito, manned by Capt. Lawrence Englert of Erie, Pa., and Lieut. Earl Dickey of Tampa, Fla., shot down a Junkers 188 near Parma last night.

In some sectors the blare of propaganda from loudspeakers succeeded the roar of cannon. General McCreery's headquarters said that in an area north of the Faenza-Bologna highway an Eighth Army propaganda broadcast "caused temporary cessation of German machine-gun fire while the enemy listened" and subsequently a heated discussion among the Germans was heard.

Commons Votes Churchill Full Confidence

London, March 1 (AP)—The House of Commons gave Prime Minister Churchill a unanimous vote of confidence tonight in support of the Big Three decisions at Yalta.

The vote was 413 to 0.

The action came after three days of Britain's most important foreign-policy debate since the war began and constituted the first legislative indorsement of the Big Three's Yalta decisions by one of the great powers.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, indicating the extent of arrangements for Germany's downfall, told Commons that plans were ready for the control of the press and radio in the Reich.

Leading Churchill Triumph

It was perhaps Churchill's most sweeping triumph in the eleven tests of strength he has had since taking office. He won the past three tests by votes of 425 to 23, 279 to 30 and 340 to 7.

The House vote came after a last-minute appeal for unbroken unity by Eden, during which he warned Austria to part company with Nazi Germany.

Eden disclosed that agreement between Russia and the United States had been worked out at Moscow last November 1 for "dealing with Austria, the first victim of Nazi aggression."

Austria's Position "Separate"

"The position of Austria, which has waged war as an integral part of Germany," he said, "is, nonetheless, I think, a rather special one. It is not conceivable in our judgment that she can be placed on an equal footing with liberated territory or Allied territory, or any arrangement of that kind. But it has, on the other hand, been repeatedly made clear that in final settlement account must be taken of Austria's own contribution."

Eden bluntly declared that members of the Polish Lublin Committee did not make a good impression upon himself or Churchill during

their conferences in Moscow several months ago.

"There is no question of our affording recognition to them," he asserted — a firm indication that Britain would refuse to go farther than the Big Three's proposition to set up a new Polish coalition government.

Transfer Of Poles Noted

In a simultaneous debate proceeding in the House of Lords, Viscount Cranborne, speaking for the Government, said he understood that transfer of the Polish population out of some of the area to be taken over by Russia was already under way.

"I understand the Lublin Poles have already concluded an agreement with the Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian Soviet republics providing for an exchange of populations," Cranborne said. "I understand that the exchange has already begun."

Austria Urged To Break

Winding up the debate on the Crimea conference decisions, the Foreign Secretary urged the people of Austria to break their connections with Nazi Germany and warned them that "time is running short."

"It remains the wish of the Government that a free and independent Austria shall be re-established," he said.

Eden also announced that there would be a meeting of representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations in London before April 25, when the World Security Conference opens in San Francisco.

Land For Holland

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Atlee told Commons earlier that Germany might lose part of her land to Holland as compensation for Nazi devastation.

"If it is necessary to take some German soil to make it up to the entirely innocent Dutch people, who have seen their land destroyed, I shall not complain," he declared as the House moved toward a vote of confidence demanded by Prime Minister Churchill to place Britain squarely behind the Big Three decisions at Yalta.

Same Stand On Poland

"Or if it is necessary to clear certain areas in order to enable the Polish people to lead a full, free life, I shall not complain and I don't think the Germans have the right to complain."

Prime Minister Churchill said Tuesday that most of East Prussia Danzig and Upper Silesia would go to Poland and has declared himself in favor of shifting populations if necessary.

Sir Arthur Salter, one of Britain's outstanding economic and governmental experts, declared that safeguards against future German aggression "will need a treaty which will be severe by comparison with the much-abused Treaty of Versailles . . . but less severe than strict consideration of justice would permit."

The Government, by a vote of 396 to 25, yesterday crushed the rebellious Conservative bloc's move to censure the Big Three's plans for post-war Poland.

Holds Victors Are Responsible.

In his discussion of the forthcoming peace treaty, Sir Arthur declared: "I do not accept the idea that a just peace is one which treats the country which started the world war exactly as if she had not done so, and encourages a would-be aggressor to gamble on the hypothesis of heads I win and tails I do not lose."

The Allies after the last war made the mistake, not of taking too much from Germany, but of taking it in the wrong form," said Sir Arthur, who was general secretary of the Reparations Commission in 1920. He indorsed the Crimean proposal for reparations i nkind. He contended that the adjustment of frontiers as a result of the war was "quite clearly the victors' responsibility" and could not be transferred to a proposed world security league. He also assailed "the timid approach" of the Dumbarton Oaks conference to the issue of sovereign equality and expressed the hope that mutual aid associations would develo pin a federal direction.

Coming to grips with the question of whether Britain would have an equal post-war status with Russia and the United States, Sir Arthur said: "If we mean that our leg of the tripod is to be merely this little island, the answer is 'No'; but if we mean the Commonwealth of Nations, the answer is 'Perhaps we can be.'"

Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Heneage, a member of the Interallied Control Commission in Germany after the last war, argued that it was absolutely essential to allow their families to accompany the officers and men assigned to control Germany after the victory in order to reduce fraternization.

ROMANIA FACES POLITICAL CRISIS

LONDON, March 1 — (AP) Romania smoldered in a new Political crisis today as young King Mihai appointed Prince Barbu Stirbey to form a new government replacing that of Gen. Nicolae Radescu, who resigned after street clashes in Bucharest and other cities.

The Leftist national democratic front suggested a broad program to clean out all Fascist elements, ensure Romania's independence and security, and bring war criminals to trial.

Prince Stirbey, a leader of the National Peasant party, served as premier in 1927, shortly after the death of King Ferdinand. He broke the ice for negotiations resulting in Romania's armistice with the Allies last year when he slipped out of the country and engaged in secret talks in Cairo.

Later he headed the Romanian delegation which went to Moscow and negotiated an armistice with Russia after King Mihai threw out the pro-Axis government.

Diplomatic circles in London described the Romanian political situation as chaotic and said prospects for any sort of a regime capable of handling the situation seemed remote.

The Soviet government has been insisting publicly that Romania organize a more democratic regime.

Radescu was given the task of cleaning up Fascist and pro-Fascist elements in the administration but in recent weeks the national democratic front attacked him, arguing he was not carrying out a Fascist purge. Radescu also has been criticized in Moscow utterances.

Arciszewski's Wife Arrested

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—The Polish exiled government in London said today that the sixty-year-old wife of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski had been arrested in Poland by Russian political police Feb. 20. The announcement said the government had received information that a number of Polish Red Cross workers also had been arrested on the same day.

French Rake Italian Coast

PARIS, March 1 (AP).—German supplies and munitions depots on the Italian Riviera were raked by a French naval flotilla in a week-long operation from Feb. 21 to Feb. 28, the French Navy ministry announced today.

French Seek Remedies For Drop in Birth Rate

DeGaulle Heads Commission to Survey Population Problem

PARIS, March 1 (AP). — The French government announced today creation of an inter-ministerial commission of eight members headed by General Charles De Gaulle to survey the problem of France's dwindling population.

If the present birth rate continues, the government said France, at the end of the century, will be a nation of only 25,000,000 persons—including a large percentage of aged.

The commission will seek to increase the birth rate by measures to encourage childbearing and to organize "artificial repopulation by controlled and directed immigration." It also will study means of repopulation of rural areas by migration from the cities.

ARMY CIVILIAN GETS BLACK MARKET TRIAL

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—The first American civilian technician to face court martial in the United States Army's drive to clean up black market operations involving military personnel went on trial today charged with issuing fictitious Army documents to obtain huge quantities of cognac.

The civilian technician is Arthur H. Lang, 2d, of Newark, N. J., employed in the Army Exchange Service in Paris as a $350 per month accountant. He said he had been a student in New York University night school.

French civilian witnesses testified they planned to use requisitions issued by Lang to obtain 600,000 bottles of cognac for resale in the black market.

The prosecution introduced what it called fictitious Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force documents that included authorizations for the purchase and transport of various amounts of cognac aggregating 27,000 bottles.

Lang admitted in signed statements, also introduced in testimony, that he drew up the documents, signed them with fictitious names of officers and equipped some of them with what purported to be the SHAEF seal.

He asserted this intention, however, was simply to help an Air Force lieutenant friend of his to obtain 500 bottles of cognac for a Christmas party at an officers' club.

Lang admitted he accepted 8,000 francs (about $160) from a civilian involved in the case but contended this was only a loan.

Sgt. Andrew J. Shagan, of 1045 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, N. Y., was sentenced to twenty years today for diversion of Army supplies into the black market. A member of the 724th Railway Operating Battalion, he pleaded guilty before a general court martial to wrongful disposition of two cases of post-exchange rations and 500 packages of cigarettes.

U.S. Government Taking A Hand in Gould Case

Wants to Know Why Couple Stayed in France During War

PARIS, March 1 (AP).—The American government is investigating the activities of Mrs. Frank Jay Gould during the German occupation of France, it was learned today. Mrs. Gould, whose property has been sequestered by the French government, pending an investigation of her investment in a Monte Carlo bank in the summer of 1944, was summoned to the American Embassy.

The Embassy declined to comment, on the ground that it was a case for the French authorities, but French sources said the government at Washington wished to know why she and her husband did not return to America after Pearl Harbor. She told officials her husband was too ill to travel. At present he is on the Riviera.

French authorities are inquiring into the identities and background of various Frenchmen connected with the Monte Carlo bank, which the Finance Ministry says was an agent for the Germans. Mrs. Gould has explained that she invested $100,000 in the bank so that her husband would not be carried off to Germany.

Goetterdaemmerung on Rafters

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, at the Erft River March 1 (AP)—"The shame of German defeat is too much to bear." This was the farewell note left by a German man, his wife and his daughter. Their bodies were found hanging from the rafters in their home at Elsdorf when American troops captured the town. Their dog was found hanging beside them.

Stork Breaks Stern Rule On Fraternizing in Reich

By The Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, in Germany, March 1—A frantic German man and his wife sought the aid of the United States Third Army today, and the old rule against fraternizing with the enemy went by the boards.

Capts. Alfred Hartmann of Malone, N. Y., and Elwyn Akers of St. Louis, Mo., in fact, spent four hours with the couple, and when it was over a seven and a half pound boy had been ushered into the world to the accompaniment of heavy artillery fire.

The grateful parents named the baby Franklin Delano Ludwig.

U.S. Rhine Push Shifts From Second Into High

HEADQUARTERS, 12th Army Group, March 1 (AP).—A strict news blackout has been clamped on the extent of the advance in the current Allied push toward the Rhine, but—

When the campaign was plotted, three plans were drawn up—fast, medium and slow, and—

The Americans started on the slow plan. The rapid strides in the early hours brought a quick shift to the second, and now it can be disclosed that the armies are moving under plan No. 3, geared for maximum speed.

Stephen Early Visits Press With 3d Army

On the 3rd Army Front, Feb. 27 (AP—*Delayed By Censorship*)—Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, on a public relations mission for Supreme Headquarters, visited the 3rd Army press camp today and said he hoped to view some part of this front tomorrow.

Early traveled through this same general area 27 years ago as a soldier in World War I.

"It's much different now," he said.

PILOT DIED TRYING TO SAVE FRIEND

Rome, March 1 (A. P.).—A Flying Fortress pilot of the Fifteenth United States Air Force who died trying to save an injured crewman in a flaming plane, and another pilot who brought his battered Fortress back to base in the face of heavy odds, were today decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

Posthumously honored was Lieut. William C. Schild of 51 Walkill avenue, Middletown, N. Y. His Fortress caught fire on being hit by flak over the north of Italy on June 22. After his crew had bailed out, Lieut. Schild stayed on, trying to revive his wounded co-pilot and help him escape. The bomber exploded in air, and those who had parachuted to safety were later informed by Italian Partisans that Lieut. Schild's body was found in the charred wreckage of his plane, his arms around the dead co-pilot.

Also decorated was Capt. Walter L. Glass, 24 years old, of Slingerlands, N. Y., who saved the lives of several of his crew by refusing to give the bail-out order and by bringing the flak-shattered plane home from a Vienna raid on October 7.

Widow Denies Marconi Suicide

ROME, March 1 (AP).—Countess Maria Cristina Marconi, widow of Guglielmo Marconi, denied today a suggestion in the Rome newspaper "Libera Stampa" that the inventor, who died in 1937, killed himself to avoid turning over "the secret of a death ray" to Mussolini. "Nothing concrete ever led me to believe in the existence of the famous death ray," the widow said. She added that Marconi had suffered from heart disease for some time before his death.

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SKIRMISHES IN ITALY

Rome, March 1 (A. P.).—German raiding parties, striking across the Senio River south of the Russi-Lugo road, about seventeen miles inland from the Adriatic coast, have driven Eighth Army triips from some of their positions, Allied headquarters announced today.

Allied forces promptly counter-attacked and took a number of prisoners, but part of the German forces still remain on the east bank of the stream.

Two other strong enemy fighting patrols drove across the Senio immediately south of the main Faenz-Bologna highway at night and attacked Eighth Army strongpoints, but were driven back.

German Envoy Gets Audience

VATICAN CITY, March 1 (AP).—Pope Pius today received Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Vatican, in a thirty-minute private audience.

Two Killed in Greek Flare-Up

ATHENS, March 1 (AP).—Greek National Guardsmen and E. L. A. S. sympathizers clashed today in Levadeia, fifty-two miles northwest of Athens, after 300 former E. L. A. S. troops accused of violating the civil law attempted a mass escape. Two guardsmen were killed and seven wounded, and twenty-five demonstrators were wounded. A British major standing near the entrance of the town hall also was seriously wounded by a grenade explosion.

REDS LAUD CHURCHILL

Moscow, March 1 (A. P.).—The Soviet Army paper Red Star declared today that Prime Minister Churchill's address in the British House of Commons Tuesday had rebuffed all critics of the decisions reached by the Big Three at Yalta.

The paper singled out Polish groups in the United States, which, it said, were "supported by Hearst, McCormick and other newspaper gangsters" for criticizing the decisions on Poland, but added:

"They cannot break up the unity of the democratic power."

6,000 Nazis in Convoy Perish

STOCKHOLM, March 1 (AP).—Patrolling Allied bombers pounced on a German convoy bound from Norway to Denmark and sank eight of fifteen ships, the Stockholm "Sydsvenska Dagbladet," reported today. Quoting Danish sources, it said the action occurred off the north tip of Denmark several days ago, and that 6,000 to 7,000 German soldiers perished in the sinkings.

Finns Protest Wage Ceilings

HELSINKI, March 1 (AP).—The Finnish Trades Union Congress has appealed to the government to increase wage ceilings generally because "food rations are insufficient and workers are forced to make purchases on the black market." Widespread strikes have tied up most of Finland's flour mills.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE NEAR LASHIO CRACKING

KANDY, Ceylon, March 1 (AP)—Chinese First Army troops, pursuing the Japanese southward along the old Burma Road, have driven to within fifteen miles of the railhead at Lashio, 130 miles northeast of Mandalay, front dispatches said today.

An Allied headquarters communiqué said that "Japanese resistance on the Burma Road broke yesterday."

Lashio is the terminus of the railway from Mandalay.

British Fourteenth Army troops, closing on Mandalay, pushed south and east in the Singu bridgehead area, capturing five villages, and repulsed three artillery-supported enemy attacks in the Myinmu bridgehead. Both bridgeheads are on the left bank of the Irrawaddy River. Singu and Myinmu are forty miles north and twenty-nine miles west of Mandalay, respectively.

On the Burma west coast, West African troops of the Fifteenth Indian Corps are approaching Dalte, sixty miles southeast of Akyab, against stiffening enemy resistance, the war bulletin said.

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Chinese Burma Drive Nears Lashio

Kandy, Ceylon, March 1 (AP)—Chinese troops have driven to within 15 miles of the Burma Road railhead at Lashio, 130 miles northeast of Mandalay. An Allied communiqué announced today that Japanese resistance had collapsed in that sector.

The communiqué said the Chinese were rapidly pursuing the enemy toward Lashio, the terminus of the railway from Mandalay.

British Empire forces, meanwhile pressed their semi-circle of Irrawaddy bridgeheads closer to Mandalay. The communiqué said the British were fighting 40 miles north and 29 miles west of Mandalay after capturing five villages.

On the west coast they were approaching Dalte, 60 miles southeast of Akyab.

50 Killed in South Africa Blast

PRETORIA, March 1, (AP).—Fifty persons are believed to have been killed in South Africa's first big munitions disaster of the war—an explosion at an ammunition loading field two miles from Pretoria. At least 200 were injured.

Iran Declares War on Japan.

Teheran, March 1 (A. P.).—Iran declared war on Japan today and declared the state of belligerency was effective from February 28.

AUSTRALIA RECEIVED $977,000,000 FROM US

CANBERRA, Australia, March 1 (AP)—Australia received $977,000,000 worth of goods and materials from the United States under lend-lease up to Jan. 31, 1945, R. V. Keane, Customs Minister, told the Senate today.

Since the inception of reciprocal aid to the same date, Australia supplied America with goods and services valued at 223,000,000 Australian pounds (about $709,140,000).

Reporting on his recent mission to the United States, Mr. Keane said that he had reached an agreement under which Australia would continue to receive the most liberal possible lend-lease aid.

Negotiations were proceeding, he said, for the bulk purchase of American machine tools. Mr. Keane announced that America had agreed to release Australia from all financial responsibility for goods from refugee ship cargoes valued at $30,000,000, which were distributed to United States forces, and for goods valued at $34,000,000, which were used by Australia in the war effort and which came within the lend-lease category.

MARINES PUNCH WITHIN MILE OF ENDING IWO FIGHT

Japs Reported Regrouping for Last Stand in Northern Hills.

ENEMY BEGINS TO CRACK

Part of Incompleted Airfield Taken, Leathernecks Push Ahead.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Friday, March 2.—(AP) The Marines punched within less than a mile of ending their drive across Iwo's five-mile length Thursday as front reports told of the Japanese reforming for a last stand on the island's hilly north tip.

While Leathernecks moving north of the town of Motoyama occupied part of an incompleted airfield, others moved 800 yards northeast to approach Hill 362, one of the few good promontories in enemy hands. The hill is 1,000 yards from the northeast end of the island.

Japs Prepare Attack

Aerial observers noted enemy movements in the third of Iwo still in Japanese hands which suggested regrouping for a last fight to the death in rugged terrain.

Aboard an expeditionary flagship, Associated Press Correspondent Morrie Landsberg said the compressed enemy garrison has begun to fire at warships offshore instead of saving dwindling ammunition for land fighting.

"They may be beginning to crack," Landsberg said.

The curving Marine line also bulges 800 yards north of Motoyama town.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced the advances in a communique this morning.

Although the three Marine divisions have wrested most of the high ground from the enemy and are driving downhill, in places enemy resistance continued fierce and gains were limited.

One of the few penetrations of the Iwo area by enemy planes—an area dominated from the start by carrier-based aircraft of the U. S. Fifth fleet—was reported.

Early Thursday a small group of Nipponese planes dropped some bombs but the communique said they "caused no damage." One raider was shot down by warship anti-aircraft guns.

Enemy regrouping in order to amass fading strength, would mean an attempt to raise the already high price in Yank blood but it also would entail giving up hundreds of pillboxes and emplacements through which the garrison is scattered.

Evidently the Marines must go in and get the Nipponese for there still is no sign of an all-out Banzai charge.

The capture of the town of Motoyama did not yield a single civilian.

Occasional mortar and artillery fire still is hammering the advancing Marines but unloading of supplies on the beaches is proceeding.

Enemy nighttime counterattacks continue but they are small scale and are repulsed.

The biggest gains Thursday were made on the west by Maj. Gen. Rockey's Fifth Marine division and in the center by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third. The latter pushed onto the airfield, which had not been completed when the invasion opened Feb. 19. Two other airfields are in Marine hands.

On the east side, the progress of Maj. Gen. Cates' Fourth was slow because of stiff opposition.

Erskine's Third more than doubled the total number of enemy prisoners taken in the first 11 days by bagging 17 yesterday. The previous total bag since D-day had been announced as 10.

Marine artillery, warship guns and carrier planes backed the latest Marine advances.

The communique reported 37 more Japanese killed and 52 captured in mopping up operations on Saipan, the base from which B-29s are flying to Japan, and the killing of 35 Japanese and capture of 11 on Guam, Nimitz' headquarters island. Seven more have been killed and two taken prisoner on Tinian, another B-29 base in the Marianas.

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What Tokyo Is Saying.

In a broadcast communique, Japanese Imperial Headquarters today announced that the American Marines on Iwo had suffered 13,500 casualties. The Tokyo radio had previously said 20,000.

The communique also said that the Japanese on Iwo had destroyed 226 American tanks and sunk fifteen warcraft and six landing ships. It named Lieut.-Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi as the supreme commander on Iwo.

The Tokyo radio said that a strong formation of Japanese planes today made violent attacks on a concentration of American warships in the vicinity of Iwo and the Bonin Islands immediately to the north.

All these enemy assertions were wholly unconfirmed.

JAPS CLAIM U.S. CONVOY OFF BONIN ISLANDS

NEW YORK, March 1 — Tokyo radio said tonight a concentration of American convoys had been spotted and attacked by Japanese planes off the Bonin islands, north of Iwo Jima. The broadcast, as monitored by NBC, said American shipping off Iwo Jima also was hit.

HARBOR CAPTURED

Americans Also Seize 2 Airfields on Palawan in West Philippines

MC DANIEL

ENEMY FLEES INLAND

Landings Put Our Troops on Key to East Indies and the China Sea

By The Associated Press.

MANILA, Friday, March 2—American invasion forces landed Wednesday on Palawan, westernmost of the Philippines, and quickly captured its main port, capital city and two airfields in a move to dominate the South China Sea approaches to Japanese-held Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Singapore.

Achieving complete surprise, the invaders "seized control" of the fifth largest island of the archipelago, 250 miles southwest of Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today in a communiqué.

He pointed out that the successful operation by Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's veteran Forty-first Infantry Division will "insure the safe passage of our own sea transport" through the Sulu Sea, make the area hazardous for the enemy and will "condemn all his conquests to the south to recapture."

To the south lie the rich Netherlands Indies.

General MacArthur said the enemy "engrossed in operations elsewhere, again failed to diagnose our plans and properly prepare his defense."

Consequently, American losses were termed "very light."

In Manila, meantime, Thirty-seventh Infantry doughboys captured the Agricultural Building in the downtown area after a bitter fight in the basement. The remaining hold-out Japanese were squeezed into the Finance Building fighting to the last man.

Fighting continued all along the Shimbu line, in the Marikina watershed area vital to Manila's water supply.

One section of the line was overrun by American troops, but the Japanese still were inside interconnecting concrete tunnels that commanded wide fields of fire.

Enemy Counter-Attack Beaten Off

In another sector of the line the Sixth Division beat off two counter-attacks, one a banzai charge preceded by a rocket and mortar barrage.

The Eighth Army landed near Puerto Princesa, midway along the 275-mile east coast of the narrow island which juts into the South China Sea.

They pushed swiftly inland to seize the town and two near-by airfields. The Japanese fled to the hills, General MacArthur said, and

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American losses were light.

Tokyo radio said last night that a regiment of American troops had landed on Palawan at 11 A. M. Wednesday and engaged the small Japanese garrison in a "violent battle."

Palawan, seventeenth Philippine island invaded by General MacArthur's forces, has been bombed several times by American heavy bombers concentrating on the Puerto Princess area. This sector has waterfront facilities, airdromes and a seaplane base.

Occupation of Palawan will go far toward sealing off Japanese holdings in the southern Philippines from access to the South China Sea.

The stringbean-shaped island, 275 miles long and twenty-five across its widest part, is the dividing line between the China Sea and the Sulu Sea.

Its southern end is only ninety miles from the northern tip of Borneo.

Palwan in American hands places United States forces along more than 600 miles of the South China Sea, stretching in an arc from Lingayen Gulf on western Luzon to Palawan's southern extremity.

The Forty-first Division is one of the most veteran outfits in the Pacific. It is serving its thirty-fifth month. It served in sixteen major assault invasions, including the Marshalls, Admiralties, Saipan Guam, the Palaus and Leyte.

General MacArthur said:

"The air bases of Palawan command the western end of the southern water passage through the Philippines by way of the Sulu Sea and interdict the north and south channel of the South China Sea, the enemy's main water transportation line to Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, Burma and the East Indies.

"The progressive security of the Philippines as a base thus tends to cut the enemy in two and condemn all his conquests to the south to recapture."

A Blue Network correspondent, reporting from Manila, said two landings were made in Puerto Princesa Harbor and the bay, and three airstrips had been captured.

On Luzon, meantime, First Cavalry Division troops southeast of Manila captured hills dominating the town of Antipolo from the southwest after sharp fighting. They seized Cardona on the north shore of Laguna De Bay.

Three Japanese counter-attacks were repulsed east of Montalban, eighteen miles east of Manila, where the enemy has considerable strength.

General MacArthur said the fighting along this Marikina watershed area was increasing in intensity. Fighters closely supported the American ground troops.

WARSHIPS OFF AKYAB

San Francisco, March 1—The Blue Network intercepted a Tokyo radio broadcast last night which said that Allied warships were massing at the British-held west Burma coast port of Akyab.

The broadcast also said the Fourteenth American Air Force in China and the Chinese Air Force are being heavily reinforced.

11 SHIPS SUNK OFF CHINA

Our Medium Bombers Damage 15 More Near Hong Kong

MANILA, Friday, March 2 (AP)—Eleven ships were sunk and fifteen others damaged as medium units swept coastal craft near Hong Kong, China.

Liberators dropped ninety-eight tons of bombs on northern Borneo airdromes. Bombs weighing 1,000 pounds severely cratered the runways of Tarakan and Jesselton airdromes.

Formosa was hit with seventy-eight tons of bombs concentrated in the Takao area on the southwest coast. Fires and explosions were observed. Three Japanese planes were shot down in combat there.

Two American planes were lost in a forty-nine-ton bombing of Mindanao, large southern Philippine island.

Luzon Fight Stiff On Shimbu Line

With the 6th Division East of Manila, March 1 (AP)—The battle for the Manila area has spread into the rugged foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, where the entrenched Japanese control the capital's water supply and may blow up the dams.

Eight-inch rockets and six-inch mortars are being used by the enemy fighting from caves and tunnels in what veteran American officers describe as the most rugged and defensively favorable mountain terrain they have encountered.

Within a total 25-mile front on the Shimbu line from Imo Dam on the Angat River to Antipolo the Japanese hold the water sources, and one American mission of the current offensive is to secure the watershed.

Favorable Terrain

American officers believe the Japanese chose their positions primarily because of the favorable terrain which permits them to fight a delaying action. The position also poses an artillery threat to Manila.

Thousands of Filipino forced laborers and Formosan labor troops are working to perfect an intensive network of caves, pillboxes and tunnels. Filipinos who escaped report. The Japanese began intensive preparations four months ago.

Suicide For Japs

This is a suicide engagement for the Japanese troops behind the mountain ranges for they are holed up with no chance to escape. For the doughboys it is a rugged, dangerous, sweaty job digging them out man by man.

The total task ahead is far more difficult than the conquest of Manila, and possibly of more military importance.

The full wrath of American dive bombers—Marines and Army—and heavy artillery is blasting the way for the doughboys.

The Japanese unleashed hundreds of their new rockets from th hills. Some launching sites and equipment have been captured. The Japanese are using both heavy steel and wooden platforms with about an eighteen-foot runway to hurtle the projectiles, which are more than three feet long. They explode with a wide scattering of shrapnel.

8 Miles From Dam

Filipinos say there are strong Japanese divisions around the Ipo Dam on the Angat River at the northern end of the Shimbu Line. In addition to an elaborate cave network the Japanese are utilizing a sunken aqueduct for defense. The Americans currently are about 8 miles from the dam.

The second dam is at Wawa on the Marikina River about 12 miles southeast of Ipo, and the Yanks have pushed within 2 miles of the dam. Japanese strong points are in three mountains. Americans occupied two slopes of Mount Pacawagan. The others—Mataba and Oro—are being lashed by dive bombers and artillery.

Tokyo Rails Badly Damaged

GUAM, March 1 (AP)—Superfortresses inflicted "important damage" on two of Tokyo's major railyards and a war plant in their attack last Sunday, which ripped up more than 240 blocks of the downtown area, the Twenty-first Bomber Command announced today.

Maj. M. B. O'Connor, photographic interpreter for this command, estimated 29,000,000 square feet of Tokyo had been damaged by the record-breaking attack. Unofficial estimates ranged from 240 to 260 city blocks.

Major O'Connor said reconnaissance photographs showed "important damage" to at least three major military targets in the area—two big railroad yards and stations and a fertilizer works that had been converted to manufacturing war materiel.

The damaged area runs east from the Imperial Palace to the Sumida River, and north from the palace to include the Uweno railway station, whose elevated tracks are an important traffic artery. Main yards of the Jabor lines, vital railroad serving much of Honshu, were also in the blackened area.

"This represents a serious loss to the Japanese," Major O'Connor said, "as with sea lanes shut down by our fleet they depend more and more on their railways, which they are overworking.

"We know how important railway damage is to them, for after our raid on the Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi the damaged rail lines which we hit were the first thing they repaired."

Snow fell during the record-breaking blow, conducted in unison with carrier aircraft attacks on other Tokyo targets, and continued falling later. Fires melted snows in the damaged areas and they stand out in photographs like huge dark blots on a white blanket.

CHIANG ANNOUNCES ALL-PARTY SYSTEM

He Calls National Assembly to Meet Nov. 12 to Draw Up a Constitution

EQUAL STATUS PLEDGED

Leader Implies, However, That Full Action May Hinge on the Cooperation of Communists

CHUNGKING, China, March 1 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took a tentative step toward giving China a long-promised constitutional government with the announcement today that a national assembly in which all parties would enjoy equal status would be convoked next Nov. 12 to draw up a constitution.

He called again on the Communists, however, to incorporate their army and local administration in the National Army and Government, which they hitherto have refused to do. He implied that full implementation of his promise might depend on the Communists falling in line.

"Before the Japanese invasion we were a united nation," General Chiang declared. "Today, but for the Communists and their armed forces, we are a united nation. There are no independent war lords of local governments challenging the central authority."

In announcing his plan for the national assembly, China's leader said that the Communists had rejected a suggestion made by him that an American general be placed in command of Communist forces for the duration of the war under over-all command of General Chiang.

Bars Loose Combination

Between now and the meeting of the national assembly, General Chiang said he would be ready to admit other parties to share in the Government but added:

"I definitely cannot abdicate to a loose combination of parties."

He stipulated that the Kuomintang (National People's Party of which he is head) should consent to the proposed constitutional government.

The Communists' chief negotiator in talks in Chungking that broke down two weeks ago, Gen. Chou En-lai, said at that time that the Government's conciliation proposals had conditions attached that made them "meaningless."

General Chiang indicated that in setting a definite date for the convening of a National Assembly he was bowing to public opinion.

"I am optimistic of national unification and the future of democratic government in our country," he said. "The torrent of public opinion demanding national unity and reconstruction is mounting ever stronger and will soon become an irresistible force. No individual or political party can afford to disregard this force any longer. Let all of us, regardless of affiliations, work together for the twin objectives of our people—national unity and reconstruction."

China, he said, must emerge from this war a united nation, declaring that "only a united nation can effectively perform the tasks of political and economic reconstruction to raise the lot of our toiling masses and handle the problems of external relations in a new and uncharted world."

General Chiang said that no sooner had he met one demand of the Communists than they came up with a fresh one. Their latest demand, he said, was that the Government immediately liquidate the Kuomintang and surrender all power to a coalition of various parties.

Would Admit Communists

He said the Government was willing to admit other parties, including the Communists, but that the Kuomintang would not relinquish its power of ultimate decision and final responsibility for the time and the location of the National Assembly. The Kuomintang even had offered, General Chiang said, to include Communists and other party members in a sort of War Cabinet.

"The war remains to be won," he said. "The future still is fraught with perils. If the Government shirks its responsibility and surrenders its power of ultimate decision to a combination of political parties, the result would be unending friction and chaos, leading to the collapse of the central authority."

China, he insisted, must emerge from the war with a united army. He said that Communist propaganda abroad had tried to justify a private Communist army in China on the ground that, if incorporated in the National Army, it was liable to destruction or disintegration. He declared, also, that the strength of the Communists had been magnified out of true proportion.

"Government forces have always, without exception, borne the brunt of the Japanese attack and will continue to do so. Today, with the whole-hearted cooperation of our Allies, powerful armies are being equipped and conditioned to assume the offensive."

CHUNGKING, China, March 1 (AP)—Liberator bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force attacked a convoy of Japanese tankers and destroyers off the French Indo-China coast yesterday and probably sank one vessel, a communiqué announced today.

CHINA HINTS LANDINGS ARE NEAR

Chungking, March 1 (A. P.).—The Chungking radio began a series of broadcasts today calling on the Chinese inhabitants of Jap occupied coastal regions to be prepared to support an Allied landing.

The broadcasts, to be made daily for fifteen days, will be delivered in different dialects.

396,000 Mustered Out Of China Army as Unfit

1,300,000 To Be Disbanded by End of the Year

CHUNGKING, March 1 (AP).—A program of eliminating Chinese Army units considered unfit for combat and building up others possessing real fighting potential already has resulted in mustering out 396,000 men, General Chen Cheng, Minister of War, announced today. By the end of the year, he said, a total of 1,800,000 troops will have been disbanded.

The program is part of plans for strengthening China's Army in preparation for an eventual counter-offensive to drive the Japanese from the continent. The new army will be built around well disciplined and adequately equipped units of "high fighting ability," the war minister said.

The Chungking radio began a series of broadcasts today calling on the Chinese inhabitants of Japanese-occupied coastal regions to be prepared to support an Allied landing. The broadcasts, to be made daily for fifteen days, will be delivered in different dialects.

Formula To Deal With Aggression

Mexico City, March 1 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today he believed the United States delegation to the Inter-American Conference here would be able to offer tomorrow a satisfactory formula for dealing with aggression in this hemisphere.

Connally spent the morning in consultations with other members of the United States delegation on a formula which would provide for the use of American forces if necessary to put down any threat of aggression in the Americas.

The Texan is attempting to devise a method that would be acceptable, in his opinion, to Congress.

Depending On U.S. Support

His decision is regarded here as

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extremely important since the rest of the conference delegations are looking toward United States support in their desire to employ collective action to guarantee their security.

As tentatively drafted before Connally's arrival, the formula provides for immediate action by the invocation of President Roosevelt's existing war powers to use force anywhere required by the war effort.

It also recommends treaty arrangements, within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, to take care of the postwar period.

Modifications Probable

Connally said that some modifications in the tentative draft probably would be made, but that they involved no substantial changes in the over-all plan and that he believed they would be acceptable to the other American republics.

The delegation was meeting again this afternoon in an effort to whip the draft into final form so that it could be presented to a conference committee which was postponed from today at the request of the United States.

Members of the American delegation appeared hopeful that Connally would approve this formula or a substitute which would empower the United States to take effective military action in this hemisphere.

Would Yield To Connally

Senator Warren Austin (R., Vt.), minority leader of the Foreign Relations Committee, devised the formula which Connally now has under study but he said he would rather that the Texan take the leadership in this matter.

Conference today approved two measures in a resolution strengthening the inter-American system designed to give it the powers to keep the peace in this hemisphere.

The resolution piecing together proposals by the United States, Mexico and Paraguay is intended to give the inter-American system the responsibilities to function as an intergral part of the international security organization.

Regular Meetings Approved

The committee, passing upon the resolution, approved measures calling for:

1. Regular four-year meetings of the international conference of American States to formulate general inter-American policy.

2. Annual meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to compare in principle with the quarterly meetings of the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers.

The committee also approved measures to hold the next international conference of American States in Bogota in 1946 and the foreign ministers' meeting in 1947.

Other parts of the resolution which include provisions for revamping the makeup of the Pan-American Union, designation of delegates to the Union's governing board, and co-ordination of inter-American agencies will be taken up for consideration tomorrow.

The committee adjourned after discussing and voting upon only the first two articles of the resolution. The proposal must be further approved by the plenary session of the conference.

Canada May Revive Meat Rationing

Ottawa, March 1 (A. P.).—Government officials today were discussing whether Canada again would have meat rationing. The rationing was lifted a year ago.

TITO RENAMES ARMY

Marshal Tito has renamed his National Liberation Army, London radio reported today, adding that "from now on it will simply be the Yugoslav Army."

CBS recorded the London broadcast, which added:

"This has been done, Marshal Tito said, because as a result of its war experience it is already playing the part of a modern regular army and it has become the real and only armed force of democratic Yugoslavia."

ADMIRAL QUITS TOKYO CABINET

By Associated Press.

The Japanese Domei news agency reported today that Admiral Seizo Kobayashi has resigned from the Cabinet to lead the movement for a new totalitarian party to replace the powerful Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society which Kobayashi heads.

Simultaneously Domei reported that the Diet probably would be reconvened early in March in a related move toward formation of a new party. In broadcasts recorded by FCC, Domei said both moves were linked with "grave developments of the war situation."

The new party, for which politicians have been agitating for months, is intended to guide Japan's war effort and establish greater unity among the Japanese.

Admiral Kobayashi, who was appointed Minister without portfolio last December 19, tendered his resignation yesterday after discussing the formation of a new party with Emperor Hirohito.

Austrian Troops' Mutiny In Denmark Held Serious

Stockholm Paper Says 200 Were Executed by Germans

The Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" said yesterday that according to reports from Denmark the "mutiny" of Austrian troops in Copennagen Saturday was of "a far more serious nature than hitherto known." Two hundred mutineers were said to have been executed by the German authorities.

The "Svenska Dagbladet" dispatch, reported to the Office of War Information, said that the Austrian troops had had "a long, nerve-straining period of service in Norway behind them, and now were en route to the east front."

"From the very beginning they had expressed an aversion to this move, demanding to stay in Denmark," the dispatch said. "When this demand was rejected, they declared they might as well die in Copenhagen as on the east front and decided to mutiny, hoping to get all the ordinary soldiers with them."

New Romanian Regime Is Left Up to Stirbey

King Asks Him to Form Government to Succeed Radescu's

Prince Barbu Stirbey, Romanian armistice negotiator, has been asked by King Michael to form a new government to succeed that of premier Nicolae Radescu, which resigned Wednesday, the British radio said yesterday in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The seventy - four - year - old Prince, a member of leading families of Walachia and Moldavia, was Premier for a fortnight in 1927, soon after the death of King Ferdinand. Early in 1944 he headed a peace delegation which attempted to negotiate terms with the Allies in Cairo. The negotiations broke down, and Stirbey finally headed the mission which went to Moscow and negotiated Romania's armistice after King Michael threw out the pro-Axis government.

Stirbey, long associated with Juliu Maniu, Peasant party leader, was among five Romanian political figures who conferred with King Michael in the government crisis that followed demonstrations in Bucharest and other parts of the country and brought Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to the Romanian capital.

The Bucharest radio named the four others who had audiences with the King as Maniu, former Premier George Tatarescu, Titel Petrescu, leader of the Social Democratic party, and Constantin Bratianu, leader of the National Liberal party.

6 More New Yorkers Freed in Philippines

Additional names of American civilians from the New York area released from internment camps in the Philippines were given out yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press as follows:

BOZORTH, HELEN: James T. Addison, 281 Fourth av., New York.

CONNOR, JOSEPH A. and MARY B: Mary Connor, sister, and sister-in-aw, 311 W. 55th st., New York.

FOX, PERRY: friend, Mrs. Thomas Carey Welch, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at Seventy-ninth Street, New York.

OSBORN, JOHN W.: sister, Miss Ruby M. Osborn, 519 West 121st Street, New York.

MLADINICH, RUTH CHARLOTTE: L. E. Mladinich, husband, Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison av., New York.

537,000 NAZIS IN TRAPS

Estimate Covers Those Behind Allied Lines, East and West

German troops, estimated up to 537,000, are trapped far behind Allied and Russian lines on both sides of Europe, The Associated Press said yesterday.

Perhaps 137,000 Nazis are surrounded hundreds of miles behind the western front in French ports and Channel islands.

Possibly 200,000 more in from fifteen to thirty understrength enemy divisions are trapped in Latvia, where they hold 5,500 square miles of Courland Peninsula. Some 200,000 more are cut off in the 325-square-mile fragment of East Prussia still held by the enemy around Koenigsberg.

Latest estimates on the number of Germans holding French ports, and thus denying these needed facilities to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, were: Dunkerque, 12,000; Lorient, 25,000; St. Nazaire, 35,000; mouth of the Gironde leading to Bordeaux, 40,000. Another 25,000 hold the Channel islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Sark.

JAPANESE REPORT CARRIER BLOWS AGAINST RYUKYUS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Radio Tokyo reported another American carrier plane attack today—this time along the homeland's Ryukyu island outposts—and the resignation of another cabinet minister in a new political shakeup.

There was no further word from the Japanese capital concerning a Wednesday night broadcast that American troops had invaded Palawan island in the southern Philippines. The report lacked American confirmation.

An unconfirmed enemy broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission today, said 600 carrier planes raided Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands for six and one half hours—from 7 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Tokyo time.

The broadcast said the planes apparently were from the United States Fifth fleet task force which attacked the Tokyo area Feb. 25. Tokyo claimed 25 American aircraft were shot down.

Resignation of Adm. Seizo Hobayashi from Premier Kuniaki Koiso's cabinet was reported in another broadcast, which added that he had called on Koiso to reconvene the Diet (parliament) "within the next two days."

The resignation followed prolonged criticism of the war situation, which had led to other cabinet changes recently. Kobayashi, former commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet, is president of the powerful Imperial rule assistance association, which has advocated organization of a new political party to intensify war efforts

Tokyo reported the Koiso cabinet had adopted a war production program, also advocated by the association, which authorized the government to take over management of private industry "in view of the critical war situation."

A three-month drive to wipe out the black market in Japan and gather hidden materials needed by industry was announced by Tokyo. Another broadcast reported the death from pneumonia of Adm. Ryozo Nakamura, 68, councilor to the cabinet and former commander of the Second fleet.

U. S. Casualties 11,870 in Week; Total Is 813,032

Stimson Says Policy on Sending Youths Abroad Has Shortened the War

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—Army and Navy casualties since Pearl Harbor have mounted to 813,032.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reported today that Army losses now total 722,695, while the Navy placed its casualties at 90,337. The aggregate represents an increase of 11,870 from last week's report, of which the Army accounted for all except 672.

Mr. Stimson also disclosed at his news conference that Army losses in Italy, from the invasion on Sept. 9, 1943, to Feb. 25, 1945, amounted to 100,790, including 19,889 killed, 70,402 wounded, and 10,499 missing.

Mr. Stimson also said today that the campaign in Europe and probably in the Pacific would have been delayed if younger soldiers had not been sent overseas as combat replacements. This would have resulted in increased cost in lives, Mr. Stimson said, adding that such a result would "be wholly inexcusable."

He was asked about the policy of sending eighteen-year-olds into combat. Members of Congress have raised the question.

Mr. Stimson explained that at the outset of the war the department had avoided using the youngest of the inductees. This practice, he said, was followed as long as practical by taking individual replacements out of divisions still in the United States and replacing them with inductees or veterans returned from overseas.

However, "subsequent battle emergencies forced considerable variations" in that policy, he said.

"These young men are being trained more intensively and effectively than soldiers in any previous war," Mr. Stimson said.

"Some members of the Congress and the public have confused the training of a division with the training of an individual," Mr. Stimson explained. "The former requires a minimum of a year, preferably longer. The training of an individual to go into a veteran unit is an entirely different matter. . . .

"The impression apparently has grown that the Army is maintaining men of great experience and training in the United States who might well have been sent overseas, and that if we had sent these older men overseas the younger men could have been continued longer in training before actually committed to combat.

"This is not the case. During the last year practically every man less than thirty-five who was physically qualified and for whose job a replacement could be found—either in the form of a physically disqualified man who had been returned from overseas, or a civilian—has been ordered overseas. This process is continuing. Furthermore, the same procedure is being followed in regard to the men in the rear areas overseas.

"Men recently inducted into the Army are given a minimum of fifteen weeks of the most rigorous training which the Army has been able to devise after four years' experience. Most of the replacements since July, 1943, have received seventeen weeks in the basic camps. All have received additional training in staging camps en route to the ports in this country or in replacement-receiving pools overseas where they are under veteran tutelage. Before any man is sent overseas he is submitted to a thorough test to insure that he has assimilated his training and is in fact prepared for combat duty."

Mr. Stimson asserted that "it is my opinion that never before have American soldiers been so thoroughly prepared for their duty in battle."

A breakdown on Army casualties, based on compilation of individual names through Feb. 21 and corresponding tallies for the previous week, follows: Killed, 140,366 and 138,723; wounded, 430,757 and 420,465; prisoners, 60,535 and 60,086; missing, 91,037 and 92,223. Of the wounded, Mr. Stimson said, 213,948 have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy are: Killed, 34,283 and 33,862; wounded, 40,904 and 40,783; prisoners, 4,476 and 4,474; missing, 10,674 and 10,546.

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Special Exemptions Provided For Men and Women in Service

WASHINGTON, March 1—(AP) Comparatively few men and women in the military service are required to pay income tax or file a tax return for 1944.

The law provides special exemptions for members of the armed forces. The first $1,500 received each year as active service pay is exempt from taxation. That $1,500 is in addition to the regular $500 exemption which every person gets. Therefore, a service man (or service woman) ordinarily does not need to file a return unless his pay was $2,000 or more.

Benefits and subsistence allowances given to discharged veterans for education and training or vocational rehabilitation under the "GI bill of rights" are also exempt from income tax.

If a service man is on sea duty or outside of the continental United States on March 15, he may postpone filing a return and making any tax payment until the 15th day of the fourth month after he returns to this country. However, the postponement may not be made beyond the 15th day of the third month after the war officially ends.

On the other hand, a service man stationed in the United States must file a return by March 15 if he receives $500 or more in income that is taxable.

If a member of the armed forces has a taxable income but finds that his ability to pay has been "materially impaired" because of his service he may request the collector to defer payment not more than six months after the end of his military or naval service. His request may be in the form of a letter, filed with his return or given to the collector in a reply to a notice for payment.

If a married service man is entitled to postpone filing his return, his civilian wife is entitled to the same postponement if her gross income in 1944 was less than $1,200. If her gross income was $1,200 or more, she must file a return by March 15.

The "armed forces" include the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard and their women auxiliaries, WACS, WAVES, Women Marines, and Spars. Also Army and Navy nurses and commissioned officers of the coast and geodetic survey and the public health service.

They do not include the Merchant Marine, Civil Air Patrol, the American Field service, the Red Cross field service or the United States Cadet Nurse corps.

Pact With France May Set Lend-Lease Pattern

Washington, March 1 (AP)—The possibility that American lend-lease might provide a stop-gap method of financing European reconstruction appeared today.

It grew out of the signing of a new mutual aid agreement with France late yesterday.

Under terms of the pact, France is to receive $2,575,000,000 in civilian supplies and credits to obtain heavy industrial and transportation equipment.

900 Million In Heavy Equipment

The French will obtain long-life equipment totaling $900,000,000, and ranging from a fishing fleet to locomotives. The balance will consist of consumer goods, such as food and raw materials, and also will include some short-life manufacturing equipment to turn out war-needed items.

So long as the war lasts, the agreement provides, France may obtain the short-life supplies on straight lend-lease. For those supplies received after the end of hostilities she agreed to repay the total cost in 30 annual installments beginning July 1, 1946.

The long-life capital goods are to be paid for twenty per cent on delivery, the balance in 30 equal yearly installments.

With postwar financial-aid programs still in the congressional study stage, some doubts have been expressed that Europe's war ravaged nations would have access to American aid for reconstruction until some time after the fighting ceases.

Agreement With Russia

By making use in the case of the French agreement, however, of a clause in the Lend-Lease Act under which this country may continue shipping to an Allied nation mutual-aid materials earmarked but not delivered before war's end, some observers saw a possible pattern for future negotiations.

A similar agreement, of an amount not yet determined, is being negotiated with Russia. Some months ago it was learned the Russians asked for $6,000,000,000 of industrial and transportation equipment for postwar uses, but at that time received virtually no encouragement.

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Firm-Rent Control Urged

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles recommended to Congress today that commercial rents and charges for barber and beauty parlor services be brought under price control.

Bowles also stated that absence of checks on prices of real estate was bringing about a boom "which can have disastrous effect." He would not undertake to say whether OPA was the appropriate agency to administer any control plan, he added in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, but urged that Congress give its attention to the problem.

OPA Extension Studied

The committee is considering extension of OPA's life after June 30.

The Price Administrator strongly recommended repeal of an amendment, adopted a year ago, which directed that price ceilings for textile products must reflect parity prices for raw cotton.

This was adopted, he told the committee, on the assumption that it would bring increased returns to cotton farmers but its chief effect was to give "huge windfalls" to cotton textile mills.

"Many mills had and still have inventories of cotton purchased far below recent market levels," he said. "It is estimated that at the close of 1944 the difference between the mills' actual cotton costs and the costs assumed in the price ceilings amounted on an annual basis to at least $80,000,000."

Profits Cited

He presented a chart to show that profits of textile mills in the 1936-39 period averaged $28,000,000 a year and in 1944 were $340,000,000.

Bowles said he saw no persuasive reasons for continued exemption of barber and beauty parlor services from price control.

"These account for 1.6 per cent in the cost of living index," he said. "They increased 29 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, from May, 1942, to November, 1944, and contributed about 5 per cent of the over-all increase in the index.

"There are, to be sure, inherent difficulties in the control of these services. If OPA is authorized to control them, we believe, however, that this aspect of the cost of living can be effectively stabilized."

Roll Call of Senate On Wallace Appointment

WASHINGTON, March 1—(AP) Here is the vote by which the Senate today confirmed Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce:

For confirmation—56

Democrats for—

Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Briggs, Chandler, Chavez, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Johnson (Colo.), Johnston (S.C.), Kilgore, Magnuson, Maybank, McClellan, McFarland, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, Myers, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Taylor, Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler—(45).

Republicans for—

Aiken, Ball, Brewster, Hart, Langer, Morse, Saltonstall, Shipstead, Tobey, Wilson—10.

Progressive for—

LaFollette—1.

Against confirmation—32.

Democrats against—

Byrd, McCarran, McKellar, O'Daniel, Stewart—(5).

Republicans against—

Bridges, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Butler, Capeheart, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Johnson (Calif.), Millikin, Moore, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Smith, Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis—(27).

The following pair was announced:

Lucas, Democrat, for and Brooks, Republican, against.

Not voting, but announced as favoring confirmation:

Andrews, Connally, Glass and Moses, all Democrats.

MAR 2 1945

200 DIE IN LOSS OF U.S. CARGO SHIP

WASHINGTON, March 1 — (AP) About 200 Coast Guardsmen lost their lives when the Japanese sank the U.S.S. Serpens, 14,250-ton ammunition-carrying cargo ship, the Navy disclosed today.

There were no survivors of the sinking. A "handful" of the ship's crew were ashore when she went down somewhere in the South Pacific area.

At the same time the Navy disclosed the loss of a small salvage vessel the "Extractor," sunk in the central Pacific by one of our own submarines as a result of mistaken identity, and the loss of the large infantry landing craft LCI (L) 600, sunk in the Central Pacific by enemy action.

The submarine which sank the Extractor just before sunrise, scoured the area after discovering its mistake and rescued all but six of the vessel's crew of approximately 60. The six are listed as missing in action.

It was the first reported sinking of an American warship by an American submarine in this war.

The landing craft, with a complement of approximately 25 men, was sunk in January in the harbor of a Pacific base after hitting a Japanese mine. Two men died and one was reported missing.

Lt. Cmdr. Perry L. Stinson, a U. S. Coast Guard, skipper of the Serpens was reported safe, not having been aboard. His wife, Mrs. Dorothy B. Stinson lives in Dermott, Ark.

Lt. (j.g.) Lester P. Condon, 44 Rockdale avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., skipper of the landing craft, was injured in the loss of his ship. The Navy said it had no casualty status for the skipper of the Extractor, Lt. Horace M. E. Babcock, 303 East Mabel street, Tucson, Ariz., who was presumed to be safe.

The next of kin of all casualties of the three vessels have been notified, the Navy said.

The losses raised the total of naval vessels lost from all causes to 270.

Some Trains Taken Out Of Operation

Washington, March 1 (AP)—An undetermined number of passenger trains quit operating today under an ODT order to eliminate lightly patronized schedules.

The order, issued several weeks ago in a move designed to save coal, forbids the operation of passenger trains which did not have 35 per cent occupancy last November.

G. I.'s Submit a Rotation Plan

Soldiers in the South Pacific List Three Broken Limbs as One Requisite.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—The War Department's rotation furlough policy is described in several shades of satire by a soldier from Paterson, N. J., now in the South Pacific, in a letter to Representative Canfield (R.-N. J.).

"Some of us," the unidentified New Jersey veteran wrote Mr. Canfield, "could not wait for a definite policy, so we have prepared our own. With all our difficulties, it serves to emphasize that even here the good old-fashioned American sense of humor prevails."

According to the G. I. "Circular on Rotation of Personnel," only those "enlisted men, officers and second lieutenants" are eligible who have "spent seven or more years in the Southwest Pacific area."

The applicant "must have at least three broken limbs at time of application; compound or linear fractures, strains, sprains, ruptures will not be accepted; the break must be clean."

He must have been awarded at least five of the following medals: Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Iron Cross, Order of the Rising Sun.

Limited Selection.

He is ineligible if his name has been entered on the sick book during the seven-year period; if he has at any time contracted athlete's foot, scurvy, beri-beri, ringworm, malaria, St. Vitus dance, bubonic plague, B. O., or common cold; or if he has been in New Guinea for a period in excess of thirty days.

Among those eligible for rotation, the G. I. circular lists the following:

Men over 55 years of age who have completed forty-four consecutive years of faithful service; men who have become deceased. "If a man dies while waiting to be rotated it will be interpreted to mean that he does not wish to return to the United States and his application will be automatically canceled."

The circular concludes: "No applications will be accepted until further notice, as all troops are at present frozen."

17 Republicans Urge Reports By Roosevelt

Washington, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt was told by seventeen newly elected House Republicans today that "the people will support a sound program of international co-operation which gives reasonable promise of preventing war."

"It seems to us," the representatives said in a letter to the White House, "that the policy outlined by our party at Mackinac offers the basis for such a program."

[In September, 1943, the Republicans' Postwar Advisory Committee met at Mackinac Island, Mich. It agreed to foster "responsible participation" by the United States in an organization of sovereign nations to halt future military aggression.]

Progress Reports Urged

"We are sure," the letter added, "that the American people will much more readily approve the proposals for a lasting peace if reports of progress are made from time to time.

"We, therefore, urge you to inform the people as fully as possible of the plans that are being discussed."

The letter was signed by Representatives Henry and Byrnes (Wis.), Adams (N.H.), Elsaesser, Gwinn, Latham, Sharp and Bennet (N.Y.), Campbell and Fulton (Pa.), McDonough (Cal.), Hand and Case (N.J.), Heselton (Mass.), Dolliver (Iowa), Cole (Kan.) and Schwabe (Okla.).

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 2,613 casualties in the European and Southwest Pacific areas.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Included in the list are the following with next of kin:

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Senator Hill Urges Immediate Confirmation Of Wallace

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Senator Hill (D., Ala.) called for confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Commerce Secretary today with a plea that the Senate put aside "malignance and hysteria" in its considerations.

In all his political experience, the Alabama Senator declared, he had never seen "any such thunderstorm of excitement, wild charges, defamation and extravagant libel as this question of an ordinarily routine confirmation to a Cabinet post has brought down upon Henry Wallace's head, and your heads, and mine."

Asks Immediate Vote

"I have argued here before, and I repeat now, that we, as senators, should put such malignance and hysteria aside, turn our minds to other pressing considerations and confirm this appointment immediately," Hill asserted in opening the Senate debate.

He declared Wallace's presence in the Cabinet "will broaden and strengthen the base of support for Government in these critical years" and that his rejection would "weaken and undermine faith in Congress and the national Government."

Aiken Praises Wallace

Taking issue with a majority of his party in the Senate, Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) praised Wallace as a champion of "the weak and unfortunate" in calling for his confirmation.

Wallace, Aiken told the Senate, "has met with ridicule because of his confidence in the future of the United States," and added:

"He has been derided and verbally stoned because he expresses

Roosevelt Orders Navy To Release York Firm

Washington, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt today ordered the Navy to terminate Government possession of the York county (Pennsylvania) plants of the York Safe and Lock Company by March 15.

The properties were taken over January 21, 1944, "to produce effectively essential war material required by the United States," the President's order said.

Some of the plants were turned back June 19, 1944.

The President said it now appears that the facilities still held by the Navy "will be operated privately in a manner consistent with the war effort."

WALLACE WINS CONFIRMATION BY 56-32 VOTE

Senate Gives Him Commerce Post Stripped of Loan Powers.

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MOST REPUBLICANS OPPOSED

Nominee Attacked and Defended in Debate on Floor by Both Parties.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—The Senate confirmed Henry A. Wallace's nomination today as Secretary of a Commerce Department stripped of its huge lending agencies. The roll call vote was 56 to 32.

It reflected the opposition of the majority of the Republican members, who said that they feared Mr. Wallace's economic philosophies might prove costly to the Treasury.

Mr. Wallace was defended, as well as attacked, in debeate preceding the vote.

Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.), called him an exponent of "ersatz" ideas while Senator, Taylor (D.-Idaho), said that the former Vice-President had demonstrated "the vision to act boldly and practically." Speaking after Mr. Walace had been warmly praised by Senators Hill (D.-Ala.), and Aiken (R.-Vt.), Senator Wiley told the Senate that as a matter of fact "the cracker-barrel folks in America think the whole tribe of New Dealers resembles the medicine men of old."

The Senate Roll Call.

The roll call vote by which Mr. Wallace was confirmed was as follows:

FOR CONFIRMATION—56.

Democrats For—Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Briggs, Chandler, Chavez, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Johnson (Col.), Johnston (S. C.), Kilgore, Magnuson, Maybank, McClellan, McFarland, MacMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, Myers, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Taylor, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler—45.

Republicans For: Aiken, Ball, Brewster, Hart, Langer, Morse, Saltonstall, Shipstead, Tobey, Wilson—(10).

Progressive For: La Follette—1.

AGAINST CONFIRMATION—32.

Democrats Against: Byrd, McCarran, McKellar, O'Daniel, Stewart—5.

Republicans Against: Bridges, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Butler, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Johnson (Cal.), Millikin, Moore, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Smith, Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis—27.

The following pair was announced: Lucas, Democrat, for and Brooks, Republican, against.

Not voting, but announced as favoring confirmation: Andrews, Connally, Glass and Moses, all Democrats.

Press Photo Proposed As Model for Monument

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1—Use of a war picture taken by an Associated Press photographer as a model for a monument was proposed in Congress today.

Representative Hendricks, Democrat, of Florida, introduced a bill authorizing erection of the monument here as a tribute to "the heroic action of the Marine Corps as typified by the marines in this photograph."

Explaining his bill to the House, Mr. Hendricks declared:

"Never have I seen a more striking photograph.

"I have provided in the bill that this picture be a model for the monument, because I do not believe any product of the mind of the artist could equal this photograph in action."

The photograph, taken by Joe Rosenthal, and distributed through the wartime still picture pool, shows a group of marines of the Fifth Division's Twenty-eighth Regiment planting the American flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

Mine-Wage Parley Takes Recess

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Contract negotiations between bituminous operators and the United Mine Workers recessed today until later this afternoon on motion of John L. Lewis after brief organization.

Lewis asked for the recess to allow credentials and rules committees to report, and made no reference to the fact that President Roosevelt was making an historic report to Congress at 12.30 on his Yalta conference.

General Increase Vetoed

Lewis kept silent on his demands, but it was learned that the UMW policy committee had vetoed any general increase demand. Prior to the committee's meetings this week, it was understood that the miners might ask for $1.25 instead of the present $1-an-hour rate.

Abandoning a direct assault on the Little Steel formula, the Lewis strategy now appears to be to concentrate on "fringe" or secondary demands which some operators estimate would increase the miners' daily earnings as much as $1.50.

Committee Feels "Hurt"

The *Mine Workers Journal*, out today, said the union's policy committee "felt hurt over the trend of affairs" in building up what it described as prejudice against the miners in advance of the wage parley.

The publication said editorially that Washington newsmen conceded "that one of the underlying reasons behind both the brownout and the curfew was the publicity vantage to be gained for the burrocrats *(sic)* in turning the public against the mine workers and thereby making the forthcoming UMWA wage demands unpopular in the public mind.

"The miners are not concerned about the closing of night clubs, race tracks or any other useless establishments, but they do feel that they should not be made the fall guy for 'buprocratic' stunts which will not save manpower or fuel."

Legion Chief Decries New Policy On Officers

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Commander Edward N. Scheiberling of the American Legion, protested today against what he called a new army policy which "opens the door for Communists to penetrate any and every office in the armed services."

Scheiberling was commenting on House testimony by War Department officials on eligibility for army commissions. He said in a statement:

"Fifty-one per cent loyalty is not enough when the security of our country is at stake. The new policy for the armed forces states that no Communist or person of other alien leaning may be barred from officer rank unless his alien loyalty 'overrides' his loyalty to the United States."

SAUDI ARABIA WARS ON AXIS

King Ibn Saud Tells Roosevelt Holy Shrines Neutral

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Most of Saudi Arabia went to war with Germany and Japan today, but not all.

King Ibn Saud wrote President Roosevelt formal notification of the action under date of yesterday. His letter, reserving neutrality for Moslem holy places, was without doubt the most unusual war declaration yet.

"I have decided to adhere to the Allies in this war," wrote the ruler, whose formal name is Abdul Aziz.

Holy Shrines Excluded

"We exclude from this declaration the zone of the Holy Shrines. Because of their sanctuary we should preserve complete neutrality for them.

"Thus they will not engage in war or will war be declared on them. They are the zone of safety and peace for all those who live therein and all those Moslems who come to them."

The zone of neutrality was not defined, but presumably is the territory of the cities of Mecca and Jidda.

Ibn Saud told the President that his Government had been since the beginning of the war "inclined to the cause of justice defended by the Allies" and had taken its stand against the Axis Government in several events.

President Replies

Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"I have received your Majesty's telegram of February 28, 1945, stating that since the beginning of the war Saudi Arabia has been inclined to the cause of justice defended by the Allies; that Saudi Arabia has already taken its stand against the Axis governments and has decided that it should be in a state of war with Germany and Japan from March 1, 1945.

"I appreciate that long ago Saudi Arabia made known its sympathy with the cause of the United Nations and has been contributing to our war effort. It is a source of genuine satisfaction to have Saudi Arabia now formally aligned with the United Nations in the struggle against the common enemies and in building for the peace of the future."

MEAT POINTS GIVEN SHARP BOOST BY OPA

4 Fruits, 1 Vegetable Also Raised; 2 Other Fruits Are Lowered

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Ration point values of many beef and pork cuts were boosted sharply today, effective Sunday, with the over-all effect of cutting another five to six per cent off the amount housewives can buy in March.

A few higher value steaks and roasts, however, came down in point price to make than more attractive buys and prevent them from backing up in stock.

Canned Food Changes

The Office of Price Administration also raised the point value of four canned fruits and one vegetable, while cutting the ration price of two other fruits.

The canned foods which will take more blue points are mixed fruits, peaches, pineapple and pears. The point value for the popular No. 2½ can for these items is being increased 20 points—from 60 to 80.

The point value of tomatoes (No. 2 can) will be 30, an increase of 10 points.

The Two Decreases

The two decreases are for apples and applesauce, but one of them does not mean anything to most consumers.

The blue-point value for a No. 10 can of apples is reduced from 120 to 80 points. This large can is bought principally by institutional and industrial users.

The point value of applesauce (No. 2 can) is being reduced 20 points to 10 points.

The meat increases apply generally to beef and pork cuts heretofore low in point value, or point free.

Idea Behind Boosts

OPA said the idea of the boosts is to make the point supply come out even with the civilian meat supply, down five to six per cent from February and thirteen to fifteen per cent from January.

The agency added that prospects for coming months are still darker.

Attributing the reduction in civilian supplies to heavy military requirements and a decline in hog marketings below previous estimates, OPA said no "marked improvement" can be expected before late summer or early fall.

Government estimates have placed supplies of meat available to civilians in the first six months of this year at fifteen per cent below the corresponding period of 1944, but OPA indicated that the reduction may be even greater.

Steaks Come Down

Present lamb-point values continue unchanged. Mutton remains on the free list. Most veal cuts are unchanged.

For those who can find them and have enough red points, T-bone and porterhouse steaks will cost nine points a pound instead of twelve, and top round steak ten points instead of thirteen.

Hard-to-find bacon, hamburger and chuck roast (bone in) go up to six points a pound. Present values are four for bacon and hamburger and three for chuck roast. Items being added to the point list include beef, veal, pork and lamb hearts, sweetbreads and tongue, lamb liver, liver loaf and many sausage products made from rationed materials.

Meanwhile the OPA announced that blue stamps N-2, P-2, Q-2, R-2 and S-2 are valid, beginning today, while red stamps E-2, F-2, G-2, H-2 and J-2 will become valid Sunday. In addition to these new stamps shoppers may also use blue stamps X-5 through Z-5, A-2 through M-2, red stamps Q-5 through Z-5, A-2 through D2 and sugar stamp 35.

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RFC Changes Lending Policy

Washington, March 1 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced tonight a far-reaching change in its lending operations designed "to assure ample credit for business and industry, particularly small business, for reconversion."

In addition to its established lending procedures, the multibillion-dollar Federal corporation will co-operate with regional credit pools which banks are organizing throughout the country.

RFC will take up to 75 per cent of such loans made through the credit pools, when the pool managers wish.

Automatic Participation

That is, if a credit pool undertakes to make a $10,000 loan, the RFC, if requested by the pool managers, will supplement the amount by $30,000, for a total $40,000 loan.

Procedure for automatic participation by RFC with credit pool members will be made available through the RFC's 31 loan agencies.

The new plan goes in effect immediately.

The RFC, which has borrowing authority of around $14,000,000,000, has been accused by some critics of not making enough loans to small businesses.

RFC Separated

The agency has just been divorced from the Commerce Department by Congress. Charles B. Henderson is chairman of the board.

Jesse Jones, ousted as Secretary of Commerce in favor of Henry Wallace, has been Federal loan administrator with supervision over the RFC. Whether Jones is technically Federal loan administrator now that this position has been separated from Secretary of Commerce, is a question RFC aides wouldn't talk about tonight. Jones has not cleared out of his office in the RFC building.

The change in policy apparently strikes a blow against proposals for other governmental agencies to lend money—or guarantee private loans—to small businesses.

There is a bill in Congress to give the Smaller War Plants Corporation broad lending powers, and other to extend into the reconversion period powers of the Federal Reserve Banks to guarantee loans.

RFC announced that it will charge four per cent interest on its portion of the loans and will allow the credit pool banks to charge up to six per cent for participation.

LEWIS ASKS FOR ROYALTY ON SOFT COAL

Demands, At Contract Parley, Operators Pay 10c Per Ton To Men

Detroit strikers refuse to return to work.....Page 11

Washington, March 1 (AP)—John L. Lewis made a bold demand on bituminous operators today for a royalty of 10 cents per ton to his coal miners.

The royalty, which topped a long list of other proposed pay concessions, was urged to build up a $55,000,000 medical and rehabilitation fund for members of the United Mine Workers and not to be actually paid to the men themselves

By that means Lewis shied away from a direct assault on the Little Steel formula. The same end was achieved by making the other demands on "fringe" issues not involving regular time pay.

Have Had 15% Boost

The miners already have had their allowed fifteen per cent increase in base pay above the rates of January, 1941, but there had been much speculation that Lewis would make the issue of the Little Steel formula a direct one in the negotiations opening today on a new contract to supplant the agreement which expires March 31.

Charles O'Neill, of Altoona, Pa., president of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association and spokesman for the operators, said Lewis's proposals would mean something beyond $2 a day additional wage for miners.

"I counted up to $2 a man and I quit," O'Neill said. "Of course, the count went well beyond that figure."

Defends Royalty Plan

O'Neill, expected to address the wage conference tomorrow, said he would attempt to present a more definite estimate then.

Lewis said his royalty plan would not "violate the anti-inflation policy of the Government in the Little Steel formula, or any other formula."

"This money," Lewis told 450 miners and operators assembled for the beginning of momentous wage negotiations, "would not be available for the purchase of goods and chattels, but would constitute an investment insurance.

Called Anti- flationary

"It is anti-inflationary and seeks only to promote the physical welfare of the miners, thereby increasing their productivity."

Lewis said the payment would be "deemed partial compensation in equity to the mine worker for the establishment and maintenance of his ready-to-serve status so vital to the profit motive of the employer and so imperatively essential to public welfare."

The funds would be used for medical and surgical service, hospitalization, insurance, rehabilitation and economic protection, according to Lewis.

Obstacles In Way

He expressed the hope that "governmental interference in 1945 be kept to an irreducible minimum."

He referred to what he called "obstacles placed in our way by representatives of our existing Government" in the 1943 negotiations which brought on convulsive strikes and resulted in enactment of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

He decried "threats of those who say we are liable to be thrown in jail or incarcerated" for advancing their demands.

Other Lewis Demands

Briefly, the other demands in Lewis's eighteen-point outline were:

Reinstitution of the seven-hour day with time and a half for additional productive and underground travel time beyond seven hours a day and 35 hours a week. At present the miners receive 50 cents allowance for an estimated 45 minutes' "portal-to-portal" travel and work a nine-hour day, including an unpaid fifteen-minute lunch period. Overtime at present does not begin until after the fortieth hour each week.

A 10-cent differential for the second shift and 15-cent premium for the third shift.

Increase in vacation payment from $50 to $100 in lieu of time off.

Company-supplied tools and explosives, safety equipment including hats, caps, goggles, special shoes and rubber boots.

Pay for six holidays.

Foregoing of physical examinations as a condition of employment.

Termination of the contract on twenty days' written notice.

Protection of returning veterans in seniority rights and other problems relating to re-employment.

Joint effort by the union and companies to eliminate substandard housing conditions and "debased sanitary conditions" in certain mining communities.

Lewis indicated he would continue his presentation of miners' claims when the conference resumes tomorrow at 10 A.M.

BYRNES ASKED TO MODIFY BAN

Rep. Barry And Buckley Urge Partial Track Release

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Racing spokesmen today called upon James F. Byrnes and urged him to "act now" and "at least partially release" the ban on the turf sport.

Representative Barry (D., N.Y.) and David A. Buckley, New York horseman, "discussed at length" the racing situation with the War Mobilization Director at the White House.

Barry later said that Byrnes reiterated earlier assurances "that the ban would be lifted at the first possible moment consistent with the prosecution of the war."

To Study Memorandum

Byrnes also assured them, Barry added, that he would study a memorandum prepared by Buckley setting forth additional reasons why the ban should be modified. Racing's position had previously been outlined in correspondence with Byrnes.

It is necessary to modify the ban, Buckley said in the memorandum, so that "this great industry might be able to plan its immediate future, keep its existence and help American breeders in competition with other countries."

Other points in the memorandum included:

Other countries with more direct contact with the war allow racing to continue.

Cites Canada's Tracks

Canada, whose interest in the war is "more in line with ours," has "racing as usual," with its 1945 dates already published.

In New York, "there are already signs of a job shortage instead of a labor shortage."

Assemblages of great numbers of people have been permitted at other sports events solely for spectator amusement. Racing is not only a sport but an important business.

The only real evidence concerning absenteeism, from the Hollywood (Cal.) Turf Club, indicates that "racing has not been the cause." That absenteeism at 68 Southern California war plants dropped from 6.5 per cent in September to 6.1 per cent in November when the Hollywood track operated.

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Nelson May Quit As F.D.R. Aide

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson plans to resign shortly as personal representative of President Roosevelt on international economic affairs, informed officials reported tonight.

The former War Production Board chairman is said to feel that his services are being little used, despite his White House bestowed rank and his presence in Cabinet meetings.

Nelson, who quit the executive vice presidency of Sears, Roebuck & Co. to become WPB chairman shortly after Pearl Harbor, is understood to be planning to re-enter private business.

Joined F.D.R. In NRA Days

This would end a connection with the Roosevelt Administration which has lasted intermittently since NRA days.

Friends say Nelson had planned to submit his resignation soon after Mr. Roosevelt's return from the Crimea conference. However, Nelson himself is now out of the city with his bride, the former Marguerite Coulbourn, 26-year-old college beauty contest winner. His return is expected early next week.

Nelson received the White House post after an internal WPB blow-up last summer. His executive vice chairman, Charles E. Wilson, resigned in August with the charge that Nelson's personal staff had made unfair attacks on him and created dissension which harmed the production effort.

The WPB high command was swept clean when Nelson resigned a month later to be succeeded by J. A. Krug.

No Major Assignment

So far as is known, Nelson has received no major new assignment since his winter visit to Chungking to create a Chinese war production board.

Nelson had been expected to undertake economic missions to Mexico, South American countries and perhaps elsewhere. These have not materialized, although Mr. Roosevelt informed Nelson, in accepting his WPB resignation, that his services were needed in "laying the groundwork for postwar economic co-operation with other nations."

Associates were unable to guess what his future business connections might be. He severed his connection with the big mail-order company completely when he took the WPB chairmanship in January, 1942.

Roosevelt Sends Four Nominations To Senate

Washington, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated George A. Cook, of Illinois, for reappointment as a member of the National Mediation Board that passes on railroad labor disputes.

Other nominations sent to the Senate included:

Pay Director William J. Carter, Washington, D.C., to be Paymaster General and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral.

Pay Director Horace D. Nuber, Takoma Park, Md., to be Pay Director in the Navy with rank of rear admiral to continue while serving as assistant chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

William T. Sherwood, Washington, D.C., to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Man, Foster Daughter Sentenced As Spies

New York, March 1 (AP)—Simon Emil Koedel, 63, a naturalized native of Germany and one-time soldier in the United States Army, was sentenced in Brooklyn Federal Court today to fifteen years in Federal prison on his guilty plea to conspiracy to commit espionage.

Judge Robert A. Inch sentenced Koedel's foster daughter, Marie Hedwig Koedel, 26, convicted of the same charge, to seven and a half years in Alderson Women's Prison in West Virginia.

The two were arrested last October 23, Miss Koedel here and her foster father in Harper's Ferry, W.Va. The FBI charged they collected information on military developments, especially on shipping in New York harbor, during the two years prior to Pearl Harbor and transmitted it to the German consulate here.

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COAST GUARD ENDS PROBE OF COLLISION

NEW YORK, March 1 — (AP) A Coast Guard board concluded today a 10-day investigation of the Feb. 5 collision of the tankers Spring Hill and Panclio in New York harbor without disclosing its findings.

The collision killed 19 men and injured 100.

Captain W. M. McGuire, Merchant Marine inspector in charge of the New York district, headed the five-man board.

The Coast Guard said it had not been determined whether the board's finding would ever be made public.

Tea To Be Plentiful, Bureau Director Says

New York, March 1 (AP)—Tea apparently will not be on the shortage list in 1945 with cigarettes, meats and other commodities.

Benjamin Wood, managing director of the Tea Bureau, said today current tea supplies, together with expectations for further shipments, indicate United States tea drinkers will continue to get enough to meet demand through all of 1945.

"On March 31, 1943, when the Government became sole purchaser of all tea entering the country, stocks had shrunk to about 11,000,000 pounds," he added. "Twenty-one months later, on December 31, 1944, they totaled 34,689,000 pounds—an increase of more than 200 per cent."

REQUEST TO EXTEND N.Y. CURFEW IS DENIED

NEW YORK, March 1—(AP) Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's request for an extension of the midnight curfew to 1 a. m. in New York city was refused today by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, the mayor's office announced.

Byrnes telegraphed the mayor there had been no change in the situation and said of the enforcement of the curfew:

"We must depend in a great measure upon the cooperation of the people. We cannot secure that cooperation unless all are treated alike. When the rest of the nation complies with the midnight closing, I am sure the patriotic citizens of New York will do so."

The mayor's request was made in telephone conversations to Byrnes' office yesterday and last week. LaGuardia had said New York city should have a later curfew because the situation here was different from that in any other American city. He did not explain the difference.

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Curfew Breeds 'Speaks' In N.Y.

New York, March 1 (AP)—The three-day-old Cinderella curfew already has spawned the speakeasy in New York city, the *Daily News* said today in a story by David Charnay, who said a postmidnight tour took him to five places in Manhattan where liquor was served.

Charnay said in some cases telephone introductions were needed to get into the places during forbidden hours, while in others written credentials were required.

The prices, Charnay reported, ranged from $1 a drink to $20 for a bottle of Scotch.

Informed of Charnay's story and asked if police were doing anything about it, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia said:

"'Speaks' and 'joints' cannot operate at any time before or after midnight. Of course, the police will take action."

Armored Tanks Operate In Six Feet Of Water

New York, March 1 (AP)—Armored tanks now are so thoroughly waterproofed they can operate in six feet of water in invasion operations, the United States Rubber Company reported today.

The company said the sealing methods used—still a War Department secret—permitted the big vehicles to plunge from landing barges into the surf without "drowning out" their engines.

While used since the European invasion last June, when German troops had expected to find tanks stalled on the beaches, disclosure was not permitted until today.

ALLIED LEADERS HOLD IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, March 1—The London radio said tonight that Gen. Eisenhower had held an important conference this morning at the headquarters of Field Marshal Montgomery.

Others attending were Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th army group; Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the U. S. Ninth army; Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the Canadian First army, and Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, commander of the British Second army.

The London broadcast was recorded by NBC monitors.

New ship propellers now being placed in service are 22 feet in diameter and weigh 70,000 pounds.

3 N. Y. Cigarette Wholesalers Accused of 'Black Market' Sales

NEW YORK, March 1—(AP) The government today accused three of Manhattan's largest cigarette wholesalers of selling approximately 15,600,000 cigarettes in the "black market," netting $140,529 in total sales.

Criminal informations containing 143 counts charging ceiling price violations and failure to keep proper records were filed in Federal court by U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey against the firms and several individuals.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Peter J. Donoghue said the defendants "cut off certain of their regular customers so as to have available for diversion to black market channels additional quantities of cigarettes."

"In the event that any customer was not willing to pay the additional premium," Donoghue said, "he was informed that no cigarettes could be obtained."

Defendants are W. Simon, Inc., Harry Simon, who is its president, secretary and treasurer; J. Rosenberg and Sons and Louis Rosenberg; and Ben Maslinoff and John Maslinoff.

If convicted, the individuals face possible sentence of one year and $5,000 fine on each count. The corporate defendants would face possible fine of $5,000 on each count.

Donoghue said the purported violations began last July with sales of popular brand cigarettes in case lots at a price of $75 a case when OPA ceiling prices were $70.40.

As the shortage became more acute, he said, the price was boosted, reaching $110 a case after the Christmas holidays.

The defendants will be arraigned tomorrow.

Must Continue Arms Pace, Batt Says

New York, March 1 (AP)—William L. Batt said today war production must continue full speed for "big military landings" in the Pacific and land fighting on perhaps the European scale.

The army and air forces will have to be "pretty completely re-equipped" to fight Japan, the War Production Board vice chairman said in an address prepared for a Rotary Club luncheon.

Batt announced staggering figures on America's production—now equal to that of "all our allies and enemies" combined—but forecast that Germany's fall will permit less than a 20 per cent reconversion to peacetime goods.

Report Corroborated

"I can tell you that our military men may not use much of the equipment they have employed in Europe against the Japanese," Batt said, since other types of material are needed and the task of assembling and reshipping across the world is "simply not practicable."

[The WPB official thus corroborated an Associated Press report of January 31 with which Secretary of War Stimson took issue last week. The story stated that American troops so transferred would leave the bulk of their equipment behind and would be armed anew.

[Stimson told Representative Engel (R., Mich.) by letter that army policy called for "maximum transfer" to the Pacific of everything that could be effectively used there.

[Engel, who had been alarmed at possible duplication of production, entered the AP story and Stimson's letter in the *Congressional Record*, along with the comment of another War Department representative. The latter, when asked where the AP reporter could have got the story, Engel said, answered: "He must have picked it up in some barbershop."]

28,471 Big Bombers

Batt disclosed that this country has sent 28,471 heavy bombers—Liberators, Fortresses and the huge new Superbombers into the air. These were among munitions totals announced for the first time, covering the period from the start of the defense program in July, 1940, to the end of 1944.

All types of planes numbered 246,845, of which 79,776 were fighters and 19,547 were transports.

"In merchant vessels we have produced 45,384,000 deadweight tons of ocean-going cargo ships. Of naval vessels, there have been constructed no fewer than 56,697. . . .

Tanks Total 75,000

"The President wanted 45,000 tanks. Well, we have actually turned out 75,000 tanks. . . .

"We have produced 37,198,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition . . . 2,927,502 short tons of ground artillery ammunition . . . 4,130,000 short tons of aircraft bombs, 59,646,000 grenades.

"Now, these are some stratospheric figures . . . and every American may justifiably feel proud."

But, Batt said, this does not permit extensive planning for reconversion.

"We must not underestimate the Japanese any more than we have now learned not to underestimate the Germans."

Jap Power Cited

Saying the Japanese land army now is about as large as the German Army at its peak, Batt added:

"Our present naval operations and victories must certainly be preliminary to big military landings somewhere. At the end of supply lines three times as long as those that have separated us from the Germans, and, lacking an advance fortress base such as we had in Britain, we must conduct a land war, possibly of a scale comparable to that we have waged in Europe, at that tremendous distance. . . .

"I can tell you that our military men may not use much of the equipment they have employed in Europe against the Japanese. Secretary Stimson says they will use what they can.

Conditions Differ

"But men fighting in the tropics and in many parts of the Orient require, as you know, different clothing than men fighting in northwest Europe. Weapons designed for the fairly good highways and rail transportation of Europe are not necessarily adapted to the primitive conditions of the Far East.

"Further than that, just the mechanical job of cleaning up, repairing and packing much of the equipment . . . so that it could be shipped to the Pacific is an appalling job and to a very considerable degree simply not practicable.

"I think the inevitable result must be, therefore, that as we move to the Orient from Europe our army and air force will have to be pretty completely re-equipped. This is another part of the big job ahead of us."

FDR in 'Cooperative' Attitude, Mrs. Luce Says

WASHINGTON, March 1—President Roosevelt appeared to be in "a remarkably cooperative" attitude when he addressed Congress today on the results of the Yalta conference and presented his case with "extraordinary patience and humility leaving the final decisions in the hands of Congress where he said it belongs," Representative Clare Boothe Luce said following the President's talk.

Asked to give her impressions of the President's speech Mrs. Luce said it was "a most interesting account of his trip." She added the hope that "all his hopes come to pass." Mrs. Luce said she wanted to read the President's speech in connection with Winston Churchill's report to the House of Commons. She said she suspected that Mr. Roosevelt had said in one hour what Mr. Churchill required two hours to tell Commons. In any event, Mrs. Luce added, there seems to be agreement between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin on Yalta.

HERO'S RETURN ASKED

Tampa, Fla., March 1 (A. P.).—The War Department was asked by the Red Cross today to expedite the return of Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Adamo, liberated hero of Bataan, so that his aged and ill mother might see him.

A similar request was made for an emergency furlough for Capt. Adamo, another son, with the Army Engineers in Persia.

The mother, Mrs. Maria S. Adamo, 75 years old, has been ill three years. She never knew the story of Bataan and Corregidor.

Pascagoula, Miss., March 1 (A. P.).—The 10,000 striking workers at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation yards were called back to their jobs today under a temporary strike settlement pending a War Labor Board hearing.

The settlement of the five-day-old strike was announced last night after an executive meeting of the unions, which followed a long session between union officials, representatives of the Army and Navy, the Maritime Commission and the War Labor Board.

Selective service boards had been busy since Monday reclassifying eligible strikers to 1-A.

Reading Mayor Calls Meeting On Strike

Reading, Pa., March 1 (AP)—Union and company representatives were scheduled to meet today with Mayor J. Henry Stump in an effort to end a five-day work stoppage of approximately 325 transit workers.

Officials of the Reading Street Railway Company, which serves 90,000 persons in the Lebanon-Reading area, and the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway and Motor Coach Employés assured Mayor Stump they would attend.

Meanwhile, however, the street railway employés, who voted Sunday to continue the work stoppage which began earlier in the day, remained idle again today, despite a Regional War Labor Board directive to return to work.

Captive Germans Balk At Work; Put On Diet

Camp Perry, Ohio, March 1 (AP)—German prisoners of war held at Camp Perry today were placed on a bread and water diet for refusal to work on assigned tasks, Lieut. Col. E. C. McCormick, Jr., commanding officer of the camp, announced.

Most of the 2,200 prisoners declared they would not go to work because they believed the discipline at the camp was too rigid, McCormick said.

Representatives of the Swiss Government, which acts as representative of the German Government for prisoners of war in the United States, recently inspected the camp and reported the "prisoners are being treated fairly and in compliance with the articles of the Geneva Convention which governs the treatment of prisoners of war."

OPA Sees Rationing Till Pacific War's End

Cleveland, March 1 (AP)—Removal of major rationing-control programs cannot be expected until [redacted] Pacific war is won, James [redacted] Rogers, Jr., of Washington, deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration, declared today.

Rogers told a press conference that serious shortages in many commodities would grow more critical as military demands, now higher than ever, are further increased.

He named meats, butter, sugar, canned fruit and vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, shoes and tires as specific consumer items which will be increasingly difficult to obtain as the war tempo sweeps into its final phase.

Rogers said the increase in the cost of living has been held to 1.5 per cent since May, 1943; that the major advance has been in clothing, which represents thirteen per cent of the index, and that the new clothing program will result in a rollback of six or seven per cent by midsummer.

Farm Bureau Backs U.S. Fertilizer Plants

Chicago, March 1 (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation asked legislation today empowering the Federal Government to set up plants for producing potash, nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

The federation's board of directors adopted a resolution authorizing Farm Bureau executive officers to have the legislation introduced in Congress.

The resolution also sought an appropriation of Federal funds to the Department of Agriculture for loaning to three regional farmer co-operatives which would process raw fertilizer materials for distribution by co-operatives in the Atlantic Seaboard States, the Mississippi Valley States, and the Pacific, Inter-Mountain and High Plains States.

17,500 STRIKE IN DETROIT AT 2 WAR PLANTS

Briggs Day Shift Workers Walk Out in Protest Over Firing.

DODGE DISPUTE CONTINUES

Ending of Six-day Stoppage at Chrysler Factory Is Being Discussed.

Detroit, March 1 (A. P.).—The number of striking war plant employees in the Detroit area mounted to approximately 17,500 today as 4,000 day-shift workers of the Briggs Manufacturing Company's Mack avenue plant

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left their jobs.

The Briggs walkout came as the National War Labor Board and the International United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., sought to end the six-day strike of 13,500 employees of Chrysler Corporation's Dodge main plant.

Besides the strikes more than 3,500 other workers in Detroit area plants have been made idle by the Dodge stoppage.

The Briggs strike, like that at the Dodge plant, followed the discharge of a group of workers. Dismissing a shop committeeman and six stewards, the Briggs management said they had been primarily responsible for fifty-seven work stoppages at the plant since December 7, 1941.

Soon after today's walkout, a Briggs spokesman announced that four more employees had been discharged. He said that dismissals were "for inciting and causing the strike this morning," and added that additional dismissals would be ordered if any other workers are found to have been responsible for today's strike.

Union Stages Demonstration.

Some 300 Briggs strikers led by officers of U. A. W.-C. I. O. Local 212, including Jess Ferrazza, president, staged a demonstration this morning at the union's international headquarters, protesting actions of Melvin L. Bishop, Briggs director for the international union.

Some of the Local 212 members have objected to a contract recently negotiated with the Briggs company covering Local 212 and also Local 742. Although the contract was signed by Mr. Bishop and officers of the locals, the membership of Local 212 voted to defer action on it pending further study, and the company has received no notice of its acceptance by either local.

Today's demonstrators at the union headquarters carried placards, one of which read "We want an administrator over the International U. A. W.-C. I. O.

Mr. Ferrazza and other officers conferred, after the demonstration, with George F. Addes, international secretary-treasurer and acting president in the absence of R. J. Thomas. Mr. Addes told them, "Bishop does not represent the Briggs Manufacturing Company. He represents your union."

160 Work Stoppages.

W. D. Robinson, vice-president of the Briggs Company, said an investigation showed that "in practically every case the trouble was caused by the refusal on the part of some of our employees to follow the grievance procedure as outlined in our contract with the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O."

At a meeting with the regional War Labor Board on February 8 Mr. Robinson reported there had been 160 work stoppages in the Briggs Detroit plants.

The Briggs strikers are members of Local 212, U. A. W.-C. I. O. There was no immediate comment from the union.

The strike at the Dodge main plant has stopped production of bomber engine parts, rockets, anti-aircraft cannon and other war material. The Briggs Mack avenue plant has been making various types of aircraft parts and tank assemblies.

The international U. A. W.-C. I. O. went over the heads of the local union leaders today in an effort to end the Dodge plant strike.

May Discipline Official.

After War Labor Board directives ordering immediate resumption of production were rejected at two previous meetings called by the local, international union officers summoned the strikers to meet again tonight. A U. A. W.-C. I. O. statement said the emergency meeting "will be chaired and addressed by spokesmen for the international executive board."

The board, at a special session yesterday "to consider the situation created by the unauthorized strike at the Dodge plant," decided to postpone until its regular meeting in New York next Monday possible disciplinary action against President Mike Novak and other officers of Dodge Local 3.

Mr. Novak, meanwhile, called a membership meeting for late this afternoon to see if the union can't work out something regarding the men going back to work. Nearly 4,000 workers in other Chrysler plants dependent on Dodge main for parts have been made idle by the dispute.

Grain-Spoilage Peril Cited In Plea To ODT

Kansas City, March 1 (AP)—The plight of mid-Western granaries, bursting at the seams with more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn and over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, is causing furrowed brows among Board of Trade officials, who have appealed to the ODT for railroad cars to move the surplus.

Secretary Walter R. Scott, of the Kansas City board, in a letter to ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson said that the danger of "further spoilage" has made "the greatly reduced rate of grain movement a very serious matter."

Record Sorghum Crops

Increased production in 1944 complicated the problem, Scott told Johnson. "There was raised this year the greatest crop of grain sorghums ever produced."

The Office of Defense Transportation a week ago ordered Eastern lines to send cars to the grain region, Scott said, but he declared:

"This has not been satisfactory. Eastern lines have sent their worst cars. All usable cars have been halted and used before they got any further west than Missouri. The situation in Kansas hasn't been touched."

"The corn crop west of the Mississippi River has been harvested under difficult weather conditions," Scott asserted, saying there is "an extraordinary percentage of very high moisture corn to be disposed of."

CENSORSHIP CODE RAPPED BY PEGLER

TUCSON, Ariz., March 1—(AP) Columnist Westbrook Pegler said here today government officials "haven't been fair in the application of the censorship code they have imposed on the newspapers and the reporters."

Commenting upon a statement by Censorship Director Byron Price that there is "a better way to meet the needs both of public information and security" than individual violations of the voluntary newspaper code, Pegler said "This censorship was not meant to create and protect another racket for the private profit of Harry Hopkins and a few others through the personal sale of news which correctly belongs to the whole press."

"One other thing," Pegler declared, "Mr. Roosevelt could ride through the streets of New York in an open car and with prior announcement for political purposes. Why, then, it is dangerous to him to say that he is in Hyde Park where he is guarded by a household garrison?"

Pegler wrote Feb. 20 he intends to report the President's next visit to Hyde Park.

Japs Launch New Drive To Erase Black Market

San Francisco, March 1 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported Japan today launched a 3-month drive to wipe out the black market in Japan and round up hidden materials needed by war industry.

This is the latest of many drives conducted during the last 2 years to accomplish this dual purpose.

Today's broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the government wanted to collect all steel, alloys, metals, mica, asbestos, fuel and medicine that are sidetracked in private hands.

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SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, MARCH 1-(AP)- GENERAL SALVADOR CASTANEDA CASTRO TOOK OFFICE TODAY AS CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF EL SALVADOR. HE SUCCEEDED COL. OSMIN AGUIRRE, REVOLUTIONARY PRESIDENT, WHO CALLED THE ELECTIONS RESULTING IN CASTANEDA'S VICTORY. AS A RESULT OF THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS PROMPT RECOGNITION BY MEXICO, EL SALVADOR'S DELEGATES DEPARTED FOR MEXICO TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE.

JFM

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BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LONDON, MARCH 1--(AP)--LONDON DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS BELIEVED TONIGHT THAT THE FORTHCOMING SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE WOULD DISCUSS REMANDATING THE PACIFIC ISLANDS IN A MOVE BELIEVED AIMED AT THROWING AN ANTI-AGGRESSION BELT AROUND JAPAN.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT ISLANDS PREVIOUSLY HELD BY JAPAN UNDER MANDATE AND JAPANESE-OWNED ISLANDS WON BY ARMS POSSIBLY WOULD GO TO THE UNITED STATES AS PACIFIC BASES.

THIS WOULD DRAW A BELT AROUND JAPAN WITH CHINA ON THE WEST, RUSSIA ON THE NORTH AND WITH THE NAVAL AND AIR SUPPORTED POWER OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE EAST AND SOUTH. JAPAN THUS WOULD BE CONTAINED WITHIN HER PRINCIPAL HOME ISLANDS UNTIL SHE MIGHT BE READMITTED TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.

MOST QUARTERS BELIEVED AUSTRALIA WOULD BE FRIENDLY TO SUCH A MOVE SINCE SHE HAS EMPHASIZED REPEATEDLY THAT SHE EXPECTS TO COOPERATE MORE AND MORE WITH THE UNITED STATES MILITARILY AND ECONOMICALLY.

UNDER UNITED STATES CONTROL THE JAPANESE-MANDATED MARSHALLS, MARIANAS AND CAROLINES WOULD SERVE AS A FORTRESS SHIELD FOR AUSTRALIA. IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANDATED ISLANDS IT SEEMED LIKELY THE SECURITY CONFERENCE ALSO WOULD DISCUSS THE ULTIMATE FATE OF JAPAN'S VOLCANO AND BONIN ISLANDS. U. S. MARINES ALREADY HAVE A GRIP ON IWO ISLAND IN THE VOLCANO GROUP.

SOME QUARTERS SUGGESTED THAT FORMOSA, IF OCCUPIED, MIGHT BE MANDATED TO CHINA.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SAID THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANDATES AND FRESH TERRITORIES SUCH AS THE JAPANESE ISLANDS OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES UNDOUBTEDLY WILL COME UP FOR

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DISCUSSION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

THIS STATEMENT FOLLOWED A DISCUSSION REGARDING FRENCH-MANDATED SYRIA AND LEBANON. THE LEVANT STATES ARE INSISTING ON THEIR INDEPENDENCE WHILE GEN. DE GAULLE HAS DECLARED THAT FRANCE WANTS A PREDOMINATE POSITION THERE. THE LEGALITY OF FRENCH MANDATES IN THE LEVANT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL COME UP FOR DISCUSSION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

MOST QUARTERS BELIEVED OTHER EXISTING MANDATED [redacted] TERRITORIES WOULD REMAIN UNCHANGED.

APR/1730s/THO/1125A

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(120)
LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS WHO REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT TODAY INCLUDED:
ONE IN THE AIR--CAPT. WILTON W. JACKSON OF DASSEL, MINN.; 1ST LTS. WENDALL W. BEATTY OF COMANCHE, TEX., AND JOHN WILKINS, JR., OF 1024 CHELTON AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
TWO ON THE GROUND--1ST LT. STEVEN C. ANANIAN OF 3615 GREYSTONE AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.
ONE AND ONE HALF ON THE GROUND--2ND LT. ROBERT E. IRION OF AXTELL, KANS.
ONE ON THE GROUND--LT. COL. JOSEPH L.T. HURTY OF 618 EDMUNDA AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN.; 2ND LTS. WILLIAM P. MARBLE OF 2 NORTH 16TH ST., EAST ORANGE, N.J.; JAMES C. WOOLERY OF 519 SOUTH SESS ST., BLOOMINGTON, IND.; CARL H. BUMGAARD OF BOX 103 WITHEE, WIS., AND HARRY ZIEGLER OF 924 WEST WASHINGTON ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.
ONE HALF ON THE GROUND--2ND LT. OSCAR K. BIGGS OF WASHINGTON, N. CAR.
JR1113PEW

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ACCEPTED TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF H.G.STRAUSS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, IN THE FIRST OPEN BREACH WITHIN GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES OVER POST-WAR POLICIES.
STRAUSS, A CONSERVATIVE, OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION YESTERDAY AFTER FAILING TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN THE DIVISION VOTE IN COMMONS BECAUSE "I FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO APPROVE OF THE TREATMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE BY THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE."
MQ1110PEW

LONDON,MARCH 1-(AP)-ANY LACK OF INFORMATION IN BRITAIN ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA "IS NOT A RESULT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NOT WANTING TO GIVE IT," FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD COMMONS TODAY. HE SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE MANY NEWSPAPERMEN ESTABLISHED THERE TO GIVE "A FAIR AND DISPASSIONATE ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON."
"INCLUDING THE DAILY WORKER?" ASKED WILLIAM GALLACHER, ONLY COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.
"I AM NOT SURE ABOUT THAT ONE," EDEN REPLIED.
MQ1202AEW

(250) LONDON MARCH 1-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER KOISO HAD PROMISED TO CONVENE AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF THE DIET TO DISCUSS THE WAR SITUATION, WHICH HE WAS QUOTED AS DESCRIBING AS "EXTREMELY SERIOUS."
THE PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS MADE AT A CONFERENCE YESTERDAY IN HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AT WHICH HE DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT HAD "LONG AGO MADE THE NECESSARY PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY."
HE SAID HE WOULD ANNOUNCE THE DATE OF THE DIET SESSION SHORTLY.
THE BROADCAST SAID THERE HAD BEEN DEMANDS BY MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE DIET THAT IT BE SUMMONED WITHOUT DELAY. THE DIET ADJOURNED ON FEB.8 AND AT THAT TIME THE GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO CALL THE MEMBERS BACK IF ANY SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE WAR PICTURE DEVELOPED.
SIMULTANEOUSLY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT THE IWO GARRISON STILL WAS HOLDING OUT IN THE FACE OF TERRIFIC AMERICAN BOMBING AND SHELLING. THE BULLETIN REPORTED 13,000 AMERICAN CASUALTIES "ON THE ISLAND OR IN THE WATERS AROUND THE ISLAND" UP TO YESTERDAY--A FIGURE FAR IN EXCESS OF OFFICIAL U.S.ANNOUNCEMENTS ON LOSSES.
PREVIOUS UNOFFICIAL JAPANESE REPORTS HAD PUT AMERICAN CASUALTIES AT MORE THAN 20,000.
IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ALSO ASSERTED THAT 226 AMERICAN TANKS HAD BEEN DESTROYED AND 21 WARSHIPS AND 31 TRANSPORTS SUNK OR DAMAGED. AMONG THE WARSHIPS LISTED AS SUNK WERE TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE BATTLESHIP OR CRUISER, FOUR CRUISERS, SEVEN VESSELS OF UNIDENTIFIED CLASS AND "SIX TRANSPORTS FOR LANDINGS OPERATIONS."
THESE CLAIMS WERE WHOLLY UNSUBSTANTIATED.
KK751AEW

MAR 2 1945

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-SIR ARTHUR SALTER, ONE OF BRITAIN'S OUTSTANDING ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS, ASSERTED IN COMMONS TODAY THAT SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FUTURE GERMAN AGGRESSION "WILL NEED A TREATY WHICH WILL BE SEVERE BY COMPARISON WITH THE MUCH-ABUSED TREATY OF VERSAILLES."

"BUT IT WILL BE LESS SEVERE THAN STRICT CONSIDERATIONS OF JUSTICE WOULD PERMIT," THE AUTHOR-EDUCATOR, AN INDEPENDENT MEMBER, ADDED.

THE HOUSE WAS IN ITS THIRD DAY OF FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE, TO BE CLIMAXED TONIGHT BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN'S SECOND SPEECH ON THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AND A DEMAND FOR A SECOND VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT OBVIOUSLY IS CONFIDENT THAT IT WILL OBTAIN OVERWHELMING ENDORSEMENT FOR THE POLICIES LAID DOWN AT YALTA. IT DECIDED TO ASSIGN TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY THE TASK OF WINDING UP ITS CASE, RATHER THAN FOLLOWING AN ORIGINAL PLAN OF A CLIMACTIC ADDRESS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE GOVERNMENT, BY A VOTE OF 396 TO 25, YESTERDAY CRUSHED THE REBELLIOUS CONSERVATIVE BLOC'S MOVE TO CENSURE THE BIG THREE'S PLANS FOR POST-WAR POLAND.

ME929AEW

A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE VOTE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT GERMANY WOULD LOSE PART OF ITS LAND TO HOLLAND AS COMPENSATION TO THE DUTCH FOR NAZI DEVASTATION AND ADDED, "I DON'T THINK THE GERMANS HAVE A RIGHT TO COMPLAIN" IF SUCH AN ACTION IS TAKEN.

THROUGHOUT THE DEBATE, THERE HAD BEEN REPEATED EMPHASIS ON THE BIG THREE'S PLAN TO COMPENSATE POLAND FOR THE SACRIFICE OF LAND EAST OF THE CURZON LINE THROUGH THE ANNEXATION OF PART OF EAST PRUSSIA, PART OF INDUSTRIAL SILESIA AND PERHAPS PART OF POMMERANIA EAST OF THE ODER RIVER.

THE GROUP WHICH DECLINED TO VOTE INCLUDED SEVERAL MEMBERS OF CHURCHILL'S OWN PARTY WHO LED AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT YESTERDAY TO PUSH THROUGH A MOTION CENSURING THE BIG THREE FOR THE POLISH PLAN.

ACTING AS TELLERS TO COUNT THE "OPPOSITION" VOTE WERE TWO OF THE THREE INTERNATIONAL LABOR PARTY REPRESENTATIVES IN COMMONS. WITH THEIR FUNCTION DEPRIVING THEM OF A VOTE UNDER PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND WITH A THIRD ILP MEMBER ABSENT, THEY HAD NO ONE TO TALLY.

A6

AS AN INDICATION OF HOW FAR ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADVANCED FOR GERMANY'S DOWNFALL, EDEN TOLD COMMONS THAT "PLANS ARE READY FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PRESS AND RADIO IN GERMANY AND WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT IN DUE COURSE."

HE DECLARED AT ONE POINT THAT MEMBERS OF THE MOSCOW-SUPPORTED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION DID NOT MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION UPON HIMSELF OR CHURCHILL DURING THEIR CONFERENCES IN MOSCOW, AND ADDED FLATLY:

"THERE IS NO QUESTION OF

(MORE)

WX420PEW

AMS BUDGET

LONDON SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL BY SINGLETON

XXX FLATLY:

"THERE IS NO QUESTION OF OUR AFFORDING RECOGNITION TO THEM"--A FIRM INDICATION THAT BRITAIN WOULD REFUSE TO GO FURTHER THAN THE BIG THREE'S PROPOSAL THAT THE NEW POLISH COALITION GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SET UP TO REPLACE BOTH THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE AND THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT.

DISCLOSING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES AT MOSCOW LAST NOV. 1 FOR "DEALING WITH AUSTRIA, THE FIRST VICTIM OF NAZI AGGRESSION," EDEN SAID:

5&3"POSITION OF AUSTRIA,

VICTIM OF NAZI AGGRESSION," EDEN SAID:

"THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA, WHO HAS WAGED WAR AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF GERMANY IS NONETHELESS I THINK A RATHER SPECIAL ONE. IT IS NOT CONCEIVABLE IN OUR JUDGMENT THAT SHE CAN BE PLACED ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH LIBERATED TERRITORY OR ALLIED TERRITORY, OR ANY ARRANGEMENT OF THAT KIND. BUT IT HAS, ON THE OTHER HAND, BEEN REPEATEDLY MADE CLEAR THAT IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT MUST BE TAKEN OF AUSTRIA'S OWN CONTRIBUTION."

SIR ARTHUR SALTER, ONE OF BRITAIN'S OUTSTANDING ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS, MAINTAINED THAT SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FUTURE GERMAN AGGRESSION "WILL NEED A TREATY WHICH WILL BE SEVERE BY COMPARISON WITH THE MUCH-ABUSED TREATY OF VERSAILLES."

AMID CHEERS ATTLEE CRIED: "WE CANNOT AFFORD TO RUN RISKS. WE HAVE GOT TO BE QUITE SURE THAT GERMANY IS NOT ONLY BEATEN BUT THAT GERMANY KNOWS IT IS BEATEN AND THAT GERMANY IS PREVENTED FROM REARMING AND BEING A MENACE AGAIN."

SUMMING UP THE CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT EDEN SAID THAT A CHARTER WAS A BEGINNING AND NOT AN END AND SAID: "IF WE DID NOT ASK THIS HOUSE TO TAKE A DECISION I DON'T KNOW HOW A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT WOULD ASSESS ITS VIEW OF THE WORK THIS GOVERNMENT HAS DONE."

MEANWHILE THE HOUSE OF LORDS ALSO UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A SIMILAR RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE WORK OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE FOLLOWING A SIX-HOUR DEBATE DURING WHICH POLAND'S CREATED THE CHIEF CONTROVERSY.

GH428PEW

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (470)

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE, POINTING UP THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION ON BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS AND DISCUSSING A GERMAN DESIRE FOR A CHANGE "IN THE FORTUNES OF WAR," DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "NOT EVERYTHING IS LOST YET."

PROPAGANDA CHIEF PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS LED THE DISCUSSION IN HIS WEEKLY ARTICLE IN "DAS REICH" WHICH THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED:

"IT IS QUITE PLAIN THAT THE QUESTION MOST DISCUSSED AMONG OUR PEOPLE TODAY IS WHERE, UNDER THE PRESENT UNFAVORABLE WAR SITUATION, THERE STILL IS A CHANCE FOR CHANGING THE FORTUNRES OF WAR."

GOEBBELS ADDED THAT "IT IS JUST AS PLAIN THAT THIS QUESTION CAN ONLY BE INCOMPLETELY ANSWERED IN PUBLIC."

"THERE IS NO ONE IN GERMANY DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT CONCLUDE A PEACE AT ANY PRICE," THE RADIO QUOTED GOEBBELS AS SAYING, ADDING THAT HE SAID "THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE EXPECTS THE COMING PEACE IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES MUST CORRESPOND TO THE SACRIFICES THE PEOPLE HAVE MADE IN THIS WAR."

THE GERMANS PROCLAIMED INVASION WARNINGS AND VIRTUAL MARTIAL LAW IN PROVINCES IMMEDIATELY EAST OF THE RHINE TODAY AS THEY CONCEDED THAT AMERICAN ARMIES SWEEPING TOWARD THAT RIVER OF DESTINY HAD CRASHED INTO THE "APPROACHES" OF COLOGNE.

THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE BETWEEN AACHEN AND COLOGNE "NOW HAS REACHED ITS CLIMAX, WITH ALL RESERVES THROWN IN FOR A BREAKTHROUGH," BERLIN SAID.

IN THIS PERILOUS SITUATION THE NAZIS ISSUED "LAWS OF MILITARY

BEHAVIOR" FOR CIVILIANS IN THREATENED AREAS, INCLUDING THE PROVINCES OF WESTPHALIA AND BADEN IN THE RHINELAND. CIVILIANS IN THESE AREAS WERE COMMANDED TO GIVE STRICT OBEDIENCE TO MILITARY LAWS AND TO AVOID PANIC OR ANY ACTION'S WHICH MIGHT HINDER THE GERMAN ARMY.

ALL GERMAN ACCOUNTS STRESSES THAT THE AMERICAN ARMIES WERE STRIKING WITH TREMENDOUS POWER FOR A BREAKTHROUGH TO THE RHINE. ONE NEWS COMMENTATOR DECLARED THAT SIX TANK AND 12 INFANTRY DIVISIONS--200,000 OR MORE MEN--WERE ATTACKING ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN BETWEEN ERKELENZ AND DUEREN.

BREACHES IN GERMAN DEFENSES WERE ADMITTED, BUT A BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN CONTENDED NO DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH HAD BEEN MADE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE BITTEREST FIGHTING WAS RAGING LESS THAN TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF MUENCHEN GLADBACH AND THREE MILES SOUTH OF THE NEARBY TOWN OF RHEYDT, BIRTHPLACE OF GOEBBELS.

ON THE EAST FRONT THE NAZIS ADMITTED NEW RETREATS IN POMERANIA AND ISSUED INVASION WARNINGS TO THE PROVINCE OF SAXONY, IMPERILLED BY THE SOVIET DRIVE WESTWARD THROUGH SILESIA.

MQ1055PEW

PARIS , MARCH 1-(AP)-SGT. A"DREW J. SHAGA" OF 1045 BRYA"T AVE., BRO"X, ". Y., WAS SE"TE"CED TO 20 YEARS TODAY FOR DIVERSIO" OF ARMY SUPPLIES I"TO THE BLACK MARKET. A MEMBER OF THE 724TH RAILWAY OPERATI"G BATTALIO", HE PLEADED GUILTY BEFORE A GE"ERAL COURT MARTIAL TO WRO"GFUL DISPOSITIO" OF TWO CASES OF POST-EXCHA"GE RATI"S A"D 500 PACKAGES OF CIGARETTES.

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PARIS, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD RESUME "DIRECT RELATIONS" WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, BUT WOULD DENY ITALIANS IN TUNISIA THE SPECIAL STATUS ACCORDED THEM UNDER THE 1896 CONVENTION.

THAT CONVENTION GUARANTEED THE RIGHT OF ITALIANS IN TUNISIA TO MAINTAIN THEIR NATIONALITY. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE FRENCH INTENDED TO DRAFT A NEW CONVENTION DEFINING THE POSITION OF ITALIANS THERE.

MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, FRENCH MEMBER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, WILL BE NAMED FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE TO ROME WITH THE PERSONAL RANK OF AMBASSADOR. ITALY LIKEWISE WILL SEND A DELEGATE TO PARIS AND WILL BE PERMITED CONSULAR AGENTS IN PARIS, TOULOUSE AND MARSEILLE. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT "DIRECT RELATIONS" DO NOT CONSTITUTE DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION.

ME945AEW

BLACK MARKET (250)
BY WADE WERNER

PARIS, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAS GETTING SET TODAY TO MOVE AGAINST FOOD RACKETEERING GANGS IN FRANCE AFTER SUCCESSFULLY CRACKING DOWN ON CIGARETTE, GASOLINE, COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE RACKETS INVOLVING THEFT OF ARMY SUPPLIES OF MISUSE OF MILITARY TRUCKS.

SOME INCORRIGIBLES AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS APPARENTLY ALREADY ARE

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BEGINNING TO SEE BIG MONEY POSSIBILITIES IN THE FOOD CRISIS, NOW
THAT MOST OTHER RACKET SOURCES ARE BEING SHUT OFF.
TRANSPORTING FOOD FROM FARMS TO CITIES A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY
FOR HIGH BLACK MARKET PRICES IS COMPARATIVELY EASY. MILITARY POLICE
HAVE BEEN WARNED TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT.
FRENCH CIVILIAN BLACK MARKET OPERATORS ARE MAKING BIG MONEY
TRANSPORTING FOOD IN CIVILIAN TRUCKS, BUT STOLEN ARMY GAS FOR
FUELING THESE TRUCKS IS GETTING SCARCE. AN ALTERNATIVE IS TO TRY
TO GET THE TEMPORARY USE OF ARMY TRUCKS ALREADY FUELED.
DIVERSION OF ARMY CIGARETTE SUPPLIES INTO THE BLACK MARKET WAS
BELIEVED ABOUT WIPED OUT AS A RESULT OF THE RAILWAY BATTALION TRIALS
OF THE PAST FEW WEEKS. THEFTS OF ARMY GASOLINE ALSO HAVE DECLINED
SHARPLY UNDER THE STERN INFLUENCE OF 14 DEATH SENTENCES IN TWO
MONTHS.

LIQUOR RUNNING GANGS USING ARMY TRUCKS ARE NOW BEING WIPED OUT.
SGT.IVAN L.GELDER OF PITTSBURGH WAS SENTENCED YESTERDAY TO LIFE
IMPRISONMENT AND CAPT.GLEN E.MILLER OF TOLEDO, OHIO, TO SIX YEAR
ONCHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO USE ARMY TRUCKS TO TRANSPORT COGNAC FROM
BORDEAUX TO BRUSSELS, WHERE IT WAS SOLD AT TWICE THE BORDEAUX PRICE.
ANOTHER OFFICER AND ENLISTED MAN ARE AWAITING COURT MARTIAL IN THE
SAME CASE. MILITARY POLICE ALSO ARE ON TRAIL OF FIVE OTHER GANGS
WORKING THE SAME RACKET.

JP633AEW

THE LARGEST GERMAN MUNICIPAL AREA CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS
UNTIL TODAY WAS AACHEN, A CITY OF 165,000 WHICH FELL LAST OCT. 20.
THE MUENCHEN GLADBACH-RHEYDT CENTER IS NEARLY TWICE AS LARGE,
MUENCHEN GLADBACH ITSELF, ALTHOUGH NORMALLY OF 127,000 POPULATION,
HAVING GROWN TO 200,000 SINCE THE WAR.

LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY WAS BUILDING UP POWERFUL
FORCES FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT ON COLOGNE, AND HAD BROKEN ACROSS THE
ERFT RIVER--LAST NATURAL DEFENSE LINE BEFORE THE CITY--AT FIVE
POINTS.

TANKS AND TROOPS WERE POURING ACROSS THE RIVER AND A DISPATCH
FROM THE FRONT DECLARED THE FIRST ARMY EXPECTED ONLY DELAYING ACTION
BEFORE THE CITY.

WHILE THE EIGHTH DIVISION MOPPED UP MOEDRATH, ON THE DUEREN-
COLOGNE HIGHWAY SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY, THE 104TH DIVISION
FORGED ACROSS THE ERFT RIVER AND FOUGHT INTO HORREM, TWO MILES

TO THE NORTH ON HITLER'S SUPERHIGHWAY.
THE ERFT BRIDGEHEAD WAS UP TO THREE MILES DEEP AND THE AMERICANS WERE DRIVING FOR HIGH GROUND FROM WHICH THE GERMANS WERE DIRECTING A HAIL OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AT THE CROSSINGS.
TWO MILES NORTH OF HORREM, THE 104TH DIVISION IN ANOTHER OF ITS FAMOUS NIGHT ATTACKS CROSSED THE ERFT AND CAPTURED QUADRATH AND ICHENDORF.
TWO MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, OTHER FORCES CLEARED BERGHEIM AND SPEARED ON EASTWARD NEARLY A MILE.
ALL THESE WERE OPERATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE FIRST ARMY'S HOLD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ERFT, AND NO ACTUAL ADVANCES TOWARD THE CITY WERE MADE DURING THE DAY.
ON THE SOUTH FLANK, THE FIRST ARMY WAS MAKING A DRIVE WHICH HAD CARRIED TO WITHIN 19 .ILES OF THE RHINE TRAFFIC CENTER OF BONN, REPEATEDLY ATTACKED BY ALLIED BOMBERS IN ORDER TO BLOCK OFF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE WESTERN FRONT.
THE AMERICANS WERE THREE MILES AWAY ON THE WEST AND NORTH FROM ZUELPICH, A TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT WEST OF BONN. AMONG TOWNS ENTERED WERE WISSERSHEIM AND DORWEILER, NINE TO TEN MILES EAST OF DUEREN.
THIS DRIVE WAS SPEARED BY THE VETERAN FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, NOW DISCLOSED TO BE IN ON THE FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE.

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A11
LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WAS TOPPLING TRIER, GERMANY'S OLDEST CITY, AFTER A SUDDEN SPURT THAT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE TRAPPED SEVERAL THOUSAND GERMANS SOUTHWEST OF THE FORTRESS.
THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION CRACKED INTO THIS CITY OF 88,000 IN A STORM OF ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THE ANCIENT BATTLEMENTS AND A FIERCE BATTLE RAGED INSIDE TONIGHT.
GEN. EISENHOWER HAD WARNED THE GERMANS THAT THE CITY, DESPITE ITS HISTORY, WOULD BE SHELLED IF NECESSARY, BUT A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE AMERICANS CHARGED IN WITHOUT A SHELL BURSTING INSIDE TRIER, ALTHOUGH IT WAS TERRIFIC IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE.
THE GERMANS HAD LINED UP 36 88-MM GUNS IN FRONT OF THE CITY, AND THE TENTH ARMORED BRAVED THEIR FIRE AS IT SLASHED THROUGH THE MINEFIELDS.
ENTRANCE CAME AS A CLIMAX TO A SUDDEN NORTHERN SPRINT WHICH ENGULFED 1,000 PRISONERS.
IN ALL, 14 TOWNS FELL, INCLUDING IRSCH, TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRIER.
OTHER TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE ONLY THREE AND A HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF TRIER, AND WERE DRAWN UP ALONG A 13-MILE STRETCH OF THE KYLL RIVER IN A POSITION TO SMASH ON EAST BEHIND TRIER AND HEAD DOWN THE MOSELLE VALLEY FOR THE RHINE.
GEN. H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY FOUGHT INTO THE EDGE OF THE GERMANS' BITTERLY-DEFENDED PIVOTAL TOWN OF WEEZE, BATTLING TO BREAK THE STOUT ENEMY LINE AND BURST OUT INTO THE RUHR.
THREE AND A HALF MILES TO THE EAST, STREET FIGHTING RAGED IN KERVENHEIM, AND FOUR MILES FARTHER EAST ON THE UEDEM-XANTEN RAILWAY, WHERE THE CANADIANS WERE TRYING TO CUT THROUGH THE FIR FOREST OF HOCHWALD.
IT WAS IN THIS SECTOR THAT THE CANADIANS WERE 10 MILES FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE RUHR, AND HERE THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING WITH THE GREATEST DETERMINATION TO PREVENT A BREAKTHROUGH.
THE ENEMY WAS BACKING HIS STAND WITH SOME OF THE HEAVIEST SHELLING LOOSED SINCE THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY.
THE ADVANCE WAS STOPPED COLD IN THE HOCHWALD, WHERE THE GERMANS

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WERE DUG IN STRONGLY AND WERE WELL CONCEALED. ONE OFFICER DECLARED THE GERMANS WERE MAKING A LAST-DITCH STAND BECAUSE OF A BREAKTHROUGH CAME HERE THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE NO OTHER GOOD DEFENSE LINE.
-DASH-
FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING: "MUENCHEN GLADBACH" READ XXX POPULATION OF 200,000, ETC., (NOT 127,000.)
GH452PEW

B83
AT AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 1-(AP)-LT. DONALD MALMSTAN OF 3035 SHERIDAN BLVD., LINCOLN, NEB., A MUSTANG PILOT, HAS TIED AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE RECORD BY DESTROYING SEVEN PARKED GERMAN PLANES IN A SINGLE DAY OF GROUND STRAFING.
MALMSTEN AND HIS GROUP SHOT UP A TOTAL OF 45 PARKED AIRCRAFT FEB. 27. HIS RECORD CONFIRMED TODAY MATCHES THE SEVEN GROUND KILLS OF LT. WILLIAM CULBERTON OF CHICAGO, MADE SEPTEMBER 12, 1944.
JR1121PEW

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 1-(AP)- A FORCE OF MORE THAN 300 FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS PROVIDED A CAREFULLY COORDINATED ESCORT TODAY FOR A FLEET OF RAF BRITISH-BASED HEAVY BOMBERS IN A THREE-HOUR RAID ON THE MANNHEIM AREA.
RAILYARDS AND OTHER TARGETS OF THE INLAND PORT CITY ON THE RHINE WERE LEFT IN FLAMES.
ALTHOUGH THE HEAVIES AND FIGHTERS HAD TO FIX A RENDEZVOUS FROM BASES MORE THAN 500 MILES APART, THEY ARRIVED OVER THE TARGETS ON SPLIT-SECOND SCHEDULES, SAID LT. COL. HARVEY CASE, JR., 5717 SHERMAN AVE., HOUSTON, TEX., ONE OF THE FLIGHT LEADERS.
"EVERYTHING WAS IN FLAMES," CASE SAID. "IT WAS A PICTURE OF HELL ALL AROUND."
JR1124PEW

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BULLETIN
WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE U.S. 10TH ARMORED DIVISION, DRIVING THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH, REACHED THE VICINITY OF IRSCH, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE FORTRESS CITY OF TRIER, AS THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 11 TOWNS TODAY IN ADVANCES UP TO THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES.
JP635AEW

A113
BY DON WHITEHEAD (350)
WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY AT THE ERFT RIVER IN GERMANY, MARCH 1-(AP)-A STAFF OFFICER SAID TODAY THE "GERMANS SHOW NO SIGNS OF STRENGTHENING THEIR DEFENSES WEST OF THE RHINE--THE BULK OF THEIR TRAFFIC MOVEMENT IS EASTWARD ACROSS THE RIVER."
HE SAID THE GREAT AMERICAN OFFENSIVE WAS DEVELOPING AS PLANNED.
UNDER GRAY, DRIPPING SKIES TANKS AND INFANTRY POURED ACROSS THE ERFT INTO A BRIDGEHEAD NOW APPROXIMATELY TWO TO THREE MILES DEEP AND DROVE FOR THE HIGH GROUND JUST EAST OF THE RIVER, FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE OBSERVATION POINTS DIRECTING ACCURATE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE ONTO THE BRIDGE SITES.
THE DOUGHBOYS "BUTTONED UP" ON THE BRIDGEHEAD DURING THE DAY AND PREPARED FOR THE NEXT MOVE.
IN THE PAST 24 HOURS THE FIRST ARMY HAS CAPTURED 27 TOWNS. THE NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES TOGETHER SINCE THE START OF THE OFFENSIVE HAVE CAPTURED 20,000 PRISONERS.
OUR TROOPS CLEARED MOST OF BERGHEIM AND ARE ONLY ABOUT A MILE FROM OBERAUSSEM. AMONG THE TOWNS CAPTURED WERE QUADRATH, ICHENDORF, PINGSHEIM AND RATH. THE DOUGHBOYS ARE FIGHTING IN

WISSERSHEIM.
THERE WERE NO ADVANCES TODAY ON A DIRECT LINE TOWARD COLOGNE AS THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS BEING SECURED, BUT ALL ALONG THE LINE THE DOUGHBOYS STRENGTHENED THEIR POSITIONS, WHILE LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES GATHERED THE POWER OF HIS FIRST ARMY FOR THE NEXT MOVE EASTWARD.

QUADRATH AND ICHENDORF WERE CAPTURED BY THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN ANOTHER OF ITS FAMOUS NIGHT ATTACKS. IT IS THE SECOND RIVER CROSSING FOR THIS DIVISION SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN FEB. 23, AND REALLY THE THIRD SINCE THEY ALSO HAD TO CROSS THE 12-FOOT-WIDE GROSSE ERFT.

BY DAYBREAK THE DOUGHBOYS HAD SECURED THE CROSSING OF THE MAIN ERFT CHANNEL AND TANKS HAD FOLLOWED. BOTH TOWNS HAD BEEN CLEARED BY MID-MORNING.

AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS ACROSS WERE THOSE UNDER COMMAND OF LT.GEN. ROBERT CLARK, OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., AND LT.COL.JAMES IRVINE, 166 CLEVELAND ST., ATLANTA, GA.

THE NUMBER OF CIVILIANS LEFT BEHIND IN THE SMALL TOWNS BEING CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS IS CREATING A PROBLEM FOR MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

IN ELSDORF FOR EXAMPLE PEOPLE CROWDED INTO A CHURCH FOR REFUGE. SINCE THERE WERE NO SANITARY FACILITIES AN OFFICER SAID THE SITUATION PRESENTED THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EPIDEMIC UNLESS CORRECTED QUICKLY.

MQ1048PEW

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BY HOWARD COWAN
ON THE PRUEM RIVER IN GERMANY FEB 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN CROSSING OF THE PRUEM RIVER TODAY AND CAPTURE OF MERSCHEID APPARENTLY SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF ONE GERMAN CIVILIAN WHOSE WIFE WAS ABOUT TO HAVE A BABY.

BROUGHT INTO SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION HEADQUARTERS BEFORE THE CROSSING, THE GERMAN BEGAN CHATTERING EXCITEDLY BEFORE THE INTERPRETER, SGT.JULIUS WOLF OF FAIRFIELD, ILL., COULD BEGIN ASKING QUESTIONS.

"WHAT'S HE SAY?" ASKED THE PROVOST MARSHAL, MAJ.WHIZ WHITE, 305 SOUTH RANDOLPH STREET, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

WOLF EVENTUALLY SLOWED DOWN THE PRISONER SUFFICIENTLY TO LEARN THAT HIS WIFE WAS ABOUT TO HAVE A BABY, THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDANT ACROSS THE RIVER HAD REFUSED TO SEND A DOCTOR AND HE HAD COME TO THE AMERICANS. HE ASKED THAT THE AMERICANS HOLD UP THEIR FIRE WHILE HE CARRIED HIS WIFE ACROSS THE STREAM BY NIGHT.

BUT, AS IT DEVELOPED, THAT WAS NOT NECESSARY. BEFORE NIGHTFALL THE AMERICANS WERE IN MERSCHEID. WITH THEM WAS A DOCTOR.

KK506AEW

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ
WITH FIRST U.S. CAVALRY, LUZON, MARCH 1-(AP)-WHENEVER "CLOSE CALL" STORIES BECOME PRETTY TALL, SGT.JOHN MCCAUGHEY OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., DRAGS OUT A STEEL HELMET WITH TWO BULLET HOLES THROUGH IT. "THAT USUALLY STOPS 'EM," HE SAYS WITH A GRIN.

MCCAUGHEY HEADS A PLATOON OF MILITARY POLICE WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY AND SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY IN A JEEP MAKING A ROUND OF THE GUARD POSTS.

"I'D JUST POSTED THREE SENTRIES IN THE HILLS EAST OF MANILA AND RETURNED TO CAMP," HE SAID, "WHEN ALLAT ONCE SOMETHING SLAMMED INTO THE SIDE OF MY HEAD.

"WHEN MY HEAD CLEARED I SAW THREE JAPS AND OPENED UP. I DON'T KNOW IF I GOT ANY BUT THEY DIDN'T FIRE ANY MORE.

"THEN I TOOK OFF THE HELMET AND TURNED COLD ALL OVER. A BULLET HAD ENTERED AT THE YELLOW CAVALRY PATCH ON THE SIDE AND COME THROUGH THE 'P' PRINTED ON THE BACK.

"THERE WERE TWO HOLES THROUGH THE LINING TOO, BUT MY HEAD WASN'T SCRATCHED."

AS FAR AS THE PUNCTURED HELMET GOES MCCAUGHEY HOPES TO MAKE A FLOWER POT OF IT IF HIS WIFE, DOROTHY, WILL HAVE IT AROUND THE HOUSE AT 117 BROWNING ROAD. HIS PARENTS MR. AND MRS.ROBERT MCCAUGHEY LIVE AT 38 SECOND ST., BROOKLYN.

FJ1204ACW

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at an eighth air force bomber station in england, march 1--(ap)--
sgt. thomas giordano of nutley, n. j., who remained in a tattered
ball turret five miles above germany and continued to return the fire of
attacking nazi planes although wounded, was awarded a silver star for gall-
antry in action today.

fifty messerschmitts jumped giordano's fortress over merseberg,
germany. a cannon shell ripped into the ball turret, wounding giordano
and tearing the back from the turret. held in his seat only by a thin
safety strap, he continued firing and shot down one plane before the
attack finally was beaten off.

apr chamberlains 02045 mem 744 pew

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BY HAL BOYLE

IN CASTLE RATH, GERMANY, FEB.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

A DREAM CAME ~~XXX~~ TRUE TODAY FOR A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD ALWAYS WONDERED WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE TO LIVE IN A CASTLE.

THEY KNOW NOW AND, WITH ALL DUE THANKS TO UNCLE SAM FOR THE OPPORTUNITY, THEY WOULD LIKE TO RETURN TO THAT LITTLE GRAY HOME IN THE WEST.

THE SOLDIERS -- MEMBERS OF A 155 MILLIMETER "LONG TOM" ARTILLERY OUTFIT -- WERE BILLETED IN CASTLE RATH, A CENTURIES-OLD BRICK CHATEAU BUILT AROUND A SQUARE COURTYARD AND COMPLETE WITH ALL MANNER OF HERALDIC TRAPPINGS.

~~BUT THERE WERE CERTAIN DISADVANTAGES.~~ AMERICAN SHELLS HAD VENTILATED THE ROOF AND SIDES ~~XX~~ OF ~~XX~~ THE TIME-STAINED BUILDING. LOCATED SEVERAL MILES NORTHEAST OF DUEREN. THE INTERIOR WAS KNEE-DEEP IN A MIXTURE OF FALLEN ~~XXX~~ PLASTER, BROKEN GLASS, SOILED LINENS AND SUCH.

PILED CARELESS IN ONE CORNER OF THE BARNYARD WERE THE BODIES OF SEVEN NAZIS WHO DIED TRYING TO DEFEND THE CASTLE, LOCATED SEVERAL ~~XXX~~ MILES NORTHEAST OF DUEREN.

"THEY DIED IN ONE OF THE TUNNELS OF THE CASTLE WHICH THE GERMANS WERE USING AS A HOSPITAL FOR THE WOUNDED," SAID SGT. STANLEY H. FOXEN, 621 GARDEN STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. "OUR DOUGHBOYS CAUGHT A WHOLE BATTALION OF GERMANS HERE YESTERDAY WAITING FOR SOME TANKS TO COME UP TO SUPPORT THEM. THEY HAD TO GIVE UP. WE GOT 11 NAZI OFFICERS.

WHEN THE ARTILLERYMEN SAT DOWN FOR THEIR FIRST MEAL IN THE CASTLE'S HUGE DINING ROOM THEY HAD QUITE A DEMOCRATIC MEAL.

"WE HAD HAMBURGER," SAID PFC. GEORGE KUHN, 66 DELAWARE AVENUE, PATERSON, N.J., AS HE LOOKED AROUND THE TAPESTRY HUNG

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DINING ROOM WHICH HE ALSO WAS USING AS A BEDROOM FOR THE NIGHT. "EVEN IF THEY MOVED THIS PLACE TO THE UNITED STATES I WOULDN'T WANT TO LIVE IN IT -- IT'S JUST TOO BIG."

"WELL, IT'S BETTER THAN LIVING OUTDOORS -- BUT I WOULD HATE TO TRY TO KEEP IT UP ON MY ARMY SALARY," REMARKED PFC. VIRGIL JACKSON, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

BUT MESS SGT. LOUIS CAIERA, MARSTELLA, PA., HAD NO FAULT TO FIND WITH THE CASTLE.

"WHY SHOULD I?" HE ASKED. "IT HAS A BIG ENOUGH KITCHEN. HOWEVER, I WOULDN'T GRADE MY ARMY STOVE FOR ALL THE STOVES IN ALL THE CASTLES IN GERMANY."

UPSTAIRS, T/5 JOHN R. SCHUMACKER, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, FOUND A BUNDLE OF OLD GERMAN MONEY, ALL VALUELESS.

"LOOK AT THAT PILE OF DOUGH," HE SAID. "FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILLION MARKS -- A FORTUNE IF IT WAS ONLY WORTH A PENNY."

"KEEP IT UNTIL YOU GET BACK TO DUBUQUE," SUGGESTED PFC. STEVE KOMISCHOCK, DRIFTON, PA. "MAYBE THEY WON'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE."

CORP. JAMES JOHNSTON, 118 EAST NINTH STREET, ERIE, PA., AND PFC. JOE "BIG CHIEF" ENEAS, AN INDIAN FROM WHITE SWAN, WASH., BOTH THOUGHT THE CASTLE MORE COMFORTABLE THAN A FOXHOLE -- OR WIGWAM.

"IT'S A GOOD PLACE -- BUT I AM JUST PASSING THROUGH," SAID "BIG CHIEF."

-RPS APL THRU FOURTH 2013 4A

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B107
MOSCOW, MARCH 1-(AP)-MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY'S ABRUPT PUSH TOWARD THE BALTIC RAISED THE POSSIBILITY TODAY THAT MORE AMERICAN PRISONERS MIGHT BE LIBERATED FROM THE GERMANS.
TWO IMPORTANT AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS RECENTLY WERE LOCATED AT GROSS TYCHOW, 13 MILES WEST OF RUBLITZ, WHICH WAS CAPTURED YESTERDAY BY THE RUSSIANS, AND AT KOLBERG, ON THE BALTIC 34 MILES NORTHWEST OF GROSS TYCHOW. THE CAMP AT GROSS TYCHOW IS LUFT 4.
DA207PEW

30.24-23497

A111

MOSCOW, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE FIRST GROUP OF LIBERATED AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR REACHED THE ODESSA REPATRIATION CAMP TODAY. THE AMERICAN GROUP NUMBERED BETWEEN 200 AND 250.

ME908AEW

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A171

(170)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1-(AP)-A TEXAS SERGEANT WAS DETERMINED TO PLANT HIS LONE STAR STATE FLAG ON A JAPANESE-HELD HILL IN BURMA. THE JAPANESE COULDN'T STOP HIM BUT HIS OWN MEN DID.

THE DETAILS WERE IN A PRESS RELEASE TODAY.

DICK HATFIELD OF HOUSTON, WHOSE MOTHER IS A WAC STAFF SERGEANT, CHARGED UP A HILL IN A RECENT MARS TASK FORCE ATTACK CARRYING HIS BIG TEXAS FLAG. HE STARTED OUT AS A MORTAR FIRE OBSERVER BUT WHEN THE TELEPHONE WIRE RAN OUT HE WENT ON AS A RIFLEMAN. HE TOSSED GRENADES INTO TWO PILLBOXES BEFORE BEING WOUNDED IN THE LEG.

HATFIELD WAS CARRIED DOWN THE HILL TO AN AID STATION. TWICE HE SNEAKED OUT AND STARTED UP THE HILL WITH HIS FLAG. HE WAS CAUGHT AND BROUGHT BACK AND THE SECOND TIME HE WAS TAKEN TO A PORTABLE SURGICAL HOSPITAL WHERE HE SPENT THE NIGHT.

THE NEXT MORNING, BACK HE CAME WITH THE FLAG BUT THIS TIME HIS COMMANDING OFFICER STEPPED IN AND BELLOWED: "IT'S TOO LARGE A FLAG AND TOO BARE A HILL AND BESIDES THE YANKEES IN THE OUTFIT FOUGHT JUST AS HARD AS THE TEXANS DID. PLANT IT SOMEWHERE ELSE."

ME1241PEW

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BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, MARCH 1-(AP)-A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO INAUGURATE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL BE CONVENED NOV.12 SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY) CONGRESS MEETING IN MAY, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE SAID THE KUOMINTANG WOULD RETURN SUPREME POWER TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND MEANWHILE WOULD PREPARE TO ADMIT OTHER PARTIES TO A SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

"BUT I DEFINITELY CANNOT ABDICATE TO A LOOSE COMBINATION OF POWERS," SAID CHIANG.

THE GENERALISSIMO DISCLOSED THAT TO MEET THE FEARS OF THE COMMUNISTS HIS GOVERNMENT HAD EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR TO PLACE AN AMERICAN GENERAL IN COMMAND OF THE COMMUNIST FORCES UNDER CHIANG'S OVERALL COMMAND IF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT COULD AGREE. HE SAID THE COMMUNISTS REJECTED THIS OFFER.

M622AEW

(400)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY WRITTEN AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF TARAWA, UNTIL THEN THE BLOODIEST ENGAGEMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE U.S.MARINES, IS NOW RELEASED AFTER 15 MONTHS IN NAVY CENSORSHIP AS THE LEATHERNECKS ARE LOCKED IN AN EVEN GRATER STRUGGLE, THE ASSAULT ON IWO. THE WRITER, WILLIAM HIPPLE, THEN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, NOW IS COVERING THE IWO BATTLE FOR THE MAGAZINE NEWSWEEK.)

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH THE U.S.MARINES ON TARAWA, NOV.28, 1943, (CORRECT)-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-TWO BLACK-BEARDED FRENCH PRIESTS, FREED FROM JAPANESE DOMINATION FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS, CAME OUT OF HIDING TODAY AND ASSERTED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD BAYONETTED, BEHEADED AND BURNED 22 ENGLISHMEN, NEW ZEALANDERS AND AUSTRALIANS AT TARAWA BECAUSE THEY SHOWED ENTHUSIASM DURING AN ATTACK ON THE ISLAND BY U.S.WARSHIPS.

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REV.HENRY JOLIVEL AND REV.LUCIEN GRANDGEORGE, TASTING THEIR FIRST WHITE MAN'S FOOD IN MANY MONTHS, THANKED THE MARINES FOR THEIR DELIVERANCE AND MADE PLANS TO CONTINUE IMMEDIATELY THEIR MISSION WORK WITH THE NATIVES.

THEY TOLD THIS STORY:

THE JAPANESE FIRST ARRIVED AT BETIO, TARAWA, IN TWO WARSHIPS DEC.10, 1941 (JUST AFTER PEARL HARBOR), PUT 100 TROOPS ASHORE AND ROUNDED UP ALL WHITES, INCLUDING A CATHOLIC BISHOP, SEVERAL PRIESTS AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, TRADERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE JAPANESE TOOK EVERYTHING THEY WANTED, INCLUDING THE BISHOP'S CROSS. THEY SEIZED LARGE AMOUNTS OF STORES AND CARRIED THEM TO THEIR WARSHIPS IN BOATS, THEN LEFT.

MEANWHILE EIGHT AMERICANS DRIFTED ASHORE IN A LIFEBOAT AFTE HAVING BEEN AT SEA 36 DAYS AFTER THEIR SHIP HAD BEEN SUNK. THE AMERICANS FOUND AN OVERLOOKED CRATED ENGINE, PUT IT IN THEIR BOAT AND DEPARTED WITH MANY OF THE TARAWA WHITES, LEAVING ONLY THE PRIESTS, TWO SISTERS, THE BISHOP, SEVERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AN ENGLISH DOCTOR, A WIRELESS OPERATOR AND AN OLD FORMER SHIP CAPTAIN WHO DECLINED TO GO.

IN SEPTEMBER OF 1942 THE ENEMY TOOK OVER BETIO IN FORCE, BRINGING ASHORE 17 NEW ZEALAND SOLDIERS THEY HAD CAPTURED AT AN UNDISCLOSED PORT. THEY PUT THE NEW ZEALANDERS TO WORK IMPROVING THE PIER.

A69

WHEN AMERICAN WARSHIPS BOMBARDED TARAWA (PROBABLY DURING THE RAID ON THE MARSHALL AND GILBERT ISLANDS LED BY ADMIRAL HALSEY IN FEBRUARY, 1942) THE ENGLISH DOCTOR TRIED TO ESCAPE BY SWIMMING TO ONE OF THE AMERICAN SHIPS. HE WAS RECAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE, WHO THEN SLIT HIS CALVES FROM HIS KNEES TO HIS ANKLES TO PREVENT HIS RUNNING AWAY IN THE FUTURE.

THE JAPANESE ALSO WERE ANNOYED BY THE ENTHUSIASM THEIR PRISONERS SHOWED FOR THE AMERICAN ATTACK. THEY LATER TOOK 22 MEN, INCLUDING THE NEW ZEALANDERS, TIED THEM TO TREES AND BAYONETTED THEM. THEN THEY CUT OFF THEIR HEADS AND BURNED THE BODIES.

THEY SPARED THE BISHOP AND AN 81-YEAR-OLD PADRE WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN ON MAKIN ISLAND.

JP655AEW

(125) ROME-1ST ADD ITALIAN XXX DRIVEN BACK.

NUMEROUS OTHER CLASHES OCCURRED ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, BUT THE FIFTH ARMY SECTOR REMAINED FAIRLY QUIET.

GERMAN MORTARS POUNDED AWAY FREQUENTLY AT THE NEWLY-WON POSITIONS OF THE U.S.10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION AND BRAZILIAN TROOPS ON MOUNT BELVEDERE AND MOUNT D'ELLA TORRACIA.

ALLIED WAR PLANES FLEW MORE THAN 1,900 SORTIES YESTERDAY, MOST OF THEM AIMED AT COMPLETING DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S ESCAPE ROUTE THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS. MORE THAN 500 U.S.15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS PARTICIPATED WITH 12TH AIR FORCE MEDIUMS IN A DAY-LONG POUNDING OF BRIDGES AND RAILYARDS.

KK836AEW

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(Q) (100)
U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FEB. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.COL.BUDDY A.STROZIER OF 615 LEOPA AVE., FORT SMITH, ARK., SPOTTED A B-24 AND A P-38 ON THE GERMAN-HELD BJELOVAR AIRDROME IN YUGOSLAVIA 40 MILES NORTH OF ZAGREB TODAY.

AS THE 24-YEAR-OLD LIGHTNING PILOT SWOOPED TO SHOOT UP THESE TWO GROUNDED AMERICAN PLANES IN ENEMY HANDS THE GERMANS ON THE FIELD FIRED ON HIM WITH RIFLES.

STROZIER GOT THE LIBERATOR AND MADE A PASS AT THE P-38, BUT RIFLE FIRE KNOCKED OUT ONE OF HIS ENGINES. STROZIER ORDERED CAPT. WILLING PARENTS, A MUSTANG PILOT OF EAST EIGHTH STREET, BRISTOW, OKLA., TO TRY FOR THE P-38. PARENTS MADE THREE PASSES THROUGH POPPING SMALL ARMS FIRE, HAD HIS OWN RUDDER SHOT OUT AND FINALLY SAW THE P-38 BURST INTO FLAMES.

FD919AEW

(140)

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, MARCH 1-(AP)-AMERICAN LIGHTNING AND MUSTANG FLIERS WHO SPECIALIZE IN SHOOTING UP GERMAN TRAINS HAVE BLOWN UP 217 LOCOMOTIVES SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

THEY ADDED 19 TO THEIR SCORE OVER AUSTRIA AND NORTHERN ITALY YESTERDAY IN THE 16TH CONSECUTIVE DAY OF 15TH AIR FORCE OPERATIONS.

LT.COL.CHARLES D.CHITTY, JR., OF 901 FIRST AVE., ALBANY, GA., GOT FIVE AND BECAME THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER'S "LOCOMOTIVE BUSTING" CHAMPION WITH A TOTAL OF 21.

IN ADDITION TO THE LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED 21 MORE WERE DAMAGED--SEVEN OF THEM BY CHITTY. HE SUCCEEDED LT.COL.HUGH A.GRIFFITH OF PITTSBURGH AS THE CHAMPION. CHITTY GOT BACK WITH A PLANE SO BADLY SHOT UP IT NEEDED A NEW WING. SEVENTEEN FREIGHT CARS WERE DESTROYED AND 183 WERE DAMAGED.

LT.WILLIAM S.GARVEY OF 3700 11TH AVE., KIRKLAND, WASH., A LIGHTNING PILOT, SCORED A HIT ON A POWER STATION.

"STREAKS OF ALL COLORS WERE GOING ALL OVER THE PLACE," HE SAID. "IT WAS JUST LIKE A CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATED WITH RAINBOWS."

G1129AEW

MAR 2 1945

(Q) (179)

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 1-(AP)-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS BLASTED 125 MILES OF THE GERMANS' BRENNER PASS LINE IN NORTHERN ITALY YESTERDAY WITH MORE THAN 1,800 TONS OF BOMBS--THE FOURTH LARGEST BOMB LOAD EVER HURLED ON THE NAZIS IN ONE DAY BY THE 15TH AIR FORCE.

DESCRIBING THE HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE PUT UP BY THE ENEMY, SGT.RAYMOND DAHM OF ST.JOHNS, ARIZ., SAID: "IT WAS LIKE A SHOOTING GALLERY WITH US AS THE PARTICULAR TARGET." HIS FORTRESS LIMPED HOME ON THREE ENGINES.

RETURNING FROM THE ATTACK ON THE 335 FOOT ISARCO-ALBES SPAN NORTHEAST OF BOLZANO, LT.LEROY H.HEWIT, A PILOT OF 5339 NORTH 15TH ST., PHILADELHIA, SAID: "OUR BOMBS WALKED STRAIGHT ACROSS THE BRIDGE. YEP, WE REALLY BURNED THEIR BRIDGES BEHIND THEM."

"I SAW THREE STICKS OF OUR BOMBS WALK ACROSS THE (RAILWAY) YARDS AT ORA," SAID SGT. RICHMOND WAGONER OF GENEVA, NEB., A BALL TURRET GUNNER. "SHEETS OF FLAME SHOT UP IN SEVERAL SPOTS."

"A PIECE OF FLAK SAILED THROUGH A WNDOW, RANG AGAINST MY HELMET LIKE A BELL AND KNOCKED ME SILLY FOR A FEW SECONDS," LT.GORDON FITZGERALD, A CO-PILOT OF 853 DOBSON AVENUE, CHICAGO, SAID.

FD915AEW

A59

MOSCOW, MARCH 1-(AP)-SOVIET PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BUCHAREST TODAY DECLARED THE TENSE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ROMANIA, WHICH RESULTED IN RIOTING AND BLOODSHED LAST WEEKEND, HAD BEEN EASED BY THE RESIGNATION YESTERDAY OF PREMIER RADESCU.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROVOKED BY OPPOSITION TO THE RADESCU REGIME DIED DOWN RAPIDLY AS WORD OF THE RESIGNATION SPREAD THROUGH THE COUNTRY, WHICH NOW IS CALMER THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR WEEKS, THE ADVICES SAID.

KING MIHAI WAS REPORTED SEEKING TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT ALONG THE LINES DEMANDED BY VARIOUS GROUPS FORMING THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT, WITH INDICATIONS THAT THE CRISIS WOULD BE DEALT WITH SUCCESSFULLY.

M626AEW

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A90FX

BY REMBERT JAMES (770)

PEARL HARBOR, MARCH 1-(AP)-MORE THAN A HUNDRED WOUNDED MARINES, SAILORS AND SEABEES--SOME OF THE FIRST MEN TO PAY THE WAGES OF VICTORY AT IWO JIMA--HAVE REACHED PEARL HARBOR BY PLANE.

THEIR BODIES WERE TORN BY ARTILLERY, MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES AND LAND MINES. ONE HAD BEEN HIT BY A 1,000-POUND JAPANESE ROCKET--A NEW ENEMY WEAPON.

THE FIRST PLANELOADS ARRIVED LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, SEVEN DAYS AND ALMOST 5,000 MILES FROM THE BLACK VOLCANIC LITTLE ROCK WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE MAKING A FRENZIED STAND JUST 750 MILES SOUTH OF THEIR CAPITAL.

STORIES OF THE WOUNDED WERE ALIKE IN DISCLOSING THE BITERNESS OF THE FIGHTING AND THE HEROISM OF THE FIGHTERS. SOME OF THEIR PERSONAL EXPERIENCES WERE NIGHTMARISH AND UNMATCHED FOR STRANGENESS.

A NAVAL OFFICER FROM AN INFANTRY LANDING CRAFT (LCI) TOLD HOW HIS SHIP, STANDING OFF IWO FOR TWO DAYS BEFORE LANDING, TOOK FOUR HITS IN THREE MINUTES. SIXTY PER CENT OF THE PERSONNEL WERE LOST.

OUT OF SEVEN OFFICERS, THREE WERE KILLED AND THREE--INCLUDING HIMSELF--WERE WOUNDED. HE IS AN ENSIGN FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

ONE OF THE FIRST SEABEES WOUNDED ON THE BEACHHEAD WAS A BOATSWAIN'S MATE FIRST CLASS FROM ANAHEIM, CALIF., WHO LOST HIS RIGHT ARM FROM A DIRECT HIT BY A MORTAR SHELL. HE GAVE HIMSELF FIRST AID THROUGH KNOWLEDGE GAINED WHILE HE WAS A SCOUTMASTER.

"I WAS UP ON A TERRACE ABOVE THE BEACH LOOKING FOR A JAP MACHINE-GUNNER," HE RELATED. "I LOCATED THE JAP IN SOME DEBRIS AND WAE TRYING TO GET UP NERVE TO GO AND GET HIM WHEN I GOT HIT."

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED CANNOT BE USED UNTIL THE FAMILIES ARE NOTIFIED.

ONE WOUNDED MARINE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSMAN ON MILITARY LEAVE, TOLD WHY THE NEWS WAS LATE FROM THE IWO JIMA BEACH ON D-DAY, FEB. 19.

IT WAS NO JOB TO GET COPY OUT TO THE TRANSMISSION SHIP, BUT JAPANESE FIRE WAS TOO HEAVY ON THE BEACH FOR ANY CONTACTS WITH CORRESPONDENTS. HE WAS WOUNDED LATER AND WENT OUT TO THE SHIP AS A CASUALTY, CARRYING A.P. CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY'S TYPEWRITER ON HIS CHEST AS HE LAY ON A LITTLER.

A91FX

"MY JOB WAS TO EXPEDITE BEACHHEAD COPY AND PHOTOS," HE SAID. "I LANDED AT 3:30 P.M. ON D-DAY ON A YELLOW BEACH WHERE I WAS TO MEET THE CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS. I EXPECTED TO GET THE COPY IN ABOUT AN HOUR AND TAKE IT OUT TO THE PRESS BOAT. I WAS SUPPOSED TO FIND THEM WITH THE BEACHMASTER, BUT THE BEACHMASTER WAS KILLED, AND ANYWAY NO PRESS BOAT SHOWED UP.

"SGT.ROY HEINECKE OF OLNEY, PA., WAE WITH ME. WE GOT ONTO THE BEACH EAEILY ENOUGH BUT IMMEDIATELY I SAW SOMETHING WAS WRONG. THERE WAS ABOUT 30 YARDS OF FLAT, BLACK VOLCANIC SAND AND THEN A

BLUFF. MEN WERE FRANTICALLY DIGGING IN WITH THEIR HANDS, AND VEHICLES AND BOATS OF ALL KINDS GLUTTED THE PLACE.

"THE JAPS WERE BRACKETING THE PLACE WITH MORTARS AT INTERVALS. THEY HAD PERFECT OBSERVATION FROM SURIBACHI MOUNTAIN. NOBODY WAS MOVING, AND CORPSMEN WENT AROUND POKING MEN TO SEE IF THEY WERE ALIVE OR DEAD. EVERY TIME SOMEBODY WOULD MOVE THE JAPS WOULD FIRE MORTARS.

"IN SPITE OF ALL THIS A 19-YEAR-OLD KID TRACTOR DRIVER--I THINK HE WAS A MARINE--KEPT HIS TRACTOR ACTIVE UP AND DOWN THE BEACH. HE HAD A CIGAR IN HIS MOUTH AND A CARBINE SLUNG OVER HIS SHOULDER. HE WOULD MOVE THE TRACTOR AND THEN JUMP OFF INTO THE SAND AND WAIT UNTIL THE MORTARS HAD BURST, AND THEN GET UP AGAIN.

"FINALLY I DECIDED THE BEACH WAS TOO HOT, AND MOVED INLAND 150 YARDS WITH SERGEANT HEINECKE. WE DUG IN FOR THE NIGHT ON THE BROW OF A HILL. JUST AT TWILIGHT SOME TIRED TROOPS CAME BACK FROM THE FRONT FOR A REST AROUND US.

"AT 10:30 P.M. THE JAPANESE BEGAN FIRING ARTILLERY AND MORTARS AT US AT 20-SECOND INTERVALS AND KEPT IT UP FOR 30 MINUTES. THE NEXT THING I KNEW I DIDN'T KNOW NOTHING. THEN I CAME TO AND FOUND HEINECKE AND I BOTH YELLING HYSTERICALLY. I THOUGHT I'D LOST MY FOOT AND WOULDN'T LOOK UNTIL I HAD TAKEN A DRINK OF WHISKY. THEN I FOUND THE LEG TWISTED UP BY THE THIGH. IT TOOK ME 30 MINUTES TO STRAIGHTEN IT OUT BUT NOW I KNOW IT WILL BE A

L RIGHT."

MM625PPW

MAR 2 1945

A64KX (CX F)

(WEST OUT)

HONOLULU,MARCH 1-(AP)-COAST GUARD COMDR.JACK DEMPSEY APOLOGIZED FOR LEAVING FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION JACK SHARKEY OUT OF HIS LIST OF THE TEN BEST FIGHTERS HE EVER BATTLED.

"SHARKEY BELONGS IN THAT LIST, AND I JUDT DON'T KNOW HOW I HAPPENED TO FAIL TO MENTION HIM," THE ONETIME WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP TOLD NEWSMEN YESTERDAY.

DEMPSEY'S LIST OF THE TEN BEST WAS GIVEN TO RUSS NEWLAND OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BEFORE HE LEFT CALIFORNIA YESTERDAY ON A FOUR TO SIX MONTH TOUR OF COAST GUARD BASES AND SHIPS WHICH MAY TAKE HIM AS FAR AS INDIA.

OMISSION OF SHARKEY'S NAME ANNOYED JOHNNY BUCKLEY, MANAGER OF SHARKEY, WHO NOW IS HIS PARTNER IN A BOSTON TAVERN.

THE ADDITION OF SHARKEY WILL MAKE THE LIST 11 NAMES LONG. DEMPSEY FAILED TO SCRATCH ANY OF HIS PREVIOUS SELECTIONS.

FJ540ACW

(WEST OUT) (140)

MAR 2 1945

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION IN MANILA, MARCH 1-(AP)-HONORABLE SURRENDER OFFERED TO TRAPPED JAPANESE BORE THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE CAMPAIGN TODAY WHEN NEARLY 20 JAPANESE EMERGED WITH THEIR HANDS UP FROM THE FINANCE BUILDING, THE LAST ISOLATED ENEMY STRONGHOLD IN THE CITY.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, COMMANDING THE 37TH, MADE THE OFFER TO THE NIPPONESE THREE DAYS AGO BY LOUDSPEAKER. NOT UNTIL TODAY, HOWEVER, WAS THERE ANY MORE RESPONSE THAN THERE WAS TO THE OFFER MADE BY THE 14TH CORPS COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN.OSCAR W. GRISWOLD, BEFORE THE FINAL ASSAULT ON MANILA'S WALLED CITY.

EIGHT JAPANESE WHO CREPT OUT OF THE BEAUTIFUL FINANCE BUILDING THIS AFTERNOON AND GAVE THEMSELVES UP SAID THERE STILL WERE SEVERAL SCORE INSIDE THE BUILDING AND MOST OF THEM WANTED TO SURRENDER BUT DIDN'T DARE. BY NIGHTFALL ANOTHER DOZEN JAPANESE HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE DEBRIS IN ONES AND TWOS TO SURRENDER.

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B15PX (Q)

BY TECH.SGT.KEYES BEECH, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WITH THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA,FEB.19-(DELAYED)--OUT OF COUNTLESS TALES OF HEROISM THERE CAME TODAY THE STORY OF A MARINE LIEUTENANT AND TWO ENLISTED MEN WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH A MAZE OF PILLBOXES, BUNKERS, BLOCKHOUSES AND MACHINE GUN NESTS TO CROSS TO THE WESTERN SHORE OF THIS ISLAND ONLY 90 MINUTS AFTER THEY LANDED ON THE EAST.

WHEN HE HIT THE BEACH AT H-HOUR, FEB. 19, LT.FRANK J.WRIGHT, 25, (2324 PRIMROSE AVENUE,) PITTSBURGH, PA., HAD A PLATOON OF 60 MEN.

BY THE TIME HE HAD CROSSED THE ISLAND AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER TWO OF THE 60 REMAINED AND INSTEAD OF BEING A PLATOON LEADER WRIGHT WAS A COMPANY COMMANDER.

FOUR OF HIS COMPANY'S OFFICERS, INCLUDING THE COMMANDER, WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

THE COMPANY WAS PART OF A FIFTH MARINE DIVISION ASSAULT BATTALION WHICH WAS ASSIGNED TO CUT DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE WESTERN SHORE AND THEN PIVOT TOWARD MORTAR MOUNTAIN, AS IT NOW IS CALLED.

THE TWO MEN WITH WHOM WRIGHT BLAZED A TRAIL FOR 800 YARDS FROM SHORE TO SHORE WERE PFC.LEE H.ZUCK, 22, (ROUTE 2,) SCRANTON, ARK., AND PFC.REMO A.BECHELLI, 26, (9326 OSTEGO AVENUE,) DETROIT, MICH.

"WE WEREN'T TRYING TO RUN A FOOT RACE," SAID WRIGHT, "BUT OUR ORDERS WERE TO GET ACROSS THE ISLAND AS FAST AS POSSIBLE, AND THAT'S WHAT WE DID.

"THE GOING WAS ALMOST TOO EASY AT THE BEACH. IT WAS STILL EASY COMING UP THOSE TERRACES. BUT WHEN WE HIT THE CREST OF THE RIDGE EVERYTHING CHANGED.

"WHAT HAPPENED WAS THAT THE JAPS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE BEACH AND THE TERRACES AND TAKEN THEIR POSITIONS ON THE RIDGE.

B16PX (Q)

"I WOULD MOVE ALONG AHEAD WHILE BECHELLI AND ZUCK KEPT ME COVERED WITH THEIR BAR'S (BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLES,) AS SOON AS I COULD SEE WHERE WE WERE GOING NEXT I'D MOTION TO THEM TO COME ON UP.

"WE SAW SOME JAPS, SEVEN OR EIGHT OF THEM, RUNNING ALONG A HILL. I THINK WE GOT ALL OF THEM."

AT ONE POINT THE THREE MEN CAME TO AN ENEMY 20-MILLIMETER GUN EMPLACEMENT. THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE A WAY AROUND IT, SO ZUCK LEAPED TO THE TOP OF THE EMPLACEMENT AND SPRAYED ITS OCCUPANTS WITH HIS BAR, KILLING OR WOUNDING ALL OF THEM.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME ANY OF THE THREE MEN HAVE BEEN IN COMBAT. WRIGHT, WHO ATTENDED DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY AND QUIT TO ENLIST IN THE MARINE CORPS IN 1941, IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.MARTIN WRIGHT OF THE PRIMROSE AVENUE ADDRESS.

"WE CAME TO WHAT LOOKED LIKE A JAP CP (COMMAND POST,") SAID PFC. JOHN H.HENNING, 20, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JOHN W.HENNING (902 WEST NOBLE AVENUE,) GUTHRIE, OKLA.

"THERE WASN'T ANY WAY AROUND IT SO WE WENT THROUGH IT. I WAS SCORED, BUT THE SQUAD LEADER JUST KEPT ON A-GOIN' AND THERE WAS NOTHIN' I COULD DO ABOUT IT," SAID HENNING.

THAT NIGHT HENNING KILLED TWO OR THREE MORE JAPS WHEN THEY STARTED MOVING AROUND HIS FOXHOLE.

PFC.KEITH O.BUNDY, 18, LANE, ILL. (NO STREET ADDRESS,) ALSO GOT HIS JAP.

THE SQUAD LEADER TO WHOM HENNING REFERRED WAS SGT.J.D.DAWSON,25, OF ODESSA, TEX.. (NO STREET ADDRESS,) WHO KILLED AT LEAST ONE JAP.

PFC.JAMES B.TREADWAY, 23, SON OF MRS.CLARA TREADWAY (BOX 282,) WALNUT CREEK, CALIF., KILLED A JAP LIEUTENANT.

THERE IS A HOLE ALMOST DEAD CENTER THROUGH EACH SIDE OF TREADWAY'S HELMET. HIS HEAD WAS IN THE HELMET WHEN THE BULLET, SHRAPNEL OR WHATEVER IT WAS, WENT THROUGH. BUT ALL TREADWAY HAS TO SHOW FOR IT IS A BUMP ON THE BACK OF HIS HEAD.

B17PX (Q)

PFC.PAUL L.ADAMS, 21, (955 NORTH SIXTH ST.) MANITOWOC, WIS., WAS ONE OF 11 MEN IN HIS PLATOON TO GET ACROSS THE ISLAND.

HIS FIELD JACKET IS SO FULL OF HOLES IT LOOKS LIKE A SIEVE. IT WAS IN HIS PACK WHEN HIS PACK WAS SHOT OFF HIS BACK.

G512PEW NM

MAR 2 1945

(440)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH U.S. SIXTH DIVISION,LUZON,MARCH 1-(AP)-THE "LOST PATROL" CAME BACK TODAY, BUT TWO WOUNDED MEN THEY FOUGHT TO SAVE STILL LIE IN A JAPANESE SURROUNDED RAVINE ON THESIDE OF A SHEER HILL.

ONE OF THOSE LEFT BEHIND IS A SECOND LIEUTENANT, AN OLD TIMER IN THE SERVICE, FROM IOWA. FOUR MEN WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED ATTEMPTING TO SAVE HIM AFTER A MACHINEGUN BULLET TORE THROUGH HIS RIGHT THIGH.

THE SECOND IS A SERGEANT FROM MINNEAPOLIS WHO WAS HIT IN THE CHEST DURING A RESCUE ATTEMPT.

TWENTY-SIX MEN CAME BACK FROM THIS POCKET OF HELL. THEY WERE WEAK AND FAMISHED BUT IMMEDIATELY TALKED ABOUT GOING BACK FOR THEIR TWO COMRADES, NOT KNOWING WHETHER THEY WERE DEAD OR ALIVE.

THIS LITTLE SAGA OF BLOOD AND DEVOTION BEGAN THREE NIGHTS AGO, SAID LT.BERTHOLD BANEK, VERMILLION,S.D., WHEN COMPANY L OF THE FIRST INFANTRY CRAWLED UP A PRECIPITIOUS, GRASS-BORDERED TRAIL ALONG THE SPINE OF A HILL NEAR MOUNT MATABA.

THE TRAIL BROKE OUT INTO A SMALL CLEARING AND THEN PLUNGED DOWNWARD INTO BRUSH. THE JAPANESE, HIDDEN IN THE BRUSH, ALLOWED THE YANK SCOUTS TO PASS. ONE WHO GOT BY BEFORE THE AMBUSHERS OPENED FIRE ON THE MAIN BODY WAS PFC RAY W.SALADIN, 2114 OAKDALE AVE., ST.LOUIS,MO.

A WOUNDED LIEUTENANT, WHOSE NAME CANNOT BE MENTIONED, AND OTHERS WERE HIT BY THE FIRST VOLLEY. THIS MAN RECEIVED HIS COM- MISSION A FEW DAYS BEFORE FOR LEADERSHIP SHOWN DURING A LONG, UPWARD CLIMB FROM THE RA

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THE JAPANESE OPENED UP ON YANKS TRYING TO EVACUATE THE WOUNDED. THE MEN CARRYING THE LIEUTENANT'S LITTER FELL IN A HEAP. AMONG THEM WAS T/5 CARL GARDNER OF HAMBURG TOWN (EDS: STATE UNAVAILABLE), A MEDIC FOR WHOM IT WAS THE SECOND CLOSE ESCAPE.

SUBSEQUENTLY MOST OF THE COMPANY EVACUATED UNDER COVER OF SMOKE SHELL FIRED BY YANK ARTILLERY.

A108FX

THE LIEUTENANT WAS LYING UNDER GRASS CAMOUFLAGE ON THE GROUND WHEN A SMOKE SHELL LANDED NEARBY. IT STARTED A FIRE WHICH SPREAD TO THE LIEUTENANT'S COVERING, BURNING HIM BADLY. HE WRIGGLED ASIDE TO AVOID THEFLAMES AND ROLLED 30 YARDS DOWN AN EMBANKMENT INTO A RAVINE.

THE SECOND JAPANESE VOLLEY CUT INTO THE AMERICANS ATTEMPTING TO CARRY THE LIEUTENANT FROM THE RAVINE AND ALL TUMBLED BACK INTO THE HELL HOLE. SOME REMAINED AND TWO OTHERS WERE THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS HIDDEN BENEATH BRUSH FROM PERIODIC JAPANESE VOLLEYS OF MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS.

THERE WAS NO FOOD, NO MORPHINE, NO PLASMA FOR THE LIEU- TENANT AND SERGEANT. ALTHOUGH A RESCUE FORCE HAD ATTEMPTED TO SUPPLY THEM BY ROLLING MEDICINE AND FOOD FROM A HILL TOP, THE TRAPPED MEN DID NOT RECEIVE THEM.

HW&MM731PPW NM

CO, NR

BY HAMILTON FARON (190)

MAR 2 1945

WITH THE 4TH AMPHIBIOUS MARINE DIVISION, IWO, MARCH 1-(AP)-S/SGT. JOHN R.HADDOX, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED AND OPERATING AN AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE HE NEVER HAD SEEN BEFORE, KEPT THE COMMUNICATIONS OPEN TO HIS FRONT LINE TROOPS DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF IWO'S INVASION WHILE DODGING SHELL BURSTS, HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, MAJ.HOWARD M. CONFER OF 558 EAST 26TH ST., PATERSON,N.J., SAID YESTERDAY.

HE SAID THAT HADDOX, OF 714 MINERVA ST., EAST LIVERPOOL,OHIO, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED IN THE HAND HELPED CARRY INJURED TO FIRST AID STATIONS.

"THEN KNOWING THAT THE SIGNAL SUPPLY SITUATION WAS CRITICAL AND THE FRONT LINES WERE PRACTICALLY OUT OF COMMUNICATION FOR WANT OF GEAR, HE FOUND A WEASEL (A TINY JEEP-LIKE TRACKED AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE) WHOSE DRIVER HAD BEEN KILLED.

"ALTHOUGH HADDOX HAD NEVER SEEN ONE BEFORE HE JUMPED IN AND TOOK OFF FOR THE BEACH AND LOADED UP WITH THE CRITICALLY NEEDED ITEMS AND RETURNED THROUGH HEAVY FIRE TO THE HILLTOP TIME AND AGAIN. IT SEEMED THAT EVERY TIME A UNIT WAS ALMOST DONE FOR, HADDOX WOULD SHOW UP WITH A FRESH LOAD OF WIRE, BATTERIES OR PHONES AND THE COMMUNICATIONS HELD UP," SAID CONFER.

CONFER ADDED THAT THE "WEASEL" PROVED ITSELF TO THE MARINES.

FJ419ACW

MAR 2 1945

A89FX

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ON LUZON, MARCH 1-(AP)- AFTER MONTHS OF C RATIONS, THE CHOW LINE FORMS EARLY WHEN WORD GETS AROUND THERE WILL BE FRESH EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.

JUST AS THE CHOW LINE WAS BEGINNING TO MOVE, A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN CHATTERED. BULLETS SMACKED INTO THE FIELD STOVE, COOKS SCATTERED, LEAVING THE EGGS SIZZLING IN THE PAN.

ABOVE THE SOUND OF THE FIRING YOU COULD HEAR: "HEY, DON'T LET THOSE EGGS BURN!"

NOT A MAN MOVED OUT OF LINE FOR FEAR OF LOSING HIS PLACE.

MM612PPW

A89FX

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ULITHI, WESTERN CAROLINES,MARCH 1-(AP)-AMERICANS IN CABANUTUAN PRISON CAMP ON LUZON ISLAND "INVESTED" UNDER DURESS MORE THAN A MILLION PESOS IN JAPANESE POSTAL SAVINGS DURING THEIR LONG INTERN- MENT, IT HAS BEEN DISCLOSED HERE BY A SMALL GROUP OF THEM EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE MEN KEPT TRACK OF AMERICAN PROGRESS THROUGH A TINY SECRET RADIO.

SOME PRISONERS ASSERTED THE FIRST THEY KNEW THAT AMERICAN RESCUERS HAD ENTERED THE PRISON WAS WHEN THEY DETECTED A "CLEAN ODOR" AND INSTANTLY RECOGNIZED IT AS AMERICAN.

CARLIER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING MEN PASSED THROUGH ULITHI, AMERICA- BOUND:

GUN/SGT.HARRY ARNOLD, 435 FORD AVE., LIBERTY,MO.; PVT. EDWARD GORDON, RAYMOND BLVD., JACKSON,MISS.; CPL.NEIL

IOVINO, 4201 W.VAN BUREN, CHICAGO,ILL.; BKR 2/C PAUL KELSEY, SUFFERN PARK, SUFFERIN,N.Y.; CBM THOMAS KREIGER, (NO ADDRESS); CHIEF YEOMAN JAMES MCCARTHY, 925 WESTEND AVE., NEW YORK CITY; SC 1/C JOSEPH MORIN, 16 CHEBA, DANVERS, MASS.

CMM CARL SILVERMAN, WAREHAM,MASS.; GM. 1/C THOMAS SLATER, 3952 F. FRANKLIN ST., PHILADELPHIA; MML/C DELBERT SPARKS,JR., 220 WEST BURNETT, LOUISVILLE,KY.; GM 3/C GEORGE TARKANISH, 1672 OAKWOOD AVE., YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO; F 1/C RALPH TAYLOR, LA FOLLETTE,TENN.; PFC.FRED VINTON, 703 BRYANT AVE., JACKSON,MICH.; CFM HARRY WILLIS, 913 NORTH F. ST., HAMILTON,OHIO.

OTHER OFFICERS ALSO BOUND FOR THE STATES, ACCORDING TO CHIEF YEOMAN MAX MCCOY, YUMA,COLO., WHO HEADED THE LATEST GROUP:

CMDR.LEA SARTIN, HOUMA,LA.; LT.CMDR.ROBERT STRONG,JR., 48 IRVING ST., ARLINGTON,MASS., LTS.EARL BAUMGARDNER, 34 COWLES AVE., YONKERS,N.Y.; GEORGE GREENE, 264 ARMSTRONG ST., AUBURN,ALA.; ISAAC LAVICTOIRE, PIGEON,MICH.; PAYCLERK JOHN WALKER, 102 1/2 EMERSON ST., VANDERGRIFT,PA.; WARRANT OFFICER JAMES SHIMEL, 1100 SOUTH BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MCCOY SAID THAT THEY HAD SOME PRETTY GOOD ENGINEERS IN THE CAMP WHO BUILT THE RADIO THAT THE JAPS NEVER COULD FIND.

B32KX

HE SAID THE JAPANESE "PAID OUR PRIVATES 10 CENTAVOS A DAY IN JAPANESE CURRENCY WHICH IF REDEEMABLE IS WORTH ABOUT 5 CENTS AMERICAN MONEY. THEY PAID UP TO 310 PESOS MONTHLY TO COLONELS --BUT HERE'S THE CATCH. FOR INSTANC A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IS SUPPOSED TO GET 170 PESOS A MONTH. THEY GAVE 25 IN CASH AND CHARGED 30 FOR SUBSISTENCE AND REQUIRED THE REST TO BE INVESTED IN JAPANESE POSTAL SAVINGS. I WAS IN CHARGE OF PAYROLLS AND OUR CAMP ALONE HAD MORE THAN A MILLION PESOS INVESTED."

HARRY PINTO OF MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF., SAID THAT "WHEN YOU LIVE ON RICE YEAR AFTER YEAR YOUR BODY GIVES OFF A DISAGREEABLE ODOR SAME AS THE JAPS. WE ALL SMELLED THAT WAY AND WHEN I SAW A FIGURE ENTER THE BUILDING I COULDN'T MAKE IT OUT -- UNTIL I SUDDENLY NOTICED THE CLEAN SWEET SMELL I'D ALMOST FORGOTTEN -- THE SMELL OF HOME. THEN A HUGE GUY SAID TO ME: 'WE ARE GETTING YOU OUT OF HERE -- HURRY BEFORE THE JAPS CATCH ON'."

FJ/XZ444ACW

MAR 2 1945

A101KX

(WEST OUT) (100)

GUAM, FEB. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TODAY WAS THE FIRST DAY NO JAPANESE WERE KILLED ON GUAM IN NEARLY SEVEN MONTHS, SINCE THE AMERICAN INVASION TO REGAIN POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND LAST JULY 21.

TOTAL JAPANESE KILLEDON GUAM TO DATE IS 18,002, OF WHICH 4,242 HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE AUG. 15, SHORTLY AFTER ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THE ISLAND WAS SECURE. THE LATTER WERE AMONG ENEMY GROUPS WHICH FLED TO THE THICKLY WOODED INTERIOR WHEN ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDED.

JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR TAKEN ON GUAM TOTAL 659, THESE INCLUDED 152 WHO HAVE SURRENDERED SINCE DEC. 1 IN RESPONSE TO LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS BROADCAST IN THE INTERIOR.

RA912PCW

30.24-23501

MAR 2 1945

D140

FINANCIAL

HAVANA, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE SERIOUS NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE AFFECTING CUBAN NEWSPAPERS BECAME AGGRAVATED TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT DAILY, SIEMPRE, THAT IT IS FORCED TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION TODAY DUE TO LACK OF NEWSPRINT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFTERNOON AND MORNING DAILY, EL PAIS, ANNOUNCED ITS AFTERNOON EDITION TODAY WOULD CARRY ONLY FOUR PAGES AND THAT, UNLESS NEWSPRINT WAS OBTAINED AT ONCE LOCALLY, THE PAPER WOULD BE FORCED TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION TOMORROW.

MEANWHILE, OTHER HAVANA DAILIES, WHOSE STOCKS OF NEWSPRINT ARE RUNNING SHORT, HAVE CUT DOWN THE NUMBER OF PAGES, AMONG THEM THE INDEPENDENT MORNING PAPER, EL MUNDO, WHICH IS NOW PRINTING ONLY EIGHT PAGES OF ITS REGULAR 18-PAGE EDITION.

THE SITUATION IS WORSENED BY THE FACT THERE IS NO SIGHT OF RELIEF FROM THE SHORTAGE AT LEAST FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS ASALL NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY THEIR NEWSPRINT SHIPPERS THAT NO SHIPMENT OF NEWSPRINT SHOULD BE EXPECTED UNTIL AFTER MARCH 20.

WE-KA432PEW

A102KX

MAR 2 1945

(WEST OUT)

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 1-(AP)-MEXICO'S BROAD READING AND WRITING CAMPAIGN FOR MILLIONS OF ILLITERATE OPENED FORMALLY TODAY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. IT WILL NOT BE IN FULL SWING, HOWEVER, UNTIL PRIMERS CAN BE SENT AND TEACHERS FOUND FOR THE INFORMAL CLASSES.

PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO INITIATED THE MOVEMENT AND SET AN EXAMPLE FOR OFFICIALS SOME MONTHS AGO BY TEACHING TWO PUPILS.

THE LAW REQUIRES EVERY EMPLOYER, INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, TO TEACH ANY ILLITERATE EMPLOYE SIMPLE READING AND WRITING. MANY BUSINESS FIRMS ALREADY HAVE ENGAGED INSTRUCTORS.

RA914PCW

A27

CONFERENCE (275)

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 1-(AP)-FAR-REACHING RESOLUTIONS COMMITTING THE AMERICAN NATIONS TO ENFORCE PEACE, TIGHTEN THEIR POLITICAL BONDS AND COOPERATE TO MAKE THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT AN INDUSTRIAL HORN OF PLENTY TODAY APPEARED HEADED FOR APPROVAL BY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

A103 (280)

EDITORS

MEXICO CITY--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF CONFERENCE STARTING: "PRINCIPAL AMONG" XXX IN THE HEMISPHERE.

THE FORM IN WHICH THE CHAPULTEPEC INSTRUMENT FINALLY WILL COME BEFORE THE CONVENTION REMAINS AT ISSUE. IT WAS LEARNED ON THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY YESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. DELEGATION HAD DRAFTED A COMPROMISE PLEDGE TO LATIN AMERICA ON THE USE OF ARMED FORCES TO CRUSH AGGRESS-ION IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

THIS WOULD MODIFY THE TEXT PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TUESDAY, WHICH PROVIDED FOR AUTOMATIC USE OF ARMED FORCES WITHOUT RESERVATION.

THE CHANGES CONSIST MAINLY OF DIVIDING INTO TWO PERIODS THE OPERA-TION OF THE COMMITMENT TO PUT DOWN AGGRESSION, DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE WAR AND IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD. UNDER THE PROPOSED REDRAFT THE DECLARATION WOULD TAKE EFFECT AS SOON AS SIGNED AND WOULD BIND THE AMERICAN NATIONS SO LONG AS THE WAR CONTINUES. AFTER THE WAR A TREATY WOULD BE NEGOTIATED CARRYING THE SAME PRINCIPLES.

THIS COVERS THE POINTS (1) PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS THE AUTHORITY TO USE U.S. ARMED FORCES TO PROTECT THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR EFFORT UNDER HIS SPECIAL EMERGENCY POWERS AND (2) AFTER THE WAR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL WOULD BE NECESSARY.

SENATOR TOM CONNALLY ETC XXX THIRD GRAF.

ME904AEW

PRINCIPAL AMONG THEM IS THE "DECLARATION OF CHAPULTEPEC", WHICH CALLS FOR JOINT AMERICAN AND LATIN-AMERICAN ARMED ASSISTANCE TO STOP ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL AGGRESSION IN THE HEMISPHERE.

SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEXAS), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, IS EXPECTED TO PASS ON THE FORMULA BY TOMORROW. AT PRESENT, IT WOULD COMMIT UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FOR USE IN THIS HEMISPHERE AT LEAST DURING THE WAR. A SENATE TREATY WOULD BE REQUIRED IN PEACETIME.

CONNALLY ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY FROM WASHINGTON, AND WAS IMMEDIATELY ASKED TO PASS ON BASIC UNITED STATES POLICY DECISIONS FOR THIS HEMISPHERE.

ALTHOUGH DIPLOMATS HAD HOPED FOR A QUICK ANSWER, CONNALLY APPEARED TO BE STEPPING CAUTIOUSLY TOWARD A STAND ON FUNDAMENTAL MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES.

THE CONFERENCE, FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES ADJOURNED TO THE COUNTRY, SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND MANY LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATES SPENT THE AFTERNOON AT NEARBY CUERNAVACA, A COUNTRY RESORT, CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD THERE ON AN INFORMAL BASIS.

MEANWHILE, VARIOUS SUBCOMMITTEES TOOK UP FINAL ACTION ON A COMPROMISE MEASURE TO GIVE THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM POLITICAL POWER AND A PLACE OF ITS OWN IN THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

MAR 2 1945

A BROAD MEASURE SETTING FORTH CERTAIN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND WHICH WOULD APPLY GENERALLY IN THE HEMISPHERE WAS UP FOR FINAL ACTION BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS ALSO DRAWING UP A SET OF STANDARDS ON THE TREATMENT OF AXIS WAR CRIMINALS. CONFERENCE LEADERS BELIEVE IT MIGHT BE BROUGHT IN LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY THE LONDON COMMITTEE ON WAR CRIMINALS OR SOME OTHER GROUP TO BE CONSISTENT.

MK430AEW

ALBUQUERQUE,N.M.,MARCH 1-(AP)-THREE "ANGELS OF BATAAN" ATE STEAKS WHILE OTHER PASSENGERS ABOARD AN EASTBOUND TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIRPLANE DINED ON MEAT LOAF--AND LIKED IT.

MISS PEARL LOCKERBY, TWA HOSTRESS, SAID THE THREE NURSES WHO WERE FREED IN THE RECONQUEST OF MANILA WERE SERVED SPECIAL LUNCHES AT BURBANK, CALIF. THEY HAD BIG STEAKS WITH MASHED POTATOES AND "HUNKS, NOT JUST PIECES" OF CHOCOLATE CAKE WITH ICE CREAM. OTHER PASSENGERS WHO DINED ON MEAT LOAF AND SHERBET DID NOT BEGRUDGE THE REPATRIATED NURSES THEIR FEAST, MISS LOCKERBY SAID.

RA1110PCW

MAR 2 1945

INTER-AMERICAN SEPARATE (230)
BY FLORA LEWIS

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 1-(AP)-RAPID UNFOLDING OF DISCUSSIONS ON DUMBARTON OAKS ARE EXPECTED AS SOON AS THE YALTA VOTING FORMULA IS MADE PUBLIC.

FRENCH APPROVAL OF THE BIG THREE CRIMEAN DECISION CLEARED THE WAY FOR AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FORMULA FOR VOTING IN THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, ANTICIPATED SHORTLY.

FRENCH RESERVATIONS MADE IT NECESSARY TO HAVE SOME FURTHER CONSULTATIONS, BUT AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT IMPASSE HAS NOW BEEN BROKEN FOR THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION HERE.

FORMATION OF A RSOLUTION SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF DUMBARTON OAKS BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAS BEEN HELD UP UNTIL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BIG THREE VOTING SOLUTION.

THE IMPASSE AROSE BECAUSE THE BIG THREE HAD AGREED NOT TO MAKE PUBLIC THE YALTA VOTING DECISION UNTIL FRANCE AND CHINA HAD APPROVED. CHINA ASSENTED QUICKLY.

OBVIOUSLY, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR LATIN-AMERICAN DELEGATES TO VOTE THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE DUMBARTON OAKS PRINCIPLES UNTIL THEY KNEW THEM FULLY.

MAR 2 1945

JUST AS THE FRENCH APPROVED THE YALTA CONFERENCE WITH RESERVATIONS, LATIN AMERICANS HERE HAVE SEVERAL IDEAS FOR REVISION OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN.

THESE CENTER MAINLY ON DEMANDS FOR MORE REPRESENTATION IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND MORE POWERS FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS AS COMPARED WITH THE COUNCIL.

HOWEVER, THE DECISION SEEMS GENERALLY ACCEPTED NOW TO AIR THESE MATTERS HERE BUT TAKE NO ACTION UNTIL SAN FRANCISCO. A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF DUMBARTON OAKS IS EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE. TAKING UP DETAILS OF THE PLAN WAS PUT OFF BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT COMMIT ITSELF TO ANY REVISIONS WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

EW834PCW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS PROMISED THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE TODAY THAT HE WOULD FIX WITHIN ~~90 DAYS~~ THE DATE FOR THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION THIS COUNTRY HAS KNOWN SINCE 1930.

THE PROMISE WAS EMBODIED IN A DECREE MODIFYING THE CONSTITUTION WHICH HE ESTABLISHED IN 1937 BY RESTORING TO THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT OF DIRECT SUFFRAGE IN THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, GOVERNORS OF STATES, PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

VARGAS GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE PROBABLE DATE OF THE ELECTION, BUT IN RECENT PUBLIC UTTERANCES HE HAS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT NONE SHOULD BE HELD UNTIL THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, IN WHICH BRAZIL IS TAKING AN ACTIVE PART.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION REVOKED IN WHOLE OR IN PART 10 ARTICLES OF THE 1937 CONSTITUTION, AGAINST WHICH A LARGE SEGMENT OF THE BRAZILIAN PRESS HAS BEEN AGITATING RECENTLY ON THE GROUND IT WAS MOLDED ON THE AUTHORITARIAN EUROPEAN PATTERN.

THE NEW LAW PROVIDES THAT THE PRESIDENT CHOSEN AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS SHALL TAKE OFFICE WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE RESULTS ARE DETERMINED--THEREBY IN EFFECT FIXING A DATE FOR THE TERMINATION OF PRESIDENT VARGAS' PRESENT INDEFINITE TERM.

VARGAS BECAME CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT ON NOV. 3, 1930, AFTER A MILITARY UPRISING WHICH FORCED THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON LUIS PEREIRA DE SOUZA AND PREVENTED THE INSTALLATION OF DR. JULIO PRESTES, WHO HAD BEEN ELECTED THE PREVIOUS MARCH.

VARGAS SERVED AS HEAD OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT UNTIL JULY 18, 1934, WHEN HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. IN NOVEMBER, 1937, AS HIS TERM WAS ABOUT TO EXPIRE, VARGAS DECREED A NEW CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH THE TERM OF THE PRESIDENT WAS EXTENDED UNTIL A PLEBESCITE COULD BE HELD.

THIS PLEBESCITE NEVER WAS HELD, HOWEVER, BECAUSE EARLY IN 1938 VARGAS DECREED A STATE OF EMERGENCY FOLLOWING AN UPRISING WHICH REACHED TO THE VERY GATES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

THE 1937 CONSTITUTION PROVIDED FOR A CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, TO BE CHOSEN INDIRECTLY THROUGH LOCAL ELECTORS, AND FOR A FEDERAL COUNCIL OF 30 MEMBERS--ONE TO BE NAMED BY EACH OF THE 20 STATE LEGISLATURES AND 10 TO BE NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT. NEITHER BODY EVER WAS ELECTED, HOWEVER, DUE TO POSTPONEMENT OF THE PLEBESCITE.

UNDER THE NEW LAW THE UPPER HOUSE WILL CONSIST OF TWO SENATORS FROM EACH OF THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, ALL CHOSEN BY DIRECT SUFFRAGE.

EW406AEW

30.24-23503

NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE
BY NORMAN CARIGNAN
MEXICO CITY, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE LOOKED FORWARD TODAY TO A UNITED STATES FORMULA THAT WOULD EVENTUALLY GIVE LATIN AMERICA POWER TO SETTLE ITS OWN DISPUTES. SUCH A FORMULA CONTEMPLATES USING U.S.ARMED FORCES.
SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AND SENATOR WARREN AUSTIN (R-VT.), MINORITY LEADER OF THE COMMITTEE, SPENT THE MORNING CONFERRING WITH THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION ON A PLAN THAT WILL PERMIT U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF UNITED STATES LAW AND CONGRESSIONAL SENTIMENT.
CONNALLY SAID HE HOPED TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE SOMETHING DEFINITE TOMORROW. HE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE CONSIDERING TWO METHODS -- ONE CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE MILITARY AID BY INVOKING THE PRESIDENT'S EXISTING WARTIME POWERS AND PROVIDING FOR TREATY ARRANGEMENTS DURING PEACE TIME; THE OTHER CALLING FOR A "RECOMMENDATION" FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE, LEAVING THE MATTER UP TO THE WILL OF CONGRESS.
CONNALLY GAVE NO INDICATION OF HIS PREFERENCE.
THE CONFERENCE PRACTICALLY TOOK THE AFTERNOON OFF. SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY NELSON ROCKEFELLER, CONNALLY AND MOST OF THE OTHER DELEGATES WENT TO A NEARBY COUNTRY RESORT FOR A REST AND INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.
DURING THE DAY ONE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPROVED TWO MEASURES DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. IT VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AND TO HAVE QUADRENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, THE POLICY MAKING BODY WHICH WILL CONVENE AT BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, NEXT YEAR.
WE-MQ1039PEW

MAR 2 1945

UNDATED RHEYDT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

XMEXSMOKYXINDUSTRIXALZ

IN CAPTURING THE SMOKY INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF RHEYDT, WHICH ADJOINS MUENCHEN GLADBACH ON THE SOUTH, XNEX AMERICAN FORCES HAVE OVERRUN THE BIRTHPLACE OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

MAR 2 1945

GOEBBELS WAS BORN THERE ON OCT. 29,1897. HIS FATHER WAS A FACTORY FOREMAN IN RHEYDT. ccc 4p

A55
--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 293 MILES (FROM WEST OF COLOGNE).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
M619AEW

MAR 2 1945

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR:-CANADIAN-BRITISH ARTILLERY TRAINED ON XANTEN CROSSING OF RHINE, FOUR MILES FROM THE RUHR ARSENAL OF WESEL. ALLIES LAST REPORTED FOUR MILES FROM XANTEN, DRIVING SOUTH.
CENTRAL SECTOR:-NINTH ARMY CAPTURED MUENCHEN GLADBACH; FIRST ARMY PLACED COLOGNE UNDER SIEGE, ADVANCING TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE CITY. THIRD ARMY ELEMENTS ENTERED TRIER, IMPORTANT GERMAN BASE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR:-NO MAJOR ACTIONS REPORTED.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY:-CANADIANS AND BRITISH DROVE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF XANTEN, GERMAN RHINE CROSSING AREA.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY:- NO DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.
U.S. NINTH ARMY:- TOOK MUENCHEN GLADBACH.
U.S. FIRST ARMY:- ADVANCED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF COLOGNE, LAYING SIEGE TO CITY.
U.S. THIRD ARMY:- ENTERED TRIER, SIEGFRIED BASE.
U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES:-NO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH INFANTRY: CAPTURED DAUSFELD, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM.
FOURTH ARMORED: CAPTURED IRSCH, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
FIFTH INFANTRY: OCCUPIED STRETCH OF KYLL RIVER ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
TENTH ARMORED: ENTERED TRIER.
76TH INFANTRY: JOINED ASSAULT ON TRIER.
29TH INFANTRY: TOOK MUENCHEN GLADBACH.
80TH INFANTRY ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
94TH INFANTRY: ENLARGED SAAR RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.
JR1033PEW

(150) THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR:-CANADIAN-BRITISH ARTILLERY TRAINED ON XANTEN CROSSING OF RHINE, FOUR MILES FROM THE RUHR ARSENAL OF WESEL. ALLIES FOUR MILES FROM XANTEN, DRIVING SOUTH.
CENTRAL SECTOR:-NINTH ARMY BURST CLOSER TO RHINE, WITH MOVEMENTS STILL HIDDEN BY SECURITY NEWS BLACKOUT; FIRST ARMY PLACED COLOGNE UNDER SIEGE, ADVANCING TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE CITY. THIRD ARMY ELEMENTS DROVE TO WITHIN 2 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIER IN ENCIRCLEMENT THREAT, TRAINED BIG GUNS ON BASE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR:-NO MAJOR ACTIONS REPORTED.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY:-CANADIANS AND BRITISH DROVE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF XANTEN, GERMAN RHINE CROSSING AREA.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY:-NO DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.
U.S.NINTH ARMY:-DROVE CLOSER TO RHINE BANKS UNDER SECURITY BLACKOUT
U.S.FIRST ARMY:-ADVANCED TO WITHIN 5 MILES OF COLOGNE, LAYING SIEGE TO CITY.

U.S.THIRD ARMY:-SWUNG 2 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIER, TRAINED BIG GUNS ON BASE.9VS

U.S.THIRD ARMY:-SWUNG 2 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIER, TRAINED BIG GUNS ON BASE.
U.S.SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES:-NO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.
-DASH-
U.S.DIVISIONS:
TENTH ARMORED:-DROVE BEHIND FORTRESS TRIER, 2 1/2 MILES AWAY.
KK832AEW

A119
UNDATED FIRST ADD THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY XXX MILES AWAY.
FOURTH INFANTRY: CAPTURED DAUSFELD, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM.
FOURTH ARMORED: CAPTURED IRSCH, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
FIFTH INFANTRY: OCCUPIED STRETCH OF KYLL RIVER ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
76TH INFANTRY: MENACED TRIER FROM NORTHWEST.
80TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
94TH INFANTRY: ENLARGED SAAR RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.
MZ943AEW

MAR 2 1945

A127FX
MUNDATED JAPANESE RAIDS (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO RADIO TOLD JAPANESE IN THE HOMELAND LAST NIGHT THAT SUPERFORTRESSES ARE DROPPING A PHOSPHOROUS INCENDIARY WITH "A HIGH DESTRUCTIVE POWER" AND AN "ELECTRON BOMB" WHICH SPREADS FIRE OVER AN AREA OF 30 TO 46 FEET.
THE BROADCAST, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WENT INTO GREAT DETAIL IN INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMBAT THE BOMBS.
THE COMMENTATOR SAID THE AMERICAN BOMBERS RECENTLY HAVE BEGUN TO "USE A LARGE-SIZE BOMB SO WE SHOULD KEEP A VERY CLOSE WATCH ON THIS PHOSPHOROUS BOMB."
HE TOLD THE JAPANESE THE ELECTRON INCENDIARY, ON EXPLODING, SHOOTS UP A FLAME TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT NINE FEET AND ENVELOPS AN AREA TWICE THE SIZE "OF THAT COVERED BY THE OIL INCENDIARY."
HE PREVIOUSLY HAD DESCRIBED AN OIL INCENDIARY BOMB AS ONE SPREADING OUT OVER AN AREA OF 15 TO 18 FEET.
BOTH THE PHOSPHOROUS AND ELECTRON INCENDIARIES WERE CREDITED WITH POWER TO CONTINUE BURNING FOR 30 MINUTES.
THE ELECTRON INCENDIARY WAS DESCRIBED AS "SOLID" CAUSING IT TO GO "RIGHT THROUGH THE ROOF, CEILING AND THE MAT AND BORES THROUGH THE FLOOR."
MM835PPW NM

A56
FOUR YEARS AGO TO[illegible]
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MARCH 1, 1941--BULGARIA JOINS AXIS MILITARY ALLIANCE. JOHN G. WINANT, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN ARRIVES IN BRISTOL.

[illegible]
(WEST OUT)
ALBUQUERQUE,N.M.,MARCH 1-(AP)-COL.FRANK KURTZ, 33, FAMED AS THE PILOT OF THE B-17, THE SWOOSE, IS BACK AT KIRTLAND FIELD WHERE HE TRAINED, BUT THIS TIME HE'S COMMANDING OFFICER.
THE SWOOSE WAS THE ONLY B17 TO ESCAPE DESTRUCTION WHEN THE JAPANESE RAIDED CLARK FIELD AT HONOLULU AT THE START OF THE WAR.
RAS10PCW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 1.---(AP)--A STAGGERING BUDGET OF $138,312,077.50, AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 230 PER CENT, HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PUERTO RICAN LEGISLATURE BY GOVERNOR REXFORD G. TUGWELL IN A FORWARD STEP TO ESTABLISH LAND REFORM, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS.

MAR 2 1945

ROUGHLY $60,000,000 OF THE INCREASE IS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISESABOUT $21,000,000 IS FOR PURCHASE OF LAND, EQUIPMENT AND LIVESTOCK, WHILE OTHER BUDGET ITEMS ARE FOR GLASS, PAPER, TEXTILE, AND WALLBOARD, CLAY PRODUCTS FACTORIES CONTEMPLATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ABOUT $10,000,000 IS PROPOSED FOR [illegible] AN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TO EXPERIMENT, MARKET AND PROCESS FOODS, BEVERAGES AND FOOD PRODUCTS FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES.

OTHER ITEMS ARE FOR HOUSING , SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND AIRPORT FACILITIES.

UNDER THE BUDGET THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BECOME BY FAR THE LARGEST INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE ON THE ISLAND. THE PRESENT BUDGET OF $59,000,000 REPRESENTED A PREVIOUS RECORD HIG

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MAR 2 1945

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1-(AP)-A GROUP OF SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS PROPOSED TODAY THAT NO FAST AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS BE SOLD ABROAD UNTIL TWO YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

"IT NOW APPEARS LIKELY THAT WE MAY NOT HAVE A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF THE MORE DESIRABLE TYPES OF FAST SHIPS TO MEET THIS NATION'S OWN REQUIREMENTS," ALMON E. ROTH, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SHIPPING, INC., TOLD THE HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.

ROTH URGED THE COMMITTEE TO AMEND A BILL PROVIDING FOR THE SALE OF SURPLUS VESSELS TO PROHIBIT SALE OF ANYTHING EXCEPT LIBERTY SHIPS AND TANKERS FOR TWO YEARS AFTER THE WAR'S END AND TO GUARANTEE THAT FOREIGN SHIPPING INTERESTS BE GIVEN NO ADVANTAGES OVER DOMESTIC OPERATORS IN SHIP PURCHASES.

ROTH, WHO SAID HE REPRESENTED ABOUT 95 PER CENT OF THE OPERATORS OF OCEAN-GOING SHIPS BEFORE THE WAR, SAID SHIP OPERATORS COULD NOT KNOW THEIR REQUIREMENTS UNTIL INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE ON POSTWAR TRADE ROUTES.

CHAIRMAN EMORY S. LAND OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION SAID THAT AGENCY APPROVED OF THE BILL WRITTEN BY CHAIRMAN BLAND (D-VA) OF THE COMMITTEE EXCEPT FOR MINOR AMENDMENTS IN THE PRICING OF SURPLUS VESSELS.

MAR 2 1945

GW138PEW

MAR 2 1945

MELBOURNE,AUSTRALIA,MARCH 1-(AP)-THE NECESSITY FOR CLOSE COLLABORATION OF AMERICA, BRITAIN AND THE DOMUNIONS, WAS STRESSED BY SIR CLIVE BAILLIEU, AUSTRALIAN BORN BRITISH COMMERCE LEADER, BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

BAILLIEU EMPHASIZED THAT SUCH COLLABORATION WOULD REQUIRE MUCH HARD WORK. HE SAID THERE WAS GROUND FOR HOPE IF LEADERS EDUCATED THEIR MASTERS, WHO WERE THE PUBLIC, IN THE PRI

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MAR 2 1945

U.S. 9th Reaches Rhine, Crossing Reported; Troops Race to Join Canadians, Cut Off Foe; Reds Isolate Danzig, Trap 200,000 on Baltic

MAR 3 1945

Nazi Army Flees In Panic; British Join in Big Drive

An Artist's Conception of the Battle of the Rhine is on Page 2; War Summary on Page 2

LONDON, March 3 (Saturday) (A. P.). — The first American troops have crossed the Rhine River at Neuss, London reports indicated early today as the German radio said "Americans are making efforts to cross the Rhine."

Front line dispatches to London newspapers said the first patrols already were across but no details were given.

One dispatch from Ninth Army Headquarters said, "It looks as if the Germans fell for our bluff that we were going for Cologne. I can tell you now it never was our objective."

Other reports indicated the British Second Army, which has been largely in reserve, now is on the move. The German radio declared this powerful, fresh and superbly-equipped force "is preparing for a crossing of the lower Rhine at Emmerich."

It was unofficially believed here that a breaching of the Rhine would be the signal for resumption of the gigantic Russian offensive in a co-ordinated east-west drive to the heart of the Reich.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, March 2 (A. P.).—The United States Ninth Army smashed to the Rhine at two points today, engulfed all the arsenal cities in the Ruhr area west of that formidable river, routed the German 15th Army, and began shelling Duesseldorf in the greatest offensive in American history.

It split the German defenses and sent the mauled enemy in frantic retreat across the Rhine as the U. S. First Army fought to within four and a half miles of Cologne and the U. S. Third Army captured the ancient fortress of Trier, guarding the Moselle River route to Coblenz.

NIGHT MAR 3 1945

MAR 3 1945

CANADIANS SETTING GIANT TRAP

The Canadian First Army on the north knocked out two other strongpoints in a five-mile surge through the buckling lines, and was 10 miles from a junction with the Ninth Army, threatening entrapment of thousands of Germans.

German broadcasts said that between the closing jaws of this nutcracker the British Second Army went over on the offensive, and broke across the Meuse River in a drive designed to pin down and destroy the German Army west of the Rhine.

Duesseldorf's cross-Rhine suburb of Neuss and the steel city of Krefeld near the Rhine, 10 miles to the northwest, fell with astonishing speed as the Ninth Army roared 15 miles through broken lines.

Gen. Eisenhower, travelling within five miles of Duesseldorf during a tour of the front, said the Ninth army had taken 17,500 prisoners.

German rearguards fought fiercely between Neuss and the Rhine to keep the Americans from breaking across the river into Duesseldorf on two bridges still intact.

In the northern outskirts of Krefeld, a city of 170,000, enemy tanks battled to hold open the main Rhine bridge on the super highway at nearby Uerdingen.

This was the principal way out of the closing trap for parts of 10 crack divisions, which abruptly broke off the battle with the Canadian First Army and fled. The Canadians then

To the west the 35th Infantry and the Eighth Armored divisions sealed off an undetermined number of Germans left along the once-formidable Maas river line south of Venlo, and, striking seven miles northwest of that fallen citadel, captured Straelen.

Farther south patrols entered Roermond and found it deserted, but between Venlo and Roermond patrols crossing the Maas got a sharp reaction, indicating possibly sizeable forces had been trapped.

The greatest peril to the Germans still west of the Rhine was rising from the Krefeld push, for here Simpson's tanks and infantry were closing fast on the best roads of retreat to the Rhine.

In the broad sweep, which won control of the Rhine plain all the way from the Maas 30 miles eastward to the Rhine, the Ninth army captured such small industrial cities as Duelken and Viersen, with a combined population of about 30,000.

In some of the cities smoke still rose from chimneys of factories making materials for Hitler's armies as the Americans charged through.

Sullen German civilians watched from windows, but made no attempt to scorch the earth and snipe as ordered by Hitler.

A Ninth army staff officer declared that the German defenses for the most part had degenerated into a rout.

Nazi Forces Retreat

With this peril rising behind them, elements of 10 divisions opposing Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First army abruptly broke off the battle and headed for the Rhine.

Bitterly-contested Weeze fell to British troops who then sped on two and a half miles south to within a mile of Kevelaer, 10 miles from the Americans at Straelen.

Canadians six miles to the east swept forward five miles to within a mile and a half of the road junction of Sonsbeck as the Germans there likewise abruptly broke off contact.

Other Canadian troops stormed to within two miles of the Rhine stronghold of Xanten, five miles northwest of Sonsbeck, and were mopping up the Hochwald, a fir forest where the Germans had stopped them cold for days with dug-in tanks and machineguns.

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occupied the strongpoints of Weeze and Kervenheim and neared the anchor city of Xanten on the Rhine.

VENLO, ROERMOND TAKEN

Already large numbers of Germans had been sealed off along the Meuse by a lightning Ninth Army blow that overran the strongholds of Venlo and Roermond, at whose muddy approaches many a British Second Army soldier died last fall and winter.

The Germans were left with nothing west of the Rhine capable of halting General Dwight D. Eisenhower's avalanche, and 6000 warplanes pounded on the bleeding Wehrmacht, hammering it from dawn to dusk in a gigantic display of combined land and air power.

Front dispatches were filled with reports of the complete rout of the Germans before the Ninth Army onslaught.

NAZIS BREAK OFF BATTLE

One report said the Germans frequently stopped fighting in the midst of battle and broke into headlong retreat, and another said the Americans ran wild through city after city.

One way out was Cologne itself, and 900 Royal Air Force bombers in two raids plastered it with high explosives aimed at German troop concentrations reported there. They also sought to block the main streets with craters and debris.

The U. S. First Army once more was lashing out from its Erft River bridgehead—now 11 miles wide—toward Cologne, which was under heavy bomber attack with four of its five bridges destroyed.

15 MILES FROM BONN

Another column of the First Army speared southeastward to within 15 miles of the Rhine's transit center of Bonn, 11 miles southeast of Cologne.

Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, Ninth Army commander, was disclosed to have hurled seven infantry and three armored divisions, 150,000 men, into the offensive which in a week has destroyed five German infantry divisions of the 15th Army and heavily mauled three Panzer divisions.

Since striking out a week ago, the Ninth Army had reeled off 33 miles, and tonight it was clear that the battle of the Rhine, one of the swiftest of Allied triumphs, was near an end, a dispatch from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Headquarters said.

EISENHOWER AT FRONT

As the flight became as chaotic in some places as that in Normandy last summer, General Eisenhower toured the front with General Simpson to see how well the Ninth had carried out his orders to destroy every German soldier west of the Rhine.

The smoke of American shellbursts mingled with the smoke from the factories of Duesseldorf, administrative center of the Ruhr Basin with a population of 539,000.

The suburb of Neuss, itself with a normal population of 60,000, held out but a short time before the charge of the 83d Infantry Division.

GUNS DUEL ACROSS RHINE

German guns, emplaced on the east bank of the river, opened fire as the Americans appeared, and mobile American artillery returned the fire in a thunderous cannonading. The river is 1180 feet wide at this point and is 50 feet deep.

Ten miles to the northwest, the 102d Division in 10-mile advance captured Krefeld, a steel and railway city of 170,000 population.

Between the two cities, the Second Armored Division also reached the Rhine last night almost simultaneously with the 83d Division and today captured Boesinghoven, three miles south of the Germans' main Rhine escape bridge on the superhighway east of Krefeld.

Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr.'s, Third Army took a giant stride in its own drive for the Rhine with the capture of Trier, Germany's oldest city, with a normal population of 88,000.

The Third Army was lashing out all along its 50-mile front, gaining up to two miles, seizing nine more towns and so many prisoners that it was having difficulty taking care of them.

Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges' power-laden U. S. First Army dug into the Germans fighting savagely from behind the slag heaps and hilltops to hold it back from the last five miles to Cologne.

land, was placed under artillery fire again while the American First Army fought less than five miles away on plains as flat as Kansas. Nearly 1,000 British heavy bombers spread new rubble in the metropolis, second only to Berlin as the most bombed city.

The First Army also beat within fifteen miles of Bonn and seven of Euskirchen, important Rhineland transit center.

Curiously, the eleven German divisions fighting the Canadians to the north stood their ground until noon today, when they started frantically to cross the Rhine for refuge. Then Canadian armor and infantry pushed through German suicide squads for an advance of more than five miles in the northern Rhine plain.

At Krefeld, the Americans were within seven miles of Duisburg, the great Rhineland port that serves the Ruhr.

The American triumphs had split the Rhine plain. The breakthrough salient widened to fifty-six miles from a point six miles north of captured Venlo to Zuelpich, on the approaches to Cologne and Bonn. At Neuss, the Americans were 290 miles from Berlin, the nearest approach from the west. Maximum advances in the week-old campaign were twenty-three miles from the Roer to Neuss, across the Rhine from Duesseldorf.

One trap already had snapped on whatever Germans were left in the 21-by-10-mile strip between Venlo and Roermond. Escape routes for the rest of Gen. Gustav von Zangen's broken Fifteenth Army were being sealed off swiftly.

Trier was a dead city, abandoned by most of its 88,000 peacetime inhabitants, when the Third Army took it over. It was badly scarred from aerial bombardment, but the famous Porta Nigra, built by the Romans in the third century, was hardly touched, and the cathedral, dating back to the fourth century, was damaged only to a repairable extent at one end.

The southern part of Trier is the most severely damaged. The section north of the Porta Nigra is in relatively good condition. Six large fires and several small ones are burning in scattered areas tonight, but all are under control.

The Americans first entered the narrow, crooked streets in the ancient quarter early today. The first were members of a task force led by Lieut.-Col. Jack Richardson of Athens, Tex., and they seized intact the south bridge over the Moselle. This enabled tanks to roll across and establish a bridgehead on the western bank. But the Germans succeeded in blowing up the center span of the north bridge.

Krefeld, a steel and rail center of 170,000, was greater Germany's thirty-fifth largest city. Among Rhineland conquests, it was second only in size to the twin cities of Muenchen Gladbach and Rheydt which were captured yesterday. With their populations swollen by war refugees, they formed a center of 300,000—the largest German center of population captured by either Gen. Eisenhower or his Russian allies.

Scores of Other Towns Fall.

Scores of other towns were taken, often linked closely with each other. The total number captured by the First and Ninth armies since the offensive started was nearly 500.

Among the advanced towns taken by the Ninth were Bosinghoven, three miles from the superhighway bridgehead across the Rhine east of Krefeld. Others were Greferath and Straelen, both fairly large.

The First Army widened its assault front on the west, northwest and southwest of Cologne. Habelrath, east of the River Erft and six miles from the edge of Cologne, was captured. Bedburg on the Erft was taken; Buccholz beyond was entered. Gymich, Wissersheim, Pingsheim and Erp were seized on the approaches of both Cologne and Bonn. Zeupich was hemmed on three sides. Heimbach, east of the River Roer headwater dams, was captured, and so were Juntersdorf, Wellersheim and Bessenich.

The Canadians on the north broke forward five miles through German reaerguards. Weeze fell. Kervenheim was won by the Canadians and the Nazis broke contact. The infantrymen pursued them two and a half miles from the Ruhr corner city of Wesel. The northern half of the Hochwald was cleared.

The Eighty-third Infantry Division fought swiftly through the bomb-blasted city of Neuss, which lies on the west bank of the river opposite Duesseldorf, administrative center of the Ruhr.

Artillery Duel Rages.

A thunderous artillery duel was being fought across the Rhine as Neuss and other towns on the west bank surrendered. Many American shells poured into Duesseldorf, thick with chimneys of blast furnaces, oil plants, munition works and coking ovens.

The 150,000 attacking men of the Ninth Army were in a swift and fruitful pursuit of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's fleeing and shattered forces.

It was apparent that Duesseldorf, one of the great industrial producers of Germany, was finished as a source of materiel for the Nazi armies. Whether the Americans cross the Rhine now or later, artillery falling in the city twenty-four hours a day will make factory work impossible and harass those remaining of the normal population of 539,000.

Gen. Simpson's headquarters called the German Fifteenth Army retreat a "rout."

Five German infantry divisions have been destroyed by the Ninth Army's drive to the Rhine and three armored divisions have been severely mauled, it was estimated today.

Numerous new divisions were identified in the Ninth Army assault lines, including the "Hell on Wheels" Second Armored. Two other tank divisions were on the loose. Prisoners clogged cages; the Ninth Army total yesterday rose 3,052 to 15,576 for the campaign which started west of the Roer River on February 23.

The wide and sweeping gains, most spectacular since the Brittany break-through last summer which precipitated the capture of France, Belgium and Luxembourg, won control of the whole width of the plain between the Rhine and the Maas. In this plain is the section of the Ruhr which spills over west of the Rhine.

The Ruhr, far and away Germany's greatest concentration of heavy industries, produced three-fourths of her war materials in 1942 when train after train of Allied bombers started reducing its great steel, coke, chemical, plastic and textile factories.

MAR 3 1945 MAR 3 1945

Germans' Western Line Collapsing; Nazi Forces on River Plain Split

Paris, March 2 (A. P.).—The American Ninth Army drove to the Rhine today and captured the western end of the Ruhr with its large cities of Krefeld and Neuss, the latter a suburb of Duesseldorf. Germany's whole western front before the Rhine was collapsing.

It was learned tonight that Gen. Eisenhower toured the Ninth Army front today with Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson, personally inspecting the fast-moving battle.

Far to the south, ancient Trier fell to the American Third Army which thus pried open the gate of the Moselle Valley leading to the middle Rhine cities of Coblenz, Mainz and Frankfort.

Cologne, largest and most important of all cities in the Rhine-

It is doubly important now that the Russians have taken Silesia and American armies have pushed to the Saar, where the great steel mills lie along the Saar River opposite American cannon.

The Rhineland area north and east of captured Muenchen Gladbach and Rheydt was enveloped swiftly.

Dash To The Rhine Called A "Rat Race"

A field officer of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon's 83d Division, first Americans to reach the Rhine, described the chase as a "rat race." The Canadians to the north hold 44 miles or more of the west banks of the lower Rhine. On the river's upper reaches, the French 1st Army stands on about 100 miles of its bank from the Alps to north of Strasbourg.

Neuss was reached by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon's 83d

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Division.

Powered by tanks and armor, elements of the 83d drove to the Rhine in a lightning blow that carried them 10 miles today.

An intense artillery duel began there. The Germans' big guns reached out, trying to locate the American columns, while mobile guns of veteran American armored units pulled up behind the doughboys and sent their shells across the Rhine.

Nazi Tanks And Self-Propelled Guns Beaten

At Neuss, a machine and steel city of 45,000, the 2nd Armored Division fought Nazi tanks and self-propelled guns at Neuse Canal, and then crossed it.

With new divisions announced in the 9th Army, its total weight was seven infantry and three tank divisions of perhaps 150,000 fighting men. These were the 2d, 5th and 8th Armored Divisions and the 29th, 30th, 35th, 79th, 83d, 84th and 102d Infantry Divisions.

Three attack divisions have been named in the 1st Army drive and a dozen in the 3d Army's central attacks. (Canadians on the north are possibly using three Canadian and nine British divisions.)

Among the towns captured by the 9th Army were Duelken, 5 miles northwest of Muenchen Gladbach, and Bosheim. Vierson fell and Ambruck was reached.

Roermond Hopelessly Outflanked

Roermond, Dutch fortress town where the Roer flows into the Maas, was by-passed and hopelessly outflanked, if not captured. Patrols entered Roermond last night and found it empty.

In all, 21 towns were taken yesterday. The extreme 15-mile advance was made by the hard-hitting 35th Division into Venlo. British 2d Army lines were west of Venlo, and between that town and the Canadian 1st Army. All Germans still between the left flank of the 9th Army and the British were trapped.

Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher, with the 9th Army, said:

"It may be only a matter of hours before the fate of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's forces north of Cologne is sealed."

In the Cologne area, the 1st Army was within 15 miles of the Rhine city of Bonn, at the edge of Zuelpich and 7 from the important traffic center of Euskirchen.

The 9th Army's Disclosed Position

This was the position of the 9th Army as disclosed in the brief lifting of the news blackout:

The 83d Infantry was standing watch on the Rhine and was in the Duesseldorf suburb of Neuss. Yesterday it captured Rheydt.

The 29th Infantry was patrolling Muenchen Gladbach.

The 2d Armored Division had raced 8 miles north and was in sight of Krefeld, near which an important superhighway bridge spans the Rhine.

The 102d Infantry gained 5 miles in capturing Viersen and drove on to Amburch.

The 5th Armored Division drove 7 miles to the vicinity of Anrath.

The 84th Division captured Duelken and went on 3 or 4 miles west to take Bolsheim.

The 8th Armored Diivsion advanced 6 miles in close conjunction with a 15-mile sweep which carried the 35th Infantry into Venlo. Venlo was entered last night and captured at dawn.

In all, the 9th Army overran 21 towns yesterday. It was estimated that 15,500 prisoners have been taken by Simpson's forces since they crossed the Roer eight days ago.

Venlo, taken by the 35th (Santa Fe) Division, was one of the larger prizes, a Maas River stronghold of 27,600 and a major railroad junction for traffic from the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Bitter fighting continued in Trier, on the approaches to the middle Rhine cities of Coblenz and Mainz. Trier was all but surrounded.

1st Takes 13 Towns

The American 1st Army pushing upon Cologne fought against a tough enemy dug into ridges, open mien pits and trenches. The 1st captured thirteen towns overnight, including Erp, 15 miles from Bonn and 7 miles from the major traffic center of Euskirchen.

The Germans said 9th Army shock troops had reached Krefeld in their drive to join the Canadian 1st Army and for a trap. The Germans, however, were pulling out—fast—toward and across the Rhine. British airmen spotted over 300 vehicles running with lights on last night for the river in the area of Krefeld.

Skies Clear For Planes

Clear skies appeared at dawn for the first time in a week, promising the harried and often disorganized Germans frightful aerial torture in their dangerously restricted area west of the Rhine.

The Erft River bridgehead west of Cologne was widened and consolidated. Bergheim, one of the principal crossings, was cleared. Kenten and Horren on the river were also taken.

Nine More Towns Captured

The greatest 1st Army gains, however, were made south of the bridgehead. Frussenich, at the edge of the important Rhineland road center of Zuelpich, fell. A cluster of near-by towns—Wissersheim, Ginnick, Froitzheim, Juntersdorf, Embken, Sievernich, Disternich and Nuttersheim—also was cleared.

The German air force blasted at Allied bridges across the Erft last night and were active over the entire front. First Army ground guns destroyed 24 planes.

29th Has Only Five Casualties

The twin cities of Muenchen Gladbach and Rheydt, which spread over 15 square miles, were the first important places the Germans [illegible] without anything like a fight. Only five American casualties were suffered there in the 29th Division assault.

There were increasing indications that the Germans realized Cologne was doomed.

All the crushing blows to Germany's last hopes of making a stand west of the Rhine did not fall in the north, however.

Trier Force Bolstered

Trier was tottering as the 10th Armored Division of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army hurled additional men and machines into the city. Tanks streamed across the Moselle on the south bridge, which was captured intact. The north bridge was damaged.

The *Volkssturm* from Trier and near-by Irsch were among the defenders. Anti-aircraft guns were used as artillery.

Butzweiler Captured

Butzweiler, where one of western Germany's largest fortresses is located, just north of Trier, was captured. The city was surrounded to the east of the Moselle and the 76th Infantry was driving down from the northwest only 3 miles from the stream. En route, the infantrymen captured Kersch and Newel in 3-mile gains.

Cleaning out the area between the Kyll and Nims Rivers, the 4th Armored Division captured Sefferweich and Malbergweich, 6 miles north of Bitburg. Cavalry entered Plutscheid. The 6th Armored Division captured Matzerath and the 4th Infantry Division entered Willerath, 52 miles west of Coblenz and just northeast of Pruem.

Major Cities Captured By Allies in 24 Hours

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 2—Major German cities captured in the last twenty-four hours:

Muenchen-Gladbach, with a pre-war population of 127,115.

Rheydt, 80,000, a twin city of Muenchen-Gladbach (the two cities together formed a war-swollen metropolitan center of 300,000).

Trier, 68,000.

Neuss, 45,000.

Vierson, 32,000.

Duelken, 11,400.

Krefeld, 170,000.

Dutch cities taken:

Venlo, 27,602.

Roermond, 12,000.

EISENHOWER PLEASED

WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER EAST OF THE ROER, March 2 (A. P.)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, said tonight:

"A week ago today the Ninth and First Armies jumped off to participate in the offensive initiated by the First Canadian Army in the north on Feb. 8. Progress has been eminently satisfactory and casualties gratifyingly light. The Ninth Army has reached the Rhine near Duesseldorf and Lieutenant General William H. Simpson's troops have captured at least 17,500 prisoners."

GOES NEAR DUESSELDORF

In the wake of his Rhine-bound offensive, General Eisenhower earlier today careened over smashed German roads to within five miles of the great industrial city of Duesseldorf.

The Supreme Commander, accompanied by General Simpson, was anxious to travel by jeep nearer the Ninth Army's objective, but his crowded on-the-spot inspection trip to divisions and corps did not permit it.

But he did manage to see some action, although it was not prearranged by his aides.

Brig. Gen. John Church, of 17 East Patrick street, Frederick, Md., is in the field as an assistant division commander.

Church Leads Attack

Church, a veteran of the Anzio, Salerno, Sicily and southern France beachheads, started out the first day with a task force that gained 10 miles riding trucks with machine guns lashed on their fronts. Now the whole division is on the move.

When there wesn't enough trucks and jeeps to go around, the 3d Battalion of the 335th United States Infantry Regiment mounted bicycles the Germna Army had left behind and rode out into combat.

This bike-riding column overran a German labor battalion, giving some idea of how far the breakthrough had carried.

Take Battalion Of 300

Later in the day this same battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Ridgley B. Bond, of 24 Seminole avenue, Baltimore, met a German battalion of 300 men, killed 150 and captured the remainder. Bond said the Germans were former members of the air force who had been given rifles the day before and put in the line.

Enjoying the supplies found in the enemy labor battalion camp's dump, Sergt. Donald Graham, of Dunsmuir, Cal., said he liked German cigarettes better than those he had been getting in Belgium.

Cooks Capture 26

Two kitchen trucks on the way back from the front lines took a short cut through two towns where no one was seen on the streets.

A Red Cross worker came out waving a flag. Almost before the trucks could stop, German soldiers started pouring out into the streets and climbing up on the trucks. The cooks said they could have taken more than 26 but they didn't have room.

In another incident, Lieut. Kenneth MacInnis, a crack shot with a rifle, hopped through a window and landed on his feet in the middle of a room full of Germans. He killed one with a quick shot and the rest surrendered. MacInnis is from Laurel, Long Island, New York.

Factory Just Evacuated

At one place a German factory was captured while smoke still was coming out of the stacks.

"When we moved in the people were still cooking and we just sat down at the tables and finished the meals," said Staff Sergeant John Kent, of Arcadia, Fla. "The people had been working in the factory the day before."

Three Americans swept into a town and heard a siren blowing behind them.

"Are we in the wrong town?" one of them asked a redfaced member of the military police on a motorcycle.

"I hope to tell you," the MP said. "We're just starting to attack this place."

Nazi Taps Army Wire To Request Capture

WITH UNITED STATES 9TH ARMY NEAR THE RHINE, March 2 (AP).—The telephone rang in Lieutenant Nester McGee's anti-tank platoon Headquarters.

"The voice at the other end said he was a German and wanted somebody to come and capture him," McGee said later. "I thought some one was pulling my leg, and hung up. When he called back I informed Intelligence, and they sent a man down to make the capture.

"The German was using one of those telephones like our linemen use to tap wires."

Soviet Mission On Western Front

With the United States Ninth Army, March 2 (A. P.).—The first important Russian military mission to tour the western front reached the Ninth Army area February 23, it can now be related.

Major-Gens. V. Dragoun and I. Suslaporov showed great interest in the American method of traffic control in exploiting a breakthrough. They also asked to see American tanks and armor in action.

Yanks Capture 800 Prisoners Near Rhine; Cooks Take 26

By Robert Eunson

[Two Marylanders are mentioned in the following dispatch]

With the 84th Infantry Division Between the Roer and Rhine, March 2 (AP)—This Nomadic band of American doughboys, riding tanks, trucks, jeeps and now bicycles, captured about 800 prisoners yesterday, with cooks taking 26.

One German, tapping a telephone line to command post, asked an American lieutenant to send somebody down to get him.

The old "task force Church" still is operating, but its commander,

Nazis Fight 'Battle of Bridges' To Keep Escape Routes Open

By HAL BOYLE

NEUSS, Germany, March 2—(AP) German sacrificial troops who already had ceded three-fourths of Duesseldorf's suburban industrial area west of the Rhine fought into the darkness tonight a savage "battle of bridges" to keep enveloping American troops from closing their escape routes.

The battle raged around the western approaches to the railway bridge and the giant highway bridge linking Neuss and Duesseldorf, twin manufacturing cities which form one of the cornerstones of the German industrial empire.

Neuss Is Already Lost

Already lost was Neuss, a city normally of 60,000 population, but remnants of the Nazis' harried Western front forces fought with their old-time fervor to keep the Yanks from the bridges over the

Rhine, across which lies Duesseldorf, a metropolis of half a million people ripe for military plucking.

This fight to defend the bridges was in contrast to the lack of resistance which featured the sudden American smash up to the river.

The battlefield was a flat, marshy stretch of soil on the western bank of the Rhine at the southern edge of Neuss, which in 1774 withstood a 44-week siege by Charles the Bold and fell to American Doughboys today after an attack of less than 24 hours.

The fighting spread to both sides of the river—the Germans had emplaced anti-aircraft guns and artillery in Duesseldorf streets —and this comparatively small battlefront became a microcosm of the whole long world war.

Everything but submarines was employed. The Doughboys fought Nazi infantry; tanks were attacked by Tanks and anti-tank guns; American airplanes dived down through black anti-aircraft bursts and enemy artillery beat a strong drumfire of hate in one of the most concentrated series of barrages since D-day.

And all this multi-faceted action took place on a narrow front only a few hundred yards wide. It was like holding a world's championship fight—and this may be one—in a high school gymnasium.

I watched it from a window in a tall building only half a mile from the Rhine, flowing in sullen beauty under the concrete arches of a great Cantilever bridge this vantage point was shared with Brig. Gen. Claude B. Ferenbaugh, Washington, D. C., deputy commander of the 83rd infantry division. It was the best battleside seat ever issued on a free pass.

Straight forward across the river in the setting sun the green-steepled churches and the red and white towers of Duesseldorf gleamed through a light river mist. Far to the left but clearly visible were the rusty arches of the railroad bridge diminishing in a series of iron scallops. Some distance to its right was the huge highway bridge.

Traffic Is Idle

No traffic could be seen on either span, which have been under the jurisdiction of American artillery for several days. At the western edge of the bridge a concrete Nazi pillbox was destroyed by a direct hit.

"We think there's another pillbox at the other end but haven't been able to reach it yet," said Lt. Col. John C. Speedie, San Antonio, Tex., whose men were working slowly across the muddy flats below toward three knocked-out German 20-MM. anti-aircraft guns.

"All we have left between us and the river now are two hidden anti-aircraft guns and some infantry," he said. "They can't get away very easily now—but they have big 8-inch guns on the other side of the river and other ack-ack guns that have been keeping us busy as hell."

"Yes, they are the heaviest concentrations of artillery I ever saw," said Maj. George C. Shite, Toledo, Ohio, his executive officer.

He no sooner had spoke than the Germans threw in another barrage. They splattered with ear-aching cracks all across the battlefield which was churned for a few moments into dirty flame-lit clouds of gray smoke and yellow mudspray from the explosions. It was hard to see how any men could live in that hell of bursting hot metal, but as soon as it lifted there were the Doughboys crawling forward again, their goal neither bridges nor the river, only to kill or capture the few Germans still figh[illegible] the last 300 yards between th[illegible]ed the Rhine.

REGIMENT DECORATED 'MID ROAR OF SHELLS

WITH THE 90TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, Feb. 27 (Delayed) (AP) —Sixteen officers and men of the 257th Regiment received battle decorations today in a strange setting.

The regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. John Masons, of West Los Angeles, staged a parade and passed in review on German soil inside the Siegfried Line within earshot of the battle across the River Pruem.

Silver Stars, Bronze Stars and soldiers' medals were pinned on the jackets of two officers and fourteen men as they stood at attention, their mudcrusted combat boots sinking into a boggy field swept clear of mines for the ceremony.

MAR 3 1945

RUSSIANS SLASH BERLIN HIGHWAY

Trap Thousands of Nazi Troops, Near Baltic Coast.

LONDON, Saturday, March 3. — (AP) The Germans announced last night that Red army spearheads had rolled within four miles of the Baltic Pomeranian coast, slashing the Berlin-Stettin-Danzig military superhighway near Koeslin and trapping scores of thousands of Nazi troops in a 5,800-square-mile section of northeastern Pomerania, the Polish "corridor," and Danzig.

The Soviet high command did not immediately confirm this sensational development, telling only of the capture of 30 villages on the western side of the Baltic salient. Moscow apparently was waiting until the narrow tank-tipped wedge had been strengthened before announcing that Pomerania had been chopped in two and another great trap sprung on the reeling foe.

Reach Koeslin-Schlawe Area

Striking 22 miles north of captured Bublitz, Marshal K.K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army veterans reached the Koeslin-Schlawe section of the big highway at Zanow after three days' hard fighting and the employment of 60,000 men, an enemy broadcast said.

The Berlin-Danzig trunk railway —last artery connecting central Germany with the imperilled northeastern forces—lies only a mile north of Zanow, within easy range of Russian guns, and one German Transocean agency report from the front said that Soviet troops also had reached it.

Backed by six divisions, three armored and three motorized infantry, Russian vanguards yesterday were "feeling their way forward to the eastern outskirts of Koeslin," bottleneck junction town four miles squthwest of Zanow and four miles from the coast, the Germans said.

The nearest the Russians were placed to Koeslin officially by Moscow was at captured Dubbertech, five miles northwest of Bublitz and 18 miles southeast of Koeslin. With the seizure of this village one Soviet column was only 10 miles northeast of Gross-Tychow, site of a large American prisoner of war camp.

Although it is likely the Germans already have begun moving these prisoners westward a dispatch to the Russian newspaper Izvestia said that great numbers of Allied war prisoners were being freed in the sweep through Pomerania.

Attacking on a 22-mile front northwest and west of Neustettin, taken Wednesday, the Russians gained up to nine miles from their previous positions as they expanded the western side of the Baltic salient. Among the places taken were Klingbeck, eight miles northwest of Neustettin, and Gissolk, nine miles west of Neustettin and six miles from Baerwalde, a German stronghold on the Stettin-Schlawe superhighway.

Reds Capture Juchow

The Soviet bulletin also announced the capture of Juchow, nine miles southwest of Neustettin, and the Germans said other Red army troops had broken into Schoenfeld, 26 miles southwest of Juchow, after attacking the town 16 times. Schoenfeld is five miles north of Russian-held Maerkisch-Friedland.

Tightening their knot on the enemy troops pocketed in East Prussia the Russians gained up to one mile on a 16-mile front southwest of Koenigsberg, capturing six localities, including Rosen, two and a half miles southwest of Zinten and 12 miles southeast of Heiligenbeil, and Mertensdorf, five miles southeast of Braunsberg.

The Germans in this area are compressed into a 325-square mile pocket with their backs to the sea, and the Pomeranian breakthrough made their sector a trap within a trap.

The only other new development reported by Moscow was the clearing of the southern part of Grudziadz, encircled Vistula river stronghold in the Polish corridor south of Danzig, but Berlin also told of heavy fighting in the Sudeten mountain foothills in Silesia near Schweidnitz, 27 miles southwest of embattled Breslau.

Moscow radio broadcasts credited the Russian Pomeranian forces with "important operational successes," and Berlin said "the all-out Soviet offensive has reached its climax."

MAR 3 1945

Reds At Road Only 7 Miles From Baltic

London, March 2 (AP)—Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army has reached the Stettin-Danzig highway between Koeslin and Schlawe in Pomerania and only 7 miles from the Baltic coast, the German high command announced today.

The Stettin-Danzig railway parallels the *Autobahn* from 1 to 3 miles nearer the sea in this area.

The 22-mile advance from Bublitz, for all practical purposes, cut Danzig off from contact with Germany and isolated a 150-mile coastal belt of eastern Pomerania and northwestern Poland fronting on the Baltic and the Gulf of Danzig.

Hit Main German Line

About 90 miles southeast of this penetration, the Germans said, the Russians also broke into the main German lines north of Arnswalde after crossing the Ihna River.

The Ihna forms one of the chief [illegible]nses of the fortress of Stargard, 19 miles east of Stettin.

Here the Russians were about 55 miles from the Baltic and were threatening to drive on to the Stettiner Haff, a 25-mile wide coastal lagoon north of Stettin, through which the Oder River flows to the sea.

Whether they actually intended to outflank Stettin from the north remained to be seen, however.

New Drive At Koenigsberg

Moscow dispatches said Cossack and Siberian horsemen were ahead of Rokossovsky's infantrymen which, by official Soviet account, were 22 miles from Koeslin.

New Offensive By Konev

The German radio said Marshal Ivan Konev launched a large-scale offensive with his 1st Ukrainian Army at a point about 105 miles northeast of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

A German radio commentator said Konev was attacking east of Schweidnitz, about 30 miles southwest of Breslau and 15 miles from the old Czech border, in a drive toward the Sudeten Mountains.

Berlin also said the Russians had sprung a tremendous new assault against Koenigsberg, in East Prussia.

Road Arrival Unconfirmed

While Moscow had not officially confirmed the German report of the reaching of the Stettin-Danzig highway, dispatches from the Soviet capital said the fighting was extremely fluid over a 15-mile stretch of lake-dotted plain between Bublitz and Rummelsburg, 15 miles to the northeast.

Rummelsburg was described as a strong hedgehog position protecting the approaches to Schlawe and Stolp, both on the Stettin-Danzig railway.

With Cossack and Siberian horsemen striking out ahead of infantry and tanks, Rokossovsky's forces also were probing southwest of Bublitz along the 35-mile railway from captured Neustettin to Belgrad.

Prisoners Reported Freed

Here the Russians were striking close to Gross-Tychow, site of a large camp for American prisoners of war. *Izvestia* said swarms of Allied prisoners of war were being overtaken and liberated by the swift Soviet thrusts across the Pomeranian countryside.

Moscow had no confirmation of German reports of the big new offensives in East Prussia and Silesia. Dispatches from the Soviet capital said, except in Pomerania, the Russians were engaged in a gigantic buildup for the next phase of their campaign.

These accounts pointed out that Marshal Gregory Zhukov's Berlin front along the Oder had been inactive for nearly a month, but that the Red Army must take into account that its next campaign likely must be conducted in the mud of spring and at the end of the longest communications lines of its history.

Izvestia, the official Soviet Government newspaper, said that swarms of Allied prisoners of war were being overtaken and liberated by the swift Russian thrusts across the Pomeranian countryside.

The Russian High Command said early today that German soldiers were deserting wholesale in the face of Rokossovsky's march through Pomerania and quoted a captured German order as saying that groups of cowards and deserters are roaming in the rear areas of the army and joining the long lines of civilians trekking to the German interior.

GERMANS ORDERED TO DESTROY TOWNS

Nazis Call for Scorched Earth Policy in Western Reich to Curb Allies' Advance

LONDON, March 2 (AP) — Nazi rulers ordered a scorched earth defense of western Germany today as enemy broadcasts declared the British Second Army had launched a new offensive on the Meuse (Maas) River that, they said, set 160 miles of the Western Front aflame.

There was no Allied confirmation of the enemy broadcast, which said that Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey had sent his British troops smashing across the Meuse between the onrushing United States Ninth Army and the Canadian First Army at the north end of the front.

In this darkening situation, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' spokesman, Wilfrid von Oven, called for "a holy rage which will not shrink from total destruction of our ancient towns in the west."

"If the enemy succeeds in continuing his advance in the west," he declared, "nothing will prevent us from defending town after town, house by house and ruin by ruin."

"What does it matter," Oven argued, "now since Allied bombing has already created many ruins, in Cologne, for example? We know that everything still left gets smashed to pieces.

"So why should we shrink from total destruction in street fighting? So, we have nothing to lose, and all we fight for is our bare life and freedom."

German military reports emphasized the overwhelming weight of Allied material.

Admits Might of Allies

Schulte Strathaus of the German news agency, DNB, asserted that "the Germans are fighting in the west a battle which sometimes seems to be hopeless."

"If the Americans succeeded in breaking through our lines on a wide front after a week of furious fighting," he went on, "it is not because of their better military leadership or because their troops are better fighters, but solely because of their three-to-one superiority in men and of a superiority in material which surpasses ours many times."

The military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, called the British attack from the Meuse "powerful" and said it was part "of a great encircling movement" that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery aimed to effect by linking up with the Americans and Canadians at the Rhine near Moers.

Moers is eight miles northeast of the Americans in Krefeld and sixteen miles southeast of Xanten, which the Canadians are approaching.

"The impression prevails," Sertorius said, "that Montgomery is out not only to gain ground, but wants to bring about a great encircling movement."

The British, he said, would "assume the task of tying down as many German forces as possible on the Meuse to prevent their being dispatched to the area of the Allied pincer operation."

'Holy Rage' Urged

MAR 3 1945

London, March 2 (AP)—Alarmed at Allied West front advances, a Berlin radio commentator called upon Germans today to carry out a scorched earth policy and to fight with holy rage "town by town, house by house, ruin by ruin."

"What does it matter now?" said the commentator, Wilfred von Oven. "In view of such ruins as those at Cologne, we know that everything still left gets smashed to pieces.

"We have come to realize that our enemies in the west are fighting with the same fanaticism and same determination to wipe us out as do the Russians in the east. We must meet them filled with holy rage."

AIRMEN DESTROY

109 NAZI PLANES IN BIG AIR FIGHT

British Heavy Bombers Pound Cologne in Massive Attack.

AIR ASSAULT CONTINUES

Luftwaffe Rises in Strength to Defend Targets in Reich.

LONDON, March 2 (AP) American airmen fought one of the biggest sky battles in weeks today, destroying at least 109 enemy planes, as more than 6,000 Allied aircraft hammered German targets in a series of attacks which included two by RAF heavy bombers against besieged Cologne.

The U. S. Eighth Air Force hurled 1,250 four-engined bombers and nearly 800 escorting fighters deep into the Reich during the day and incited the Luftwaffe into sending aloft its carefully hoarded interceptors. American fighters shot down 67 and wrecked an additional 36 on the ground. Gunners aboard the big bombers shot down six.

U. S. Losses Not Revealed

A communique from the Eighth Air Force said a tally of its own losses still was incomplete tonight.

The spectacular aerial battle involving the Americans was but one phase of the gigantic Allied air assault which carried through its 18th consecutive day. The operation marked the 12th straight day of attacks by the Eighth Air Force and the 11th during that period when the force has numbered more than 1,000 bombers.

Battered Cologne, next to Berlin the most bombed city in the world, was struck by 3,600 tons of bombs from nearly 1,000 British heavies even while artillery of the U. S. Ninth army continued its ceaseless shelling from little more than four miles away.

The bombers and artillerymen avoided the famous cathedral in the Rhine's first city, but found plenty of targets in the glaring sunlight which was softened only by pillars of smoke rising 8,000 feet into the air.

More than 750 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed Cologne during the morning and more than 150 RAF bombers returned during the afternoon to repeat the blow. Airmen said Cologne's famous cathedral was standing, but that most of the rest of the city "looked like a heap of rubble." The city now has been bombed 167 times with 50,000 tons of explosives since the war began.

CATHEDRAL STANDS

More than 750 R. A. F. Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed Cologne during the morning and more than 150 R. A. F. bombers returned during the afternoon to repeat the blow. Airmen said Cologne's famous cathedral was standing, but that most of the rest of the city "looked like a heap of rubble."

The non-stop Allied aerial blitz rolled on after dark. R. A. F. Mosquito bombers bombed Berlin for the 11th night in a row and also hit Kassel, 100 miles east of Cologne. The German "achtung" warning service said other bomber formations were over western Germany.

The big air battle came when 1,250 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators with an escort of 800 fighters flew from their bases in Britain and attacked six oil, rail and armament centers extending from central Germany to the Czech border.

The Luftwaffe rose up in its greatest strength since the Nazis sacrificed 186 planes trying to guard the Magdeburg oil area on Jan. 14.

The stiff challenge suggested the enemy was throwing in his carefully hoarded reserves after enduring Allied bomber attacks for 17 consecutive days with little comeback.

Of the Nazis planes destroyed by Mustangs and Thunderbolts escorting the Eighth Air Force bombers, 67 were shot down in dogfights and 33 bagged by ground strafing.

Tactical air forces based on the continent sent fighter, medium and light bombers in relays at German communications all along the flaming battlefront. Reconnaissance disclosed the Germans were making especially strenuous efforts to supply troops east of the Rhine on the Ninth Army front. The continual air attacks, however, stranded many German trains on torn-up stretches of track.

Italy-based Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. 15th Air Force blasted targets in the Linz area of Austria for the fourth time. Their escorting Mustangs and Lightnings carried out strafing missions in the same region. Targets in northern Italy also were hit.

Nazi Communications Hit

Allied fighters and medium and light bombers from forward bases in France and Belgium were being thrown at German communications on the blazing Western front in maximum strength.

By noon U. S. Ninth Air Force planes alone had flown 1,111 sorties gouging road and rail movement in the Krefeld area ahead of the Ninth army and attacking other traffic from Duesseldorf southward along both sides of the Rhine to near Bonn. Twin-engined Lightnings scored hits on the big Hohenzollern rail and road bridge, the main span over the Rhine between the eastern and western parts of Cologne.

Racing to within 31 miles of Berlin in a diversionary stab the U. S. Eighth Air Force heavy bombers broke into four separate teams and hit these targets:

1—Railyards in Dresden serving the Eastern front, hammered by 450 Flying Fortresses to support the Russians. These yards were badly mauled in a series of attacks last month.

2—A synthetic oil plant at Magdeburg and the big Krupp tank and self-propelled gun factory, bombed by 350 Liberators.

3—A synthetic oil plant at Bohlen, south of Leipzig, and the natural oil refinery at Rostiz, south of Bohlen, hit by 225 Flying Fortresses.

4—Railway yards at Chemnitz, 35 miles from the Czech border, bombed by 225 Flying Fortresses. This also is an important Eastern front defense hub and was hit in a string of raids last month.

All the oil targets were bombed visually but the rest were obscured by clouds.

MAR 2 1945

62 NAZIS DOWNED IN AIR BATTLES OVER GERMANY

London, March 2 (A. P.).—Close to 2,500 heavy bombers battered Cologne and Dresden, immediately ahead of the American and Russian armies, and other targets in Germany and Austria today, the nineteenth consecutive day of the gigantic Allied aerial offensive, and for the first time since January 14 the German air force came up in strength to give violent battle. At least sixty-two enemy planes were shot down over Germany, and twenty more were destroyed on the ground.

A formation of from 750 to 1,000 Royal Air Force bombers attacked Cologne, immediately ahead of the American First Army, and more than 1,200 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck a series of vital railway and oil targets in southeast Germany, including Dresden and Chemnitz, in front of the Russian armies in Silesia, while other fortresses and Liberators from Italy battered targets in the Linz area of Austria.

The great American armada streamed across Germany in a 200-mile-long train. It first made a feint at Berlin, then broke into sections and winged southward. Berliners stayed in their shelters for more than an hour.

Dresden, Chemnitz Hit

Two strong forces attacked the huge freight yards at Dresden, just ahead of the Red Army, and Chemnitz, also a vital traffic artery to the Eastern front.

Others hit the large Krupp tank factory at Magdeburg, important synthetic oil works at Magdeburg and Bohlen and an oil refinery at Rositz, south of Leipzig.

Hundreds of fighters and light bombers mauled German battlelines in relays while the heavy bombers were carrying out their nineteenth straight day of operations.

Rhine crossings were under ceaseless patrol, and 1,700 fighters escorted the RAF and American heavy bombers on their missions.

Terrific Beating

With artillery already hammering it, the great armada of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes roared in to give Cologne one of the worst aerial beatings of the war.

The object was to annihilate German troops and destroy armored units in the city, block roads and disrupt enemy communications.

Spitfires and Mustangs escorted the British bombers, which dropped their first bombs on Cologne about 10 A.M.

The Berlin radio said that one of two armadas of American bombers striking into the Reich stretched out over a distance of 200 miles in eastern Germany.

51,500 Tons In Month

The tremendous proportions of the sustained aerial offensive was reflected in official figures for February. They showed that Liberators and Flying Fortresses flew 20,700 sorties and dumped 51,500 tons of explosives and incendiaries.

[A sortie is a mission by a single plane. Some planes carry out several missions a day. The actual number of aircraft participating in the February operations was not disclosed.]

Fighters of the 8th Air Force also flew 12,800 sorties with a loss of 108 planes. They had a strafing spree, shooting up 1,200 locomotives, 4,166 railway cars and 882 motor vehicles. They also destroyed 275 enemy planes on the ground and damaged 154, in addition to shooting down 125 in air combat.

Highlighted By Berlin Blows

Highlights of the month were the massive attacks on Berlin on February 3 and 26, and the "buckshot blitz" on railway centers February 22-23, when the 8th hit 52 railway marshaling yards.

During thirteen of the last fourteen days, heavy bombers dropped 36,000 tons of bombs—more than the 8th dropped on Germany during the entire first year of its operations over Europe.

The only other month when the 8th's bomb tonnage exceeded this was last June in good weather, when most of the bombing was in France in support of the Allied invasion armies.

MUSTANG PILOT DOWNS 5 GERMANS

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, England, March 2.—(AP) Lt. Roscoe Allen of Dunlap, Ill., 27-year-old Mustang pilot flying alone in Germany's skies, attacked 15 Nazi planes and shot down five in a 120-mile running battle today.

Allen said he probably destroyed two more Messerschmitts, but that he would have to wait for the development of his gun camera film for confirmation.

"I was too busy chasing those birds 120 miles to see all the results," he said.

If his two probables are confirmed he will have an Eighth Air Force record of seven planes shot down in combat in a single day.

Allen had left his group and was winging for home because he was low on oxygen when he spotted the 15 enemy planes flying south over Dummer Lake, 8,000 feet below him.

"That was more meat in the soup than I'd seen in a long time," he said. "I peeled off and picked off the 'tailend Charlie' of the group and the one next to him. The Jerries knew I was there and broke in all directions. I chased one flight and saw a third plane blow up. The next Jerry attacked bailed out after I hit his plane all over. No. 5 was the guy who tried to make a headon pass, but he blew up right in my face."

Allen, a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has been flying combat missions with the 355th fighter group less than six months. He had destroyed only one enemy plane which was caught on the ground until today.

Nutley Flyer Gets Silver Star

At an Eighth Air Force Bomber Station in England, March 2 (A. P.).—Sergt. Thomas Giordano of Nutley, N. J., was awarded the Silver Star yesterday for gallantry in action on a bombing raid on Germany.

Over Merseberg, Germany, Sergt. Giordano's Fortress was attacked by fifty Messerschmitts. A cannon shell ripped into the ball turret, wounding Sergt. Giordano and tearing the back from the turret. Held in his seat only by a thin safety strap, he continued firing and shot down one plane before the attack was beaten off.

Major Rosenthal Reported Safe

A UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, England, March 2 (AP)—Maj. Robert Rosenthal, a former lawyer of 1595 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, has been reported safe in Russian territory. He was last seen by his Eighth Air Force comrades heading his flaming Flying Fortress over Berlin toward Red Army lines. It was his fifty-second mission.

KING PETER NAMES REGENCY

LONDON, March 2—(AP) King Peter of Yugoslavia named a regency council today to represent him in his homeland, choosing three names from six submitted by Premier Ivan Subasic under an agreement with Marshal Tito. A statement issued at the legation in London said the King had appointed Dr. Srdjan Budisavjevic (Serb), Dr. Ante Mandic (Croat) and Dushan Sernec (Slovene).

WantBritishNational Mines

Coal Workers Say Move Is Needed to Modernize Industry

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—A plan for nationalization of Britain's coal industry is being drafted by the National Union of Mineworkers in co-operation with the Labor party. William Lawther, union president, said at a press conference today that only government ownership and management of the mines could solve the economic and social problems involved in modernizing the industry.

Strike on London Docks

LONDON, March 2 (A. P.).—Work on five London docks was crippled today by a strike of 3000 employes. The strike grew out of a dispute over the suspension of workers accused of absenteeism.

Romania May Fight Japan

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—A Moscow broadcast said tonight the Romanian government yesterday "decided to declare war on Japan."

London Papers Praise F. D. R.

Moscow, March 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt's speech to Congress occupied two thirds of the foreign news page of Russian morning newspapers today.

London, March 2 (AP)—London editorial comment on President Roosevelt's report to Congress on the Crimea conference:

The Times—"The President spoke as one confident that his country is ready to undertake under his leadership what it declined to undertake under that of Woodrow Wilson—a share commensurate with its great power in responsibility for keeping the peace. . . . If his confidence proves well founded, the new league will start upon its tasks with two immeasurable advantages over the old. Instead of reposing in effect on the support of the powers of western Europe—and those ambiguously pledged—it will be sustained on either hand by the greatest power of the new world, which stood aloof in 1920, and by something that in those days did not exist—a stable federation of states stretching away from the Curzon Line to the Bering Strait."

Called "Blunt Challenge"

Daily Express—"President Roosevelt shows the full magnificence of his statesmanship in his uncompromising, blunt challenge to his own people. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's words need no embellishment from these lands. People here recognize the quality of this man and are happy that America should have such splendid representation in the counsels of the world."

Daily Sketch—"The President's whole theme was the attainment of victory and the achievement of a real world peace."

Daily Telegraph—"Mr. Roosevelt is taking great pains to insure that there shall be no repetition of President Wilson's mistakes which led to American abstention from the League of Nations."

NAZIS CALL REPORT 'EMPTY VERBIAGE'

By Associated Press.

The German news agency DNB today termed President Roosevelt's report to Congress on the Yalta conference "empty verbiage" and declared the German people would "radically eliminate

Yalta and all the enemy's intoxication of hatred."

The Office of War Information said the enemy agency declared once again that the Yalta agreement was aimed simply at exterminating Germany "and failed again to report that the Yalta declaration itself and the President's speech yesterday had pointed out that unconditional surrender did not mean the destruction or the enslavement of the German people."

"Roosevelt confirmed that Yalta was dominated by blind hatred," DNB declared, "and that Morgenthau's plan to exterminate Germany was the core of the agreements reached on the Black Sea, clearly at Stalin's bidding.

"Germany is to surrender unconditionally to this national murder plan. In other words, she, herself, is to place this noose around her own neck."

Armed Russian Girls Guarded Big Three

Headquarters, United States Naval Forces in Europe, March 2 (A. P.).—Back from Yalta, where they served as interpreters and communications men for President Roosevelt, a party of naval officers and enlisted men told today how Russian girl machine gunners, some of them 17 and 18 years old, helped guard roads near the Big Three conference site.

Each man in the party has been awarded a letter of commendation.

Republicans Say F.D.R. Gave No News

Washington, March 2 (AP)—Republican criticism of President Roosevelt's Yalta report muffled somewhat today Democratic predictions the Senate is ready to go all-out on international peace plans.

While leading Republicans complained that Mr. Roosevelt gave them "no news" on Big Three agreements at a joint session of Congress yesterday, Democrats generally credited him with having scored heavily in his plea for nonpartisan consideration of world security proposals.

Mr. Roosevelt told the legislators that Congress must share the responsibility if there is to be a peace built on the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Departs From Text

"The thing I don't want is to see another war," the Chief Executive declared.

This, like many other remarks, was a departure from his prepared text. He read and talked so slowly his address took 55 minutes.

Mr. Roosevelt explained the Big Three agreement, which he said would create "a strong, independent and prosperous" Poland.

He said France would have recognition in the future of Europe and the world.

Criticizes "Prima Donnas"

But a moment later he spoke extemporaneously of "the great many prima donnas in the world who want to be heard" and whose hearing, he said, might delay decisions. Almost universally, Congressmen thought he alluded to French Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who declined an invitation to meet the President in Algiers.

He drew applause when he said: "I think that Republicans want peace just as much as Democrats."

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) said he thought the President could count on the Senate "if the San Francisco conference works out any reasonable program based on the Dumbarton Oaks principles."

Wherry Critical

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said there was "nothing new in it except that for the first time in history the United States has agreed to the cutting up of a nation, Poland, and to the dissemination of her people."

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) broke the minority line with the observation that he believes Mr. Roosevelt did "a good job of selling Congress on the idea that you can't have perfection—that progress toward world security must be obtained through compromises."

Representative Smith (R., Wis.) declared the Big Three agreement on Poland was a "mistake, which if not rectified, will lead to World War III."

"The determination by the conferees to settle the boundary lines of Poland before the question was submitted to the people of Poland constitutes a retreat from the high moral ground that we have steadily maintained throughout the war," Smith said in a speech prepared for House delivery.

"To say now that free elections are to be held, and that Poland will receive a 'long shoreline' carved out of Germany, is to rob Peter to pay Paul and is a feeble effort to fool the people," asserted Smith, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

STATE CONTROL URGED IN FRANCE

PARIS, March 2 — (AP) Gen. Charles DeGaulle declared today that France's key industries and finances should be state controlled at least for the duration of the war and urged Frenchmen to increase industrial and agricultural production.

Speaking before the consultative assembly on the provisional government's domestic policies, DeGaulle told the delegates that as much latitude as possible should be left to private initiative until a future constitutional convention defined the extent and conditions of state control. He mentioned coal, electricity, gas, transport, communications and heavy industries as subject to state operation.

Discussing labor-management relations, DeGaulle asserted a recent ordinance decreeing the formation of workers' committees in each business or factory would enable greater participation of workers in management and hence create a greater spirit of cooperation among labor, management and government.

He said he soon would appoint a national economic council to supervise the overall application of this principle.

Declaring his government had restored to France its exercise of traditional liberties, DeGaulle said French men and women soon would have an opportunity to elect municipal departmental councils. But he gave no details on the departmental vote, for which the assembly had hoped.

The general told of an unidentified representative of Marshal Petain who had contacted him August 25, 1944, shortly after his entry into Paris with a compromise proposal "to avoid civil war."

"I showed him to the door," DeGaulle related, amid applause, adding ironically: "gentlemen, where is that civil war?"

DeGaulle pointed to a newly signed Lend-Lease agreement as evidence of foreign confidence in his government.

Hillman Pledges Aid to France

Paris, March 2 (A. P.).—Sidney Hillman, head of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, today pledged assistance in alleviating France's transportation and food situation.

In a radio speech to the French people he said: "The exigencies of war are primary, but I can give you assurance that on our return to America we will carry these resolutions of the London Labor Conference concerning increased aid to France to the American people and Government."

NEWARK MAN GUILTY IN PARIS

Counsel Calls Him a Victim of Capital's Charm.

Paris, March 2 (A. P.).—Arthur H. Lang 2d of Newark, N. J., a $350 a month accountant in the Army Exchange Service here, was convicted today of issuing fictitious Army documents by means of which a group of French civilians planned to obtain 600,000 bottles of cognac for resale in the black market. He was sentenced to ten years hard labor and was dismissed from the Government service. He was the first American civilian technician in this area to be tried and convicted by a military court.

The evidence introduced against Lang included allegedly fictitious Supreme Headquarters documents, including authorization to purchase and transport various amounts of Cognac aggregating 27,000 bottles, and signed statements in which Lang admitted drawing up the documents, signing them with fictitious names and equipping some of them with what purported to be the SHAEF seal.

Says He Drew Seal.

Referring to the seal, Lang said he "just drew it with pen and red ink," and that his intention was simply to help an Air Force lieutenant friend of his to obtain 500 bottles of cognac for a Christmas party at an officers' club.

He said he was a student in the New York University night school when he signed a contract with the Army to serve overseas.

Defense Counsel Lieut. William Reardon of Boston urged clemency, saying that Lang was an "example of those young Americans who come to Paris and become involved—who are too susceptible to the charms of Paris."

Private Forrest R. Scott, 21, inducted at Rochester, N. Y., was acquitted today of a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States and wrongful disposition of Army property. He was the second enlisted man to be acquitted. Private Scott had been accused of wrongfully disposing of food, cigarettes and post exchange rations from supply trains.

GOULD DISAVOWS PART IN DEAL WITH GERMANS

NICE, France, March 2 (AP)—Frank Jay Gould, 67-year-old American millionaire who has lived in France for more than thirty years, said today that he did not know anything about his wife's financial transactions because he had not seen her accounts in years and because she handled her own money.

Two weeks ago in Paris his wife, the former Florence Lacaze, said that she had invested more than $100,000 in a Monte Carlo bank last July to keep the Germans from taking her husband to Germany. Mrs. Gould is under investigation by French authorities, who said that the bank was German-controlled.

Mr. Gould talked in the back basement of an apartment in an unfashionable section of Nice. During the interview a servant took a telephone call and informed him "Mrs. Gould has left." When he asked where she had gone the servant was unable to inform him. [At the Gould home in Paris it was said that she had gone to Fontainebleau to visit friends and would return to Paris next week.]

Mr. Gould said that the Germans blocked his funds when they entered Paris in 1940 and when the United States entered the war his funds were blocked in America. He explained that the Germans eventually took over his holdings in France with which he had opened an account in a German's name in the Chase bank in Paris.

The Germans, he said, regarded him as French because of his long residence in France. They questioned him at regular intervals but never molested him, he said. When they began fortifying the Riviera coast he was forced to leave his villa at Juan-les-Pins, near Cannes. He lived in the mountains for a time and then returned to Nice.

He indicated that he had read of the investigation into his wife's affairs but said he did not want to comment. When asked if he and his wife were separated, he said "no."

LONE GERMAN PLANE IN ATTACKS IN ITALY

ROME, March 2 (AP)—A lone German plane ventured over American lines in the Apennines today and bombed and strafed along the important Florence - Bologna highway to keep the legend of the German air force alive and that virtually summed up the news of the Italian front.

However, there were the usual brief patrol actions in scattered sectors and the periodic roar of opposing artillery and mortars. Weather over the front was improving somewhat, though troops still were hampered by occasional fogs and mist.

The Germans dropped some shells on advanced American and Brazilian positions in the Mount Belvedere area southwest of Bologna, but made no attempt to regain ground they had lost there in recent days.

The enemy continued to probe British Eighth Army positions along the Senio River, and there were a number of clashes on the east bank of the stream southwest of Cotignola in which German prisoners were taken. Artillery dispersed another German raiding party that crossed the Senio southeast of Biancanigo.

American troops silenced several German machine-gun positions in a raid south of Bologna.

Yanks Raid Foe South Of Bologna

Rome, March 2 (AP)—Fifth Army troops made a large-scale raid yesterday on German positions east of the Castiglione-Sasso Bolognese highways south of Bologna and silenced several machine-guns in a two-hour fight, Allied Headquarters announced today.

In general, however, activities were limited to patrolling. The Germans continued to probe 8th Army positions along the Senio River on the Adriatic flank of the front and there was some skirmishing on the south bank near Contignola.

Prisoners were taken by 8th Army forces in the latter area.

Another German raiding party crossed the Senio southeast of Biancanigo but was dispersed by artillery while attacking an 8th Army strongpoint.

RAF Mustangs of the Balkan Air Force attacked a German convoy of 300 vehicles moving northward through Yugoslavia toward Maribor yesterday, set 6 afire, severely damaged 30 more and probably an additional 20, it was announced today.

United States 15th Air Force Lightnings destroyed 30 locomotives in strafing attacks on Austrian rail lines, and heavy bombers added to the confusion of German communications in Yugoslavia by smashing the main freight yards station at Maribor.

Convent Searched For Fascist Fugitives

Rome, March 2 (AP)—Rome police searched the general house of the Sisters of Charity last night in what they said was an effort to find Giuseppe Bottai and Edmundo Rossoni, former members of the Fascist Grand Council.

A Vatican spokesman said the institution did not enjoy extraterritorial rights, but that the search should have been made in the daytime by prior arrangement.

The newspaper *Il Tempo*, recalling the "times of Caruso," assailed the methods of the raid as dictatorial and appealed to the Ministry of the Interior to prevent a recurrence. Pietro Caruso, Rome police chief during Nazi occupation, once violated Vatican extraterritorial property by seizing refugees in a church.

Allied, Russian Military Staffs Met in Balkans

Meeting of Alexander and Tolbukhin Cordial; Red Mission on West Front

ROME, March 2 (AP).—In a meeting marked by the "utmost cordiality," Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, has conferred with Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commander of Russia's 3d Ukrainian Army group, during a tour of Yugoslavia and Hungary, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the course of the tour Alexander and his staff also held numerous conferences with Marshal Josep Broz (Tito) of the Yugoslav Army, flying from the latter's headquarters at Belgrade to meet Marshal Tolbukhin in Hungary.

The tour was "marked throughout by the utmost cordiality and concluded with agreement on all points of discussion" after consultations between the respective staffs, a communique said. Alexander now has returned to Italy.

American officers in the Allied commander's party included Major

General Lyman Lemnitzer, Mediterranean headquarters deputy chief of staff, and Colonel Charles Thayer, of the American mission in Yugoslavia.

Maurice Western, war correspondent for the Sifton Newspapers of Canada, was the only newspaper man who accompanied the party to Marshal Tolbukhin's headquarters. He quoted Alexander as having said after the meeting:

"Marshal Tolbukhin is near my front, and sooner or later we are bound to join hands. We have made friends, we have made excellent staff contacts. Henceforth we shall not be dealing with ciphers, but with people whose hospitality we have shared and whom we know and like."

Russ, British Army Chiefs Confer

Rome, March 2 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, has conferred with Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commander of Russia's 3d Ukrainian Army, during a visit to Yugoslavia and Hungary, Allied headquarters announced today.

Staffs of the two officers participated in the conferences, the announcement said.

Alexander flew to Tolbukhin's headquarters in Hungary from Belgrade, where he had previously conferred with Marshal Tito. He returned to Belgrade in the Russian commander's plane.

Headquarters here said that the talks with both Tito and Tolbukhin "concluded with agreement on all points under discussion."

DENY NAMING SFORZA

Rome, March 2 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office said tonight no Italian envoy to Paris had been named.

Earlier today a dispatch from Paris had stated that Count Sforza had been named envoy to France with the personal rank of ambassador. Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, was long in exile in New York while Benito Mussolini was in power.

Count Sforza Named Envoy To France

Paris, March 2 (AP)—Count Carlo Sforza was named Italian envoy to France today, with the personal rank of Ambassador.

The former Italian Foreign Minister, long an exile in New York while Mussolini was in power, was mentioned last year as a candidate for either the Premiership or the Foreign Ministry of Italy. The British Government opposed him, and United States Secretary of State Stettinius quickly announced that the United States wanted no influence in the formation of liberated countries' governments.

Both Britain and the United States subsequently bestowed their blessings upon the new Italian Government formed by Ivanoe Bonomi. In December Sforza declined Bonomi's offer to appoint him Ambassador to the United States.

Berlin Coffins Confiscated

Stockholm, March 2 (AP)—The German Government has confiscated all available coffins in the Berlin area and none is available to civilians except by special permit, the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said today.

CHINESE CAPTURE CHALING IN HUNAN

Fleeing Japanese Are Pursued Northward—Other Forces 11 Miles From Lashio

CHUNGKING, China, March 2 (AP)—Chinese forces have recaptured Chaling, important Japanese stronghold in Hunan Province, sixty miles east of Hengyang, and are pursuing enemy troops fleeing toward Yuhsien, twenty-five miles northward, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Chaling, a keypoint guarding the east flank of the Hengyang-Hong Kong corridor, was retaken Feb. 27.

Chinese troops also counter-attacked entrenched Japanese seven miles southwest of Paoking, a Japanese strongpoint sixty-three miles west of Hengyang, and killed 120 of the enemy at a cost of seventy-three casualties. Fighting in this sector continued.

Attacking Chinese reached the suburbs of Ichang, west of the Canton-Hankow railway and about 105 miles south of Hengyang, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Japanese brought up reinforcements and counter-attacked. The fighting was last reported about four miles east and four and one-half miles south of Ichang, the High Command said.

CHINESE TROOPS DRIVE ON LASHIO

CALCUTTA, March 2 — (AP) Two columns of Chinese troops, pushing four miles through jungles on both sides of the old Burma road, have advanced to within 11 airline miles of the rail terminus of Lashio, 133 miles northeast of Mandalay in Burma, Allied headquarters announced today.

Japanese forces were reported offering only moderate opposition.

On the west coast of Burma troops of the 15th Indian corps together with giant black West African soldiers are mopping up isolated Japanese troops in the Arakan sector 60 miles southeast of Akyab.

Allied bridgeheads across the Irrawaddy river both above and below Mandalay were being enlarged steadily.

Allied planes maintained their attacks against Japanese troops and installations on all sectors of the Burma front, losing two craft yesterday.

Hula Dancers' Wages Attract WLB's Price-Fixing Eye

By Rembert James

Honolulu, March 2 (AP) — The girls who swish through the hula dance, overlooked up to now in the Government's wage-fixing program, have at last caught the eye of the War Labor Board.

The WLB has undertaken the task of deciding who is a good dancer, who is only fair and setting the price per hour the girls should get for their convolutions.

Present Price Range

Right now wages range from a minimum of $1 an hour up to $10 for half an hour. That's tops. What the wage scale will look like after the WLB finishes its scientific studies of hip swinging is something which no member would hazard a guess.

The pay for hula dancers came before the WLB in the regular course of business. The board tackled the job with all the enthusiasm of fixing minimum wages for dock workers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics took the first step in the field of determining the financial value of grass-skirted romance and submitted a job and wage analysis, just like it does for truck drivers or any other workers.

Class A And Class B

It divided hula dancers into two classes: "Hula dancer, Class A, female," and "hula dancer, Class B, female."

The bureau described a hula dancer, Class A, female, as:

"Usually a young but experienced worker who, through the medium of hula, attempts to portray portions of the early history of the Hawaiian people. The worker performs barefooted and usually scantily attired.

As To Apparel

"The most common apparel being the Ti leaf dress or sarong encircling her shapely trunk, with bare skin between the top of the garb and a band of six or more inches wide which, sometimes restricts the short migrations of the voluptuous pulchritudinous projections appended to the upper forward side of the worker."

The duties, performed to soft music, call for the dancer to do rhythmic knee bends and other movements which "noticeably assist in the revolving" and swinging of the hips and adjacent parts.

Hand Movements Nil

The description added that originally there was much stress on hand movements, but not so much any more.

The hula dancer, Class B, female, was described as "fully trained, experienced and possessed with intense desire, but, due to accumulated torso bulges, stiffened joints and many Hawaiian moons, speed has greatly moderated and the worker uses less of footwork and rotary movement of the hips" but instead "puts much emphasis on the straightforward and backward pull and push motion."

U.S. FORCES LAND ON LUBANG ISLAND IN PHILIPPINES

MacArthur Reveals Seizure of Island Near Entrance to Manila Bay.

RESISTANCE LIGHT

Yanks Complete Occupation of Vital Harbor on Palawan.

MANILA, Saturday, March 3 — (AP) Men of MacArthur, making their 18th island invasion in the Philippines—the fifth in a little over a week—have landed on Lubang island, 30 miles southwest of Manila bay's entrance and thus completed clearance of the shortest sea route through the Philippines from the United States.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today announced seizure of the 18-by-eight mile island at the west end of Verde passage just one day after he disclosed his forces further southwest had invaded Palawan island where a third airfield now is in American hands.

Meet Slight Resistance

Elements of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th division who played a major role on Leyte island and also helped recapture Corregidor fortress landed on Lubang "against negligible resistance."

Today's communique said Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's veteran 41st division Yanks on Palawan, westernmost of the Philippines, have completed occupation of Puerto Princesa harbor, midway along the island's 275-mile-long east coast, and seized the Iwahig penal colony airfield. Two other airfields were won the day of the landing. Wednesday.

MacArthur said the seizure of Lubang, the 18th Philippine island invaded by the Americans, "completes the capture of all key positions through San Bernardino straits and the Verde island passage designed to secure the main navigational channel through the islands for shipping from the United States."

In recent invasions the Yanks have invaded Verde island, just east of Lubang, and Capul and Biri islands at the eastern end of the main navigation route through the Central Philippines.

Bombers Support

East of Manila, in the important Marikina watershed area, First cavalry and Sixth division troops maintained their pressure against a strong Japanese defense force, while heavy bombers supported the ground drive with a 120-ton bombing of enemy positions.

MacArthur said Yanks forces to the north were gradually "enveloping and unhinging" successive Japanese positions covering the Balete pass area which leads to the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon.

A strong force of Liberators dropped 200 tons of bombs on airdromes on Mindanao island, in the Southern Philippines, cratering runways and starting numerous fires in the Davao and Zamboanga areas.

Heavy bombers swept the China sea as far north as Okinawa, north of Formosa, sinking five small freighters and leaving another five afire. Three other small freighters were sunk in the Hong Kong area of the South China sea.

Northern Borneo airdromes were hit with 95 tons of bombs.

The Stars and Stripes flew from northern Luzon to Palawan along almost the entire South China sea with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a symbolic return to Corregidor, declaring: "Let no enemy ever pull them down."

MacArthur Returns to "Rock"

MacArthur returned to the historic "rock" fortress at the entrance to Manila bay almost three years to the day after his torpedo boat escape from the invading Japanese.

The flag was placed on Palawan, most westerly of the Philippines, by veterans of the U. S. 41st infantry division Wednesday in the latest island invasion in the archipelago.

On Corregidor, MacArthur gave the flag raising order at the dramatic ceremony yesterday to Col. George Jones of Memphis, Tenn., whose American paratroopers helped recover the fortress.

The national emblem was hoisted to the same topside parade ground staff from which the Japanese tore it and trampled it in the dust in 1942.

Atop a battery, where 14-inch guns pointed out toward the China sea, MacArthur walked in silence the length of the gun positions.

American control of the South China sea flank of the islands now extends more than 600 miles, from Lingayen gulf on Luzon to the southern tip of Palawan.

American troops on Palawan were reported chasing the retreating enemy into the hills. The Yanks held the important Puerto Princesa harbor and nearby airfields—new bases from which to strike at Japan's South China sea lifeline to her stolen Dutch Indies riches.

capturing Puerto Princesa, the capital and principal harbor, and two nearby airfields midway along the 275-mile east coast.

Light Resistance Inland

Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's infantrymen moved ashore after a cruiser and destroyer bombardment and a two-day aerial pounding. The landing was along beaches opening through swamps. Extremely light resistance developed inland.

American losses were officially termed "very light."

Puerto Princesa was blasted and deserted as the Yanks moved in. The harbor was in good condition, however, and landing craft soon were busy unloading their cargoes at the wharves. The airdromes were being put into shape.

Invasion of Palawan, a narrow island pointing like a finger from the Philippines toward Borneo, was the first important southward turn of the American forces. MacArthur has been driving steadily northward for nearly three years.

Dominates Sea Routes

In American hands, Palawan will dominate the South China Sea approaches to Japanese-held Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

Its seizure, MacArthur said "will not only help to insure the safe passage of our own sea transport, but render hazardous that of the enemy."

The 41st Division, now with the new 8th Army, is a veteran of 35 months in the Pacific during which it served in sixteen major assault invasions, including the Marshalls, the Admiralties, Saipan, Guam, Palau and Leyte.

Japanese Break "Truce"

WITH THE 14TH CORPS, in Manila, Saturday, March 3 (AP)—Japanese making a last stand in Manila's finance building hoisted a white flag late yesterday—and then fired into the American troops who had held their fire.

The "truce" ruse worked because two days ago 22 of the enemy surrendered and predicted others might do likewise. When the tank-supported Yanks of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's Thirty-seventh Division moved against the strongly defended building the Japanese waved a white flag from a window.

The Americans, hoping for continued Japanese surrenders, halted

U.S. Hold On Palawan Perils Jap Indies Line

Manila, March 2 (AP)—Veteran 41st Division Yanks have seized control of the westernmost Philippine Island of Palawan in a move to sever Japan's tenuous shipping lanes to her rich, stolen East Indies.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing the invasion today, said the Americans landed virtually unopposed Wednesday on the fifth largest island of the Philippines,

the advance and held their fire. Whereupon the enemy opened fire and wounded several Americans.

The advance was resumed after a temporary halt and seventy-one Japanese were killed in the building by nightfall. There were still a few of the enemy holding out in basement fortifications this morning.

Island, went ashore in Luzon after a hair-raising ride through heavy Jap fire.

Padula recalled "I just took off, straight ahead. Then a shell snapped the trunk of a tree ahead of me and I hit the dirt."

Soon he realized that he was out

Old Glory Over Corregidor

With General MacArthur on Corregidor, March 2 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to Corregidor today and ordered the Stars and Stripes raised to the peak of the flagstaff from which the Japanese tore it down three years ago.

Also present were eleven members of his staff who left the island with him aboard a PT boat three years ago, almost to the day.

His officers surrounded him as he presided at a brief, impressive flag-raising ceremony as a color guard of the 503d Parachute Infantry Regiment stood at attention.

Turning to Col. George Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., commanding officer of the paratroopers, MacArthur said:

"Have your troops hoist the colors to its peak and let no enemy ever haul them down."

It was the same flagpole on the topside parade grounds where the Japanese tore down Old Glory and trod and ripped the colors to shreds.

ENDS CLOSE CALL TALK

With First United States Cavalry, Luzon, March 2 (A. P.).—Whenever "close call" stories become pretty tall, Sergt. John McCaughey of Brooklyn, N. Y., drags out a steel helmet with two bullet holes through it. "That usually stops 'em," he says, with a grin.

Sergt. McCaughey heads a platoon of military police with the First Cavalry and spends most of the day in a jeep making a round of the guard posts.

"I'd just posted three sentries in the hills east of Manila and returned to camp," he said, "when all at once something slammed into the side of my head.

"When my head cleared I saw three Japs and opened up. I don't know if I got any, but they didn't fire any more.

"Then I took off the helmet and turned cold all over. A bullet had entered at the yellow cavalry patch on the side and come through the 'P' printed on the back.

"There were two holes through the lining, too, but my head wasn't scratched."

As far as the punctured helmet goes, Sergt. McCaughey hopes to make a flower pot of it if his wife, Dorothy, will have it around the house. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCaughey, live at 38 Second street, Brooklyn.

Photographer Gets Ahead Of Infantry

With the Coast Guard on Luzon, March 2 (AP)—John Padula, a Coast Guard photographer from Staten

in front alone, except for the amphibious tanks which led the attack at the beachhead.

"It turned out swell," Padula smiled, "some of the best pictures I got were of the advancing infantry—the way it looks to the Japs."

JAPS FACE MARINE TRAP ON IWO JIMA

Leathernecks Enter North End of Island, Threaten to Split Enemy.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Saturday, March 3—(AP) Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Marine division lunged into the rugged north end of Iwo Friday to within 600 yards of cutting the Japanese garrison in two and sealing off the point of greatest enemy resistance.

Driving in a 600-yard wedge and seizing a 362-foot hill, the Leathernecks in the center of the Marine line approached the cliff edge on the island's northeast coast.

Threaten to Trap Japs

The wedge threatened to trap Nipponese who have held Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marines, moving up the east side, to slow gains for the past five days.

The incomplete count of enemy dead rose more than 2,300 in four days to 7,127 by noon Friday.

Within a day or two, combat planes based on Iwo may be joining carrier-based aircraft for the first time in assaulting Nipponese holding out on the north tip, called "hell's suburbs" because of its treacherous terrain.

Engineers have the captured southern airfield, within fighter plane range of Tokyo, almost ready for use by fighters, bombers and transport planes.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine division on the west coast, which previously had captured another hill 362—the hills on the island are named for their height in feet—beat off Japanese counterattacks.

Japs Battle Bitterly

The Japanese garrison, originally estimated at 20,000, fought back fiercely from the less than one-third northern part still in their hands.

Today's communique, announcing the latest successes, said the enemy employed "intense small arm, automatic weapons and mortar fire."

The advances of the Third division beyond captured Motoyama town put those Devildogs a half mile or less from the northeast tip, threatening to cut the Japanese in half. Front dispatches said the Third has scored a breakthrough which is bringing the campaign, 15-days-old today, into its closing stages.

The big bomber air base captured Feb. 20 on the second day of the invasion on the south part of the island is being restored swiftly for use by bombers and fighters, within 750 miles of Tokyo, today's communique noted. The field already is being used by light spotter planes serving Marine artillery for observation purposes.

Fifth Fleet warships, carrier-based planes and Marine artillery supplied the fire curtain for the Marines in Friday's gains.

"Destruction of enemy caves and strongpoints on Iwo is continuing," Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said.

Thursday both carrier-based and land-based planes made neutralization attacks on the Bonin islands north of Iwo, the bases in the best position to aid the Nipponese garrison on Iwo.

Navy search planes bombed Wake island the same day.

General Erskine's Third division scored its original breakthrough of main Japanese defenses Thursday.

After days of vicious fighting, the Leathernecks were in position for the final kill, said a dispatch from Morrie Landsberg, AP war correspondent aboard the expeditionary flagship.

Friday morning's communique reported this significant gain, made on Thursday, and also said the western end of the line moved forward. Smaller gains were scored on the eastern side of the island, where rugged and higher ground confronts the Fourth Marine division.

Jap Lines Crumble

An equally optimistic report on the situation on the western flank came from AP War Correspondent Hamilton Faron, with the Fifth Marine division. He said the Devildogs on that end of the line had broken through what was believed to be the last major line of enemy resistance.

Capture of a hill 362 feet high by the first battalion of the 28th regiment, Faron said, gave the Marines the dominating peak in a fortified ridge protecting the northern end of Iwo. It was expected that the remainder of the ridge would be cleared speedily. Beyond lies more open ground where tanks can blast the way.

The Third division meanwhile advanced within about 2,000 yards of the island's northern tip. Forward patrols penetrated beyond, catching glimpses of the ocean. To reach and seize the northern airfield, the third and last of the island to be captured, this division punched forward about 800 yards on its right and about 400 on the left.

Maj. Gen. Cate's Fourth Marine division on the right or eastern flank was assaulting a 362-foot peak less than a mile from the northeast shoreline. Beyond the hill are steep slopes leading down to the ocean, with rocky, precipitous bluffs at the far end.

Yanks Battle Hand-to-hand Near Northern Tip of Japanese Isle

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Saturday, March 3 (A. P.).—A definite breakthrough by the Third Marine Division at the center of the line on northern Iwo Jima brought definitely in sight today the end of the most costly invasion in United States Marine Corps history. In hand-to-hand fighting, veterans of this division commanded by Major-Gen. Graves B. Erskine surged over a rough terdain to occupy the western end of the uncompleted northern airfield.

This advance overran the main line of Japanese resistance in that area, Gen. Erskine reported, and an Associated Press dispatch from aboard the expeditionary flagship said that after days of vicious fighting, the Leathernecks of the Third Division were now in position for the final kill.

This division, forming the peak of the roughly triangular American line which bridges the island, moved to within several thousand yards of the northern extremity of Iwo. Its forward patrols penetrated far enough northward yesterday to see the blue, choppy waters of the ocean. Units of the Fourth and Fifth Assault divisions pushed ahead more slowly on the right and left. They discovered the wreckage of six Japanese tanks, the first so far found. The tanks had been smashed by the American artillery.

Japs Regrouping.

Aerial spotting among the supporting carrier aircraft reported the enemy regrouping—an ominous move which was, however, potentially advantageous to the Americans, because it would mean that the Japanese would have to give up central pillboxes that otherwise would have to be emptied by flame-throwers and machine-guns.

An Associated Press dispatch reported that the Japs had begun to fire at the warships offshore instead of saving their ammunition for land defense—an indication that they may be beginning to crack. Occasionally enemy mortars were also directed at Marine beachheads but Fleet Admiral Nimitz said that the unloading of supplies proceeded.

Carrier planes and the ships' anti-aircraft batteries drove off an enemy air raid, one of the few in these American-controlled waters. One Japanese bomber was shot down, and the enemy's bombs "caused no damage," the communique stated.

The Marines, fighting downhill after wresting most of the island's highlands, repulsed several night attacks. Gen. Erskine's Third Division captured seventeen more prisoners to bring the total since invasion day to twenty-seven. The Japanese dead numbered 4,784 up to Wednesday.

There has been no official American casualty report for more than a week, but a delayed dispatch from Iwo revealed that on the first day of the invasion Lieut. Frank J. Wright of Pittsburgh landed on the beach with a platoon of sixty men, and that when he had crossed the island an hour and a half later two men remained and instead of being a platoon leader, Lieut. Wright was a company commander.

Marine Divisions Set For The Kill On Iwo

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship, March 2 (AP)—A swift, hard-hitting breakthrough by the 3d Marine Division brought definitely in sight today the end of the bitter campaign for Iwo Jima's 8 square miles of the Japanese empire.

The sudden surge, accompanied by hand-to-hand fighting in the rough terrain of the north, placed the Marines in a position for the final kill as the battle for this volcanic island guarding the approaches to Japan entered its twelfth day.

Main Line Pierced

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, whose 3d Division seized the western end of the uncompleted third airfield, informed Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith that his division passed through the main line of Japanese resistance in that area. There still was high ground ahead.

This division, forming the peak of the roughly triangular American line which bridges the island, moved to within several thousand yards of the northern extremity of Iwo. Its forward patrols penetrated far enough north yesterday to see the ocean.

General Erskine's men, in reaching the northern airfield, advanced about 800 yards on their right while gaining 400 on the left. They did not withdraw for the night.

Tank Hulks Found

Units of the 4th and 5th assault divisions pushed ahead more slowly on the right and left, respectively.

The Marines discovered six destroyed Japanese tanks, which were the first found. The tanks were smashed by artillery which gave support to the ground troops yesterday.

Several hundred of Japanese are being flushed out of Mount Suribachi, but front reports said they were not active.

Meanwhile, fleet headquarters said field dispatches reported the Japanese were regrouping to exact a bloody toll for every American advance.

Reported Cracking Up

Aerial spotters among the supporting carrier aircraft reported the enemy's regrouping. Associated Press Correspondent Morrie Landsberg, aboard Admiral Turner's flagship, wrote that the holed-up enemy had begun to lob shells at warships offshore instead of saving ammunition for land defense.

"They may be beginning to crack," he reported.

Occasionally enemy mortars were directed at Marine beachheads, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the unloading of supplies for the Yanks proceeded.

Counterattacks Crushed

Carrier planes and ship's ack-ack drove off an enemy air-raid, one of the few in the United States-controlled waters.

The Marines, fighting downhill after wresting most of the island's highlands, repulsed several night counterattacks. Erskine's 3d captured 17 more prisoners to bring the bag since invasion day to 27.

Progress of Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' 4th Division on the east salient was slow because of fierce opposition. Its troops were deploying into enemy-held hills.

The Japanese, whose dead numbered 4,784 up to Wednesday, are entrenched in an arc of hill positions, some ranging over 300 feet in height.

No Banzai Charge Yet

There was no sign of an all-out *Banzai* charge. The enemy regrouping was both ominous and potentially advantageous to the Americans. It would mean the Japanese would have to give up certain pillboxes.

On the right in front of Cates' men is Furu Yama, 351 feet high and also Hill 362, both held by the Japanese. In the center before Erskine's troops is Mount Mote, 356 feet, while on the left the terrain graduates down from 300 feet to the coastline, with many ravines.

After two assaults the Marines won Hill 382, a vital observation peak, but the Japanese kept it under mortar fire.

No Casualty Report

There has been no official Yank casualty report for more than a week, but a delayed dispatch from a Marine Corps combat correspondent effectively told a story of the early cost of Iwo.

Tech. Sergt. Keyes Beech, with the 5th Division, related how Lieut. Frank J. Wright, of Pittsburgh, landed February 19 on the beach with a platoon of 60 men.

"By the time he had crossed the island an hour and a half later, 2 of the 60 remained, and instead of being a platoon leader, Wright was a company commander," Beech said.

Mexico Parley Ready to Vote Aggression Ban

U. S. Stipulations Accepted to Permit Action Without Congressional Approval

MEXICO CITY, March 2 (AP).—American stipulations which would permit the United States to join in hemisphere-wide guaranties against agression, without Congressional ratification, have been accepted by key South American nations, it was learned on highest authority tonight.

Brazil, Uruguay and Colombia, sponsors of the Declaration of Chapultepec which would pledge military force to assure existing frontiers against aggressors, have agreed to American modifications.

The American delegation previously had obtained the approval of Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, it was learned, for a modified Declaration of Chapultepec. Latin-American countries, ready to approve a permanent commitment on this point, appear certain to pass the modified version.

The new declaration states that the American republics consider any aggression in this hemisphere as an attack on the United Nations war effort and will impose military sanctions, if necessary, under their executives' wartime powers. It also recommends negotiation of a treaty, which would then be submitted for ratification in the U. S. to make the guarantee lasting.

The conference also swept towards final agreement on the three other prime subjects under discussion:

1—Reorganization of the Pan-American union giving it political and economic powers as reported favorably by the commission on the inter-American system.

Several countries objected to the plan to bar ambassadors to Washington as delegates to the Pan-American union, but they were voted down. They can be expected to bring the matter up later, because many are incensed over what they say means "having two ambassadors in Washington."

2—Economic subcommittees agreed on three resolutions combining U. S. and Latin American plans to ease the inevitable break from war to peace-time business and help Latin America industrialize. In return for U. S. aid, the Latins agree to bear down against trade barriers and discrimination.

3—The commission on the war effort approved three resolutions providing for punishment of Axis war criminals who might sneak into the hemisphere, from Nazi bigwigs down to their menial agents.

At the same time, action was taken towards frustrating permanently any Axis attempt to get a foothold on the American continent by hiding money or property here and then using it to finance any subversive act.

Deputy foreign economics administrator Oscar Cox warned Latin Americans that the Nazis already have moved abroad to plant reserves for use when Germany is conquered. The United Nations must root these out, he said, "and we must make every effort to see to it that the neutral countries do likewise."

Mexico Proposal For Sanctions Gets Support

Mexico City, March 2 (AP)—A proposal that the American nations reserve to themselves the right to impose sanctions in this hemisphere when a world security council is formed in San Francisco in April was gaining support today at the Inter-American Conference.

As the Declaration of Chapultepec moved toward a final decision, it was indicated that the United States may take the lead at San Francisco in asking Britain and Russia to delegate such hemispheric powers.

Use Of Joint Force

The declaration, as drafted by Colombia, Uruguay and Brazil, provides for the use of joint force by American nations to stifle aggression wherever it may occur in the Americas. Brazil asked that action by a world security council be ruled out unless American disputes threaten the peace of nations overseas.

Main opposition to the stand that economic and military sanctions should be left solely in the hands of the American nations comes from delegates who fear that Russia and Britain then may demand the same privilege for eastern and western Europe, respectively.

To Be Sounded Out

It can be expected that both nations will be sounded out on this point before the San Francisco conference.

At any rate, it was said, if the Chapultepec Declaration, implemented by a plan to make the Pan-American Union a "Little Dumbarton Oaks," goes through, it would be difficult for the United States to move backward at San Francisco.

Don't Want To Tie Hands

The delegates from Washington have been trying to avoid making commitments here that would tie their hands in dealing with Russia and Britain. There is every indication, however, that the assurance of an enforced peace in the Western Hemisphere will be adopted before the end of this conference, expected about March 8.

The plan for strengthening the Pan-American Union fits into the security scheme, as it would of itself provide a council similar to the Dumbarton Oaks executive council but representing all American nations.

U. S. TO ASSIST LATIN AMERICA

Post-war Plan Drafted at Conference in Mexico.

Mexico City, March 2 (A. P.).—The United States delegation is preparing today to assure the Latin American republics that it will help them prevent a post-war depression and begin their industrialization.

The American group, it was learned has approved three draft proposals treating of the economic transition period, in which the American republics are given guarantes against the shock of United States purchasing cutbacks in return for a Latin American agreement to eliminate trade discrimination practices.

The three resolutions are a combination of at least eleven separate proposals on this subject thrown into the hopper at the beginning of the inter-American conference. Agreement was reached late last night after a continuous sixteen-hour session yesterday. The resolutions will be acted upon formally later today by the full committee on economic problems of the transition period.

Important features of the proposals are:

1. The United States "should make available" machinery, tools and manufactured goods to the Latin American countries on a "fair and equitable basis" to replace worn-out equipment and to continue agricultural, industrial and transport developments postponed during the war.

To Minimize Shock.

2. The United States will minimize the shock of purchasing cutbacks, giving advance notice of contract termination and will attempt to get congressional authority to bring this about where necessary. This evidently includes congressional permission to continue stockpiles for some time after the war to ortect United States stocks.

3. The Latin American countries will co-operate to eliminate present or future trade discrimination practices so all nations may have access on equal terms to the "trade and raw materials of the world."

4. The Latin American countries will continue to furnish the United States with strategic raw materials for the war effort and afterwards will undertake to develop their indunstrialization.

HARMON BELIEVED LOST IN PACIFIC

Intensive Search Underway for Air Force Commander.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean area, was reported last night to be missing.

Reports current in Washington said a plane in which the general was a passenger was overdue. These accounts could not be confirmed immediately at the War department.

Lost in Plane Crash

The Blue network, in a broadcast from Washington, had said that Gen. Harmon had been lost in a plane crash in the Pacific.

It was presumed that an intensive search was underway for the missing plane, apparently more than 24 hours overdue by Friday night.

General Harmon, a native of San Francisco, commanded Army Forces in the South Pacific area during the Solomons campaign. In April, 1943, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for the action.

He was promoted to a Major General in February of that year. June 30, 1943, he narrowly escaped death on a torpedoed ship.

A fighter pilot in France in 1917, he assumed command of all Army Airforce units in the Pacific Ocean areas Aug. 31, 1944, exclusive of those in Alaska.

He was named to the command of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean areas, Dec. 8, 1944.

Believed Japs Strong

In a recent interview General Harmon sounded a cautionary note, expressing belief that Japan had tremendous airpower which it would unleash as the campaign nears its homeland.

Harmon said in the interview that the Pacific war would be long and that while the Superfortresses were doing good work Americans should not delude themselves into thinking Japan was getting a knockout blow.

As late as Jan. 23 he said that the Japanese were building 1,500 planes a month and "have been holding back their strength."

But this belief did not hold him back from hitting the enemy as often as he could and as hard as he could. As commander of U. S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific he declared:

"We expect to be the cause of Japan's desperation."

His planes were hitting Iwo Jima months before there was any attempt at landing ground forces.

His first major work against the Japanese was in the Solomons.

CREDIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKS

$15,000,000 Assigned by Canada in Pact for Purchases There

OTTAWA, March 2 (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced today that an agreement had been signed to provide $15,000,000 in credits to the Czechoslovak Government. It was signed yesterday by Mr. Ilsley and Dr. Frantisek Paylasek, Czechoslovak Minister.

The credits are to be used for purchase in Canada of supplies for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Czechoslovak economy as soon as possible after liberation.

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent and is for five to nine years, repayable in five annual instalments.

Canada Jails Nazi as Thief

TORONTO, March 2 (AP)—Egbert Brosig, German paratrooper involved in four attempts to escape from a Canadian prisoner of war camp, is going to jail. The Ontario Court of Appeal decided yesterday that Brosig's theft of cigarettes, gum and perfume from a mail bag was not a justifiable act by a prisoner of war while attempting to escape. It pronounced a sentence of two months in jail.

3 More Japanese Admirals Die In War

San Francisco, March 2 (AP)—Three more Japanese admirals have "died in action," the Domei news agency reported today, bringing to 92 the number of Nipponese admirals who have died in the last ten months.

The Domei dispatch, intercepted here, named the officers as Rear Admirals Takeji Yamada, Shigetaka Amano and Kameshiro Takahashi. It gave no details of how or where they were killed.

Noted Jap Writer Killed in U. S. Raid

By Associated Press

Kinzo Satomura, prominent Japanese novelist, was killed in a bombing raid on the Philippines on Feb. 23, the Japanese Domei news agency said today in a dispatch broadcast from Tokio.

It added that he had been attached to the Japanese Army to make a special report.

ELECTRON BOMBS DAMAGE TOKYO

Tokyo radio told Japanese in the homeland last night that Superfortresses are dropping a phosphorous incendiary with "a high destructive power" and an "electron bomb" which spreads fire over an area of 30 to 46 feet.

The broadcast, intercepted by the FCC and reported by the Associated Press, went into great detail in instructions on how to combat the bombs.

The commentator said that the American bombers recently have begun to "use a large-size bomb so we should keep a very close watch on this phosphorous bomb."

He told the Japanese the electron incendiary, on exploding, shoots up a flame to a height of about nine feet and envelops an area twice the size of that covered by the oil incendiary.

He previously had described an oil incendiary bomb as one spreading out over an area of 15 to 18 feet.

Both the phosphorous and electron incendiaries were credited with power to continue burning for thirty minutes.

The electron incendiary was described as solid causing it to go right through the roof, ceiling and the mat and bores through the floor.

SUPERFORTS POUND SINGAPORE DOCK

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(AP) India-based Superfortresses pounded Singapore again today in an action obviously integrated with plans to cut Japan's stolen empire in two.

Twentieth Air force headquarters here said results of the daylight operation against the great naval base and supply bottleneck were "good." About 40 of the giant 29s took part, bombing visually.

It was the fifth daylight strike by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th Bomber command, and the third since Feb. 1 against the stolen British base through which the enemy must funnel materials to and from his most valuable conquered areas.

The pattern of strategy was made clearer as General MacArthur's Philippine forces moved south and west on to the island of Palawan, just north of Borneo. That move will practically cut off the Japanese sea route to the East Indies.

The only identification of specific targets for the B-29s today came in the first bare announcement of the operation, which named them as major industrial installations and the naval base. The other strikes in the last 30 days had sunk a great floating drydock there and kindled fires that spouted smoke 20,000 feet high.

One of the sky giants was lost to enemy action today, and anti-aircraft opposition was reported "moderate to intense." One Japanese interceptor was downed and another damaged.

Other Tokyo broadcasts showed the jitters induced in the enemy capital by recent heavy strikes of carrier aircraft and B-29s from the other Superfortress bases in the Marianas islands. One B-29 over Kobe about 9 a. m. was enough to set off an air alert, and another alert was caused by "enemy planes" southwest of Tokyo around 7 p. m.

B-29 RESULTS 'GOOD' IN SINGAPORE BLOW

40 of India-Based Sky Group Bomb Naval Base Visually —One Attacker Is Lost

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Amplifying earlier reports of the attack today by India-based Superfortresses against the great Singapore naval base, an attack obviously integrated with plans to cut Japan's stolen empire in two, Twentieth Air Force headquarters here said that results of the daylight operation were "good" and added that about forty of the giant B-29's taking part bombed visually.

It was the fifth daylight strike by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's Twentieth Bomber Command, and the third since Feb. 1 against the stolen British base through which the enemy must funnel materials to and from his most valuable conquered areas.

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One of the sky giants was lost to enemy action today, and anti-aircraft opposition was reported "moderate to intense." One Japanese interceptor was downed and another damaged.

Japanese broadcasts, counting the air invaders at precisely fifty-four, claimed one downed and three damaged.

Other Tokyo broadcasts showed the jitters induced in the enemy capital by recent heavy strikes of carrier aircraft and B-29's from the other Superfortress bases in the Marianas Islands. One B-29 over Kobe about 9 A. M. was enough to set off an air alert, and another alert was caused by "enemy planes" southwest of Tokyo around 7 P. M.

A Tokyo domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission yesterday admitted that "slight damage" had been caused to Japanese installations at Singapore.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Mar. 2 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,830 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by the enemy.

Names of Americans Found in Philippines

Additional names of American civilians freed from camps in the Philippines were announced by the War Department yesterday through The Associated Press as follows:

BECK, ROSE M.; brother, Irving Goldman, 686 West 204th Street, New York.
ROBINSON, KENDELL E.; sister, Mrs. H. R. Hoffman, 5 Bradford Road, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
SPERING, LOIS L.; father, Colonel Arthur Lynch, 21 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.
ALLISON, LILLIAN P., El Paso, Tex.
BLESSING, GRETCHEN J.; Gallup, N. M.
BRODT, DARRELL L., Drummond, Wis.
COTTERMAN, LEO E.; Albion, Neb.
DICK, R. McCULLOGH; Spokane, Wash.
DIETZ, ELSA; Oakland, Calif.
DIXON, RALPH C.; Dilley, Ore.
ELFSTROM, KATHERINE L.; La Crescenta, Calif.
FRANK, PATRICK H.; Shamrock, Tex.
HANKINS, THOMAS; San Francisco.
JACKSON, GEORGE W.; San Francisco.
MORRIS, KATHERINE S.; Washington.
MORRISON, KENNETH F.; Chicago.
MULLEN, NICHOLAS E.; San Francisco.
OLSEN, MRS. HELLAND V.; Corpus Christi, Tex.
PARSONS, GEORGIA H.; Ashland, Ky.
SINCLAIR, NELSON V.; Oahu, Hawaii.
THOMSON, JOSEPH G.; San Francisco.
WATSON, RICHARD J.; Los Angeles.

Spain Asserts It Liberated 867 Allied Aviators

573 Americans Freed Since North Africa Landings, Franco's Envoy Reports

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Franco's Spain, mindful of waning prestige with the Allies, let it be known today that 867 British and American aviators downed on Spanish soil had been freed since the North African landings.

It was understood that the flyers —573 Americans and 294 British —were taken to La Linea, Spanish frontier city in the south, and then permitted to proceed across a half-mile stretch known as "no man's land" into Gibraltar.

The information, received from the Spanish Air Ministry in Madrid, was given in reply to questions put by The Associated Press to the Spanish Ambassador here, Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas.

Referring to Allied ground troops who were also permitted to use Spain as an escape corridor, it was further disclosed:

"The same procedure was followed with thousands of civilians and military refugees from France who entered Spain without passport.

"This included more than 22,000 French citizens on their way to join the Allied forces in Algiers and about the same number of citizens of the other Allied countries.

"All in all, more than 44,000 young men of military age went through Spain to be incorporated into the Allied troops in North Africa."

According to the international rules of war, the Spanish government, technically a neutral, would be bound to intern all military personnel—Axis and Allied alike—coming within its boundaries.

Diplomats favorable to the turn of republican governmen Spain did not refute the infor tion. However, they charg great influx" into Spain of man soldiers occurred late ir the Allied campaign on French so

MAR 31945

Patton Licked Nazis on Louisiana March

General Writes Editor How Bulge Battle Victory Was Due to Practice in U. S.

MAR 31945

By DON M. EWING.

[Associate Editor of the Shreveport Times. Distributed by the Associated Press.]

Shreveport, La., March 2 (A. P.).—How an armored division night march during the 1941 Louisiana maneuvers was an important factor in turning the German south flank in the battle of the bulge was revealed by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the Third Army on the western front.

In a letter to me, Gen. Patton recalled a blackout march made by his Second Armored Division in the 1941 war games, a spectacular movement in which several men were killed and more injured.

Gen. Patton was severly criticized at the time for the costly march, I accompanied the Second Division on the maneuver and recently wrote Gen. Patton referring to the night movement.

Dated January 7, Gen. Patton's letter included these direct references to night movements of his Third Army overseas:

"I recall very well our trip through the night; and I can assure you that our success, particularly in the present operation, has been due to the ability of our people to move rapidly at night."

The present operation referred to by Gen. Patton was the operation of stopping and then turning the German breakthrough. At the height of the German gains, Gen. Patton and the Third Army were called on by Gen. Eisenhower to rescue retreating American forces by launching an armored attack on the Nazi southern flank.

At the same time, Gen. Patton was called on to move some of his armored forces up into areas covered by the American First Army. All of the movements were made at night and it was his ability to get places quickly in blackout and during actual battles with tanks, artillery and other fighting equipment, that enabled Gen. Patton and the Third to hit the German flank so hard that shortly the whole Nazi drive was stopped.

Participating in this operation were many divisions which had trained in 1941 in Louisiana.

Krueger Protested.

The particular "trip through the night" in 1941 to which the correspondence referred was a drive by the Second Armored Divisions from the vicinity of Jonesboro almost to Leesville in one night.

The division wound up on Peason Ridge, which theoretically gave the holder of it command over surrounding territory. When Gen. Patton got his tanks and mobile artillery there he claimed to have Leesville under siege, and in effect to have "won the war."

Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, then a major-general in command of Gen. Patton's opposition and now field commander of the famous Sixth American Army under Gen. MacArthur, protested that Gen. Patton's forces lacked gasoline to take their tanks and vehicles the distance they had traveled. Gen. Eisenhower, then a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Krueger, made the same protest.

The Tanks Were There.

Gen. Patton's reply was: "The tanks are there; What are you going to do about it?" The umpires, mystified at how gasless tanks had gotten to Peason Ridge —for Gen. Patton's vehicles actually did not have enough gas for the mileage covered—finally ruled for Gen. Krueger and Gen. Eisenhower, and Gen. Patton had to withdraw his forces.

It was not for a long time that it became known how the tanks made mileage that their original gas supply could not cover. Gen. Patton had gone ahead and left money at filling stations along the way, with orders to the attendants to "give any of my vehicles all the gas they want and keep the change."

After the mock war was ended, Gen. Patton replied to criticism of maneuvers that risked men's lives in peacetime by saying that if war came the men would have to know how to move rapidly at night and that "the only way to learn to drive in a blackout is to drive in a blackout."

Manila Consulate to Reopen

Steintorf To Be Consul General With Foreign Service Staff of 6

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, announced today that the American Consulate at Manila would be reopened soon. The consul general will be Paul P. Steintorf, native of Chase City, Va. He is taking to the Philippines a staff of six foreign-service officers. Those with the rank of consul are W. Garland Richardson, of Fries, Va.; Monroe B. Hall, of Seabright, N. J.; J. Bartlett Richards, of Washington, and U. Alexis Johnson, of Falum, Kan.

The others are Vice-Consuls Jack J. H. Oldham, of Amarillo, Tex., and Paul J. Haldeman, of New York. Mr. Grew said there are more than 6,000 Americans in the liberated areas of the Philippines and consequently there is an urgent need at Manila for consular facilities.

GREW HITS 'NARROW' U. S. SHIP POLICY

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—The State Department declared today against any "narrowly nationalistic policy" in America's "somewhat monopolistic position as the owner of the major portion" of the world's ocean-going ships. It suggested a preference to America's war allies in the peacetime sale of merchant ships.

The department made known its position in a communication to the House Merchant Marine Committee, considering legislation for the post-war use and the disposition of war-built merchant fleets. Signed by Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary, the statement said:

"If the United States were to attempt to take advantage of the war losses of other countries and of the wartime increase in its own merchant fleet to establish itself in a dominant shipping position, it would be acting contrary to its basic policy of promoting sound international economic relations and an increasing flow of commerce."

PROTEST IN HOUSE OVER BRITISH ACT

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—A protest was voiced in the House today against the reported imprisonment by the British Government of a representative of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe. Representative Somers (D.-N. Y.) told the members that Eri Jabotinsky had been sent to Turkey by the committee to organize the rescue of Jews in the Balkans, but had been "forced to leave" and "deported to British-controlled territory."

Mr. Somers also obtained consent to include in the Congressional Record a letter from Ben Hecht to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, asking why "my friend Eri has been whisked off to a British concentration camp to be held incommunicado."

Mr. Somers, co-chairman of the committee, said that Mr. Jabotinsky, a citizen of Palestine who has filed application for American citizenship, went to Turkey with "full approval of the President's War Refugee Board" aboard an Army bomber arranged for by the State Department.

"It is with great indignation that I received this news and, as an American citizen, I demand that a stop be put to such brazen and open interference with our foreign policy by an outside Power," Mr. Somers declared.

Mr. Hecht asked in his letter whether Mr. Jabotinsky had been arrested "because he recently sent the news out of Turkey that certain officials of the British Government had persuaded the Turkish Government to refuse passage through that country to the refugee Hebrews from eastern Europe."

Friends Say Nelson Will Quit White House

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The working partnership between Donald M. Nelson and the New Deal may dissolve shortly.

Friends of the former War Production Board chairman today confirmed reports that he plans to resign soon as personal representative to President Roosevelt on international economic matters.

Nelson, who was called "the New Deal's favorite businessman" in depression days and then took leadership in mobilizing industry for war, was reported to feel that his present White House duties are too light to warrant his remaining in the Government.

The former executive vice president of Sears Roebuck and Company reportedly plans to reenter private industry. There was no indication, however, whether that means rejoining the mail order house.

3 Reparation Methods Now Appear Possible

Washington, March 2 (AP)—Development of a plan for taking reparations from defeated Germany emerged today as possibly the greatest problem left over from the Malta conference.

The way in which these repayments are taken will determine, more than any other postwar measure imposed on Germany, how that country develops after the war.

Three Possible Methods

Three methods appear pos in the opinion of authoritie who have been working v p war German controls f months:

1. Russia, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other na-

tions which have been more or less wrecked by Nazi destruction and thievery, as well as by the usual losses of war, could divide up Germany's existing plants and transportation equipment and, theoretically, cart it all off to their own cities.

2. At the other extreme, they could decide only to take the products of the factories for a certain number of years.

3. They could, and probably will, destroy such purely munitions works as the great Krupp industries; remove to their own countries the machinery of many other plants, along with such munitions machinery as they want, and leave some industry—more than the Morgenthau plan proposed—functioning to produce more goods for them within Germany.

Commission In Moscow

The reparations plan is to be worked out by a commission in Moscow. The expectation is that members will be appointed soon and will include initially representatives of the United States, Russia and Britain, and possibly France.

It is also expected here that the United States will get little or nothing. No one seems to know what the United States might find in Germany that she really needs.

Some authorities on German economy believe that the destruction wrought by Allied bombers may be so great that relatively little of real worth will be found.

ROOSEVELT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(AP) President Roosevelt was in a chuckling, chatty mood today as Washington reporters filed into his study for his first news conference since January 19.

The conference opened 47 minutes late. The President volunteered no important information but a drumfire of newsmen's questions uncorked some presidential news about Jesse Jones, about reparations, treaties—and little else.

Mr. Roosevelt, wearing a grey suit and customary maroon bow tie, fidgeted with papers on his desk while the reporters jammed into his office. The doorman's announcement — "all in" — set off questions from every cranny of the oval study.

Somebody wanted to know whether there will be many Senate treaties as a result of the Big Three's Yalta conference.

Treaties and legislation will be going to Congress like clockwork, said the President. He didn't grow specific but he said there'll be a need for things like money—an obvious reference to the Bretton Woods agreements—and for a host of things he wrapped up as small details.

There might be a treaty with Germany some day but talk about it now is pretty iffy: He's no crystal gazer, said the President. First he wants to win the war. But it might not be a bad idea, he observed, to send some ex-German soldiers into the Crimea to clean up the war mess he saw there.

With uninformative answers—or chuckles—Mr. Roosevelt deflated questions about rumors that Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace will take over the Foreign Economic administration, about former Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn's mission to Russia, about the reason for calling a United Nations conference in San Francisco. It seemed like a pretty good place to the President.

Then a newsman asked about "the present status of Jesse Jones," fired as secretary of commerce when Mr. Roosevelt picked Wallace for the job.

The President smiled and said he's been assuming right along that Jones is ex-secretary of commerce.

"Does he still hold his loan job (RFC head)?" the reporter pressed.

He had that as Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Roosevelt replied—then added an emphatic no when asked whether the Texan would stay with the lending agencies until his successor is named.

REPARATIONS TREATIES WILL GO TO SENATE

President Says They Will Be Coming Along Like Clockwork.

MAR 3 1945

THINKS POLISH QUERY IS 'IFFY'

Declares It Might Be a Good Plan to Use German Soldiers to Clean Up Crimea Mess.

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt disclosed today that treaties on reparations and other matters affecting the peace will be submitted to the Senate, in addition to treaties relating to the world security organization.

At his first news conference since returning from the Big Three meeting at Yalta, the President said treaties and legislation probably will be coming along like clockwork. He described these, however, as small details and not important to the general picture.

Questioning also brought out that Mr. Roosevelt supposed there will have to be a treaty with Germany some day. This was in answer to queries whether ceding of land to Poland would require a treaty.

The President said he hated to use the word the first day home, but that sounded like an awful "iffy" question. He said he would like to win the war first.

Referring to a passage in Mr. Roosevelt's speech to Congress yesterday that this country does not want to make slaves out of the German people, a reporter wanted to know whether this would conflict with reports that Russia might use German labor to rebuild damaged areas.

Discusses Labor Suggestion.

While that does not come under general reparations, Mr. Roosevelt said, it might not be a bad idea to use some ex-German soldiers to clean up some of the mess he saw in the Crimea. He referred to the devastation which he mentioned in his speech to Congress.

The President said he did not know how long it would take to reorganize the Polish Provisional Government, as provided for in the Big Three Yalta agreement.

He also replied in the negative when asked whether he believed the Government might be set up in time for Poland to be represented at San Francisco.

The questioners were referred to the State Department on a query as to whether the United States has withdrawn recognition from the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. He said that was not discussed in the Big Three conference.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had discussed the Palestine question with the Arab Kings while in the Middle East, but would not elaborate.

ence beginning April 25.

Besides saying he may have to do some more traveling, Mr. Roosevelt added that he really has not got a single plan at this time.

To a question as to why San Francisco was selected for the meeting, at which plans for a world security organization will be drafted, the President grinned and replied that it looked like a pretty good place. He had no further comment.

Hurley's Return From China Awaited

MAR 3 1945

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Ambassador to China, is due back in this country today or tomorrow.

President Roosevelt disclosed this at his news conference today and described as very interesting the news from Chungking that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had taken tentative steps toward giving China a long-promised constitutional government.

Mr. Roosevelt also said he knew about Brazilian President Vargas's announcement of an intention to hold a presidential election in Brazil, but would not say what he thought about it.

President Silent On Flynn's Trip

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—Reports that Edward J. Flynn was sent to Moscow to explore the possibilities of a rapprochement between the Kremlin and the Vatican went unanswered, officially at least, at President Roosevelt's news conference today.

The President would not discuss, on the record, the reason for Mr. Flynn's trip. Mr. Flynn, a prominent Catholic layman, is a former Democratic National Committee man and Bronx political leader. He accompanied the President to the Yalta conference and proceeded from there to the Soviet capital.

President Is Not Planning New Trip

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has no immediate plans for another trip abroad.

He made this statement to a news conference today when asked to confirm reports that he might visit London after the San Francisco United Nations conference.

Senate Gets Labor Bill Compromise

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The Senate gave right-of-way today to a compromise manpower proposal wrapping up both the work-or-jail doctrine and the employment ceiling system.

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) offered it as a full substitute for the latter plan, which has been in debate all week. Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) joined him as co-author, and some Democratic members were reported showing interest.

Policy Set Up

The compromise sets out as a policy that "every individual is obligated to serve the nation in the capacity for which he or she is best qualified."

So far as workers are concerned, the direct compulsion feature now incorporated in House-passed legislation would be confined to male draft registrants of 18 to 45, not specifically exempted from induction by law.

Each local draft board would make a survey to see if any of its registrants are "not performing substantial work in a lawful occupation" as determined by the board. Such men would be ordered to report for immediate induction.

Penalty Provided

If unacceptable for military service, the men would be certified to the War Manpower Commission chairman, who would designate where they should work.

A man who refused to take a work assignment, or quit a job to which he had been assigned, without permission of his draft board, would be subject to regular draft-dodging penalties—five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

The WMC chairman also would be authorized to set employment ceilings for individual plants, and to regulate or prohibit the hiring of new employés.

Limit To Cutback

Except for places of entertainment and amusement, however, the number of employers could not be ordered reduced by more than 50 per cent of the total employed when the law became effective.

An employer convicted of violating the ceiling or hiring restrictions would be subject to a year's imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Revercomb's proposal, like the pending Senate bill, provides for surveys to determine whether labor is being used efficiently.

WALLACE BEGINS JOB AS HEAD OF COMMERCE GROUP

WASHINGTON, March 2—(AP) Henry A. Wallace marked out for himself today a big place in America's economic future, even though Congress has deprived him of financial power.

The former vice president was sworn into the cabinet in a gay ceremony. Then he promptly laid down these goals for his work in what Congress meant to be a close-cropped secretaryship of commerce:

"The Department of Commerce will continue to aid the war effort and it will likewise do its part to facilitate maximum cooperation between the nation's employes, investors, business, agriculture and government to the end that all America, our assets and our people may be busily and profitably employed."

How great a part the department can play, remained in doubt, now that the $40,000,000,000 realm of finance which ousted Jesse H. Jones ruled as secretary has been taken away.

But Wallace showed no hesitancy about entering broad fields. His statement continued:

"It will do what it can to help develop the fullest use of all manpower, womanpower, money, credit, ingenuity and science to produce even more for the peace than we have learned to produce for war so that the peacetime standard of living may be continually rising."

Wallace took his oath of office from Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme court. Black's smiling remark, "you're in," brought general laughter.

But it had been a long hard pull for Wallace to get that "you're in."

President Roosevelt, as soon as he was inaugurated for a fourth term, asked Jones to get out to make way for Wallace, saying that because of his services in the presidential campaign Wallace "deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactorily perform."

Jones expressed strong doubts of Wallace's ability to run the reconstruction finance corporation and other big lending agencies. A majority of Congress showed similar doubts. It was not until yesterday that Wallace was confirmed as secretary. Action was held up until the lending agencies had been taken away from the department.

Mr. Roosevelt is now casting about to find someone to run the loan agencies. He told his news conference today that Jones is not holding over in this post pending choice of a successor.

Jones had no comment. He turned over his duties to undersecretary Wayne C. Taylor on Jan. 24 and has since been winding up his affairs in the big RFC building built during his regime in Washington's banking district.

Wallace's first act as secretary followed the pattern in behalf of "the little fellow" which his backers say always has been his guide.

He appointed a committee of business men and bankers to report as soon as possible on "suggestions for enabling small business to do its full share" in furnishing post-war employment.

WALLACE PICKS COMMITTEE FOR LITTLE BUSINESS

Names Bank and Industry Men to Counsel Him on Aid Program.

ERIC JOHNSTON A MEMBER

New Commerce Secretary, Sworn In, Says Aim Is Co-operation of All Economic Groups.

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—Henry Wallace officially became Secretary of Commerce today with the words "You're in" spoken by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black after Mr. Wallace had taken the oath of office.

The former Vice-President promptly announced that the Commerce Department will "do its full part to facilitate maximum co-operation between the nation's employees, investors, business, agriculture and Government to the end that all America, our assets and our people may be busily and profitably employed." He appointed a committee of business men to make suggestions for enabling small business to do its full share in providing maximum employment after the war.

Mr. Wallace took the oath in a room packed with Cabinet members, Senators, Government officials and reporters. His wife and daughter Jean stood near by while Justice Black asked if he solemnly swore to support and defend the Constitution and to

well and faithfully discharge his duties.

"I do so solemnly swear," Mr. Wallace replied.

"You're in," said the Justice and everybody laughed.

Business Committee Named.

Mr. Wallace, in a short mimeographed statement, asked the business men's committee to give special attention to the problem of making available to small business "adequate supplies of equity financing" as well as long-term loans at reasonable rates. The men he appointed:

Eric A. Johnston, president, United States Chamber of Commerce; Edward E. Brown, board chairman, First National Bank of Chicago; Prentiss M. Brown, board chairman, Detroit Edison Company; Ralph Flanders, president, Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt.; Thomas B. McCabe, president, Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.; John W. Snyder, vice-president, First National Bank, St. Louis; Ernest G. Draper, member, Federal Reserve Board, and Stacy May, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Wallace's Statement.

Mr. Wallace said that as the work of the committee develops additional names may be added. His statement follows:

"The Department of Commerce will continue to aid the war effort and it will likewise do its part to facilitate maximum co-operation between the nation's employees, investors, business, agriculture and Government to the end that all America, our assets and our people may be busily and profitably employed. It will do what it can to help develop the fullest use of all man power, woman power, money, credit, ingenuity and science to produce even more for the peace than we have learned to produce for war so that the peacetime standard of living may be continually rising.

"To attain these objectives I propose to appoint a series of committees from the Business Advisory Council. "The first committee which I shall ask to report as soon as reasonably possible will be for the purpose of making suggestions for enabling small business to do its full share in furnishing maximum post-war employment.

"It is hoped that the committee will give especial attention to the problem of making available to small business adequate supplies of equity financing as well as long-term loans at reasonable rates."

MAR 31945

Senate Leaders Urge Williams To Quit Battle for REA Post

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(AP) Senate leaders were reported tonight to have proposed to Aubrey Williams that he ask President Roosevelt to withdraw his nomination as Rural Electrification administrator.

They told him, the report went, that there appeared to be no chance for confirmation, but Williams replied that he would prefer to go down fighting.

The suggestion that Williams withdraw was made after canvasses showed a heavy Democratic defection from support of him. Opponents were claiming 44 to 48 assured votes — depending on whose poll was used—against confirmation with many Senators still uncommitted. The Senate membership is 96.

But Senator Ellender (D-La.), Williams supporter, told reporters: "We've got a fighting chance. If the Senate will read the printed record of the hearings, I do not see how it can turn down Aubrey Williams. I have never seen such bias and prejudice as has confused consideration of this issue."

Republicans and Southern Democrats fighting the nomination won the first round today with a 12-8 Senate Agriculture committee vote against confirmation.

A Senate vote is improbable before the last of next week at the earliest. The disposition of the leadership is to dispose the first of manpower legislation.

Senator Ellender (D-La.), who led an unsuccessful fight in the committee for Williams, said he thought consideration should await the outcome of the manpower debate. He and Senator Hoey (D-N. C.) were the only committeemen from the "Deep South" to vote for confirmation.

Talking with reporters afteward, Senator Shipstead (R-Minn.) made clear that his committee vote against Williams was primarily one of protest against committee failure to give clearance to his bill which would move the REA from the Agriculture department and re-establish it as an independent agency.

Williams is former social worker who was deputy administrator of the WPA under Harry Hopkins and later head of the National Youth administration. Now 54, he has been organization director for the National Farmers union since NYA was abolished in 1943.

His nomination is for a 10-year term. The post pays $12,000 a year.

wouldn't discuss his plans.

RFC Helps Small Business.

Jesse Jones put in some licks for small business among his last official acts as Federal Loan Administrator.

To assure ample credit in the reconversion period for business and industry, particularly small business, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said last night that it will co-operate with regional credit pools being organized by banks. At the request of pool managers, the RFC will take up to 75 per cent of such loans.

The deposed Secretary of Commerce was known to have given his counsel and advice in drafting the program. Mr. Jones's status as loan administrator in charge of the RFC and subsidiary lending agencies is not clear, although he continues daily visits to that office.

Directly and in co-operation with banks, RFC said, it already has authorized more than 22,000 industrial loans aggregating $2,650,000,000. Of these 10,300 have been from $500 to $10,000 and 9,400 from $10,000 to $100,000.

Jones No Longer Loan Chief

Roosevelt Says He Lost Place When He Was Ousted From Commerce Post.

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that Jesse H. Jones no longer is Federal Loan Administrator. He ceased to head the big lending agencies, the President said, when he was ousted as Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Jones announced at the time he was removed that he was turning over the secretaryship to Wayne C. Taylor, under-secretary. Since then, however, he has been going to his office regularly and winding up his affairs.

Asked about Mr. Jones's status at his news conference today, the President said the Texan was head of the loan agencies as Secretary of Commerce. He replied with a flat no to a question whether Mr. Jones remains as Loan Administrator until a successor is appointed.

"Does he know that?" a reporter asked. The President replied with a smile that he should have asked that at Yalta.

Says Jobs Went Together.

To the first question about Mr. Jones's status, the President said he had assumed all along that Mr. Jones was ex-Secretary of Commerce. He added that he thought it was rather plain that the two jobs went together.

The President said he expected to name a new Federal Loan Administrator soon and had a number of letters from persons applying for the post. He was uncertain whether the appointment would require Senate confirmation.

Says Jobs Went Together.

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization chief, has been among those mentioned for the job.

A reporter reached Mr. Jones by telephone at his office in the RFC building and told him what the President had said. "Thank you" was his only comment. He

7th War Loan Goal Set at 14 Billions

WASHINGTON, March 2 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced today a $14,000,000,000 goal for the Seventh War Loan, divided evenly between individuals and corporations.

The $7,000,000,000 quota for individuals is the highest ever assigned them. The Series E quota is also more than Mr. and Mrs. America have been asked to dig up for that class of securities heretofore. The total quota is the same as that of the Sixth War Loan.

The formal drive will extend from May 14 to June 30—seven weeks as compared with four weeks in the Sixth War Loan.

MAR 1945

$2,453,177,125 Navy Bill Passes House

Washington, March 2 (A. P.).—A $2,453,177,125 deficiency appropriation bill, most of it for the Navy, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate today after three days of listless debate.

The measure provides additional funds for miscellaneous agencies for the current fiscal year. The Navy's share is $1,875,047,488.

A Republican move to cut an $84,373,000 war housing fund in half failed by a standing vote of 76 to 47. Its sponsor, Representative Taber (R.-N. Y.), told the House the National Housing Agency, which operates the program, was handling it "very, very poorly."

The bill was the fourth big money measure passed by the House this year. The funds aggregate more than $7,000,000,000. The Senate has not acted on any of them.

LEWIS DEMANDS HIT BY OPERATORS

WASHINGTON, March 2 —(AP) Soft coal operators recoiled from John L. Lewis' contract demands today with the cry that they would cost at least $400,000,000 a year.

"This means a daily increase to each mine worker of $3.30 per day," said Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the operators who are negotiating with Lewis' United Mine workers.

"Some items are impossible of calculation and would further increase the cost of production," O'Neill's statement said.

Lewis' demands, including a one new to coal negotiations for a 10 cent royalty to the miners' union on every ton of coal mined, are so constructed that the UMW chief contends they would not disturb the Little Steel wage formula at all.

The miners admittedly have received all the pay raises they can get under this formula, which limits general pay increases to 15 per cent above the levels of January, 1941.

Under Lewis' royalty idea, a union fund would be built up to supply, as he explained it, "rainy day" insurance for miners. They would be given medical, insurance and rehabilitation service.

The operators, in a statement, contended such a fund would put Lewis in a position "to dispose of this sum politically."

They argued that another proposal, under which the UMW could forbid shipment of coal to a consumer involved in a strike, would make Lewis "a labor czar unparalleled in American history."

Lewis disputed operator estimates that the royalty plan would cost the operators $60,000,000 a year. He said tax adjustments would reduce it to $24,000,000.

"It won't cost the operators a single, solitary cent," the union chieftain argued, suggesting the $24,000,000 could be passed on to the consumer.

He argued that miners want "to have something to set aside for a rainy day that the United States Steel corporation is providing for." U. S. Steel is the largest producer and consumer of soft coal.

Lewis said U. S. Steel's special reserve account was $38,000,000 in 1939 and nows stands at $195,000,000.

"A man could stand a lot of rain with that much money," he said drily, as miners at the meeting laughed.

MAR 1945

33,000 WORKERS IDLE IN DETROIT WAR INDUSTRIES

DETROIT, March 2.—(AP) More than 33,000 war workers, either on strike or laid off for lack of parts, were idle tonight in twelve Chrysler Corporation and Briggs Manufacturing Co. plants in the Detroit area.

Production in these factories of parts for tanks, for B-29 Superfortresses, for anti-aircraft guns, and heavy and light trucks and ambulances was at a virtual standstill.

The National War Labor board late today summoned management representatives and union leaders of the Chrysler strikers to a hearing at 11 a. m. tomorrow in Washington in an attempt to end the walkout.

The strikers, members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), had ignored an appeal from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson to resume production of war material he said was "urgently needed" on the fighting fronts.

Defying warnings of disciplinary action by international officials of their union, the workers spread their work stoppage today to five Briggs factories and to the Chrysler DeSoto-Warren avenue plant.

An afternoon survey by company officials showed a total of 27,050 on strike and another 6,550 forced into idleness for lack of parts.

The situation in brief was:

Chrysler Corp.: Dodge main plant, 13,500 on strike; DeSoto Warren avenue plant, 2,800 on strike; idle for lack of parts were 3,000 at Dodge truck plant, 550 at Detroit (Chrysler) tank arsenal; 1,500 in Chrysler Highland Park plant and 1,500 in Windsor, Ont., plant and departments of other units.

Briggs: Mack avenue plant, 6,100; Milwaukee Ave., plant, 900; Vernon Highway plant, 2,100; Meldrum plant, 225; Eightmile road plant, 850; Hamtramck plant, 575, all on strike.

William H. Davis, National WLB chairman, summoned to the Washington hearing six UAW-CIO officials and Robert W. Condor, director of industrial relations for Chrysler Corp., and George Bowles, disputes director of the Regional WLB. In his telegram Davis termed the strike "a direct interference with our war effort."

On Monday the UAW-CIO international executive board is scheduled to meet in New York. George F. Addes, international secretary-treasurer and acting president of the union in absence abroad of R. J. Thomas, said today the Chrysler and Briggs situations will be discussed and "the whole attitude of employers" will be canvassed. Addes Thursday asserted there is "planned management provocation at work to bring about unauthorized walkouts."

A Chrysler spokesman said today charges that its management was provoking trouble "are only meant to mislead Chrysler employes and the public."

Immediate cause of the strikes in the Dodge main plant and the Briggs Mack avenue units was discharge of several employes. A dispute over rate of production on a machine job in the Dodge main plant led to discharge of seven workers and was followed by the strike. The Briggs Mack avenue strike followed discharge of seven minor union officials accused by the management of inciting previous walkouts. Picket lines at the other Briggs units, a company spokesman said, produced today's stoppages.

MAR 31945

More Drafted for Cord Mills.

New Bedford, Mass., March 2 (A. P.).—Orders to proceed with the drafting of workers for employment in local tire cord plants were received from Washington today. Harold Redden, State director of the War Manpower Commission, announced from Boston that the WMC would call another ninety workers from their posts in fine goods mills to jobs in the tire cord factories.

"The program is still in force and will continue in force," Arthur C. Gernes, regional WMC director, emphasized.

Mr. Gernes said eighty-nine of the first ninety workers drafted under the involuntary transfer program had appealed. Hearings on their appeals by a special panel ended yesterday and the testimony taken has been sent to Washington for review by the National Management-Labor Committee and Manpower Commissioner McNutt.

STILWELL WARNS STRIKES IRK ARMY

Declares Soldier Will Wonder How Some Made Money While He Was Bombed

CLEVELAND, March 2 (AP)—Gen. Joseph Stilwell said tonight that when the American soldier returned he was going to wonder about a lot of things, especially why everybody could not have borne an equal share of the load.

Picturing the average G. I. as a "pretty intelligent" fellow who knows the score, General Stilwell said the G. I. is a realist and that his primary concern is typified by his daily prayer:

"'Oh, Lord, distribute the bullets as you do the pay: Let the officers get most of them.'"

Among other things the "grown up and developed" soldier will wonder about, he added, is how it was "that so and so could stay home and make money while he was being shelled and bombed" and how there could be strikes while he was fighting.

"We must get ready for him, he deserves all we can do for him," General Stilwell said.

Expressing the hope that more attention would be paid to "the lads who are carrying the ball," the slugging foot soldiers, the new Chief of Army Ground Forces said in an address before the Cleveland Ordnance Association:

"The location of the man on foot, struggling forward with the help of artillery, tanks, air, his own supporting weapons, and all the services, is still the gauge by which we measure success or failure. If he gets forward, we win; if he is forced back, we lose."

The veteran campaigner said he did not know how the writers were going to make a "glamorous hero out of the muddy and dilapidated G. I. with two weeks whiskers and a barnyard aroma on him." He added:

"That's their job and they had better work it out, or circulation is going to fall off."

There are going to be a lot of foot soldiers, General Stilwell said, who "won't cheer every time they read the magazine story about how the captain aviator made off with the gal."

SENATE TIGHTENS RESTRICTIONS ON FARMER DRAFT

MAR 31945

WASHINGTON, March 2—(AP) The Senate voted today to tighten restrictions against drafting farm workers into the armed forces.

It was the first concrete step, after a week of debate, toward perfecting a manpower control bill.

The amendment, offered by Senator Tydings (D-Md), was approved by a voice vote. It would require local draft boards to base agricultural deferments solely on whether the registrant is regularly engaged in essential farm work and whether a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

The local board could not compare his essentiality as a farmer with his essentiality in any other vocation, including military service.

A few minutes later, the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) which would have provided that employment ceilings for newspapers or newsgathering organizations could not be set below the number employed in any month of 1944.

The Taft amendment lost on a standing vote, which from the gallery appeared to be 15 for, 16 against.

Despite the action on the two amendments, it is clear that the Senate has not determined the general course it will follow in attempting to channel the nation's manpower where it is most needed.

There are three principal proposals:

1. The May-Bailey bill, passed by the House Feb. 1, which would tell men of 18 to 45 they have to accept war work assignments from selective service, face immediate induction, go to jail for five years or pay a $10,000 fine.

2. The Senate military committee substitute, which would give the War Manpower Commission chairman authority to set employment ceilings by areas or for individual businesses, and to regulate or prohibit the hiring of new workers.

3. A compromise put forward by Senators Revercomb (R-W. Va) and Robertson (R-Wyo), combining features of the other two bills but forbidding the establishment of ceilings lower than 50 per cent of the level prevailing at the time the bill is enacted. The sole exception would be places of amusement and entertainment.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), an advocate of the military committee substitute, criticized the May-Bailey bill in a speech today as "the last step toward complete totalitarian and authoritarian government."

"When the history of this war is written," he said, "I want to be able to say that we did not find it necessary to apply canctions against the citizens of America.

"The legislation we pass should not be geared to the failure of recalcitrants, but rather should be geared to the willingness of the great majority of the people of this country to do whatever is necessary."

Bread, Water For Balking Nazi PW's

Camp Perry, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Some 2,200 one-time members of Hitler's *Wehrmacht* held at Camp Perry persisted today in a no-work protest against what they described as too strict discipline at the camp.

The men were on a bread and water diet.

Lieut. Col. E. C. McCormick, Jr., commanding officer of the prison camp, announced the prisoners refused to work on assigned task yesterday and most of them declared they would not go to work because they believed camp discipline too rigid.

Complaints that the stockade officer was too exacting in his orders also were made, McCormick reported.

Started At Hospital

The trouble started Wednesday at Crile General Hospital, near Cleveland, the Camp Perry commanding officer said, when 189 German prisoners assigned to duties around the hospital grounds refused to work. They were immediately returned to Camp Perry and placed in solitary confinement on a bread-and-water diet.

The work refusal spread to the other German prisoners yesterday. Despite a warning by camp officials that they would be fed nothing but bread and water.

Col. McCormick declared "German prisoners of war are treated in strictest compliance with the Geneva Convention" (which governs the treatment of prisoners of war) in American prison camps.

MAR 31945

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT."
(AN EARLIER DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST SAID THE KING HAD HELD A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT AND TITEL PETRESCU, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.
(THIS DISPATCH SAID THAT AMONG THOSE MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED IN FORMING A COALITION GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE THE NATIONAL PEASANTS PARTY'S THE 74-YEAR-OLD PRINCE BARBU STIRBEY AND CONSTANTIN VISOIANU, PRESENT MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS). Z1133PEW

EDITORS:-
LONDON--INSERT AFTER 11TH GRAPH THIRD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN BEGINNING
"THE GERMANS IN X X X WITHIN A TRAP."
A MIDNIGHT SOVIET BULLETIN SAID THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING WITHOUT
REGARD TO HEAVY LOSSES, HURLING IN 60 COUNTERATTACKS DURING THE DAY
IN THIS SMALL SECTOR. THREE THOUSAND GERMANS WERE KILLED, AND 34
GERMAN TANKS, 45 FIELD GUNS, AND 200 MACHINEGUNS WERE DESTROYED
YESTERDAY, IT SAID. MORE THAN 800 GERMANS WERE CAPTURED. Z1007PEW

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EDITORS:-
THE POMERANIAN BREAK-THROUGH WAS A REPETITION OF THE STRATEGY
WHICH TRAPPED THE UNITS OF 30 ENEMY DIVISIONS IN LATVIA LAST OCTOBER
AND THE REMNANTS OF 20 NAZI DIVISIONS IN EAST PRUSSIA IN JANUARY.
ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS FORGED THE EAST PRUSSIAN ENTRAPMENT WHEN THEY
BROKE THROUGH TO THE BALTIC COAST AT TOLKEMIT JAN.26 AND ALSO TOOK
MARIENBURG, ON THE NOGAT RIVER BORDER OF THE FORMER DANZIG TERRITORY AND EAST
PRUSSIA 24 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE FORMER FREE CITY OF DANZIG.
THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY AROUND KOENIGSBERG NOW HAS LAUNCHED
A MAJOR ASSAULT ON THE NARROW ENEMY POCKET ALONG THE FRISCHES HAFF,
BALTIC LAGOON, SOUTHWEST OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, BERLIN SAID.
ONCE IT HAS ERASED THAT SECTOR IT CAN TURN ITS POWERFUL UNITS AGAINST
DANZIG.

A214

THE RIGHT WING OF ROKOSSOVSKY'S ARMY LAST WAS REPORTED WITHIN
33 MILES OF DANZIG ON THE SOUTH, PUSHING UP THROUGH THE POLISH
"CORRIDOR" ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE VISTULA RIVER. THE BY-PASSED
ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF GRUDZIADZ, 57 MILES SOUTH OF DANZIG, APPEARED
ABOUT TO FALL. THE GERMANS HAD BEEN SQUEEZED INTO A NARROW SECTOR
OF THE CITY IN FIERCE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING, AND ADOLF HITLER PAID
A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE GARRISON'S--THE USUAL FAREWELL PROCEDURE.
DANZIG'S GARRISON WAS DIGGING IN FOR A SIEGE IN AN
EFFORT TO HOLD THAT VALUABLE PORT AND ITS NEARBY NAVAL BASE OF GDYNIA.
DANZIG IS 78 MILES EAST OF THE THREATENED MIDDLE POMERANIAN STRONG-
HOLD OF SCHLAWE.
AT THE WESTERN END OF POMERANIA THE RIGHT WING OF MARSHAL GREGORY
K. ZHUKOV'S BERLIN-POINTED FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD CROSSED THE
IHNA RIVER SIX MILES NORTH OF FALLEN ARNSWALDE, AND WAS ATTACKING
ON THE IMMEDIATE APPROACHES TO STARGARD, OUTER DEFENSE BASTION OF
STETTIN, THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND SAID.
THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY CALLED THIS "A NEW CENTER OF
GRAVITY IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE EXERTING VIOLENT PRESSURE."
IN THIS AREA THE RUSSIANS WERE 57 MILES FROM THE BALTIC AND ABOUT

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39 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STETTIN, AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER RIVER. OTHER SOVIET TROOPS WERE FIGHTING AT PYRITZ, ONLY 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STETTIN, THE GERMANS SAID, AS MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S CENTRAL FORCES BUILT UP SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE NEXT MOMENTOUS PHASE OF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE TOWARD BERLIN AND CENTRAL GERMANY.

JJ352PEW

A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THE RUSSIANS HAD CAPTURED AN ORDER BY THE GERMAN COMMANDER ON THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT WHICH SET UP MOBILE COURT MARTIALS IN THE GERMAN RANKS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF DESERTERS. Add London Russian xxx German interior

THE ORDER QUOTED A COL. GEN. WEISS, DESCRIBED AS THE COMMANDER OF THE SECOND GERMAN ARMY, ~~AS SAYING~~ THAT "GROUPS OF COWARDS AND DESERTERS" ARE "ROAMING IN THE REAR AREAS OF THE ARMY" AND JOINING THE LONG LINES OF CIVILIANS TREKKING TO THE GERMAN INTERIOR.

THE RUSSIANS KILLED 2,000 GERMANS YESTERDAY AND CAPTURED 400 IN FIGHTING IN ONE SECTOR OF THE POMERANIAN FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. SIXTEEN UNDAMAGED NAZI PLANES ALSO WERE CAPTURED.

DURING THE DAY THE RUSSIANS, FANNING OUT FROM THE CAPTURED COMMUNICATIONS HUB OF NEUSTETTIN, SEIZED EIGHT MORE LOCALITIES, INCLUDING ZECHENDORF, 11 MILES EAST OF GROSS-TYCHOW, SITE OF A CAMP FOR AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS ZECHENDORF IS 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF NEUSTETTIN.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WAR PRISONER CAMP IS AT KOLBERG, 33 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST ON THE BALTIC COAST. ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE GERMANS HAD EVACUATED THE AMERICANS FROM THESE CAMPS, THE SWIFTNESS OF THE SOVIET BREAKTHROUGH GAVE RISE TO THE HOPE THE AMERICANS WOULD BE FREED BY THE RED ARMY.

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A17

THE FALL OF RUMMELSBURG, 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE FORMER FREE CITY OF DANZIG, APPEARED IMMINENT, AND OTHER RED ARMY TROOPS MADE LIGHTNING GAINS ALONG THE NEUSTETTIN-KOLBERG RAILWAY.

SOME 80 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, THE RIGHT FLANK OF MARSHAL G.K. ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS BATTERING AT THE APPROACHES TO STETTIN, BALTIC PORT FOR BERLIN AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER RIVER.

BERLIN REPORTED THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD FORCED A CROSSING OF THE IHNA RIVER, SIX MILES NORTH OF FALLEN ARNSWALDE AND ONLY 15 MILES EAST OF STARGARD, NAZI STRONGHOLD IN THE STETTIN PORT OUTER DEFENSE AREA.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN SILENCE CONTINUED ON DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE ODER-NEISSE RIVER FRONT EAST OF BERLIN WHERE TWO GREAT SOVIET ARMYS APPARENTLY ARE STILL CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS BEFORE AN ALL-OUT DRIVE ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

M336AEW

~~OBSCURED BY CLOUDS.~~ Add London Neville Chamberlain xx by clouds."

WITH NAZI FUEL PRODUCTION CUT ABOUT 80 PER CENT BY SYSTEMATIC BOMBARDMENT, THE GERMANS LATELY HAVE BEEN RENEWING THEIR EFFORTS TO REPAIR THE DAMAGED PLANTS EVEN FOR THE TRICKLE THEY MIGHT PRODUCE.

LT.ROSCUE ALLEN OF DUNLAP, ILL., A MUSTANG PILOT, LEFT HIS GROUP BECAUSE OF LOW OXYGEN AND HEADED FOR HOME. SPOTTING 15 MESSERSCHMITTS HE PROMPTLY PLOWED INTO THEM, SHOOTING DOWN FIVE AND GETTING TWO MORE PROBABLES. HIS SCORE, IF CONFIRMED, WILL SET AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE RECORD FOR A SINGLE DAY.

ANOTHER GROUP OF MUSTANGS JUMPED 40 GERMAN PLANES FORMING UP OVER MAGDEBURG AND SHOT DOWN 13. FOUR OF THESE FELL BEFORE THE GUNS OF LT.DUNKIN MCDUFFIE OF AIKEN, S.C.

SIX OTHER MUSTANGS AT DRESDEN SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF 15 FOCKE-WULF TRYING TO ATTACK THE BOMBERS. BUT 30 MORE ENEMY PLANES GOT IN SEVER PASSES AT THE FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES.

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A3

"THOSE 30 FIGHTERS ATTACKED OUR FORMATION IN GROUPS OF FOURS AND SIXES," SAID LT.ROBERT SEVRA OF 308 WEST 34TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. "THEY CAME AT US HEAD ON, PASSED THROUGH THE FORMATION AND THEN ATTACKED FROM THE TAIL. WE KEPT ON THE BOMB RUN THOUGH."

THE BOMBING AT LINZ, 180 MILES SOUTH OF DRESDEN, BY THE ITALY-BASED AMERICAN AIR FLEET WAS DONE BY INSTRUMENTS. THE RESULTS WERE NOT OBSERVED.

SEVERAL ENEMY PLANES WERE ENGAGED BY THE MUSTAGS AND A FEW WERE REPORTED DESTROYED. THE MUSTANGS ALSO STRAFED THE REGENSBURG AND PASSAU AREAS.

LIBERATORS ATTACKED THE BRESCIA RAILYARDS IN NORTHERN ITALY. BRESCIA IS 55 MILES WEST OF VERONA ON A LINE LEADING TO NORTHEASTERN ITALY.

THE RAF BLOW ON COLOGNE WAS THE DAY'S MOST SPECTACULAR ATTACK. BRITISH LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES GUARDED BY MUSTANGS AND SPITFIRES UNLOADED THEIR BOMBS AT 1,000 FEET IN CLEAR WEATHER.

THE AIMING POINTS WERE WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE DEUTZ BRIDGE AND A HALF-MILE OF THE HOHENZOLLERN BRIDGE. BOTH SPANS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN DAMAGED BUT STILL ARE USEABLE FOR CROSSING THE RHINE.

THE PILOTS SAID GERMAN TROOPS AND ARMOR WERE KNOWN TO BE IN THE CITY IN STRENGTH AND THE PURPOSE OF THE ATTACK WAS TO CRUSH THESE CONCENTRATIONS AND BLOCK ROADS RADIATING FROM THE TWO BRIDGES WITH CRATERS AND RUBBLE.

BOMB MARKERS LAID BY PATHFINDERS WERE ACCURATELY PLACED BY THE TIME THE MAIN FORCE WHEELED OVER THE CITY. SMOKE BILLOWED 8,000 FEET HIGH AFTER WHAT ONE RAF OFFICER DESCRIBED AS "SOME OF THE BEST DAYLIGHT BOMBING I'VE EVER SEEN."

IT WAS THE 166TH RAID OF THE WAR ON COLOGNE, DURING WHICH NEARLY 50,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES HAVE BEEN UNLOADED ON ITS VAST INDUSTRIAL AND TRAFFIC AREA.

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DA420PEW

(CX) A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION--FIRST ADD CHAMP PILOT (A) XXX UNTIL TODAY.

IN DUNLAP,ILL., MRS.PHYLLIS ALLEN, LIEUT. ALLEN'S WIFE, SAID SHE THOUGHT HER HUSBAND "DESERVES THE CREDIT FOR THOSE TWO PROBABLES."

SHE REPORTED HER HUSBAND HOLDS THE AIR MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, AND SAID HE HAD BEEN COMMENDED BY LT.GEN.JIMMY DOOLITTLE FOR AERIAL ACTION.

THE ALLENS WERE MARRIED WHEN HE WAS COMMISSIONED MAY 20, 1942, AT FOSTER FIELD, TEX. THEY HAVE ONE DAUGHTER, 20 MONTHS OLD. THE LIEUTEANT ALSO HAS FOUR SISTERS AND THREE BROTHERS. HIS PARENTS ARE MR. AND MRS.R.R.ALLEN, OF NEAR-BY ALTA,ILL.

HE IS A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

RS405PCW

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-LT.ROSCOE R.ALLEN OF DUNLAP, ILL., A MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOT, SHOT DOWN FIVE MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND CLAIMED TWO MORE PROBABLES TODAY IN THE DOGFIGHTS RAGING NEAR MAGDEBURG DURING ALLIED BOMBING OPERATIONS.

IF THE TWO PROBABLES ARE ALLOWED IT WOULD GIVE HIM AN AMERICAN RECORD OF SEVEN ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN THE AIR IN ONE DAY.

LT. COL. DUNCAN M.MCDAFFIE OF AIKEN, S.C., SHOT DOWN FOUR FOCKE-WULF 190S.

LT. COL. JOHN D.LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEX., LEADER OF A MUSTANG FIGHTER GROUP WHICH SHOT DOWN 13 OUT OF 14 NAZIS IN ONE FORMATION, CLAIMED TWO KILLS FOR HIMSELF.

KA111PEW

AT AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 2-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN, RETURNING TODAY FROM RESOUNDING VICTORIES OVER THE FIRST SERIOUS ENEMY AERIAL OPPOSITION IN WEEKS, SAID THAT THE NAZI PILOTS ATTEMPTING TO HALT THE RELENTLESS BOMBING OF THE REICH SEEMED GREEN AND APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE HEART FOR THEIR WORK.

LT.FRANCIS GIRARD OF LYNDHURST, N.J., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES, SAID:

"THOSE GERMAN PILOTS ACTED LIKE A BUNCH OF TRAINEES. THEY MUST HAVE BEEN GETTING UP NERVE TO MAKE A PASS AT OUR BOMBERS BUT WE REALLY WORKED THEM OVER BEFORE THEY COULD DO ANY DAMAGE."

"IT WAS LIKE OPEN SEASON BACK IN WISCONSIN WHEN THE DUCKS BEGIN TO FLY," COMMENTED SGT.THOMAS ORCHALL, TOP TURRET GUNNER OF 1419 SOUTH 13TH ST., MILWAUKEE. "OUR BOMBER WAS HIT BY TWO ME-109'S, ONE FROM ONE SIDE, THE OTHER FROM THE FRONT. WE OPENED FIRE AT ABOUT 900 YARDS AND AT 400 THEY STILL WERE COMING. SUDDENLY BOTH WENT INTO SPINS, CAUGHT FIRE AND DISAPPEARED. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN MY 26 MISSIONS THAT I'VE SEEN AN ENEMY FIGHTER."

PILOTS OF THE 339TH MUSTANG GROUP LED BY MAJ.LEWIS PETER OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., STRAFED A BOMBER DROME IN THE MAGDEBURG AREA AND SHOT UP 11 DORNIER TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS.

"WE SPED OVER THE FIELD WITHOUT OPPOSITION FROM FLAK UNITS AND SHOT THEM UP AT WILL," SID LT.HAROLD BURCH O

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SHOT THEM UP AT WILL," SAID LT.HAROLD BURCH OF OMAHA, NEB., WHO GOT THREE.

CAPT.ROBERT SCHIMANSKI OF 1333 EAST NINA AVE., SPOKANE, WASH., HAD A BIG DAY NEAR LEIPZIG AS HIS GROUP KNOCKED DOWN 13 INTERCEPTORS AND DESTROYED 25 ON THE GROUND. SCHIMANSKI SHOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULFE, SHARED ANOTHER AND ALSO DESTROYED TWO "PIGGY-BACK" COMBINATIONS ON THE FIELD, FOCKEWULFES PERCHED ATOP HEINKEL BOMBERS.

OTHER PILOTS CREDITED WITH NAZI PLANES INCLUDED:

FOUR IN THE AIR--LT.DUNCAN MCDUFFIE OF AIKEN, S.C.

THREE IN THE AIR--LT.HORACE WAGGONER OF WAGGONER, ILL.; LT. LAWRENCE POUTRE OF 919 WASHINGTON AVE., CONCORDIA, KANS.

B88

TWO IN THE AIR--MAJ.VIC BYERS OF 228 NORTH 12TH ST., DENISON, IA.; LT.FRANCIS GIRARD OF 304 EAST COPELAND AVE., LYNDHURST, N.J.; CAPT.WILLIAM BRYAN, JR., OF 332 ASH ST., FLINT, MICH.; LT.COL.JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEX.; MAJ.WILLIAM JULIAN OF 4103 DESCO DRIVE, DALLAS, TEX.; CAPT.JOHN SUBLETT OF BOX 224, ALPINE, N.J.

ONE IN THE AIR--CAPT.EDWIN HELLERS OF SCHNECKSVILLE, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.; LT.MERTON STOVER OF BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH.; AND LT. LOUIS LEE OF 1823 STUDEWOOD AVE., HOUSTON, TEX.

LT.GARNET PAGE OF 12651 THIRD AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.; LT. WILLIAM M.AGNEW, JR., OF 115 SOUTH HERMAN AVE., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.; LT.STEVE CHETNEKY OF 1019 GENNESSEE ST., TRENTON, N.J.; LT.RICHARD KUEHL OF 324 CORONA BLVD., DENVER, COL.; LT.JAMES STEIGER OF 1020 NORTH HILL ST., OCEANSIDE, CALIF.; LT.JOHN DUNCAN, JR., OF 1305 NORTH MORRISON ST., KOKOMO, IND.; LT.VINCENT ZETTLER OF 2413 12TH ST., CANTON, O.; LT.DALE E.KARGER OF ROUTE 1, MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

ONE HALF IN THE AIR--LT.HARRY ZIEGLER OF 924 W.WASHINGTON ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.; LT.JOHN WITHERS OF 930-16TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT. PAUL HATALA OF 100001 DUNLAP AVE., CLEVELAND, O.; F/O OSCAR RIDLEY, JR., OF 3142 COLLEGE AVE., FORT WORTH, TEX.

FOUR ON THE GROUND--LT.VINCENT ZETTLER OF 2413 - 12TH ST., CANTON, O.; LT.DALE KARGER OF ROUTE 1, MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

TWO ON THE GROUND--LT.BERCIN CONNAR, JR., OF 101 WASHINGTON AVE., GROVER, TEX.; LT.HARRY WILLIAMS OF 1648 "G" ST., SPARKS, NEV.

SN114PEW

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BY WILLIAM FRYE (230)

U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE GREATEST WEIGHT OF BOMBS EVER DROPPED ON GERMANY IN A SINGLE MONTH BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WAS LOOSED OVER THE REICH IN FEBRUARY, HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

AN OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE MONTH'S OPERATION SHOWED THAT LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES FLEW 20,700 SORTIES AND DUMPED 51,500 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES ON GERMAN TARGETS. ONLY ONCE HAS THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DROPPED A GREATER TONNAGE OF BOMBS -- LAST JUNE WHEN MOST OF THE TARGETS WERE IN FRANCE.

THE CONCENTRATED DESTRUCTION ACHIEVED IN FEBRUARY WAS ACCOMPLISHED AT THE LOWEST COST IN THE EIGHTH'S HISTORY. A TOTAL OF 94 BOMBERS WERE LOST -- OR LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT OF THE SORTIES FLOWN.

(A SORTIE IS A MISSION BY A SINGLE PLANE. SOME PLANES CARRY OUT SEVERAL MISSIONS A DAY. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT PARTICIPATING IN THE FEBRUARY OPERATIONS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.)

FIGHTERS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ALSO FLEW 12,800 SORTIES WITH A LOSS OF 108 PLANES. THEY HAD A STRAFING SPREE, SHOOTING UP 1,200 LOCOMOTIVES, 4,166 RAILWAY CARS AND 882 MOTOR VEHICLES. THEY ALSO DESTROYED 275 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 154 IN ADDITION TO SHOOTING DOWN 125 IN AIR COMBAT.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE MONTH WERE THE MASSIVE ATTACKS ON BERLIN ON FEB.3 AND 26, AND THE "BUCKSHOT BLITZ" ON RAILWAY CENTERS FEB.22-23, WHEN THE EIGHTH HIT 52 RAILWAY MARSHALLING YARDS.

DURING 13 OF THE LAST 14 DAYS, HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED 36,000 TONS OF BOMBS -- MORE THAN THE EIGHTH DROPPED ON GERMANY DURING THE ENTIRE FIRST YEAR OF ITS OPERATIONS OVER EUROPE.

MK758AEW

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-TWO BOMBARDIERS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE AND A MUSTANG PILOT WERE AWARDED SILVER STAR MEDALS TODAY, THE ARMY'S THIRD HIGHEST VALOR DECORATION.

LT.CLARENCE COUNCELL OF CRESTON MONT., AND LT.FREDERICK KIESSEL OF 765 HYPERION AVE., LOS ANGELES, BOTH WERE SEVERELY INJURED IN THE ARMS WITH FLAK SPLINTERS BUT THEY MANAGED TO PULL THEIR BOMB LEVERS OVER GERMAN TARGETS BEFORE COLLAPSING.

CAPT.LEONARD CARSON, A FIGHTER PILOT OF 3308 FRANKLIN STREET, DENVER, COLO., LED A FLIGHT OF FOUR MUSTANGS INTO A GROUP OF NAZI FIGHTERS FORMING UP TO ATTACK S FORTRTRTV

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DENVER, COLO., LED A FLIGHT OF FOUR MUSTANGS INTO A GROUP OF NAZI FIGHTERS FORMING UP TO ATTACK SOME FLYING FORTRESSES. THE ENEMY PLANES WERE DISPERSED. THE 21-YEAR-OLD PILOT SHOT DOWN FIVE GERMAN AIRCRAFT BRINGING HIS TOTAL TO 19 KNOCKED DOWN IN COMBAT.

SN814PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, MARCH 2-(AP)-FIVE MILES ABOVE GERMANY LT.EMMETT TURNER, JR., OF STRATFORD, TEX., PUMPED LIFE BY ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION TODAY INTO SGT.DONALD HOUK OF APPLETON CITY, MO.

HOUK HAD TRIPPED AND FALLEN PARTLY INTO THE BALL TURRET. HIS OXYGEN MASK WAS RIPPED OFF AND HE WAS PINNED DOWN HELPLESSLY. HE HAD BEEN UNCONSCIOUS AN HOUR AND A HALF WHEN TURNER, 22-YEAR-OLD

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CO-PILOT, WENT TO WORK ON HIM.
TURNER'S DESIRE FOR A COLLEGE EDUCATION PROVED INDIRECTLY THE MEANS OF SAVING HOUK'S LIFE. BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY HE WORKED AS AN ORDERLY AT THE VETERANS HOSPITAL AT AMARILLO, TEX., TO MAKE MONEY TO CONTINUE HIS SCHOOLING.

BY DON DOANE

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 2-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESSES SMASHED GERMANY'S BIG BOHLEN SYNTHETIC OIL REFINERIES TODAY WITH VISUAL BOMBING THROUGH A WIDE HOLE IN CLOUDS OVER THE TARGET EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF LEIPZIG.

CAPT.DONALD R.ROSS, CURTIS, NEB., BOMBARDIER, SAID HE HAD "NEVER SEEN ANYTHING EXPLODE LIKE THAT BEFORE."

"THE FIRST BOMB HIT RIGHT ON THE NOSE AND OTHERS BURST ALL AROUND IT," HE SAID. "THERE WERE SEVERAL HUGE EXPLOSIONS AND SHEETS OF FLAME SENT SMOKE BILLOWING 10,000 TO 15,000 FEET HIGH."

CAPT.EDWARD W.C/MAGEE OF ALDEN, PA.

CAPT.EDWARD W.C.MAGEE OF ALDEN, PA., SWEATING OUT HIS 50TH MISSION WHICH HE EXPECTED TO EARN HIM A TRIP HOME, PILOTED THE LEAD SHIP.

"WE EXPECTED THIS RUN TO BE AS TOUGH AS THEY COME, BUT WE DIDN'T MEET A SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE," HE SAID. "AND, ALTHOUGH THE FLAK WAS STIFF OVER THE TARGET, I DON'T THINK THEY HIT ANY OF THE PLANES IN OUR GROUP."

BUCKING A STIFF HEADWIND ON PART OF THE 1,400-MILE ROUND TRIP, MANY OF THE PLANES RAN SHORT OF FUEL. SOME WERE FORCED TO LAND ON THE CONTINENT. ONLY FOUR OF THE 36 PLANES IN THE 305TH GROUP RETURNED TO BASE ON SCHEDULE. THE OTHERS WERE BELIEVED DOWN FOR REFUELLING. ONE REPORTED IT WAS RUNNING OUT OF GASOLINE OVER RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

IT WAS A DOUBLE-HEADER ATTACK FOR ROSS' PLANE. ONE BOMB HUNG UP IN THE RACK AND "I DUMPED IT SMACK IN THE MIDDLE OF A MARSHALLING YARD ON THE WAY HOME," HE SAID.

EJ301PEW

MAR 31945

WITH AERIAL (100)

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES DROPPED AN ESTIMATED 122,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE GERMANS DURING FEBRUARY.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE RAF HAD DROPPED 51,240 TONS, WHICH WAS 260 TONS LESS THAN THE BOMB LOAD CARRIED OVER THE REICH BY U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE PLANES. THE U.S. NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCES UNLOADED AN ESTIMATED 19,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

DURING FEBRUARY RAF HEAVY BOMBERS FLEW 20,000 SORTIES IN 12 DAYS AND NIGHTS COMPARED WITH 33,500 SORTIES BY THE U.S. EIGHTH. RAF LOSSES WERE 228 PLANES, EXCLUDING THE SECOND TACTICAL FORCE. U.S. EIGHTH LOSSES WERE 302 PLANES.

DN1254AEW

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-REP.DI_ SEN, ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN WHO IS CHECKING ON GOVERNMENT BUREAU OPERATIONS ABROAD FOR THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, LEFT LONDON TODAY FOR AN INSPECTION TRIP WHICH WILL TAKE HIM TO FRANCE, EGYPT, INDIA AND BURMA.

IN BRITAIN HE HAD VISITED ARMY SUPPLY BASES, HOSPITALS AND U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, HEARD PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN COMMONS TUESDAY AND TALKED WITH MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

WD152PEW

BROADCASTS

LONDON, MARCH 2--COUNT CARLO SFORZA HAS BEEN APPOINTED ITALY'S DIPLOMATIC ENVOY IN PARIS, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY. SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, RETURNED TO ITALY FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER ALLIED LIBERATION OF ROME.

QQ-KA950AEW

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE LIBERAL WEEKLY NEW STATESMAN AND NATION ACCUSED BRITAIN TODAY OF ADOPTING AN APPEASEMENT ATTITUDE TOWARD ARGENTINA IN AN ATTEMPT TO OFFSET AMERICAN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA AND SAID THE COUNTRY WAS LIKELY TO BECOME A HIDEOUT FOR REFUGEE NAZIS.

"ONE OF THE CHIEF REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF ARGENTINE FASCISM AND ITS CONTINUED SURVIVAL IS ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL RIVALRY," THE MAGAZINE SAID.

THE MAGAZINE SAID GEN. EDELMIRO FARRELL, "THE GUITAR PLAYING EL CAUDILLO OF ARGENTINA," HOPED TO SUCCEED IN FOOLING THE ALLIES WHERE GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN HAD FAILED.

"WHEN ARGENTINE FASCISM SEIZED THE POWER, GERMANY'S DEFEAT IN THE FIELD ALREADY WAS INEVITABLE," THE ARTICLE SAID. "TO HAVE DECLARED SUPPORT FOR THIS WANING CAUSE WOULD HAVE BEEN USELESS AND FOOLISH FOR A DICTATORSHIP AS YET UNCONSOLIDATED. ONLY IF ARGENTINA COULD SUCCEED IN PROVOKING A NUMBER OF SIMILAR REVOLTS IN NEIGHBORING REPUBLICS WHICH COULD THEN FORM A BLOC AGAINST THE UNITED STATES SHOULD THE COLONEL'S CLIQUE SURVIVE.

"BUT IF THEY COULD SURVIVE, THEN ARGENTINA WOULD BECOME A REFUGE OF THE PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE AND LEADERS OF EUROPEAN FASCISM UNTIL TIME PERMITTED ITS RESURGENCE. IN ORDER TO PROTECT AND SECURE THAT HIDEOUT NO DECEPTION, TRICK AND POLITICAL CONTRADICTION WAS TOO GREAT."

KA1253PEW

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LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-EXPORTS OF MACHINERY FROM BRITAIN LAST YEAR WERE THE HIGHEST SINCE 1940, PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE OF LARGE INCREASES IN SHIPMENTS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS TO RUSSIA, THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL REPORTS.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS WERE THREE-FIFTHS HIGHER THAN IN 1943, BUT STILL WERE ONLY ONE-NINTH OF THE PRE-WAR LEVEL. COTTON YARN AND CLOTH EXPORTS INCREASED SLIGHTLY AND THERE WAS A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SILK SHIPMENTS. WOOL EXPORTS, HOWEVER, WERE DESCRIBED AS "NEGLIGIBLE."

MILITARY RAILWAY REQUIREMENTS MADE THE EXPORTS OF RAILS THREE TIMES THOSE OF 1943, AND THE MIDDLE EAST OIL PIPELINE SENT SHIPMENTS OF WROUGHT PIPE FROM 11,000 TONS IN 1943 TO 49,000 TONS LAST YEAR.

AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS TOTALED 44,000 IN 1938 AND JUST 23 LAST YEAR.

Z551PEW

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE TWO PROPOSED FINANCING CORPORATIONS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE FULL EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TOLD THE HOUSE THAT ONE CORPORATION WOULD HAVE CAPITAL OF £25,000,000 INTENDED FOR SHORT TERM LOANS TO BIG INDUSTRIES. THE OTHER WOULD HAVE CAPITAL OF £15,000,000 FOR LONG TERM LOANS TO SMALLER INDUSTRY.

THE FORMER WOULD HAVE BORROWING POWER FOUR TIMES THE ORIGINAL CAPITAL, WHILE THE LATTER'S BORROWING POWER WOULD BE TWICE ITS ORIGINAL

CAPITAL.

AT THE SAME TIME ANDERSON WARNED PARLIAMENT THAT IN HIS OPINION THE PRESENT HIGH TAX RATES MUST CONTINUE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

DURING THE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED CORPORATIONS, SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, LABORITE, ASSERTED: "WE ARE HANDLING THIS MATTER FAR BETTER THAN IT HAS BEEN HANDLED IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FAR BETTER THAN IT LOOKS LIKE IT IS BEING HANDLED IN SOME OF OUR DOMINIONS."

SCHUSTER'S STATEMENT WAS IN REPLY TO SIR HERBERT WILLIAMS, CONSERVATIVE, WHO SAID HE DID NOT WANT THE TREASURY AND BANKS TO DOMINATE INDUSTRIAL FINANCING AND "THE BIGGEST LOT OF POLITICAL RABBITS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BIG BANKS"--A CONTENTION SCHUSTER SAID WAS "UNTRUE."

Z/RP631PEW

MAR 31945

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT--ITS FOREIGN POLICY SOLIDLY SUPPORTED BY COMMONS--MOVED TODAY TOWARD WELDING THE BRITISH EMPIRE INTO A SOLID BLOC WITH A SINGLE VOICE TO MATCH RUSSIA'S SPREADING EUROPEAN INFLUENCE AND THE U.S. LEADERSHIP IN THE AMERICAS.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED THAT A LONDON PREVIEW OF THE WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO RPOBABLY WOULD BE HELD IN EARLY APRIL AND THAT IT WOULD BRING TOGETHER REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE STRICTLY-EMPIRE CONFERENCE LIES INCREASING REALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INTER-DEPENDENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE DOMINIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN A POSITION OF EQUALITY WITH OTHER GREAT POWERS. THERE ALSO IS CONCERN OVER BRITAIN'S VOTING ROLE IN THE NEW SECURITY LEAGUE.

SIR ARTHUR SALTERS, ONE OF BRITAIN'S OUTSTANDING ECONOMIC-GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS, HAS MAINTAINED IN COMMONS THAT EQUAL PARTNERSHIP WITH RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE POSSIBLE ONLY THROUGH PARTICIPATION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AS A WHOLE.

SOME SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ARE UNEASY AT THE POSSIBILITY THAT SMALL, LONG-NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WHICH ONLY RECENTLY DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS WILL HAVE A VOTE EQUAL TO BRITAIN IN THE SECURITY LEAGUE.

PINNED TO THESE FEARS IS THE ARGUMENT IN SOME QUARTERS HERE THAT BRITAIN'S POSITION IS DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF OTHER GREAT POWERS--THAT RUSSIA WILL BE ABLE TO COUNT UPON VOTES OF BALKAN NEIGHBORS AND THAT MOST OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES PRESUMABLY WILL STRING ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES.

D100

IT IS ANTICIPATED HERE THAT ANY REQUEST FOR AN INDIVIDUAL VOTE FOR EACH OF THE DOMINIONS WOULD BRING A CORRESPONDING REQUEST BY RUSSIA FOR THE SOVIET REPUBLICS, WHICH WOULD LEAVE THE UNITED STATES OUTNUMBERED.

THE PROBABLE COURSE AT THE BRITISH CONFERENCE WILL BE TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT ON A SINGLE EMPIRE SPOKESMAN UNDER A PLAN WHICH WOULD GIVE FIVE BIG POWERS--BRITAIN, CHINA, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES--DOMINATION OF THE LEAGUE'S DECISIONS.

THE PRE-SAN FRANCISCO MEETING WILL BE THE SECOND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE WAR. THE FIVE EMPIRE PRIME MINISTERS IN LONDON LAST MAY AGREED ON THE NECESSITY FOR A WORLD ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY, WITH "POWER AND AUTHORITY TO PREVENT AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE."

QQ32OPEW

LONDON, MARCH 2-(AP)--THE ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT STRONG FORCES OF GERMAN E-BOATS HAVE BEEN MAKING DETERMINED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO ~~INTERFERE WITH~~ DISRUPT ALLIED SUPPLY LINES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MAR 31945

THE ENEMY'S EFFORTS HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED BY LIGHT BRITISH NAVAL FORCES, WHICH HAVE SUNK AT LEAST TWO GERMAN E-BOATS AND DRIVEN OFF OTHERS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

MAR 31945

APL 1056-THRU SECOND -JA-- 615A

NIGHT LEAD ROMANIAN (200)

BY JOHN A.PARRIS JR.

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-ROMANIA SMOLDERED IN A NEW POLITICAL CRISIS TODAY AS YOUNG KING MIHAI APPOINTED PRINCE BARBU STIRBEY TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT REPLACING THAT OF GEN.NICOLAE RADESCU, WHO RESIGNED AFTER STREET CLASHES IN BUCHAREST AND OTHER CITIES.

THE LEFTIST NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT SUGGESTED A BROAD PROGRAM TO CLEAN OUT ALL FASCIST ELEMENTS, ENSURE ROMANIA'S INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY, AND BRING WAR CRIMINALS TO TRIAL.

PRINCE STIRBEY, A LEADER OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, SERVED AS PREMIER IN 1927, SHORTLY AFTER THE DEATH OF KING FERDINAND. HE BROKE THE ICE FOR NEGOTIATIONS RESULTING IN ROMANIA'S ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES LAST YEAR WHEN HE SLIPPED OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND ENGAGED IN SECRET TALKS IN CAIRO.

LATER HE HEADED THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION WHICH WENT TO MOSCOW AND NEGOTIATED AN ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA AFTER KING MIHAI THREW OUT THE PRO-AXIS GOVERNMENT.

MAR 31945

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN LONDON DESCRIBED THE ROMANIAN POLITICAL SITUATION AS CHAOTIC AND SAID PROSPECTS FOR ANY SORT OF A REGIME CAPABLE OF HANDLI

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THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INSISTING PUBLICLY THAT ROMANIA ORGANIZE A MORE DEMOCRATIC REGIME.

RADESCU WAS GIVEN THE TASK, OF CLEARING UP FASCIST AND PRO-FASCIST ELEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION, BUT IN RECENT WEEKS THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT ATTACKED HIM, ARGUING HE WAS NT CARRYING OUT A FASCIST PURGE. RADESCU ALSO HAS BEEN CRITICIZED IN MOSCOW

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SH620PEW

30.24 - 235-23

MAR 31945

ROMANIAN

LONDON, March 2-(AP)-Diplomatic circles in London took a gloomy view of the situation inR Romania today as Prince Barbu Stirbey struggled with the problem of forming a new government to replace that of Gen. Nicholae Radescu.

Advices from Bucharest described the situation as chaotic and there seemed to be a general feeling here that prospects were remote for establishment of a regime capable of dealing with the current crisis.

Prince Stirbey, who was commissioned by King Mihai to form a new government, is a leader of the National Peasant Party and served as premier in 1927 shortly after the death of King Ferdinand. He broke the ice for negotiations resulting in Romania's armistice with the Allies when he slipped out of Romania last year and engaged in secret talks in Egypt.

Later he headed the Romanian armistice delegation which went to Moscow after King Mihai ousted the pro-Axis government.

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MAR 31945

THE TENTH ARMORED AND 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, WHICH TOOK TRIER, WERE GRINDING TO BITS A POCKET OF GERMANS CAUGHT SOUTHWEST OF THE OLD FORTRESS. AMONG THE TOWNS CAPTURED WAS KONZ, ONE OF THE FORT TOWNS GUARDING THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES TO THE CITY.

PRISONERS TOLD THEIR CAPTORS THAT THE TRIER AIRFIELD AND SOME OF THE STREETS OF THE CITY ITSELF WERE HEAVILY MINED.

OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD ARMY WERE MOVING UP BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF TRIER, WHICH IS 60 AIRLINE MILES FROM COBLENZ ON THE RHINE.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID SIX LARGE FIRES BLAZED IN TRIER, BUT THE NORTHERN PART OF THE HISTORIC CITY HAD ESCAPED SEVERE DAMAGE.

A10 Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) xx to Cologne.

THE AMERICANS SPEARED THROUGH TRIER SO SWIFTLY THAT THE GERMANS DID NOT HAVE TIME TO TOUCH OFF THE DYNAMITE TO THE SOUTH BRIDGE. THEY MANAGED TO BLOW ONLY ONE SPAN FROM THE NORTH BRIDGE.

FIERCE FIGHTING ERUPTED AROUND MOEDRATH, BRIDGEHEAD TOWN ON THE COLOGNE-DUEREN HIGHWAY, WHERE THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED.

SEVEN MILES TO THE NORTH, TANKS FOUGHT INTO NEIDERAUSSEM IN AN ADVANCE OF NEARLY TWO MILES, AND FOUR MILES FARTHER ON THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING INSIDE BUCKHOLZ.

STRIKING OUT SOUTHEASTWARD, THE FIRST ARMY REGISTERED OVERNIGHT GAINS OF THREE AND A HALF MILES, CAPTURING ERP, 15 MILES FROM BONN ON THE RHINE.

THE STRATEGIC ROAD CENTER OF ZULPICH WEST OF BONN WAS ALL BUT ENCIRCLED WITH SOME AMERICAN FORCES A MILE AWAY.

EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF ZULPICH, THE AMERICANS WERE ROLLING UP THE LAST VESTIGES OF A ROER RIVER LINE ON THE FIRST ARMY FRONT.

THEY CAPTURED HEIMBACH, WHICH IS JUST EAST OF SCHWAMMENAUEL

RESERVOIR ACROSS THE ROER RIVER. OTHER FORCES CROSSED THE NEARLY-DRAINED RESERVOIR FROM THE WEST.

FOUR MILES FARTHER SOUTH WAS GEMUEND, IN THE EASTERN FRINGE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHERE THE FIRST ARMY WAS HELD UP LAST MONTH AFTER IT HAD TAKEN CONTROL OF THE ROER DAMS, WHICH PAVED THE WAY FOR THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BOMBED AND STRAFED THE FIRST ARMY POSITIONS, AND 26 OF THE ATTACKERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE ALLIED AIR FORCES SWARMED OUT TODAY, STRIKING AT CONVOYS FLEEING FOR THE RHINE, AND TRYING TO KNOCK OUT THE BRIDGES TO TRAP AND DESTROY AS MANY OF THE ENEMY AS POSSIBLE.

DA/RO/DA502PEW

SPECIAL COMMENDATION WENT TO RUSSELL KOVAL OF FORT PLAIN, N.Y., ONE OF THE INTERPRETERS. Add W.U.S. Naval Forces in Europe-Yalta-xx commendation.

THE NAVY MEN AT YALTA INCLUDED:

LT.GEORGE STROGANOFF SCHERBATOFF, SHARON, CONN.; LT.MICHAEL KIMACK, 407 GRAND ST., GARFIELD, N.J.; LT.JOHN CHEPLICK, OLYPHANT, PA.; CHIEF YEOMAN ANDREW MISKIV BACHA, 205 CAMBRIDGE AVE., GARFIELD, N.J.; JOSEPH FRANK PROKOP, RADIOMAN, 39 OUTWATER LANE, ROCHELLE PARK, N.J.; ROBERT F.MATTHEWS, RADIOMAN, PEQUANNOCK, N.J.; ALEXIS NESTORUK, YEOMAN, 74 LELAND DRIVE, BUFFALO, N.Y.; CHARLES C.KELLEY, RADIOMAN, 314 WEST FOURTH ST., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.; ROBERT SCHNACKENBERG, RADOMAN, 873

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BERG, RADIOMAN, 8730 129TH ST., RICHMOND HILL, N.Y.; WILLIAM BRYCE, RADIOMAN, 533 EAST 12TH ST., NEW YORK.

ALSO LT.CHARLES MORRIS HOUGHTON, 134 EAST 36TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; LT.JOHN PHILIP ROMANOW, 6457 YINGER AVE., DEARBORN, MICH.; JACK GALLAWA, CHIEF RADIOMAN, 1515 8TH AVE., SCOTTS BLUFF, NEB.; CHESTER L.GRACYALNY, RADIOMAN, 2324 SOUTH 20TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; OSCAR M.CORONA, RADIOMAN, 7213 MINNESOTA AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; ORIN M.HAMILTON, RADIOMAN, 422 TOWNSEND ST., LANSING, MICH.; JOSEPH P. COOK, RADIOMAN, 307 STEWART AVE., HUBBARD, OHIO; ROBERT WIANDT, RADIOMAN, 1333 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

ALSO LT.DEMITRI P.KEUSSEFF, MOUNT PLEASANT, UTAH; CLARENCE L. PITCHFORD, RADIOMAN, RFD 1, RANDLETT, OKLA.; ANDREW SAYCHUK, YEOMAN, 4578 HUBBARD ST., LOS ANGELES; GEORGE D.RICKETTS, RADIOMAN, MIDDLEBURG, VA.; GEORGE W. DU BREUIL, RADIOMAN, 3705 W. 23RD COURT, MIAMI, FLA.

WD1249PEW

THE FIRST KITCHEN TRUCK CARRIED PFC. LONZO BOLLIN OF GROVER, N.C.; STAFF SGT.CHARLES WALKER OF ROUTE FOUR, BOX 25, COLUMBIA, TENN.; PFC. EDWARD J.ELLIOT OF ROUTE TWO, WALHALLA, S.C., AND T/4 HAROLD C.BLEDSOE OF ROUTE TWO, BOX 845, MODESTO, CALIF.

Add W.U.S. 84th Inf. Div. Between the Roer and Rhine (Eubank) xx place."

B69

PFC. TRAVIS SIZELOVE OF MORNING SUN, OHIO; STAFF SGT. RAY T. COOLEY OF HONEA PATH, S.C.; PFC. WILLIAM J.LINDSAY OF VELVA, N.D., AND PFC.KENNETH NIBLETT OF 5850 COMPTON AVE., LOS ANGELES, WERE IN THE SECOND TRUCK.

THE THREE WERE CAPT.JOSEPH W.DONOVAN OF 8 BOLLESS STREET, PUTNAM; CONN.; CAPT.JAMES F.STARKEY OF 333 CEDAR STREET, SUFFOLK, VA., AND CORP. THOMAS D.JONES OF 35-36 NEWTON STREET, WALTERIA, CALIF.

WD1109AEW

MAR 31945

IT WAS GROUND THE REGIMENT HAD WRESTED FROM THE ENEMY ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO--AND NOT WITHOUT CASUALTIES. ROWS OF CROSSES IN A CEMETERY BACK UP THE ROAD TESTIFY TO THE FEROCITY OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

AN AMERICAN FLAG SNAPPED IN THE CHILLY BREEZE--LT. ROBERT HUGEN OF 1038 WEST CHESTER PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HAD TO SEND MILES TO THE REAR TO FIND IT. IT WAS THE FIRST FLAG MOST OF THESE FRONT LINE TROOPS HAD SEEN IN MONTHS AND IT WAS INTENSELY SATISFYING TO SEE IT THERE ATOP A DRESSED DOWN FIR TREE POLE FROM THE EIFFEL FOREST. Add W.U.S. 90th Div. in Germany (H. Cowan) xx Ceremony

THE DIVISION BAND WAS REPRESENTED, EVEN THOUGH ITS INSTRUMENTS ARE SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE OR ENGLAND. INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 56-PIECE BAND, SGT. MAURICE TACK OF 5528 PARK AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WAS THERE WITH ONLY A HALF DOZEN MEN.

[illegible] SAID [illegible] "I GOT

"THE DRUM AND TROMBONE CAME FROM A GERMAN MILITARY BAND. THE BULL FIDDLE, CLARINET AND SAXOPHONE WE GOT A RAMBUS, FRANCE. WE PAID A WOMAN 200 FRANCS (ABOUT $4) AND GAVE HER A COUPLE OF CASES OF 'K' RATIONS FOR ABOUT $1600 WORTH OF INSTRUMENTS. I THINK THEY MUSTA BEEN HOT."

OTHER MUSICIANS INCLUDED SGT. OLIVER DAVIS OF 306 EAST KILSTAD, PALESTINE, TEX.; CPL. SHERMAN MARRINSON OF 233 EAST 13TH ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.; AND CPL. ORVILLE NORDRUM OF BRINSMADE, N.DAK.

B22

THEY PLAYED INTO THE WIND, THOUGH IT WHIPPED THEIR BRAVE LITTLE MARCH TUNE OVER THE DRAGON TOOTHED TURF, STUDDED HERE AND THERE WITH HUGE STORM CELLAR PILLBOXES OF THE GERMANS' WEST WALL.

PVT. PERRY COY OF BOLIVAR, MO., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR. LAST OCTOBER AT MAIZIERES LES METZ, A GERMAN MORTAR CREW TOOK SHELTER IN A BOMBPROOF TOMB IN THE HEART OF A CEMETERY. COY SCALED A FOUR FOOT WALL AND, RUNNING IN A CROUCHING POSITION, FIRING ALL THE WHILE, HE LED A SQUAD IN A DARING CHARGE. NOT AN AMERICAN WAS LOST. SIX GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 11 CAPTURED.

PVT. ALBERT KEMPF OF COLEHARBOR, N.DAK., RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR HEROISM AT DILLINGEN LAST DECEMBER. WHEN THE PHONE IN HIS FORWARD OBSERVATION POST FAILED HE BRAVED MACHINEGUN FIRE TO MAKE A HAZARDOUS TRIP TO THE COMMAND POST AND RETURNED WITH A RADIO. IT FAILED AND AGAIN HE CRAWLED THROUGH A HAIL OF LEAD TO GO FOR ANOTHER PHONE. IT WORKED AND HE DIRECTED ARTILLERY FIRE WHICH "COMPLETELY DISRUPTED THE ENEMY ATTACK."

OTHERS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR INCLUDED LT. DORREL GILMORE OF 309 WEST 10TH ST., SANTA ANNA, CALIF., FOR BLOWING UP A PILLBOX NEAR PACHTEN; GERMANY, DEC.12, ALTHOUGH HE WAS WOUNDED; SGT. RAYMOND HOFF OF RHINELAND, MO., A MEDIC WHO RESCUED A NUMBER OF WOUNDED AT LAUSDORN, LUXEMBOURG, LAST JAN.25, DESPITE HEAVY TANK, MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE; SGT. ROBERT BAIRD OF CENTRAL CITY, NEB., FOR REPAIRING A TELEPHONE LINE UNDER FIRE AT UCKANGE, FRANCE, LAST SEPTEMBER 13; PVT. CHARLES CHIODINI OF 11-32 BENTON ST., ROCKFORD, ILL., FOR PADDLING AMMUNITION IN A SMALL BOAT ACROSS THE RIVER AT KOENIGSMACHER, [illegible] MINN.; PVT. DALE TOTEMEIRE OF NEW LONDON, IA., AND AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO LT. CHARLES BEARD OF HOLLAND, IA.

A SOLDIERS MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO SGT. MELVIN MONKEN OF LEBANON, ILL.

M619

AEW

MAR 31945

SHORTLY AFTER HE CROSSED THE TURBULENT ROER RIVER A NAZI JET-PROPELLED PLANE RACED OVER HIS FOUR JEEP CONVOY AND STRAFED A DIVISION COMMAND POST WHICH THE GENERAL REACHED A FEW MINUTES LATER. SQUADRONS OF THUNDERBOLTS QUICKLY DROVE OFF THE PLANE, THEN WENT ON TO BOMB AND STRAFE A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TANKS ON THE SHORES OF THE ERFT CANAL NEARBY. Had With the Supreme Commander East of the Roer (Grod) xx aides.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER AND HIS BRITISH MILITARY ASSISTANT COL. JAMES F. GAULT NARROWLY ESCAPED POSSIBLE INJURY WHEN THE AIRSTRIP FROM WHICH THEY LEFT FOR THEIR HEADQUARTERS WAS SHELLED A SECOND LATER. WHIZZING PAST SCENES REMINISCENT OF HIS NORMANDY CAMPAIGN LAST SUMMER, GEN. EISENHOWER SWEPT THROUGH SHELL-SHATTERED GERMAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES WHICH HIS FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES HAD CAPTURED DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS. HE GAVE EVERY INDICATION THAT HE WAS PLEASED WITH WHAT HE SAW. DURING THE GRUELLING INSPECTION HE VISITED THE 29TH AND 83RD INFANTRY AND SECOND ARMORED DIVISIONS AND 19TH CORPS.

THE MOST DRAMATIC MOMENT CAME WHEN HE PLANTED HIS FEET FIRMLY ON A RUBBLED PATH ATOP THE 300-YEAR-OLD FORTIFIED CITADEL OF JUELICH AND LOOKED DOWN AT THE PANORAMA OF DESTRUCTION SPRAWLED FOR MILES AROUND.

MAR 3 1945

THIS WAS THE GERMAN FORTRESS WHICH THE 29TH DIVISION CAPTURED LESS THAN A WEEK AGO. JUELICH WILL BE SOMETHING FOR THE GERMANS TO THINK ABOUT IN THE FUTURE, HE QUIETLY TOLD GEN. SIMPSON.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER SHAVED 20 MINUTES OFF HIS SEVEN-HOUR SCHEDULE TO PIN SILVER STARS ON THE BREASTS OF TWO 19TH CORPS OFFICERS.

COL. HUBERT S. MILLER OF UPLAND, CALIF., PLANNED THE ENTIRE ENGINEERING OPERATION IN THE CROSSING OF THE ROER AND THE ASSAULT OF JUELICH.

UNDER DIRECT FIRE FROM GERMAN SMALL ARMS MORTARS AND ARTILLERY MILLER SUPERVISED THE CONSTRUCTION OF 13 BRIDGES. ENEMY FIRE DESTROYED MOST OF THEM BUT THEY WERE HASTILY REPAIRED AND THROWN ACROSS THE RIVER.

LT. COL. PAUL S. BELL OF OKLAHOMA CITY COORDINATED AND SUPERVISED THE FIRING OF HIS TANK DESTROYER UNITS ON GERMAN STRONG POINTS NEAR JUELICH. CREDITED WITH "SMOTHERING ENEMY DIRECT FIRE ON THE ROER CROSSINGS" BELL ENTERED THE CITY UNDER INTENSE SHELLING AND FOUND PLACES FOR HIS GUNS WHICH COVERED FURTHER 19TH CORPS ADVANCES.

ALTHOUGH THIS TRIP WAS NOT MUCH DIFFERENT IN LENGTH OR THE NUMBERS OF PLACES VISITED FROM OTHERS HE HAS MADE, THE SUPREME COMMANDER SEEMED TO ENJOY IT MORE THAN THOSE IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS. HE LOOKED FIT AND CONFIDENT.

MAR 3 1945

HIS APPEARANCE AT DIVISIONS AND CORPS HEADQUARTERS BROUGHT A LIFT IN THE SPIRITS OF THE EXHAUSTED MUD-GRIMED MEN. THEY DID NOT SHOW ANY VISIBLE NERVOUSNESS OR FUMBLING. BUT PFC DONALD DIESCHEN OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., WAS PERHAPS THE MOST SURPRISED GI THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAW.

DIESCHEN, GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO 19TH CORPS, CAME TO A SNAPPY PORT ARMS WHEN BRIG. GEN. H.E. MCGUIRE, THE CORPS CHIEF OF STAFF, WALKED TO THE DOOR. THEN CAME GENS. EISENHOWER, SIMPSON, MAJ. GENS. RAYMOND S. MCCLAIN, CORPS COMMANDER, AND LELAND S. JOBBS, COMMANDING THE 30TH DIVISION.

AFTER THESE STARS HAD SALUTED HIM THE MP WEARILY PUT HIS RIFLE DOWN AND SIGHED "MY GOSH THE WHOLE MILKY WAY."

Z1130PEW

MAR 3 1945

30.24 - 23525

NEUSS--THIRD ADD BRIDGES BATTLE (BY BOYLE) X X X THE RHINE.

THOSE DOUGHBOYS A FEW HOURS BEFORE HAD GIVEN EVEN A FINER EVIDENCE OF BRAVERY.

LED BY TWO LIEUTENANTS, WILLIAM C.SHAW, JR., 24, HUTCHINSON, KANS., AND WILLIAM GMARKS, JR., MUSKOGEE, OKLA., SOME 350 TROOPS STOOD UP IN A "MARCHING FIRE" ATTACK AND DROVE FORWARD ACROSS 1,000 YARDS OF ABSOLUTELY OPEN GROUND TO CAPTURE A FULLY-MANNED SERIES OF GERMAN TRENCHES.

THEIR BLANKET OF RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE KEPT THE NAZIS' NOSES DOWN FOR A HEART-BREAKING QUARTER-HOUR WALK ACROSS THIS UNPROTECTED TERRAIN. THEY FLUSHED OUT 269 PRISONERS FROM THE FRESHLY-DUG EARTH TRENCHES.

"AND THEY DIDN'T LOSE A SINGLE MAN," SAID THEIR REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, LITTLE COL.EDWIN B.CRABILL, GALAX, VA., WHO WAS A HERO IN THE CAPTURE OF ST.MALO IN BRITTANY AND THE SURRENDER OF THE LAST 20,000 GERMANS BELOW ORLEANS SOUTH OF THE RIVER LOIRE IN FRANCE.

DURING THE DAY THIS ONE REGIMENT TOOK 400 PRISONERS FROM "SUICIDE" TROOPS ASSIGNED TO DEFEND THE NEUSS-DUESSELDORF BRIDGE SITES WITH THEIR BLOOD AND LIVES. OTHER DISORGANIZED GERMAN UNITS PULLED NORTH TO TRY TO ESCAPE ACROSS THE RHINE NEAR KREFELD, CAPITAL OF GERMAN SILK MANUFACTURE, WHICH ALSO FELL DURING THE DAY TO ANOTHER NINTH ARMY DIVISION, THE 102ND INFANTRY.

AS DUSK FELL OVER TO NEUSS FLATLANDS AMERICAN MEDIUM TANKS MOVED UP TO SUPPORT THE WEARY DOUGHBOYS WHO ALL DAY HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO INTENSE FIRE FROM THE GERMAN ACK-ACK GUNS DIRECTED AGAINST GROUND TARGETS.

SPANKING ECHOES CLIMBED SHARPLY TO THIS OBSERVATION POST AS THE TANKS BEGAN SENDING SHELL AFTER SHELL INTO HOUSES AND BUILDINGS SUSPECTED OF HARBORING THE CAMOUFLAGED NAZI GUNS. ONE STRUCTURE WENT UP IN A BURST OF FLAME. OTHERS CRUMBLED QUICKLY AFTER A SHELL SLUGGED THEM WITH AN ORANGE IMPACT.

MAR 3 1945

GERMAN OFFICERS IN DUESSELDORF, AIDED BY PERFECT OBSERVATION FROM POSTS THERE, REPLIED WITH ANOTHER SUSTAINED ARTILLERY BARRAGE. THE AMERICAN TANKS HALTED BRIEFLY THEN BEGAN PLUGGING AWAY AGAIN SEEKING TO WIPE OUT THE LAST GERMAN DEFENDER ON THIS SIDE OF THE RHINE BEFORE NIGHT FELL.

THE "BATTLE OF THE BRIDGES" WAS STILL UNDERWAY SHORTLY BEFORE 6P.M., WHEN CY PETERMAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER AND I LEFT BY JEEP FOR A THREE-HOUR JOURNEY BACK TO THE BASE PRESS CAMP TO WRITE AND FILE OUR STORIES.

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING LIKE THIS FIGHT ACROSS THE ROLLING WATERS OF THE RHINE SINCE THE ALLIES AND GERMANS CLASHED ACROSS THE THREE-MILE-WIDE STRAITS BETWEEN MESSINA AND ITALY AFTER THE FALL OF SICILY IN AUGUST, 1943. AND THE STAKE HERE IS MUCH GREATER--IT COULD MEAN A QUICK END TO THE WAR.

BEFORE THE BATTLE DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF RETREATING GERMAN U STREAMED IN CHAOTIC FLIGHT ACROSS THE RHINE.

"THEY TRIED TO DELAY US WITH AIRBURSTS FROM FLAK GUNS," SAID COL.CHARLES M.PACK, LIVE OAK, FLA., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1215 WASHINGTON ST., FT. WORTH, TEX.

THE CENTRAL PART OF NEUSS WAS CLEARED BY A REGIMENT LED BY COL. ROBERT T.FOSTER, ANNISTON, ALA. RESISTANCE WAS LIGHT AND CHIEFLY CAME FROM ENEMY SMALL ARMS FIRE AND A FEW SNIPERS. FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THAT THE CITY WAS ABOUT 75 PER CENT POPULATED, MOST OF ITS CITIZENS HAVING REFUSED T TRY A MASS MIGRATION TO THE HEART OF THE REICH.

IN THE FRONTLINE OBSERVATION POST OVERLOOKING THE "BATTLE OF THE BRIDGES," WERE: CAPT.JAMES R.LAND, MILROY, IND., COMMANDER OF A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY; LT.DONALD L.HORN, PRINCETON, MO., AN AMMUNITION PLATOON LEADER; CAPT.HARRY NEATH, 1029 ROWLAND AVE., KANSAS CITY.

KANS., AN ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICER; LT.SAM BUTTURFF, 703 ASHTON AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., A CANNON COMPANY FORWARD OBSERVER; LT.ROBERT F.BOONE, JR., WARRENSBURG, MO., A MORTAR PLATOON LEADER; SGT. RICHARD PENDLETON, BROOKVILLE, PENN.; CORP.DONALD HOWE, GETTYSBURG, PENN.; PFC CHARLIE ROBINSON, OAKDALE, TENN.; PFC MICHAEL CHELLAND, OLD FOREST, PENN., AND PFC MELVIN R.BATES, YAKIMA, WASH.

SN1003PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

TRIER, MARCH 2-(AP)-TRIER, GERMANY'S OLDEST COMMUNITY, WAS A DEAD CITY, ABANDONED BY MOST OF ITS 88,000 PEACETIME INHABITANTS, WHEN IT FELL TO THE U.S. THIRD ARMY TODAY.

TRIER IS BADLY SCARRED FROM AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, BUT THE FAMOUS PORTA NIGRA STRUCTURE, BUILT BY THE ROMANS IN THE THIRD CENTURY, HARDLY WAS TOUCHED, AND THE CATHEDRAL, DATING BACK TO THE FOURTH CENTURY, WAS DAMAGED ONLY TO A REPAIRABLE EXTENT AT ONE END.

THE SOUTHERN PART OF TRIER IS THE MOST SEVERELY DAMAGED. THE SECTION NORTH OF THE PORTA NIGRA (THE BLACK GATE) IS IN RELATIVELY GOOD CONDITION. SIX LARGE FIRES AND SEVERAL SMALL ONES ARE BURNING IN SCATTERED AREAS TONIGHT, BUT ALL ARE UNDER CONTROL.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED THE NARROW, CROOKED STREETS IN THE ANCIENT QUARTER OF THE CITY EARLIER TODAY. THE FIRST WERE MEMBERS OF A TASK FORCE LED BY LT.COL.JACK RICHARDSON OF ATHENS, TEX., AND THEY SEIZED INTACT THE SOUTH BRIDGE OVER THE MOSELLE. THIS ENABLED TANKS TO ROLL ACROSS AND ESTABLISH A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WESTERN BANK.

"WE ACTED WITH SUCH SPEED THE GERMANS DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO BLOW UP THE SOUTH BRIDGE, ALTHOUGH IT WAS PREPARED FOR DEMOLITION," RICHARDSON SAID. "THE ENGINEERS SAID THERE WAS ENOUGH DYNAMITE PLANTED IN THE BRIDGE TO BLOW UP THE WHOLE CITY."

RICHARDSON'S TANKS DROVE TO THE EASTERN APPROACHES OF THE BRIDGE, FIRING AT THE GERMANS ON THE WESTERN SIDE, WHILE OTHER TANKS, FOLLOWED BY INFANTRY, SPED ACROSS THE SPAN.

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AS THE FIRST TANK REACHED THE WESTERN END A GERMAN WHO APPARENTLY WAS ASSIGNED TO SET OFF THE CHARGE SPRINTED AWAY. HOWEVER, THE GERMANS DID SUCCEED IN BLOWING UP THE CENTER SPAN OF THE NORTH BRIDGE.

BESIDES THE TURRETED PORTA NIGRA, TRIER HAS A LARGE AMPHITHEATER, THE PICTURESQUE RUINS OF A ROMAN PALACE AND REMAINS OF ANCIENT ROMAN BATHS.

B138

TRIER WAS FOUNDED IN 14 B.C., BY THE EMPEROR AUGUSTUS. UNDER THE ROMANS IT WAS KNOWN AS AUGUSTA TREVIRORUM. UNDER THE FRENCH EMPIRE IT WAS CALLED TREVES.

PICTURESQUELY LOCATED ON THE MOSELLE, THIS RHENISH PRUSSIAN CITY HAS FIGURED LARGELY IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY. ARCHBISHOPS IN TREVES ROSE TO THE POSITION OF PRINCES AND WERE INFLUENTIAL IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

IN MODERN TIMES THE CITY BECAME AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER, NOTED FOR TANNING, DYEING AND IRON FOUNDRIES.

AMONG THE FIRST AMERICAN TANK MEN TO ENTER THE CITY WAS CAPT. STEVE LANG, 514 WEST 117TH ST., CHICAGO. HE SAID THE GERMANS RESISTED FIERCELY IN THE OUTSKIRTS BUT FLED AS SOON AS THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.H.MORRIS, JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND OCEAN GROVE, N.JAMN BROKE INTO THE CITY PROPER.

SO MANY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN THEY COULD NOT BE COUNTED IMMEDIATELY. THEY NUMBERED IN THE HUNDREDS. COLUMN AFTER COLUMN OF BEDRAGGLED CAPTIVES MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS IN THE AFTERNOON.

WE ENTERED TRIER WITH "TASK FORCE NORRIS," COMMANDED BY LT.COL. NED NORRIS OF BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

WE EXPECTED RESISTANCE, ALTHOUGH OTHER TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN HAD BEEN IN THE CITY FOR SEVERAL HOURS. BUT THERE WAS NO RESISTANCE.

IN THE DISTANCE THERE WAS A SOUND OF SNIPER FIRE. WE COULD SEE SHELLS LANDING ON TOP OF A HILL ACROSS THE MOSELLE. BUT THAT WAS ALL.

PFCS.CLYDE MAYE, DREXEL, N.C., AND JOHN LOWE, ROYERSFORD, PA., WERE IN THE VEHICLE AHEAD OF US. ONE SAID: "IT'S TOO DAMNED QUIET HERE FOR US. SOMETHING LIKE THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM."

WHITE FLAGS WERE HANGING FROM MANY WINDOWS BUT NO CIVILIANS WERE IN SIGHT. AT THE VIADUCT OVER THE RAILROAD LEADING TO THE MAIN PART OF THE CITY THREE AMERICANS--SGT.LEM CRUTCHFIELD OF FRANKFORT, IND.; PVTS.FLOYD DUST OF HARVEY, ILL., AND FRED HOFFMAN OF REECE, KANS.--STOOD GUARD. NEARBY WAS A BURNED OUT AMERICAN HALFTRACK WITH A DEAD SOLDIER IN THE CHARRED WRECKAGE.

"WHERE IS EVERYONE?" WE ASKED.

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"THEY TOOK OFF I GUESS," SAID CRUTCHFIELD. "SOME MAY BE IN THE CELLARS BUT SURELY THERE ARE NOT 90,000 IN THE CELLARS."

"IT WAS PLENTY ROUGH HERE FOR AWHILE, BUT THE BASTARDS GIVE UP AWFUL EASY WHEN WE GET CLOSE TO THEM," SAID SGT.RAY KING OF WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

NORRIS SAID PERSONNEL CASUALTIES WERE "SURPRISINGLY LOW" BUT THAT WE HAD LOST SEVERAL VEHICLES DUE TO THE MURDEROUS FIRE FROM GERMAN 88 MM. GUNS WHICH HAD RINGED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

MOST OF THE 88'S WERE KNOCKED OUT WHILE THE GERMANS WERE KILLED OR DRIVEN FROM OTHERS WHICH WERE SEIZED.

CAPT.MEARL MCCULBIN OF FORT SMITH, ARK., SAID WHEN THE FIRST TANKS ROLLED INTO THE VICINITY OF TRIER, THE GERMANS JUMPED OUT OF SOME PILLBOXES AND TRIED TO SURRENDER BUT THE TANKERS TOLD THEM TO GO BACK IN THEIR HOLES AND STAY THERE UNTIL SOMEONE WHO HAD TIME TO FOOL WITH THEM CAME ALONG.

EJ521PEW

PARIS, MARCH 2-(AP)-A SPECIAL COMBAT UNIT COMPOSED OF 115 RAILWAY BATTALION MEN CONVICTED IN THE TRAIN LOOTING-BLACKMARKET TRIALS IS BEING ORGANIZED TO GIVE THESE MEN A CHANCE TO REDEEM THEMSELVES AS SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF CLEMENCY FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE CONVICTED OFFENDERS SAID THEY WOULD SERVE UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCES IN A SPECIAL COMBAT COMPANY SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TRAINING MARCH 7.

TWENTY-SEVEN OTHER RAILWAY BATTALION SOLDIERS WHO WERE CONVICTED HAVE BEEN DENIED CLEMENCY AND 14 OTHERS "HAVE ELECTED TO SERVE THEIR SENTENCES" RATHER THAN JOIN THE FIGHTING UNIT.

THE CLEMENCY ORDER WAS ISSUED BY GEN. EISENHOWER. AT THE SAME TIME BRIG. GEN. PLEAS B.ROGERS, COMMANDER OF THE SEINE SECTION, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO EACH MAN GIVEN CLEMENCY STRESSED THAT IT'S UP TO HIM TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE ACTION WAS JUSTIFIED.

SCATHINGLY ROGERS RECALLED THAT SUPPLY TRAINS ENROUTE TO THE FRONT WERE "RAVAGED AS THOUGH THEY HAD BEEN IN THE HANDS OF BANDITS RATHER THAN IN THE CARE OF LOYAL SOLDIERS." HE STRESSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY "MUST BE A FIGHTING UNIT, WITH A SPIRIT OF LOYALTY AND DETERMINATION TO DO FAITHFUL SERVICE WHICH WILL NOT ONLY REPUDIATE BUT FAITHFULLY REDEEM AN UNHAPPY PAST."

PARIS, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE CAPITAL'S PURGE COURT TODAY CONVICTED RENE BENEDETTI, FORMER EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER "OEUVRE," OF COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY AND SENTENCED HIM TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THE COURT FOUND THAT HE WROTE PRO-GERMAN ARTICLES.

DN101AEW

MAR 31945

30.24 - 23527

PARIS, MARCH 2 (AP)-FRANCE WANTS THE RHINELAND DETACHED FROM GERMANY, BUT IS NOT OPPOSED TO THE CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT RHINELAND STATE IF SHE IS GIVEN A PREDOMINATE POSITION IN THE RIVER'S BASIN, FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE AREA BE A ZONE OF OCCUPATION FOR FRENCH TROOPS.

COMMENTING ON REPORTS FROM LONDON THAT THE BIG THREE HAD AGREED ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE RHINELAND NATION, AN OFFICIAL SAID FRANCE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A PROPOSAL.

THE NEWSPAPER LES NOUVELLES ASSERTED THAT THE REGION WOULD HAVE TO UNDERGO MILITARY OCCUPATION OF LONG DURATION "UNDER STRICT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, PREDOMINATELY FRENCH," UNTIL THE PEACEFUL DISPOSITION OF THE POPULATION HAS BEEN PROVED.

MAR 31945

KREFELD

WITH THE 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-TWO REGIMENTS FOUGHT IN THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF KREFELD TONIGHT AS THE GERMANS BROUGHT UP TANKS AND THREW THEM INTO BATTLE IN AN EFFORT TO RECLAIM THE MANUFACTURING CITY.

COL. BERNARD F. HURLESS, ATLANTA, GA., DROVE THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE MANUFACTURING CITY WITH THE 405TH REGIMENT OF THE 102ND DIVISION AND MET THE GERMANS IN THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS.

TO THE WEST, THE 405TH REGIMENT UNDER COL. LAUREN WILLIAMS, SEATTLE, WASH., RAN INTO HEAVY GOING IN THE FACTORY AREA BUT WAS MAKING PROGRESS.

HJ 1AEW

BY TOM YARBROUGH

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARM ON THE ERFT RIVER, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE HASTY, UNPLANNED CHARACTER OF THE GERMAN RETREAT TOWARD THE RHINE FROM THE EAST BANKS OF THE ERFT RIVER WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY BY THE CONDITION OF A FURNISHED CHATEAU CAPTURED INTACT.

IT ALSO ILLUSTRATED HOW LUXURIOUSLY SOME OF THE PEOPLE IN THESE PARTS HAVE BEEN LIVING WHILE LESS IMPORTANT TOWNSMEN JUST EXISTED.

THE CHATEAU WAS IN THE TOWN OF HORREM ON THE ERFT. IT WAS COPIOUSLY STOCKED WITH FANCY FOOD, FINE WINE, PARIS PERFUMES, SILVER, CRYSTAL AND CHINA. THERE WERE AUTOMOBILES AND HORSES.

THE CHAUTEAU OBVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LIVED IN UNTIL THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN GUNSHOT, WHEN TIME SUDDENLY RAN OUT AND EVERYTHING HAD TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

SUCH LUXURY MEANT THAT THE OWNER LIVED IN CLOSE CAHOOTS WITH THE NAZIS, AND SO IF THEY HAD MADE A PLANNED WITHDRAWAL HE WOULD HAVE HAD TIME TO PACK HIS FINERY AND HIS PAINTINGS.

HE WAS A BIG ONE, AND HE WENT EAST. LOTS OF GERMAN LITTLE ONES HAVE BEEN COMING WEST, INTO AMERICAN LINES BEFORE ARTILLERYMEN BLEW THEIR LITTLE BRICK HOUSES TO PIECES.

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM STREAMED WEST FROM NEARBY NEIDERAUSSEM TODAY AND JUST AS THEY GOT WELL WITHIN THE AMERICAN LINES THEY WERE PLASTED BY A SALVO OF GERMAN ARTILLERY.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE WALKING WEST TOO. PFC BARRY LABOW, 1184 SOUTH HAYWORTH, LOS ANGELES, HAULED 20 OF THEM TO THE REAR ON HIS COMMAND CAR.

ON A SUNNY RIDGE OVERLOOKING NIEDERAUSSEM THIS AFTERNOON I WATCHED THE LAST PART OF THE BATTLE FOR THE TOWN. A FEW GERMAN TANKS HELD UP AMERICAN FORCES TEMPORARILY AND FIGHTERBOMBERS WERE CALLED IN.

THE PLANES DIVED WITH THEIR FAMILIAR, LONG-LASTING WHINE AND THEIR BOMBS MADE BIG MUSHROOMS OF SMOKE.

CAPT. SETH WORTHING, PROSPECTVILLE, PA., WAS IN DIRECT COMMAND OF THIS ASSAULT. HE REPORTED THAT IN A FEW MINUTES THE GERMAN TANKS WERE DISPOSED OF. TWO OTHERS WORKING WITH HIM WERE CAPT. FRED R. WYRSCH, SPRINGFIELD, MO., AND LT. JOHN J. O'NEILL, 2655 CEDAR ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE GERMANS KNOCKED OUT ONE AMERICAN TANK JUST AHEAD OF US, AND ITS AMMUNITION WAS GOING OFF IN SMOKE AND FLAMES.

TWO ANTITANK MEN IN FOXHOLES ON THE RIDGE DID NOT SEEM MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE BATTLE SPECTACLE.

"THERE'S NOT MUCH GOING ON," SAID PFC LAWRENCE WATKINS, 154 WALNUT ST., WARREN, OHIO. "WE'VE GOT MORE AMMUNITION THAN WE'LL EVER SHOOT."

PFC HOWARD WESS, LEISENRING, PA., WAS GETTING READY TO HEAT SOME COFFEE.

SN 12AEW

MAR 31945

BY TOM YARBROUGH

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN CIVILIANS, WHO NOW ARE BEING ENCOUNTERED IN GREATER AND GREATER NUMBERS BY OUR TROOPS, SEEM DOCILE AND SUBMISSIVE ENOUGH--BUT THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS DON'T LIKE THEM.

THEY ARE TOO MUCH TROUBLE. THEY HAVE TO BE FED, WATCHED AND KEPT OUT OF THE WAY--AND THAT IS A BIG EXTRA LOAD WHEN AN ARMY IS MOVING AS FAST AS THIS ONE IS.

THESE CIVILIANS SEEM POSITIVE THE AMERICANS WON'T HURT THEM. THEY DON'T ACT AFRAID AT ALL AS THEY GANG UP FOR FOOD IN THE DULL LITTLE TOWNS WHICH OUR FORCES HAVE SO QUICKLY TAKEN.

SOME EVEN HAVE THE NERVE TO ASK FOR CHOCOLATE AND CIGARETTES. BUT, AS FAR AS COULD BE SEEN OFFHAND, THEY WEREN'T GETTING ANY.

TWO HOURS AFTER THE MEN OF THE 104TH INFNTRY DIVISION FOUGHT INTO INCHENDORF, ENCOUNTERING LITTLE MORE THAN STRAGGLERS AND SNIPERS THE GERMANS PLASTERED THE TOWN WITH A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE. AN OLD MAN WHO SPOKE ENGLISH BERATED HITLER REPEATEDLY FOR "SHELLING HIS OWN TOWN."

THIS BATTLE FOR THE RHINELAND SLOWED UP SOME TODAY BUT IT IS STILL GOING SO FAST AND IN SO MANY DIRECTIONS IT IS HARD TO FOLLOW.

THE ERFT RIVER PROVED TO BE MUCH EASIER TO CROSS THAN THE LITTLE ROER. MOVING WITH FINE MOMENTUM OUR TROOPS ALMOST VAULTED THE ERFT.

A BRIDGEHEAD WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE EAST BANK BEFORE THE GERMANS COULD ORGANIZE A REAL DEFENSE. FOOTSOLDIERS IN THE BATTALION COMMANDED BY MAJ. FRANCIS L. JENKINS, 33 BEVERLY RD., WINDERMERE, CHARLESTON, S.C., WADED ACROSS EARLY YESTERDAY UNDER FIRE AND QUICKLY ESTABLISHED A SEMI-CIRCLE OF ABOUT 1,200 YARDS. TWO OF HIS COMPANY COMMANDERS WERE CAPT. GEORGE GARDNER, TULARE, CALIF., AND CAPT. SETH WORTHINGTON, PROSPECTVILLE, PA.

ENGINEERS OF THE PLATOON COMMANDED BY LT. LLOYD N. SMITH, 1819 NORTH BILLEN ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, THREW A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER AND ANOTHER ACROSS THE CANAL--(COMPLETING THE JOB IN 5 1/2 HOURS UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

CAPT. HUNT MAXWELL, FORMER MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE, WAS AMONG THOSE WHO FOUGHT CONSPICUOUSLY AT THE BRIDGEHEAD.

JP 432AEW

MAR 31945

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

KLEINBLITTERSDORF, GERMANY, MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS LITTLE CITY ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER IS PROVING A TEST TUBE FOR AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WHOSE LEGAL YARDSTICK IS A SET OF RULES DRAFTED FOR MUCH LARGER PLACES.

AS THE 63RD (BLOOD AND FIRE) DIVISION EXTENDS ITS HOLD ON GERMAN TERRITORY IN THE SAAR-BLIES RIVERS LOOP, A MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM HEADED BY MAJ. HALKEY ROSS OF 83 PEACE ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I., MOVED IN ON THE HEELS OF THE 253RD REGIMENT TO CONTROL THE 130 CITIZENS LEFT IN KLEINBLITTERSDORF, WHICH NORMALLY HAS A POPULATION OF 3,100 PEOPLE.

A SIZABLE FLOUR MILL WAS THE CITY'S CHIEF INDUSTRY.

THE RESIDENTS WHO REMAINED BEHIND--THE OLDEST 87, THE YOUNGEST 11 MONTHS--WERE LIVING IN CELLARS WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS MOPPED UP THE TOWN A WEEK AGO.

EVERY PERSON IN THE 15-20 YEAR OLD AGE GROUP WAS GONE. THE GERMANS ALSO HAD ORDERED EVERY MAN IN THE CITY TO MOVE BACK INTO GERMANY, BUT 29 REMAINED.

IN A FOUR-MILE THRUST UP THROUGH THE LOOP FROM SARREGUEMINES, OUR TROOPS FOUND HANWEILER, RILSCHINGE AND AUERSMACHER EMPTIED OF CIVILIANS. ABOUT 50 AUERSMACHER CITIZENS WERE DISCOVERED IN NEARBY QUARRY SHELTERS, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO STAY.

THUS KLEINBLITTERSDORF FURNISHED THE FIRST PROVING GROUND FOR ROSS AND HIS MEN. AMONG THOSE AIDING ROSS ARE CAPT. CORNELIUS KOOPMAN OF 944 PARK AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J., WHO FORMERLY WAS IN THE OIL CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS; AND LT. AUGUST NEBERLE OF 3115 EAST GENESEE ST., SAGINAW, MICH., WHO RESIGNED AS SAGINAW COUNTY PROSECUTOR TO ENTER THE ARMY. ROSS FORMERLY WAS A CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

"OUR JOB IS NOT TOO COMPLEX," ROSS SAID. "WE HAVE TO GET IN THERE TO GET THE CIVILIANS TO STAY OUT OF THE WAY OF OUR TROOPS AND SEE THAT THEY HAVE ENOUGH FOOD TO LIVE SO THAT THEY WON'T BE A MILITARY MENACE."

MAR 31945

"SO FAR THEY HAVE REACTED ALL RIGHT. THIS IS FARMING COUNTRY AND THEY HAVE PLENTY OF FOOD IN THE CELLARS. THE PEOPLE WHO STAYED BEHIND FIGURE THE WAR IS OVER FOR THEM AND ARE ANXIOUS TO COOPERATE.

"THE RULES REALLY WERE DRAWN FOR GOVERNING MASSES OF PEOPLE IN LARGER TOWNS AND CITIES AND SO FAR WE HAVEN'T HAD A CHANCE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY'LL WORK."

NEBERLE SAID THAT AFTER THE ACTING MAYOR ON ARMY ORDERS OBTAINED A ROSTER OF EVERY PERSON IN TOWN THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES SURRENDERED. AT THE SAME TIME, A 39-YEAR-OLD WOMAN AND HER 16-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER WERE ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH AIDING ENEMY SOLDIERS, AND NOW ARE AWAITING MILITARY COURT TRIAL. (THIRTY-SEVEN WORDS CENSORED). A 17-YEAR-OLD HITLER YOUTH WAS ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF HIDING GUNS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT. HE WILL BE TRIED BY A MILITARY COURT.

ROSS AND THE MEN ON HIS TEAM ARE TOUGH MINDED. THEY HAVE TO BE. BUT THE NIGHT OF FEB.12 WHEN FRAUENBERG WAS EVACUATED OF CIVILIANS IN A HURRY UNDER MACHINEGUNE FIRE A DOZEN FRENCH CIVILIANS GAVE HIM CREDIT FOR BEING TOUGHER THAN HE REALLY IS.

THEY HUDDLED BEHIND HIM AND USED HIM AS A SHIELD WHEN THE GERMANS OPENED UP WITH A BARRAGE. HE WAS TOUGH ENOUGH. NOBODY WAS HURT.

MK350AEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-ONCE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN ARMY'S "SHOW HORSE", THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION NOW IS IN ITS FIRST MAJOR ACTION, SWEEPING FORWARD ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY.

THE DIVISION, WEAVING IN AND OUT OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES LIKE A HALFBACK FOR FIVE MILES, CAPTURED LOBBERICH, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE MAAS STRONGPOINT OF VENLO.

THE EIGHTH CAME TO THE NINTH ARMY FROM THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, WHERE IT PARTICIPATED WITH THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE PRELIMINARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SAAR-MOSELLE SALIENT.

RUSHED SECRETLY TO THE NINTH ARMY, THE EIGHTH MADE A DIVERSIONARY ATTACK AGAINST THE ROERMOND AREA IN SUPPORT OF THE JUMP-OFF AGAINST THE ROER RIVER LINE, THEN MOVED SOUTH ACROSS THE ROER ITSELF AND SWEPT INSIDE AND THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES EAST OF VENLO AND ROERMOND.

ACTIVATED APRIL 1, 1942, THE EIGHTH ARMORED BECAME A TRAINING DIVISION AT FORT KNOX, KY. IT TRAINED MORE THAN 50,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, WHO WERE SIPHONED OFF TO FILL GAPS IN EIGHT OTHER ARMORED DIVISIONS.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 2-(AP)-"THE END CANNOT BE LONG NOW--FOR GERMANY IS A MADHOUSE."

THIS IS THE BELIEF OF A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR WHO TRAVELLED RECENTLY ACROSS GERMANY FROM THE EAST AND SAW CONDITIONS WHICH, HE SAID, WERE BORDERING ON PANIC.

ON ALL TRAINS THROUGH THE REICH, SOLDIERS ARE TRAVELLING SINGLY AND IN SMALL GROUPS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ALL EXCEPT EMERGENCY FURLOUGHS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED BY THE ARMY. APPARENTLY THESE GROUPS WHOM THE MILITARY POLICE ARE UNABLE TO CONTROL, OR DO NOT TRY TO CONTROL, ARE MERELY "MARKING TIME" UNTIL THE WAR ENDS AND HAVE NO INTENTION OF REJOINING THEIR UNITS.

TRAINS, TOO, ARE CROWDED WITH CIVILIAN REFUGEES FLEEING FROM THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS IN THE EAST AND THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN THE WEST, TRYING TO FIND HOMES.

THEORETICALLY, CIVILIANS ARE SUPPOSED TO PAY FARES BUT ALL TRAINS USUALLY STOP TWO OR THREE HOURS OUTSIDE OF STATIONS AND ANY CONTROL VIRTUALLY IS IMPOSSIBLE.

"WHEN REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM THE EAST, PANIC SPREADS BECAUSE THESE PEOPLE SAW THE CRUELTY OF THEIR OWN TROOPS," THE WAR PRISONER SAID.

CIVILIANS WHO REFUSED TO EVACUATE TOWNS IN THE PATH OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE WERE SHOT BY SS TROOPS AND IN BERLIN PEOPLE WHO TRIED TO LEAVE THE CITY AGAINST ORDERS ALSO WERE SHOT, THE PRISONER ASSERTED.

THESE REFUGEES NOW ARE HAUNTED BY THE FEELING OF COMING RETRIBUTION, ESPECIALLY AT THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.

MAR 31945

FW1209AEW

NIGHT LEAD RHINE

BY WES GALLAGHER

NEUSS, GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S PLEDGE THAT GERMANS WOULD FIGHT STREET-BY-STREET AND HOUSE-BY-HOUSE IN GUERRILLA WARFARE BECAME AN EMPTY PHRASE TODAY AS THE U.S. NINTH ARMY RAN COMPLETELY WILD AND REACHED THE RHINE AT TWO POINTS.

THE CIVILIANS AND A FEW SOLDIERS ENCOUNTERED IN THIS RHINE RIVER PORT DID NOT LIFT A FINGER TO HALT THE DOUGHBOYS.

GEN.EISENHOWER, ON THE HEELS OF THE FAST-MOVING NINTH, PERSONALLY INSPECTED THE BATTLE AREA TODAY WITH THE NINTH'S COMMANDER, LT. GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON AND AT ONE POINT ON HIS TRIP FORWARD THE SUPREME COMMANDER CAME CLOSE TO BEING CAUGHT IN A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK.

IN THE NAZI ATTACK FROM THE SOUTHERN FLANK ALONG THE ERFT RIVER, A GERMAN TANK FORCE BROKE THROUGH A SCREEN OF DOUGHBOYS AND CAME WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE PLACE WHERE EISENHOWER THEN WAS VISITING. THERE WAS NOTHING SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH TO STOP A TANK IN THE AREA AT THE TIME.

THUNDERBOLTS OF THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND ROARED TO THE RESCUE, KNOCKED OUT FIVE GERMAN TANKS AND DROVE THE REST BACK ACROSS THE ERFT.

THIS CITY AND THE SILK AND INDUSTRIAL CITY OF KREFELD, 10 MILE NORTH FELL TO LIGHTNING ATTACKS. SIMPSON'S FORCES ROLLED UP THE ENTIRE FRONT NORTH OF COLOGNE.

FROM THIS BOMB-BLASTED CITY WITH ITS REMAINING 20,000 COWED CIVILIANS, THE NINTH'S ARTILLERY IS POURING AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS FIRE ON DUESSELDORF AND THE RUHR.

MAR 31945

THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION SHARED HONORS FOR REACHING THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE ABOUT THE SAME TIME --- SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. THE 83RD HIT THE RIVER AT THIS CITY WHILE THE SECOND ARMORED REACHED IT FARTHER NORTH.

THE 83RD'S LT.ROBERT PACKER, 23, OF BROOKLYN, COMMANDED THE FIRST COMPANY TO REACH THE RHINE. HE SENT A PATROL OUT AFTER CLEARING THE NORTH END OF NEUSS. LATE IN THE DAY A LARGER FORCE OF THE 83RD DIVISION REACHED THE RIVER SOUTH OF THE CITY, STAYING ON THE RIVER BANK WHERE A GUN FIGHT DEVELOPED WITH BOTH SIDES FIRING ACROSS THE RIVER.

30.24-23529

EVERYWHERE ELSE ON THE FRONT THE NINTH'S SURGE NORTHWARD PARALLEL TO THE RIVER REMAINED UNCHECKED WITH GAINS UP TO 15 MILES BEING REGISTERED.

THE 102ND PUSHED THROUGH KREFELD AND THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED A POINT THREE MILES SOUTH OF UERDINGEN, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE POURING OVER ONE OF THE FEW LAST ESCAPE BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE EAST OF KREFELD.

CITY AFTER CITY WAS OVER-RUN BY ARMOR AND DOUGHBOYS WITHOUT THE LEAST SIGN OF HITLER'S OFTEN-PROMISED HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THE POPULATION OF THIS CITY WAS DOCILE AND EXTREMELY MEEK. THEIR MEEKNESS WAS MATCHED BY AN ODD ASSORTMENT OF TROOPS, INCLUDING EVERYTHING FROM RAILWAY WORKERS TO POLICEMEN.

SULLENESS AND GLUMNESS WERE PLENTIFUL BUT THE WILL TO FIGHT WAS GONE. CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS ALIKE APPEAR CONVINCED THE WAR IS LOST. MANY DECLINED A CHANCE TO GET BACK ACROSS THE RHINE, PREFERRING TO STAY IN THEIR OWN HOMES AND CONFIDENT THAT ANY FLIGHT COULD ONLY BE A TEMPORARY MEASURE WITH THEM BEING OVERRUN AGAIN.

MAR 31945

A13

A FEW GERMAN OFFICERS COMMANDING SMALL FORCES STILL ARE VIOLENT BUT THE MORALE OF THE MAIN BODY OF TROOPS IS AT ITS LOWEST EBB OF THE WAR.

THE NINTH, SWEEPING IN A WIDE ARC TOWARD THE RIVER ON BOTH SIDES OF KREFELD, LEFT GERMAN FORCES FACING CANADIANS IN THE MIDDLE OF A NUTCRACKER.

ANOTHER 24 HOURS IS LIKELY TO SEE THE COMPLETE ISOLATION OF ALL GERMAN FORCES FROM NEUSS NORTHWARD ALL THE WAY ALONG THE RHINE.

NEUSS, LIKE MUENCHEN GLADBACH, IS A BATTERED MONUMENT TO THE STRATEGIC BOMBING OF AMERICAN AND RAF AIR FORCES. VIRTUALLY ALL THE FACTORIES IN BOTH MANUFACTURING CITIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND THE CIVILIANS LEFT IN THE CITY SAID THE FACTORIES HAVE BEEN OUT OF PRODUCTION FOR SOME MONTHS. LARGE SECTIONS OF THE TWO CITIES ALSO WERE LEVELLED.

THUNDERBOLTS WERE ALL OVER THE SKY THIS MORNING IN BRIGHT SUNSHINE, HAMMERING FLEEING COLUMNS OF GERMAN TRANSPORT WITH A DELUGE OF BOMBS, PARTICULARLY IN THE KREFELD-UERDINGEN AREA.

1ST LT. HAROLD C.NORMAN OF BENSON, ILL., WITH THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, SAID:

"IN THE KREFELD AREA THERE WERE ABOUT 2,000 MIXED RAIL CARS BUT NOT A SINGLE LOCOMOTIVE WAS SEEN. THERE WAS NO RAIL ACTIVITY IN THE AREA.

"OF SIX BRIDGES I SAW IN COLOGNE, ONLY ONE RAIL AND ONE ROAD BRIDGE WAS INTACT," SAID LT.EDWARD J.BREJ, OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

UNDER DASH

MRS.A.O.PACKER, MOTHER OF LT.ROBERT PACKER, 23, WHO COMMANDED THE FIRST COMPANY TO REACH THE RHINE OPPOSITE DUESSELDORF, SAID THAT HER OLDER SON RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION IN THE FALL OF 1943. TWO DAYS LATER THE YOUNG INFANTRYMAN MARRIED CARYL SCHNUGG, OF (710 MAIN STREET) HACKENSACK, N.J.

LT.PACKER, WENT OVERSEAS IN APRIL, 1944, TO BE FOLLOWED SHORTLY BY HIS YOUNGER BROTHER, S/SGT RICHARD PACKER. IT WAS APPARENT, THE MOTHER OF THE BOYS SAID, THEY WERE BOTH HEADED FOR GERMANY, "AND, DICKIE HOPED HE'S SEE BOBBY."

"THEY DID, TOO," SHE ADDED, "THEY MET ON CHRISTMAS EVE-IN A CELLAR IN GERMANY."

"I'M PROUD," SHE SAID, WHEN SHE HEARD OF HER SON'S EXPLOIT. "I'M PROUD OF BOTH MY BOYS. I'M GOING RIGHT AWAY AND PRAY THAT THEY'LL BOTH COME HOME SAFE."

DA542PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH NINTH ARMY FORCES ON THE RHINE, MARCH 2-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS DUG THEIR FOXHOLES ON THE WEST BANKS OF THE RHINE TODAY.

POWERED BY TANKS AND ARMOR, ELEMENTS FROM MAJ.GEN.ROBERT C. MACON'S 83RD DIVISION DROVE TO THE RHINE IN A LIGHTNING BLOW THAT CARRIED THEM 10 MILES TODAY.

LONG BEFORE THEY REACHED THIS HISTORIC LANDMARK GUARDING THE HEART OF GREATER GERMANY, AN INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL BEGAN RAGING FROM AHEAD AND BEHIND.

THE BIG GUNS, BELIEVED TO BE FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S REACHED OUT TRYING TO LOCATE THE AMERICAN COLUMNS WHILE MOBILE GUNS OF VETERAN AMERICAN ARMORED UNITS PULLED UP BEHIND THE DOUGHBOYS AND SENT THEIR SHELLS CRASHING ACROSS THE RHINE.

IN THE FIRST SIX HOURS THIS MORNING AMERICAN COLUMNS MAR 31945 PROVE AGAINST ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE.

TOWN AFTER TOWN WAS OVERRUN INTACT BY THE CONTINUOUS ARMORED ATTACK WHICH STARTED YESTERDAY MORNING AND CONTINUED ON THROUGH THE NIGHT.

THIS MORNING VETERAN INFANTRYMEN FROM THE 83RD DIVISION MOVED OUT IN FRONT AND REACHED THE FIRST POSITIONS ON THE RHINE.

THOUSANDS OF FRENCH AND POLISH PRISONER WERE BEING FREED BY THE ADVANCING ARMY AND THEY WERE EMBRACING THE MUD-SOAKED AMERICANS.

DURING THE MORNING THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERBOMBERS HAD A FIELD DAY ON THE CROWDED ROADS LEADING TO THE RHINE, BUT HEAVY RAIN SET IN THIS AFTERNOON AND GROUNDED MOST OF THE PLANES.

WHEN ELEMENTS OF THE 83RD REACHED THE RIVER TODAY A LIGHT PLANE USED FOR ARTILLERY SPOTTING SIGHTED A GERMAN BOAT MAKING A DASH FOR THE OTHER SHORE.

LT.CHARLES MOYER OF MUSICA, N.Y., (EDS: NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) CALLED FOR FIRE AND AN ARTILLERY BATTERY COMMANDED BY MAJ.CARL L. SCHLICH OF LOXLEY, ALA., SCORED DIRECT HITS, SINKING THE 200-FOOT ENEMY CRAFT. THE FERRY HAD BEEN LOADED WITH MANY SOLDIERS EVACUATING TO THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE.

IT MIGHT BECOME ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS BEFORE THE FATE OF FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S FORCES NORTH OF COLOGNE IS SEALED.

AMERICAN COLUMNS WERE POURING IN ALL DIRECTIONS, CATCHING ENEMY TROOPS AND REFUGEES PACKED ON THE ROADS LEADING EAST FROM MUENCHEN GLADBACH.

FRENCH PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED FROM DUESSELDORF LAST NIGHT SAID THAT CITY WAS IN GREAT CONFUSION AS THE AMERICANS ADVANCED.

ADVANCING FORCES REPORTED GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE FROM ACROSS THE RHINE, AND IT WELL MAY BE THAT VON RUNDSTEDT, MARKING OFF THE FORCES WEST OF THE RIVER, ALREADY HAS SET UP A DEFENSE LINE TO THE EAST.

TOWNS WERE BEING BY-PASSED IN THE RUSH FORWARD, LEAVING THEM SURROUNDED BY INFANTRY. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN OVERRUN.

MANY SMALLER TOWNS UP THE RIVER VIRTUALLY ARE INTACT. THE AMERICANS ARE JUST KEEPING THE CIVILIANS INDOORS ALTHOUGH MANY HANG FROM WINDOWS WATCHING THE VAST FLOW OF MATERIAL WITH SULLEN FACES.

VILLAGERS HAVE HUNG OUT WHITE TOWELS, PILLOW CASES OR ANYTHING ELSE WHITE THEY COULD LAY THEIR HANDS ON TO INDICATE THEIR SURRENDER. THERE HAVE BEEN NO CASES OF SNIPING IN THE CAPTURED TOWNS THUS FAR.

THIS FORCE HAS OVERRUN A COMPANY OF ANTI-TANK GUNS AND CAPTURED IT INTACT WITHOUT FURING A SHOT. GERMAN SOLDIER MORALE SEEMS COMPLETELY SHOT, AND THE VOLKSSTURMERS, RAGGED CIVILIANS IMPRESSED INTO ARMY DUTY,

ARE GIVING UP RIGHT AND LEFT.
THE AMERICANS ARE BECOMING CONFUSED AT THE VAST VARIETY OF UNIFORMS AMONG THE PRISONERS. GAUDY POLICE UNIFORMS LED MANY SOLDIERS TO THINK THEY HAD CAPTURED GENERALS, AT LEAST. LATER THEY FOUND THE CAPTIVES WERE POLICEMEN OR OTHER MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

BY WES GALLAGHER
NEUSS, GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-LT.ROBERT PACKER, A 23-YEAR-OLD FORMER COLLEGE STUDENT FROM 1240 EAST 28TH STREET, BROOKLYN.N.Y., COMMANDED THE FIRST AMERICAN COMPANY TO REACH THE RHINE OPPOSITE DUESSELDORF EARLY TODAY, SPLITTING FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARMIES IN THE WEST IN TWO.
AMERICAN GUNS NOW DOMINATE THE RHINE. IT WAS APPARENT THAT AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE ON A 24-HOUR-A-DAY BASIS WOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GERMANS TO OPERATE THEIR WAR FACTORIES IN DUESSELDORF. FROM WRECKED HOUSES OVERLOOKING THE RHINE I WATCHED SCORES OF U.S. NINTH ARMY GUNS POUND SHELLS INTO DUESSELDORF AND THE RUHR AS GERMAN DIVISIONS FLED NORTH TO ESCAPE ACROSS A BRIDGE NEAR KREFELD.
ELEMENTS OF THE 83RD (OHIO) INFANTRY DIVISION REACHED THE RHINE AFTER FIGHTING THROUGH NEUSS. THE CITY HAS BEEN CLEARED EXCEPT FOR SPORADIC RESISTANCE ON THE OUTSKIRTS AS ENEMY STRAGGLERS TRIED TO CROSS THE RIVER. PACKER'S COMPANY E ENTERED NEUSS LAST NIGHT.
THE 83RD ATTACKED NEUSS AFTER THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION HAD CLEARED THE WAY TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE CITY AND THEN TURNED NORTH, FIGHTING ITS WAY ACROSS THE NORD CANAL IN A THUNDEROUS PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.
MORE THAN 20,000 CIVILIANS WERE HUDDLED IN AIR RAID SHELTERS HERE THIS MORNING. GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE CITY GAVE UP EASILY, AS DID MOST OF THE OTHER UNIFORMED MEN. THE POLICE BATTALION WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO FIGHT WAS WAITING TO SURRENDER WITH GRIPS ALL PACKED.
EVERY OTHER TOWN WEST OF THE RHINE IS SURRENDERING AS DOCILELY AS THIS ONE. WHITE FLAGS HANG EVERYWHERE FROM WINDOWS AND AIR RAID SHELTERS. MEN AND WOMEN STAND AROUND SULLENLY WITH HATRED IN THEIR EYES BUT WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TRUCULENCE.
IT IS APPARENT THAT WEST OF THE RHINE, AT LEAST, HITLER'S WILD EXHORTATIONS TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, TO SNIPE, TO SABOTAGE, TO DEFEND THEIR TOWNS AND HOMES STREET BY STREET HAVE BEEN A COMPLETE FLOP.
THIS DESPITE THE FACT THAT EVERY STREET IN NEUSS HAS HUGE GOEBBELS-INSPIRED PAINTED SIGNS SUCH AS "AMERICAN FIGHTERBOMBERS ARE FIENDS FROM HELL," "THERE IS NO ROOM FOR TRAITORS IN GERMANY--FIGHT--ALL FOR VICTORY."

A185
EXCEPT FOR A FEW ENEMY SHELLS BEING TOSSED INTO THE TOWN FROM ACROSS THE RIVER THIS IS THE QUIETEST FRESHLY CAPTURED CITY I HAVE SEEN IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND OR GERMANY.
HOWEVER, LT.COL.JOHN A.NORRIS,JR., OF AUSTIN,TEX., COMMANDER OF THE BATTALION WHICH TOOK THE TOWN, GAVE THREE OTHER CORRESPONDENTS AND MYSELF A GUARD OF SIX RIFLEMEN AS WE MADE OUR WAY THROUGH THE SHATTERED HULKS OF BUILDINGS TO THE WATERFRONT HARBOR WHICH LEADS IN FROM THE RHINE 500 YARDS AWAY. OUR GUARD WAS IN CHARGE OF STAFF SGT.HARRY PERRIGO, A FORMER SPORTS WRITER FROM HARRISBURG,PA.
CORRESPONDENTS REACHED THIS RHINE CITY SHORTLY AFTER DAYLIGHT THIS MORNING.
THE STREETS WERE CROWDED WITH CIVILIANS EMERGING FROM CELLARS PARTICULARLY ALONG ADOLF HITLER STRASSE, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS. THEY SAID THE GERMAN ARMY HAD STARTED FLEEING ACROSS THE RHINE FOUR DAYS AGO, LEAVING IT UP TO THE CIVILIANS TO DECIDE WHETHER THEY WANTED TO STAY.
ALMOST ALL OF THOSE LEFT AFTER THE BOMBINGS DID STAY, SAYING THE WAR WAS LOST AND THERE WAS NO POINT IN FLEEING TO BE OVERRUN AGAIN AT A LATER DATE, POSSIBLY BY THE RUSSIANS. THE GERMAN CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS ALIKE SHOWED A GREAT FEAR THEY MIGHT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.
PACKER TOOK US UP TO THE ATTIC OF A SIX-STORY BUILDING WHERE DUESSELDORF CLEARLY WAS VISIBLE IN THE MORNING SUN WITH SMOKE RISING HIGH AND FLAK DOTTING THE SKY AS THUNDERBOLTS WORKED OVER THE WATERFRONT. ARTILLERY BEHIND US PUMPED SHELLS INTO THE CITY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPT.DONALD DEY OF 312 CHRISTY AVE., LEON, N.Y., AN ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICER. GERMAN RESISTANCE TO THE ARTILLERY AND THE INCESSANT STINGS OF DIVEBOMBERS WAS SPORADIC.
UP THE STREET I RAN INTO CAPT.THOMAS BROADFOOT OF BRADFORD, R.I., AND LT.WALTER CRANSTON OF 31 RUSSEL STREET, WORCESTER,MASS. LAST NIGHT BROADFOOT'S COMPANY CAPTURED 56 GERMANS WALKING DOWN THE STREET FOUR ABREAST.
"WE SAW THEM COMING AND HID IN DOORWAYS AND WHEN THEY GOT ABREAST WE CALLED OUT HANDS UP," HE SAID WITH A GRIN. "IT WAS LIKE A WESTERN HOLDUP. THEY JUST THREW UP THEIR HANDS AND RIFLES FELL IN ALL DIRECTIONS."

A186
THE CAPTAIN SAID ONE OF HIS MEN, ARMED ONLY WITH A PISTOL, CAPTURED A GERMAN 88-MILLIMETER GUN AND ITS CREW.
AS I CAME OUT OF THE CITY I SAW SMOKE COMING UP FROM FIELDS TO THE SOUTH AND LATER LEARNED THAT WHILE I WAS IN TOWN SEVERAL GERMAN TIGER TANKS COMING IN FROM THE SOUTHERN FLANK HAD BROKEN THROUGH INFANTRY DEFENSES FACING TOWARD COLOGNE. THE SITUATION WAS SAVED BY 29TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS, WHICH DESTROYED FIVE OF THE TANKS AND FORCED THE OTHERS BACK.
ANOTHER BIG TANK BATTLE WAS RAGING A FEW MILES TO THE NORTH SOUTHWEST OF KREFELD. AMONG THE AMERICANS ENGAGED IN THAT ATTACK WERE MAJ.NOLAND HIKEL OF CATONSVILLE,MD., AND M'.EDWARD S.ALLEN OF BURLINGTON,VT., BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.
ALSO LT.WILLIAM DUN L

WERE MAJ.NOLAND HIKEL OF CATONSVILLE,MD., AND MAJ.EDWARD S.ALLEN OF BURLINGTON,VT., BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.
ALSO LT.WILLIAM DUN LANEY OF WALES CITY,PA.; (EDS: NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) CAPT.JACK MASTERS OF 21 LUXEMBOURG AVE., WHARTON, N.J.; CAPT.CHARLES W.SCHMITT OF 10 GLOVER AVE., YONKERS,N.Y.; PVT. ANTHONY BRIDWELL OF 49 TROLLEY AVE., BUFFALO,N.Y.; PVT.HERBERT SWEDEN OF ATKINS,ARK.; CORP.CHARLES KIRKPATRICK OF 1617 PARK AVE., PENSACOLA,FLA.; PVT.ROBERT LEWIS OF BEDFORD,IND.; PVT.ROY C. WILSON OF NEWPORT,KY.; SGT.ROBERT VARNHORT OF PIERCETON,IND.; SGT. WILLIAM BANE OF MILLSBORO,PA.; PFC.DAVID VASQUEZ OF FABENS,TEX. AND PFC. HERBERT T.LOSCH OF 440 ST.JAMES STREET, CHICAGO.
N158PEW

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY, MARCH 2-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS REACHED THE BANKS OF THE RHINE TOGETHER TODAY AND JOINTLY SHARED THE HONOR OF BEING THERE FIRST.
THE NEWSPAPERMEN WHO STAYED UP ALL NIGHT NEAR THE FRONT LINE WHILE THE AMERICAN 83RD DIVISION EDGED UP TO THE RIVER WERE WES GALLAGHER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SYDNEY GRUSON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, GORDON GAMMACH OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE AND VICTOR JONES OF THE BOSTON GLOBE.
KA1247PEW

90.24 - 295-31

BY NED NORDNESS
WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR THE ENEMY FROM THE AREA WEST OF THE RHINE IS CAINING A GREAT TRIUMPH BY THROWING THE ORIGINAL PLANS IN REVERSE.
EARLY PLANS ALLOTTED TO THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY UNDER GEN. H.D.G. CRERAR--WHICH CONTAINS A LARGE PROPORTION OF BRITISH TROOPS--THE ROLE OF SWINGING EAST OF NIJMEGEN INTO GERMANY AND DRIVING ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RHINE AND MAAS.
IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON MEANWHILE WOULD BE BATTLING STRONGER ELEMENTS WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN POURED AGAINST IT BY FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT TO GUARD THE HUGE INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF COLOGNE, DUSSELDORF AND MUENCHEN GLADBACH.
GATHERED FOR THE PLANNED PARALYZING BLOW AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ALLIED LINE WAS ONE OF THE STRONGEST FORCES FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY HAS PUT IN ONE SECTOR. IT WAS COMPOSED OF EXCELLENT INFANTRY, HUNDREDS OF TANKS, AN AWESOME NUMBER OF BIG GUNS. IT WAS PREPARED TO STREAM FORWARD AND NOT HALT UNTIL THE ENEMY HAD BEEN THROWN OUT OF THE AREA WEST OF THE RHINE BETWEEN ARNHEM AND THE NINTH ARMY.
WEATHER AND THE INGENIOUSNESS OF THE ENEMY KNOCKED OUT THIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. CRERAR RAN INTO RAIN AND MUD THAT BECAME WORSE INSTEAD OF BETTER. MEANWHILE THE NINTH ARMY HAD TO POSTPONE ITS STARTING DATE BECAUSE THE GERMANS, THEN CONTROLLING THE ROER RIVER DAMS, LOOSED ITS FLOODWATERS.
WHEN CRERAR'S ARMY ATTACKED VON RUNDSTEDT RUSHED ELEMENTS OF TEN DIVISIONS TO BOLSTER THE ONE DIVISION WHICH ORIGINALLY CONFRONTED THE CANADIAN FIRST IN THE FORMIDABLE REICH FOREST. WHEN THE WEATHER LIFTED SUFFICIENTLY FOR CRERAR TO MOVE AHEAD AT A FASTER PACE THIS ENEMY FORCE HAD SETTLED DOWN TO TURN THE NORTHERN BATTLEFRONT INTO A NEW "CAEN HINGE."
WHEN THE NINTH DID JUMP ACROSS THE ROER MUCH LATER THAN ITS ORIGINAL DATE VON RUNDSTEDT COULD NOT SUFFICIENTLY MAN THAT FRONT IN TIME. APPARENTLY HE DID NOT DARE THIN HIS FORCES OPPOSING CRERAR TO ANY GREAT EXTENT.
KA110PEW

MAR 31945

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER
HEADQUARTERS, 21ST ARMY GROUP, MARCH 2-(AP)-WHEN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ASSIGNED TO CAPTURED RHEYDT STUDY THE RECORDS THERE THEY WILL FIND THE PROTOCOL OF A SOLEMN CEREMONY WHICH MADE PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, NATIVE SON OF THIS RHENISH CITY, AN HONORARY CITIZEN.
ACCORDING TO WITNESSES AT THE CEREMONY, WHICH TOOK PLACE SHORTLY AFTER THE NAZIS TOOK OVER GERMANY, GOEBBELS' OWN MOTHER WAS NOT PARTICULARLY PROUD OF THE HONOR ACCORDED HER SON. INSTEAD SHE PRAYED DAILY THAT HER JOSEPH MIGHT RETURN TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE FAITH OF HIS FOREFATHERS. TO HIS MOTHER IT WAS A SORE TRIAL WHEN HE BECOME AN AGNOSTIC.
THIS EXPLAINS WHY, IN GOEBBELS' SPEECHES, ONE SELDOM FINDS REFERENCES TO HIS EARLY HOME LIFE OR HIS OTHER.
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THIS EXPLAINS WHY, IN GOEBBELS' SPEECHES, ONE SELDOM FINDS REFERENCES TO HIS EARLY HOME LIFE OR HIS MOTHER.
THIS IS IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO HITLER, WHO OFTEN HARANGUED HIS AUDIENCES, ESPECIALLY IF THEY WERE MADE UP CHIEFLY OF WOMEN, ABOUT THE VIRTUES OF HIS MOTHER. SHE DIED BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS BITTER FIGHT AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.
KA11AEW

BY HAL BOYLE (600)
MUENCHEN GLADBACH, GERMANY, MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS IN THE AMERICAN CAPTURE OF THE WESTERN RHINELAND'S SECOND LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CITY:
THE BIRTHPLACE OF DR.PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS IS STILL STANDING IN SUBURBAN RHEYDT, BUT THE NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER COULD WEEP BITTER PROPAGANDA TEARS IF HE EVER COMES BACK TO VISIT HIS CHILDHOOD HAUNTS.
FOR CIVILIANS HERE SAY THAT ALLIED BOMBERS WHICH REPEATEDLY BOMBED THIS MANUFACTURING CENTER DID DESTROY AT LEAST ONE GERMAN SCHOOL HOUSE. IT WAS THE ONE WHERE GOEBBELS LEARNED TO JUGGLE HIS ABC'S.
--DASH--

MAR 31945

THE CAPTURE OF MUENCHEN GLADBACH RELEASED HUNDREDS OF FOREIGN WORKERS IMPRESSED FOR LABOR IN ITS VAST TEXTILE AND MOTOR FACTORIES.
EMPTY-HANDED BUT GLAD-HEARTED THEY SET OUT AT ONCE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELANDS.
IN THE FIRST GROUP I MET COMING OUT OF THE CITY WERE TWO POLISH WOMEN, ONE DUTCHMAN, ONE NORWEGIAN, AND ONE 22-YEAR-OLD FORMER BELGIAN AIR CADET, ANDRE LEINARD, WHO WAS THEIR LEADER.
"I HAVE BEEN HERE IN FORCED LABOR AS A FACTORY ELECTRICIAN FOR FOUR YEARS," SAID LIENARD. "I WAS A STUDENT IN BRUSSELS AND I AM GOING HOME IF I HAVE TO WALK ALL THE WAY."
HE HAD ONLY A COUPLE OF PIECES OF BREAD TO LAST HIM ON HIS LONG JOURNEY.
"THEY TREATED THE POLES LIKE DOGS BUT ACTED A LITTLE BETTER TOWARD BELGIANS, FRENCH AND NORWEGIANS," HE SAID. "THEY MADE POLISH GIRLS DIG TRENCHES AND SLEEP IN PLACES UNFIT EVEN FOR ANIMALS.
--DASH--

THE AMERICAN ARMY IS MOVING SO FAST ITS COMBAT TROOPS HAVEN'T TIME TO WORRY MUCH ABOUT THOUSANDS OF GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE AREA IT IS PASSING THROUGH.
"WE TELL THEM TO STAY IN THE HOUSES--OTHERWISE THEY TAKE CHANCES OF BEING SHOT," SAID MAJ.JOHN C.LAWTON, 114 WEST UNIVERSITY PARKWAY, BALTIMORE, MD.
BUT MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SET UP OFFICES IN CAPTURED TOWNS WITHIN 24 HOURS TO HANDLE CIVIL AND REFUGEE PROBLEMS.
--DASH--

EVEN DURING A MAJOR ATTACK THE AMERICAN ARMY KEEPS UP ITS RECORD OF HAVING THE BEST CHOW.
ROLLING UP IN ONE AMMUNITION CONVOY WAS A TRUCK LOADED WITH FRESH ORANGES--AND PORK CHOPS AND ROAST BEEF WERE ON MENUS ONLY A FEW MILES BEHIND THE FRONT.
--DASH--

A40
IN ONE SUBURB OF MUENCHEN GLADBACH THE GERMANS TRIED TO DELAY THE AMERICAN ADVANCE BY BLOWING A HUGE CRATER IN THE ROAD WITH 500-LB. BOMBS.
THE ENGINEERS WERE AFRAID TRAFFIC WOULD BE BLOCKED IF THEY HAD TO TRAVEL FAR TO GET MATERIALS TO FILL UP THE HUGE HOLES.
"THEY ARE BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD A COUPLE OF HOUSES," SOMEBODY SAID.
THAT GAVE THE ENGINEERS AN IDEA. THEY LOOKED ACROSS THE ROAD AND THERE WERE TWO GERMAN HOUSES BADLY BATTERED FROM THE EXPLOSION.
"SO THE ENGINEERS BLEW THEM DOWN AND FILLED THE CRATER IN THE ROAD WITH DEBRIS AND BRICKS FROM THE HOUSES," SAID LT.COL.ALFRED T. SHEPPE, OF SAUNTON, VA.
IN A COUPLE OF HOURS TWO-WAY TRAFFIC HAD BEEN RESTORED.
--DASH--

TWO GROUND OFFICERS HAD A SPECTACULAR ESCAPE FROM DEATH WHEN A

PILOTLESS AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT PLANE CRASHED DIRECTLY INTO A SHERMAN TANK BESIDE WHICH THEY WERE STANDING AT THE EDGE OF THE CITY. THE PILOT HAD BAILED OUT AFTER HIS PLANE WAS HIT DURING AN AERIAL BATTLE.

LT.COL.CLAUDE C.MELANCON, OF BATON ROUGE, LA., AND MAJ.EDWARD WOLF, DETROIT, MICH., WERE SINGED WHEN SHOWERING OIL FROM THE CRASH CAUGHT FIRE. FOUR MEN IN THE TANK WERE RESCUED BUT SEVERELY BURNED.

--DASH--

CAPT.JAMES H.WENTWORTH, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., WENT OUT TO FIND A COMMAND POST--AND FOUND HIMSELF LEADING AN ATTACK INSTEAD.

HE MADE A WRONG TURN AND LOOKED UP TO SEE A JERRY SELF-PROPELLED GUN A FEW FEET AHEAD. IT CUT LOOSE WITH A SHELL THAT SHOWERED WENTWORTH WITH BRICK DEBRIS FROM AN OVERHEAD NEAR-MISS.

WENTWORTH SPUN HIS JEEP IN A CIRCLE AND WAS BACK AROUND THE CORNER BEFORE NAZI GUNNERS COULD CORRECT THEIR AIM.

--DASH--

VON RUNDSTEDT'S MARATHON BACKWARD-MARCHERS HAVE ELECTED TO SAVE THEIR LIVES RATHER THAN THEIR EQUIPMENT.

THEY HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN ATTEMPTS TO GET OUT THEIR ANTILLERY IN AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL.

"THEY'RE TRYING TO PULL OUT ARTILLERY BUT WE ARE OVERRUNNING IT BEFORE THEY HAVE TIME," SAID LT.COL.JAMES H.REEVES, JR., 307 SECOND AVE., SOUTHEAST, ATLANTA, GA. "WE ARE CATCHING THEM IN THEIR HOLES, BEFORE THEY EVEN GET A CHANCE TO DESTROY THEIR OWN GUNS--LET ALONE PULL THEM BACK."

JP543AEW

WITH THE U.S.FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION, GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-RETURNING FROM A NIGHT PATROL WITH HIS FEET STINGING, PFC. ERNEST MILLIGAN, OF MORGANTOWN, N.C., ASKED PERMISSION TO GO TO THE REAR FOR TREATMENT OF TRENCH FOOT.

MAR 31945

"WHEN DID YOU BEGIN THE PATROL?" THE COMPANY COMMANDER ASKED, LOOKING AT MILLIGAN'S SHOES.

"ABOUT MIDNIGHT, SIR," WAS THE REPLY. "IT WAS AWFUL DARK."

"I THINK," HE SAID THE OFFICER, "THAT IF YOU WILL FIND YOUR FEET HURTING A LOT LESS IF YOU TAKE OFF YOUR SHOES AND REVERSE THEM."

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HIGH LIGHTNING SCORER FOR THE DAY WAS FIRST LT.GUY CASEY,JR., GLEN ELDER, KAN., WHO DESTROYED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND FIVE TANK CARS. TWO OTHER PILOTS GOT THREE LOCOMOTIVES. THEY WERE FIRST LT.LEE K. CAR, 6617 BEN AVE., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., AND MAJ.PAUL B.ASH, SOUTHEAST 8TH ST., FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

MAR 31945

GDP 44AEW

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 2-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII OBSERVED HIS 69TH BIRTHDAY AND THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ELEVATION TO THE PAPACY TODAY.

THE ONLY OUTWARD MANIFESTATION WAS THE DEDICATION AT COLLEGIO IMPERIALI AT BOROMEO OF A PLAQUE WHERE THE POPE RECEIVED HIS FIRST COMMUNION. PIETRO CARDINAL FUMASONI-BIONDI, FORMER NUNCIO AT WASHINGTON, PRESIDED AT THE CEREMONY WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REV.THOMAS MARKHAM OF BOSTON, WHO IS IN ROME ARRANGING FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN RELIEF.

DN1AEW

HELSINKI, MARCH 2-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER EERO VUORI ASSERTED TONIGHT IN A RADIO ADDRESS THAT CHANGES DESIGNED TO BROADEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES MUST BE MADE IN THE FINNISH STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE IF FINLAND "EXPECTS TO TAKE ITS PLACE IN THE NEW EUROPE."

THE PRONOUNCEMENT, GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS A WARNING TO CIRCLES CONSIDERED REACTIONARY BY THE RUSSIANS, DECLARED THAT IF "CERTAIN FINNISH CIRCLES DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT ESSENTIAL CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS ARE NEEDED THEN THE COUNTRY WILL EITHER BE THROWN INTO REVOLUTION OR MUST DRIVE ALONG THE ROAD WHERE TRAFFIC RULES ARE NOT DECIDED BY US."

FW1214AEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 2-(AP)-FOUR ORTHODOX CHURCH CLERGYMEN IN SOFIA HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND DEPRIVED OF ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SUPPORTING GERMAN CLAIMS REGARDING THE KATYN FOREST ATROCITY, TASS SAID TODAY.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT 88 BULGARIAN TRAITORS HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A PEOPLE'S COURT AT TARNOVO.

-DASH-

THE SLAYING OF 11,000 POLISH WAR PRISONERS IN KATYN FOREST, 10 MILES FROM THE RUSSIAN CITY OF SMOLENSK, DEVELOPED INTO AN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ISSUE. BERLIN CHARGED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD KILLED THE POLES IN MARCH AND APRIL OF 1940, WHILE A SPECIAL SOVIET COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CASE REPORTED THE VICTIMS WERE SLAIN BY THE GERMANS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER OF 1941.

THE SOVIET UNION SEVERED RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON IN APRIL, 1943, AFTER THE POLES ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE THE BERLIN CHARGES.

KA1038AEW

BY MAURICE WESTERN

SIFTON NEWSPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOMEWHERE IN HUNGARY, FEB. 28-(DELAYED)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD

30.24 - 23533

ALEXANDER, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAS CONFERRED WITH MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN, COMMANDER OF RUSSIA'S 3RD UKRAINIAN ARMY, AND OTHER HIGH RANKING SOVIET OFFICERS IN HUNGARY.

I TRAVELLED WITH THE FIELD MARSHAL'S PARTY AS SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD PRESS AND THIS IS THE FIRST DESPATCH WRITTEN BY AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT ON LIBERATED HUNGARIAN SOIL.

THE MEETING WAS SHROUDED IN EXTREME SECRECY AND THE RUSSIANS WERE TIGHT-LIPPED, THOUGH OBVIOUSLY WELL PLEASED.

FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER REMARKED AFTERWARDS "WE ARE FIGHTING THE SAME ENEMY FOR HE SAME CAUSE. WE ARE NEIGHBORS. MARSHAL TOLBUKHIN IS NEAR MY FRONT AND SOONER OR LATER WE ARE BOUND TO JOIN HANDS.

"WE HAVE MADE FRIENDS AND WE HAVE MADE EXCELLENT STAFF CONTACTS. HENCEFORTH, WE SHALL NOT BE DEALING WITH CIPHERS, BUT WITH PEOPLE WHOSE HOSPITALITY WE HAVE SHARED, AND WHOM WE KNOW AND LIKE."

OF THE RUSSIANS, THE FIELD MARSHAL REMARKED: "THEY ARE EXTREMELY FRIENDLY WHEN YOU GAIN THEIR CONFIDENCE."

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTY INCLUDED DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF MAJ. GEN.LYMAN LEMNITZER; MAJ.GEN.T.S.AIREY; BRIG.FITZROY MACLEAN; (CAP L) LT.COL.ANDREW MAXWELL; COL.CHARLES TAYER OF THE AMERICAN MISSION IN YUGOSLAVIA; CAPT.HILARY KING, AND MAJ.THE HON.DESMOND CHICHESTER.

FOLLOWING A TOUR OF YUGOSLAV FRONT LINES FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER LEFT FOR HIS HUNGARIAN RENDEZVOUS. MOST MEMBERS OF THE PARTY BELIEVED EVEN AFTER BOARDING A RUSSIAN TRANSPORT PLANE THAT THEIR DESTINATION WAS BUDAPEST.

ESCORTED BY YAKS AND FIERY LITTLE STORMOVIK FIGHTERS, THE BIG

CRAFT SWUNG NORTH OVER A COUNTRY AS LEVEL AND TREELESS AS THE PRAIRIES OF SASKATCHEWAN. FROM THE PLANE WINDOW WE COULD PICK OUT DOZENS OF SPIRES AT TIMES RISING ABOVE SMALL VILLAGES, PATTERNED IN VIVID SHADES OF BLUE, WHITE AND ORANGE.

LANDING AT A YUGOSLAV AIRPORT WE STARTED A LONG DRIVE ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO HUNGARY, BUMPING INTO WRETCHED, DUSTY CENTRAL EUROPE ROADS. WE FOLLOWED A ROUNDABOUT ROUTE AND THE FEW MAGYAR PEASANTS WE MET--TALL, RUGGED MEN IN FUR CAPS AND SHEEPSKIN COATS--STARED IN BEWILDERMENT WHEN THEY SAW THE CONVOY.

MAR 31945

MADRID, March 2-(AP)-Betting here gives the United Nations a three to two chance to bring Germany to unconditional surrender before the end of March.

Spaniards who as neutrals maintain personal relations with the German colony in Spain set the odds. The estimates are based on th personal observations of Germans who reach Spain by plane from Stuttgart and Munich.

"Like the wonderful one-horse shay, Germany is falling completely apart in all fields of endeavor at the same time," one arrival said.

They gave a gloomy ~~picture~~ picture of conditions inside the Reich, declaring that food has never been scarcer, ~~blackmarket~~ blackmarket prices never higher.

Parents who previously encouraged their young sons to participate in the Hitler Youth movement are now hiding them in cellars in the hope of keeping them out of the Nazi last-ditch forces.

German production, the travellers said, has dropped alarmingly due to Allied bombings and increased desertion of workers who prefer to lose themselves among the hordes of refugees and escape last minute-mobilization.

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MAR 31945

THE HARDEST FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS IN THE SIERRA MADRE FOOTHILLS, JUST EAST OF MANILA, WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE ENTRENCHED ALONG A 25-MILE LINE. Add Manila Philippines (McDaniel) xx inches.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPERS CAPTURED HILLS DOMINATING ANTIPOLO, SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE ENEMY LINE. THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION REPULSED THREE COUNTERATTACKS EAST OF MONTALBAN, IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE.

MACARTHUR RETURNED TO CORREGIDOR, AS HE HAD LEFT, IN A NAVY PT BOAT. HIS PARTY INCLUDED 11 STAFF OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED WITH HIM IN 1942 TO AUSTRALIA.

"WELL, GENTLEMEN," HE SAID, "IT HAS BEEN A LONG WAY BACK."

THIN WISPS OF SMOKE STILL POURED FROM THE PORTALS OF MALINTA

TUNNEL. THE STENCH OF JAPANESE DEAD WAS STRONG.

A202KX

GLANCING AT THE BURNED CORPSE OF AN ENEMY SOLDIER, THE GENERAL REMARKED: "IT WAS BAD ENOUGH FOR US WHEN WE WERE HERE. BUT IT HAS BEEN WORSE FOR THEM."

AFTER DECORATING COLONEL JONES WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AT THE FLAG RAISING CEREMONY, MACARTHUR CLASPED HIM BY THE SHOULDERS AND SAID: "YOU HAVE TAKEN IT BACK. YOU AND YOUR MEN HAVE DONE WELL. AGAIN, MY DEEPEST THANKS."

THE 11 STAFF OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED WITH MACARTHUR MARCH 11, 1942, AND RETURNED TO SEE THE FLAG RAISED AGAIN WERE: LT.GEN. RICHARD SUTHERLAND, MAJ.GEN.SPENCER AIKEN, MAJ.GEN.HUGH CASEY, MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM MARQUAT, MAJ.GEN.RICHARD MARSHALL, MAJ. GEN.PAUL STIVERS, BRIG.GEN.LEGRANDE DILLER, BRIG.GEN. CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, COL.SIDNEY HUFF, LT.COL.JOE MC MICKING AND LT.PAUL ROGERS.

BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, NOW RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, WAS ALSO PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY.

HE HAD SERVED ON MACARTHUR'S STAFF DURING THE HISTORIC AMERICAN STAND IN 1942 AND DID THE "VOICE OF FREEDOM" BROADCASTS FROM MALINTA TUNNEL.

GG202PCW NM

MAR 31 1945

GUAM, PALAU AND LEYTE. All Manila Philippines (Wideson) Xs and Leyte.

THE LANDING WAS MADE WHILE TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR PRESSURE AGAINST THE JAPANESE EAST OF MANILA ON THE MARIKINA WATERSHED, VITAL TO THE CAPITAL'S WATER SUPPLY, AND WITHIN THE CITY ITSELF.

SIXTH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN UNDER MAJ.GEN.EDWIN PATRICK REPULSED THREE COUNTERATTACKS SUPPORTED BY HEAVY JAPANESE ROCKET AND ARTILLERY FIRE. FIGHTING ALONG THE ENTIRE ANTIPOLO-WAWA LINE ON THE MANILA WATERSHED WAS INCREASING IN INTENSITY.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPS UNDER MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE CAPTURED HILLS DOMINATING ANTIPOLO FROM THE SOUTHWEST AFTER A SHARP FIGHT, AND SEIZED CARDONA ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY.

ONE SECTION OF THE FRONT, CALLED THE SHIMBU LINE, WAS OVERRUN BY YANKS, BUT THE JAPANESE STILL WERE INSIDE THEIR INTERCONNECTING CONCRETE TUNNELS, COMMANDING WIDE FIELDS OF FIRE.

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A13FX

INSIDE MANILA, MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER'S 37TH INFANTRY DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING AFTER A BITTER FIGHT IN THE BASEMENT. JAPANESE STILL WERE HOLDING OUT IN THE FINANCE BUILDING.

NORTH BORNEO, IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF NEWLY-INVADED PALAWAN, TOOK THE HEAVIEST BOMBING METED OUT IN WIDESPREAD LIBERATOR SWEEPS. NINETY-EIGHT TONS OF EXPLOSIVES, INCLUDING 1,000-POUNDERS, CRATERED THE RUNWAYS OF OFT-BOMBED TARAKAN AND JESSELTON AIRDROMES.

LIBERATORS DROPPED 78 TONS ON THE TAKAO AREA OF SOUTHWESTERN FORMOSA WHILE FIGHTERS SWEPT LOW TO DESTROY A PARKED PLANE AND SHOOT DOWN THREE INTERCEPTORS IN COMBAT.

JAPANESE COASTAL CRAFT NEAR HONG KONG, CHINA, WERE RAKED BY ESCORTED MEDIUM BOMBERS. ELEVEN SHIPS OF UNSPECIFIED TONNAGE WERE SUNK AND 15 OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID ONE REASON THE INVASION OF PALAWAN WENT SO EASILY WAS THAT THE ENEMY WAS "ENGROSSED IN OPERATIONS ELSEWHERE" AND "AGAIN FAILED TO DIAGNOSE OUR PLANS AND PROPERLY PREPARE HIS DEFENSE."

THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR ADM. WILLIAM M.FECHTLER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET. REAR ADM.RALPH S.RIGGS COMMANDED THE CRUISER AND DESTROYER ESCORT AND COVERING FORCE.

WITH MACARTHUR--FIRST ADD CORREGIDOR FLAG (BY SCHEDLER)

X X X TO SHREDS.

MACARTHUR RETURNED TO CORREGIDOR AS HE LEFT--BY PT BOAT. AS HE STEPPED ONTO THE SHATTERED NAVAL DOCK HE COMMENTED, "WELL GENTLEMEN, IT HAS BEEN A LONG WAY BACK."

A FEW ROUNDS OF RIFLE FIRE RANG OUT--QUITE IN KEEPING WITH THE TERRIFIC DESTRUCTION THAT GREETED THE GENERAL'S PARTY. HARDLY A BUILDING WAS STANDING. GREAT ROCK LANDSLIDES DISFIGURED MALINTA, SEALING THE TUNNELS.

AT THE FLAG CEREMONY THE GENERAL DECORATED COLONEL JONES WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND TOLD HIM "THE CAPTURE OF CORREGIDOR IS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT OPERATIONS IN MILITARY HISTORY."

MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF DASHED THROUGH ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS MARCH 11, 1942, ON THE FIRST LEG OF THEIR FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA. WITH THE GENERAL TODAY WERE 11 OF THE ORIGINAL PARTY--LT.GEN. RICHARD SUTHERLAND, MAJ.GEN.SPENCER AIKEN, MAJ.GEN. HIGH CASEY, MAJ. GEN.WILLIAM MARQUAT, MAJ.GEN.RICHARD MARSHALL, MAJ.GEN.PAUL STIVERS BRIG.GEN.LEGRANDE DILLER, BRIG. GEN.CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, COL.SIDNEY HUFF, LT.COL.JOE MCMICKING AND LIEUT.PAUL ROGERS.

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THEY RETURNED ABOARD A SQUADRON OF PT'S COMMANDED BY LT. HENRY STILLMAN TAYLOR, (21 EAST 79TH) NEW YORK CITY. MCCARTHUR'S PT WAS SKIPPERED BY LT.JOSEPH ROBERTS OF HARTFORD, CONN. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY VICE ADM.DANIEL BARBEY.

MALINTA HILL, IN WHOSE TUNNELS MACARTHUR WORKED DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF FIGHTING FOR BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR, WAS ALMOST UNRECOGNIZABLE. THE GENERAL PEERED INTO THE TUNNEL'S PARTLY CLOSED ENTRANCE WHILE SOLDIERS KEPT MACHINE GUNS TRAINED AGAINST POSSIBLE ENEMY SNIPER FIRE.

THE STENCH OF DEAD JAPANESE WAS TERRIFIC AT THE TUNNEL MOUTH.

LOOKING OVER THE BURNED CORPSE OF A DEAD ENEMY SOLDIER MACARTHUR SAID, "IT WAS BAD ENOUGH FOR US WHEN WE WERE HERE. BUT IT HAS BEEN WORSE FOR THEM."

MACARTHUR WALKED THROUGH ANKLE DEEP RUBBLE WHERE HIS HOME ONCE STOOD. "WELL," HE SAID, "I AM HOME AGAIN."

GG1133ACW

BY TECH.SGT.KEYES BEECH, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WITH THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, FEB.19-(DELAYED)--

OUT OF COUNTLESS TALES OF HEROISM THERE CAME TODAY THE STORY OF A MARINE LIEUTENANT AND TWO ENLISTED MEN WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH A MAZE OF PILLBOXES, BUNKERS, BLOCKHOUSES AND MACHINE GUN NESTS TO CROSS TO THE WESTERN SHORE OF THIS ISLAND ONLY 90 MINUTS AFTER THEY LANDED ON THE EAST.

WHEN HE HIT THE BEACH AT H-HOUR, FEB. 19, LT.FRANK J.WRIGHT, 25, (2324 PRIMROSE AVENUE,) PITTSBURGH, PA., HAD A PLATOON OF 60 MEN.

BY THE TIME HE HAD CROSSED THE ISLAND AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER TWO OF THE 60 REMAINED AND INSTEAD OF BEING A PLATOON LEADER WRIGHT WAS A COMPANY COMMANDER.

FOUR OF HIS COMPANY'S OFFICERS, INCLUDING THE COMMANDER, WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

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THE COMPANY WAS PART OF A FIFTH MARINE DIVISION ASSAULT BATTALION WHICH WAS ASSIGNED TO CUT DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE WESTERN SHORE AND THEN PIVOT TOWARD MORTAR MOUNTAIN, AS IT NOW IS CALLED.

THE TWO MEN WITH WHOM WRIGHT BLAZED A TRAIL FOR 800 YARDS FROM SHORE TO SHORE WERE PFC.LEE H.ZUCK, 22, (ROUTE 2,) SCRANTON, ARK., AND PFC.REMO A.BECHELLI, 26, (9326 OSTEGO AVENUE,) DETROIT, MICH.

"WE WEREN'T TRYING TO RUN A FOOT RACE," SAID WRIGHT, "BUT OUR ORDERS WERE TO GET ACROSS THE ISLAND AS FAST AS POSSIBLE, AND THAT'S WHAT WE DID.

"THE GOING WAS ALMOST TOO EASY AT THE BEACH. IT WAS STILL EASY COMING UP THOSE TERRACES. BUT WHEN WE HIT THE CREST OF THE RIDGE EVERYTHING CHANGED.

"WHAT HAPPENED WAS THAT THE JAPS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE BEACH AND THE TERRACES AND TAKEN THEIR POSITIONS ON THE RIDGE.

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B16PX (Q)

"I WOULD MOVE ALONG AHEAD WHILE BECHELLI AND ZUCK KEPT ME COVERED WITH THEIR BAR'S (BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLES,) AS SOON AS I COULD SEE WHERE WE WERE GOING NEXT I'D MOTION TO THEM TO COME ON UP.

"WE SAW SOME JAPS, SEVEN OR EIGHT OF THEM, RUNNING ALONG A HILL. I THINK WE GOT ALL OF THEM."

AT ONE POINT THE THREE MEN CAME TO AN ENEMY 20-MILLIMETER GUN EMPLACEMENT. THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE A WAY AROUND IT, SO ZUCK LEAPED

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TO THE TOP OF THE EMPLACEMENT AND SPRAYED ITS OCCUPANTS WITH HIS BAR, KILLING OR WOUNDING ALL OF THEM.

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THIS IS THE FIRST TIME ANY OF THE THREE MEN HAVE BEEN IN COMBAT. WRIGHT, WHO ATTENDED DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY AND QUIT TO ENLIST IN THE MARINE CORPS IN 1941, IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.MARTIN WRIGHT OF THE PRIMROSE AVENUE ADDRESS.

"WE CAME TO WHAT LOOKED LIKE A JAP CP (COMMAND POST,") SAID PFC. JOHN H.HENNING, 20, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JOHN W.HENNING (902 WEST NOBLE AVENUE,) GUTHRIE, OKLA.

"THERE WASN'T ANY WAY AROUND IT SO WE WENT THROUGH IT. I WAS SCORED, BUT THE SQUAD LEADER JUST KEPT ON A-GOIN' AND THERE WAS NOTHIN' I COULD DO ABOUT IT," SAID HENNING.

THAT NIGHT HENNING KILLED TWO OR THREE MORE JAPS WHEN THEY STARTED MOVING AROUND HIS FOXHOLE.

PFC.KEITH O.BUNDY, 18, LANE, ILL. (NO STREET ADDRESS,) ALSO GOT HIS JAP.

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THE SQUAD LEADER TO WHOM HENNING REFERRED WAS SGT.J.D.DAWSON,25, OF ODESSA, TEX., (NO STREET ADDRESS,) WHO KILLED AT LEAST ONE JAP.

PFC.JAMES B.TREADWAY, 23, SON OF MRS.CLARA TREADWAY (BOX 282,) WALNUT CREEK, CALIF., KILLED A JAP LIEUTENANT.

THERE IS A HOLE ALMOST DEAD CENTER THROUGH EACH SIDE OF TREADWAY'S HELMET. HIS HEAD WAS IN THE HELMET WHEN THE BULLET, SHRAPNEL OR WHATEVER IT WAS, WENT THROUGH. BUT ALL TREADWAY HAS TO SHOW FOR IT IS A BUMP ON THE BACK OF HIS HEAD.

B17PX (Q)

PFC.PAUL L.ADAMS, 21, (955 NORTH SIXTH ST.) MANITOWOC, WIS., WAS

ONE OF 11 MEN IN HIS PLATOON TO GET ACROSS THE ISLAND.

HIS FIELD JACKET IS SO FULL OF HOLES IT LOOKS LIKE A SIEVE. IT WAS IN HIS PACK WHEN HIS PACK WAS SHOT OFF HIS BACK.

6512PEW NM

MAR 31945

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION OBSERVATION POST SQUADRON ON IWO, MARCH 2-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE FLIMSY LITTLE SLOW-MOVING PLANES OF THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION OBSERVATION SQUADRON SKIM ONLY 500 FEET ABOVE JAPANESE POSITIONS ON IWO JIMA, TAKING GREAT CHANCES IN DIRECTING AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND SIZING UP ENEMY STRONGPOINTS.

THE SQUADRON IS INSTALLED ON MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO.1 WHICH ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO WAS WRESTED FROM THE NIPPONESE IN BLOODY FIGHTING.

OVER THE HEADQUARTERS' DOOR HANGS A CRUDELY SCRAWLED SIGN READING, "YOU NAME IT, WE'LL AIM IT," THE SQUADRON'S MOTTO. AND THE FLIERS OF THESE TINY PLANES MEAN IT.

I MADE A TRIP AS OBSERVER FOR MAJ.ARTHUR F.O'KEEFE, CORONADO, CALIF.

I DIDN'T OBSERVE ANYTHING OF VALUE TO THE MARINES, BUT WHAT I SAW CONVINCED ME THAT THE MEN WHO RIDE IN THESE HEDGE-HOPPERS ARE DOING A JOB OF UTMOST VALUE IN THE CONQUEST OF IWO, AND ARE NOT GETTING THE CREDIT THEY DESERVE.

THE PLANES ARE NOT ARMORED. THEY CRUISE SLOWLY AND ARE THEORETICALLY AT THE MERCY OF JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT, MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, NONE OF THE FOURTH SQUADRON'S PLANES HAS BEEN SHOT DOWN, BUT MOST OF THEM BEAR THE MARKS OF GROUND FIRE.

WE REMAINED ALOFT 35 MINUTES, MOST OF IT SPENT 500 FEET OVER THE JAPANESE LINES. TWICE ACKACK FIRE ROCKED THE FRAIL CRAFT, BUT IT WAS FLYING TOO LOW FOR THE ENEMY TO DRAW A GOOD BEAD. ON ANOTHER OCCASION MACHINEGUN FIRE STREAMED PAST THE FUSELAGE AS O'KEEFE TOOK EVASIVE ACTION.

I SAW ANY NUMBER OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY BURSTS LAND NEAR JAPANESE GUN EMPLACEMENTS. IT WAS AN EFFECTIVE SHOT OF MORALE FOR ONE BADLY NEEDING IT TO SEE THE TINY FIGURES OF THE ENEMY DIVING INTO CRATERS, EVEN AS WE'VE BEEN DOING IN THE PAST 11 DAYS. THERE WAS SOMETHING HEARTENING IN SEEING THE ENEMY CATCHING MORE HELL THAN WE ARE.

THIS SQUADRON NOW HAS ON THE FIELD 12 PILOTS WITH FULL CREWS OF OBSERVERS AND MECHANICS. THE FIRST TWO PLANES LANDED LAST MONDAY AND WENT RIGHT TO WORK. THE PILOTS HAVE BEEN MAKING AN AVERAGE OF TWO FLIGHTS EACH DAILY, AVERAGING TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS PER TRIP. FIVE HOURS FLYING TIME DAILY IS A HEAVY STINT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS.

"THERE IS A STANDING ORDER THAT WE ARE NOT TO FLY BEYOND THE JAP LINES," O'KEEFE SAID, "BUT WE CAN'T DO MUCH ON THIS SIDE AND SO---"

THIS WAS MY FIRST AIR VIEW OF THE JAPANESE END OF THE ISLAND AND I WAS SURPRISED TO FIND IT EVEN ROUGHER AND MORE FORBIDDING THAN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR.

B7OKX Q

IT SEEMS THERE MAY BE A SOUND BASIS FOR RECURRING RUMORS THAT THE JAPANESE ARE SHORT OF WATER. WE SAW SEVERAL CISTERNS WHICH HAD BEEN BLASTED APART BY AMERICAN SHELLS. THE NIPPONESE WERE REPORTED TO BE DEPENDING HEAVILY ON THESE GREAT VATS FOR THEIR SUPPLY.

THE SQUADRON'S PILOTS INCLUDE LT.HAROLD C.BLAIR, 176 FISHER AVE., TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y.; 2ND LT.NED J. FROST, BOX 235, SIDNEY,NEB.; 2ND LT.LOUIS H.GREENBURG, HARRODSBURG,KY.; LT.THOMAS ROZGA, 2201 SOUTH 6TH ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS.; 2ND LT.RICHARD R.SALES, 1536 MYRTLE AVE., HARVEY,ILL.;LT.WARREN R.BOEGE, CHESTER AVE., STEWART MANOR, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; LT.HAROLD E.GREENWOOD, 378 EAST BROADWAY, GARNER, MASS.; 2ND LT.EDWARD W.S.HULL, 3861 ORTEGA BLVD., JACKSONVILLE,FLA.; 2ND LT.DAVID KINCANON, SPRING CITY,TENN., AND 2ND LT.JOHN F.SUTKUS, 2028 SMEAD AVE., TOLEDO,OHIO.

THE OBSERVERS ARE LT.RICHARD W.DYE, 714 FIRST AVE., COUNCIL BLUFFS,IOWA; LT.MONTE ADAMSON, MT.VERNON,MO.; LT. ROBERT N.PRIER, 3305 CLARENDON ROAD, BROOKLYN,N.Y.; LT. WILLIAM HOURAN, OAK PARK,ILL.; LT.CARLETON ELDRIDGE,JR., NORTH PLACE, MOUNT TOBOR,N.J. (COPY) AND CAPT.MILLIARD E.MILLER, NEW ORLEANS.

THE MECHANICS AND OTHER GROUND PERSONNEL INCLUDE PFC ASHER F. BANNING, LAVELLE,PA.; CPL.EZRAM BELDNER, 1568 EAST 7TH ST., BROOKLYN; SGT.PERRY R.CASSIDY,JR., OLD ARM ROAD, DARIEN, CONN.; PFC JAMES J.CONNORS, 19 WOODLAWN ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.; M/SGT.RICHARD TOBIAS, 525 BAY ST., CHIPPE FALLS,WIS. (OR CHICOPEE FALLS,MASS.); SGT.ROLAND F. SMALLWOOD, 101 WILLIAMS PLACE, TOTEWA BORE, PATERSON,N.J.; CPL.CLARENCE L.MEDFORD, ROUTE ONE, BLACK MOUNTAIN,N.C.; S/SGT.WILLIAM B.MCCLOSKEY, 38 RARITAN AVE., DONGEN MILLS, N.Y. (COPY); M/SGT.QUENTIN A.HUTCHINGS, RFD THREE, CONCORD,N.H.; PFC RICHARD J.HOSMER, 53 LIVINGSTON AVE., PITTSFIELD,MASS.; PFC.FAY P.ECKLER, DOLGEVILLE,N.Y.; PFC STANLEY J.DRABOT, 202 GREENWAY ST., SYRACUSE,N.Y.; PHARMACIST'S MATE 3/C FLOYD HELLICKSON, HARDY,IOWA; PFC. OMER J.BERGERON,JR., 35 PRESIDENT ST., LYNN,MASS.; S/SGT.EDMUND F.CUMMI

OMER J.BERGERON,JR., 35 PRESIDENT ST., LYNN,MASS.; S/SGT.EDMUND F.CUMMINGS, 58 DOUGLAS ST., MASSENA,N.Y.; CPL.ROBERT C.GREEN, 284 POST ROAD, DARIAN,PA. (COPY); PFC.ROBERT E.GUSS, 606 KING ST., POTTSTOWN,PA.; CPL.STANLEY A.HANZEL, 15 DIVISION ST., CARNEGIE,PA.; S/SGT.THOMAS A. KUNST, 92 ARTHUR AVE., JOHNSTON CITY,N.Y.; PFC JERRY P. MARIANE, 15 TALMADGE ST., NEW BRUNSWICK,N.J., SGT. FRANCIS J.MCDONALD, 18 WATSON ST., CAMBRIDGE,MASS.; CPL. JOHN W.OWEN, 321 WEST 12TH ST., MISHAWAKA,IND.; CPL. HAROLD PARROTT, RFC., MONROE,TENN.; CPL.JOHN H.REID, 2923 CODDINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY; SGT.ROY G.TIPTON, CORBIN,KY.; CPL.ROBERT VINCENT, BENTON,PA.; PVT.FRANK LAWSON, STANLEYTOWN,VA.; SGT.JOHN B.MURPHY, WADING RIVER, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; PFC MALCOLM B.ROSE, MAPLE ST., BROOKFIELD,MASS.; PVT.JOE TAVAN, APPLE GROVE,W.VA. AND PHARMACIST'S MATE 3/C MARCO G.PALMERE, 310 MOUNTHOPE AVE., ROCHESTER,N.Y.

(EDS: ABOVE HOMETOWNS HAVE BEEN CHECKED IN POSTAL GUIDE. THOSE MARKED "COPY" ARE NOT LISTED IN GUIDE.)

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WITH IWO (380)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
WITH THE 23RD MARINE REGIMENT, IWO JIMA, FEB.28-(DELAYED)
(AP)-IT'S AN UNREAL, FANTASTIC EXPERIENCE TO SIT ATOP A RIDGE IN AN OBSERVATION POST WATCHING THE BATTLE UNFOLD. IT'S LIKE WATCHING A MOVIE--A VERY BAD MOVIE, FOR THERE IS NO ROMANCE NOR GLAMOR IN WAR, AND NO HAPPY ENDINGS.

THIS POST OVERLOOKS A DISMAL VALLEY TOWARD THE NORTHERN END OF IWO--HELL'S PRINCIPAL SUBURB. ON THE OTHER SIDE AMERICAN MARINES IN TANKS AND AFOOT ARE FIGHTING THEIR BLOODY WAY TO THE TOP OF THE RIDGE RIMMING AIRFIELD NO.2.

YOU CAN SEE AMERICANS, BUT NO JAPANESE. THEY ARE ENTRENCHED BEHIND THE THICK CONCRETE OF THEIR UNBELIEVABLE PILLBOXES AND BLOCKHOUSES, HURLING LETHAL STEEL AT THE YANKS.

I AM SITTING HERE WITH COL.W.W.WENSINGER, FORMERLY OF FREEMONT, O., WHOSE WIFE, KATHER (CORRECT), LIVES AT 1010 SOUTH COAST BLVD., LA JOLLA, CALIF. HE IS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 23RD MARINE REGIMENT.

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HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS COL.EDWARD J.DILLON OF NEWBURGH, N.Y., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT LONG BEACH, CALIF. HIS AIR OBSERVER IS CAPT.GEORGE FRANCK OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE. CORRESPONDENT TOM MORROW OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS HERE.

IT'S RAINING, AS IT HAS BEEN MUCH OF THE TIME SINCE THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN HERE. A CHILL WIND IS BLOWING AND ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SHELLS ARE FALLING REGULARLY IN THE VALLEY AND ON THE RIDGE HERE.

THERE IS SOMETHING INDESCRIBADLY TERRIFYING ABOUT THESE MORTAR SHELLS. SOMETIMES YOU HEAR THEM COMING FOR LONG SECONDS BEFORE THEY LAND WITH THEIR DISTINCT HOOSH-WHOOSH-THUD.

THE JAPANESE HAVE A PECULIAR WAY OF TOSSING THESE MISSELS. THEY "WALK THEM IN" TO THE TARGET AND IF THE FIRST ONE LANDS 100 YARDS FROM YOU IT'S A SAFE BET THE SECOND AND THIRD WILL BE CLOSER.

A128FX
ALL YOU CAN DO IS SIT TIGHT IN A HOLE A D PRAY THEY WILL BE EITHE
LONG OR SHORT OF YOU.

THE MARINES SEEM ACCUSTOMED TO SNIPER AND OTHER SMALL ARMS FIRE BUT IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE TOUGHEST OF THESE TOUGH GUYS TO GET USED TO MORTARS.

A FEW AMERICAN TANKS CHUGGED LABORIOUSLY UP THE SIDE OF A SLOPE. SUDDENLY THEY WERE ENGULFED IN BILLOWING EXPLOSIVES COMING AT THEM FROM ALL ANGLES.

TO REACH THIS RIDGE WE TRAVERSED A LOW PLAIN OVER WHICH HEAVY FIGHTING HAD BEEN WAGED THE DAY BEFORE. MANY DEAD JAPANESE IN SHELL HOLES ATTEST TO THE DEADLINESS OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

FOR OBVIOUS REASONS WE ARE BURYING THESE NIPS AS SOON AS WE CAN, BUT OFTEN THEY LAY AROUND A DAY OR TWO BECAUSE THE MARINES JUST DON'T HAVE THE TIME TO DISPOSE OF THEM.

THERE STILL IS MUCH EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE ARE TRYING TO CONCEAL THEIR LOSSES. PILES OF ENEMY DEAD ARE BEING FOUND IN KNOCKED OUT PILLBOXES. THEY EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN PLACED THERE AS THE JAPANESE RETIRED.
PM847PPW NM

MEN OF THE FIRST HAD CARRIED ON THE DAYS OLD BATTLE STARTED BY THE 26TH AND 27TH REGIMENTS TO CONQUER HILL 362, THE DOMINATING PEAK IN A RIDGE FORTIFIED BY THE ENEMY TO PROTECT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND. (ANOTHER "HILL 362" STANDS IN THE PATH OF THE 4TH DIVISION ON THE OPPOSITE FLANK).

CAPTURE OF THE BILL COULD MEAN THAT CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND IS ONLY A MATTER OF TWO OR THREE DAYS FOR, WITH THE HIGH POINT IN MARINE HANDS, THE REMAINDER OF THE RIDGE IS EXPECTED TO BE SPEEDILY TAKEN.

FROM THE RIDGE TO THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND THERE IS PRINCIPALLY OPEN GROUND IN WHICH TANKS CAN BE USED MORE EXTENSIVELY RATHER THAN RELIANCE ON FLAME THROWERS, GRENADES AND ARTILLERY, TO BLAST THE WAY FORWARD.

THE "HILL CLIMBERS", AS THE 28TH HAS BEEN NICKNAMED, FOUGHT THROUGH A MAZE OF PILLBOXES, AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS TO A POSITION ATOP THE HIGHEST POINT AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND 35 MINUTES AFTER STARTING THE DRIVE THIS MORNING.

THEN CAME A NONCHALANT MESSAGE FROM LT.COL.JACKSON B. BUTTERFIELD (804 MONUMENT AVE) FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FOLLOWED WITHIN MINUTES BY REPORTS TO COL.HARRY B.LIVERSEDGE, 50-YEAR-OLD REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, THAT OTHER BATTALIONS HAD SCALED THE HILL.

"SURE, WE'RE GOING TO KEEP IT AND WE ARE GOING AHEAD," LIVERSEDGE SAID WHEN ASKED WHETHER HIS REGIMENT COULD RETAIN THE POSITION WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN GAINED IN SORTIES BY OTHER MARINE UNITS.

FIGHTING BY THE OTHER REGIMENTS, THE 26TH UNDER COL.CHESTER B. GRAHAM (175 SUMMIT ST.) BATAVIA,N.Y., AND THE 27TH, COL. THOMAS A.WORNHAM, (709 SOUTH ADAMS ST.) ARLINGTON,VA., (MOTHER, MRS.THOMAS G.WORNHAM, 1540 THIRD ST., RENSSELAER, N.Y.,) MADE POSSIBLE TODAY'S FEAT OF REACHING THE CREST AND BREAKING THE LINE.

K SINCE INVASION OF THE ISLAND FEBRUARY 19, THE 26TH AND 27TH HAVE BEEN PLUGGING STEADILY AWAY AT ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED SECTORS. SCORES OF PILLBOXES AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT, MANY TIMES IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

"DON'T FORGET THE 26TH AND 27TH," SAID BRIG.GEN.LEO D.HERMLE, LA MESA,CALIF., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER. "IT WAS THEIR WORK THAT GAVE THE 28TH ITS CHANCE."

THE TREK ACROSS THE SHELL PITTED BATTLEFIELD WHERE MEN OF THE 26TH AND 27TH BLASTED THEIR WAY FORWARD IN THE NORTH CENTRAL SECTION, AND THE FINAL FIGHT UP THE SHARP GRADES TO ATTAIN THEIR OBJECTIVE ON THE RIDGE DEFINITELY FIXED THE "HILL CLIMBERS" NICKNAME FOR THE 28TH. ON FEBRUARY 23 THEY LAID THE FOUNDATION OR SUCH A NAME BY SENDING THE FIRST UNITS UP MT.SURIBACHI VOLCANO, WHICH DOMINATES MOST OF THE ISLAND, AND PLANTING THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE CREST. THEN THEY SECURED THE MOUNTAIN EXCEPT, OF COURSE, FOR CLEANING OUT THE JAPANESE REMAINING IN THE CAVES.

THE 28TH MOVED INTO THE NORTHERN BATTLE SECTOR A FEW DAYS AFTER THE SCALING OF MT.SURIBACHI. IN THE INTERVAL THEY "RESTED" IN FOXHOLES DUG IN THE RUGGED TERRAIN NEAR THE FOOT OF THE VOLCANO, AND REACHED THE NEW FIGHT COMPARACTIVELY FRESH TROOPS.
FJ629ACW

(260) (Held)
BY HAMILTON FARON
WITH THE 5TH MARINE DIVISION ON IWO JIMA, MARCH [illegible]-(AP)-THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 28TH REGIMENT OF MARINES CAPTURED A DOMINATING HILL POSITION TODAY AND BROKE THROUGH WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE LAST MAJOR LINE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE ON THIS BLACK ISLAND 750 MILES FROM TOKYO.

BY RUSSELL BRINES
MANILA, P.I. MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TIGHT GOVERNMENT RATIONING REDUCED RICE PORTIONS IN JAPAN TO LESS THAN ENOUGH FOR TWO MEALS DAILY BY AUGUST, 1944, SAID A JAPANESE PRISONER WHO LEFT THE HOMELAND AT THAT TIME.

THE 42-YEAR-OLD MERCHANT MARINE ENGINEER WAS CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS WHILE STRAGGLING IN THE HILLS.

HE CLAIMED FARMERS WERE REQUIRED TO GIVE ALL FOODSTUFFS TO THE

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND SURVEILLANCE MINIMIZED THE POSSIBILITIES OF FARMERS HIDING FOOD FOR RESALE TO THE ONCE FLOURISHING BLACK MARKET.
COAL IS UNOBTAINABLE AND COOKING CHARCOAL IS SHARPLY LIMITED.
THE PRISONER CAME FROM TOKYO, WHERE HE SAID THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION AFTER THE FIRST LARGE SCALE AMERICAN AIR RAIDS, BUT OFFICIALS CLAMPED A TIGHT CONTROL ON THE PEOPLE IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE PANIC.

JP649APW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, P.I., MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A PICTURE OF FRENZIED FIGHTING AMONG THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS OF THE INTRAMUROS GARRISON FOR PLACES ON THE FINAL EVACUATION SHIPS, AND EVEN FOR FOOD, WAS DRAWN BY AN ENEMY PRISONER TODAY.

THE PRISONER, A 33-YEAR-OLD JAPANESE CIVILIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERT IN SURRENDERED

MAR 31945

THE PRISONER, A 33-YEAR-OLD JAPANESE CIVILIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERT, SURRENDERED IN PALO FEBRUARY 25, AFTER FLEEING FROM INTRAMUROS DURING THE RELENTLESS AMERICAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE. ARMY OFFICERS SAID HIS TESTIMONY WAS CONSIDERED RELIABLE AND HIS STORY OF THE LAST DAYS OF INTRAMUROS WAS CORROBORATED BY STATEMENTS FROM OTHER PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE SOLDIERS WERE IN A STATE OF FRENZIED CONFUSION AND DISCIPLINE WAS NOT MAINTAINED AS THE TROOPS REALIZED THEIR IMMINENT FATE. NO RANKING OFFICER REMAINED TO ENFORCE ORDER.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS PLACED HAND GRENADES IN A BUILDING, FILLED IT WITH FILIPINO MEN, POURED GASOLINE OVER THE STRUCTURE AND SET IT AFIRE. THE PRISONER REMONSTRATED WITH AN OFFICER FRIEND AND WAS TOLD THAT THE JAPANESE WERE OPPOSED BY GUERRILLAS AND THAT THE FILIPINOS IN INTRAMUROS COULD NOT BE TRUSTED, SO THEY MUST BE EXTERMINATED.

THE NIGHT OF FEB.23 HE BOARDED ONE OF THREE SMALL BOATS AT THE DOCKS BY VOLUNTEERING AS A GUIDE. THE BOAT WAS FILLED WITH MARINES, NAVY PEOPLE AND CIVILIANS WHO WERE PLANNING TO REACH OBANDO AND THEN DISPERSE INTO THE HILLS.

"COUNTLESS NUMBERS OF MARINES AND SOLDIERS CAME RUNNING TOWARD US AS THE BOATS WERE LEAVING AND GRASPED THE SIDES," HE SAID. "IGNORING THEIR PLEAS, THE OCCUPANTS BEAT THEM OFF WITH GUN BUTTS, CLUBS AND KNIVES, OFTEN CUTTING OFF THEIR HANDS AND FINGERS."

THE BOATS RAN THROUGH A WITHERING AMERICAN FIRE AND REACHED A PORT WHERE HE SURRENDERED.

THE PRISONER IS MARRIED TO A FILIPINA AND SAID HE DOES NOT WANT

THE PRISONER IS MARRIED TO A FILIPINA AND SAID HE DOES NOT WANT

TO RETURN TO JAPAN.

JP655APW NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

FORT CORREGIDOR, P.I., MARCH 2-(AP)-THERE WAS ICE WATER READY FOR GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF DURING THEIR VISIT TO CORREGIDOR TODAY, THANKS TO HAROLD TEMPLEMAN, AN ENTERPRISING RED CROSS FIELD WORKER.

IT ALSO WAS TEMPLEMAN WHO HAD HOT COFFEE READY FOR PARATROOPERS THE NIGHT OF FEB. 16, A FEW HOURS AFTER THEY HAD FLOATED DOWN ON CORREGIDOR IN A SKY INVASION WHICH SURPRISED THE JAPANESE.

TEMPLEMAN, WHOSE HOME IS AT 420 18TH ST., NORTHEAST, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, REALLY TAKES GOOD CARE OF THE PARATROOPERS.

WHEN THE TOUGH SKY SOLDIERS PILED OUT OF THE TRANSPORTS FOR THEIR DESCENT ON CORREGIDOR, TEMPLEMAN WENT RIGHT WITH THEM. HE WAS IN THE FIFTH PLANE OVER THE TARGET AND HIT THE GROUND 45 SECONDS AFTER THE FIRST YANK LANDED.

WITH TEMPLEMAN CAME THREE TONS OF RED CROSS CANTEEN SUPPLIES WRAPPED IN 25 DROPPING BUNDLES. THESE INCLUDED 1200 CARTONS OF CIGARETS, 400 POUNDS OF COFFEE, 100 POUNDS OF TEA, 150 POUNDS OF COCOA, SOME GUM, A COMPLETE OUTLAY OF TOILET ARTICLES INCLUDING RAZORS, SOAP AND TOOTHBRUSHES.

THIS WAS TEMPLEMAN'S SEVENTH JUMP AND THE SECOND COMBAT JUMP WITH HIS PARATROOPERS. -550PCW

WITH U.S. FIRST CAVALRY, LUZON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3-(AP)-NOW IT'S 2ND LT. SAMUEL R. PEDLEY, INSTEAD OF SERGEANT, AND ALL THE MEN OF THE FIRST CAVALRY THINK THE SCRANTON, PA., BOY HAD THE PROMOTION COMING.

WHEN HIS PLATOON LEADER OF THE 44TH TANK BATTALION WAS KNOCKED OUT, SGT. PEDLEY TOOK OVER AND LED THE TANKS IN BITTER FIGHTING THROUGH MANILA'S STREETS. HIS TANK WAS ONE OF THE "FLYING COLUMN" WHICH BROKE INTO THE CITY FEB. 3.

THEN, WHEN THE CAVALRY SWUNG EAST INTO THE HILLS TO SECURE THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY, PEDLEY'S TANK WAS ISOLATED.

A PLATOON OF JAPANESE ARMED WITH DYNAMITE AND "MOLOTOV COCKTAILS" SNEAKED TOWARD THE TANK DURING THE NIGHT. PEDLEY AND HIS CREW REPELLED THE ENEMY, AND WHEN CAVALRYMEN FOUGHT THEIR WAY UP TO PEDLEY'S TANK THEY FOUND 15 JAPANESE BODIES.

THAT'S WHY THE WHOLE TANK BATTALION AND MANY CAVALRYMEN LINED UP AND SALUTED PEDLEY WHEN HE WAS AWARDED A FIELD COMMISSION.

MAR 31945

DV/ET1111PCW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

FORT CORREGIDOR, P.I., MARCH 2-(AP)-MAYBE IT WAS JUST A COINCIDENCE THAT THE 503RD PARATROOP REGIMENT WAS CITED IN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ORDERS OF THE DAY, TODAY, THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ACTIVATION OF THE REGIMENT WHICH THE COMMANDING GENERAL PRAISED FOR ITS FIGHT ON FORT CORREGIDOR.

THESE TOUGHENED, HIGHLY TRAINED SKY SOLDIERS WHO FLOATED DOWN ON CORREGIDOR FEB. 16 WERE OUTNUMBERED TWO TO ONE, BUT THEY PROCEEDED TO CLEAN OUT THE FANATICAL JAPANESE IN CAVES AND TUNNELS.

THE 503RD WAS ACTIVATED AT FORT BENNING, GA. THE MEN ARE NOT UNDULY COCKY, BUT THEY ARE WILLING TO LET IT BE KNOWN THEY ARE TOPNOTCH SOLDIERS AND THINK THEIR OUTFIT IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS.

COL.GEORGE M.JONES OF MEMPHIS, TENN., WAS VISIBLY PROUD OF HIS MEN WHEN AS THEIR COMMANDER, HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY MACARTHUR FOR THE UNIT'S OPERATION ON CORREGIDOR.

LT.COL.JOHN J.TOLAN, NEW BERN, N.C., RANKING MEMBER OF JONES' STAFF, BEAMED GOODNATUREDLY WHILE HE PUT THE MEN THROUGH THEIR PREPARATION FOR MACARTHUR'S ARRIVAL.

THE COLOR GUARD AND COLOR BEARERS WERE NERVOUS BUT CONSCIOUS OF THE PARATROOPS' SPECIAL HONOR. THEY WERE STAFF SGT. LAWRENCE R. HANCOCK, RIVERVIEW, FLA.; SGT.DELBERT PARSONS, ST.CHARLES, VA.; CPL.WILMER MERRYMAN, 601 NORTH PORT ST., PALTIMORE, MD., AND PVT.DONALD BAUER, 108 OXFORD AVE., DAYTON, OHIO. THEY WERE SUPERVISED BY CAPT.CHARLES R.RAMBO, PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

BUGLERS IN THE COLOR-RAISING CEREMONY WERE TECH.SGT.CYRIL SCHNEIDER, 2018 ST.LOUIS AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., OF THE 503RD REGIMENT, AND T/5 MICKEY MEEKINS, 228 BELAMY AVE., NORFOLK, VA., OF THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH LANDED ON CORREGIDOR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AIRBORNE ASSAULT.

RA726PCW

30.24 - 235-39

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ
WITH U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, LUZON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3-(AP)-THERE WERE TWO GASOLINE FILLING STATIONS ON OPPOSITE CORNERS IN A SMALL TOWN NEAR MANILA; SO D TROOP OF THE FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT DECIDED TO BIVOUAC THERE FOR THE NIGHT.

ABOUT 9 P.M. TWO TRUCKS PULLED INTO ONE OF THE STATIONS. THE CAVALRYMEN FIGURED THEY WERE AMERICANS--UNTIL A CROWD OF LITTLE MEN JABBERING AN UNAMERICAN LANGUAGE PILED OUT.

THE YANKS OPENED FIRE AND KILLED ABOUT 20 JAPANESE. THE REST SCATTERED.

ABOUT 3 A.M., TWO MORE TRUCKS ARRIVED. GUN FIRE OF THE CAVALRYMEN CAUGHT THE FIRST ONE, APPARENTLY LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES, AND IT BLEW UP. THE DRIVER OF THE SECOND TRUCK JUMPED OUT AND TOSSED A MATCH INTO THE VEHICLE, WHICH ALSO BLEW UP.

THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FILLING STATION INCIDENT INCLUDED: SGT.BILL PUMO OF (103 FIFTEENTH ST.) OTTAWA, ILL.; PFC'S DANTE CANARECCI OF (302 WEST 10TH ST.) MISHAWAKA, IND.; ALFRED GUIDO OF (16840 WEST 10TH ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., THOMAS SUTERA OF (337 MELROSE ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LONNIE SMITH OF (ROUTE 2) MULBERRY, ARK.; CRESTON INLOES OF (1410 41ST ST.) ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND THEODORE ADAMS OF (734 PERSHING AVE.) OTTUMWA, IA., AND PVTS. MARTIN BAZZETT OF (ROUTE 2) CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH., AND HENRY CHERUBINI OF (889 GLADDEN RD.) COLUMBUS, OHIO.

MAR 31945

RA719PCW

MEXICO CITY--IN NIGHT LEAD INTER-AMERICAN, INSERT AFTER ~~4TH~~ GRAF X X X GUARANTEE LASTING. (Lewis)

APPROVAL OF PLANS TODAY TO SET UP A NEW PANAMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD ON MAY 1 OPENED THE WAY FOR ARGENTINA TO ATTEND UNION MEETINGS AGAIN WHETHER OR NOT THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS RECOGNIZE THAT GOVERNMENT.

A MEMBER OF THE UNION, ARGENTINA INSTRUCTED HER DELEGATE NOT TO GO TO ANY MORE MEETINGS AFTER HER REQUEST FOR AN INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER HER CASE WAS TURNED DOWN. BUENOS AIRES MAY NOW CHANGE HER MIND AND SEND A DELEGATE ALONG WITH THE OTHER COUNTRIES, SINCE THE REPRESENTATIVE WOULD BE ACCREDITED ONLY TO THE UNION AND NOT TO WASHINGTON UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.

ALTHOUGH DELEGATES THUS FAR HAVE SETTLED VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ARGENTINE CASE WITHOUT MENTIONING IT DIRECTLY, IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT SOME FLAT REFERENCE WILL BE MADE ON ARGENTINA BEFORE THE CONFERENCE CLOSES.

ANY REAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION, MANY DELEGATES ARE SAYING, CAN ONLY COME FROM BUENOS AIRES.

PROPOSALS TO MAKE RECOGNITION OF NEW GOVERNMENTS AUTOMATIC IN THE FUTURE, AND THUS AVOID THE ARGENTINE TANGLE ANOTHER TIME, WERE SHELVED.

THE CONFERENCE ALSO XXX FIFTH GRAF

RA/DV6PCW

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD INTERAMERICAN X X X DO LIKEWISE." (Lewis)

AS SOON AS BRAZIL, URUGUAY AND COLOMBIA, SPONSORS OF THE ORIGINAL CHAPULTEPEC DECLARATION, HAVE AGREED ON THE U.S. MODIFICATIONS, IT WILL GO BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. THIS IS EXPECTED TOMORROW.

THE U.S. CHANGES, OFFICIALS POINTED OUT, ARE AIMED TO FIT THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM WHICH MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT TO COMMIT THE USE OF ARMED MIGHT WITHOUT SENATE RATIFICATION IN PEACETIME.

THE WORDS "MANDATORY" AND "COMPULSORY" FORCE HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF SOME U.S.OFFICIALS, BUT THEY FEEL THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF ENFORCED PEACE IN THE HEMISPHERE IS SO WELL ENTRENCHED IN THE DECLARATION THAT IN CASE OF AGGRESSION, ACTION WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE AMERICAN NATIONS WILL BE ABLE TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION, AS REQUIRED IN DUMBARTON OAKS, REMAINS TO BE SETTLED.

THIS POINT IS EXPECTED TO COME UP AT SAN FRANCISCO. THE UNITED STATES IS CONTEMPLATING ASKING RUSSIA AND BRITAIN THAT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BE ALLOWED TO SETTLE ITS OWN QUARRELS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM ABROAD UNLESS WORLD PEACE IS MENACED IN THE AMERICAS.

MAIN DIFFICULTY IN TAKING THIS LINE IS THE FEAR BY SOME DIPLOMATS THAT IT WOULD OPEN A PATH FOR RUSSIAN AND BRITISH INSISTENCE ON A FREE HAND IN EUROPE.

DV7PCWNM MAR 31945

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD INTER-AMERICAN XXX THEIR INDUSTRIALIZATION.

5. THE LATIN AMERICANS ALSO AGREED THAT WARTIME TRADE CONTROLS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED IN THE INTEREST OF POST-WAR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. WHATEVER TRADE CONTROLS MAY BE NECESSARY DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD SHOULD BE MAINTAINED ONLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF AN ORDERLY TRANSITION TO PEACE-TIME TRADE PRACTICES.

6. THE UNITED STATES WILL FURNISH THE LATIN AMERICANS WITH AS MUCH MACHINERY AS POSSIBLE DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD FOR THEIR INDUSTRIALIZATION, TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT, AND CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.

THE RESOLUTION REPRESENTS A COMPROMISE ON A RATHER WIDE DIVERGENCE OF VIEW ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS.

IN GENERAL, THEY INDICATE AN AMERICAN AGREEMENT TO GIVE THE LATIN AMERICANS ASSISTANCE IN GOING OVER THE HUMP IN THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR PERIOD IN RETURN FOC LATIN AMERICAN ASSURANCES TO ELIMINATE MANY OF THEIR TRADE CONTROLS.

THESE RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED BY ONE OF THE TWO SUB-COMMITTEES PREPARING FINAL DRAFTS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSITION PROBLEMS.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN MINISTER EQEQUIEL PADILLA, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD CLOSE WITH A PLENARY SESSION MARCH 7.

THE SECOND GROUP ALSO FINISHED ITS WORK IN RECORD FASHION. IT TOOK STRONG MEASURES TO GUARD AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF AXIS-STOLEN FUNDS OR PROPERTIES TO THIS HEMISPHERE AND PROCLAIMED JOINT APPROVAL OF THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL AND MONETARY STABILIZATION.

ONE OF THE FOUR PROPOSALS ACCEPTED BY THIS SUBCOMMITTEE PROVIDES THAT AXIS FUNDS AND PROPERTIES TAKEN OVER BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS DURING THE WAR WILL REMAIN IN STATUS QUO UNTIL ALL THE COUNTRIES AGREE ON A COURSE OF ACTION.

A SECOND RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES ON AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL GOODS IU EVIDENTLY A REITERATION OF LATIN AMERICAN DEMANDS FOR HIGHER CEILING PRICES ON COFFEE, SUGAR AND OTHER COMMODITIES.

A THIRD MODIFIED A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE RIO CONFERENCE IN 1942 IN WHICH ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS BROKE OFF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND ITS SATELLITES. THE CHANGE PROVIDES FOR THE RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH LIBERATED COUNTRIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE LAST ONE CALLED FOR AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE WAR EFFORT THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE.

MAR 31945

THE FULL COMMITTEE ON INTENSIFICATION OF THE WAR EFFORT ADOPTED A COMBINED AMERICAN-HAITIAN RESOLUTION AIMED AT PREVENTING AXIS WAR CRIMINALS FROM SEEKING REFUGE IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

THE RESOLUTION RECOMMENDS THAT NO AMERICAN REPUBLIC SHALL GIVE SANCTUARY TO ENEMY WAR CRIMINALS AND SHALL TURN THEM OVER TO ANY INDIVIDUAL UNITED NATION OR UNITED NATION ORGANIZATION DEMANDING THEIR CUSTODY.

THE INTER-AMERICA JURIDICIAL COMMITTEE IS REQUESTED TO DRAW UP THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO HANDLE THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THIS PROBLEM.

THIS COMMITTEE ALSO TIGHTENED THE HEMISPHERE'S DRAGNET ON AXIS SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO PREVENT ANY SUBVERSIVE GROUP FROM CONTINUING TO FUNCTION NOW AND AFTER THE WAR IN THS HEMISPHERE.

IT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION URGING THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO KEEP DEPORTED AXIS AGENTS FROM RETURNING TO THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH THEY WERE REJECTED AND TO PREVENT AGENTS OF "TOTALITARIAN STATES AND THER SATELLITES" FROM GAINING ENTRANCE IN ANY HEISPHERE COUNTRY.

THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE WAS EMPOWERED TO DRAW UP SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THESE OBJECTIVES.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO APPROVED A RESOLUTION AIMED AT SETTING UP A PERMANENT COMBINED GENERAL STAFF FOR THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WHICH EVENTUALLY WOULD FUNCTION AS THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

THE RESOLUTION RECOMMENDS THAT THE AMERICAN NATIONS CONSIDER A CONSTITUTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR A PERMAMENT MILITARY ORGANIZATION FORMED OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF EACH COUNTRY.

THIS GROUP WOULD BE CHARGED WITH DRAWING UP PLANS FOR MILITARY COOPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES AND FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THIS INTER-AMERICAN GENERAL STAFF APPARENTLY WOULD BE AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD WHICH HAS BEEN CARRYING OUT SIMILAR DUTIES DURING THE WAR IN WASHINGTON.

A PROPOSAL X X X ETC PICKUP EARLY AT START

MAR 31945

JQ350PCW NM

ARGENTINA

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 2-(AP)APPROVAL OF PLANS TO SET UP A NEW PAN-AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD ON MAY 1 OPENED THE WAY TODAY FOR ARGENTINA TO ATTEND UNION MEETINGS AGAIN WHETHER OR NOT THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT IN BUENOS AIRES.

THE NEW BOARD WILL CONSIST OF SPECIAL DELEGATES INSTEAD OF AMBASSADORS TO WASHINGTON AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE AS AT PRESENT.

ARGENTINA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE PANAMERICAN UNION BUT BUENOS AIRES ANNOUNCED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT HER DELEGATES WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD. THE BUENOS AIRES MOVE CAME AFTER THE ARGENTINE REQUEST FOR A SPECIAL INTER-AMERICAN MEETING ON ARGENTINA'S CASE WAS TURNED DOWN.

ALTHOUGH ARGENTINA DID NOT VOTE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION, BECAUSS SHE WAS NOT INVITED TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE, THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT MAY DECIDE TO APPOINT A DELEGATE TO THE NEW BOARD ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE REPUBLICS.

AS A CONTINUING MEMBER IN THE UNION, THE ARGENTINES HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO TAKE THIS MOVE. THERE IS EVEN A POSSIBILITY THAT THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNION WILL INVITE ARGENTINA TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE. THIS COULD NOT PREJUDICE THE REFUSAL OF MOST AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TO RECOGNIZE ARGENTINA ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE REPRESENTATIVE WOULD NOT HAVE TO BE ACCREDITED TO THE U.S. OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT EXCEPT THE PANAMERICAN UNION ITSELF.

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WHILE LACK OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES WOULD PROBABLY BE EMBARRASSING TO ANY ARGENTINE ENVOY AND THE REST OF THE DELEGATES, SIMILAR SITUATIONS HAVE OCCURRED FREQUENTLY IN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY. MOST NOTABLE WAS DURING THE DAYS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, IN WHICH RUSSIA PARTICIPATED ALTHUGH UNRECOGNIZED BY MANY MEMBER STATES.

THE ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON, DR.RODOLFO GARCIA ARIAS, WAS IN THE SAME POSITION AT THE PANAMERICAN UNION LAST YEAR, UNTIL HIS GOVERNMENT TOLD HIM NOT TO GO TO ANY MORE MEETINGS.

JQ335

CONFERENCE SEPARATE (230)

MEXICO CITY,MARCH 2 (AP)-OSCAR COX, DEPUTY U.S.FOREIGN ECONOMICS ADMINISTRATOR, ASKED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TODAY TO JOIN IN A DRIVE TO PREVENT THE NAZIS FROM HIDING MONEY OR WAR CRIMINALS IN NEUTRAL STATES.

"THERE IS EVERY EVIDENCE THAT OUR FASCIST ENEMIES ARE GOING UNDERGROUND--PERHAPS EVEN OVERGROUND--OUTSIDE OF GERMANY," HE DECLARED. COX SPOKE IN FAVOR OF A MEXICAN RESOLUTION TO SEEK OUT AND RETURN PROPERTY STOLEN BY THE AXIS.

WHILE HE DID NOT MENTION ANY COUNTRIES DIRECTLY, THERE WAS A CLEAR REFERENCE TO ARGENTINA IN HIS TALK. HE EMPHASIZED THAT "WE MUST DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE AND PRACTICABLE TO SEE TO IT THAT THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES" BAR THEIR DOORS TO NAZI MONEY AND INTRIGUE.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SAME STAND WILL BE TAKEN AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE EUROPEAN NEUTRALS WILL PROBABLY RECEIVE MORE POINTED REFERENCE UNLESS THE ALLIES ARE SATISFIED BY THEN THAT THEY WILL REFUSE REFUGE TO THE NAZIS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS PREVIOUSLY STATED THAT IT IS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PLEDGES GIVEN BY SPAIN, PORTUGAL, IRELAND, AND ARGENTINA.

COX SAID THAT "GERMANY AND JAPAN ARE UTILIZING EVERY SCHEME AND DEVICE TO BUILD UP THEIR RESERVES OUTSIDE OF THEIR BORDERS. THESE RESERVES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE USED TO FINANCE THE REFUGE OF WAR CRIMINALS, SUBVERSIVE AND INIMICAL ACTIVITIES, UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS AND ULTIMATELY THE REBUILDING OF THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE."

MAR 31945

"WE AND THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS MUST ACT PROMPTLY TO FORESTALL THE ENEMIES' PLANS, AND WE MUST MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO SEE TO IT THAT THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES DO LIKEWISE," COX SAID.

GG250PCW

INTER-AMERICAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE PROSPECT OF ANY OPEN DISCUSSION OF ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION IN THE FEW REMAINING DAYS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FADED TODAY.

IT WAS LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT DELEGATES HAVE NOT YET REACHED ANY AGREEMENT EITHER TO TALK OR KEEP MUM ON THE ARGENTINE QUESTION.

THE FEELING SEEMS TO BE THAT THE FIRST MOVE MUST COME FROM BUENOS AIRES.

FW1212AEW

BUENOS AIRES, March 2-(AP)-The Argentine government issued a decree today forbidding members of the armed forces from participating in political activites.

The decree specifically forbids membership in any party or the occupancy of any political post and provides that officers performing any functions not strictly military in character shall be suspended from active service for six months.

Government posts such as are those occupied by members of the present military regime are considered non-political and hence are not affected.

AT THE SAME TIME THE UNION CIVICA RADICAL, ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL POLITICAL PARTIES IN ARGENTINA, ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING XHXTXXXXERXMBREXXMXMXXXXXXXRXMBERXXMEXMXXXXXRXXREXXME IT XXX NOTICES GROWING UNEASINESS UNDER A POLITICAL SYSTEM WHICH IT SAID WAS CHARACTERIZED BY A "DISREGARD OF INDIVIDUAL GUARANTEES" AND OPPOSITION TO "THE DEMOCRATIC FEELINGS OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE."

SIGNERS OF THIS STATEMENT PROMISED TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT SO THAT "THE PEOPLE MAY REGAIN ITS SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND A LAWFUL GOVERNMENT, WHICH ARE THE ONLY CONDITIONS THAT WILL MAKE POSSIBILE CORDIALITY IN THE ARGENTINE FAMILY."

THE PARTY INCLUDES MANY FORMER DEPUTIES, SENATORS AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

MAR 31945

-RPS AQ BAIRES 00430 547A

FIRST LEAD VARGAS

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE TIME HAS ARRIVED TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION OF REOPENING RELATIONS" WITH RUSSIA.

HE ASSERTED THAT RUSSIA HAD "MANIFESTED A DESIRE TO REESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL" AND POINTED OUT THAT SINCE THE TWO NATIONS SOON WILL MEET IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE, "I BELIEVE THE TIME HAS ARRIVED TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION OF REOPENING RELATIONS."

VARGAS ALSO PROMISED THAT AN ELECTION-THE FIRST IN MORE THAN 10 YEARS-WOULD BE HELD "SOON" AND INDIRECTLY DENIED HE WOULD BE A CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED HIMSELF IN THE PRESIDENCY, ALTHOUGH MAKING IT CLEAR THAT HE WAS WILLING TO BE DRAFTED BY A POLITICAL PARTY.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 100 NEWSMEN IN THE

80.24 - 23541

NEARBY SUMMER CAPITAL OF PETROPOLIS, VARGAS SAID:

"RUSSIA TODAY IS ONE OF THE GREAT UNITED NATIONS WHICH WAS BRUTALLY ATTACKED AND DEFENDED ITSELF WITH GALLANTRY."

THE HOUR-LONG SESSION WAS THE FIRST GENERAL INTERVIEW GRANTED BY VARGAS IN SEVERAL YEARS. IN A FIVE-POINT, 14-PAGE STATEMENT VARGAS DEFENDED THE "ESTADO NOVO" (NEW STATE) REGIME AND SAID THERE WILL BE "AMPLE LIBERTY TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER POLITICAL MATTERS AND LIBERTY TO CRITICIZE ON A HIGH LEVEL" THE REGIME'S IDEAS.

DEFENDING THE COUP D'ETAT OF NOV. 10, 1937, VARGAS ASSERTED THAT BRAZIL THEN FACED AN INTERNAL SITUATION WHICH "WAS CAPABLE OF BREAKING OUT IN CIVIL WAR" AND THAT IT WAS "IMPERATIVE TO DO SOMETHING TO SAVE IT FROM CHAOS WHICH WOULD INEVITABLY HAVE COME."

THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ADDED THAT IN THE ELECTION CANDIDATES WOULD BE PRESENTED BY VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES, INDICATING THE GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD PERMIT THE ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WHICH HAVE BEEN BANNED SINCE 1937.

THOSE OPPOSITION FORCES WHICH HAVE SPOKEN UP SINCE THE ELECTIONS BECAME AN EARLY PROBABILITY A WEEK AGO HAVE BEEN SOLID IN SUPPORT OF AVIATION MAJ. GEN. EDUARDO GOMES, WHO HAS A WIDE PERSONAL FOLLOWING AS A RESULT OF HIS REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP IN THE PAST.

OTHER INDICATIONS OF A GROWING LIBERALIZATION OF THE VARGAS REGIME WERE CONTAINED IN A PROMISE OF FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND FULL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

(NO PICKUP)

Z1037PEW

MAR 31945

PANAMA, PANAMA, MARCH 2-(AP)-A CONTRACT TO DESIGN AND SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION OF A $7,000,000 AIRPORT IN PANAMA WAS AWARDED TODAY TO THE F.H.MCGRAW COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

DN1259AEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 2-(AP)-JOHN BRACKEN, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL LEADER, TONIGHT CHALLENGED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT A ROYAL COMMISSION OF THREE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES TO REPORT ON THE WHOLE MATTER OF REINFORCEMENTS, DESERTIONS AND DISCIPLINE IN THE CANADIAN ARMY SINCE GEN. MCNAUGHTON BECAME DEFENSE MINISTER.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE ANNUAL DINNER MEETING OF THE DOMINION PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION, BRACKEN SAID THAT "FOR TOO LONG THE UNFAIR ARMY CALL-UP, THE DISCRIMINATING TWO-ARMY SYSTEM AND THE INADEQUACY OF REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN SHROUDED IN SECRECY BY A GOVERNMENT WHICH ON THIS MATTER HAS BEEN WEAK AND VACILLATING AND WHICH HAS HIDDEN ITS FAULTS BY THE USE OF CENSORSHIP AND THE EXCUSE OF SECURITY REGULATIONS.

"AND I CHALLENGE THE GOVERNMENT HERE AND NOW--FOR IT IS WITHIN ITS POWER TO DO SO--TO APPOINT A ROYAL COMMISSION COMPOSED OF THREE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, PREFERABLY WITH MILITARY SERVICE, TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT ON THE WHOLE MATTER OF REINFORCEMENTS, DESERTIONS AND DISCIPLINE SINCE GEN. MCNAUGHTON BECAME MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THAT INQUIRY MUST BE HELD IN PUBLIC, OPEN TO THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS."

(MCNAUGHTON ANNOUNCED JAN. 20 THAT 7,800 OF 15,800 HOME DEFENSE SOLDIERS DRAFTED FOR OVERSEAS DUTY WERE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE BEFORE EMBARKATION AND THAT 6,300 STILL WERE AT LARGE AT THAT TIME. ON FEB. 2 BRACKEN CHARGED THAT CANADIAN DRAFTED TROOPS EN ROUTE OVERSEAS THREW THEIR RIFLES AND AMMUNITION OVERBOARD. THIS WAS DENIED BY MCNAUGHTON).

FW1205AEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TONIGHT ANNOUNCED A SHORT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT STARTING MARCH 19, MADE CLEAR THAT CANADA WILL NOT HAVE A GENERAL ELECTION UNTIL JUNE AT LEAST, AND SAID THERE WERE "STRONG REASONS" TO HOPE FOR PEACE IN EUROPE BEFORE AN ELECTION IS HELD.

HE GAVE "THE MOST POSITIVE ASSURANCE" THAT THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS ARMY IS RECEIVING FULLEST SUPPORT IN ARMS, MUNITIONS AND REINFORCEMENTS, AND ADDED THAT OVERSEAS SOLDIER REINFORCEMENT POOLS WERE MORE THAN APLE.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY OVER A NATIONAL RADIO NETWORK, KING STILL DID NOT SET ANY DEFINITE DATE FOR AN ELECTION, BUT DISCUSSED REASONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO CALL PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT, HE SAID, WILL BE ASKED TO DO TWO THINGS: VOTE MONEY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW FISCAL YEAR, APRIL 1, 5&497&& - &3,34-) 3)3:589, -,$ &8;3 "AN EXPRESS-ION OF S

FISCAL YEAR, APRIL 1, THROUGH A GENERAL ELECTION AND GIVE "AN EXPRESS-ION OF SUPPORT" TO THE CANADIAN DELEGATION AT THE FORTHCOMING SEC-URITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25.

THE PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT, IN VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THE SESSION, ALL PARTIES WOULD COOPERATE IN THE SPEEDY DISCHARGE OF ESSENTIAL BUSINESS, LEAVING OTHER ISSUES TO BE SETTLED BY THE ELECTORATE AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

HE WAS SURE THE PEOPLE DID NOT WANT AN ELECTION BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR IS OVER. UNTIL GERMANY SURRENDERS THERE WOULD BE HEAVY FIGHTING AND IT WAS CANADA'S FIRST DUTY TO GIVE THE FIGHTING MEN FULL SUPPORT. ONCE DECISIVE BATTLES HAD BEEN FOUGHT THE ELECTION SHOULD BE HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE GOVERNMENT HAD CONSISTENTLY SOUGHT TO AVOID A WARTIME ELECTION AND TO AVOID PARTY STRIFE AND CONTROVERSY, FEELING THAT THE FIGHTING MEN SHOULD COMMAND A UNITED FRONT AT HOME.

DY957PEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 2-(AP)-TRADE MINISTER MACKINNON (CAP K) ANNOUNCED TODAY THE INCLUSION OF A FIRM LIMITATION TO 14 BUSHELS PER AUTHORIZED ACRE ON CANADIAN PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT IN THE 1945-1946 CROP YEAR, BEGINNING AUG. 1. HE ALSO SAID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT POLICY INVOLVES THE CONTINUATION OF THE FIXED INITIAL PRICE OF $1.25 PER BUSHEL FOR NO. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR AND VANCOUVER.

THE POLICY ALSO INCLUDES CONTINUANCE OF THE ISSUANCE OF PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES.

HJ1258AEW

MAR 31945

ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MARCH 2-(AP)--THE VIRGIN ISLANDS LEGIS

LATURE EXPLODED IN A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CENSURE OF GOVERNOR CHARLES HARWOOD IN A UNANIMOUS VOTE TODAY FOR HIS

HARWOOD TODAY FOR THE LATTER'S EXTENSION OF THE MIDNIGHT CLOSING EDICT

TO THIS U.S. POSSESSION. HARWOOD LEFT FOR WASHINGTON LAST MONDAY.

THE ST. THOMAS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, FURTHERMORE, DECLARED THAT THE

GOVERNOR'S ORDER WAS UNNECESSARY AND CONTRARY TO EXISTING LAWS AND

DEMANDED AN OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY.

THE ST. THOMAS DAILY NEWS CHARACTERIZED THE ORDER AS A "CHILDISH

EDICT, A SILLY GESTURE THAT MAKES NO CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL WAR

EFFORT."

MAR 31945

P.S. GOVERNOR HARWOOD LEFT MONDAY FOR WASHINGTON, LEAVING ACTING

GOVERNOR DE CASTRO TO TAKE THE RAP.

BORNNS GT 3P

GOVERNOR HARWOOD, WHO HAD BEEN EXTREMELY POPULAR HEREABOUTS

P TO THIS TIME, THUROUGHLY LEFT FOR WASHINGTON LAST MONDAY.

VICTOR BORNN GT 3P

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN ARMED FORCES AGAIN ARE ON THE BANKS OF

THE RHINE TODAY, THE MIGHTY, SWIFT-FLOWING STREAM WHICH IS SUCH A FORMIDABLE

NATURAL BARRIER ITS CROSSING MAY BECOME A FULL-BLOWN NAVAL OPERATION.

THE STEEP-BANKED RIVER WHICH RANGES IN WIDTH

FROM 160 YARDS AT THE SWISS BORDER TO 380 YARDS BETWEEN COLOGNE AND DUESSEL-

DORF, WHERE AMERICAN FORCES NOW ARE XXXXXXXX STABBING, TO OVER 500 YARDS

THROUGH HOLLAND.

IT IS ONE OF EUROPE'S SWIFTEST FLOWING RIVERS--EVEN IN MIDSUMMER AND SPRING FLOOD TIME NOW IS APPROACHING--AS IT DROPS 800 FEET IN ITS 600-MILE, TWISTING COURSE FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER TO THE NORTH SEA.

NOT SINCE NAPOLEON HAS ANY ARMY FOUGHT ACROSS IT FROM THE EAST. BACK OF IT, EASTWARD, GERMANY IS BULWARKED BY GREAT FOREST AND HILL MASSES. EXCEPT FOR THE RUHR VALLEY TOWARD BERLIN, THE AACHEN GAP TO THE COLOGNE PLAIN, THE SAAR THROUGH TO FRANKFURT, THE KARLSRUHE GAP BETWEEN MANNHEIM AND STUTTGART AND THE FREIBURG ROAD THROUGH THE BLACK FOREST.

BUT THE ALLIES ARE SURE TO CROSS IT, EVEN XX IF IT REQUIRES NAVAL TACTICS, AS GEN. EISENHOWER HIMSELF HAS INDICATED.

AMERICAN INGENUITY, TESTED AND PROVEN IN THE AMPHIBIOUS TACTICS REQUIRED IN THE PACIFIC AS WELL AS IN EUROPE HAVE PROVIDED THE MEANS TO BRIDGE ANY "STREAM", FROM RIVER TO OCEAN.

ALLIED XXXX COMMANDERS KNOW HOW AND WHEN AND BY WHAT MEANS THE RIDDLE OF THE RIVER WILL BE SOLVED. THEY'RE GIVING NO DETAILS. THEY PLAN TO EXPLODE THE ANSWER IN THE GERMANS' FACE.

REW XX MEM 614 PEW

MAR 31945

UNDATED JAPANESE PLANE FACTORIES (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IT WOULD TAKE OVER THE MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES. THIS APPARENTLY IS AN ATTEMPT TO INCREASE WARPLANE PRODUCTION.

THE INADEQUACY OF NIPPONESE PLANE OUTPUT HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY EVIDENT AS AMERICAN FORCES ADVANCE DEEPER INTO THE JAPANESE SPHERE. ON TOP OF THAT, SOME OF THE LARGER PLANTS HAVE BEEN POUNDED HARD BY B-29S AND CARRIER PLANE RAIDS.

A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID SPECIALLY DESIGNATED PLANE FACTORIES WOULD BE PUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, AND THAT "FOR THE TIME BEING THE WORKERS WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE COMPANIES."

DOMEI ADDED THAT THE WORKERS WOULD RETAIN THE SAME STATUS AS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT BUT WILL BE "UNDER THE GUIDANCE AND ORDERS OF THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT OFFICES EMPLOYING THESE WORKERS, AND THEY HAVE THE DUTY TO ENGAGE IN WORK AT THE GOVERNMENT-MANAGED FACTORIES.

THE CHANGE IS TO BE EFFECTIVE BY APRIL 1 "AT THE LATEST."

HW720PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE-IWO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LT.GEN.TADAMICHI KURIBAYASHI, JAPANESE COMMANDER ON IWO JIMA, WAS PICTURED BY TOKYO RADIO TODAY AS A CHIEFTAIN WHOSE "PARTLY PROTRUDING BELLY IS PACKED FULL OF STRONG FIGHTING SPIRIT."

HE KNOWS THE ISLAND SO WELL THAT "EVEN SHOULD HE BE ASKED WHERE A CERTAIN HOLE MADE BY RATS IS TO BE FOUND, HE WOULD ANSWER QUICKLY WITHOUT HESITATION," SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FCC.

THE BURDEN ON KURIBAYASHI'S MEMORY FOR IWO RAT HOLES IS RAPIDLY BEING LIGHTENED BY UNITED STATES MARINES, WHO HAVE COMPRESSED THE STUBBORN JAPANESE GARRISON INTO THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND.

AMERICAN FRONTLINE DISPATCHES SAID THE MARINES ARE IN POSITION FOR THE FINAL KILL, AND TOKYO RADIO ENDED ITS PRAISE FOR KURIBAYASHI BY QUOTING HIS REMARK THAT "THIS ISLAND IS THE FRONTLINE WHICH DEFEND OUR MAINLAND, AND I AM GOING TO DIE HERE."

RA532PCW

MAR 31945

30.24 - 285-148

UNDATED B-29S

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JITTERY JAPANESE, AS REFLECTED BY TOKYO RADIO, TOOK TO BOMB SHELTERS AT THE APPEARANCE OF EVEN SINGLE AMERICAN PLANES TODAY.

THE TOKYO REPORTS, AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID AIR RAID ALARMS WERE OCCASIONED BY A SINGLE B-29 OVER THE KOBE AREA AROUND 9 A.M. AND "ENEMY PLANES" SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO ABOUT 7 P.M.

TOKYO SAID "A TOTAL OF 54" B-29S PARTICIPATED IN AN ATTACK ON SINGAPORE (PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED BY THE U.S.20TH BOMBER COMMAND FROM WASHINGTON) AND CLAIMED THREE OF THE BIG BOMBERS WERE DAMAGED AND "ONE IS CERTAIN TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN."

GG1135ACW NM

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MAR 31945

1---EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 285 MILES (FROM RHINE RIVER OPPOSITE DUESSELDORF).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

DA616PEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIAN-BRITISH OFFENSIVE SURGED SWIFTLY TOWARD RUHR AS GERMANS SUDDENLY BROKE AND FLED FOR THE THINE.

CENTRAL SECTOR: NINTH ARMY SMASHED TO RHINE, CAPTURING NEUSS, KREFELD, VENLO AND ROERMOND AND BEGAN SHELLING DUESSELDORF ACROSS RHINE; FIRST ARMY ATTACKED NAZI DEFENSES FIVE MILES OUTSIDE COLOGNE, WHICH WAS POUNDED BY 900 HEAVY BOMBERS; THIRD ARMY SEIZED TRIER.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: NO DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED.

- DASH -

ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: ADVANCED MORE THAN FIVE MILES.
BRITISH SECOND: REPORTED BY GERMANS TO HAVE JOINED ALLIED OFFENSIVE.
U.S. MINTH: DREW UP ON RHINE, SHELLED DUESSELDORF.
U.S. FIRST: PREPARED TO ASSAULT COLOGNE, FIVE MILES AWAY.
U.S. THIRD: CAPTURED TIRER, ADVANCED ALL ALONG 55-MILE FRONT.
U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST: NO DEVELOPMENTS.

U.S. DIVISIONS:

SECOND ARMORED: MOPPED UP IN KREFIELD.
FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED SIX MILES NORTH OF BITBURG.
FIFTH ARMORED: ADVANCED TOWARD ANRATH.
SIXTH ARMORED: CAPTURED MATZERATH.
EIGHTH ARMORED: HELPED CAPTURE VENLO.
10TH ARMORED: CAPTURED TRIER.
FOURTH INFANTRY: ENTERED WILLERATH.
28TH INFANTRY: WITH NINTH ARMY IN RUHR DRIVE.
29TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN MUENCHEN GLADBACH.
30TH INFANTRY: WITH NINTH ARMY IN RUHR DRIVE.
35TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED VENLO.
76TH INFANTRY: HELPED TAKE TRIER.
83RD INFANTRY: CAPTURED NEUSS AND REACHED RHINE AT DUESSELDORF.
84TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED DUELKEN.
102ND INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN KREFELD.

SN810PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARCH 2, 1941--TURKEY CLOSES DARDANELLES TO ALL SHIPPING EXCEPTING VESSELS WITH SPECIAL PERMITS AND EMPLOYING TURKISH PILOTS.

JP610AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Reached Rhine and Duesseldorf suburbs,

THE WESTERN FRONT: NINTH ARMY CAPTURED VENLO, HOLLAND, AND BURST INTO NEUSS, 1 1/2 MILES FROM RHINE AND ACROSS THE RIVER FROM DUESELDORF; COLOGNE BLASTED BY SOME 1,000 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS. LESS THAN FIVE MILES AHEAD OF FIRST ARMY; FALL OF TRIER EXPECTED SOON.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIAN POWER DRIVE ADVANCED CLOSE TO KOESLIN, ASTRIDE LAST GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM EASTERN POMERANIA AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR; O MAR 31945

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIAN POWER DRIVE ADVANCED CLOSE TO KOESLIN, ASTRIDE LAST GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM EASTERN POMERANIA AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR; OTHER RUSSIANS BATTERED AT APPROACHES TO STETTIN.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: END OF IWO CAMPAIGN REPORTED IN SIGHT AFTER SUDDEN MARINE BREAKTHROUGH; JAPANESE GARRISON COMPRESSED INTO ISLAND'S NORTHERN TIP IN FINAL STAND; AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES SEIZED CONTROL OF PALAWAN IN DRIVE TO SEVER ENEMY SHIPPING LANES TO EAST INDIES; MANILA FIGHT CONTINUED; NORTH BORNEO BOMBED HEAVILY; SUPERFORTS BLASTED SINGAPORE.

FD838AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 2-(AP)-TWO YOUNG SEAMEN WERE THANKFUL TODAY THAT THE END OF THE AMMUNITION SHIP, USS SERPENS, ON WHICH THEY WERE SLEEPING DID NOT BLOW UP WHEN THE CARGO EXPLODED, THE COSTLIEST EVENT IN LIVES THE COAST GUARD HAS SUFFERED IN THIS WAR.

TWO HUNDRED GUARDSMEN WERE KILLED IN THE BLAST OFF GUADALCANAL JANUARY 29.

GEORGE KENNEDY, 22, SEAMAN 2ND CLASS FROM SAN MARCOS, TEX., AND KELSER KEMP, 19, SEAMAN 1ST CLASS, BARREN SPRINGS, VA., SAID THEY WERE ASLEEP IN THE BOATSWAIN'S LOCKER IN THE EXTREME FORWARD END WHEN THE SERPENS BLEW UP.

AT THE COAST GUARD PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THEY ASCRIBED THEIR ESCAPE TO THE FACT THAT THE FORWARD BULKHEAD OF THE SHIP WASN'T EXPLODED AND THAT AIR KEPT THE BOW AFLOAT FOR NEARLY HALF AN HOUR.

KEMP SAID THAT WHEN HE AWAKENED HE WAS DAZED AND DIMLY REALIZED SOMETHING TERRIFIC HAD HAPPENED. HE SAW HE CRAWLED THROUGH A HOLE IN THE SHIP AND SAT ON A HATCH UNTI

CAPT. MARK L.HERSEY, GUADALCANAL NAVAL COMMANDANT, RESCUED HIM. HE SUFFERED A PROBABLE FRACTURE OF THE SKULL, DEEP HEAD CUTS AND AN INJURED KNEE. KENNEDY'S COLLARBONE WAS BROKEN.

THE TWO BOYS TOLD OF THE MASS FUNERAL FOR THE 200 DEAD AT GUADALCANAL THE FOLLOWING SUNDAY. "THEY ONLY FOUND BODIES FOR 60 GRAVES," KENNEDY SAID, "AND THEY COULD ONLY IDENTIFY TWO OF THEM."

LT. MEL VENTER, COAST GUARD, WHO WAS CONDUCTING THE INTER-VIEWS, SAID THAT THIS WAS THE GREATEST SINGLE LOSS OF LIFE THE COAST GUARD HAD SUFFERED IN THE WAR.

NN-RA643PCW

FOLO NEW YORK GREW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MARCH 1-(AP)-A COMPLETE BLOCKADE OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED UNTIL THE ALLIES ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE CHINA COAST, VICE ADM.JOHN S.MC CAIN, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND CARRIER TASK FORCE, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY.

"TO EFFECTIVELY STOP TRAFFIC TO THE ISLANDS, A 24-HOUR PATROL IS NECESSARY, AND UNDER OUR PRESENT SITUATION WE ARE UNABLE TO PREVENT COMPLETELY NIGHT MOVEMENTS THROUGH THE SEA OF JAPAN AND THE NORTH CHINA SEA," THE ADMIRAL SAID.

RETURNING ON LEAVE FROM THE PACIFIC WITH MC CAIN WERE HIS OPERATIONS OFFICER, COMDR.JOHN S.THATCH, FORDYCE, ARK., AND HIS FLAG LIEUTENANT, LT.COMDR.J.B.L.REEVES, PHILADELPHIA.

RA1044PCW

30.24 - 23545

MAR 4 1945

U.S. 9th Army Joins Canadians Before Rhine, Nazis Fleeing, Race for Last Bridges Is On; Russians Reported at Baltic, Pomerania Cut

MAR 4 1945

NINTH ARMY LINKS WITH CANADIANS IN DRIVE ON RUHR

Two German Armies Destroyed in Massive Allied Offensive.

COLOGNE PERILED

Shattered Enemy Pinned Against Left Bank of the Rhine.

Beelmeer

PARIS, Sunday, March 4.—(AP) The broken remnants of three German armies were fleeing across the Rhine last night strongly pursued by the newly-linked American Ninth and First armies.

It was announced at Allied headquarters that the enemy First Parachute army and 15th army had been destroyed as organized fighting forces.

Chaos was declared to exist along the approaches to the Wesel bridges where the battered survivors of these once-powerful armies were converging on the river and dragging with them the still-more bedraggled odds and ends of the wrecked Fifth Panzer army.

Nazis Blow Up Bridges

The Germans were blowing up all except their mined escape bridges and were yielding nearly all territory west of the great river barrier.

For the Allies it was a dramatic race to try to seize intact at least one of the five remaining bridges—three at Duisburg and two at Wesel.

The enemy, penned in a 23-mile stretch along the left bank, was believed ready to blow these bridges as quickly as he dared in an effort to gain time to reorganize his shattered defenses on the other side.

The Ninth and Canadians joined forces today and closed swiftly on the broken remnants of two German armies, boxed against 23 miles of the Rhine.

Simultaneously, two armored task forces broke from the U. S. First army's 20-mile wide Erft river bridgehead in a six-mile surge on the north that swept within four miles of Germany's fourth greatest city of Cologne, where the enemy was dug in for a last-ditch stand.

To the south, two First army columns fought to within less than 12 miles of the Rhine's road and railway city of Bonn, 13 miles southeast of Cologne, bent on cutting off all retreat.

Gen. Eisenhower's spokesman warned the German people by radio that "there is no security east of the Rhine," where the next phase in the final struggle to crush Germany will be fought.

Ruhr Industries Shelled

With the Ninth army in control of 13 miles of the Rhine's west bank northwestward from Duesseldorf, American shells were ripping into the factories of the Ruhr on the east bank and the question was whether the great offensive had enough momentum to cross the river.

A front dispatch said there was no confirmation of repeated broadcasts that patrols already had crossed the Rhine.

Certainly the Germans intended to make no stand west of the river and rearguards fought savagely only to hold back the Allied tide of troops and tanks while the bulk of the forces fled by bicycles, carts and every other kind of transport across the bridges and by boat.

On the southern end of the active Western front, the U. S. Third army advanced as much as three miles, moving its 45-mile assault line relentlessly eastward toward the Rhine through the rugged Eifel country.

In the Rhine battle the Germans foiled one river crossing attempt by blowing all three bridges at Duesseldorf, but 10 miles to the northwest the Second Armored division battled for possession of another inside Uerdingen.

Northward along the disintegrating front, the Germans had only five bridges intact, and these now were in artillery range.

Three of them were at Duisberg, only nine miles east of the 84th infantry diviston, which had severed the highway leading into the nearby crossing city of Homberg.

The other two were 15 miles farther northwest at Wesel, where the Canadian First army was only eight miles away, but one of these had been bombed and was believed to be virtually useless.

Canadians, Yanks Join

The junction of tanks and troops of the Canadian First and Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army came after a six-mile push northward by the Americans from Geldern.

West of them, the once-powerful Maas river line was deserted by the Germans and to mop-up was expected to yield few prisoners.

The drive eastward to crush in the sides of the box was impeded by blown bridges and demolitions, and the Germans pulled out so quickly that the pursuers often lost contact.

There was no accurate estimate of the number of Germans west of the Rhine on this front. One front dispatch, asserting that the Germans had executed a successful withdrawal, said the enemy might have remnants of six divisions there, or less than 20,000 men.

In any event, the German First parachute and 15th armies already had taken a beating in the offensive, for it was announced that up to yesterday the Canadian First and the U. S. First and Ninth armies had taken nearly 50,000 prisoners in little more than a week.

Now that the Germans had been virtually written off on the northern end of the front, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army was driving for another kill in the Cologne sector.

It was the Third Armored division which launched the surprise assault with two task forces northwest of Cologne.

In a dash around the end of the powerful defenses before the city, they captured Geyen and reached Poulheim, both only four miles from the outskirts of Cologne.

Germans Counterattack

The Germans threw in two counterattacks by the Ninth and Eleventh armored divisions, but they were unable to check the assault. The frontal attack on the city likewise was rising in tempo, with the Americans capturing a number of villages including Grefrath, four and a half miles west of Cologne.

Reconnaissance pilots said there was a general movement of German troops toward Cologne, indicating they were withdrawing from the perimeter into the shell-torn city proper.

The Germans reacted strongly to a new attack eight miles southwest of Cologne, where tanks captured Blessem and then forged across the Erft canal.

The enemy defenses before Bonn seemed to be coming apart, for tanks and infantry speared more than five miles southeast and captured Freisheim and Lommersum, both less than 12 miles from the city.

One of the communication centers guarding Bonn, Zulpich, 18 miles to the west, was overwhelmed during the day.

Six miles farther east, Euskirchen was in peril.

The Americans were from four to five miles away on the north and west of this city, whose three railways and eight highways fed German troops into the enemy's Ardennes offensive this winter.

Against this rising menace, the Germans were reported pulling out of the westwall anchor town of Schleiden, 16 miles southwest of Euskirchen.

MAR 4 1945

DUESSELDORF BRIDGES BLOWN UP BY ENEMY

MAR 41945

Juncture of Canadians and Americans Forms Solid Front—Many Nazis Trapped—More Positions Won on River.

Paris, March 3 (A. P.).—American troops fought to a new Rhine position today at Uerdingen and joined forces with the Canadian First Army, forming a solid Allied front west of the river. Ten miles farther south the Germans blew all the Rhine bridges in the Duesseldorf area.

Americans entered Uerdingen, just northeast of fallen Krefeld, and were fighting on the approaches to the fine superhighway bridge there.

The Canadian-American juncture apparently trapped sizable portions of two German armies. R. A. F. pilots spotted Germans in headlong, disorderly flight eastward toward the Rhine.

The Uerdingen highway leads on to the big port of Duisburg. Farther north another American division was within eight miles of the Homberg bridge near Duisburg.

Farther south the United States 1st Army struck to within 4 miles of Cologne, fourth city of the Reich, by reaching Poulheim, and was within 12 miles of Bonn.

Two American armies and the Canadian Army now had a solid front from Xanten, near the lower Rhine bend, to Bonn, shoving Germans in pellmell retreat across the river.

The 9th Army pushed forward 6 miles today to link with the Canadian forces.

Ross Munro, Canadian Press correspondent, said the Germans had given up the entire western sector facing the Canadian Army front.

Hold 6-Mile Stretch Along Rhine

Ninth Army men held a 6-mile stretch of the Rhine's west bank at and near Neuss, opposite Duesseldorf, where the bridges were destroyed.

The German retreat in face of swift Allied advances lost all semblance of order, and enemy troops were frantically attempting to scurry across the Rhine by ferries, small boats and a few bridges in a life-or-death race to escape, a front dispatch said.

The Canadians and Americans joined on a road between Geldern and Kevelaer.

Armies Not Destroyed, Foe Says

One Berlin broadcast declared the Allies had not succeeded in destroying the two German armies—the 15th Army and 1st Parachute Army—between Xanten and Cologne.

Bridges in the Duesseldorf area were wrecked as the 9th Army swept up to the river.

Berlin broadcasts said this welded into a single operation the battle for the western bank of the Rhine north of Cologne.

The bridges, including the Neuss bridge, built with loans from Allied countries in 1929, were blown up to halt the American 9th Army surge at the Rhine, but their destruction also hampered escape of German remnants west of the river.

The bridges were demolished late last night and early today, Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher wirelessed.

Duesseldorf Guns Join Battle

Three bridges, including a railroad span, crossed the Rhine at Neuss, where the river is 1,180 feet wide. Americans who pushed into Neuss with comparative ease encountered bitter opposition as they drove toward the spans. German guns across the Rhine in Duesseldorf joined the battle.

In its advance northeast of Krefeld, the 9th captured the towns of Bruch, Wachtendonk, Sevelen and Nieukerk.

South of Krefeld, Fischeln fell as the 9th Army took 3,000 prisoners yesterday.

Earlier, Berlin declared 9th Army forces were attempting to span the Rhine, and unofficial reports reaching London said the doughboys already had crossed near Neuss. There was no confirmation of this report.

In the middle of the Western front, the American 3d Army, driving toward Coblenz, advanced up to 3½ miles on a 45-mile front, seized thirteen more towns and 4,600 prisoners.

At Least 40,000 Captured

Almost 40,000 Nazis have been captured in the Allied offensive toward the Rhine, but masterly retreat tactics have saved von Rundstedt from slaughter similar to the Falaise Gap.

But the Germans were pulling back to top speed between Uedem and the Maas (Meuse) River, with little or no attempt to stage even delaying actions. The Maas town of Bergen was taken and Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's troops seized Langstraat.

Before Cologne, the United States 1st Division dashed 3 miles northeast of Erp, capturing Lechnich, on the super highway 10 miles southeast of Germany's third largest city.

Six towns were taken in the area south of Lechenich.

Due east of Cologne, the Germans were quelled in Modrath after a stiff fight, and Americans pushed into the mining villages of Broittenbroich, Fuerstenberg and Grefarth, a mile and a half east.

More Villages Overrun

Tanks and infantry advanced 5,000 yards from Niederaussem, took Busdorf, and reached as far as Fliesteden, less than 7 miles northwest of Cologne. On the 1st Army's northern flank, Frimmersdorf and Neurath, 3 miles south of Grevenbroich, fell in a 4,000-yard gain. Three other villages were overrun.

The 1st Army took 2,500 prisoners yesterday. On the southern end, some troops walked across Schammenauel Dam, but found difficulty going on the opposite bank of the Roer due to mines and mud.

Snow flurries fell over part of the Western front today, but the weather still held favorable for assault, and bombing visibility was good.

MAR 41945

U. S. SHELL SIGNALS JOINING OF ARMIES

Lands Close to British Troops, Who Are Unaware American Soldiers Are Near Them

MAR 41945

By NED NORDNESS
Associated Press Correspondent

WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS in Germany, March 3—Tanks and troops of the United States Ninth and Canadian First Armies joined up today in a burst of mortar fire from the retreating Germans between Geldern and Kevelaer.

So speedy was the American advance that British troops attached to the Canadian Army were unaware they were in the vicinity.

As a result, one American tank sent over a shell very close—too close—and the British hurried to effect the junction.

To warn them that there were Allies on this side, British Majors Bill Deeds and William Riley set off across the field with Correspondent Charles Lynch of St. John, N. B., and me.

We were met by Capt. Robert Grogbode, Los Angeles, Calif.; Capt. John Davis of Bismarck, N. D., and Sgt. Donald M. Ardenbrook of Lima, Ohio.

Advance to Rhine Together

Tonight American and British forces are advancing eastward toward the Rhine, shoulder to shoulder.

We had set out from Weeze, heading south, with no idea where or under what circumstances we would meet the Americans.

Outside another town, after working our way over badly cratered roads, we were met by walking infantry who were to make the link-up.

Progress was a series of cautious advances, interpersed with halts while infantry smoked out houses and patches of woods, ducking into roadside ditches occasionally when enemy machine guns or mortars opened up.

Just outside of a town in the Geldern-Kavelaer area we halted.

"Here we believed we would meet the American spearhead," said Major David MacIndoe. "We had better take it easy until we can patrol ahead."

We knew the Germans were ahead, for we could see them dashing across fields, discarding their gear as they fled.

U. S. Shell Hits Near By

After an hour's wait a shell burst near by and a tank man shouted: "That ain't German. There must be American tanks near by."

The patrol returned and reported that tanks, obviously Americans, were approaching the town from the south.

Soon we could see them outlined against the tree-lined road in the distance.

Carrying a red and white flag we cut through the fields to meet them.

We set out feeling very much surrounded. Hard but sporadic fighting was going on ahead, and many houses that had sheltered snipers were blazing furiously after they had been set afire by tank guns.

We got within forty feet of the nearest American tank when a German Spandau gun opened up ahead of us and a British officer almost broke my neck as he shoved me into a ditch.

We went on in a trench but had to cross a footbridge to reach the Americans. The British did it so nonchalantly that I stood up and walked across, too.

Just as we made contact with the Americans, at 3:30 P. M., the Germans laid down a barrage, so there wasn't any of that "hi, chum," stuff. When quiet descended, the officers got right to work discussing future operations.

Yanks Pick Off Snipers

After leaving the officers, I hid behind an American tank to escape a persistent sniper whose bullets kept digging the dirt in front of me.

"Don't worry, I'll get him," said a voice from the tank turret, suiting action to the words.

My savior was Pfc. John Coster of Cincinnati, Ohio, who said he hoped to return there "just as soon as possible."

Another soldier, Pvt. Warren Wiley of Statesboro, Ga., said he was sore because a sniper had almost hit a cheese sandwich he was eating.

"We saw you guys coming across the field," Corp. Selza Martin of Little Rock, Ark., told me, "and we didn't believe the enemy would come at us that way. But if you'd made a single false move, you just wouldn't be here, sir."

The infantry was busy cleaning out the town as we left tonight.

A couple of Germans who had been captured in a shelter about ten feet from us rode in our jeep to the rear.

Some snipers were found in civilian clothes. Tank fire brought their houses down on them.

One of the most noticeable things about this part of Germany, however, is the thousands of white flags hanging from nearly all the houses.

NAZIS BLOW THREE SPANS

Duesseldorf Bridges Wrecked By German Engineers

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

Neuss, Germany, March 3 (AP)—Tons of dynamite, touched off by German demolition crews, blasted three great bridges spanning the Rhine into twisted wreckage early today as the last Nazi defenders on the river's western bank raced across one span into Duesseldorf.

The destruction of the bridges was in itself admission by the German high command that the battle for the Rhineland has been lost and that the legendary river which every Teuton loves again has become the western frontier of a rapidly shrinking Reich.

A small, mobile cordon of trusted troops fought fanatically for hours to hold up the 83rd United States Infantry Division units pressing to gain the one railroad and two highway bridges which are some of the chief gateways into Adolf Hitler's hinterland.

Not Enough For Yanks

They were armed with rifles, automatic weapons and 20-mm. ack-ack guns, converted into field pieces. Across the river German artillery emplaced in Düsseldorf gave the bridge defenders strong

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supporting fire.

But it wasn't enough to stay the crunching power of the onrushing Americans. Three doughboy regiments—the 329th, 330th and 331st—throttled opposition in this industrial suburb of 60,000 and took hundreds of prisoners as they fought toward the bridges.

One Italian, who said he had been forced to labor for the Nazis, said they had planned to destroy the main highway bridge at 5 o'clock this morning—or before that if the Americans started across it.

Engineers Got Jittery

But the German Army engineers got a little jittery. They were reported to have planted tons of explosive in concrete pier spaces left hollow for just such an emergency when the bridge was built in 1929. Wires to this dynamite cache were said to have been set beneath three feet of concrete so that no American artillery burst could cut them and thus forestall plans to destroy the bridge.

Two venturesome doughboys strolled across the bridge at night. They did not come back, but they apparently made the Germans fearful that the 9th Army might try a surprise attack, so the German engineers blew up a section of the bridge late yesterday.

"That was to make it impassable for vehicles," said Maj. George C. White of Toledo, Ohio.

Then at 1.30 o'clock this morning there was a great explosion near the western exit, and at 4 A.M. a final huge blast near the eastern side.

One Down—Two To Go

The great crash of sound and burst of flame signaling its destruction came just as a patrol led by Lieut. William C. Shaw, Jr., of Hutchinson, Kan., a company commander, reached and seized the approach on the Neuss side.

That was one down—and two to go.

The next objective in a street-by-street cleanup was a steel railroad bridge several blocks up the river. Company K, led by Lieut. Joseph W. Keenan, of Boston, Mass., jumped off in a night atack directed at this span.

"Resistance was fairly light," said Lieut. Col. John Speedie, of San Antonio, Texas. "They had to do a little bayonet work but they took 23 prisoners during the night and 50 more as soon as it was light enough to see. One sergeant bayonete dtwo Germans and captured another at the first outpost they ran into.

Two Down

"Just as the Americans reached the railway bridge the Germans blew it up. The last rear-guard troops ran across the bridge and it went up. The Jerries had tried to hold it with a paratroops outfit brought down from the Canadian front. Our boys thought at first they were GI's because they wore khaki-colored uniforms."

The third bridge—a smaller highway link—above the railway bridge was reached by a tank and doughboy task force from a battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. George M. Schuster, of Marbert, Pennsylvania.

Ten tanks, four tank destroyers and 100 infantrymen moved in a left hook around the arc of Neuss, thrusting closest to Dusseldorf. Only feeble resistance met them, except for shelling from the opposite river banks where the Germans already have set up strong ack-ack and artillery batteries.

A group of doughboys, led by Capt. Wilfred Barber, of Oklahoma City, Okla., reached the western entrance to the highway bridge. "Exactly five minutes later the Germans on the other side blew this last bridge," said Lieut. John Clevenger, son of a Perth Amboy (N.J.) newspaper man.

Tonight a new "Watch on the Rhine" had developed with the Americans in Neuss surveying the Germans across the river in Duesseldorf. Neither side momentarily is doing much, except tossing over an occasional artillery concentration to keep his enemy from sleeping.

Relaxing in their command post, Colonel Speedie and his staff drank a toast in fine Rhine wine.

"It was just another job," said Colonel Speedie. "Some have been easier—some harder—but we are mighty glad to be here on the Rhine at last. And we damn well want to be the first to go across."

GI's Take 1,069 Nazis Without A Casualty

By Harold V. Boyle

Neuss, Germany, March 3 (AP)—There across the flatlands a thousand yards away 1,069 Germans were waiting—ominously.

Three hundred Americans were getting ready to attack them.

The Germans were picked men—picked to prevent the Americans from breaking through to the railway and highway bridges which lead across the Rhine to Duesseldorf. They were crouched in serried trenches. Behind them, three 20-mm. ack-ack guns pointed across the field.

Ordered To Clear Trenches

Battle favors the defense. You should have three to one odds before attacking. That was the old theory.

But these Americans faced facts, not theory. Somebody just told them to get those trenches cleared so the fight could go on to fresher obstacles.

"Marching fire" was the answer. It looks like suicide. It feels like it will be suicide. But if it works—if it works you win.

Advance While Firing

You locate your enemy's position, open fire on them to pin him down and then work toward him, firing all the time to keep him pinned until you can reach him and destroy him.

There were two American companies. Twenty-four-year-old Lieut. William C. Shaw, Jr., of Hutchinson, Kan., led his men off first.

They opened up with every rifle, machine gun and tommygun they had as they stepped out in a long line into the wide, flat field.

Join Second Company

They pulled up even with a company commanded by Lieut. William G. Marks, Muskogee, Okla., and the second outfit stepped out and joined them, every man firing.

The two companies in action were stretched out in a long line, almost shoulder to shoulder. The noise up close was tremendous. To the watchers farther back it was like the continuous backfire of distant trucks.

No bullets came back from the trenches.

"Damndest Thing Ever"

"It was the damndest thing I ever saw," said Lieut. Col. John C. Speedie, of San Antonio, Texas, the battalion commander, who saw the engagement from a near-by observation post.

"It was an amazing dash—a beautiful example of marching fire," he said.

"There wasn't a Heinie who stuck his nose up, and we didn't have a casualty," said Col. Edwin B. Crabill, regimental commander, from Galax, Va.

"Yes, there they were. Out came 1,069 Germans with their hands up."

Germans In Headlong Flight Across Rhine

Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, March 3 (AP)—Field Marshal von Rundstedt's battered German divisions were pulling back across the Rhine in headlong flight today.

Masterly handling of the withdrawal so far has saved him the terrible slaughter of the Falaise Gap, but almost 40,000 of his men have been captured in the Allied offensive.

In the eight tempestuous days since Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's United States 9th Army began its big push, the issue of the battle of the western Rhine has clearly been decided.

Bulk Extricated

Less than 5 miles now separates the 9th Army from a junction with Gen. H.D.G. Crerar's Canadian 1st Army.

Von Rundstedt, however, apparently has succeeded in extricating the bulk of his forces imperiled by this pincers, a total of probably up to 100,000 men.

RAF pilots reported that the Germans were streaming across the Rhine chiefly under the cover of darkness. On the east bank of the Rhine Allied flyers spotted long columns of German road transport and heavy rail traffic moving south from the Duesseldorf area.

May Quit Duesseldorf

The significance of this movement is not clear unless it means that the German command has decided to abandon Duesseldorf and concentrate on the defense of Cologne.

On the northern front the enemy was pulling back at top speed from the western flank between Uedem and the Maas (Meuse) River making little or no attempt to stage even a delaying action.

Mass Of Supplies Backs Allied Offensive

By Louis P. Lochner

London, March 3 (AP)—Now that the Allied Western offensive is on full blast I can disclose what for security reasons could not be told at the time of my visits to the three armies at the end of January and early in February.

The vastness of our preparations, the precision planning of every unit's objective, the disposition of men as well as materials, the enormous quantities of our supplies—all of this left an indelible impression.

Compared With Blitz Days

I had been with Hitler's armies during their *Blitzes* into Poland, Scandinavia, the Lowlands, France, the Balkans, Russia, and had, I believe, seen much. It couldn't compare with what I now beheld.

Hitler's absence from the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Nazi party's founding shows the seriousness of the German situation. But even more significant is the inaneness of what was read as a product of the Führer's super mind. There was nothing constructive or hopeful about it—just a rehash of the platitudes uttered for a quarter of a century.

Berlin radio calls the battle in the West decisive.

Rhine Sacred To Germans

That is probably no exaggeration, even though Berlin loves to deal in superlatives. The Rhine is almost sacred to the Germans. If German arms cannot prevent a crossing of the Rhine, this is likely to mean more than a smashing of the Siegfried defenses.

These, after all, are man-made, but there is a sort of mystical belief in Germany that God intended the Rhine to be an ageless barrier against Germany's enemies.

This doesn't mean that victory is just around the corner. A long bloody struggle lies ahead, and nothing would be more wrong than to assume Germany is ready to throw in the sponge.

NO RABBI THERE SO SOLDIERS ACT

Luxembourg, March 3 (A.P.).—Neither a rabbi nor a qualified Jewish physician was available today, so American military men performed the solemn Brith Meilah, traditional Jewish religious ceremony, for the first Jewish baby born in Luxembourg since its liberation.

Pfc. Henry Lasker of 94-01 64th Road, Forest Hills, N. Y., learned of the problem and notified Third Army Headquarters. Capt. Sidney Rose of Los Angeles performed the operation. Capt. Norman Feldheym of San Bernardino, Cal., recited the blessings. Lasker and Lieut. Irving Moschel, 1963 Ryer avenue, the Bronx, served as official witnesses.

Stay Put, Ike Tells Civilians

London, March 3 (AP)—General Eisenhower's radio spokesman warned German civilians west of the Rhine today to stay put because "there is no security east" of that river.

"The Ruhr already is under Allied artillery fire and heavy aerial bombardment," said the broadcast over the Luxembourg radio. "Every attempt to evacuate east means immediate danger of death.

"Women, children and the aged who try to flee east will not only be endangered by the Allied bombardment but also from German guns and the German armies in their panicky flight."

The broadcast urged civilians living in bridgehead areas to do everything in their power to convince German soldiers of the hopelessness of continuing the fight and to "make them lay down their arms."

Loss On Storied Rhine Held Nazi Morale Blow

By Louis P. Lochner

Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, March 3 (AP)—The Germans have lost a strip along the left bank of their storied Rhine, and the psychological effect will be tremendous in Germany.

German morale is bound to suffer. Propaganda Minister Goebbels will be hard put to explain it.

Anthem Obsolete

One of the most cherished songs of the German people for decades, the famous *"Die Wacht Am Rhein,"* probably will remain a memory for a long time. Certainly, its text is obsolete and it must sound ghastly to the Germans when one considers Allied plans for a defeated Reich.

Fervent German *Maennerchors* as well as mixed choruses for years have assured their compatriots:

"Dear fatherland, you may rest;

"Firm and faithful stands the watch on the Rhine."

The stream cannot much longer be what the song fondly calls the *Deutscher Rhein* (German Rhine).

The cherished anthem *"Deutschland Ueber Alles"* also has become obsolete.

Now In Allied Hands

In that national hymn, German boundaries are pictured as including large areas of the east and west now in United Nations hands.

There remains the air sacred to Nazidom, the song memorializing the infamous Horst Wessel. It is a Nazi hymn with sinister implications of *Herrenvolk* superority.

'Business As Usual' In Krefeld

By Robert Eunson

Krefeld, Germany, March 3 (AP).—This Rhine city's 120,000 civilians, gobbled up in the swift American attack, were going about their usual business today, with United States troops rounding up German soldiers.

Wide-eyed men and women stood on street corners in little groups, apparently surprised they weren't being massacred by their conquerors as their Nazi overlords had warned them they would be. Little children and some of their elders waved to Americans. If one of them was asked the direction to the railroad station, jail, or some other point, he insisted on coming along to show the way.

40,000 Residents Leave

There were about 160,000 civilians in the town Thursday, but some 40,000 left with the burgomaster, lord mayor, and Nazi chieftains when they heard approaching guns.

When the American attack began yesterday afternoon, Krefeld still had telephone communications with Berlin, a matter which was swiftly taken care of. Lights, water and food were abundant today.

COLOGNE TUMBLING, BERLIN RADIO SAYS

Reports Houses Are Collapsing Without Being Hit as U. S. Guns Bombard City

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—A German broadcast said tonight that American shells were exploding "in the heart of Cologne," while at the city's approaches artillery fire was so intense that "whole houses collapsed without having been hit."

The Cologne district leader declared over the radio: "It is very hard for us, as the enemy not only has a strong superiority in men and matériel, but he also uses his air force without mercy."

War Reporter Franz Westhoff declared that the "Watch on the Rhine" was now the "Battle of the Rhine" and said "the huge battle of matériel continues with unbroken deployment of tanks and air

forces.

Walter Plato, commentator for the Transocean News Agency, said the battle had increased in ferocity during the past twenty-four hours.

Goebbels Says Peace Is Aim

"The German Command continues its elastic operations," he said, "and the attackers have to pay for every gain of ground with heavy losses. Despite all efforts of the Allied High Command, it has not succeeded in destroying the two German armies between Xanten and Cologne—and this would be a prerequisite to an attempted crossing of the Rhine and a sweep into the German Ruhr."

An article in the Reich, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' magazine, quoted by the Berlin radio today, said the Germans "love and long for peace."

"What matters," the article said, "is only the way peace is to be achieved and what its contents are to be. It is here that opinions differ. * * * With the exception of a few depraved individuals in enemy countries who are profiting from the war, all men all over the world think and feel as we do on this point."

Germans 'Long for Peace'

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels said today that the Germans "love and long for peace." "Why should we be ashamed of admitting it?" he asked in an article in the weekly "Das Reich," broadcast by the German radio. "What matters is only the way peace is to be achieved and what its contents are to be. It is here that opinions differ."

954,377 Germans Taken By Allies Since D-Day

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 3 — German captives since D-day last June total 954,377, with more than one-quarter taken by the United States First Army, Supreme Headquarters disclosed today.

By armies, the prisoner tolls are:

U. S. First	251,231
U. S. Third	187,458
U. S. Ninth	74,815
U. S. Seventh	93,107
Canadian First	137,614
British Second	104,336
French First	85,824
By the FFI and others	19,992
Total	954,377

RUSSIANS LAUNCH ALL-OUT ASSAULT TOWARD STETTIN

MAR 4 1945

Berlin Reports Soviet Forces Enter Pyritz, Cut Highway to Danzig.

ADVANCE TO LABES

Moscow Clamps Security Blackout on Movements of Troops.

LONDON, Sunday, March 4—(AP) Red army forces toppled the key Pomeranian strongholds of Pollnow and Rummelsburg yesterday in their powerful Baltic breakthrough which Berlin said had reached the sea near Koeslin, thus splitting the German province and tightening a trap on numerous enemy divisions in the Stolp-Gdynia-Danzig areas to the northeast.

Simultaneously, Berlin said, elements of four other Soviet armies to the southwest opened an all-out assault toward the Pomeranian capital of Stettin at the mouth of the Oder river, driving one spearhead into Pyritz, 22 miles southeast of Berlin's main port city, and outflanking Stettin 45 miles on the northeast by cutting the trunk railway to Danzig at a new point near Labes.

Reds Smash to Labes

The reported Soviet advance to Labes, 42 miles southwest of imperilled Koeslin, represented a 26-mile advance from previous Russian positions and appeared aimed at Kolberg, site of an American prison camp on the Baltic 35 miles to the north.

Another probable target of the intermediate Red army sweep across Pomerania was Swinemuende, guardian city of the sea gate connecting the Baltic with Stettiner Haff, the big bay leading to Stettin's docks. Swinemuende is 58 miles northwest of Labes.

None of the German-reported Russian advances were yet confirmed by the Soviet high command which had clamped a security blackout on the movements of its troops. Moscow dispatches said German communications were hopelessly snarled in many areas by the swiftness of the Soviet drives.

Premier Stalin announced the fall of Pollnow and Rummelsburg in an order of the day. These two seven-way road hubs are at the base of the Baltic wedge which the Germans said had cut the Stettin-Danzig trunk railway yesterday northeast of Koeslin and reached the sea.

The Soviet communique announced the capture of 80 localities on a 36-mile arc on both sides of Pollnow and Rummelsburg, but named only five.

Drive Toward Prison Camp

One of these was Gross-Peterkau, seven miles east of Rummelsburg and another was Dargen, nine miles northwest of Bublitz and 14 miles southeast of Koeslin. At Dargen the Russians were 17 miles east of Belgard, an important German stronghold and eight and a half miles northeast of Gross-Tychow, site of another American prison camp.

Although no official estimate was yet available it was believed that elements of 20 Nazi divisions were sealed off in the great encirclement operation in middle Pomerania, in addition to the remnants of 20 German divisions already pocketed in East Prussia and 30 more in western Latvia.

The Soviet communique did not mention the East Prussian sector where the Germans, with their backs to the sea southwest of Koenigsberg, are being lashed from three sides by powerful Russian formations which the Nazi high command said totalled five armies.

Once this Nazi pocket is crushed the Third White Russian army can hurl its weight against Danzig's eastern approaches.

The only sector mentioned aside from Pomerania in Moscow's unusually brief bulletin was central Slovakia, where Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army captured eight localities in slow three-mile gains through the mountains on a 40-mile front.

Among the places seized were Ocova, seven miles northeast of Zvolen and 16 miles southeast of Banska-Bystrica, former Czechoslovak patriot headquarters; Kalinka, seven miles southeast of Zvolen; and Prencov and Pocuvadlo, seven miles south of Banska Stiavnica.

Berlin said the Russians broke through to the sea northeast of Koeslin and were overrunning the highway and railway leading 23 miles northeast to Schlawe, which is 78 miles west of Danzig. At the same time the other Soviet units were engaged in a great wheeling movement around Stettin, the Germans said, gaining up to 26 miles from their previous positions.

German broadcasts called the situation "extremely critical" in announcing that Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's flying columns striking near Koeslin had cut the Stettin-Danzig Railway, last link connecting northeastern Pomerania, the Polish Corridor and Danzig, with the lower Oder River front.

The only sector mentioned aside from Pomerania in Moscow's brief bulletin was central Slovakia, where Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukraine Army captured eight localities in slow 3-mile gains through the mountains on a 40-mile front.

Cavalry In Sight Of Baltic

Although the Soviet high command had not officially confirmed the breakthrough to the Baltic, Moscow dispatches said Lieut. Gen. N. S. Oslikovsky's cavalry had rolled within sight of the Baltic at three points as long ago as Thursday.

Tank columns under Col. Gen. Vasily T. Volsky and Lieut. Gen. T. T. Cherniavsky followed through and ahead of these mobile units. Stormovik planes under Col. Gen. K. A. Vershinin pounded the enemy, a large number of which were inferior *Volkssturm* units.

Traffic on the Stettin-Danzig trunk railway and highway was halted also on Thursday, Moscow dispatches said, and there was no reason to doubt Nazi reports that the Russians now are in the outskirts of Koeslin, communications bottleneck town midway between Stettin and Danzig.

Widening Corridor To Sea

The Soviet military authority, Col. Nikolai Akimov, said Rokossovsky's spearheads now were fanning out to the west and east to widen this corridor to the sea and called the situation "extremely acute" for the Germans. Berlin also told of fluid fighting on both sides of the corridor as the Germans tried to snap it off.

The fall of Pollnow and Rummelsburg, 14 miles to the southeast, at the base of the Baltic wedge, opened the way for direct drives toward a 40-mile Pomeranian coastal section between Koeslin and Stolp, big communications center 63 miles due west of Danzig.

Moscow dispatches said Koeslin was being bombarded by Russian artillery as the Red Army sought to smash that stronghold barring the westward coastal route to Kolberg, site of a large American prisoner of war camp, 24 miles away.

Other Breaches Reported

Enemy broadcasts told of other major Soviet breaches at three other points along the 275-mile northern front between the lower Oder River and the Vistula in the east. Forty-seven miles southwest of Koeslin the Germans said Red Army troops had cut the Stettin-Schlawe superhighway northwest of Dramburg, 50 miles east of Stettin.

Farther west the right wing of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army was fighting "inside Pyritz," only 22 miles southeast of Stettin. Other units were fighting on the eastern approaches to Stargard.

DNB also announced a new flare-up on Zhukov's Odor River front due east of Berlin, saying that the Russians had widened their west-bank bridgeheads below Kuestrin, notably one opposite Goeritz, 37 miles from Berlin.

capital that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's wedge driven between Rummelsburg and Bublitz, southeast of Koeslin, "has broken the German's line as a line."

Severed Near Koeslin

By German account, Russian armored spearheads cut across the Danzig-Stettin communications east of Koeslin, 7 miles from the Baltic coast.

A German communiqué announcement that Soviet units had thrust northwest of Dramburg, indicated the Russians were making a new smash through Pomerania toward the Baltic. Dramburg is 47 miles southwest of Koeslin.

Three Russian spearheads were jabbing for Koeslin and the port of Kolberg, 24 miles to the west.

Stormoviks and medium bombers ranged ahead of these mobile units in good flying weather.

Railroad Shelled

Long range guns hammered the coastal railway running westward from Danzig.

Southwest of the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg Russian units battled furiously-resisting German troops. The German high command said a Russian breakthrough attempt was stemmed in that area near Zinten.

In Silesia, Russian storm units fought from building to building against the Germans surrounded in Breslau.

Rummelsberg, Pollnow Taken By Russians

London, March 3 (AP)—Second White Russian Army troops have captured Rummelsburg and Pollnow in Eastern Pomerania, Premier Marshal Stalin announced today.

Both towns are at the base of the Russian wedge which the Germans say has cut off Eastern Pomerania, the Polish Corridor and the Territory of Danzig.

Pollnow is 16 miles south of Schlawe and 20 miles southeast of Koeslin, and Rummelsburg is 14 miles southeast of Pollnow. Pollnow is the farthest northwestward penetration officially announced by Moscow.

Communications Cut

Tanks of the same force have severed communications between Danzig and Stettin, isolating the German troops being backed against the Baltic, the German radio said.

The Russians were fighting within sight of the Baltic at three places.

Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow said in a dispatch from the Russian

AIR FLEETS POUND GERMAN RAILS, OIL

1,100 U. S. 'Heavies' Hit From Hanover to Dresden — RAF Bombs Berlin a 12th Night

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 3—Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force smashed at Berlin tonight in their twelfth successive night attack on the battered Nazi capital. The attack followed up massive daylight aerial assaults on Germany in which the heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force in a 200-mile column struck at oil refineries and industrial and rail targets from the Hanover area eastward to Chemnitz and the Dresden region.

Joining the Eighth's heavies in the assault were hundreds of the United States Ninth Air Force's swift fighters and medium bombers, which raked the Nazis along the Rhine.

Several thousand American bombers and fighters kept the war's most sustained aerial offensive going full blast through its nineteenth day. The Eighth dispatched 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators with an escort of more than 700 Mustangs and Thunderbolts. The continent-based Ninth Air Force had flown more than 850 sorties before noon.

The great striking force of "heavies" split over the Reich and attacked a dozen or more different targets, half of them refineries and synthetic oil plants still supplying a trickle of fuel to the enemy forces.

American officials estimated that Gesrman oil plants, prior to our heavy Friday-Saturday bombings of enemy motor fuel targets, were producing less than 25 per cent of the oil and 15 per cent of the gasoline they had delivered before the Allied strategic air offensive against these objectives began last April.

The RAF Fighter Command joined the day's operations with intensive attacks on German V-bomb sites in the Netherlands.

Chemnitz Blow Aids Red Army

In support of the Red Army on the Silesian front, the Eighth's "heavies" bombed the battered rail yards at Chemnitz for the second successive day, as well as German factories turning out tanks, trucks and oil refinery equipment.

The targets included synthetic plants at Magdeburg and at Ruhland, twenty-seven miles north of Dresden; a refinery at Misburg, east of Hanover, and small refineries at Dollbergen, Dedenhausen and Nienhagen in the Brunswick area.

Other bomber formations hit the Bussing truck plant, the Miag Panther tank works and the Wilk-Werke oil refinery at Brunswick.

An additional target of the big

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American bombers was a rail bridge across the Weser River at Nienburg, northwest of Hanover —an objective of tactical interest to the Allied troops in the northern Rhineland.

Some Luftwaffe fighters were encountered, although nothing resembling Friday's air battle developed. Most of the German interceptors were kept well away from our bomber formations by the Mustang and Thunderbolt pilots.

[The Eighth Air Force fighter pilots shot down nine Nazi planes and destroyed twenty at German airfields, said a United States Strategic Air Forces communiqué. A gunner of one of the Eighth's bombers bagged one enemy plane.

[The escort fighter pilots in ground attacks in the Reich shot up forty-two locomotives, three trains, twenty trucks, a factory and other targets, the communiqué said.]

Misburg and Chemnitz were bombed through clouds, but clear weather over the other targets gave the bombers good views. The enemy's anti-aircraft fire was intense over Magdeburg and Brunswick, but meager elsewhere.

Nazi Jet Planes Encountered

Returning Eighth Air Force crewmen said they encountered a number of Nazi jet planes over Germany.

Staff Sgt. Clyde Yaegle of San Diego, Calif., a Fortress gunner, said five of the jets swept through his formation, but without firing consistently, in an apparent effort to break up the group so they could attack stragglers.

Staff Sgt. Warren Kramer of Darraugh, Pa., a tail-gunner, said he hit a Messerschmitt 262 jet plane at 500 yards and saw black smoke pouring from the jet's tail, but he was unable to say whether it crashed.

Excellent results were reported by bomber crews who made visual runs. Lieut. John Stack of East Lansing, Mich., co-pilot of a Fortress, said that at Brunswick he saw a "ring of red smoke which rose approximately 15,000 feet over the target area."

The Ninth Air Force sent its fighter-bombers against the six-span Ludendorf railroad bridge over the Rhine at Remagen, between Coblenz and Cologne, in the morning, but clouds prevented observation of results.

German military depots at Giessen, Wiesbaden and Bergischborn were hit by bombers of the Ninth. The Giessen depot had been reported to be the headquarters of the German Army quartermaster in the west.

Despite a heavy overcast and occasional showers, fighter-bombers attacked rail lines east of the Rhine, enemy strong points in the United States Ninth Army sector and railway yards and fortified towns in the path of the United States Third Army.

1,800 Planes Hit Nazis On Rhine, War Plants

London, March 3 (AP)—Several scheduled missions by Allied medium bombers had to be canceled yesterday because troops were rolling forward so fast they already had seized the targets. The big city of Krefeld was entered by American troops by the time bombers were supposed to hit there.

London, March 3 (AP)—While Allied divebombers were mauling the Germans along the Rhine, more than 1,800 United States 8th Air Force planes flew into Central and Southeastern Germany for the third straight day and battered more than a dozen raidroad, oil and industrial targets essential to the Nazi war machine.

The great fleet, including 1,100 heavy bombers, first gave Berlin another scare, then swung south over the Brunswick-Magdeburg region, where 103 Nazi planes were destroyed yesterday.

The targets included three factories at Brunswick, where Panther tanks, trucks and oil refinery equipment are produced; four small oil refineries northeast of Brunswick, large synthetic oil plants at Rothensee, a suburb of Magdeburg, Ruhland, 27 miles north of Dresden, and Misburg, near Hannover.

Marshaling Yards Raided

One of the task forces of heavy bombers went 50 miles beyond Leipzig and cracked the huge marshaling yards at Chemnitz for the second consecutive day.

The German radio reported at least three bomber formations over western and southwestern Germany before 10 A.M. An hour later the German news agency DNB hurriedly left the air after announcing that one formation was within 60 miles of Berlin.

Last night RAF Mosquitos attacked Berlin with blockbusters for the eleventh successive night and also bombed the railway center of Kassel, 110 miles east of Cologne, following up yesterday's hammering of the Reich by more than 6,000 Allied aircraft.

Italy-Based Forces Help

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes from Italy joined in last night's assault, attacking the Porto Vescovo railroad yards at Verona and leaving a number of fires in a follow-up to yesterday's blasting of German communications in northern Italy and Austria by heavy bombers and fighters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

The German Air Force was mauled severely yesterday as it came up in strength for the first time since middle January in an effort to stop 1,200 United States 8th Air Force bombers and 700 fighters slashing at a half-dozen targets in southeastern Germany.

122 Nazi Planes Wrecked

Incomplete reports showed a total of 122 Nazi planes destroyed—86 in aerial combat and 36 on the ground, by the 8th and Tactical Air forces. Losses were still to be announced.

Reports indicated the RAF's two raids on Cologne by heavy bombers yesterday took a heavy toll of German troops and vehicles. While American artillery was blasting the historic Rhine city, the RAF scored bull's-eye hits on two important escape bridges, and a third crumbled as 100 Nazi motor vehicles were attempting to flee across.

13 Others Shot Down

Allied fighters from advanced bases on the Continent shot down nineteen Nazi planes—thirteen by the RAF and six by United States 9th Air Force pilots.

Shadowing German troop movements like bees over a honey bowl, they claimed the destruction of 265 motor vehicles, 21 tanks, 74 locomotives, 15 barges sunk and railways cut in 184 places.

Pilots reported that dozens of German trains were observed stalled by broken lines within a radius of 25 miles behind the battlefront.

Lone Nazi Plane Bombs London

London, *Sunday*, March 4 (AP)—A single German plane flew over the London area early today. An air-raid alert sounded and an explosion was heard. Later the all clear was given.

It was the first attack by an enemy plane on London in nearly a year.

V-1 Bombs Strike London, First Day Raid Since Fall

Spitfires Immediately Hit at Holland Launching Sites

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—German flying bombs were directed against Great Britain in daylight today for the first time since last fall, and Spitfire planes immediately attacked launching sites in the Netherlands.

The Royal Air Force reported direct bomb hits on V-bomb launching plants, portions of which were still blazing from a previous raid, and said transport in the zone was machine-gunned.

The daylight flight of the bombs, reported by watchers on the east coast of England, followed the first night assault in many weeks.

Although the ministry regularly reports "enemy air activity" over southern England (presumably referring to rocket bomb, or V-2, attacks), it has been some time since the V-1 flying bomb has been noted.

A communique said flying bombs were shot down into the sea off the east coast of England during the night. This recalled that Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels, in calling on the German people for a last-ditch fight four days ago, said that the V-bomb attacks would be intensified.

The sound of anti-aircraft guns, now rare in England, was heard during the action. Explosions suggested some winged bombs were hit in the air. Several times the sky was lit up with great flashes of light along the east coast. One bomb was shot down over a coast town, and there was property damage but no casualties.

Recently a hospital was blasted for the fourth time during the war and a Roman Catholic convent was damaged by V-bombs, it was permitted to be disclosed today. Another bomb fell in a heavily-populated area, causing a number of casualties.

Virtually every window in the hospital was smashed by the blast, but not a single person was injured.

Four priests were trapped under masonry and two were believed killed when a bomb fell on church grounds near the convent. None of 13 Sisters of Mercy in the convent were injured.

Brother Of Slain Ace Gets 2 Planes

London, March 3 (AP)—Lieut. William R. Preddy, 20, a fighter pilot from Greenboro, N.C., is off to a flying start in carrying on for his famous brother, Major George Preddy, who was the highest scoring ace in the United States 8th Air Force when he was killed in action last Christmas Day.

The lieutenant, on his seventh mission, made his first score against the Nazis a double-header by blasting two German planes to pieces in the air south of Berlin yesterday.

When Major Preddy was shot down he had to his credit 27½ German planes in the air and 5 destroyed on the ground.

"I don't hope to equal my brother's record," young Bill said. "I only aim to carry on."

Robots Shot Down

London, March 3 (AP)—For the first time in weeks the Air Ministry announced today that German flying bombs were shot down last night in the sea off the east coast of England.

Recent broadcasts by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels summoning the Germans to last-ditch resistance had promised intensified V-bomb attacks.

One-Two Punch Blows Up Train

London, March 3 (AP)—A couple of train-strafing American Mustang pilots found pay dirt today on a line near Magdeburg, Germany.

Lieut. Col. Sydney S. Woods, of Somerton, Ariz., dropped his wing tanks on a train. Right behind him, Capt. George H. Davis, of Berlin, Md., set the gasoline afire with incendiary bullets.

The train, apparently laden with munitions, blew up with a tremendous roar and flash.

U-BOATS SET FOR LAST FLING

Remnants Of Nazi Navy Assembled In Norway's Fjords

London, March 3 (AP)—Packs of swift new long-range U-boats are being concentrated in Norwegian waters for a last desperate campaign against Allied shipping in the Atlantic.

Norwegian officials have reported upward of 300 German submarines and a considerable number of light cruisers, destroyers and other smaller warships now based in Norway's sheltered fjords.

This fleet, practically the last of Germany's once-powerful navy, is protected by strongly constructed stations of concrete blocks 25 feet thick and built into cliffs, with ferro-concrete roofs and room for eight or nine U-boats in each.

Lairs All Along Coast

These stations, according to Norwegian sources, are distributed along the entire coastline.

There have been reports from inside Germany, reaching border listening posts, that only about 80 U-boats are operating in the present campaign but that if this "experimental operation" is successful the German high command will throw in its whole force for what might be a last fling against Allied shipping.

With this concentration of U-boats, light cruisers and destroyers the Germans are expected to launch Goebbels's recently promised sea campaign, which he declared would disrupt Allied shipping and stop the flow of men, guns and ammunition to the fighting fronts.

Might Start At Any Time

Naval observers have believed that German sea attacks on a fairly large scale might start at any time, although they would not compare with the U-boat campaign early in the war when Nazi undersea craft had practically a free run of the Atlantic.

In recent weeks there have been indications that Atlantic convoys, which for months made their long runs from America without interference, are once more being harassed by U-boats.

Despite repeated Allied air attacks against U-boat construction points in Germany, the Nazis have been able not only to turn out submarines, but to develop new long-range underwater craft that are capable of staying at sea for long periods.

There have been reports of new U-boats equipped with a device that makes them difficult to detect.

Nazis In Irish Camps

Belfast, March 3 (AP)—Plans are being made for detention of tens of thousands of German prisoners of war in Northern Ireland camps formerly used by British and American troops.

Date For India's Freedom Suggested

London, March 3 (AP)—Bertrand Russell called on Britain today to set a definite date for granting India independence and suggested that an appropriate time would be one year after cessation of hostilities with the Japanese.

The noted philosopher, in a letter to the *Times*, said such a declaration would speed agreement among different political factions in India as well as allay any suspicion in the United States concerning Britain's intentions.

Mihailovic Listed As A War Criminal

London, March 3 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Yugoslav state commission has listed Gen. Draja Mihailovic, former Minister of War in King Peter's exile government, as a war criminal.

The commission's report as relayed by Moscow said it had "indisputable evidence" that the Chetnik leader through his subordinate commanders was "in close contact with the German and Italian invaders . . . and took part with them in extermination of the people struggling for liberty."

Mihailovic's present whereabouts are undetermined. The London *Daily Mail* said last November 27 that he had arrived in Foggia, Italy, in an American bomber.

British Ration Rise To Wait

London, March 3 (AP)—Food Minister J. J. Llewellin said in an address today that the claims of liberated peoples on available world food supplies would prevent any great increase in British rations within the near future, even if the war ended this year.

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British Troops Work London Piers As Strike Continues

London, March 3 (AP)—British troops were sent into the port of London today to restore the flow of war supplies to the Western Front as a strike of 7,000 dock workers and stevedores continued to paralyze virtually the whole waterfront.

The War Office announced that 150 soldiers had been sent into the dock area and said 400 more would take over dock duties early next week if the strike continued.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Corporation said the strike had extended to cold-storage depots at Smithfield and Blackfriars, which might affect meat supplies.

The strike, now in its third day, was not sanctioned by the union. It began at the Royal Albert docks over the suspension of some workers accused of absenteeism.

decided today to advise the strikers to return to work on the promise of an immediate investigation by officials in London.

Former Stevedores Sent

It was announced that some of the soldiers assigned to handle cargoes on the docks were stevedores before they entered the Army.

One union official said he was confident there would be a resumption of work by the strikers by Tuesday.

The strike, which was not sanctioned by the union, began three days ago at the Royal Albert docks as a protest against suspension of some workers accused of absenteeism, and it spread throughout the waterfront.

An official of the National Dock Labor Corporation said that the causes of the strike and the strikers' grievances seemed to be changing constantly He said the most recent reason for the strike appeared to be wages and conditions of employment, although he said he had obtained nothing specific regarding such complaints.

Tommies Fill Jobs At Docks

London, March 3 (AP)—With the flow of war supplies to the Western front threatened by a strike of 7,000 dock workers and stevedores, the War Office sent British soldiers to the port of London today to load Continent-bound vessels.

Simultaneously, the strike spread to cold-storage depots at Smithfield and Blackfriars and on the riverside, a development which may affect the nation's meat supply.

Scot Miners Stay Out

The Scottish regional branch of the Ministry of Fuel and Power in Edinburgh, meanwhile, announced that 1,014 firemen and shotfirers had failed to appear for work at mines in Scotland today, resulting in loss of 21,000 tons of coal.

The War Office said 150 soldiers were assigned to loading duties in the port of London and promised 400 more if the strike was not settled by Monday.

There were rumors along the waterfront tonight that the strikers might be joined by lightermen who operate barges.

Committeemen and dock officers of the Transport Workers' Union

Officer Trying To Get Into Fight Held AWOL

Paris, March 3 (AP)—Major William H. Barret, holder of several decorations for heroism, was sentenced by a court-martial today to be reprimanded and to forfeit $300 pay for being absent without leave in an attempt to get back into the fighting.

The Los Angeles officer, former aeronautics writer, holds the British Distinguished Service Cross and the United States Air Medal and Purple Heart awards.

Testimony disclosed he had been in a replacement depot waiting reassignment and that, after several months of inaction, he left the depot and spent 34 days traveling from one front unit to another, trying to persuade commanders to put him to work.

BLACK MARKET DEALER JAILED

Frenchman Gets 4 Years For Selling American Gas

Paris, March 3 (AP)—A Frenchman convicted of black-market operations yielding about 5,000,000 francs ($100,000) profit from the sale of stolen United States Army gasoline and oil was sentenced to four years in prison and fined 200,000 francs ($4,000) by a French military tribunal today.

The Frenchman, Charles Lafaite, was charged with acting as an intermediary for deserters from the American Army in the sale of the stolen products to French buyers.

Prominent Buyers Listed

Listed as alleged purchasers among the 30 persons summoned to trial were directors of three Paris newspapers and a member of the Provisional Government consultative assembly. The defendants did not appear. Of the 30 only Lafaite and one other defendant, who was acquitted, appeared.

The government prosecutor said following Lafaite's trial that if the other defendants failed to appear voluntarily at the court's next session he would issue military warrants for their arrest.

Testimony brought out that the American deserters stole truckloads of gasoline and oil along the highways and drove them to Paris, where Lafaite acted as middleman in the disposal.

American Officers Silent

American officers, whose investigations of the disappearance of American Army gasoline and its subsequent discovery in the black market unearthed evidence of the 5,000,000 franc operation, maintained silence on Lafaite's case, his possible accomplices or customers.

Some officials of the French Government were reported to be anxious to have the case shelved, apparently fearing that a complete expose might show the black-market operations extending higher than newspaper directors or assemblymen

A Seine base public relations officer to whom the United States Provost Marshal's office referred correspondents said the case was purely a French matter.

Senio Front Fight Stepped Up

Rome, March 3 (AP)—Sharp fighting has flared up along the Senio River on the 8th Army front at the eastern end of the Italian battle line, where opposing forces are almost within conversational distance of each other on opposite sides of a high dike, the Allied command announced today.

But on the remainder of the Italian front, there was only routine patrol activity.

South of Bologna, 5th Army batteries placed German troops, vehicles and gun positions under fire, and farther west, there was some enemy fire directed against Allied forward positions west of Monte Rumici. A 5th Army battery reported a direct hit on a German dugout.

The close fighting along the Senio was costly to both sides. In the daytime, anyone lighting his head above the dike on either side becomes a target. Often German voices can be heard from the other side. There is a good deal of action with hand grenades and packets of explosives which can be rolled down the German side of the wall.

A deserter from the German front lines who said Benito Mussolini, wearing a gray uniform without rank or badges, recently visited the front, quoted him as saying the troops would "receive all the weapons necessary to your task of throwing the enemy out of our country."

Italy-U. S. Phones Opened

Envoy Here Talks With Bonomi to Start Limited Service

ROME, March 3 (AP).—Limited radio-telephone service between Italy and the United States was reopened yesterday.

The initial call, at 5 p. m., was a twelve-minute conversation between Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who is in New York. The calls are limited to official business, members of the Allied Advisory Council, certain diplomatic missions, Ministers of the Italian government and accredited Allied correspondents.

FIERCE AND COSTLY FIGHTING IN ITALY

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—Fierce fighting that has been costly to both sides raged today along the east bank of the Senio River in the Eighth Army sector of the Italian front, Allied Headquarters announced. Dispatches said that Germans had taken up positions on one side of a high concrete dike, with Allied forces fighting from the opposite side. The German communique yesterday reported heavy fighting along the Senio but said that Eighth Army attacks had been frustrated.

In the battle along the dike, the opposing forces at some places were only a few yards apart and engaged in hand grenade duels.

German artillery, meanwhile, unloosed a fresh assault in the Mount Belvedere area west of the Pistoia-Bologna road.

There was normal patrolling activity along most of the remainder of the front.

A deserter from the German lines said that Mussolini, wearing a gray uniform without rank, had visited the front.

Crew Leaves In B-24, Comes Back In B-17

Rome, March 3 (AP)—Lieut. Robert W. Locke, of Montgomery, Ala., and his crew took off on a bombing mission Thursday in a Liberator and returned yesterday in a Flying Fortress.

The Liberator's engines were damaged by flak over the Moosbierbaum oil refineries northwest of Vienna and by the time Locke and his crew got them to working again the big plane was out of fuel. He landed in Yugoslavia.

There the crew members found a Flying Fortress which had landed three weeks before for repair, so, after a night's rest, they climbed aboard and took off. Arriving at the home base, they found the Fortress's brakes were not working and they wound up in a ditch at the end of the runway.

ROMANIA HELD TEST OF YALTA

Writer Sees Grab For Power Before Pact Takes Effect

By FRANK O'BRIEN

Ankara, March 3 (AP)—Disorders in Romania which preceded the resignation of Premier Nicolae Radescu this week apparently were led by Leftists in the hope of seizing power before the Crimea conference decisions could be put into effect.

Romania definitely is a test case by which the Crimea conference decisions on the problems of liberated former Axis satellite nations may stand or fall.

No Sign Of Russian Action

There is no indication here that any Russians are taking a hand in settlement of the important problems raised by the bid for power by Romania's Communists in the name of "the National Democratic Front."

I have information that as late as Wednesday of this week no new instructions based on the Yalta conference had reached American quarters in Romania, and my informant said he believed that similarly none had reached the British or the Russians.

Appearances are that the Left Wing in Romania forced the crisis to a head with all possible speed after the Yalta agreement, hoping that concerted action would enable them to seize power before the conference decisions could filter down in the form of executive orders to the relatively lower levels represented by Soviet authorities ordinarily in charge of Romania.

Communist Claim Small

It remains to be seen whether an impartial advisory or control board would hand the Romanian Government over to the Communists. I asked the supposed head of the Communist party, Lucretiu Patrascanu, in September how many party members he had, and was surprised by the answer—2,000. (Patrascanu was made Minister of Justice in November.)

This would indicate that a Communist government in Romania would mean rule by a small minority and could survive only with outside help, either direct or indirect.

According to information available here, Gheorgiu Dej, Minister of Communications in the Radescu Government, went to Moscow early in January with one of the two real heads of the Romanian Communist party, Anna Pauker, a Romanian-born radical who during the '30s gave up her Romanian citizenship and became a Soviet citizen.

Four Points Reported

They returned late the same month and Dej and Anna Pauker are said to have spread word that:

1. Peasant leader, Juliu Maniu, must be eliminated.
2. An effort must be made to win the peasants by forcing land reforms.
3. The workers must stay at their benches in factories.
4. Romania would get United Nations standing if a National Democratic Front government came to power.

Splinter Groups Formed

The National Democratic Front was formed last October by Left Wingers who grouped themselves into six parties, giving them a claim to six Cabinet seats, instead of the one or two that the Communist party alone might claim and get.

In a platform published after the formation of the front it was announced immediately that only control of the government by the Front would satisfy the Left, and since then agitation against all other elements has been steady.

Shortly after the Front's formation I witnessed a National Peasant party demonstration in front of the Royal Palace in Bucharest, at which King Michael and M. Maniu were cheered. The demonstration was broken up by Communist intervention with shouts of "Down with the King," "Down with the army" and "Let's get the Red Army to protect us."

The Soviet censor refused to pass my eye-witness account or any account at all.

The following day Communist papers in Bucharest declared that the Peasant party demonstrators had shouted slogans in favor of Horia Sima, former leader of the Rumanian fascist Iron Guard. The papers also accused M. Maniu of being a Fascist.

Maniu Forced Out

Shortly afterward M. Maniu, who was Minister of State, was forced out of the government, and the Leftists insisted on General Dadescu as Premier. Now he is attacked as a Fascist.

M. Maniu was generally regarded as among the stanchest of Rumanian fighters against Rumanian and German fascism. General Radescu spent two years in a concentration camp for having written a denunciatory letter to the German Minister-Dictator in Rumania, Baron Manfred von Killinger, protesting

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Rumania's treatment.

General Radescu in a recent speech blamed the Left for the first of the current disorders, particularly Anna Pauker and her co-leader of the Communist party, the Hungarian Laszlo Luca. This was followed by an abrupt end to his career as Premier.

M. Dej, speaking recently for the democratic front, recognized the importance of the King's role in having ousted the Germans and declared that the Front's policy was to collaborate with Michael.

Finland Declares War on Germany

HELSINKI, March 3 — (AP) The Finnish government declared formally tonight that a state of war exists between Finland and Germany.

The announcement said that on March 1 the government had unanimously adopted a statement proposed by Premier Juho Paasikivi, reviewing the struggle between the Finns and Germans since the Nazi government was advised last Sept. 2 that its troops must leave the country by Sept. 15 under terms of Finland's armistice with Russia.

The statement said the Germans instead of complying had opened "enemy action" against Finns in the Gulf of Finland and in the northern part of the country, "where fighting still continues."

Therefore, the statement said, Finland declares that a state of war has existed with Germany since last Sept. 15.

West Virginia Major Gets Legion Of Merit

Tehran, Iran [AP —Delayed]— Outstanding service in aiding in establishment of radio communication between the Persian Gulf Command, vital supply line to the Soviet Union, the United States and other overseas theaters has brought Major Glenn G. Boundy, of Wheeling, W.Va., the Legion of Merit.

The award, announced by PGC headquarters here, was for services performed by Major Boundy from December 10, 1942, to November 20, 1944. Presentation of the medal was made by Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, commander, at special ceremonies.

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1,500 Liberated Allied Soldiers Reach Odessa

Moscow, March 3 (AP)—More than 1,500 American, British and Canadian soldiers liberated from German prison camps by the Russian army have arrived at a repatriation camp in Odessa, it was announced here tonight.

British and American military missions in Moscow expressed appreciation over Russian co-operation in moving the officers and soldiers to a base for transfer home.

New Stalin Tank Leading Red Drive

Moscow, March 3 (AP)—*Pravda* gave the Russian public the first information today on the new Stalin tank, announcing that the "perfect 34" is spearheading the Soviet offensive.

The article said the 34 had passed victoriously through all stages of the war and asserted the Germans had attempted to copy it.

Liberated American prisoners describe the tank as being of tremendous size with heavy fire power and heavy armor. All stress its speed and *Pravda* said the tanks advanced 50 miles from the Vistula in one day.

"The day is not far distant," *Pravda* declared, "when Soviet tanks will roll over the streets of Berlin."

Aid for Romanian Jews

Ghetto Survivors From Ukraine to Receive Gifts of Clothing

BUCHAREST, March 3 (AP).—The Romanian section of the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish party and the Union of Romanian Jews finished preparations today for meeting 17,000 Jews coming back from that portion of the Russian Ukraine across the Dnestr River formerly occupied by Romania.

These people, survivors from former ghettos in that area, will enter Romania at five points, where they will receive clothes and other necessities.

CHINESE ARMY TAKES YUNGSIN

Jap Contact With Kwangsi Cities Reported Cut

Chungking, March 3 (AP)—Chinese troops surging forward from three directions have recaptured Yungsin, 120 miles east of Hengyang, and severed Japanese contact with the Kwangsi province cities of Suichwan and Kanhsien, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Yungsin fell on March 1 before a Chinese counterattack launched at dawn the day before. Defeated Japanese troops escaped through the south gate and were being pursued by the Chinese. Japanese snipers left in the city on suicide missions were being rounded up.

Also Reoccupy Lienhwa

The high command also announced that Chinese troops had reoccupied Lienhwa, 30 miles farther east.

Chinese regulars and local militia operating behind the Japanese lines recaptured Pingkiang on February 25, the high command communiqué said. Pingkiang is a highway center 50 miles northeast of Changsha.

In the maritime province of Chekiang the Japanese have extended the area which they are fortifying against a possible American landing from the Pacific. Japanese troops based at Wenchow, Chekiang seaport 225 miles south of Shanghai, moved up the Wha River toward Thintien, 20 miles to the north. Fighting developed as Chinese forces intercepted the invaders.

Grew Looks To China

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, today forecast military developments of "decisive importance" in China this year.

This prospect, he told a news conference, intensifies the need for unity of the National Government and the Chinese Communist in their fight against the Japanese. There is a "trend toward such unity," Grew said.

He discussed the Chinese situation in response to a question about the announcement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that a Chinese constitutional convention may be convened November 12.

In the intervening time, "we may hope," Grew said, that the Chinese may reach agreement "for unified military effort to meet the crucial situation in the months to come."

Lashio Under Siege By Land And Air

Calcutta, March 3 (AP)—The enemy's big Burma Road base of Lashio was brought under siege by land and air today and the Chinese 1st Army began assaulting the outer defenses 6½ miles north of the city.

Bombers attacked in waves so close they had to wait their turn in the sky, and the railheads, earthworks and warehouses of explosives went up in smoke and flames.

Three columns were closing on the city.

Dozen Villages Occupied

The frontal assault came from the north. Twelve miles east a flanking force broke a tough enemy stand, and the beaten Japanese fled for the dubious safety of the city.

A third column swung in about 8 miles west of the city. In all, a dozen Burma villages were occupied.

Precision bombing knocked out the last of six major bridges in the area, making retreat out of Lashio difficult. The Allied announcement said bombs hit both ends of the bridge, dropping it into the river.

Sheets Of Fire

Pilots over the stronghold said sheets of fire and explosions began outlining the entire marshaling area. Warehouses went up in spectacular flashes. Spreading fires were so bright that one pilot said his crew was virtually blinded.

United States and British bombers of the Eastern Air Command last night struck Thailand's port of Bangkok with the heaviest raid ever launched against that target.

The Makasan railway workshops were singled out in the moonlight by the bombers, who flew 1,100 miles from their bases in India and dumped 200 tons of explosives on the communications center.

Pagan Bridgehead Cleared

Aground, the British cleared the Pagan bridgehead 90 miles southwest of Mandalay in heavy fighting, but were checked at their Irrawaddy crossings north and west of the city.

On the western Burma coast, the British made slow gains against stiff opposition.

9 FLYERS RESCUED AS B-29 EXPLODES

Calcutta, March 3 (A. P.).—Nine Superfortress flyers bailed out 3,000 feet above the Indian Ocean thirty seconds before the giant bomber exploded and have been saved by a submarine and two R. A. F. Catalina flying boats.

The men were scattered over ten square miles of ocean 800 miles from India when they were picked up in their life jackets. A flying boat taxied for hours and gathered in five of the men. A British submarine cruising in the neighborhood picked up the four other survivors. Neither rescue crew knew of the other's action until the next day.

The Superfortress got into trouble over Singapore when a Japanese fighter shot out an engine and started a fire in a wing. A few minutes later the fighter made a second pass at the crippled bomber, destroying the plane's hydraulic system. Two more fires broke out, but the plane kept flying for three hours before pilot Capt. James E. Lyons of Stockton, Cal., ordered his crew to bail out. Distress signals were sent. Thirty seconds after the last man dropped the plane exploded and scattered debris. The Eastern Air Command base in India had received the distress signals and dispatched a Catalina 800 miles to reach the scene just before dawn.

The crewmen rescued by the Catalina were Capt. Lyons, co-pilot Lieut. Mills L. Bale of Lisbon, N. D.; Lieut. Frank W. Thorp, Detroit; Sergt. Louis L. Sanderick of Jeannette, Pa., and Sergt. Anthony Peleckis of Philadelphia. The men rescued by the submarine were Lieut. Nathan Teplick of Philadelphia, Vernon Lester of South Aberdeen, Chicago; Joseph M. Dimock Jr., of San Jose, Cal., and Sergt. John Topolski of Milwaukee.

Some Aiding Japs, Bengal Premier Says

Calcutta, March 3 (AP)—Premier Sir Kwaja Nazimuddin of Bengal charged before the Provincial Assembly today that there are still a number of people "actually trying to assist" emissaries of Japan.

The Premier made the statement during a debate on the Congress party resolution urging immediate release of all political prisoners in India.

Amin Osman Pasha Attacked.

Cairo, March 3 (A. P.).—Amin Osman Pasha, former Egyptian Minister of Finance, was assaulted near his home yesterday by an assailant who escaped. It was understood he was uninjured.

Yank Forces Invade Ticao, Burias Islands

Americans Complete 19th, 20th Landings of Philippine Campaign.

MANILA, Sunday, March 4—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur made his opening bid Saturday for the major port of Legaspi and air bases on southeastern Luzon by sending troops ashore at dawn on two nearby islands—the 19th and 20th invasion of the Philippines campaign.

Protected by warships and planes, Yanks of the veteran American division seized Ticao and Burias in the Sibuyan sea in a move to force the Japanese either to quit Luzon's Bicol peninsula or face destruction there.

Dominate Shipping Route

Forty-five-mile long Burias and 25-mile-long Ticao, both narrow in width, also further dominate the short shipping route through San Bernardino strait and Verde passage to Manila from the United States. They are on the west side of Bicol peninsula. [illegible] with its fine port, is on the [illegible] side.

MacArthur, announcing the new moves in today's communique, said Bicol peninsula constituted the eastern anchor of the Japanese hold on south Luzon and the two invasions threaten it with envelopment.

Burias is 175 miles southeast of Manila, Ticao 250 miles.

They constituted the third and fourth invasions announced by MacArthur in three straight days and the 10th and 11th since Feb. 21.

The new landings were made by elements of the Americal division, veterans of the Solomons campaign, from Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's Eighth army. Other elements of this same division landed last week on little Capul island between Luzon and Samar to help open a short shipping route through the Philippines to Manila.

Seize Airfield On Luzon

Today's communique reported capture of one of the biggest airfields on Luzon island, at Iba along the west coast, midway between the western arm of Lingayen gulf and the tip of Bataan peninsula. The former American air base, which is on Zambales province, and the town of Iba were seized by troops of the U. S. 38th division. Eighteen damaged Japanese planes were captured.

Along the south arm of Manila bay, the 11th Airborne division took the town of Ternate, 18 miles southwest of Cavite.

The rarely mentioned Japanese airforce sent four bombers against Lingayen, scene of the Luzon landings last Jan. 9. The communique said the raiders caused "some damage and casualties" and that anti-aircraft gunners bagged one bomber.

Two other enemy planes attacked Tacloban airdrome on American-held Leyte.

The American airforce was active over the enemy-held islands of the Archipelago and patrol torpedo boats wrecked 13 Nipponese Q-boats in hideouts in Batangas bay, southern Luzon.

Heavy bombers from the Philippines which have been daily attacking war plants on Formosa dropped 170 tons in a new raid. The targets included the Nippon Aluminum company. Low-flying fighters went after storage tanks and railway yards. They also raided the nearby Pescadores islands, leaving barracks in flames.

Patrol planes sank five small cargo vessels in Formosa strait and a sixth in the Sakishima islands.

Others ranging over the China sea sank a 2,000-ton freighter and left a 1,000 ton ship in a sinking condition. They encountered four enemy planes, shooting down three and probably bagging the other.

On Dutch Borneo, which is menaced with possible invasion by American seizure of Palawan island, Liberators spilled 197 tons of bombs among three airdromes, leaving runways unusable. Other bombers attacked two more airdromes and the shipyards and drydocks at Sandakan.

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18th Philippine Island Invaded; Sea Lane Clear

Manila, March 3 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today the fourth in a series of rapid-fire invasions—a landing on Lubang Island, 35 miles southwest of Manila Bay—giving his forces complete control of the shortest sea route through the heart of the Philippines to Manila.

The western end of a 300-mile passage, through which Manila can be supplied and Luzon transformed into a huge military base facing Asia, was opened by veteran 24th Division troops which seized Lubang Thursday.

Negligible Resistance

Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's Yanks overwhelmed "negligible resistance" on the 18-by-8-mile island at the western exit of Verde Passage, the eighteenth Philippine island MacArthur has invaded.

Within a little over a week the sea route was cleared by invasions of Verde Island, east of Lubang, and Capul and Biri islands guarding the eastern end of the sea route in San Bernardino Strait between Luzon and Samar.

Lubang was the second island invasion in as many days. Yanks of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division swarmed ashore on Palawan, 250 miles southwest of Manila, Wednesday. Today MacArthur said the 41st had completed occupation of Puerto Princesa Harbor, midway along Palawan's 275-mile-long east coast and had occupied a third airfield.

The invasion of Palawan extending American control of the South China Sea's eastern shores, was aimed at cutting Japan's sea connections with the East Indies.

There are other islands along the San Bernardino-Verde route to war-ravaged Manila but presumably they either are not occupied by the Japanese or the enemy on them lacks strength to menace shipping.

Cuts Distance In Half

Hitherto, supplies sent through the Philippines to the South China Sea coast of Luzon have had to follow a circuitous course past enemy-held islands of the southern Philippines, more than double the distance of the new route.

In fighting on Luzon east of Manila, where Japanese forces are in slow retreat into mountains of the Marakina watershed, the Yanks are attacking strong enemy defensive positions. Supporting air units dropped 120 tons of explosives on one strong point.

Far to the north, Yanks infiltrating into the Caraballo Mountains are enveloping and unhinging enemy positions covering the Balete Pass area.

Today's communiqué told of bombings by Liberators in the Davao-Zamboanga area of Mindanao Island and effective attacks on shipping by patrol planes off Formosa, Okinawa and the China coast.

Invasion Of Borneo Believed Indicated

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's landing on Palawan Island points to the possibility of a landing on Borneo to get access to rich oil resources.

Bornea, lying only a short distance south of the southern top of Palawan, has been effectively cut off from the Japanese home islands by the Navy's severance of the enemy's supply lines through the South China Sea.

On the island are some of the world's purest oil deposits.

That supply, a naval spokesman said, would be helpful for the Navy. At the same time he reiterated the Navy's boast that it is capable of effecting a landing anywhere it chooses, including Borneo.

"If the Allies feel the need of a closer source of supply for oil for its fleets than is now available," he said, "it will be taken care of."

Gen. MacArthur On Radio Today

New York, March 3 (AP)—NBC announced tonight that Gen. Douglas MacArthur would be heard from Corregidor on the Army Hour program Sunday between 3.30 and 4.30 P.M., Eastern War Time.

U.S. Shell Fired on Luzon Showers Men With Silver

Scores Direct Hit on Filipino Cache of Pre-War Coins

MANILA, March 3 (AP).—A 25th Division artillery battery firing on suspected Japanese positions near Rizal the other day hit the jackpot with a 105-mm. shell. A veritable geyser of silver spouted up as the shell exploded. Silver coins showered down on troops several hundred yards away.

The shell had struck a cache of Filipino pre-war silver including some American currency. The cash, scooped up into sandbags after Americans captured the area, required two trucks to haul it to the 6th Army finance officer, who began a hunt for the owners.

This was one of several such caches uncovered by advancing Americans, said Captain Francis Brannan, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Brannan hesitated to estimate the amount finally raked up from holes in the countryside, but said it would certainly run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Most of the coins were of small denominations.

Filipinos buried a great deal of money during the Japanese occupation lest it be taken from them in exchange for worthless Japanese currency.

Romulo and His Family Reunited by Plane Rescue

Artillery Flyers Pick Up His Kin Behind Foe's Lines

MANILA, March 3 (AP).—Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Philippine Resident Commissioner in the United States and now with General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, was reunited with his wife, two sons and brother-in-law last night after four 14th Corps artillery planes landed behind Japanese planes and picked up Romulo's family.

The Romulos had not seen each other since the general left Bataan with MacArthur in 1942. The reunion occurred in front of the tent of Major General O. W. Griswold, 14th Corps commander, at a field command post on the edge of Manila. Two other sons are with the Philippine forces.

First Lieutenant Lloyd Sheetz, of Topeka, Kans., flew the plane that brought Mrs. Romulo from a refuge in Laguna Province, on Luzon Island, where she had eluded the Japanese for three years. First Lieutenant William Dorn, of London, Ohio, flew one son out.

The pilots learned of the whereabout of the Romulos from guerrillas. Then they flew into the area and landed on a roadway.

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150 U. S. Prisoners Massacred By Japs on Palawan Island

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, March 3—(AP) The massacre of 150 American war prisoners by the Japanese constabulary at Puerto Princessa, Palawan island, was officially announced tonight by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

In a special press release the general said "additional evidence" had been uncovered by the Yank 41st infantry division at the Puerto Princessa prison camp substantiating stories that the Japanese threw gasoline in on the helpless Americans, ignited it and then machine-gunned or bayonetted any who tried to flee.

At least five of the Americans escaped and reached Yank lines.

The press release said "human bones and bits of charred clothing covered by a layer of dirt and rubble were found in one of the air-raid shelters near the barracks, mute testimony of the wholesale slaughter."

Corp. Elmo D. Deal, of Yuba City Calif., who was captured on Bataan in 1942 and taken to the Palawan prison camp, told this story:

"There were about 150 soldiers, sailors and Marines at Palawan. In December the Japs got word that there was a big convoy at sea. They thought the convoy, which was going to Mindoro island, was headed their way and became crazed with fear.

"They herded us into a string of underground shelters in a compound near the barracks. I don't know which Jap officer gave the word but they threw gasoline in on us and ignited it. We tried to get out the other end of the dugout but they mowed us down with machineguns."

MARINES PUSHING JAPS BACK TO SEA

Threaten to Sever Stubborn Enemy Defense Line on Iwo.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, Mar. 4 — (AP) Hard-hitting American Marines fighting the bloody battle of Iwo Jima slowly pushed the Japanese back toward the sea on the northern end of the island today and threatened to sever the last interconnecting Nipponese line of strong pillboxes.

Although slowed by a desperate enemy, the Marines drove to within 300 yards of the cliff's edge on northeastern Iwo Saturday in a move to cut the tightly compressed Japanese garrison in two.

Near Iwo Cliffs

This gain was scored by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third division in the center which halved in the day's hard fighting the distance between them and the point where the cliffs drop down toward the sea.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today, reporting Leatherneck gains of 200 to 400 yards, also reported advances on the west side but Marines on the east still were stymied by an enemy pocket at Minami, southeast of captured Motoyama town.

The Japanese are compressed into a gourd-shaped area around Iwo's northeastern and northern rim. The area is 1,500 yards wide at the widest point on the east and 1,400 yards at the widest point on the north.

From the northwest coast, the line runs almost straight across from a point 1,400 yards south of Kitano point, the island's northern tip, until it reaches within 300 yards of the cliff's edge on the northeast. At that point, the line is 700 yards from the broad northeastern beach below the cliffs.

The line then runs almost straight north and south for 3,900 yards to the bottom of the bulge of Iwo's east coast.

Supply ships, which first unloaded on the eastern beaches, where the original invasion took place Feb. 19, are using both the eastern and western beaches to speed up the operation.

The communique said all divisions met heavy fire from mortars and small arms.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth is moving beyond a hard-won 362-foot promontory on the left flank of Erskine's Leathernecks.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth has been held to a virtual stalemate on the right flank for six days but the progress of Erskine's Third threatens to seal off the hard-fighting enemy group before the Fourth.

Transports Use Airfield

The southern airfield on Iwo, captured by the Marines on the second day of the invasion and since put into use for artillery spotter planes, now is being used by larger transport to evacuate the wounded.

As the Japanese were crowded into a narrowing area, which is well protected by pillboxes and blockhouses, their resistance mounted and the Marines yesterday had to be content largely with straightening their lines.

Artillery and carrier-based planes supported the limited advances.

Carrier planes also made a rocket attack on Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonin islands, north of Iwo, sinking one enemy vessel.

Other air attacks were reported against Wake and enemy-held islands in the Palau and Marshall groups.

The gains Saturday were on a considerably smaller scale than those of Friday when Erskine's 3d sent a 700-yard wedge north which extended to within 600 yards of the cliff's edge on the northeast coast.

Half-buried enemy defense works lay between the 3d Marines and the cliff, and the fight in that area promises to be tough. The Japanese defenders are showing signs of desperation. When they are driven beyond the cliff they will be in the open, their backs to the sea.

Marines Near Last Defense Line On Iwo

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 3 (AP)—Only 600 yards of terrain stood today between the 3d United States Marines and the point at which they may cut the last interconnecting Japanese pillbox line, along blood-soaked Iwo Island's northern end.

But it was a rugged stretch, by anybody's definition. It sloped irregularly downward to a cliff which probably will serve as the last stand of the Japanese.

Line Of Defense Works

Between the Marine outpost and the cliff runs a system of half-underground enemy defense works which, like others the Marines have faced in the last ten days, must be taken the hard way. And the Japanese are beginning to show signs of desperation.

The 3d Division leathernecks, under Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, lunged forward 700 yards Friday to seize a 362-foot hill in the northern part of the island, within rifle range of the cliff, and in position to cut the Nipponese line, shaped like a boomerang, in two.

The American advance formed a salient pointing toward the inside of the bend in the line. The cliff, running along the northeastern shore about 500 yards in from the waterline, is one outside edge of the boomerang.

Between Marines And Sea

Once the Japanese back up beyond the cliff they will be in the open, between the Devildogs and the sea, and they no longer will have the advantage of connecting strongpoints.

The 4th Marines, on the right flank of the 3d, also inched forward a little after having been stopped for five days by ferocious enemy fire. To the left of the 3d Division, the 5th Marines also advanced, but met the largest-scale counterattack the Japanese have offered in several days. It had some aspects of a *Banzai* attack such as the enemy has staged elsewhere when his position became hopeless. The enemy also was believed to be running short of water.

Cargo Parachute Dropped

Regimental staff officers report that Japanese planes have dropped cargo parachutes to the enemy garrison. Relaying the reports of the action, Second Lieutenant Jim G. Lucas said:

"It is believed they are attempting to get water to the thirst-crazed troops."

Capture of the 362-foot hill by the 3d Division left the enemy with only one remaining similar height near the steep cliffs. It also brought the Yanks to within 1,400 yards of the northernmost tip of the island.

The advance of the 5th Division also took in another 362-foot hill dominating a fortified ridge protecting the northern side of the island. The clearing of the enemy from this ridge would put him back on sloping ground along the northern outside edge of the boomerang, and make him an open target for tanks.

Artillery Thought Out

A significant feature of today's fleet communiqué was the absence of any reference to enemy artillery fire. This suggested that the Japanese field guns had been knocked out.

The communiqué today reported a count of 7,127 enemy dead as of noon March 2, an increase of 2,343 in four days. There have been no American reports on Yank losses since February 23, when a communiqué said the American casualties as of 6 P.M. February 21 were 644 killed, 4,168 wounded and 560 missing—a total of 5,372. Tokyo has claimed the United States cas-

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ualties on Iwo exceed 13,500.

Airfield Almost Ready

The Leathernecks soon may have the aid of land-based combat planes. Engineers have Iwo's southern airfield, which was captured in the early stage of the invasion, almost ready for bombers and fighters. Artillery spotter planes have been using it for several days.

Both carrier and land planes, the latter from the Marianas, made neutralization attacks on the Bonin Islands, north of Iwo, Thursday, and Navy search planes bombed Japanese-held Wake Island, in the mid-Pacific, the same day.

He Knew The Jap Hadn't Got Out

Iwo Jima [*AP—Delayed*]—Questioned by an officer as to why he was poking around a Jap earth-covered bunker which had been by-passed a day and a half before a Marine replied, "There's a Jap in there."

The officer then asked, "How do you know he's in there?"

The Marine, still busy poking and snooping about loopholes in the bunker, made the laconic reply, "Because I threw a grenade in there and he threw it back."

Beer Descends On Iwo—Can Of It By Parachute

Iwo Jima, March 3 [*AP—via Navy Radio*]—Good American beer appeared on this volcanic, battle-beaten island today—one can of it.

A supply transport plane swept over a platoon of Marines and dropped a green parachute bearing a small package.

Mast. Tech. Sergt. John H. Baldwin, of Columbus, Ohio, and Los Angeles, was the first to reach it.

"There were too many Marines around," said Baldwin. "All we got was a sip apiece."

PLANES TAKE MAIL TO FIGHTERS ON IWO

GUAM, March 3 (*AP*)—The Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps all passed out jubilant press releases today—the American forces on Iwo are getting mail from home while under fire.

Approximately 4,000 pounds of mail are being parachuted daily and a backlog of almost 5,000,000 pounds is still to be forwarded by either plane or ship. The TAG—the Transport Air Group—is carrying the mail; it started on March 1. That is the reason for the three press releases: the TAG is composed of Army, Navy and Marine personnel.

Capt. D. M. Peterson, a marine of Pomona, Calif., piloted the first plane to drop mail. The Navy Postal Service is also forwarding mail to men on ships at Iwo. This marks the first time in the Pacific that mail service has been attempted during an operation.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Hagood of the Army and Abbeville, Ala., commanding the United States Seventh Air Force troop-carrier squadron that dropped 100,000 letters on Iwo on March 2, said:

"The marines in bomb craters near an airstrip ran out to get the parachute packs. Then we'd see packs and marines disappear into shell holes. We flew under an arc of mortar and artillery fire to make drops."

Planes skimmed the island at 150 feet to make the drops.

Island 350 Miles Off Japan Shelled By U.S. Warships

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 3 (*AP*)—Guns of American warships thundered their closest challenge yet to Japan's homeland Thursday night after carrier planes had again raided the Ryukyu Islands.

The all-night bombardment battered little Okino Daito, an island only 350 miles south of the Nippon mainland.

Carrier planes hit the Ryukyu (Nansei Shoto) chain by daylight preceding the bombardment and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué said they destroyed or damaged 55 enemy ships and 91 aircraft.

East Of Ryukyus

Okino Daito lies some 210 miles east of the Ryukyus and about 700 miles west of Iwo Jima.

The communiqué did not name the surface or carrier force commanders. It was presumed that both forces were from Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet, which has been operating in Japanese waters in connection with the Iwo invasion.

The communqué said the bombardment started large fires in the target area of Okino Daito.

Lumber Yards Targets

Planes of the carrier force struck at airfields, barracks, warehouses, radio stations, mills and lumber yards in the Okinawa group of six islands in the center of the Ryukyus.

Okinawa, largest island of the Ryukyus, has been attacked repeatedly since the first carrier raid October 9. The chain was raided again by carriers January 2-3, January 8 and January 21. Land-based army bombers from the Philippines recently made Okinawa and enemy shipping in that area almost daily targets.

Nimitz reported the Thursday raid was carried out "without enemy air opposition" and with the loss of eight American flyers and thirteen planes.

Only four of the 41 Japanese planes definitely destroyed were caught in the air. The rest and the 50 listed as probably demolished or damaged were on the ground.

Of the 55 enemy ships bombed and strafed thirteen were sunk and thirteen others probably sunk.

Okinawa, about 60 miles long and 2 to 18 miles wide, is an important military and airbase between Japan and Formosa. The Okinawa group has a dozen communities of more than 5,000 population. The largest, Naha, on the southwest coast of Okinawa, has a population of 65,000, living in flimsy homes.

Ryukyus Raided From Carriers; 55 Ships Hit

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 3 (*AP*)—American carrier planes swept across the Ryukyu Islands virtually unopposed Thursday, destroying or damaging 55 Japanese ships and 91 planes, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

That night a task force from Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet followed up the daylight raid with a night-long bombardment of Okino Daito, 210 miles east of the main Ryukyu chain which guards the approaches to southern Japan and the China coast.

Bombarding warships were only 350 miles south of Japan, the closest announced approach to the enemy mainland in a nav[illegible] attack on shore objectives.

Nimitz said thirteen enemy vessels were sunk, thirteen probably sunk and 29 damaged.

41 Jap Planes Destroyed

Forty-one Japanese planes were definitely destroyed and 50 others either demolished or damaged on the ground.

Four of the total were shot down in the air and American pilots had to chase Japanese planes to bring them down. Not a single interceptor ventured to oppose the American planes, which Tokyo broadcasts previously said swarmed over the islands 600 strong.

Okinawa Center

The attack cost the raiders eight airmen and thirteen planes.

Airfields, barracks, warehouses, radio and radar installations, mills and lumber yards were destroyed in the sweep over six islands in the center of the chain.

The attack centered around Okinawa, frequently hit by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier forces and now almost a daily target of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land-based bombers from the Philippines.

MacArthur's Saturday communiqué told of sinking five small freighters off Okinawa and leaving another five in flames.

Destruction of lumber mills by Spruance's airmen not only provided billowing bonfires to guide the flyers but constituted an indirect blow at Japanese shipping, as the enemy radio has made frequent mention of being forced to resort to wooden cargo ships because of a shortage of steel.

Lumber Saving Urged

Repeatedly the citizens of Nippon have been asked to save lumber, and forests considered hitherto untouchable have been drawn upon to supply timbers for the fast-dwindling merchant fleet.

Okinawa, the central island of the long chain between Japan and Formosa, is 60 miles long and 2 to 18 miles wide. It ranges from rugged uplands in the northern section to lowlands in the south, where most of its 435,000 inhabitants live.

Failure of the Japanese to send up intercepting planes was surprising as Okinawa has a number of airfields valuable to the Japanese.

First Attack In October

The communiqué phrase "without enemy air opposition" was unique in announcements thus far of strikes against Japan itself, or against such innermost defense bastions.

American carrier planes attacked the Ryukyus (or Nansei Shoto—name for the islands used in the communiqué) for the first time last October 9. That attack accounted for 46 Japanese ships and 41 small craft sunk and 82 Japanese planes destroyed, at a cost of eight American aircraft.

Subsequent raids on January 2-3, 8 and 21 destroyed a total of 223 enemy planes and sank 87 ships and small craft.

The Okinawa Island group of the Ryukyus, although militarily important, has little economic value. The standard of living is low among the inhabitants. It has half a dozen cities of more than 5,000 population, of which Naha, on the southwest coast, is the largest. It is a crowded community of flimsy buildings, with a population of 65,000.

Commanders Not Named

Unlike most previous carrier strike announcements, the communiqué did not name the commanders of the attacking force.

The Japanese inner empire has been hammered repeatedly by B-29 Superfortresses and the Tokyo area was pounded by carrier planes February 16, 17 and 25, severely crippling plane production.

The lack of airborne opposition over the Ryukyus would seem to indicate the enemy is running out of planes or pilots, or both.

PACIFIC HUNT ON FOR HARMON

AAF Commander And 9 Others Missing On Flight

United States Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas, Honolulu, March 3 (*AP*)—The Pacific's greatest aerial and surface-ship search was on today for Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific, and nine other officers and men reported missing on a transocean flight.

The announcement that Harmon's plane was overdue and that the search had been ordered was made here by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., army commander of the Pacific Ocean areas.

Maj. Gen. R. J. Breene, deputy commander for administration to Harmon, said today: "A complete and thorough search for the missing plane has been made and is being continued.

Largest Yet Made

"This is the largest search operation yet made. Already army and navy search craft have covered an enormous area of the Pacific Ocean and every incident having any bearing on the lost airplane has been thoroughly investigated. The Navy is in direct charge of the search operation."

A statement from army headquarters says that the plane was en route from a forward base to Hickam Field in Hawaii.

No information was given as to time, but it was disclosed that the last heard from the converted bomber used by Harmon was a radio report saying the plane had plenty of fuel and was traveling in good weather over calm seas.

Fellow Passengers Listed

The others aboard were:

Brig. Gen. James B. Andersen, Washington, D.C., Harmon's chief of staff.

Col. William Ball, Washington, D.C., executive officer for the deputy commander of operations, Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas.

Major Francis E. Savage, Tioga, Texas, pilot.

Major Archibald D. Anderson, Brookings, S.D., navigator.

Lieut. Jack M. West, Chicago, copilot.

Mast. Sergt. Douglas Anderson, La Center, Wash., engineer.

Tech. Sergt. Steve Geist, Brooklyn, N.Y., radio operator.

Pfc. Arthur Oscar, Kansas City, Mo., assistant engineer.

Technical Sergeant McInerney (first name and home not available) was a passenger.

Won DSM In Last War

Harmon, 57, a native of San Francisco, also is a deputy commander of the 20th Air Force, which is making the B-29 raids against Japan.

He has been in the Pacific since the early days of the war and was commander of the army air and ground forces in the South Pacific during the Solomons campaign. A West Pointer, he won the Distinguished Service Medal as a fighter pilot in the last war.

The search recalled one made in 1942 south of Hawaii for Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, whose plane was forced down in the sea while he was on a tour of the war fronts as a representative of the War Department. He and most of the plane's crew were rescued from rafts after being lost three weeks.

Pacific Is Searched For Gen. Harmon

Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas, Honolulu, March 3 (*AP*)—Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of Army Air Forces operating in the Pacific, is missing with nine other officers and men in a transocean flight.

Early today the Army announced that the 57-year-old general's plane was missing on a routine flight and the greatest air and naval search ever launched in the Pacific was under way.

The brief announcement by Lieut. Gen. Richard C. Richardson, Jr., commander of army forces in the Pacific Ocean area, did not disclose when or where the plane was lost.

Attack Possibility

When last heard from, the general's big converted bomber had ample fuel to complete its flight and was traveling through good weather over calm seas.

There was no indication whether the plane—presumably the four-engined Liberator that Harmon normally uses—was flying through a combat zone and might have been attacked by Japanese aircraft or whether it may have crashed because of operational difficulties.

Harmon, as deputy commander of the 20th Air Force, played a leading role in the Superfortress attacks on Tokyo.

Great Seach Is On.

Lieut.-Gen. Richard C. Richardson Jr., the Army commander in the Pacific, said that all available naval ships and planes had been dispatched to join in the search for Gen. Harmon and the others.

Rickenbacker Rescue Gives Hope

The search undoubtedly exceeds the quests in the Pacific for Amelia Earhart and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker. In 1937 a United States naval task force combed 250,000 square miles of the Pacific in a search for Miss Earhart and her navigator, Frederick J. Noonan. They were not found.

The rescue of Rickenbacker, America's World War I flying ace, after being lost south of Hawaii for three weeks in 1942, gave hope to the hunt for Harmon.

General Harmon, 57, is a native of San Francisco. A West Pointer, he was a fighter pilot in France in the first World War. Harmon commanded army forces in the Solomon Islands fighting, winning the

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Distinguished Service Medal.

He had a narrow escape from death on a torpedoed ship in June, 1943, and since has traveled the Pacific principally by plane.

Others Missing

Those missing in addition to General Harmon are:

Brig. Gen. James R. Andersen, Washington, D.C., chief of staff to General Harmon.

Col. William Ball, Washington, D.C., executive officer for the deputy commander of operations, Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean area.

Major Francis E. Savage, Tioga, Texas, the pilot.

Major Archibald D. Anderson, Brookings, S.D., navigator.

First Lieutenant Jack M. West, Chicago, copilot.

Master Sergeant Douglas Anderson, La Center, Wash., engineer.

Tech. Sergt. Steve Geist, Brooklyn, N.Y., radio operator.

Pfc. Arthur Oscar, Kansas City, Mo., assistant engineer.

Technical Sergeant McInerney, whose full name was not available, was a passenger.

Next of kin have all been notified.

day.

Indications are that it will be made without any heated debate. The statement is expected to look toward return of Argentina to the American system now perfected, but leave action in that direction to Buenos Aires.

Called New Monroe Doctrine

Senator Connally described the act as "one of the greatest state papers in the world." The Senator's speech was incorporated in the act as official interpretation.

Connally said that the Act of Chapultepec is a new Monroe Doctrine backed by all the Americas instead of just the United States.

It states specifically that "the security and solidarity of the continent are affected to the same extent by an act of aggression," against an American state by a non-American country as by one within the hemisphere.

To Be Adjusted To World Plan

However, the provisions for using force to quell disputes in this hemisphere are to be geared to the world-security organization. Precise definition of how much power

Act Of Chapultepec Adopted Unanimously At Mexico City

Mexico City, March 3 (AP)—Twenty American republics unanimously adopted the Act of Chapultepec today, forming an historic alliance to keep the peace of this continent by force if necessary.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, declared that the act, which guarantees frontiers and independence during the war and provides for a lasting treaty afterward, was "a forerunner of what we hope will happen at San Francisco," where the world security conference meets next month.

"This conference gives unity of purpose so that all republics of this hemisphere are united to resist interference from abroad in the Western Hemisphere," he told the Inter-American Conference now drawing to a close.

"Equality Of States"

"But it goes beyond that. No ambitious power in this hemisphere can contemplate the conquest of another republic in this hemisphere. The act recognizes the equality of states—it protects both the weak and the strong."

The unity established by the republics in their mutual pledge paved the way for a statement on Argentina, which may come Monthe regional system will have remains to be taken up at the United Nations meeting at San Francisco.

The act is carefully worded so as to meet the countries' constitutional requirements, especially those of the United States.

It takes effect immediately, based on the President's war powers to order United States armed forces anywhere they may be needed to promote the United Nations war effort.

The Chapultepec Act also recommends that its provisions be made into a lasting treaty when the emergency is over.

Ready For Rest Of Program

With the act completed, the conference prepared to fill in the other parts of a hemisphere-wide union for peace and prosperity.

The new American system is scheduled to reinforce its core of security guarantees with:

1. A strengthened Pan-American Union enabled to act as a regional security council similar to the Dumbarton Oaks world organization.

2. A permanent board representing the American chiefs of staff to plan hemisphere defense and military sanctions if they are needed.

3. Concrete economic agreements to smooth the road from war to peace. These revolve about United States assurances that raw materials purchases will be tapered off rather than sheared suddenly at the end of hostilities.

There was considerable argument on this point, as the Latins wanted the United States to continue stockpiling after the war, but a formula was finally reached which would continue temporarily the purchase of strategic materials.

4. A pledge to remove trade barriers as quickly as possible and acceptance of the principle of unhampered, private international commerce. Temporary restrictions were accepted, however, to protect infant industry in developing Latin-American countries until it can stand on its own feet.

Conference On Military Law

Washington, March 3 (AP)—A five-week conference on military laws in American republics will begin March 15 in Chicago, the War Department announced today.

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay as well as the United States will be represented by military legal offices.

The first ten days of the conference will be devoted to lectures and discussions at Northwestern University and the remainder of the time to visits to military establishments and Washington.

GUARANTIES VOTED AT MEXICO PARLEY

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Inter-American Conference Agreement Protects Territory of Every Nation in Hemisphere.

Mexico City, March 3 (A. P.).—The Inter-American Conference here today guaranteed the territorial integrity and the independence of each American republic, backed by the armed power of the hemisphere.

The Act of Chapultepec, modified by the United States from the original document combining proposals from Colombia, Uruguay and Brazil, was approved by the Commission on Inter-American Affairs. Passage by the conference in plenary session is now a formality, as the twenty nations participating are all represented on the commission.

The pledge will take effect immediately when the act is signed, probably at the last meeting of the conference on Wednesday.

Delegates considered the document historic in two ways. The act of Chapultepec is the most far-reaching pact ever reached in this hemisphere to enforce peace and it sets a precedent for the United Nations conference in San Francisco of combining security agreements with boundary assurances.

The act obliges each American State to contribute to a joint action against any aggression in this hemisphere or invasion from beyond the seas.

The main change from the original declaration was to base the obligation on the United Nations' war effort at present and to provide for a permanent treaty later.

Change Fits U. S. Needs.

This was done primarily to fit constitutional needs of the United States, since a p[illegible]anent commitment would [illegible]ire Senate ratification. The [illegible]sident, under the special [illegible]powers act, has the authorit[illegible]ect United States armed might during the emergency.

The declaration also states the right of American nations to settle their own disputes without interference from overseas, within the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint.

The Dumbarton Oaks plan provides that sanctions can only be taken upon approval of the World Security Council.

It is understood that the United States is contemplating a request to Britain and Russia that this clause be modified to allow the Western Hemisphere to proceed on its own, except when an American quarrel threatens world peace.

The Chapultepec document is to take effect as soon as it is signed. It thus would become the first definite multilateral pledge to keep the peace since this war began.

Many delegates expressed belief that it might ease tension in connection with the Argentine problem.

One clause, introduced late, made a special point of guaranteeing boundaries established by treaty.

It provided that "in any case, invasion by armed forces of one state into the territory of another, trespassing boundaries established by treaty and marked in accordance therewith, shall constitute an act of aggression.

Threat to One Affects All.

Thus defining the final act of aggression, the declaration binds each American nation to consider a threat to any one a threat to itself.

A long series of sanctions are provided, from the withdrawal of Ambassadors through severance of diplomatic, economic and communications ties down to military action.

Other Resolutions

Although the act is considered the most important result of the conference, the delegates are supplementing it with a number of other resolutions to maintain military vigilance for self-defense.

These proposals, in varying stages of final acceptance, comprise:

The setting up of a permanent inter-American general staff to draw up plans for hemispheric defense.

Effective use of methods to prevent the growth of subversive activities.

Complete outlawing of totalitarian agents.

To bolster these, the conference is also drawing up its final master plan to strengthen the internal economics of the American republics with the purpose of bringing about political and social security.

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Text of the Act of Chapultepec

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (AP).—The text of the Act of Chapultepec:

Declaration on reciprocal assistance and American solidarity by the governments represented at the Inter-American Conference on War and Peace:

Whereas:

1. The peoples of the Americas, animated by a profound love of justice, remain sincerely devoted to the principles of international law;

2. It is their desire that such principles, notwithstanding the present difficult circumstances, may prevail with greater force in future international relations;

3. The Inter-American Conferences have repeatedly proclaimed certain fundamental principles, but these must be reaffirmed and proclaimed at a time when the juridical bases of the community of nations are being established;

4. The new situation in the world makes more imperative than ever the union and solidarity of the American peoples, for the defense of their rights and the maintenance of international peace;

5. The American states have been incorporating in their international law, since 1890, by means of conventions, resolutions and declarations, the following principles:

(a) The proscription of territorial conquest and the non-recognition of all acquisitions made by force. (First International Conference of American States, 1890.)

(b) The condemnation of intervention by a state in the internal or external affairs of another. (Seventh International Conference of American States, 1933, and Inter-American conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936.)

(c) The recognition that every war or threat of war affects directly or indirectly all civilized peoples, and endangers the great principles of liberty and justice which constitute the American ideal and the standard of its international policy. (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936.)

(d) The procedure of mutual consultation in order to find means of peaceful co-operation in the event of war or threat of war between American countries. (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936.)

(e) The recognition that every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America affects each and every one of them and justifies the initiation of the procedure of consultation. (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936.)

(f) That any difference or dispute between the American nations, whatever its nature or origin, shall be settled by the methods of conciliation, or unrestricted arbitration, or through the operation of international justice. (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936.)

(G) The recognition that respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American state constitutes the essence of international order sustained by continental solidarity, which historically has been expressed and sustained by declarations and treaties in force. (Ninth International Conference of American States, 1938.)

(H) The affirmation that respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitutes the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between states, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties. (Declaration of American Principles, Eighth International Conference of American States, 1938.)

(I) That in case the peace, security or territorial [illegible]grity of any American republ[illegible] threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, co-ordinating their respective sovereign will by means of the procedure of consultation, using the measures which in each case the circumstances may make advisable. (Declaration of Lima, Eighth International Conference of American States, 1938.)

(J) That any attempt on the part of a non-American state against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American state shall be considered as an act of aggression against all the Amer-

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ican states. (Declaration XV of the second meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Havana, 1940.)

6. The furtherance of these principles, which the American states have practiced in order to secure peace and solidarity between the nations of the continent, constitutes an effective means of contributing to the general system of world security and of facilitating its establishment;

7. The security and solidarity of the continent are affected to the same extent by an act of aggression against any of the American states by a non-American state, as by an American state against one or more American states.

PART I
DECLARATION

First. That all sovereign states are juridically equal amongst themselves.

Second. That every state has the right to the respect of its individuality and independence, on the part of the other members of the international community.

Third. That every attack of a state against the integrity or the inviolability of territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American state, shall, conformably to Part III hereof, be considered as an act of aggression against the other states which sign this declaration.

In any case, invasion by armed forces of one state into the territory of another, trespassing boundaries established by treaty and marked in accordance therewith, shall constitute an act of aggression.

Fourth. That in case that acts of aggression occur or there may be reasons to believe that an aggression is being prepared by any other state against the integrity or political independence of an American state, the states signatory to this declaration will consult amongst themselves in order to agree upon measures they think that it may be advisable to take.

Fifth. That during the war and until treaty arrangements recommended in Part II hereof, the signatories of this declaration recognize such threats and acts of aggression as indicated in paragraphs third and fourth above, constitute an interference with the war effort of the United Nation's calling for such procedures, within the scope of their general constitutional and war powers, as may be found necessary, including:

Recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions;

Breaking of diplomatic relations;

Breaking of consular relations;

Breaking of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic relations;

Interruption of economic, commercial and financial relations;

Use of armed force to prevent or repel aggression.

Sixth. That the principles and procedure contained in this declaration shall become effective immediately, inasmuch as any act of aggression or threat of aggression during the present state of war interferes with the war effort of the United Nations to obtain victory. Henceforth, and with the view that the principles and procedure herein stipulated shall conform with the constitutional principles of each republic, the respective governments shall take the necessary steps to perfect this instrument in order that it shall be in force at all times.

PART II
RECOMMENDATION

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace recommends:

That for the purpose of meeting threats of acts of aggression against any American republic following the establishment of peace, the governments of the American republics should consider the conclusion, in accordance with their constitutional processes, of a treaty establishing procedures whereby such threats or acts may be met by:

The use, by all or some of the signatories of said treaty thereto, of any one or more of the following measures:

Recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions.

Breaking of diplomatic relations.

Breaking of consular relations.

Breaking of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic relations.

Interruption of economic, commercial and financial relations.

Use of armed force to prevent or repel aggression.

PART III

This declaration and recommendation provide for a regional arrangement for dealing with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action in the Western Hemisphere and said arrangements and the activities and procedures referred to therein shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization when formed.

This declaration and recommendation shall be known by the name of Act of Chapultepec.

New Jap Admiral.

A new commander, replacing Vice-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, has been appointed for the Maizuru naval station on the west coast of Honshu, main Japanese home island, the Tokyo radio said today.

The name of the new commander was unintelligible in the broadcast recorded by the FCC. Admiral Makita has been transferred to the naval staff board.

Japs To 'Streamline' Departmental System

San Francisco, March 3 (AP)—The imperial Japanese cabinet has adopted a program of streamlining Japan's departmental system of government "in line with the decisive war," radio Tokyo announced today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, reported the departmental plans will be "materialized speedily and resolutely after conferring with the cabinet."

Radio Tokyo also said Premier Kuniaki Koiso presided over a "heated" meeting of the new wartime commodity price council and that "basic problems of the price policy, as well as its execution, were threshed out."

Duce's Aide Arrested For Conspiracy, Report

New York, March 3 (AP)—The Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* reports that Guido Buffarini-Guidi, until recently Interior Minister in Benito Mussolini's puppet Cabinet in north Italy, is held by the Germans on suspicion of having "started negotiations in order to surrender the Duce to the Partisans, or even to the Allies."

The Swiss newspaper *Popolo E Liberta* said the former head of the north Italian Fascist militia and police, Tullio Tamburini, had been arrested and accused of smuggling French money.

Both dispatches were reported today by the OWI.

'SUPERFORTS' POUND TOKYO 11TH TIME

150 Giant Bombers Smash at Strategic Targets in Urban Areas of Capital

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—More than 150 Superfortresses struck Tokyo today for the eleventh time.

The huge force attacked in daylight against targets described as strategic in the urban areas of the Japanese capital, an announcement from Twentieth Air Force Headquarters said.

The group flew up from the Marianas Island bases of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, headed by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.

The announcement did not specify the size of the attacking group, which it described as very large. Operational reports were awaited before release of additional information.

The tenth B-29 blow at Tokyo was staged by more than 200 B-29's.

Morning Attack Reported

Superfortresses opened an attack on Tokyo and surrounding areas at 7:30 A. M. today (Japanese time), the Tokyo radio said, and more than an hour later the attack was continuing.

"Our air forces are presently in the process of enemy interception," said the enemy broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The blow occurred one week to a day after more than 200 B-29's had burned out 240 city blocks in the heart of Tokyo, including business and factory sectors. The enemy said that targets today included the Kanto area, comprising the Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area.

The broadcast, beamed in English to the United States, said that the "Superforts" were "carrying out indiscriminate bombings at various points."

The Tokai area, south of Kanto, including the industrial cities of Nagoya and Shizuoka, also was spicified as a target.

The enemy announcer said that the big bombers appeared in "formations comprised of two to ten and several planes respectively."

The B-29 strikes are now aided by the Marines' invasion of Iwo Island, 750 miles south of Tokyo, hampering what had been a warning station for the enemy.

Night attacks on two areas of the Japanese homeland by single Superfortresses were reported by the Tokyo radio yesterday.

In a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission Tokyo said that one B-29 had bombed the vicinity of Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture on Honshu Island, while another attacked the Tosa Bay area of Shikoku Island.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Domei Agency, in a broadcast beamed to the United States, quoted an unsubstantiated claim by the Tokyo newspaper Asahi that the United States had lost 1,090 Superfortresses and about 6,200 crewmen during the last nine months.

Asahi further claimed that during February approximately 200 "Superforts" and 1,000 crewmen had been lost—forty-three planes shot down, 136 damaged and "the remainder put out of commission through accident, engine trouble and other causes."

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President May Send 6 Treaties To Senate

Washington, March 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt as a result of Crimean conference decisions will submit to the Senate six or more treaties relating to the general problems of shaping and preserving the peace.

Three principal treaties will deal with establishing the postwar world security organization. At least three more will concern the liquidation of the European and Pacific wars.

Mentions Treaties In Report

The subject of treaties was prominently projected by Mr. Roosevelt in his report to Congress on the Yalta meeting. The Chief Executive said various treaties will be submitted for ratification, but he specifically mentioned only one—that dealing with the world security organization.

At his news conference yesterday the President was asked several questions about what further proposals the Big Three had in mind. He avoided categorical replies.

Treaty On World Organization

Here are some of the treaties foreseen by diplomatic officials as inevitable in establishing the peace:

1. The United Nations Charter which would commit the United States to full and active membership in a world organization, prepared to use force when necessary to prevent war or to meet the threats of war.

2. A separate treaty or possibly a series of treaties with other countries in the proposed United Nations organization stating in detail the amount of force—land, sea and air—which the United States is prepared to use in fulfilling its part of the bargain to co-operate under the United Nations Charter in maintaining security.

Agreement On Armaments

3. A special treaty, probably among the leading military powers only, providing for control of armaments and the scaling down of the armament burden. This probably will not come along for many months, although it is contemplated under the United Nations organization plan as worked out at Dumbarton Oaks.

4. A general treaty among the victor powers in Europe and later a general treaty among the victor powers in the Pacific war concretely affixing the terms of the peace and probably also settling boundary problems stemming from the war.

This may cover such territorial changes or modifications in the world organization system as worked out in the Dumbarton Oaks meeting last fall.

France has insisted on this point being made clear. Consultations among the other four governments on the French proposal delayed final action on the invitations until this time.

As the United Nations membership list now stands, a total of forty other countries will get the Big Five bids to join the San Francisco meeting. It has not been decided by the Big Five whether Syria and Lebanon shall be included, although they have declared war on the Axis.

If they are included, forty-seven countries would be represented at San Francisco. Saudi Arabia, one of the latest belligerents, is counted in the United Nations roster.

The invitations stem directly from the Big Three meeting at Yalta. Gen. Charles de Gaulle insisted on having various points of the Yalta decisions fully clarified to his French Government before he formally agreed to participate.

It was understood that in sponsoring the invitations the Big Five originally would have expressed their support for the Dumbarton Oaks plan in the making of which France had no part. The French, therefore, evidently desired to be left free to propose changes.

France May Seek Changes

Possibly involved also is their concern over their colonial possessions. Reports emanating from Paris have discussed the possibility that the Big Three agreed on

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IG FIVE TO ISSUE WORLD PARLEY BIDS

vitations to 40 Other Nations Are Expected to Go Out This Week

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—nvitations to the World Security onference at San Francisco are xpected to be sent to at least orty-five United Nations next eek.

They will be sponsored by the ig Five Allied countries, the nited States, Britain, Russia, hina and France.

It is understood that they will eave the way open for any of these owers, as well as any of the other untries invited, to propose

ents as the cessions to Po- d Russia and possibly other erman neighbors of enemy areas.

Control Of Enemy Nations

5. A separate treaty may be made among the victorious powers providing for the internal control of the enemy countries from the war's end until those countries establish recognized governments and regain an independent status.

6. There is some speculation that it lso might be necessary to make treaties growing out of joint intervention by the Big Three in the affairs of any European country where such action is required to guarantee the independence of that country. This speculation arises from the fact that diplomats here are uncertain exactly what situations may be encountered in liberated areas in the forthcoming months. They can foresee the possibility of complications so great that formal treaty settlements in some instances may be necessary.

Two Conferences Expected

The general impression of diplomatic officials is that there will be two major conferences dealing with the organization of peace. The first is the San Francisco meeting beginning April 25. The second will be a general peace conference.

The exact scope of the peace conference, however, evidently has not yet been decided. One of its main problems is considered certain to be the fixing of boundaries of enemy states.

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international trusteeships for former mandated League of Nations territories, and also for some enemy territories.

Paris expressed apprehension less some question be raised about placing certain French overseas possessions under these trusteeships, or otherwise modifying the power and resources of the French Empire.

So far as can be learned here these apprehensions are without foundation.

No announcement has yet been made on French agreement to the peace council voting formula worked out at the Crimean Conference.

Eaton Accepts Parley Post

Representative Charles A. Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, wrote to President Roosevelt today that he would accept the "profound responsibility" of his invitation to be a delegate to the San Francisco conference.

In his letter to the Chief Executive, Mr. Eaton said:

"As you know, for many years I have been in complete accord with your statement in your address before Congress Thursday that 'there can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict.'"

Eaton Will Be Delegate At San Francisco Parley

Republican Leader Accepts Roosevelt Invitation

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—Representative Charles A. Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, wrote President Roosevelt today that he would accept the "profound responsibility" of his invitation to be a delegate to the United Nations world conference at San Francisco.

In his letter of acceptance to the Chief Executive, Eaton said:

"As you know, for many years I have been in complete accord with your statement in your address before Congress Thursday that 'there can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict.'"

5 More Ships Assigned To Take Goods to France

26 Others Scheduled to Sail by End of This Month

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration announced tonight that five more ships have been assigned to carry supplies and food to France, in addition to the twenty-six already promised for sailing by March 31.

The action, which follows criticism of this government's slowness in sending civilian relief to the liberated French, means that twenty-two ships must sail this month to make good on F. E. A.'s commitments for this quarter. Nine which have sailed since the start of the year, and six which are reported "ready to go," will deliver 115,000 long tons of food, industrial equipment, war supplies and materials, value at $26,000,000.

Supplies purchased henceforth will go under the $2,575,000,000 lend-lease agreement signed with the French Provisional government on Feb. 28. Supplies transferred to the French prior to that agreement will be paid for by the French in cash, under the arrangement made last September by Leo Crowley, F. E. A. Administrator, and Jean Monnet, head of the French supply mission.

BALTIC [illegible] STATUS

Grew Says [illegible]esentatives Are Still Accredited Here

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania still are officially regarded by the United States as independent states even though they were absorbed into the Soviet Union early in the war.

This was made known by Acting Secretary of State Grew today at a news conference. President Roosevelt had tossed the question to the State Department when reporters put it up to him yesterday.

Mr. Grew said there was no change in the situation with respect to the three states, that their representatives were still accredited here and still recognized.

VOLUNTEERS FOR GARRISON

Service Journal Sees No Draftees in Occupation Army

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal said today that the American troops garrisoning the United States-controlled portion of defeated Germany might be regular enlisted volunteers instead of draftees.

The Journal said that "thought is being given" to this idea, but it did not specify what agencies were considering it.

The Provinces of Baden, Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, with a corridor to Bremen, assigned for American control, have an area of 44,324 square miles, the unofficial service publication said. This compares with about 12,000 square miles occupied by American forces at the end of the first World War. That much smaller area was garrisoned by approximately 7,000 troops.

Best Of Jap Army In Manchuria: Stilwell

Cleveland, March 3 (AP)—The best of the Japanese Army will be met in Manchuria, according to Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States Army ground forces commander, who says two thirds of Nippon's warriors are in China now.

The former commander of American and Chinese troops in China and Burma made the predictions last night in a question period following his address to the Cleveland Ordnance Association here.

Stilwell was asked if it will be necessary to defeat Japan in China. He replied: "Two thirds of the Japanese Army is in China right now. It is as strong as it was when the war started."

Asked if the Japs have used their best troops in China, he answered: "The Jap divisions there are heavy in numbers—23,000 to a division instead of the usual 12,000. The best of the Japanese Army will be met in Manchuria."

The veteran officer parried a query concerning his withdrawal from China by saying: "I don't speak English."

Hurley Home From Chungking

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley arrived in Washington today from Chungking to report to President Roosevelt on efforts to strengthen China's part in the war against Japan.

Dr. Shen-yen Chen's Dream Is Coming True

Washington, March 4 (AP)—A Chinese doctor who risked his life and refused all compensation to care for wounded American flyers who crashed in China after the first raid on Tokyo, is to see his life's ambition come true.

The young medico, Shen-yen Chen, who treated Capt. Ted Lawson and four companions, is coming to this country to study surgery at the expense of the American Government.

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, announced today the State Department plan to help Shen-yen Chen fulfill his ambition.

Radio Tubes Smuggled To Argentina, 2 Men Held

New Orleans, March 3 (AP)—An Argentine seaman and a German-born American citizen were held by the FBI today on charges of smuggling powerful radio tubes to Argentina.

The two, booked as Fernando Bruno-Palacios, 37, of Buenos Aires, radio operator on an Argentine ship, and Henry W. Pisters, 42, New Orleans radio dealer, were ordered held under bonds of $10,000 each following arraignment before R. H. Arter, Jr., United States Commissioner.

They were specifically charged with conspiracy to violate the Federal Export Control Act.

Chrysler Union Agrees to End Strike Monday

Leaders Pledge Return of 24,000 Detroit Workers Blocking War Production

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Union leaders agreed today to order resumption of work Monday by Detroit strikers whose week-long walkout has stopped some war production and imperiled more.

The pledge came on an agreement with officials of the Chrysler Corporation, whose plants are principally affected, to this effect:

1. The men go back to their benches on the Monday morning shift.

2. There will be no company reprisals against the strikers.

3. The eight men whose discharge for allegedly failing to meet production rate requirements set off the strike will go through grievance machinery to see if they shall have their jobs back.

4. The production rate requirements themselves will be submitted to arbitration.

Mike Novak, president of the United Automobile Workers Local No. 3, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, telephoned Detroit, calling a meeting of strikers for 7:30 p. m., Sunday in Cass Technical High School. He said he would "do everything within my power" to get the men back to work.

A total of more than 24,000 are affected by the Chrysler strikes—18,743 strikers and 5,750 laid off or idle at Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Other Production Threatened

The War Labor Board, during the day, heard company testimony that the Chrysler strikes have "completely stopped production" of such vital war items as tanks, trucks and B-29 assemblies, and unless the strikes are stopped, which international union officers of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. said they already had been trying their hardest to do, still other war necessities will be hit.

Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. president, told the board that the international union intends "to live up to the no-strike pledge to the best of our ability." But while saying the union heads are "unalterably opposed" to the strike, Frankensteen laid much of the blame on the Chrysler management.

The board held hearings, as Chairman William H. Davis put it: "To find out why this production of vital war material was interrupted and to get that production started again." The W. L. B., failing this, could fall back on the White House for an order for government seizure.

Chrysler, Frankensteen said, "spent thousands of dollars on labor spies" and flagrantly caused strikes to prevent maintenance of membership in the C. I. O.-U. A. W. He said persons high in the management have said "we should look forward to the time when Federal labor laws will be repealed."

Charges War-Time Slow-Down

The company's side of the case was presented by Herman L. Weckler, general manager, who said:

"The cause of these strikes is an attempt by union employees to lower the rates of war production and to produce at a lower speed during the war than they did on similar work during peace time.

"This strike is an excellent example of the lack of discipline and responsibility within the union and between the union and the international."

Production already stopped, Mr. Weckler said, includes Sherman tanks, Dodge army trucks and B-29 assemblies. Threatened, he said, was production of B-29 engines, anti-aircraft guns, rockets and other war products.

Frankensteen told the W. L. B. that John W. Scoville, Chrysler economist, had told the Detroit Kiwanis Club on Aug. 1: "It is probable that the public sentiment will change in regard to collective bargaining. As industrial turmoil increases, more and more people will see the evils generated by collective bargaining and we should look forward to the time when all Federal labor laws will be repealed."

W. L. B. Chairman Davis criticized Mr. Scoville's remarks, bringing from Chrysler attorneys a statement that Mr. Scoville was not speaking for the company and was not a company official.

UMW, OWNERS END HEARINGS

Arguments On Soft-Coal Contract To Continue In Private

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Soft-coal miners and operators, sharply disputing one another's figures, wound up open hearings on a new contract today and arranged to argue further in private.

Eight representatives of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers and eight from the operators were picked to carry on the fight. They begin negotiations Monday.

Today's brief hearings were taken up largely with argument by Thomas Kennedy, UMW secretary-treasurer, that the operators are 80 per cent wrong in figuring the cost of union demands at $400,000,000 a year.

"Fringe" Demands Assailed

Kennedy said the operators were proved 65 per cent off in a similar situation in 1941.

The operators, through Charles O'Neill of the Central Pennsylvania group, estimated the per-ton cost of Lewis's demands at 65 cents. He added they are "as full of fringes as a Hawaiian dancer's skirt."

Fringe demands are those outside basic wage increases.

The UMW has come up this year with a proposal that the operators pay 10 cents a ton royalty into the union treasury as a "rainy-day" fund for men who dig the coal, in addition to such things as shift differentials, more vacation money and company-provided safety equipment.

Contract Expires March 31

The current two-year contract expires March 31. Lewis has served technical notice of a possible strike if a contract is not negotiated.

The subcommittee which will continue the arguments is made up of sixteen members. Besides Lewis and Kennedy, the union members are John Jones, Cumberland, Md.; John O'Leary, Pittsburgh; J. R. Mark, Clearfield, Pa.; George Titler, Beckley, W. Va.; Hugh White, Springfield, Ill., and Frank Hefferly, Denver.

Representing the operators are O'Neill, Ezra Van Horn, Cleveland; Joseph Ardigo, Beckley, W. Va.; George Campbell, Chicago; Hubert Howard, Indianapolis; Kenneth Spencer, Kansas City, Kan.; H. M. Moses, Pittsburgh, and former Senator E. R. Burke, Washington.

More Nazi Prison Labor Coming Over

Washington, March 3 (AP)—The War Department said today an additional 100,000 German prisoners will be transferred to the United States. This will bring the total of Nazis now in camps in this country to more than 400,000.

The purpose is twofold, the Army said: to ease the burden of guarding the prisoners in Europe and to help the acute labor shortage in the United States.

A previous announcement had placed the total of German prisoners in the United States on Febru-

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ary 1 at 305,867.

In a recent labor use survey by the nine army service commands and other agencies, farmers indicated that it would be difficult to plant and harvest their crops this season without additional prisoner-of-war help. Prisoners are being used in increasing numbers by the Army and Navy in work not directly connected with the war effort.

The prisoners, in accordince with War Department policy, will be employed only on essential work for which no civilian labor is available based on certificates issued by the War Manpower Commission, or the War Food Administration.

Canvass Shows Williams Loser; He Won't Quit

Gives a Defiant 'Hell, No' as Senate Poll Reveals 42 Oppose, 31 Support Him

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WASHINGTON, March 3.—Aubrey Williams flung a defiant "Hell, no" today to those who have been suggesting that he ask President Roosevelt to withdraw his nomination to be Rural Electrification Administrator.

His emphatic refusal to pull out came in the face of a Senate poll indicating rejection of the appointment.

"I intend to carry this fight through, win or lose," Mr. Williams said in an interview. "Besides, there is quite a list of Senators who haven't been heard from."

The fifty-four-year-old Mr. Williams, whose nomination was given a 12-to-8 adverse vote in the Senate Agriculture Committee, said Vice-President Harry S. Truman had told him: "I admire your stand very much and I agree with you. When you get into a fight, stay in it. I think you are far from beaten."

An Associated Press canvass of Senators showed that among those willing to state their position there are forty-two opposition votes to thirty-one favoring the former head of the National Youth Administration.

Nevertheless, Williams said he felt "very much encouraged," and added: "Irrespective of the outcome, I want the record to show how the Senators vote on the issues involved in this fight."

He said Senators voting against him would find themselves in "the unhappy position" of voting against "putting a man in charge of the R. E. A. who has shown sympathy with its work . . . a man who believes that opportunity should be equitably enjoyed in America."

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Because no more than eighty-five votes are expected to be cast, Mr. Williams's chances of picking up winning support from among Senators who are uncommitted were regarded as slender, even by Administration lieutenants.

Even before Mr. Williams stated his own position, however, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, who has been leading the fight for the appointment, told reporters that Mr. Williams would not ask the President to withdraw his name.

What Senate Poll Showed

The Associated Press poll showed twenty-eight Democrats supporting Mr. Williams, with only two Republicans and Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, the lone Progressive, publicly on his side. In the opposition were sixteen Democrats and twenty-six Republicans. The line-up follows:

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Barkley	Johnson, Col.	Myers
Chavez	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Downey	Lucas	Pepper
Ellender	Magnuson	Taylor
Green	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Guffey	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Hatch	Mead	Wagner
Hayden	Mitchell	Wheeler
Hill	Murdock	
Hoey	Murray	

Republicans For—2

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Progressive For—1

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Democrats Against—16

Bailey	Eastland	McKellar
Bankhead	George	O'Daniel
Bilbo	Gerry	Overton
Byrd	McCarran	Russell
Chandler	McClellan	Stewart
Connally		

Republicans Against—26

Bridges	Hawkes	Smith
Burton	Hickenlooper	Taft
Bushfield	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Millikin	Vandenberg
Capehart	Moore	Wherry
Capper	Reed	White
Cordon	Revercomb	Willis
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Gurney	Shipstead	

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In 1941, Kennedy told a wage conference, O'Neill contended that contract demands would cost 50 cents a ton.

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Later, Kennedy added, the actual cost turned out to be 18 cents, which he said made O'Neill 65 per cent wrong then.

On this basis, the union leader argued, "he's 80 per cent wrong now."

Kennedy added that cost figures, "available to all," speak for themselves. He suggested that "we can negotiate without charges and countercharges."

After listening to Kennedy, the conference set up a joint subcommittee which will meet Monday to begin contract negotiations.

Members Of Subcommittee

The subcommittee is made up of sixteen members, eight for the operators and eight for the union. Besides John L. Lewis, UMW president, and Kennedy, the union members are John Jones, Cumberland, Md.; John O'Leary, Pittsburgh; J. R. Mark, Clearfield, Pa.; George Tittler, Beckley, W.Va.; Hugh White, Springfield, Ill., and Frank Hefferly, Denver.

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WD503PEW

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MRS. JONES, A BRITISH STRIP TEASE DANCER, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO HANG ON MARCH 8 WITH U. S. PARACHUTE TROOPER KARL GUSTAV HULTEN OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., [redacted] ROBBERY- FOR THE MURDER OF GEORGE HEATH, THE "CLEFT-CHIN" TAXI DRIVER. LAMPSON DID NOT MENTION HULTEN.

APR/DENNEHY SO1312/THQ/9A

LONDON, ~~XXXX~~ MARCH 3--(AP)--NAZI GAULEITER HANKS INDICATED THE EXTENT OF DESTRUCTION IN RUSSIAN-BESIEGED BRESLAU TODAY, SAYING IN A RECORDED RADIO SPEECH THAT "EVERY MORNING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN LINE UP IN THE STREETS TO CLEAR AWAY DEBRIS..TO MAKE WAY FOR DISPATCH RIDERS AND CARS."

HANKS ASSERTED THAT THE CITY AUTHORITIES ARE DETERMINED TO REMAIN IN BRESLAU BUT THAT "WE DON'T KNOW WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR US."

HITLER YOUTHS, 60-YEAR-OLDS AND VOLKSTURM BATTALIONS ARE DEFENDING BRESLAU, HE ~~XXXXX~~ SAID, ADDING "WE ARE READY FOR ANYTHING."

THE ADDRESS WAS RECORDED IN BRESLAU AND FLOWN OUT FOR BROAD-CAST OVER THE GERMAN RADIO.

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APRA FISCHERS 02020 MEM 433 PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, EN[illegible]RCH 3-(AP)-1ST LT. ROBERT M. COX, OF AINSWORTH, NEB., [illegible]G PILOT, NOW IS A FIRM BELIEVER IN THE SAYING THAT "EVERY K[illegible] A BOOST."

BECAUSE HIS MUSTANG'S ENGINE BEGAN KNOCKING [illegible]S ABLE TO BOOST HIS SCORE BY SEVEN ENEMY PLANES AND A GASOLINE [illegible] DESTROYED ON TODAY'S MISSION OVER GERMANY.

COX DECIDED TO HEAD FOR HOME WHEN HIS PLANE BECAME BALKY. BUT HE KEPT NURSING THE ENGINE ALONG AND IT WHIPPED BACK INTO SHAPE JUST AS HE PASSED OVER THE GERMAN AIR BASE AT KITZINGEN.

"I SAW TWO DORNIER 217S TAKING OFF AND SWOOPED DOWN ON THE FIELD," COX REPORTED. "I POURED A FEW BURSTS INTO ONE OF THEM AND IT EXPLODED. THE SECOND ONE HIT THE GROUND TRYING TO GET AWAY, THEN CART-WHEELED AND EXPLODED WITHOUT MY FIRING A SHOT.

"I MADE FIVE MORE PASSES AT THE FIELD AND STRAFED ABOUT 10 MINUTES, DESTROYING FIVE MORE DORNIER 217S. A GAS TRUCK GOT IN MY WAY SO I GAVE IT A FEW BURSTS AND IT EXPLODED."

COX WAS JUMPED BY 10 ME-109S AS HE HEADED HOME BUT DUCKED SAFELY INTO THE CLOUDS.

TA957PEW

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LONDON, MARCH 3-(AP)-SAM GOLDWYN, FAR FROM THE KLEIG LIGHTS OF HOLLYWOOD ON A MISSION FOR THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, HAS FOUND HIMSELF A BILLION DOLLAR BABY TO STAR -- REVERSE LEND-LEASE.

OFF SCOUTING FOR SCENES TO DRAMATIZE BRITAIN'S PART IN THE MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT, THE MOVIE PRODUCER WAS UNAVAILABLE TODAY FOR COMMENT ON WHETHER THE FILM WOULD BE FINANCED BY HIMSELF OR THE GOVERNMENT.

BUT RELIABLE SOURCES IN LONDON REPORTED THAT GOLDWYN HAD BEEN SENT TO BRITAIN BY THE FEDERAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION ON THE THEORY THAT TOO MANY AMERICANS THINK OF LEND-LEASE AS A ONE-WAY TRACK AND HAVE NO IDEA OF WHAT THE UNITED STATES RECEIVES IN RETURN.

THE PRODUCER HIMSELF HAS REFUSED PREVIOUSLY TO EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF HIS MISSION BEYOND DESCRIBING IT AS "SECRET". AT A RECENT PRESS CONFERENCE--WITHOUT WASTING A WORD OR MIXING A METAPHOR--HE SHRUGGED ASIDE A QUESTION ON WHETHER THE SECRECY INVOLVED MILITARY SECURITY.

HJ1107PEW

30.24-23559

LONDON, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT RUSSIAN NAVAL AND AIR FORCES HAVE SUNK MORE THAN 20 GERMAN WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS ATTEMPTING TO RELIEVE NAZI FORCES ISOLATED ON THE BALTIC COAST.
HJ1006PEW

LONDON, MARCH 3-(AP)-U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS REPORTING DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY PLANES TODAY INCLUDED:
LT.ROBERT M.COX OF AINSWORTH, NEB., TWO IN THE AIR AND FIVE ON THE GROUND.
LT.COL.JOSEPH L.THURY OF 618 EDMUND AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN., FOUR ON THE GROUND.
CAPT.JAMES R.STARNES OF WILMINGTON, N.C., AND LT.VINCENT GORDON OF 839 BELMONT AVE., PUEBLO, COLO., TWO EACH ON THE GROUND.
LT.RICHARD G.THIEME OF 2308 S.TENTH ST., SHEBOYGAN, WIS., ONE ON THE GROUND.
SK10PEW

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OF EUSKIRCHEN.
GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, TRYING TO PUT THE CRUSHER ON THE GERMAN ARMIES FROM THE NORTH, RAN INTO A FURIOUS COUNTERATTACK THAT DROVE IT BACK A MILE IN THE AREA OF THE NORTHERN ANCHOR OF XANTEN ON THE RHINE.
THE CANADIANS FELL BACK INTO THE EASTERN FRINGE OF THE HOCHWALD, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM THE STRATEGIC CITY, AND DUG IN TO WAIT FOR REINFORCEMENTS. THEY WERE SHELLING THE XANTEN FERRY, HOWEVER.
FARTHER WEST, THEY HAD EERYTHIG THEIR OW

FARTHER WEST, THEY HAD EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY AS THE FLEEING GERMANS DEPARTED WITHOUT EVEN THE USUAL REARGUARDS.

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ALONG THE WESTERN WALL OF THE SHRINKING GERMAN BOX, WHERE THE CANADIANS AND AMERICANS MADE CONTACT, STRAGGLERS WERE BEING FLUSHED FROM WHAT ONCE WAS THE GERMAN MAAS RIVER LINE.
THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF BERGEN, FOR INSTANCE, FELL WITHOUT OPPOSITION, AND 10 AND 12 MILES TO THE EAST KEVELAER AND WINNEKENDONK FELL SWIFTLY. A HOT BATTLE RAGED IN KEVELAER ONLY YESTERDAY BEFORE THE ENEMY ABRUPTLY BROKE OFF THE STRUGGLE AND RAN.
THE CANADIANS NOW HOLD 30 MILES OF THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE.
LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WELDED A SOLID FRONT ALONG THE MOSELLE ROUTE TO THE RHINE WHEN THE 76TH INFANTRY DIVISION LINKED UP WITH THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION CONQUERORS OF TRIER NEAR THAT FALLEN FORTRESS.
THE TENTH ARMORED IN A ONE-MILE GAIN REACHED A JUNCTION OF THE KYLL AND MOSELLE RIVERS, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER.
INTO PRISON CAGES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS WENT 4,600 GERMAN SOLDIERS, SOME WEARY TROOPS SURRENDERING IN GROUPS AS LARGE AS 100 MEN.
THE 76TH DIVWSIONSWEPT UP EIGHT TOWNS AS IT MOVED UP LESS THAN THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF TRIER

THE 76TH DIVISIONSWEPT UP EIGHT TOWNS AS IT MOVED UP LESS THAN THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF TRIER. SOUTH OF TRIER, THE 94TH DIVISION BEAT OFF THREE COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST ITS SAAR RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.
NORTH OF TRIER, THE THIRD ARMY WAS BATTLING THROUGH THE EIFEL HILLS, STRAIGHTENING A LINE RUNNING 35 MILES UP TO THE FALLEN ENEMY BASE OF PRUEM. AT A NUMBER OF POINTS TANKS AND TROOPS SEIZED HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE WIMS RIVER, NEXT WATER HURDLE IN THEIR PATH.
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GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID BETWEEN THE JAWS OF THIS PINCER THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD SMASHED ACROSS THE MAAS RIVER IN A NEW OFFENSIVE.

THERE ARE TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE AT DUESSELDORF, ONE A HIGHWAY SPAN AND THE OTHER A DOUBLE TRACK RAIL STRUCTURE. ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HAL BOYLE, WITH THE AMERICANS IN NEUSS, SAID A SAVAGE BATTLE WAS RAGING LAST NIGHT AS THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO HOLD THE BRIDGES.

BOYLE SAID NO TRAFFIC COULD BE SEEN ON EITHER SPAN, AND THAT BOTH HAVE BEEN UNDER AMERICAN ARTILLERY RANGE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE FIERCE NAZI RESISTANCE WAS IN CONTRAST TO THE LACK OF OPPOSITION THAT MARKED THE SWEEP TO THE RHINE.

A TOUR OF THE FRONT YESTERDAY BY GEN.EISENHOWER BROUGHT HIM WITHIN FIVE MILES OF DUESSELDORF, BUT NO WITHOUT DANGER TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

AT ONE POINT HE CAME CLOSE TO BEING CAUGHT IN A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK WHEN A NAZI TANK FORCE SMASHED THROUGH A SCREEN OF DOUGHBOYS TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE PLACE HE WAS VISITING. THUNDERBOLTS DISPERSED THE ENEMY TANKS, DESTROYING FIVE.

SHORTLY AFTER EISENHOWER CROSSED THE ROER A NAZI JET-PROPELLED PLANE RACED OVER HIS FOUR-JEEP CONVOY AND STRAFED A DIVISION COMMAND POST HE REACHED A FEW MINUTES LATER. AN AIR STRIP FROM WHICH GEN. EISENHOWER AND HIS BRITISH MILITARY ASSISTANT, COL.JAMES F.GAULT, LEFT FOR THEIR HEADQUARTERS WAS SHELLED JUST AFTER THEY DEPARTED.

HE TOURED THE NINTH ARMY FRONT WITH LT.GEN.WILLIAM SIMPSON, THE NINTH'S COMMANDER, AND DISCLOSED THAT SIMPSON'S TROOPS HAD TAKEN

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AT LEAST 17,900 PRISONERS THUS FAR.

IN ADDITION TO CAPTURING NEUSS, NINTH ARMY UNITS TOPPLED THE STEEL CITY OF KREFELD, NEAR THE RHINE 10 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST. AT THE CITY'S NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS ENEMY TANKS FOUGHT TO HOLD OPEN THE MAIN RHINE BRIDGE ON THE SUPERHIGHWAY AT NEARBY UERDINGEN.

THIS WAS THE MAIN ESCAPE ROUTE FOR PARTS OF 10 CRACK ENEMY DIVISIONS, WHICH BROKE OFF BATTLE WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY AND FLED. ALREADY LARGE NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY HAD BEEN SEALED OFF BY THE LIGHTNING NINTH ARMY BLOW THAT OVERRAN VENLO AND ROERMOND.

COLOGNE, ANOTHER ESCAPE OUTLET, WAS HAMMERED YESTERDAY BY 900 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS IN TWO RAIDS--PART OF A FORCE OF 6,000 ALLIED WARPLANES THAT HAMMERED THE RETREATING WEHRMACHT FROM DAWN TO DUSK.

IN TWO DAYS OF BATTLE ADOLF HITLER HAS LOST ENTIRELY, OR HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF FOUR OF HIS CHIEF RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

IT WAS A BLOW PERHAPS AS DISASTROUS AS IF HE HAD LOST TWO COMPLETE ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

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THE BOX SCORE:

MUENCHEN GLADBACH FELL THURSDAY TO THE U.S. 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION. IT WAS A CENTER OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY WITH A POPULATION OF 200,000, WAS KNOWN FOR ITS IRON, STEEL AND ELECTRIC PLANTS, AND WAS AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD JUNCTION BETWEEN COLOGNE AND HOLLAND.

KREFELD, CHIEF SEAT OF GERMAN SILK MANUFACTURE, WAS TAKEN BY THE 102ND INFANTRY. THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS HAVE A POPULATION OF 175,000. THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE ENGINEERING WORKS IN THE AREA.

NEUSS WAS CAPTURED AND DUESSELDORF NEUTR[illegible] BY THE 83RD INFANTRY FARTHER SOUTH ALONG THE RHINE. NE[illegible] POCKET-SIZED EDITION OF MUENCHEN GLADBACH, HAS A POPULATION OF 60,000 AND PRODUCES AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MACHINE TOOLS, SCREWS, RADIATORS, AS WELL AS FLOUR, MARGARINE, SOAP AND CHOCOLATE.

DUESSELDORF, MOST IMPORTANT CITY ON THE RHINE'S EAST BANK, IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE POET HEINRICH HEINE, AND A FAMED ART CENTER. IT HAS A METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF [illegible]ROXIMATELY 500,000. AND IN THE CITY ARE LOCATED THE HOME OFFICES OF [illegible]NY OF GERMANY'S LEADING RUHR FIRMS. IT HAD A BUSY HARBOR AND GREAT COTTON FACTORIES AND STEEL PLANTS.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE ALSO CONTROLS A FIFTH GREAT RHINELAND CITY--COLOGNE--WHICH WITH A 750,000 POPULATION IS THE LARGEST GERMAN CITY WEST OF THE RHINE. WITH VARIED INDUSTRIES, IT WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST PEACETIME AIR AND RAILWAY CENTERS OF EUROPE.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' FIRST ARMY HAD ENLARGED ITS ERFT RIVER BRIDGEHEAD TO A WIDTH OF 11 MILES. IN ADDITION TO REACHING WITHIN FOUR AND A HALF MILES OF COLOGNE ONE COLUMN SPEARING SOUTHEAST WAS WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF BONN WITH THE CAPTURE OF ERP.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TROOPS FARTHER SOUTH WERE TAKING SO MANY PRISONERS THEY WERE HAVING TROUBLE TAKING CARE OF THEM. THEY WERE LASHING OUT ALL ALONG A 50-MILE FRONT, AND WITH THE CAPTURE OF TRIER WERE ONLY 60 AIRLINE MILES FROM THE RHINE CITY OF COBLENZ.

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A 1st W. Th British and Allied Troops in Germany-Junctures (Newbury) xxl

CPL. SELZA MARTIN OF 1302 WEST 13TH ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AND CPL. HOUSTON AYERS OF 1335 HIGSBEE AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, MEMBERS OF THE SAME TANK TEAM, HAD LEFT THE TANK AND GOTTEN A COUPLE OF GERMANS THEY HAD SPOTTED IN A HOUSE.

ANOTHER SOLDIER, PVT. WARREN WILEY OF STATESBORO, GA., SAID HE WAS SORE BECAUSE A SNIPER HAD ALMOST HIT A CHEESE SANDWICH HE WAS EATING.

"WE SAW YOU GUYS COMING ACROSS THE FIELD," MARTIN TOLD ME," AND WE DIDN'T BELIEVE THE ENEMY WOULD COME AT US THAT WAY. BUT IF YOU'D MADE A SINGLE FALSE MOVE, YOU JUST WOULDN'T BE HERE, SIR."

THE INFANTRY WAS BUSY CLEANING OUT THE TOWN AS WE LEFT TONIGHT.

A COUPLE OF GERMANS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN A SHELTER ABOUT TEN FEET FROM US RODE IN OUR JEEP TO THE REAR.

SOME SNIPERS WERE FOUND IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. TANK FIRE BROUGHT THEIR HOUSES DOWN ON THEM.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTICEABLE THINGS ABOUT THIS PART OF GERMANY, HOWEVER, IS THE THOUSANDS OF WHITE FLAGS HANGING FROM NEARLY ALL THE HOUSES.

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BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

A U.S. AIRBASE IN FRANCE, MARCH 3-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AIRMEN HAVE GRATEFULLY KISSED THE CONCRETE LANDING STRIP AT THIS EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD BECAUSE IT HAS MEANT SAFETY FOR THE CREWS OF WARPLANES CRIPPLED BY FLAK OVER GERMANY.

THE STRIP OFFERS REFUGE FOR THE FLIERS WHO CAN'T MAKE IT BACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO THEIR BRITISH BASES.

"I'VE SEEN THEM STAGGER DOWN WITH HUNKS OF WINGS CHEWED AWAY, TAILS BITTEN OFF, TURRETS BASHED, NOSES SPLIT OPEN AND ENGINES SPURTING FLAMES," SAID LT.RUDI STEFFENHAGEN OF PORT ARTHUR, TEX., FLYING CONTROL OFFICER FOR THE BASE.

"I'VE SEEN THEM COME PANTING DOWN OUT OF THE SKY, MAKE A GRACEFUL LANDING AND THEN HEAR THEIR ENGINES SPLUTTER TO A STOP--THEIR LAST DROP OF GASOLINE GONE.

"I'VE SEEN OUR LITTLE HOSPITAL, A CONVERTED STABLE, CRAMMED FULL OF SHOT-UP YOUNGSTERS WHO BROUGHT THEIR CRIPPLED PLANES DOWN ON THIS AIRDROME OF MERCY.

"OF COURSE, THE RADIO GUIDED THEM HERE, BUT THE ANGELES HAD A LOT TO DO WITH IT, TOO. WE TAKE OVER WHERE THE ANGELS LEAVE OFF. IT'S QUITE A SIGHT TO SEE THOSE FELLOWS JUMP OUT OF THEIR PLANES, FALL ON THEIR KNEES AND KISS THE GROUND. IT'S ENOUGH TO MAKE OLD MOTHER EARTH BLUSH, BUT SHE KNOWS THOSE KIDS REALLY MEAN IT."

IN THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS, THIS EMERGENCY FIELD WHICH THE GERMANS ONCE USED HAS BEENN THE HAVEN FOR MORE THAN 600 ALLIED PLANES, MOST OF THEM IN-NEED OF BATTLE DAMAGE REPAIR. THEY WERE OVERHAULED AND RETURNED TO COMBAT DUTY THROUGH CONTINENTAL OPERATIONS OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE SERVICE COMMAND.

MOBILE CREWS OF MECHANICS RACE THROUGHOUT FRANCE TO SPOTS WHERE PLANES UNABLE TO REACH THE EMERGENCY FIELD HAVE CRASH-LANDED. IF THEY ARE NOT TOO BADLY SMASHED, THEY ARE PATCHED UP. AIRMEN, MOST OF WHOM HAVE COMPLETED THEIR COMBAT TOURS AND HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR THIS SERVICE, ARE THEN DISPATCHED FROM THE EMERGENCY FIELD TO FLY THE PLANES BACK FOR PERMANENT REPAIR JOBS BEFORE THEY ARE RETURNED TO ENGLAND FOR ACTION. IF THE DAMAGE IS SEVERE, THE PLANES ARE STRIPPED SO THEIR PARTS CAN BE USED ON OTHER CASUALTIES.

SINCE THE SERVICE COMMAND BEGAN THIS PROGRAM IN AUGUST, 1943, WARPLANES VALUED AT MORE THAN $120,000,000 HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO COMBAT.

PARTS OF THE CONCRETE RUNWAY HAVE CAVED IN UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE BIG FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS. FRENCH WORKERS WHO BUILT THE FIELD FOR THE GERMANS DELIBERATELY LEFT HOLLOW PLACES BENEATH THE STRIP. EVERY RAIN LEAVES THE FIELD COVERED WITH WATER, FOR, ALTHOUGH THERE IS A DRAINAGE SYSTEM, THE WORKERS CLOGGED UP THE UNDERGROUUND TILES WITH DIRT AND STONE.

BUT THE FIELD OF MERCY GRADUALLY IS BEING PUT IN FIRST CLASS COND ION AND ITS MAT OF WELCOME ALWAYS WILL BE PUT OUT.

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NEUSS, GERMANY, MARCH 2-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. LEWIS A. PICK DELAYE OF WASHINGTON, D.C., ROBERT C.MACON, COMMANDER OF THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION, GOT TWO PRESENTS TODAY -- ONE FROM HIS MEN AND ONE FROM HIS BOSS.

ONE WAS A TOWN AND ONE WAS A MEDAL.

THE TOWN WAS NEUSS, INDUSTRIAL SUBURB OF DUESSELDORF ON THE RHINE'S WEST BANK. IT WAS CAPTURED BY HIS MEN.

THE MEDAL--THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL--WAS PRESENTED HIM BY LT.GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, U.S.NINTH ARMY COMMANDER, FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE" IN THE CAPTURE OF ST.MALO IN BRITTANY LAST SUMMER IN A SIEGE DURING WHICH HIS DIVISION TOOK 13,000 PRISONERS.

-RPS PW BOYLES 02324 230A

Paris, March 3-(AP)-Gen. Charles de Gaulle advocates state control over France's key industries and finances at least for the duration of the war.

Speaking on domestic problems before the Consultative Assembly yesterday, deGaulle also urged Frenchmen to increase industrial and agricultural production.

At the same time, he told the delegates that as much latitude as possible should be left to private initiative while a future consitutional convention defined the extenet and conditions of state control.

Discussing labor-management relations, de Gaulle said a recent ordinance decreeing formation of workers' committees would enable greater participation of workers in management and create a greater spirit of cooperation among labor, management, and government.

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NICE, FRANCE, MARSH 3--(AP)--FRANK JAY GOULD SAYS HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS WIFE'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, NOW BEING INVESTIGATED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN CONNECTION WITH AN INVESTMENT SHE MADE IN A MONTE CARLO BANK THE FRENCH SAY WAS GERMAN-CONTROLLED.

THE 67-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE, WHO HAS LIVED IN FRANCE FOR 30 YEARS, INDICATED HE HAD

WAS FAMILIAR WITH HIS WIFE'S STATEMENT THAT
READ NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS IN WHICH HIS WIFE SAID SHE INVESTED MORE THAN $100,000 IN THE BANK IN ORDER TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM TAKING HER HUSBAND INTO THE REICH, BUT ADDED HE DID NOT WISH TO COMMENT.

HE SAID THAT HE AND HIS WIFE, THE FORMER FLORENCE LACAZE, WERE NOT SEPARATED. HE ADDED THAT DURING THE OCCUPATION MRS. GOULD HAD LIVED OST OF THE TIME IN PARIS, BUT THAT HE HAD NEVER GONE THERE DURING THAT PERIOD.

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BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BRUSSELS, MARCH 3, (AP)-- FORBIDDING, FORTRESSLIKE SAINT GILES PRISON, ON THE SOUTHERN FRINGE OF THIS BELGIAN METROPOLIS, HAS BECOME A FAMILIAR HABITAT FOR HARVARD-BRED JULIEN VERPLAETSE. THE GERMANS CONFINED HIM THERE BECAUSE THEY FOUND HIS WRITINGS TO ANTI-NAZI. NOW THE BELGIAN AUTHORITIES HOLD THIS FORMER DIPLOMAT ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS.

VERPLAETSE, 37, WAS GRADUATED FROM GHENT UNIVERSITY, THEN WENT TO HARVARD, WHERE HE OBTAINED THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE. AFTER TEACHING FOR AWHILE, HE BECAME PRESS RELATIONS MAN FOR THE BELGIAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN. ACCORDING TO THE TESTIMONY OF TWO RANKING BELGIAN DIPLOMATS, ON HIS BERLIN MISSION HE NEVER CONCEALED HIS ANTIPATHY TO NAZISM, REPORTED EXPERTLY ON NAZI REARMAMENT AND SAID THAT GERMANY WOULD LOSE THE WAR BECAUSE OF THE UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO THE CONFLICT, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH HE CORRECTLY FORESAW.

AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, VERPLAETSE HELPED ORGANIZE, AND LATER LED, A ROYALIST NATIONALIST AUTHORITARIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVEMENT THAT INEVITABLY BROUGHT LEFTISTS DOWN UPON HIM. THEN VERPLAETSE DID SOMETHING HE PROBABLY NOW REGRETS. HE WROTE ARTICLES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS IN "LE SOIR" WHICH CONTINUED TO APPEAR WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. THIS "COLLABORATION" NOW FORMS THE BASIS OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM.

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"IT ISN'T TRUE THAT I COLLABORATED WITH THE NAZIS," VERPLAETSE INDIGNANTLY TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. "WHAT'S HARMING ME IS THE FACT THAT "LE SOIR" HAD OTHER CONTRIBUTORS WITH PRO-GERMAN LEANINGS.

I'VE ARGUED CONSISTENTLY THAT AMERICA WILL EMERGE THE WINNER OF THIS WAR WITH A TREMENDOUS MISSION TO FULFILL. MY REAL CRIME IS THAT I'VE BEEN PRONOUNCEDLY ANTI-COMMUNIST. THAT'S WHY I'M IN JAIL NOW. TO BE

ANTI-COMMUNIST IS CONSIDERED PRO-GERMAN NOWADAYS."

THE OFFICIAL CHARGE DOES NOT MENTION THE COMMUNIST ISSUE, SOLELY CITES COLLABORATION WITH THE ENEMY AS EXEMPLIFIED IN ARTICLES WRITTEN FOR "LE SOIR" DURING THE PERIOD WHEN THE JOURNAL WAS SPONSORED BY OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. NO CHARGE OF COLLABORATINE ION FOR THE SAKE OF MONEY IS INVOLVED.

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WITH 80,000 COLLABORATIONIST CASES PENDING IN BELGIUM, THERE IS NO TELLING WHEN VERPLAETSE'S CASE WILL COME UP FOR TRIAL.

LOOHNERS01155 BRUSSELS, THROUGH THIRD-- RNG-- 1201 PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

JUELICH, GERMANY, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY'S EIGHT-DAY DASH TO THE RHINE, ROLLING UP FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S WESTERN FRONT, LEFT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND FACING THE SAME TASK IT HAD LAST OCTOBER--THAT OF COMPLETELY REBUILDING ITS WESTERN DEFENSES.

TONIGHT THE GERMAN ARMIES HAD ONLY A BRIDGEHEAD LEFT WEST OF THE RHINE ABOVE DUESSELDORF. APPROXIMATELY 20,000 GERMAN TROOPS ARE TRYING TO KEEP THE NINTH ARMY AND THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY AT BAY LONG ENOUGH TO RETREAT ACROSS THE BRIDGES AT DUISBERG, WESEL, RHEINBERG AND HOMBERG.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS STILL ARE WEST OF THE RHINE IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES, IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME BEFORE THEY HAVE TO RETREAT ACROSS THE RIVER OR LOSE ALL THEIR TROOPS IN THE WEST.

THE GERMANS ARE IN THE SAME POSITION THEY WERE IN OCTOBER WHEN THE ALLIES SEEMED BOUND FOR THE RHINE BUT OUTRAN THEIR OWN SUPPLY LINES.

THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES. THE ALLIES SPENT THE WINTER BUILDING UP THEIR SUPPLIES AND MEN AND ARE FRESH AND READY TO GO WITH ALL THE MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

AND THE GERMANS HAVE LESS OF EVERYTHING AND CERTAINLY APPEAR TO BE AT THE END OF THEIR MAOL
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AND THE GERMANS HAVE LESS OF EVERYTHING AND CERTAINLY APPEAR TO BE AT THE END OF THEIR MANPOWER RESOURCES, LEAVING LITTLE WITH WHICH VON RUNDSTEDT CAN BUILD NEW DEFENSES ON THE RHINE.

THE CAPTURE OF ONE BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE NOW WOULD BE WORTH MORE TO THE AMERICAN ARMIES THAN THE CAPTURE OF COLOGNE AND COBLENZ AND ALL THE REST OF THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE RHINE PUT TOGETHER.

THE SHATTERED GERMAN FORCES ARE IN A STATE OF DISORGANIZATION AND

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CONFUSION AND DESPERATELY NEED TIME. THEY HOPE TO GET IT BY BLOWING UP ALL THE RHINE BRIDGES.

THE RHINE IS NO ORDINARTY RIVER AND AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CROSS IT WITHOUT BRIDGES. THE RIVER IS SO WIDE THAT ORDINARY PONTOON AND TREADWAY BRIDGES WOULD NOT SUPPORT PASSAGE OF A VAST AMOUNT OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT. IT HAS TAKEN THE GERMANS DECADES TO BUILD SPANS LIKE THOSE DESTROYED AT DUESSELDORF TODAY.

THE CHANCE OF CAPTURING ANY OF THE BRIDGES BEFORE THE GERMANS CAN DESTROY THEM APPEARS TO BE SLIM, HOWEVER.

BY DRIVING TO THE RHINE IN EIGHT DAYS AND THEREBY ACCOMPLISHING WHAT THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES TRIED TO DO ALL WINTER WITHOUT SUCCESS, THE NINTH ARMY WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE FRONT RANK OF AMERICAN FORCES AND THE SOFT-SPOKEN TEXAN WHO COMMANDS IT, LT.GEN.WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, ONE OF THE AMERICANS' OUTSTANDING TACTICIANS.

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IN ALL FAIRNESS, HOWEVER, IT MUST BE POINTED OUT THAT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES WHICHDRAINED THE WESTERN FRONT AND AN UNPRECEDENTED BREAK IN THE WEATHER CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESSFUL DRIVE.

THERE WERE NONE OF THE TERRIBLE RAINS AND SNOWS THAT THIS PART OF THE WORLD EXPECTS AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR. THIS PERMITTED THE NINTH ARMY TO USE ITS ARMOR AND AIRPOWER TO GREATEST ADVANTAGE.

SUCCESSFUL GENERALS USUALLY HAVE WEATHER "LUCK." THERE WAS GENERAL EISENHOWER'S GOOD WEATHER LUCK IN THE LANDINGS IN AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY AND VON RUNDSTEDT'S STORM COVER FOR THE ARDENNES OPERATION LAST DECEMBER WHICH KEPT OFF THE ALLIED PLANES FOR THE FIRST FIVE DAYS.

CROSSING THE ROER AND SWINGING NORTH TO ROLL UP THE WESTERN FRONT WAS ONE OF THE WAR'S ODDEST AND MOST DIFFICULT OPERATIONS.

FIRST THERE WAS A THREAT OF FLOODS FROM THE OPENING OF THE GREAT DAMS. THEN THERE WAS THE ACTUAL FLOODING WHICH MADE BOTH BANKS OF THE ROER MORASSES AND PUT THE CURRENT ABOVE FIVE MILES AN HOUR, SUPPOSEDLY THE LIMIT AT WHICH PONTOON BRIDGES CAN BE USED SUCCESSFULLY.

ALL THESE DIFFICULTIES WERE OVERCOME BY AMERICAN ENGINEERING SKILL.

THEN THERE WAS THE DIRECTION OF THE ATTACK. THE RHINE WAS 23 MILES TO THE EAST, BUT SIMPSON'S JOB WAS MORE THAN MERELY REACHING THE RHINE. HE HAD TO SWING NORTH, LINK UP WITH THE CANADIANS AND OPEN THE GATES TO THE RUHR.

TO DO THIS, THE NINTH ARMY, INSTEAD OF ATTACKING DUE EAST, HAD TO EXECUTE TWO DIFFICULT WHEELING OPERATIONS WHICH, WHEN COMPLETED, LOOKED LIKE A LETTER "E."

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IN THIS OPERATION SIMPSON USED FOUR INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE 30TH, 29TH, 104TH AND 84TH TO PLUNGE THROUGH THE FIRST LINES OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES EAST OF THE ROER.

ONCE THEY WERE THROUGH THESE DEFENSES, SIMPSON PUT HIS ARMORED DIVISIONS, THE SECOND AND FIFTH, IN AND TURNED HIS ARMY NORTHEAST "BEHIND" THE REST OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES FACING HIS AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

AS THE INFANTRY AND ARMORED DIVISIONS MOVED NORTH, THEY ROLLED UP THE FRONT LIKE A CARPET, CATCHING ALL THE DEFENSES FROM THE REAR.

ON THE INNER SIDE OF THE WHEELING MOVEMENT, SIMPSON PUT IN THE 35TH INFANTRY AND THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION TO CLEAN UP ANY ENEMY TROOPS CAUGHT BY THE RIGHT WING FORCES.

THUS, THE RIGHT WING OF SIMPSON'S FORCES WHICH WERE THE FIRST TO REACH THE RHINE TRAVELED MORE THAN 30 MILES INSTEAD OF 23.

ONCE IT LEFT MUENCHEN GLADBACH, THE ARMY STARTED WHEELING AGAIN, LEAVING THE 35TH INFANTRY AND EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISIONS ON THE "OUTSIDE" INSTEAD OF THE "INSIDE."

THIS MANEUVER CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE. THEY EXPECTED AN ATTACK DUE EAST AND PREPARED FOR IT, APPARENTLY ANTICIPATING THE MAIN EFFORT TO BE AGAINST COLOGNE. INSTEAD, THE FIRST ARMY WAS GIVEN THE TASK OF PROTECTING THE NINTH'S SOUTHERN FLANK.

AS IT DEVELOPED, THE FIRST ARMY WAS HELD UP EARLY IN THE OFFENSIVE AND NEVER WAS ABLE TO FULFILL THIS MISSION. SIMPSON'S ARMY THUS ATTACKED WITH BOTH ITS FLANKS OPEN.

THE SWIFT ADVANCE COMPLETELY PARALYZED THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, AND THEY COULD NOT MUSTER FULL STRENGTH FOR A COUNTERTHRUST.

THUS, THE GERMANS LOST THEIR MOST VITAL GROUND WEST OF THE RHINE. NOWHERE ELSE WOULD LOSS OF GROUND HURT THEM AS MUCH AS BEFORE THE INDUSTRY-PACKED RUHR, AN AREA WITHOUT WHICH THE GERMAN WAR MACHING CANNOT LONG FUNCTION.

AT THE PRESENT PACE, THE GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF THE RHINE IN THE DUISBERG-WESEL AREA SHOULD BE WIPED OUT WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DAYS.

WHAT HAPPENS TO GERMAN TROOPS IS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE. WHAT HAPPENS TO THE BRIDGES IS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE.

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PARIS, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE GERMAN FIRST PARACHUTE ARMY AND THE GERMAN 15TH ARMY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AS ORGANIZED FIGHTING FORCES AS A RESULT OF THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE, AND THEIR REMNANTS ARE WITHDRAWING OVER THE RHINE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT SUPREME HEADUARTERS TONIGHT.

..BZ635PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE CHARACTER OF GERMAN RESISTANCE TO THE SWIFT ATTACK OF ALLIED ARMIES TONIGHT SHOWED PLAINLY THE ENEMY HAD GIVEN UP TERRITORY WEST OF THE RHINE AS DOOMED, AND THE QUESTION WAS WHETHER GEN. EISENHOWER'S OFFENSIVE HAD THE MOMENTUM TO CARRY ACROSS THE RIVER.

IF THE ALLIES CAN SWEEP OVER THE GREAT WATER BARRIER WITHOUT DELAY, THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE MAY NOT BE FAR OFF. IF THE GERMAN ARMY CAN MAKE A STAND ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RHINE, ANOTHER FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL HAVE TO BE PREPARED, CARRYING THE WAR INTO THE SUMMER.

BEFORE THE LIGHTNING BLOWS OF LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S U.S. NINTH ARMY AND THE RELENTLESS BEATING OF THE CANADIAN FIRST AND THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES, THE GERMANS ARE DESPERATELY HOLDING PROTECTIVE ARCS AROUND THE WESEL-DUISBERG AND COLOGNE-BONN AREAS.

THESE ARE BUT BARRIERS COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL OVER THE REMAINING BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE.

ALONG THE RIMS OF THESE ARCS, THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING STUBBORNLY AND IN ORGANIZED MANNER, BUT ELSEWHERE THEY ARE FOLDING UP BEFORE THE ALLIED ATTACKS OR RETREATING SOME TIMES IN DISORDER.

THE WHOLE RHINELAND WEST OF THE RIVER ALREADY IS RENDERED USELESS TO THE GERMANS AS A WAR POTENTIAL, FOR IT IS VIRTUALLY CUT IN TWO, MOST OF ITS COMMUNICATIONS ARE WRECKED AND UNDER FIRE OF ALLIED ARTILLERY WHICH IS ALSO LOBBING SHELLS ACROSS THE RHINE INTO THE EVEN MORE VITAL RUHR VALLEY.

THE GERMANS STILL WEST OF THE RHINE ALREADY ARE UNDER ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE OR WITHIN RANGE.

ROUTES TO THE RHINE BRIDGES ARE CRATERED AND ENCUMBERED WITH MATERIAL WRECKED BY SHELLING AND BOMBING.

RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS REPORTED AN ABSENCE OF RAIL TRAFFIC ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RHINE DUE TO CUTS IN THE RAILWAYS.

A NEW MENACE FACING THE ALLIES AS THEY ADVANCE ON THE RUHR IS THAT THE REGION HAS PERHAPS THE WORLD'S GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. MANY OF THESE ARE DUAL PURPOSE AND CAN BE TURNED ON TROOPS.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAY THE NINTH ARMY'S THREE-DAY NEWS BLACKOUT SERVED ITS PURPOSE, THAT THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE SURPRISED BY THE NORTHWARD DIRECTION OF SIMPSON'S DRIVE, EXPECTING HIM TO STRIKE MORE IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION.

HJ941PEW

PARIS, MARCH 3-(AP)-RED CROSS WORKER MADELEINE CARROLL, ON LEAVE FROM DUTY WITH A HOSPITAL TRAIN, WAS QUOTED IN AN INTERVIEW IN THE NEWSPAPER FRANCE SOIR TODAY AS SAYING THAT SHE INTENDED TO QUIT THE FILMS AFTER THE WAR AND DEVOTE HERSELF TO THE CARE OF 200 FRENCH WAR ORPHANS.

THE ORPHANS ARE NOW BEING SHELTERED IN MISS CARROLL'S CHATEAU AT SUDREVILLE, IN THE SEINE AT OISE DEPARTMENT. MISS CARROLL IS STATIONED WITH A TRAIN RUNNING BETWEEN PARIS AND THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT.

HJ1113PEW

MAR 41945

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH SEVENTH U.S.ARMY, MARCH 3-(AP)-FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS SHOT UP A LOADED TROOP TRAIN IN GERMANY TODAY DURING THE COURSE OF DAY-LONG ATTACKS WHICH SAW 600 SORTIES FLOWN AGAINST A WIDE VARIETY OF TARGETS. PATCHY WEATHER, WHICH INCLUDED SNOW FLURRIES, DID NOT PREVENT PLANES FROM SCORING NOTABLE SUCCESSES.

A FORMATION OF P-47'S CAUGHT THE TEN CAR TRAIN BETWEEN MANNHEIM AND WEINHEIM. ON THE FIRST PASS THEY EXPLODED THE LOCOMOTIVE AND DAMAGED ALL CARS. AS SOLDIERS POURED OUT ONTO THE RIGHT-OF-WAY, THEY WERE STRAFED.

THE LOCOMOTIVE OF ANOTHER 10-CAR TRAIN, CAUGHT 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF KAISERLAUTERN, WAS WRECKED BY A 500-POUND-BOMB WHILE A THIRD TRAIN OF EIGHT CARS, SPOTTED ON A SIDING, HAD ITS ENGINE EXPLODED WITH GUNFIRE.

IN ALL, PILOTS CLAIMED THE KNOCKING OUT OF 14 LOCOMOTIVES, 90 RAILWAY CARS, 37 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, TWO TANKS, PLUS HEAVY DAMAGE TO A MU

TIONS DUMP 14 MI

RAILWAY CARS, 37 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, TWO TANKS, PLUS HEAVY DAMAGE TO A MUTNIONS DUMP 14 MI LES SOUTHWEST OF FREIBURG.

NO CLASHES WITH ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED. TWO U.S. FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE LOST.

RW111AEW

U.S.STRATEGIC AIRFORCES IN EUROPEA HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, MARCH 3-(AP)-LIBERATORS OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE BLEW UP A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND A TRAIN TODAY.

"BOMBS HIT RIGHT SMACK ON ONE END OF THE BRIDGE," SAID CAPT.THOMAS M.HARRELL, 307 S.MARLBOROUGH ST., DALLAS, TEX., A LIBERATOR PILOT. "THERE WAS A TRAIN CROSSING AT THE TIME AND IT WAS BLOWN TO BITS."

MAJ.HERMAN A.BAUBRICH, BEAUPRE ST., GREENBAY, WIS., GROUP-AIR COMMANDER, SAID THE BOMBERS CIRCLED THE TARGET AREA SEVERAL TIMES WAITING FOR A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS FOR A VISUAL ATTACK.

"FINALLY THERE WAS A BRIEF BREAK AND MY SECOND SQUADRON DROPPED THEM RIGHT ON THE EDGE OF THE BRIDGE," SAID THE MAJOR.

RW105AEW

MAR 41945

NIGHT LEAD KREFELD
BY ROBERT EUNSON

KREFELD,GERMANY, MARCH 3-(AP)-PVT.ANTONE VIERA OF 739 BELLVILLE AVE., NEW BEDFORD, MASS., HAS DEVISED A NEW METHOD OF CAPTURING GERMAN PRISONERS.

WHILE SERVING AS A MILITARY POLICEMAN ON DUTY IN THE CENTER OF THIS RHINELAND CITY VIERA TOLD ALL THE WOMEN HE SAW: "IF YOUR HUSBAND IS A SOLDIER, GO HOME AND GET HIM. OTHERWISE HE'LL BE KILLED."

VIERA CAPTURED PRISONERS BY THE TRUCKLOAD, MOST OF THEM UNMILITARY LOOKING MEMBERS OF THE VOLKSSTURM WHO LIVED RIGHT IN TOWN.

THEIR CITY OVERRUN IN A SWIFT AMERICAN ATTACK, KREFELD RESIDENTS WERE GOING ABOUT THEIR USUAL BUSINESS TODAY WHILE U.S. TROOPS ROUNDED UP THE REMAINING GERMAN SOLDIERS. ABOUT 160,000 CIVILIANS WERE IN THE TOWN THURSDAY BUT SOME 40,000 LEFT WITH THE LORD MAYOR AND NAZI CHIEFTAINS WHEN THEY HEARD THE APPROACHING GUNS.

WHEN THE U.S. ATTACK BEGAN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, KREFELD STILL HAD TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH BERLIN AND RAILROAD SERVICE.

LITTLE CHILDREN AND SOME OF THEIR ELDERS WAVED TO THE AMERICANS TODAY. IF ONE OF THE CIVILIANS WAS ASKED THE DIRECTION TO THE RAILROAD STATION, JAIL OR SOME OTHER POINT, HE SINSISTED ON GOING ALONG TO SHOW THE WAY.

MOST OF THE STORES NOT BEEN WRECKED BY ALLIED AIR RAIDS WERE OPEN. GERMAN WOMEN IN OVERCOATS RODE THEIR BICYCLES AROUND AND CARRIED SHOPPING BAGS. BUSINESSMEN WALKED DOWNTOWN CARRYING BRIEF CASES. AN ELDERLY MAN WITH A CAN OF WHITEWASH PAINTED OVER ALL THE "HEIL HITLER" SIGNS HE COULD FIND.

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ALTHOUGH KREFELD WAS ANNOUNCED AS TAKEN AT 5 P.M. YESTERDAY, ACTUALLY IT WAS NOT EVEN ATTACKED UNTIL A HALF HOUR LATER. THE RESISTANCE THE 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION MET OUTSIDE THE TOWN WAS VERY BITTER. MAJ. GEN. FRANK A.KEATING POURED 10 MINUTES OF ARTILLERY FIRE ON ENEMY POSITIONS. THEN THE GERMAN TROOPS BROKE AND RAN BACK INTO THE TOWN.

MANY AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WERE KILLED OUTSIDE KREFELD. THEIR BOOTS CARRIED MUD GATHERED IN 35 MILES OF FIGHTING FROM THE ROER TO KREFELD IN ONE WEEK.

LAST NIGHT EHC RACK 406TH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.BERNARD F. HURLESS OF ATLANTA, GA., HAD REACHED THE HEART OF THIS GERMAN TEXTILE CITY. MEANWHILE, MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER BOLLING'S

LAST NIGHT THE CRACK 406TH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.BERNARD F. HURLESS OF ATLANTA, GA., HAD REACHED THE HEART OF THIS GERMAN TEXTILE CITY. MEANWHILE, MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER ~~BOLLING~~'S 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAD PULLED INTO TOWN ON THE 102ND'S LEFT FLANK.

THESE TWO COMPARATIVELY NEW DIVISIONS BROKE ACROSS THE ROER RIVER SIDE BY SIDE ON FEB. 23. A TREMENDOUS RIVALRY HAS DEVELOPED BETWEEN THEM. THE 102ND HAS SPENT 130 CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN COMBAT.

HUNDREDS OF CAPTIVE DUTCH, RUSSIAN AND POLISH WORKERS WERE LIBERATED. THEY STOOD AROUND IN AN OPEN YARD WHILE AMERICAN MILITARY-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS STARTED THE FIRST STEPS TO SEND THESE FORMER PRISONERS BACK TO THEIR HOMELANDS.

"WE COULD HEAR THE AMERICAN GUNS FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND THOSE NAZI BLOKES WERE ALL PACKING TO LEAVE," SAID ANTHONY JOHN BRUGES, A 19-YEAR-

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30-24-23565

OLD NEW ZEALANDER WHOSE STEP-FATHER IS A GERMAN BUSINESS MAN.

"THE WIVES OF THE SS (ELITE GUARD) ALL HAD CARS AND OTHER THINGS WHEN THE REST OF US COULDN'T GET PETROL BECAUSE WE WERE AFRAID," HE SAID. "WE WERE EVEN AFRAID TO DIAL OUR RADIOS TOO FAR TO THE LEFT OR RIGHT FOR FEAR WE MIGHT GET AN ALLIED STATION AND BE SHOT.

"BUT WHEN WE KNEW THE AMERICANS WERE COMING AND SAW THE PARTY MEMBERS ALL GET IN THEIR CARS AND LEAVE WE STOOD ON STREET CORNERS AND CALLED THEM NAMES LIKE 'YOU DEVILS.'"

EVERYTHING IN KREFELD HAD STOPPED WHEN BRIG.GEN.ALONZO FOX OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE 102ND, BROUGHT HIS TWO REGIMENTS ABREAST AND OPENED THE ATTACK.

IN HIS COMMAND POST IN A FAMILY FLAT, HURLESS LAUGHED WHEN MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF KIDDED HIM ABOUT THE 19 NAZIS HE HAD CAPTURED YESTERDAY. BENT ON WATCHING HIS REGIMENT ATTACK, HURLESS DASHED INTO A TWO STORY HOUSE AND CAME FACE-TO-FACE WITH A GROUP OF ARMED GERMANS IN THE HALL.

"WHEN THEY PUT UP THEIR HANDS I THOUGHT FOR A MINUTE MAYBE I WAS SUPPOSED TO DO THE SAME THING," HURLESS SAID, LAUGHING.

DOWNSTAIRS LT.PAUL E.POTTS OF 951 PATRICIAWAY, SAN JOSE, CALIF., LOOKED AT A MAP AND SHOOK HIS HEAD. "THIRTY-FIVE MILES AS THE CROW FLIES," HE SAID. "WE MADE AT LEAST 50 COUNTING THE ROAD MILES."

MAJ.HAMILTON WILLIAMS OF ATLANTA, GA., SAID THE AMERICANS HAD FOUND A BASEMENT FILLED WITH SUITCASES, REFRIGERATORS AND HOUSEHOLD BELONGINGS WHICH HAD BEEN SENT HERE FROM BERLIN FOR SAFEKEEPING.

COL.CECIL R.EVERETT OF HUNTINGTON, IND., THE REGIMENTS' EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID THE REGIMENT HAD TAKEN MORE THAN 2,000 PRISONERS IN ITS DRIVE NORTH ACROSS THE ROER.

IN THE FRONT YARD SGT.WILLIAM VOGT OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, AND SGT.RICHARD WOLF OF 623 36TH ST., LOS ANGELES, INTERVIEWED PRISONERS.

CAPT.C.T.ISENSEY OF CARNES CITY, TEX., (EDS: NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE), SAID IT WAS PLANNED TO MAKE THE CIVILIANS STAY INSIDE OUT OF THE WAY BUT NONE OF THEM SEEMED TO BE DOING ANY HARM.

ONE OF THE REGIMENT'S PLATOONS WAS OUT CLEANING UP SMALL ENEMY POCKETS. IT WAS LED BY LT.RUSSELL SACKMAN OF 1108 EIGHTH ST., HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIF., AND INCLUDED TECHNICAL SGT.VINCENT SONZAGNI OF 2422 BROWN STREET, PHILADELPHIA; PFC. RICHARD PINCUS OF 175 SEELEY ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC. MAX HENDERSON OF OAKLAND, IOWA; SGT.WILLIAM KAUCH, ROUTE 7, DAYTON, OHIO, AND PVT.HARLYN HACKRIDE OF ROUTE 3, ST.JOSEPH, MO.

ONE OF THE INFANTRYMEN TO HIT KREFELD TODAY WAS SGT.WILMER BLAUSER OF 1816 BRIGG STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. ON THE WAY ACROSS THE ROER IN THE THIRD WAVE HIS BOAT WAS CAUGHT IN A CROSSFIRE AND 11 MEN WITH HIM WERE KILLED. HE JUMPED INTO THE WATER AND STAYED THERE FOR AN HOUR.

WD520PEW

ROME, MARCH 3-(AP)-ITALIAN ARMY TROOPS WILL HENCEFORTH RECEIVE RATIONS AMOUNTING TO 3,700 CALOTIES A DAY, HIGHEST IN THE ARMY'S HISTORY, THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE NEW RATION SCALE, BRINGING AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 500 CALORIES A DAY, WILL ALSO APPLY TO THE CARABINIERI.
HJ1014PEW

MAR 41945

MEDITERRANEAN AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 3-(AP)-BAD WEATHER GROUNDED THE 15TH AIRFORCE TODAY AFTER 18 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OF OPERATIONS--ONE DAY SHORT OF THE RECORD SET LAST AUGUST--BUT TACTICAL FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS STRUCK AT THE VIENNA-ZAGREB RAILROAD WHICH SUPPLIES NAZI FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA.

AT THE SAME TIME, TACTICAL AIRFORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS SLASHED AT

KEY BRIDGES IN THE BRENNER PASS IN THE CAMPAIGN TO CLOSE THE ROUTE AGAINST WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY TROOPS NORTHWARD.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS ALSO PROVIDED CLOSE SUPPORT OF FIFTH ARMY GROUND FORCES AND POUNDED RAIL TARGETS IN NORTHERN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

HJ1009PEW

CAIRO, MARCH 3-(AP)-A DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION FOR A LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES WAS SIGNED TODAY AND WILL COME INTO EXISTENCE FORMALLY WHEN AND IF IT IS APPROVED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE PAN-ARABIAN FEDERATION, SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 17. TERMS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

HJ1108PEW

ATHENS, MARCH 3-(AP)-AS A FURTHER STEP IN RESTORING CONTROL OF GREECE TO THE GOVERNMENT, GREEK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WITH BRITISH HELP WENT INTO FORMER ELAS TERRITORY TODAY TO RESTORE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND RECEIVE THE SURRENDER OF ARMS AS PROVIDED IN THE RECENT AGREEMENT.

A SENIOR BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID THE ELAS, WHO HAD 18 DAYS IN WHICH TO COLLECT THEIR ARMS AT CENTRAL POINTS, HAD CARRIED OUT THEIR PART OF THE AGREEMENT.

HJ1103PEW

FOLO ANKARA

BUCHAREST, MARCH 3-(AP)-YOUNG KING M[illegible]AI [illegible] TODAY WITH LEADERS OF ROMANIAN'S VARIOUS POL[illegible] EFFORT TO SOLVE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT CRISIS [illegible]ULTATIONS TION EARLIER THIS WEEK OF PRIME MINISTER NICOL[illegible] IN AN OF BLOODY DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST HIS REGIME. THE RESIGNA-[illegible]ER A SERIES

HJ1111PEW

RUSSIAN (250)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MAR 41945

MOSCOW, MARCH 3-(AP)-RED ARMY CAVALRY AND TANKS REACHED POSITIONS OVERLOOKING THE BALTIC TODAY IN NUMEROUS SECTORS ALONG THE 250-MILE SALIENT FROM THE KOENIGSBERG AREA TO KOESLIN, MIDWAY BETWEEN DANZIG AND STETTIN.

MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY'S HARD-HITTING SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN UNITS WERE CUTTING THEIR WAY THROUGH GREAT NUMBERS OF GERMAN VOLKSSTURMERS ATTEMPTING VAINLY TO CHECK THE SOVIET DRIVE TO THE SEA THROUGH POMERANIA, DANZIG TERRITORY AND EAST PRUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN APPEARS TO BE TO CUT THROUGH THE AREAS BETWEEN MAJOR CITIES AND PORTS AND ISOLATE ONE FROM THE OTHER AS WELL AS CUTTING OFF ALL ESCAPE FOR THE NAZIS BY OVERLAND ROUTES.

THIS OPERATION HAS BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO USE THE MAIN COASTAL RAILWAY FOR THREE DAYS.

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THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY TOLD OF THE CAPTURE OF 30 VILLAGES ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE BALTIC SALIENT, BUT DID NOT DIRECTLY CONFIRM GERMAN REPORTS THAT RED ARMY SPEARHEADS HAD ROLLED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE BALTIC POMERANIAN COAST.

A MIDNIGHT SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS HURLED 60 COUNTER-ATTACKS ON THE 16-MILE FRONT SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG. THREE THOUSAND GERMANS WERE KILLED IN THE ACTION, MOSCOW ASSERTED, AND SAID THE RUSSIANS GAINED UP TO A MILE IN THE AREA.

THE NEAREST THE RUSSIANS WERE PLACED OFFICIALLY TO KOESLIN BY MOSCOW WAS AT CAPTURED DUBBERTECH, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF BUBLITZ AND 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KOESLIN.

THE SOVIET BULLETIN ALSO ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF JUCHOW, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOPPLED NEUSTETTIN, IN POMERANIA.

THE ENCIRCLED WESTERN POLISH CITADEL OF GRUDZIADZ HAS BEEN FURTHER CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, DISPATCHES SAID.

DN528AEW

FOLO ANKARA (140)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, THE MOSCOW NEWS, DENIED TODAY FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CHARGES THAT THE DEMANDS OF THE LEFT-WING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT PARTY IN ROMANIA WOULD "SOVIETIZE" THE COUNTRY.

ACCUSING RESIGNED ROMANIAN PREMIER NICOLAE RADESCU OF "POLITICAL BANDITRY" AND "THE SHOOTING OF PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATORS IN BUCHAREST ON FEB. 24," THE MOSCOW NEWS CONTINUED:

"WHAT IS STRANGE IS THAT THE CORRESPONDENT OF SUCH A SUBSTANTIAL NEWSPAPER AS THE NEW YORK TIMES SHOULD BE CREDULOUS ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THE PROVOCATIVE FICTION INVENTED BY RADESCU AND SHOULD BE NOW ATTEMPTING TO ASSURE THE AMERICAN READER THAT CARRYING OUT THE DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT WOULD MEAN 'SOVIETIZING' ROMANIA."

THE NEWS FURTHER SAID THAT "EVERY UNPREJUDICED OBJECTIVE OBSERVER WHO STUDIES THE 10 POINTS OF THE PROGRAM OF THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT WILL HAVE NO DIFFICULTY SEEING THAT NOT ONE OF THEM EXTENDS BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS PRESENTED ROMANIA BY THE THREE ALLIED POWERS."

30.24-23567

3COW, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWS CRITICIZED SOME U.S. SENATOR
WOSITISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TODAY FOR OPPOSITION TO THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE AGREEMENT ON POLAND.

THE NEWSPAPER, IN AN EDITORIAL REVIEW SIGNED BY "OBSERVER," SINGLED OUT SENATOR BUTLER, NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN, AND SENATOR WHEELER, MONTANA DEMOCRAT, AND SAID THAT "WITH A ZEAL WORTHY OF A BETTER CAUSE THESE TWO GENTLEMEN ATTACKED THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE LEADERS OF THE THREE POWERS."

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE ACCUSED OF HAVING DEFENDED THE "POLISH PRO-FASCIST CLIQUE" DURING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON THE POLISH ISSUE THIS WEEK.

"IN THEIR DESPICABLE OPPOSITION TO THE CRIMEAN DECISIONS, THE PRO-FASCIST CLIQUE OF POLISH EMIGRES UNFORTUNATELY ENJOIES SUPPORT NOT ONLY IN BERLIN BUT AMONG CERTAIN PEOPLE IN THE ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES AS WELL," THE REVIEW SAID.

HJ1012PEW

MAR 4 1945

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 3-(AP)-ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WESTERN FRONT THAT THE SIEGFRIED LINE NO LONGER EXISTS AS A DEFENSE ZONE SENT RUSSIAN HOPES SOARING TODAY--HOPES THAT THE AMERICANS, BRITISH AND CANADIANS WOULD SOON JOIN IN A DOUBLE ASSAULT ON BERLIN WITH THE RED ARMY.

THERE WAS GENECKL AGREEMENT AMONG THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THAT THE WETERN OFFENSIVE WAS A FULFILLMENT OF MILITARY AGREEMENTS MADE AT YALTA.

"IT JUST GOES TO SHOW," SAID A YOUNG FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, "WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN OUR THREOTLADERS GET TH

"IT JUST GOES TO SHOW," SAID A YOUNG FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, "WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN OUR THREE LEADERS GET TOGETHER. THEY SHOULD DO IT OFTEN AND, IF THE REST OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THINK LIKE I DO, THEY WILL GET TOGETHER OFTEN."

THE RUSSIANS ALSO ARE BEGINNING TO SHOW GREATER APPRECIATION FOR THE ALLIED AERIAL BLOWS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES ON THE EASTERN FRONT NOW THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS DO NOT PLAN TO SUBSTITUTE AN AIR OFFENSIVE FOR A LAND OFFENSIVE. THE FRATERNIZING AMONG RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND AMERICAN FLIERS WHO HAVE LANDED IN THE SOVIET UNION HAS DONE MUCH TO CEMENT FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

ON THE RED ARMY FRONT, INTEREST IS CURRENTLY FOCUSED ON POMERANIA, WHERE OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN SHIFTED WESTWARD FOY A CLEANUP CF THE BALTIC COAST.

THERE IS GOOD REASON TO ANTICIPATE THAT THE SOVIETS SOO

ON THE RED ARMY FRONT, INTEREST IS CURRENTLY FOCUSED ON POMERANIA, WHERE OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN SHIFTED WESTWARD FOR A CLEANUP OF THE BALTIC COAST.

THERE IS GOOD REASON TO ANTICIPATE THAT THE SOVIETS SOON WILL CONTROL THE COAST FROM DANZIG WESTWARD TO THE EASTERN BANK OF THE ODER RIVER. IT IS FAIRLY CLEAR NOW THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S WIDENED BASE ON HIS FRONT EAST OF BERLIN WAS HELD UNSUITABLE FOR THE BIG OVER-ALL PLANS FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REICH AND, HCE, THE CURRENT PUSH TO THE BALTIC WAS ORDERED.

ZHUKOV EVIDENTLY FELT THAT HE NEEDED MORE SPACE TO THE NORTH OR FELT THAT THOUSANDS OF THE VOLKSSTURM (HOME GUARD) LED BY SEASONED GERMAN OFFICERS ON HIS NORTHERN FLANK WERE TOO GREAT A MENACE.

A186

SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE HAS REVEALED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BUILT AN INTRICATE SERIES OF ENTRENCHED AND PROTECTED ARTILLERY POSITIONS FROM STETTIN ON THE BALTIC TO A MOUNTAIN RANGE SOUTHEAST OF DRESDEN. TROOPS HAVE BEEN POURED INTO THIS LINE FROM EVERY SECTOR OF GERMANY AND FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT.

KEEPING WATCH ALONG THE RIVERS PROTECTING BERLIN ARE STORMTROOPERS, THE PICK OF THE NAZI PARATROOPERS AND THOUSANDS OF VOLKSSTURM AND EVEN LARGE NUMBERS OF POLICEMEN FROM GERMANY'S LARGER CITIES.

GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER IS IN FULL CONTROL WITH HIS AGENTS STRATEGICALLY PLACED THROUGHOUT THE FRONT LINES.

RECENTLY CAPTURED PRISONERS WHO HEARD PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH GOEBBERS' SPEECH THIS WEEK FRANKLY TOLD THE RUSSIANS THAT IT WAS A PLAIN CASE OF "WHISTLING IN THE DARK" SO FAR AS MOST GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE CONCERNED.

THE CAPTIVES, MANY OF THEM OFFICERS, SAID GERMANY GENERALLY REALIZES THE JIG IS UP AND IT NOW IS A QUESTION OF HOW FAR THE NAZIS WILL GO IN SACRIFICING THE LIVES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

HOWEVER, THERE STILL IS NOT A SIGN OF THE GERMANS QUITTING. NAZI PROPAGANDA AND THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SPIRIT STILL IS DRIVING THEM, IT APPEARS.

N&HJ2AOPEW

MAR 4 1945

PRECEDE KANDY

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3-(AP)-THREE CHINESE FIRST ARMY COLUMNS ARE CLOSING IN ON LASHIO, BURMA ROAD RAIL TERMINAL 135 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY, AND ONE OF THEM HAS DRIVEN TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF THE CITY, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAQ.

WEST FLANK TROOPS HIT THE BURMA ROAD AT MILEPOST 11 AND SMASHED THREE MILES NEARER TO LASHIO. SIMULTANEOUSLY, ANOTHER COLUMN IN THE CENTER MOVED TO WITHIN 13 MILES OF THE TERMINAL, AND THE TROOPS ON THE EAST FLANK, DRIVING SOUTHWARD, WERE REPORTED 12 MILES AWAY.

THE U.S. TENTH AIR FORCE CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON THE EXCELLENT JAPANESE ROAD NETWORK SOUTH OF LASHIO, THE ENEMY'S SINGLE REMAINVNG ESCAPE ROUTE IN NORTHEAST BURMA.

IN THE IRRAWADDY BRIDGEHEADS MENACING MANDA

REMAINING ESCAPE ROUTE IN NORTHEAST BURMA.

IN THE IRRAWADDY BRIDGEHEADS MENACING MANDALAY, AT SINGE, 40 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY, AND AT MYINMU, 29 MILES EAST OF IT, BITTEREST JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED. ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE PAGAN BRIDGEHEAD, SOUTHEAST OF MANDALAY, THE AREA OF PAGAN WAS CLEARED AGAINST HEAVY OPPOSITION.

N1053AEW

MAR 4 1945

KANDY, CEYLON, MARCH 3-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND BATTERED THE THAILAND CAPITAL OF BANGKOK LAST NIGHT, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TARGETS IN THE CITY OF APPROXIMATELY 450,000 POPULATION WERE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS IN ITS CENTER, THE BULLETIN SAID.

IN THE LAND FIGHTING THE CHINESE FIRST ARMY ADVANCED THREE MILES ALONG THE OLD BURMA ROAD TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF LASHIO, RAIL TERMINUS 135 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY.

JR625AEW

CHUNGKING, MARCH 3-(AP)-COUNTERATTACKING CHINESE TROOPS HAVE RECAPTURED YUNGSIN, 120 MILES EAST OF HENGYANG, AND CUT THE JAPANESE SUPPLY LINES TO THE FALLEN KIANGSI PROVINCE AIR BASE CITIES OF SUICHWAN AND KANHSIEN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

ENEMY REMNANTS ESCAPED THROUGH YUNGSIN'S SOUTH GATE.

THE SEVERANCE OF JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS TO THE KIANGSI PROVINCE AIR BASE CITIES CAME WITH THE RECAPTURE OF YUNGSIN COUPLED WITH THE PREVIOUS REOCCUPATION OF CHALING AND LIENHWA, RESPECTIVELY 60 AND 90 MILES EAST OF HENGYANG.

N1102AEW

NIGHT LEAD NAZIMUDDIN

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE PREMIER OF BENGAL, SIR KWAJA NAZIMUDDIN, CHARGED BEFORE THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT "THERE STILL ARE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NOT ONLY ARE IN TOUCH WITH EMISSARIES OF JAPAN, BUT ALSO ARE ACTUALLY TRYING TO ASSIST THEM."

AFTER THE PREMIER'S ACCUSATION WAS MADE THE ASSEMBLY DEFEATED A RESOLUTION URGING IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BENGAL, WHICH ADJOINS BURMA.

THE PREMIER SAID HE WAS ANXIOUS TO RELEASE THE PRISONERS AS SOON AS HE FELT THERE WAS NO DANGER IN DOING SO.

HJ1109PEW

MAR 4 1945

BOMBAY, INDIA, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN SESSION IN NEW DELHI ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY PROTESTING WHAT THE FEDERATION DESCRIBED AS "SYSTEMATIC PROPAGANDA CARRIED ON IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST INDIA AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CAUSE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA."

THE RESOLUTION ASSERTED THE PROPAGANDA WAS PURVEYED "UNDER THE CAMOUFLAGE OF IMPARTING INFORMATION REGARDING INDIA TO THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA." THE FEDERATION URGED THAT EARLY STEPS BE TAKEN TO MAKE INDIA'S AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES INDEPENDENT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

HJ1115PEW

Add USPFHQ Guam - Two (Endings) xxx to the Sea

AS THE MARINES PUSHED THEIR BATTLE FOR IWO, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED WARSHIP AND CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS FAR TO THE WEST.

NAVAL GUNCBAE

NIMITZ REPORTED WARSHIP AND CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS FAR TO THE WEST. NAVAL GUNS HIT OKINO DAITO WHILE CARRIER PLANES LASHED THE RYUKYU ISLANDS VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED. OKINO IS 700 MILES WEST OF IWO AND THE RYUKYUS A LITTLE MORE THAN 900 MILES WEST.

THE THIRD MARINES, UNDER MAJ.GEN.GRAVES B.ERSKINE, DROVE TO WITHIN RIFLE RANGE OF THE STRATEGIC IWO CLIFF AS THEY ADVANCED 700 YARDS TO CAPTURE A 362-FOOT HILL POSITION.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK THE FOURTH DIVISION LEATHERNECKS, STOPPED DEAD FOR FIVE DAYS BY TERRIFIC JAPANESE FIRE, INCHED AHEAD. TO THE LEFT THE FIFTH DIVISION DEVILDOGS ALSO GAINED GROUND AFTER BEATING OFF A COUNTERATTACK THAT IN SOME RESPECTS HAD THE EARMARKS OF A JAPANESE BANZAI CHARGE.

THE 700-YARD GAIN IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE CAME AFTER HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS BY ARTILLERY, NAVAL GUNS AND CARRIER PLANES.

THERE WAS A SUGGESTION THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST THEIR ARTILLERY SUPPORT. THE COMMUNIQUE MADE NO REFERENCE TO NIPPON HEAVY GUN FIRE.

THE BELIEF THAT THE JAPANESE ARE IN DESPERATE NEED OF DRINKING WATER WAS SUPPORTED BY THE REPORTS OF MARINE STAFF OFFICERS THAT NIPPON PLANES PARACHUTED CARGO TO THE GROUND FORCES. ONE OFFICER SAID HE BELIEVED THE PARACHUTES CARRIED WATER CONTAINERS.

IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE MARINES SOON WOULD HAVE LOCAL SUPPORT OF COMBAT PLANES. WORK WAS BEING RUSHED ON THE TWO IWO AIRFIELDS ALREADY IN THE HANDS OF THE LEATERNECKS.

G62A2PCW

Add Guam Iwo Mail (Write) xxx the drops.

LT. CHARLES STONER, OF DOVER, N.J., PILOT OF A SECOND PLANE ON HAGOOD'S TRIP, SAID:

"I FELT A JAR AND MY PLANE JUMPED SEVERAL FEET FROM A JAP ARTILLERY BURST BELOW IT.

"WE HEARD OUR GROUND RADIO SAY 'DON'T MIND THE ARTILLERY; WE WILL SILENCE THEM.'

"I DON'T KNOW HOW IT HAPPENED BUT THE NEXT TIME WE MADE A PASS, THE JAP ARTILLERY WAS SILENT. AMERICAN NAVY SHIPS OFFSHORE CEASED FIRING TOO WHILE WE DROPPED THE MAIL."

PLANES SKIMMED THE RUGGED LITTLE ISLAND AT 150 FEET TO MAKE THE DROPS.

SGT.CALVIN ISBELLE, OF BIRCH TREE, MO., ENGINEER OF THE SECOND PLANE "SAW MARINES OUT IN FRONT OF THE MAIN LINE, SLIPPING UP ON JAP PILLBOXES -- WE WERE THAT LOW."

UM1248APW

MAR 4 1945

~~AIRCRAFT~~. Add USPFHQ Guam Iwo (Mail) xx or both.

A BREAKDOWN OF ENEMY LOSSES SHOWED:

FOUR AIRCRAFT SHOT OUT OF THE AIR; 37 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

ABOUT 50 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ON THE GROUND.

SUNK--ONE DESTROYER, ONE MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT, SIX SMALL CARGO SHIPS, TWO MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, ONE OCEAN GOING TUG AND TWO LUGGERS.

PROBABLY SUNK--ONE MEDIUM CARGO SHIP, SIX SMALL COASTAL CARGO SHIPS AND SIX LUGGERS.

DAMAGED--FOUR DESTROYER ESCORTS OR PATROL CRAFT, ONE MEDIUM TRANSPORT FOUR MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, NINE SMALL COASTAL CARGO SHIPS, ONE SMALL CARGO SHIP AND 10 LUGGERS. IN ADDITION SEVERAL SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

FLEET UNITS BOMBARDED OKINAWA AEITO JIMA THE NIGHT FOLLOWING THE AERIAL ATTACK, STARTING LARGE FIRES IN THE TARGET AREA.

ISLANDS ATTACKED WERE AMAMI, MIMAMI, KUME JIMA, OKINAWA JIMA, TOKUNO JIMA AND OKINO YERABU.

WW555APW

30.24 - 23569

AMS BUDGET Add Manila Philippines (Hutcheson) xx Sandoiron.

NINE LEAD PHILIPPINES (510)

MANILA, SUNDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN DIVISIONS TODAY PRESSED THEIR EXTERMINATION FIGHT AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF LUZON, PRINCIPAL ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WHILE THE SPOTLIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINE LIBERATION CAMPAIGN SWUNG TO YANK INVASIONS OF LUBANG AND PALAWAN ISLANDS, AND RECENTLY-WON MANILA STRUGGLED TOWARD NORMAL LIVING, 70,000 OR MORE TROOPS OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY STILL WERE FIGHTING ON LUZON.

(IN WASHINGTON THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE YANKS LANDING ON PALAWAN, A WESTERNMOST MAIN ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, MIGHT PRESAGE AN AMERICAN INVASION OF BORNEO, OIL RICH EAST INDIES ISLAND 500 MILES AWAY.

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(REPEATING THE NAVY'S BOAST THAT IS CAPABLE OF MAKING A LANDING WHEREVER IT CHOOSES, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID THAT "IF THE ALLIES FEEL THE NEED OF A CLOSER SUPPLY FOR OIL FOR ITS FLEETS THAN IS NOW AVAILABLE, IT WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF.")

THE FIRST CAVALRY AND SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS PRESSED THE ENEMY IN THE RUGGED WATERSHED FROM ANTIPOLO TO WAWA, EAST OF MANILA, WHILE THE 40TH DIVISION MOPPED UP IN THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS NORTH OF BATAAN.

NORTH AND EAST OF THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN, DOWN WHICH THE AMERICANS SWEPT TO MANILA AFTER THE INVASION LANDING IN THE LINGAYEN GULF AREA JAN.9, THE 33RD, 32ND AND 25TH DIVISIONS OF THE FIRST CORPS PUSHED DEEPER INTO JUNGLE-MATTED HEIGHTS.

THE 33RD FOUGHT NORTH OF

RO

CARIO IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS TOWARD BAGUIO, WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED TO BE INSTALLED IN FORCE; THE 32ND BATTLED UP THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, AND THE 25TH PROGRESSED NORTHWARD IN CAGAYAN VALLEY TOWARD STRATEGIC BALETA PASS.

THE INVASION OF PALAWAN ISLAND WEDNESDAY STRENGTHENED THE AMERICAN POSITION TO CUT JAPAN'S SOUTH CHINA SEA LIFELINE, WHILE THE SEIZURE OF LUBANG THURSDAY COMPLETED THE CAPTURE OF KEY POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES WATER PASSAGE AND SECURED THE ROUTE FOR ALLIED SHIPPING, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

THE 41ST DIVISION HAS GAINED "PRACTICAL CONTROL" OF PALAWAN, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID IN YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE. THE YANKS HAD OCCUPIED PUERTO PRINCESA, PALAWAN'S CAPITAL, AND TAKEN THREE AIRFIELDS.

B-NN201PCW

WITH IWO

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 3-(AP)-REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS ON IWO REPORT THAT JAPANESE PLANES HAVE DROPPED CARGO PARACHUTES TO THE ENEMY GARRISON.

RELAYING THE REPORTS OF THE ACTION, WHICH OCCURRED WEDNESDAY, SECOND LT.JIM G.LUCAS SAID:

"IT IS BELIEVED THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO GET WATER TO THE THIRST-CRAZED TROOPS."

LUCAS, MARINE PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER, IS A FORMER TULSA, OKLA., NEWSMAN.

UM1249APW NM

MAR 4 1945

BY JAMES LINDSLEY (190)

WITH U.S. FOURTH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, (VIA NAVY RADIO), MARCH 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TRAPPED BESIDE THE BODY OF A DEAD COMPANION, ONE JAPANESE SOLDIER HID FOR 11 DAYS WITHIN REACHING DISTANCE OF U.S. MARINES BEFORE HE FINALLY KILLED HIMSELF.

THE STORY WAS TOLD TODAY BY MAJ.JOHN B.EDGAR OF MEMPHIS, TENN., COMMANDING THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 14TH MARINE REGIMENT.

ON D DAY, THE FIRST BATTALION CAPTURED AN ENEMY BLOCKHOUSE. THE INTERIOR WAS VERY UNTIDY BUT A BARRAGE FORCED THE AMERICANS TO TAKE COVER AND THE CAPTURED POSITION WAS THEN USED AS AN ARTILLERY DIRECTION CENTER.

ONE DEAD JAPANESE WAS STUCK IN A SMALL COMPARTMENT. THE MARINES SEALED THE PLACE OFF AND LET IT GO AT THAT.

"SEVERAL DAYS LATER ONE OF THE BOYS SAID HE SAW A FACE AT A LOOKOUT PEEPHOLE," EDGAR RECOUNTED, "BUT WE THOUGHT HE HAD THE MEEMIES. BUT EARLY THE 11TH MORNING AFTER D DAY, THERE WAS A SHARP EXPLOSION. THE COMPARTMENT WAS OPENED AND THE NEWLY DEAD JAP WAS FOUND ALONG WITH THE BODY OF HIS COMPANION."

EDGAR SAID HE COULDN'T EXPLAIN WHY THE ENEMY SOLDIER MADE NO EFFORT TO BREAK OUT, WHICH HE COULD EASILY HAVE DONE, OR WHY, IF HE PLANNED SUICIDE, HE WAITED SO LONG.

NN721PCW

BY ROBERT V. EVANS, EM 2/C OF CLEVELAND, O.,
SEABEE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 4 1945

IWO JIMA, FEB. 26-(DELAYED)-THIS ROCKY ISLAND BASTION, ON THE FRINGE OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, ALREADY IS BEING WHIPPED INTO SHAPE BY NAVY SEABEES FOR AMERICAN USE WHILE MARINES CONTINUE THEIR MARCH AGAINST FANATICAL JAPANESE DEFENDERS.

THE SEABEES, WHO LANDED WITHIN 60 MINUTES OF THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE, HAVE REPAIRED THE BIG SOUTHERN AIRFIELD, AND MARINE PLANES ARE TAKING OFF TO GIVE GROUND FORCES LAND-BASED TACTICAL SUPPORT.

IT IS ONLY THREE DAYS SINCE THE SEABEES WENT TO WORK ON THE CONCRETE STRIP, WHICH HAD BEEN SEVERELY DAMAGED BY THE RETREATING ENEMY'S MORTAR FIRE. THE SEABEES FOUND THE SURFACE LITTERED WITH SHRAPNEL, AND HAVE CLEARED HUNDREDS OF THE JAGGED FRAGMENTS OF IRON AND STEEL, SOME OF THEMAS BIG AS A MAN'S HEAD.

ONE SEABEE OFFICER, CHIEF CARPENTER GEORGE E. HERMANSEN, 44, OF CHICAGO, RELATED THAT TWICE WITHIN AN HOUR SIX COMPANIONS WERE HIT BY DIRECT SHELL HITS FROM WHICH HE ESCAPED UNSCATHED. HE SAID HE HAD LANDED SHORTLY AFTER H-HOUR TO DIRECT A SEABEE MAPPING TEAM, AND THAT HE BECAME SEPARATED FROM HIS MEN ON THE BEACH, THEN UNDER A HEAVY MORTAR BARRAGE.

"I CRAWLED INTO A SHELL HOLE WITH FOUR MARINE STAFF OFFICERS AND THREE OTHER MEN," HE SAID. "TWENTY MINUTES LATER, WE WERE HIT BY THREE SHELLS AT ONCE. I WAS UNCONSCIOUS, I THINK, FOR ALMOST AN HOUR. AND WHEN I CAME TO, I SAW THAT FOUR OF THE OTHERS HAD BEEN KILLED."

XZ136ACWNM

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

IWO JIMA, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE FIRST TRANSPORT PLANES LANDED TODAY ON THE AMERICAN-WON SOUTHERN AIRFIELD WHILE A MARINE ENGINEER BATTALION WAS STILL PUTTING IT INTO SHAPE.

THE PLANES WERE CARRYING SUPPLIES FROM GUAM. PLENTY OF SUPPLIES ARE COMING IN FROM THE BEACH BUT THESE CONSIGNMENTS WERE SENT FOR SPEED.

THE FIRST TO LAND WAS A DOUGLAS C-47 PILOTED BY NAVY COMDR. C. A. KELLER, TOPEKA, KAS., A GRADUATE OF ANNAPOLIS CLASS OF 1933. HE LANDED ABOUT 11:30 A.M. AND SHORTLY AFTERWARD A MARINE CURTISS COMMANDO CAME IN WITH LT. COL. M.S. MA

1933. HE LANDED ABOUT 11:30 A.M. AND SHORTLY AFTERWARD A MARINE CURTISS COMMANDO CAME IN WITH LT. COL. M.S. MACAKAY, FAR HILLS, N.J.

THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY SPOTTED THE FIRST PLANE FROM THE HIGH POINTS STILL IN THEIR HANDS, FOR SHORTLY AFTER IT LANDED THEY LOBBED IN THREE MORTAR SHELLS. THE SHOTS FELL WIDE OF THE MARK AND NO HARM WAS DONE.

TRANSPORT PLANES FROM SAIPAN HAVE BEEN FLYING OVER THE FIELD REGULARLY THE LAST THREE DAYS, DROPPING MAIL BY PARACHUTE. TODAY'S MAIL-DROP TOTALED 8,000 POUNDS.

A V-MAIL LABORATORY NOW IS IN FULL OPERATION AND HOMEBOUND MAIL IS GOING OUT DAILY VIA SEAPLANE.

XZ151ACW NM

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

IWO JIMA (VIA NAVY RADIO), MARCH 3-(AP)-THE MARINE BOMB DISPOSAL PLATOON ON IWO JIMA, WHILE PERFORMING WHAT APPEARS TO BE ONE OF THE MOST HAZARDOUS JOBS OF THE INVASION, HASN'T HAD A CASUALTY TO DATE.

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IT'S THE DUTY OF THE PLATOON, COMMANDED BY LT.WILLIAM BELLANE, OF (1528 N. NINTH ST.) READING, PA., TO CLEAR OUT LAND MINE FIELDS AND PULL THE "FANGS" FROM DUD JAPANESE BOMBS AND SHELLS.

"THERE'S NOT MUCH DANGER IF YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE DOING," SAID BELLANE, IN CIVILIAN LIFE A MINING ENGINEER. HE WAS EDUCATED AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE AND NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

LT. (JG) TILMON KREILING, OF (2122 WEST MC CLURE ST.) PEORIA, ILL., A NAVY BOMB DISPOSAL OFFICER WORKING WITH BELLANE'S PLATOON, SHARED THE MARINE OFFICER'S OPINION.

THEY SAID ONE OF THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF MINES FOUND HERE IS KNOWN A THE "YARDSTICK" BECAUSE OF ITS LENGTH. THIS MINE, CHARGED WITH PICRIC ACID, IS LAID JUST UNDERNEATH THE SURFACE OF ROADS. IT IS DISCHARGED BY THE PRESSURE OF TRUCK TIRES OR TANK TREADS. A MAN'S WEIGHT IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

THE NUMBER OF MINES DISPOSED OF ON IWO THUS FAR WAS NOT DISCLOSED BUT THE OFFICERS SAID THEY EXTENDED 200 YARDS INLAND ALL ALONG THE LANDING BEACHES. THE THREE AIRFIELDS WERE ALSO HEAVILY MINED

AMONG MEMBERS OF THE PLATOON ARE: GUNNERY SGT.GORDON L.SCHUMAT, OF (1745 NORTH DORGENOIS ST.) NEW ORLEANS, LA.; PVT.P.L. JOHNSON, OF (RT. 2) FRANKFORT, OHIO; PVT.WILLIAM STOKES, OF (8-E TERRACE) MCKEES ROCKS, PA.; 2ND LT.JOHN S.STAPLES, OF (512 EAST FOURTH ST.) OWENSBORO, KY.; PVT.CHARLES C. BUNDICK, JR., OF PAINTER, VA.; CPL.ROBERT SINGER, OF (2401 DAVIDSON AVE.) NEW YORK, N.Y.; PFC.ROBERT J.TARUN, OF (2324 WEST TENTH ST.) DULUTH, MINN.; PVT.RAYMOND SULLIVAN, OF (66 JOHN ST.) PROVIDENCE, R.I.; CORP.CHARLES A.STODDARD, OF (HEWLETT NECK RD.) WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; PFC. ROBERT SPEARS, OF (732 CALVARY ST.) DETROIT, MICH.; PFC. DALE HOOVER, OF (368 OWENS ST.) MARION, OHIO; CPL.ARNOLD J. NASTA, OF (95 PAUREL AVE.) STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; CPL.JOSEPH CARD, OF (29 HARRIET ST.) PROVIDENCE, R.I.; PVT.ROBERT SHARRETT, OF (123 TROY ST.) DAYTON, OHIO, AND PFC.VALMOND DIOME, OF (RFD 4) SKOWHEGAN, ME.

D[illegible]SPCW

(THE FOLLOWING, RELEASED FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY BARBARA FINCH, THE FIRST WOMAN REPORTER TO LAND ON IWO JIMA. SHE IS EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH REUTERS NEWS AGENCY BUT IS AN AMERICAN.)

BY BARBARA FINCH

MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO.1, IWO JIMA, MARCH 3 (AP)-I WAS ABOARD THE FIRST HOSPITAL SUPPLY TRANSPORT PLANE LANDING TODAY ON THIS PITTED, BLACK-SANDED ISLAND, WHERE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN MARINES HAVE FOUGHT AND DIED TO GAIN AN ESSENTIAL FOOTHOLD IN JAPAN'S "FRONT YARD."

THE PLANE WAS STRICTLY A MERCY SHIP--CARRYING DOCTORS, HOSPITAL CORPSMEN, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND 2,000 POUNDS OF MAIL. WE ALSO CARRIED TENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR A FRONT LINE CLEARING HOSPITAL, FROM WHICH WOUNDED WILL BE EVACUATED BY PLANE.

OUR RECEPTION COULD NOT HAVE BEEN WARMER. THOUGH MY FIRST GLIMPSE OF IWO REMINDED ME OF A PASTEL-COLORED JAPANESE PRINT, DOMINATED BY THE CONVENTIONAL VOLCANO, THE NIPPONESE MANNING MORTARS QUICKLY JARRED ME OUT OF THAT IMPRESSION. THEY ALMOST GOT OUR RANGE AND JUST ABOUT SHOT US ONTO THE AIRFIELD.

OUR PILOT,COMDR.CLARENCE A.KELLER, OF WICHITA,KAS., COMMANDER OF THE AIR EVACUATION SQUADRON, SAT THE PLANE DOWN SMOOTHLY. OTHERS ABOARD THE HOSPITAL PLANE "PEG O'MY HEART" INCLUDED TWO DOCTORS: LT.COMDR.JOHN B.MACGREGOR, O

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OTHERS ABOARD THE HOSPITAL PLANE "PEG O'MY HEART" INCLUDED TWO DOCTORS: LT.COMDR.JOHN B.MACGREGOR, OF AFTON, VA., SENIOR SURGEON OF THE NAVAL EVACUATION UNIT, AND CAPT.B.S. BAKER, OF CAMDEN, N.J., ARMY FLIGHT SURGEON.

THEY WILL DIRECT THE SCREENING OF THE WOUNDED, TO DETERMINE WHICH CAN SAFELY STAND THE AIR TRIP TO SAIPAN OR GUAM HOSPITALS.

TWO CORPSMEN ASSIGNED TO THE CLEARING HOSPITAL ARE PHARMACIST 1/C RICHARD SCANLON, OF DEARBORN, MICH., OF ALTOONA, PA., VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, WHO PLANS TO BECOME A MISSIONARY IN CHINA AFTER THE WAR.

ATTACHED TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP IS CHIEF PHARMACIST'S MATE GROVER C.JENNINGS, OF MYRTLE, MISS., WHO HAS A CIPPLED HAND FROM SOLOMONS SERVICE, AND A BRUSQUE TENDERNESS THAT ENDEARS HIM TO THE FIERCEST WARRIOR.

I CRAWLED FROM THE PLANE, TOTTERING UNDER THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF A TIN HAT, TRENCH KNIFE, CANTEEN AND TYPEWRITER.

THE FIRST MARINE TO SEE ME SHOUTED: "HOW THE HELL DID YOU GET HERE?"

HE WAS CORP.JOE PURCELL, OF BOSTON, MASS., HIS FACE COVERED WITH A BLACK STUBBLE, LIKE THE OTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN ON IWO SINCE D DAY. THE BARBER SHORTAGE IS TERRIFIC.

JOE TOOK ME OVER TO THE FIRST AID TENT. TWO LIMP YOUNGSTERS, WITH HORRIBLY BLOODY HEAD BANDAGES, WERE RECEIVING PLASMA. DR. LEO L.THELAN, OF ELGIN, ILL., OF THE FIGHTING THIRD MARINES--THE UNIT WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR SUCH MAGNIFICENT GAINS DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS--WAS IN CHARGE OF THE FIRST AID STATION.

HE AND HIS STAFF TAKE THE WOUNDED FROM THE FIELD, GIVE THEM FIRST AID AND DISPATCH THEM TO THE WHITE HOSPITAL SHIP OFF SHORE. IT USUALLY TAKES LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR. INCRDIBLE BUT HEARTENING, ISN'T IT?

B95KX

BACK AT THE PLANE, I WAS STILL AMAZED AT THE ENDLESS MILITARY INSTALLATIONS THAT HAVE MUSHROOMED ON THE BEACHHEAD.

THE MORTAR FIRE INCREASED.

"THAT'S IT!" ONE LAD SHOUTED AND VANISHED IN THIN AIR.

30.24-2357 1

MY MOUTH OPENED AND I REACHED FOR MY TYPEWRITER
A HUGE MARINE COLONEL GRABBED MY ARM AND PROPELLED ME SWIFTLY A FEW YARDS TO A SPOT WHERE TWO JEEPS WERE PARKED.
"DOWN ON YOUR FACE," HE ORDERED, "AND STAY THERE;" HE GAVE INQUISITIVE HEAD A FIRE PUSH. OBEYED, MUTTERING WEAKLY "WHERE IS THE FIRE COMING FROM?"
SUFFY EXPECTED ANOTHER PUSH BUT INSTEAD MY GUARDIAN RELENTED AND PULLED OUT A MAP. HE SHOWED ME WHERE THE MORTAR FIRE WAS COMING FROM.
I SUBSIDIED INTO THE BLACK DUST OF THE BEACH. MORTAR SHELLS FALLING A HUNDRED YARDS AWAY, ACROSS THE OPEN AIRSTRIP, WERE DISTINCTLY UNPLEASANT TO CONTEMPLATE.
THE SHELLING STOPPED AND WE TOOK OFF SMOOTHLY--OUT OVER THE ARMADA OF AMERICAN SHIPS RIDING IN THE BLUE WATER; UP THROUGH THE FROSTY AIR UNTIL IWO JIMA--AN ISLAND OF BLOOD AND COURAGE AND DEATH--WAS A MEMORY.

GG138PCW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 4) MAR 1945
BY SECOND LIEUTENANT JIM G. LUCAS, FORMERLY OF THE TULSA TRIBUNE, A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER
-DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-
(ADVANCE) (WX) IWO JIMA (DELAYED)--THIS NAVY TRANSPORT LAY LESS THAN 1,000 YARDS OFF THE BLAZING BEACHES LAST NIGHT WHILE FOUR GALLANT NAVY DOCTORS AND TWO DENTISTS FOUGHT TO SAVE THE LIVES OF 74 MANGLED MARINES.
IT WAS A GRIPPING BATTLE, ONE WHICH BEGAN LESS THAN TWO HOURS AFTER THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES HAD GONE ASHORE YESTERDAY.
AT THE HEIGHT OF THIS FIGHT TO SAVE LIFE, ENEMY SHELLS LANDED BETWEEN THIS TRANSPORT AND ONE 100 YARDS TO THE LEFT. FOR THREE HOURS, GUN CREWS STOOD AT THEIR STATIONS TO FIGHT OFF ENEMY PLANES WHILE THE SILENT BATTLE WENT ON INSIDE.
THIS MORNING, TIRED LIEUT. COMMANDER J.H. MCCAULEY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SAID HE HADN'T DONE ENOUGH. FOUR MARINES WERE DEAD.
BUT 70 WERE ALIVE AND 68 HAVE A GOOD CHANCE TO SURVIVE.
THE FIRST WOUNDED WERE BROUGHT ABOARD EVEN BEFORE THIS TRANSPORT HAD DISCHARGED ITS COMBAT TROOPS.
LIEUT. COMMANDER MCCAULEY, E.S. GROSECLOSE OF LYNCHBURG, VA., AND E.B. FRAZIER OF MOBILE, ALA., AND LIEUT. R.A. HAMILTON OF SPRINGFIELD, KY., NAVY DOCTORS, WENT INTO ACTION AS SOON AS THE CASUALTY BOAT CAME ALONG SIDE.
THE WARDROOM WAS CLEARED, AND THE TABLES TOOK THEIR FIRST PATIENTS. OFFICERS QUARTERS WERE EVACUATED, AND BECAME HOSPITAL WARDS. BY MID-AFTERNOON, THREE BOATLOADS OF CASUALTIES HAD ARRIVED.
ASSISTING THE DOCTORS WERE TWO NAVY DENTISTS, LIEUT. W.J. MCGILL OF HOMESTEAD, PA., AND LIEUT. WILLIAM KING OF LUVERNE, ALA., AND THE SHIP'S CHAPLAIN, LIEUT. W.E. WRIGHT OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FORMER PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT SMITHVILLE, TEXAS.
ONE MAN DIED EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON. DOCTOR MCCAULEY FOUGHT DESPERATELY TO SAVE HIS LIFE, BUT THE MAN WAS ALL BUT DEAD WHEN HE REACHED THE SHIP.
UNBELIEVABLE MEDICAL FEATS WERE ACCOMPLISHED IN THOSE BRIEF HOURS. BRAIN SURGERY WAS PERFORMED ON THE ROLLING SEA. DOCTOR MCCAULEY SAVED THE SHATTERED ARM OF A MARINE RATHER THAN AMPUTATE.
AN ATTEMPT TO SERVE THE EVENING MEAL WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE ARRIVAL OF MORE WOUNDED.
THE BATTLE TO SAVE LIFE CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AND INTO THE NEXT MORNING.
CHAPLAIN WRIGHT MOVED CONSTANTLY AMONG THE WOUNDED. HE WAS WITH ALL OF THE FOUR WHO DIED WHEN THE END CAME.
THE FIRST PHASE OF THE BATTLE ON THIS IMPROVISED HOSPITAL SHIP WAS TO KEEP THE WOUNDED ALIVE. TODAY, DOCTORS BEGAN THE FIGHT TO REPAIR THE WRECKED BODIES.
MARINE COLONEL ORIN H.WHEELER OF 3028 PORTER STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON,D.C., SAID THE NIGHT'S WORK WAS "THE FINEST THING I HAVE EVER SEEN."
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 4)

GW/AB107PEW MAR 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND
U.S.PACIFIC ELEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 3-(AP)-AIRPLANES FROM THE FAMOUS CARRIER "FIGHTING LADY" SHOT DOWN 62 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT IN 2 1/2 DAYS OF ATTACKS UPON TOKYO WITHOUT THE LOSS OF AN AMERICAN FLIER.
FOUR PLANES FROM THE "FIGHTING LADY" WERE LOST BUT EVERY AIRMAN WAS PICKED UP.
FOUR FLIERS FROM THE CARRIER TOLD OF A PARTICULARLY BITTER 30-MINUTE FIGHT OVER THE TACHIKAWA AREA, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF TOKYO, WHEN FOUR FIGHTERS ESCORTING A FORMATION OF TORPEDO PLANES FOUGHT OFF 15 TO 18 INTERCEPTORS. AT LEAST TWO OF THE JAPANESE WERE SHOT DOWN.
IN THEIR FIRST LOOK AT THE TOKYO AREA, THE PILOTS COUNTED MORE THAN 1,000 ENEMY PLANES, CLOSE-PACKED ON THEIR FIELDS. MANY AIRDROMES WERE ONLY A MILE AND A HALF APART. MOST OF THE PLANES WERE IN LYING

1,000 ENEMY PLANES, CLOSE-PACKED ON THEIR FIELDS. MANY AIRDROMES WERE ONLY A MILE AND A HALF APART. MOST OF THE PLANES WERE IN OUTLYING AREAS.
AMERICAN PILOTS ALSO FOUND MANY BRAND NEW, MODERN-LOOKING FACTORY BUILDINGS IN TOKYO'S NORTHWESTERN SUBURBS--THEIR PARTICULAR TARGET--EVIDENTLY DERIVING POWER FROM THE TONE RIVER. THIS INDICATED, THEY SAID, THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN MOVING FACTORY PRODUCTION AWAY FROM CENTRALIZED INDUSTRIAL AREAS.
"HEAVIEST ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE CAME, NOT FROM THE AIRFIELDS WITH THEIR NUMEROUS PLANES AND ELABORATE HANGARS, BUT FROM THESE FACTORY AREAS," SAID LT. CMDR. EDWARD H. BAYERS, (8041 CHURCH ROAD, ST.LOUIS, MO. MAR 4 1945
BAYERS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT COMPTON, CALIF., WAS HERO OF THE MIDWAY BATTLE AND SKIPPER OF THE "FIGHTING LADY'S" FIGHTER SQUADRON.
LT. CMDR. FRITZ EMIL WOLF, SKIPPER OF THE BOMBING SQUADRON FROM SHAWANO, WIS., (HIS WIFE LIVES AT SAN DIEGO, CALIF.) SAID THE JAPANESE HAD A FULL-SIZE PLASTIC DUMMY OF A B-29 AT TSUKUBA FIELD. HE SAID THE PLASTIC B-29 WAS APPARENTLY USED FOR BOMBING PRACTICE.
HE SAID A SIMILAR DUMMY WAS SEEN INFORMOSA.
WOLF ALSO TOLD OF SEEING A TONY FIGHTER DROP A DUMMY IN A PARACHUTE AND A BLACK BOX AFTER A HEAD-ON ATTACK. THE DUMMY WAS INTENDED TO DECEIVE HIS OPPONENT, BUT THE PURPOSE OF THE BOX WAS A MYSTERY.
"JAPANESE TACTICS ARE VERY POOR," WOLF SAID SCORNFULLY, "ALTHOUGH THEY HAD A NUMBER OF THE NEWEST TYPE FIGHTERS--SOME FRANKS, A BIG ARMY PLANE; SOME GEORGES, A NEW NAVY PLANE, SOME JACKS--THEY WERE THE DUMBEST PILOTS I HAVE EVER RUN INTO AND I'VE MET SOME DUMB ONES AS WELL AS SOME VERY GOOD ONES IN CHINA.

B33KX Q13
"WE DIVIDE JAP FLIERS INTO STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS.

OCCASIONALLY YOU HIT INSTRUCTORS. THAT'S THE WAY IT'S BEEN ALL ALONG."

FIGHTING LADY PLANES FOUND HUNDREDS OF AIRCRAFT ON TACHIKAWA FIELD. THEY KNOCKED OUT MANY AND ALSO DESTROYED 50 PER CENT OF AN IMPORTANT ENGINE PLANT ADJOINING THE FIELD, PICTURES SHOWED.

LT. FREDERICK JOHNSON, WESTFIELD, N.Y., TORPEDO PLANE PILOT, SAID "APPARENTLY MANY OF THOSE PLANES WERE NEW AND NOT YET FLYABLE.

"THEY WERE CROWDED AROUND THE FACTORY FIELD LIKE OUR PLANES ON FORD ISLAND."

ENS. FRANK ONION, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., FLEW HIS BADLY SHOT UP FIGHTER BACK FROM THE ATTACK AND LANDED ON THE WATER NEAR THE FIGHTING LADY, AND WAS RESCUED.

THE CARRIER'S AIRCRAFT FLEW THROUGH A SQUARE MILE OF THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED AREA TO HIT THE KASIMAGURA SUPPLY BASE WHICH "COMPARES WITH A NAVY DEPOT LIKE PENSACOLA."

BAYERS, WHO SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES AND GOT THREE PROBABLES, SAID JAPANESE PILOTS "HAVE A HELLUVA LOT OF RESPECT FOR THE HELLCAT." WOLF SHOT DOWN ONE.

BAYERS SAID THE NEW ENEMY PLANES ARE MORE HEAVILY ARMORED THAN THEIR PREDECESSORS, BUT STILL BURN READILY.

XZ609ACW

MAR 4 1945

NIGHT LEAD MASSACRE (230)
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, MARCH 3-(AP)-DISCOVERY OF "HUMAN BONES AND BITS OF CHARRED CLOTHING" AT A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP ON NEWLY INVADED PALAWAN ISLAND HAS CORROBORATED STORIES OF FIVE ESCAPEES THAT 150 AMERICANS WERE BURNED TO DEATH IN GASOLINE-FED FIRES OR SHOT OR BAYONETTED, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY.

HIS SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE SAID 41ST DIVISION YANKS AT PALAWAN, WESTERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINES, SUBSTANTIATED EARLIER REPORTS THAT THE MASSACRE TOOK PLACE LAST DECEMBER WHEN THE JAPANESE GUARDS BECAME CRAZED WITH FEAR AT THE APPROACH OF A MINDORO-BOUND CONVOY.

"THEY HERDED US INTO A STRING OF UNDERGROUND SHELTERS IN A COMPOUND NEAR THE BARRACKS," SAID CPL. ELMO D. DEAL, OF YUBA, CALIF., WHO WAS CAPTURED ON BATAAN IN 1942 AND WAS ONE OF THE FIVE WHO ESCAPED.

"I DON'T KNOW WHICH JAP OFFICER GAVE THE WORD BUT THEY THREW GASOLINE IN ON US AND IGNITED IT. WE TRIED TO GET OUT THE OTHER END OF THE DUGOUT BUT THEY MOWED US DOWN WITH MACHINEGUNS."

DEAL AND ABOUT 40 OTHERS AT THE FAR END OF THE LINE SMELLED THE GASOLINE, HEARD SHOOTING AND MADE A BREAK FOR A HIGH WIRE FENCE AROUND THE COMPOUND.

THE JAPANESE RACED AFTER THEM, SHOOTING AND BAYONETTING.

A FEW AMERICANS IN THE BREAK GOT THROUGH A WIRE FENCE AND SCRAMBLED DOWN CLIFFS TO THE BEACH.

DEAL SAID THE JAPANESE SCOURED THE AREA, LOCATING AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN INJURED SLIDING DOWN THE CLIFFS. THE MEN WERE SHOT OR BAYONETTED.

THE CALIFORNIAN, WEAK AND EXHAUSTED, ESCAPED DETECTION, THEN MADE HIS WAY TO FILIPINOS.

OTHERS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FENCE TO FREEDOM INCLUDED MARINE SGT. DOUGLAS W. BOGUE, MARINE PFC GLEN W. MCDOLE AND NAVY RADIOMAN, FIRST CLASS, FERN J. BARTA. (HOME TOWNS NOT AVAILABLE).

SOME SWAM ACROSS NARROW PUERTO PRINCESA BAY AND HID IN MANGROVE SWAMPS UNTIL EVACUATED BY GUERRILLAS.

XZ146ACW

PHILIPPINES BOX

MANILA, SUNDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-INVASION FORCES OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAVE LANDED ON 20 ISLANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE CAMPAIGN OPENED LAST OCTOBER.

HERE THEY ARE:

LEYTE, SAMAR AND THE NEARBY SMALLER ISLANDS OF PANAON, HOMONHON, PORO, PONSON, DINAGAT AND SULUAN (6)

CAPUL AND BIRI IN SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT (2)

MARINDUQUE, BURIAS AND TICAO IN THE SIBUYAN SEA (3)

LUBIANG AND VERDE GUARDING VERDE PASSAGE (2)

GRANDE, AT THE ENTRANCE OF SUBIC BAY, AND CORREGIDOR AT THE ENTRANCE OF MANILA BAY (2)

LUZON AND MINDORO (2)

PALAWAN, WESTERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINES (1)

TOTAL--20.

PM702PPW

MAR 4 1945

PRECEDE WASHINGTON B-29S
BY VERN HAUGLAND

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, SUNDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-SUPERFORTRESSES FROM MARIANAS BASES BOMBED TOKYO THIS MORNING IN THEIR FIRST EARLY MORNING RAID ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL AND THEIR SECOND CONSECUTIVE SUNDAY STRIKE THERE.

IN TEN PREVIOUS RAIDS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A NIGHT STRIKE LAST NOVEMBER 29, THE SUPERFORTRESSES FROM THE MARIANAS BASES HAVE STRUCK TOKYO IN MIDAFTERNOON.

SUNDAY'S BOMBING WAS THROUGH AN OVERCAST WHICH PREVENTED OBSERVATION OF RESULTS. TARGETS WERE THE CITY'S INDUSTRIAL AREA.

IN THE PREVIOUS SUNDAY RAID, MADE WHILE A SNOWSTORM RAGED OVER TOKYO, 240 BLOCKS OF THE CONGESTED BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL SECTION WERE HARD HIT.

TODAY'S RAID, THIRD CONSECUTIVE ATTACK OF THE B-29S FLYING FROM BOTH TINIAN AND SAIPAN, WAS MADE BY A VERY LARGE FORCE--PRESUMABLY NEARLY 200 PLANES--WHICH TOOK OFF IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS AND RETURNED AND LANDED IN DAYLIG T.

HW855PPW NM 95

BY ROBERT GEIGER

ABOARD VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-USING THE TOKYO RAIDS AS A SPRINGBOARD, LT. PATRICK D. FLEMING OF JAMESTOWN, R. I., IS MAKING A STRONG BID TO BECOME THE NAVY'S ACE OF ACES.

FLEMING SHOT DOWN NINE JAPANESE PLANES IN TWO DAYS OF THE FIRST TOKYO STRIKE, GETTING FIVE FEB. 16 AND FOUR ON THE 17TH. THIS RAISES HIS TOTAL TO 19, WHICH IS STILL FAR BELOW CMDR. DAVID MCCAMPBELL, LOS ANGELES, AND OTHER TOP ACES, BUT A GOOD START TOWARD SERIOUS CHALLENGE.

ALL OF HIS 19 PLANES HAVE BEEN BAGGED IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS.

FLEMING WAS AN ENLISTED MAN SERVING ON THE FAMED CARRIER SARATOGA IN 1941, BUT HE TOOK A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION AND ENTERED THE NAVAL ACADEMY AND LATER ATTENDED FLIGHT SCHOOL AT PENSACOLA.

HE IS NOW ANXIOUSLY AWAITING WORD FROM HIS WIFE, NEVILLE, AS TO WHETHER THEIR EXPECTED BABY HAS BEEN BORN.

XZ1201ACW NM

MAR 4 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER

ABOARD VICE ADM. MARC A. MITCHER'S FLAGSHIP, IN JAPANESE WATERS, MARCH 3-(AP--ENDING THE THIRD WEEK OF THE BATTLE CRUISE IN ENEMY WATERS, THIS HUGE U.S. BATTLE FLEET LEFT SMOKE OF JAPANESE DESTRUCTION RISING IN ITS WAKE FOR A THOUSAND MILES FROM

30.24—23573

TOKYO TO THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND BEYOND.

STRIKING AS SWIFTLY AND AUDACIOUSLY AS THEY DID AT TOKYO, HUNDREDS OF CARRIER PLANES BOMBED TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEFENSE CENTERS OF THE RYUKYU HOMELAND ISLANDS THURSDAY--PART OF THE LAST LINE DEFENSE TO TOKYO AND TO THE CHINA COAST.

THEY RAIDED OKINAWA WITH A POPULATION OF 440,000 AND WITH IMPORTANT NAVAL AND AIR BASES THAT EXTENDED ALMOST TO THE MAIN HOME-LAND ISLAND OF KYUSHU.

THEN THEY STRUCK AMAMI, THE SECOND LARGEST OF THE NANSEI SHOTO GROUP WITH NAVAL AND SEAPLANE BASES, RADIO AND CABLE STATIONS. ITS POPULATION IS 180,000.

A JAPANESE DESTROYER WAS SUNK IN THE OKINAWA BAY MAR 4 1945 WHERE JAPAN HAS CENTERED MUCH OF ITS DEFENSE NAVAL ACTIVITY.

THROUGH THESE SOUTHERN NAVAL AND AIR CENTERS, JAPAN HAS DOMINATED THE SEA APPROACHES TO THE CHINA COAST FROM FOOCHOW TO SHANGHAI. THEY ALSO ARE FORTIFICATIONS BEHIND WHICH THE JAPANESE FLEET HAS SOUGHT PROTECTION IN THE CHINA SEA WHICH THE NIPPONESE CONSIDER A JAPANESE LAKE.

THIS IS THE THIRD POUNDING THESE ISLANDS HAVE RECEIVED FROM CARRIERS. OTHER STRIKES WERE IN OCTOBER AND JANUARY. THE RAIDS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FAILED TO PRODUCE MORE THAN MEAGER RETALIATION FROM OKINAWA AND ONLY A FEW PLANES WERE OBSERVED ON AIRFIELDS WHICH ONCE WERE IMPORTANT LINKS IN THE JAPANESE AIR CHAIN TO FORMOSA AND THE PHILIPPINES. FOUR PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND 37 ON THE GROUND AND 57 WERE REPORTED PROBABLY DESTROYED. TWO 6,000 TON TANKERS WERE SUNK AND FIVE DESTROYER ESCORTS WERE DAMAGED. AIRFIELD AND INSTALLATIONS, BARRACKS AND THE AIR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING WERE FIRED. TWO 2,000 TON TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK IN A NEARBY BAY.

AT THE TOWN OF NAHA TWO SUGAR MILLS, A LUMBER PLANT, RADIO STATION AND LIGHTHOUSE WERE BOMBED.

ATTACKING AMAMI, BOMBERS HIT TWO AIRFIELDS, TWO SEAPLANE BASES, A SMALL NAVAL BASE, RADIO AND CABLE STATION. THEY BOMBED THE RADIO STATION AT MINAMI IN DAITO SHOTO AND TOKUNO IN AMAMI GROUP.

A134FX

CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SHELLED OKINO DAITO, AN IMPORTANT JAPANESE SOURCE OF PHOSPHATES USED AS FERTILIZER AND IN EXPLOSIVES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE FIRED AT CLOSE RANGE WHICH SET FIRE TO THE PHOSPHATE PLANT, RADIO AND WEATHER STATION AND OIL STORAGE PLANTS.

EARLIER, CARRIERS STRUCK AT HACHIGO, 175 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, DAMAGING ITS IMPORTANT AIRFIELDS AND INSTALLATIONS.

EARLY TODAY THE FLEET MADE A DRAMATIC RESCUE OF SEVEN OR EIGHT MEN FROM TWO LIFE RAFTS DRIFTING TOWARD AN ENEMY HELD ISLAND.

THE DETAILS OF THE RESCUE ARE MEAGER BUT ADMIRAL MITSCHER SAID THEY WERE BELIEVED TO BE PART OF A B-29 CREW FORCED DOWN IN THE WATER AFTER A RAID ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

CARRIER PILOTS FIRST SAW THEM AND MITSCHER DISPATCHED DESTROYERS TO THEIR RESCUE. CARRIER PILOTS SAID THE RAFTS WERE DRIFTING FAST TOWARD A JAPANESE OCCUPIED ISLAND AND WOULD HAVE REACHED THERE IN A FEW HOURS IF THE DESTROYERS HAD NOT ARRIVED IN THE NICK OF TIME.

IN STRIKES ON THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS, 10 AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES WERE LOST BUT SEVEN PILOTS WERE RECOVERED FROM THE OCEAN.

LT.ALBERT C.SIMKUNAS OF (2116 FORBES ST.) PITTSBURG,PA., WAS RESCUED AFTER HIS HELLCAT WAS HIT BY FLAK OVER NAHA AND HE LANDED SEVEN MILES OFFSHORE. OTHER PILOTS TOSSED HIM A LIFERAFT AND SUMMONED A SEAPLANE FROM A BATTLESHIP TO THE RESCUE. THE SEAPLANE GOT HIM BEFORE THE JAPANESE WERE ABLE TO SEND OUT A CAPTURE PARTY.

LT.FREDERICK BRIGGS OF CORVALLIS,ORE., SPLASHED HIS PLANE INTO THE SEA AFTER IT CAUGHT FIRE FROM FLAK. CAPT.JACK SWETT OF SAN MATEO,CALIF., A FAMED CARRIER PILOT HOLDING A CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, SAW BRIGGS' PLANE PLUNGE INTO THE WATER NEAR THE FLEET AND GAVE A DESTROYER THE LOCATION. BRIGGS WAS RESCUED 15 MINUTES LATER FROM HIS LIFE RAFT.

MH&HW839PPW

MAR 4 1945

MEXICO CITY--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD (OCNL) CONFERENCE (TOP AG& B23)

X X X OWN FEET. Lewis

5. AGREEMENT THAT THE AMERICAN NATIONS SHOULD HAVE AN EQUITABLE SHARE OF UNITED STATES' CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCTION SO THEY CAN INDUSTRIALIZE AND RAISE THEIR LIVING STANDARDS.

6. ADOPTION OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF FREE ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AS A PASIS FOR PEACE.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXTENDING SOCIAL SECURITY PLANS, IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF LABOR, AND PROTECTING FAMILY LIFE.

8. SPECIFIC MEASURES TO UPROOT THE LAST VESTIGES OF NAZI INFLUENCE ON THIS CONTINENT, ASSURE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS, RETURN NAZI LOOT TO RIGHTFUL OWNERS, AND PREVENT THE USE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AS A HIDDING-PLACE FOR NAZI FUNDS OR ACTIVITIES PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WARD.

9. TIES WITH A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION, IN WHICH EACH AMERICAN NATION WOULD PARTICIPATE ON ITS OWN, BUT AS A CONCURRENT MEMBER OF A CONTINENTAL PEACE SYSTEM.

A LONG DOCUMENT CONTAINING THE IDEAS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ON DUMBARTON OAKS IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED MONDAY, TO BE FOREWARDED TO THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN ADVANCE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

THE ONLY TOPIC WHICH REMAINS TO BE BROUGHT UP HERE IS THAT OF ARGENTINA. A STATEMENT IS EXPECTED PROVIDING FOR ARGENTINE ADHERENCE TO THE CONFERENCE DECISIONS ONCE ARGENTINA HAS GIVEN PROOF SHE INTENDS TO COOPERATE FULLY IN THE STRONG ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEMISPHERE SECURITY.

RW1018PEW

MEXICO, MAR.3-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO PASS UNANIMOUSLY MONDAY THE UNITED STATES RESOLUTION ON FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO NEWS.

MAR 4 1945

ONLY LIKELY CHANGE, DELEGATES SAID, IS THAT IT WILL COME AS A RESOLUTION BY ALL THE NATIONS INSTEAD OF BEING BACKED PRIMARILY BY THE UNITED STATES.

THIS MOVE TO SHARE IN SUPPORT OF THE PLEDGE FOR TRAMPLING DOWN BARRIERS TO THE GATHERING AND EXCHANGE OF NEWS IS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH LATIN AMERICANS RECEIVED THE PROPOSAL.

THE RESOLUTION DECLARES THAT TRUTH IS THE ENEMY OF TYRANNY, AND THAT THERE CAN BE NO "LIBERTY, PEACE, OR SECURITY WHERE MEN ARE NOT ASSURED OF FREE ACCESS TO THE TRUTH THROUGH THE VARIOUS MEDIA OF

PUBLIC INFORMATION."

IT LAYS DOWN FOUR BASIC RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. CONTINENTAL RECOGNITION OF "THE ESSENTIAL OBLIGATION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS TO ASSURE TO THEIR PEOPLE FREE AND IMPARTIAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION."

2. EARLIEST POSSIBLE ABANDONMENT OF WAR-TIME CENSORSHIP AND CONTROLS.

MAR 41945

3. JOINT AND INDIVIDUAL MEASURES BY THE AMERICAN NATIONS "TO PROMOTE A FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG THEIR PEOPLES."

4. "EVERY EFFORT" BY THE AMERICAN NATIONS TO OBTAIN WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE "OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE ACCESS TO INFORMATION FOR ALL PEOPLE, TO THE END THAT FREEDOM, PEACE AND CONFIDENCE MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN AND AMONG NATIONS."

MD1209PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3-(AP)-FRANCISCO CAMPOS, TWICE MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS' CABINET AND AUTHOR OF THE 1937 CONSTITUTION, SAID TODAY THAT RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS IN RECENT YEARS "CONTRIBUTED TO THE CIVIC, INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL DEGRADATION" OF BRAZIL.

"IT IS NOT CONCEIVABLE THAT A COUNTRY LIKE BRAZIL COULD HAVE LIVED SO MANY YEARS WITH A DEPRIVATION OF THE LIBERTY OF OPINION WITHOUT SERIOUS DAMAGES TO ITS CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE," HE SAID.

SINCE THE CABINET'S RECENT RECOMMENDATION FOR AN EARLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BY DIRECT VOTE, THE BRAZILIAN PRESS HAS BEEN ABLE OPENLY TO CRITICIZE THE VARGAS' GOVERNMENT AND ITS ACTIVITIES FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE "NEW STATE" WAS ESTABLISHED AND PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED IN 1937.

N1144AEW

UNDATED RHINE (360)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN FORCES DRAWN UP TODAY IN INCREASING STRENGTH ALONG THE RHINE ARE CONFRONTED BY THE LAST AND GREATEST NATURAL BARRIER TO BERLIN.

STEEP-BANKED, SWIFT-FLOWING AND WIDE ALONG MOST OF ITS 600-MILE WINDING COURSE FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER TO THE NORTH SEA, THE RHINE IS INDEED A FORMIDABLE DEFENSIVE CHALLENGE. IT DROPS 800 FEET IN ITS COURSE FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE SEA.

GEN. EISENHOWER, HIMSELF, ONCE SAID THAT CROSSING IT WOULD REPRESENT A BIG NAVAL OPERATION, BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT ALLIED ENGINEERS AND ALLIED FORTITUDE ARE READY FOR THE JOB -- PERHAPS THEIR BIGGEST SINCE D-DAY.

THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER RANGES FROM 200 YARDS AT BASEL TO OVER 1,000 YARDS AT ANMERICH. IN THE AREA BETWEEN COLOGNE AND DUESSELDORF, WHERE AMERICAN FORCES HAVE REACHED THE RIVER, THE WIDTH IS ALMOST 400 YARDS.

THERE ARE NUMEROUS BRIDGES, MOST OF THEM INTACT, BUT ALL UNDOUBTEDLY ARE WIRED FOR DEMOLITION. THE GERMANS PROBABLY CAN DESTROY THEM SINGLY OR IN GROUPS FROM ANY NUMBER OF PLACES.

AT DUESSELDORF THERE ARE TWOBRIDGES -- ONE A HIGHWAY SPAN, THE OTHER A DOUBLE-TRACK RAIL STRUCTURE. BOTH WERE USABLE AT LAST REPORTS BUT THERE WAS NO INFORMATION ON THEM SINCE THE U.S. NINTH ARMY CAPTURED NEUSS.

BETWEEN DUESSELDORF AND THE DUTCH FRONTIER THERE ARE SEVEN SPANS, FIVE OF THEM AT DUISBURG AND TWO AT WESEL. ONE RAIL AND ONE ROAD BRIDGE HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBING, BUT AT LEAST TWO ROAD BRIDGES AND A DOUBLE TRACK RAIL BRIDGE STILL ARE IN USE.

THE RAIL BRIDGE IS THE ONLY PASSABLE STRUCTURE AT WESEL.

COLOGNE, MOST OF WHICH LIES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RHINE, HAS FIVE BRIDGES. BUT THREE HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT AND A FOURTH SUFFERED TWO DIRECT HITS FROM AMERICAN FIGHTERBOMBERS YESTERDAY.

THE LONE ROAD AND TRAMWAY BRIDGE AT BONN IS STILL INTACT, WHILE AT LEAST THREE OTHERS BETWEEN BONN AND COBLENZ ARE STILL INTACT, BY LATEST REPORT.

IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES IS THE FACT THEY HAVE FIRST REACHED THE RIVER AT A POINT WHERE IT FLOWS RELATIVELY SLOWLY THROUGH AN ALMOST LEVEL PLAIN. ALSO ON THE CREDIT SIDE IS THEIR OVERWHELMING AIR SUPERIORITY.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE IS THE FACT THAT SPRING FLOOD TIME IS APPROACHING.

ALLIED COMMANDERS KNOW HOW AND WHEN AND BY WHAT MEANS THE RIDDLE OF THE RIVER WILL BE SOLVED. THEY ARE GIVING NO DETAILS. THEY PLAN TO EXPLODE THE ANSWER IN THE NAZIS' FACES.

JR652AEW

MAR 41945

UNDATED-RYUKYU (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN WARSHIPS SHELLED THE OKINAWA GROUP OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS THROUGHOUT THURSDAY NIGHT ON THE HEELS OF A DAYLIGHT CARRIER PLANE RAID.

THIS IS THE CLOSEST BOMBARDING U.S. WARSHIPS HAVE EVER BEEN REPORTED TO JAPAN OR THE CHINA COAST.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID SEVERAL U.S. WARSHIPS "MASSED" OFF DAITO ISLAND IN THE OKINAWA CHAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OPENED AT NIGHTFALL AND LASTED UNTIL FRIDAY MORNING, TOKYO SAID, BUT INSISTED "THERE WERE NO DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE NAVAL GUN BARRAGES".

THERE HAS BEEN NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF EITHER THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AIR RAID BY 600 SEA-BORNE PLANES OR THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

TODAY'S TOKYO BROADCAST MADE NO REFERENCE TO THE PREVIOUS STORIES OF THE CARRIER ATTACK WHICH THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY HAD SAID WAS "BELIEVED TO BE FROM THE SAME TASK FORCE" THAT RAIDED TOKYO SUNDAY.

OKINAWA, LARGEST ISLAND IN THE GROUP OF THE SAME NAME, IS APPROXIMATELY 300 MILES SOUTHWEST OF JAPAN AND 400 MILES EAST OF THE CHINA COAST. OKINAWA IS THE LARGEST ISLAND IN THE RYUKYUS, LINKING JAPAN TO ITS FORMOSA BASTION, AND STANDS ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ENEMY HOMELAND AND FORMOSA.

TWO ISLANDS BEARING THE NAME OF DAITO LIE 210 MILES EAST OF OKINAWA AND 350 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN. THEY ARE MINAMI (SOUTH) DAITO AND KITA (NORTH) DAITO. THESE TINY ISLANDS ARE ALSO KNOWN AS NORTH AND SOUTH OAGARI.

SHELLFIRE WAS APPARENTLY CONCENTRATED ON ONLY ONE ISLAND, PROBABLY MINAMI DAITO.

WW-UM235APW

MAR 41945

30.24-23575

UNDATED VETERAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
LT.GEN.ROKUICHI KOIZUMA (RETIRED), 72, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE ARMY RESERVISTS ASSOCIATION, DIED THURSDAY, DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
UM345APW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SUPERFORTRESSES OPENED AN ATTACK ON TOKYO AND SURROUNDING AREAS 7:30 A.M. TODAY (JAPANESE TIME) TOKYO RADIO SAID AND THAN AN HOUR LATER THE RAID WAS CONTINUING.
"OUR AIR FORCES ARE PRESENTLY IN THE PROCESS OF ENEMY INTERCEPTION," SAID THE ENEMY BROADCAST, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
THE RAID OCCURRED ONE WEEK TO A DAY AFTER MORE THAN 200 B-29S BURNED OUT 240 CITY BLOCKS IN THE HEART OF TOKYO, INCLUDING BUSINESS AND FACTORY SECTORS.
THE ENEMY SAID TARGETS OF TODAY'S ATTACK INCLUDED THE KANTO AREA, COMPRISING THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA METROPOLITAN SECTOR.
THE BROADCAST, BEAMED IN ENGLISH TO THE UNITED STATES, CLAIMED THE SUPERFORTS WERE "CARRYING OUT INDISCRIMINATE BOMBINGS AT VARIOUS IOINTS."
THE TOKAI AREA, SOUTH OF KANTO, INCLUDING THE INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NAGOYA AND SHIZUOKA, ALSO WAS SPECIFIED AS A TARGET.
THE ENEMY ANNOUNCER SAID THE BIG BOMBERS APPEARED IN "FORMATIONS COMPRISED OF TWO TO 10 AND SEVERAL PLANES RESPECTIVELY."
THE RAIDS OF THE B-29S NOW ARE AIDED BY MARINE INVASION OF IWO ISLAND, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, THUS BLOTTING OUT WHAT HAD BEEN A WARNING STATION FOR THE ENEMY.
MAR 41945
A98FX
LAST SUNDAY'S RAID, MADE AT A TIME WHEN THE MARINE INVASION OF IWO WAS A WEEK OLD, WAS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE TO DATE ON TOKYO.
THE BOMBARDIERS STRUNG OUT THEIR EXPLOSIVES FROM A POINT JUST EAST OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE ALL THE WAY TO THE WATERFRONT. THEY BOMBED BY INSTRUMENT BECAUSE OF A SNOW STORM.
HW7PPW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE-GAZETTEER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEUSTETTIN--(NOY'-SHTET'-TEEN)--RAIL CENTER IN GERMAN POMERANIA BETWEEN DANZIG AND STETTIN ABOUT 90 MILES FROM BALTIC COAST.
MOEDRATH--(MERD'-RAHT)--SMALL TOWN IN GERMAN RHINELAND EAST OF THE ERFT CANAL. IT IS SURROUNDED BY 16TH CENTURY CASTLES. POP. 1,000.
RYUKYU--(REE-YOOK'-YOO)--CHAIN OF JAPANESE ISLANDS FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE LOOCHOOS, SEIZED FROM CHINA IN 1879. COMMODORE PERRY RECOMMENDED AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE ISLANDS IN 1850 AS COALING STATIONS. THE CHAIN EXTENDS SOUTHWEST OF JAPAN TO FORMOSA.
FD1157AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: AMERICANS BATTLED FOR BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE, WITH GERMANS IN FLIGHT; JUNCTURE NEAR OF CANADIANS AND AMERICANS, WHICH WOULD TRAP MANY NAZIS; RESISTANCE STIFFENED BEFORE COLOGNE, POUNDED BY ARTILLERY; MANY PRISONERS TAKEN IN TRIER SECTOR.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE BALTIC, MENACING GERMAN DIVISIONS IN DANZIG, POMERANIA AND POLISH CORRIDOR; GAINED IN SIEGE OF KOENIGSBERG.
ITALIAN FRONT: BITTER FIGHTING RAGED IN BRITISH SECTOR ACROSS SENIO RIVER; GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELLED AMERICANS IN MONTE BELVEDERE AREA.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: MARINES 600 YARDS FROM CUTTING LAST JAPANESE PILLBOX LINE IN BITTER FIGHTING; MACARTHUR TROOPS LANDED ON LUBANG ISLAND, 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANILA BAY, CONTROLLING SHORTEST ROUTE THROUGH PHILIPPINES TO MANILA; ENEMY RETREATING EAST OF MANILA.
N916AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MAR 41945
MARCH 3, 1941--SOVIET RUSSIA WARNS THAT SOFIA'S AGREEMENT WITH BERLIN FOR MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA WILL INVOLVE THE LATTER COUNTRY IN THE WAR.
BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE ABRUZZI IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND.
DN623AEW

NIGHT LEAD
THE ROAD TO BERLIN
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 285 MILES (FROM RHINE OPPOSITE DUESSELDORF).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
HJ934PEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS JOIN AMERICANS, TRAPPING THOUSANDS OF GERMANS; GERMANS FLEE ACROSS RHINE, DESTROYING BRIDGES.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS FAN OUT ON 20-MILE FRONT BEFORE COLOGNE AND BONN; ADVANCE TOWARD COBLENZ AFTER MOP-UP OF TRIER AREA.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS RESUME ATTACK SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:
MAR 41945
CANADIAN FIRST: JOINS AMERICAN NINTH, CLOSING TRAP ON THOUSANDS OF GERMANS.
BRITISH SECOND: REPORTED BY GERMANS IN NEW OFFENSIVE NEAR CANADIAN-AMERICAN SECTOR.
U.S. NINTH: PURSUES NAZIS RACING TO RHINE, STRIVING TO PREVENT ENEMY DESTRUCTION OF ALL BRIDGES.
U.S. FIRST: WITHIN FOUR MILES OF COLOGNE AND 12 OF BONN ON 20-MILE FRONT.
U.S. THIRD: ADVANCES THREE MILES TOWARD COBLENZ.
U.S. SEVENTH: CAPTURES HIGH GROUND ALONG SAAR RIVER SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.
FRENCH FIRST: NO DEVELOPMENT REPORTED.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: REACHES RHINE IN KREFELD SECTOR.
FIFTH ARMORED: JOINS WITH SECOND ARMORED.
EIGHTH ARMORED: JOINS WITH CANADIANS.
29TH INFANTRY: MOPS UP MUENCHEN-GLADBACH AREA.

35TH INFANTRY: ELEMENTS MAKE JUNCTURE WITH CANADIANS.
83RD INFANTRY: REACHES RHINE NEAR NEUSS.
84TH INFANTRY: REACHES RHINE NEAR KREFELD.
102ND INFANTRY: MOPS UP KREFELD AREA.
JJ821PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ANTHONY C.MC AULIFFE'S NOW FAMOUS REPLY OF "NUTS!" TO A SURRENDER DEMAND DID NOT SEEM TO SURPRISE THE GERMAN OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED IT, CORP.JOHN H.SHAW OF FRANKLINVILLE, N.Y., SAID TODAY.

SHAW, AT AN ARMY PRESS CONFERENCE WITH SIX OTHER SOLDIERS WHO WERE TRAPPED AT BASTOGNE IN THE GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH LAST DECEMBER, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE GERMANS KNEW THE MEANING OF THE AMERICAN SLANG TERM.

STAFF SGT.STANLEY P.KOSS OF (622 SOUTHERN ST.) CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., SAID THE GERMANS CALLED THE AMERICAN PARATROOPERS "BUTCHERS WITH BIG POCKETS," ADDING THAT "OUR JUMPS SUITS HAVE BIG POCKETS IN THEM."

MAR 4 1945

LT.CLAIR L.HESS OF BLAIRSVILLE, PA., TOLD HOW HIS TROOPS WERE ATTACKED BY MARK IV TANKS WHICH TRAINED THEIR GUNS ON THE RIMS OF FOX HOLES, COMMENTING THAT "THE MEN WERE IN A PRETTY HOT SPOT." THE GRADUATE OF PENN STATE COLLEGE IS A VETERAN OF THE NORMANDY AND BELGIU CAMPAIGNS AND WAS WOUNDED IN HOLLAND.

"WE WERE REALLY SHORT OF AMMUNITION AT BASTOGNE," STAFF SGT.ROBERT CLIFFORD OF GRAND SALINE, TEX., DECLARED. "ONE OF THE BATTERIES HAD TO SCRATCH FOR LIVE AND DAMAGED AMMUNITION TO FIRE AT THE JERRIES."

THE SOLDIERS WILL BE LED ON A TOUR OF WAR PLANTS IN THE SECOND SERVICE COMMAND BY CAPT.EDWARD W.CISSELL OF ELIZABETH, N.J., AFTER WHICH THEY WILL BE FURLOUGHED.
RW117AEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-SIDNEY HILLMAN, CIO REPRESENTATIVE TO THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE IN LONDON, ARRIVED BY PLANE TONIGHT FROM PARIS WHERE HE HAD ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE NAMED AT THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

HE SAID THAT A COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION WOULD MEET IN WASHINGTON APRIL 10 WHEN HE AND THOSE WITH WHOM HE CONFERRED IN PARIS WOULD MAKE THEIR REPORT.
RW129AEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE FIRST DIPLOMATIC DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM SYRIA SINCE THAT SMALL STATE RECENTLY ACQUIRED INDEPENDENCE ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TODAY EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON. THE GROUP WAS HEADED BY NAZEN AL-KOUDSI, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.
RW118AEW

TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF., MARCH 3-(AP)-SIXTY-FIVE SURVIVORS OF THE USS EXTRACTOR, NAVAL RESCUE AND SALVAGE SHIP WHICH WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK MISTAKENLY BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC, HAVE ARRIVED FOR RE-OUTFITTING PENDING THE START OF 30-DAY SURVIVOR LEAVES, 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SURVIVORS SAID THE TORPEDO STRUCK THE FORWARD HOLD OF THE CONVERTED CARGO SHIP JUST AS DAY WAS BREAKING JAN.24. THE VESSEL WAS ENROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINES, THEY SAID.

OFFICIAL REPORTS LISTED SIX MEN AS MISSING. SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP AND TAKEN ABOARD THE SUBMARINE WHICH SURFACED AND SCOURED THE AREA AFTER LEARNING THE EXTRACTOR WAS AN AMERICAN SHIP.

THE ARRIVING SURVIVORS INCLUDED:

CLIFFORD L.LYONS, STEWARD'S MATE FIRST CLASS, 68 OLIVE STREET, BURGETTSTOWN, PA.

FRANCIS W. LUGINBILL, MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO.

CHESTER KONOPKA, MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, 15 BENDER PLACE, CLIFFSIDE PARK, N.J.

VIRGIL M.KLING, CHIEF MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE, 115 MADISON STREET, HOBOKEN, N.J.

COMACELL JACKSON, STEWARD SECOND CLASS, 630 SOUTH 19TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

ELDON D.HOYT, RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, BOX 46, WINONA LAKE, IND.

LEONARD L. HAUGLAND, COXSWAIN, 1013 DENTON STREET, LACROSSE, WIS.

FLOYD H.HART, FIREMAN FIRST CLASS, 2200 FRANKLIN AVENUE, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

WAYNE W.HALLMARK, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE THIRD CLASS, RFD 1, ALICIA, ARK.

PAUL E.OLSON, SHIPFITTER THIRD CLASS, 817 NO.39TH AVE. WEST, DULUTH, MINN.

WILLIAM J.ROSE, SHIPFITTER SECOND CLASS, 4069 HOWLEY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

ALFRED RAIMONE, SHIP'S COOK SECOND CLASS, 34 FRANKFORT STREET, EAST BOSTON, MASS.

RICHARD J.[illegible]CARD, MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, 42 MYRTLE STREET, INDIAN [illegible]RCHARD, MASS.

JERALD W.ROY, MAILMAN SECOND CLASS, 389 WEST THORNTON STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

CHARLES WHITE, CARPENTER'S MATE THIRD CLASS, 4067 SO.WELLS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

RICHARD W.WHIPPLE, SR., RADARMAN THIRD CLASS, BOX 152 WYANET, ILL.

ADAM C.WAGNER, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE FIRST CLASS, RFD 2, MOCKSVILLE, N.C.

MAR 4 1945

BG6KX Q

HERSCHEL J.THORPE, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, GREENSBURG, IND.

WILLIAM L.THOMPSON, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, RANLO STATION, GASTONIA, N.C.

JOHN R.THOMPSON, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, ECHO LODGE, MERCER, WIS.

GEORGE SLEDGE, STEWARD'S MATE SECOND CLASS, 518 WEST 7TH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

EDWARD C.SCHOEFFEL, BOATSWAIN'S MATE SECOND CLASS, 4231 LAKE PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD F.EMERY, QUARTERMASTER THIRD CLASS, 818 GEARING AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

KENNETH M.EBY, MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, 10 NEWTOWNE COURT, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

ALEXANDER MCKINNON, COXSWAIN, 391 NO.BURGHER AVENUE, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

JAMES YATES, SHIPFITTER THIRD CLASS, 1901 DALTON STREET, WESTWOOD, ASHLAND, KY.

JOHN C.WHITE, SEAMAN SECOND CLASS, RFD 1, BOX 492, HOMESTEAD, PENN.

JAMES E.NEWTON, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, RFD 4, PULASKI, TENN.

ARTHUR S.GENRY, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE SECOND CLASS, PO BOX 21, SPALDING, NEB.

DAMASSA GARNON, GUNNER'S MATE FIRST CLASS, 1010 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL, MASS.

CARL A.ERLANDSON, MOTOR MACHINIST MATE THIRD CLASS, 50 SPRING STREET, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

EARL J.OLIVIER, COXSWAIN, 460 FAIRMONT AVENUE, HARVEY, LA.

JOE C. OGLES, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, RFD 5, SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

WINSOR S. NUNFER, QUARTERMASTER THIRD CLASS, RFD 1, WARREN, PENN.

WILLIAM M. NEYLON, RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, 148 ST.PAULS AVENUE, JERSEY CITY., N.J.
DV841PCW

30.24 -23577

WASHINGTON MAR. 3-(AP)- NAVY AIR GROUP 7 IS COMING HOME ON LEAVE, TOKYO WILL BE RELIEVED TO LEARN.

IN A FOUR MONTHS COMBAT TOUR IN THE PACIFIC, THE GROUP PILED UP A TOTAL OF COMBAT FLYING HOURS THAT ORDINARILY WOULD TAKE HALF AGAIN AS LONG; SHOT 76 JAP PLANES OUT OF THE AIR AND DESTROYED HUNDREDS OF OTHERS ON THE GROUND, AND HELPED SINK 54 SHIPS INCLUDING A LIGHT CRUISER, A SUBMARINE TENDER, A DESTROYER AND 5 DESTROYER ESCORTS.

LED BY COMMANDER JOHN D. LAMADE, WILLIAMSPORT, PA. THE GROUP PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST CARRIER STRIKES AGAINST FIVE IMPORTANT JAPANESE OUTPOSTS, INCLUDING OKINAWA, FORMOSA AND AMAMI SHIMA, AS WELL AS THE HISTORIC JANUARY ASSAULT ON CHINA AND INDO-CHINA.

IN THE LATTER STRIKE, GROUP 7 WAS ONE OF THREE AIR GROUPS WHICH DESTROYED 2 SEPARATE JAPANESE CONVOYS CREEPING ALONG THE COAST.

LT. (J.G.) PAUL L. RUCH, WATERLOO, ILL., DESCRIBED THE ATTACK AS "FIELD DAYS." CAUGHT UNAWARES, THE CONVOYS STIRRED ABOUT ON THE SURFACE LIKE WATERBUGS, HE SAID, AND THEIR ESCORTS DESERTED THEM IN A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

THE G[illegible], HOWEVER, WAS NOT WRITTEN WITHOUT SERIOUS LOSSES. DURING THE [illegible] TOUR, 38 OFFICERS AND 18 ENLISTED CREWMEN WERE LOST, INCLUDING LT. COMMANDER LEONARD J. CHECK, MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA, THE GROUP'S LEADING FLYER WITH 12 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT. HE WENT DOWN OVER LUZON AFTER A MID AIR COLLISION WITH HIS WINGMAN, AND IS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

RICHARD B. TAYLOR, AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN FIRST CLASS, [illegible] 537 SOUTH RUSKNUGE AVENUE, TUCSON, ARIZONA, WAS THE GROUP'S OUTSTANDING AIR CREWMAN. HE WAS CREDITED WITH THE FIRST ENEMY PLANE SHOT DOWN BY THE GROUP, WHEN HE DESTROYED A JAPANESE FIGHTER WHICH ATTACKED HIS PLANE OVER FORMOSA IN OCTOBER. IN ADDITION, THE ARIZONA GUNNER PERSONALLY SANK A JAPANESE DESTROYER ESCORT OFF INDO-CHINA IN THE JANUARY SWEEP WHEN HE SET OFF DEPTH CHARGES ON THE VESSEL'S STERN BY FIRING HIS MACHINE GUN INTO THEM. TAYLOR WAS FORCED DOWN DURING THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF AND SPENT A MONTH WITH FILIPPINO GUERILLAS BEFORE RETURNING TO THE FLEET. HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

THE AIR GROUP INCIDENTALLY BOAST OF THE VANDERWALL TWINS, ARNOLD AND ANDREW, AVIATION ORDNANCE MEN SECOND CLASS, WHO LIVE IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MR851PEW

MAR 4 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 3-(AP)-NINE MORE RESCUED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WHO WERE RELEASED FROM CAMP CABANATUAN, JAPANESE PRISON IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING MEN:

JOSEPH E.A.MORAN, SHIP'S COOK 1/C, DANVERS, MASS.;
GEORGE TARKANISH, GUNNER'S MATE 3/C, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO;
PAUL V.KELSEY, BAKER 2/C, SUFFERN PARK, N.Y.; FERN G.
BOAZ, CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE, GLENCOE, KY.; WALTER LOUIS
KAIN, CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE, (2002 ROCKROSE AVE.) BALTIMORE, MD., AND OSBORN JONES, CHIEF SIGNALMAN, THOMPSON, GA.

DV1132PCW

MAR 4 1945

PHILIPPINES BOX

MANILA, SUNDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-INVASION FORCES OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAVE LANDED ON 20 ISLANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE CAMPAIGN OPENED LAST OCTOBER.

HERE THEY ARE:

LEYTE, SAMAR AND THE NEARBY SMALLER ISLANDS OF PANAON, HOMONHON, PORO, PONSON, DINAGAT AND SULUAN (8)

CAPUL AND BIRI IN SAN BERNARDINO STRAIGHT (2)

MARINDUQUE, BURIAS AND TICAO IN THE SIBUYAN SEA (3)

LUBIANG AND VERDE GUARDING VERDE PASSAGE (2)

GRANDE, AT THE ENTRANCE OF SUBIC BAY, AND CORREGIDOR AT THE ENTRANCE OF MANILA BAY (2)

LUZON AND MINDORO (2)

PALAWAN, WESTERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPPINES (1)

TOTAL --20.

# # # # # #

9th Widens Hold on Rhine, 1st Reaches River; Foe Reports Repulsing U.S. Efforts to Cross; Red Break-Through Rips Nazi Baltic Flank

MAR 5 1945

MAR 5 1945

1st 2 Miles From City, 9th Hits Homberg

By EDWARD KENNEDY

MAR 5 1945

PARIS, Monday, March 5 (AP).—The U. S. 1st Army drove within two miles of the Rhineland capital of Cologne early today, splitting its defenders, as the Germans claimed they smashed a full-scale assault by 9th Army tanks and infantry trying to plant a bridgehead on the Rhine's east bank near Duesseldorf and Krefeld.

Berlin broadcasts, without allied confirmation, told of tanks attempting to cross the Rhine on Duesseldorf's "south bridge"—previously blown up—and in the area of Krefeld, where the Germans destroyed the famed Adolf Hitler superhighway bridge at Uerdingen.

AP correspondent Hal Boyle reported that Yank patrols last night got across the Rhine over the 1,400-foot bridge at Uerdingen and then returned shortly before the enemy touched off thousands of pounds of dynamite and blasted the structure into the Rhine. This could be the source of the German Krefeld reports.

Front dispatches yesterday said all bridges in the Duesseldorf area had been blasted by the Germans Friday night and early Saturday to prevent their seizure by Americans.

Report 6 Breaks

[International News Service said 1st Army troops penetrated Cologne's defenses at six places.

[United Press said the 9th Army, smashing to the Rhine at Homberg, brought the great Essen Krupp arsenal within artillery range.]

The 1st Army sent tanks plunging to the Rhine a few miles north of Cologne, splitting the defenders. Those south of the armored column were falling back into the city, so choked with rubble that enemy columns had trouble reaching the only bridge still intact across the Rhine.

One American force was but a few hundred yards from Cologne's suburb of Loevenich, a mile and a half from the city proper. As one division after another drew up to the city's approaches, a dispatch from that front declared that Cologne "is ours when we want it." (Pnited Press said Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's famed 104th Division was fighting the Germans in the streets of Lovenich.)

Hitler's "Peoples' Army," on whom he had relied for an epic stand comparable to Stalingrad, was surrendering with hardly a shot being fired as infantry crept closer, and tanks and bulldozers crunched through debris-strewn villages near the outskirts.

The 9th Army and Canadian 1st Army were crushing the [illegible]d remnants of three Ger[illegible]mies fleeing across the [illegible]The enemy [illegible]d on the west bank of the Rhine there had shrunk to an area only 10 miles long and six miles wide.

The 9th, battling nine miles northward in a bid to smash thousands of crack parachute troops, stormed into Duisburg's cross-Rhine suburb of Homberg in an attempt to seize its bridge and break into that great Ruhr basin port.

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Other forces swung around Homberg, a manufacturing city of 35,000 population, and reached the Rhine in an effort to capture the railroad bridge just to the north.

Berlin said U. S. troops were rushing up rubber boats northwest of Duesseldorf, apparently intending "to cross the Rhine as speedily as possible."

Shell Ruhr Factories

This same broadcast added the German high command, for reasons which must "remain secret," had ordered its troops to disengage as soon as the Americans lanuched their offensive, but that nevertheless "Germar losses are considerable."

Gen. Eisenhower's offensive had rolled to the Rhine's west bank in such strength for most of its 75 miles from Nijmegen to Duesseldorf that antitank guns were blasting German pillboxes on the east bank while heavy artillery shelled the war factories in the Ruhr.

The 1st Army was likewise striking for Bonn, forging across the Erft River at two points 10 and 11 miles from that communications city lying 15 miles south of Cologne on the Rhine.

The U. S. 3d Army on the south drove across the Kyll River, last big water hurdle before the Rhine, and entered Hosten, eight miles north of Trier and 45 miles from Coblenz. Other forces fighting northeast of Pruem were 40 miles from the Rhine.

The Germans were falling back to Cologne's inner defenses before Lt. Gen. Hodges 1st Army, and resistance appeared to be crumbling, judging from reports of gains of six miles or so all along the front.

The exact point where the 3d Armored Division reached the Rhine was not disclosed, but presumably it was about six miles north of Cologne, where tanks were in action and overrunning several towns in that vicinity.

The Germans deployed between Cologne and Duesseldorf were thus cut in two, and forces on the north were hemmed into the flatlands on the west bank of the Rhine 11 miles deep and from five to nine miles wide, with no bridges over which to escape.

Maj. Gen. Allen's 104th Infantry Division was closest to Cologne. After seizing Koenigsdorf in a night assault, these hard-hitting troops battled into Widdersdorf, two miles from the city's western outskirts. But the 8th Infantry was only two and a half miles west of the city after seizing Frechen.

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A siege arc was drawn up from a point six miles north of Cologne to a point two and a half miles west of the city, and along this arc five other towns from three and a half to five miles from the outskirts were captured.

On the north flank, one column was digging straight into the Germans caught between the Rhine and the Erft River south of Duesseldorf. In this drive the Americans captured Ramrath, six miles south of the confluence of the Erft and Rhine.

The attack was rolling all along the front. On the south, the 1st Army crossed the Erft and captured Weilerswist, a scant 10 miles from Bonn, and Derkum, also across the Erft five miles farther south.

Twenty miles to the southwest, the Americans captured Schleiden, a Siegfried Line strongpoint which held up the 1st Army advance in the campaign for control of the Roer River dams preceding the current offensive.

30.24-23579

AMERICANS MAKE ATTEMPT TO CROSS RHINE, NAZIS SAY

Claim U.S. Tanks, Troops Beaten Back in Duesseldorf, Krefeld Areas.

ENEMY REELS BACK

Doughboys Control 20 Miles of River, Maul German Forces.

MAR 5 1945

PARIS, Monday, March 5.—(AP) The U. S. First army was closing on Cologne from less than two miles away today and other Allied armies were grinding up remaining German opposition along a 75-mile front of the Rhine river, which the Nazis said the Americans tried to cross with strong tank and infantry forces.

Heavy, pointblank American artillery fire was being hurled in constant streams across to the east bank of the river, and the Germans broadcast that the U. S. Ninth army already had attempted to send tanks across Duesseldorf's "south bridge" and in the area of Krefeld but had been repulsed.

There was nothing to confirm at Supreme headquarters here the German assertions, but Gen. Eisenhower has announced his intention to miss no oportunitpy to get across the great river, and the Allied command certainly will do its utmost to take advantage of the enemy's confusion growing out of the gigantic defeat inflicted upon the Germans west of the Rhine.

Nazis Blow Up Bridge

The Duesseldorf bridge which the Germans mentioned is known already to have been blown up, and all others in that zone are impassable, while in the Krefeld area early Sunday the Germans dynamited the Adolf Hitler super-highway bridge at Uerdingen.

Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle reported that American patrols got across the 1,400-foot Uerdingen bridge and then returned 20 minutes before the enemy touched off thousands of pounds of explosives and blasted the structure into the Rhine. This could be the source of the German reports of an American crossing.

The First army sent tanks plunging to the Rhine a few miles north of Cologne, splitting the defenders. Those south of the armored column were falling back into the city, so choked with rubble that enemy columns had trouble reaching the only bridge still intact across the Rhine.

Reach City's Approaches

One American force was but a few hundred yards from Cologne's suburb of Loevenich, which is a mile and a half from the city proper. As one division after another drew up to the city's approaches, a dispatch from that front declared that Cologne "is ours when we want it."

Hitler's "peoples' army," on whom he had relied for an epic stand comparable to Stalingrad, was surrendering with hardly a shot being fired as infantry crept closer, and tanks and bulldozers crunched through debris-strewn villages near the outskirts.

The U. S. Ninth and Canadian First army were crushing the mauled remnants of three German armies fleeing across the Rhine. The enemy's hold on the west bank of the Rhine there had shrunk to an area only ten miles long and six miles wide.

The Ninth army, battling nine miles northward in a bid to smash thousands of crack parachute troops, stormed into Duisberg's cross-Rhine suburb of Homberg in an attempt to seize its bridge and break into that great Ruhr basin port.

Other forces swung around Homberg, a manufacturing city of 35,000 population, and reached the Rhine in an effort to capture the railroad bridge just to the north.

The Americans held almost unbroken control of 20 miles of the Rhine's west bank along its winding course from Duesseldorf to Homberg, and German broadcasts declared that Duisberg, Duesseldorf and Cologne had become "front line cities" with all three under artillery fire.

Battle Into Homberg

The Ninth army's 84th division has fought a half mile into Homberg and to the south was close to the Rhine directly opposite Duisberg.

Antitank guns were wheeled up along the Rhine and were blasting German pillboxes on the east bank, while heavy guns farther back kept up a relentless cannonading.

The magnitude of the German collapse and the disorder of the retreating troops was such that the next few days were expected to determine whether the enemy can rally on the east bank of the Rhine and prevent an Allied sweep across the river.

The Canadians and Americans were driving in rapidly from the west. The Canadians also reached the Rhine by capturing Vynem north of the German anchor city of Xanten and were pressing southward along the river only eight miles from the Ruhr crossings at Wesel.

...ng towns captured on the ... Issum, seven miles from ... bridge at Rheinberg. ...lso was imperiled by ...ghting only five miles ...south.

...berg's bridge was one of ...l standing in the area where ...ermans were being pinned ...st the river.

... others are one battered high-... bridge at Wesel, one railway ...idge decked for highway traffic at Homberg, which the Americans now are trying to capture, and one railway, one highway and one temporary bridge at Duisberg.

The Germans were getting no rest anywhere along the Western front.

Yanks Besiege Cologne

While laying siege to Cologne, the First army also was striking for Bonn, forging across the Erft river at two points 10 and 11 miles west of that communications city lying 15 miles southeast of Cologne on the Rhine.

The U. S. Third army to the south drove across the Kyll river, last big water hurdle before the Rhine, and established a bridgehead at Hosten, 45 miles from the Rhineland city of Coblenz, where Americans of another generation stood watch on the Rhine in World War I.

Other Third army troops battering northeast of Pruem were 40 miles from the Rhine.

The U. S. Seventh army seized control of a five-mile stretch of high ground two to three miles south of Saarbruecken and was raining shells on that capital of the Saar basin.

Berlin said U. S. troops were rushing up rubber boats northwest of Duesseldorf, apparently intending to "cross the Rhine as speedily as possible."

This same broadcast added the German high command, for reasons which must "remain secret," had ordered its troops to disengage as soon as the Americans launched their offensive, but that nevertheless "German losses are considerable."

Russians Bolt Double Trap On Baltic Foe

Zhukov's 62-Mile Drive to Sea Near Kolberg Cuts Pomerania in Three

MAR 5 1945

Berlin 35 Miles Off, Stettin Within 14

700 German Towns Taken in Twin Strokes; 20 Nazi Divisions Are Encircled

WHEELER

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 5 (Monday).—The Red Army, in a new, sixty-two-mile break-through, reached the Baltic coast near Kolberg yesterday, slicing eastern Pomerania into three segments and trapping perhaps 200,000 German troops in one of the war's greatest double encirclement operations.

Attacking simultaneously on an arc south and east of Stettin, Berlin's main port, other Soviet forces drove to within fourteen miles of Stettin, to within two miles of its eastern bastion of Stargard, and also advanced up to the lower Oder River on a ten-mile front on both sides of the crossing town of Schwedt. The lower wing of this drive reached to within thirty-five miles northeast of Berlin.

As these armored formations virtually destroyed Germany's Pomeranian flank front, other units far to the east drove to within thirty miles south of the former free city of Danzig, while in East Prussia the remnants of twenty Nazi divisions were driven into a 275-square-mile Baltic pocket southwest of Koenigsberg.

Koeslin Captured

Overwhelming 600 localities, including ten German strongholds, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army in a four-day advance reached the Pomeranian coast in the area of Kolberg, fifty-five miles east of the fortified German port of Swinemuende, while Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army also reached the coast and captured Koeslin, twenty-four miles east of Kolberg.

The twin thrusts to the Baltic coast doomed the chance of a Nazi flanking attack against the central forces of the Berlin-bound Red Army.

Locking and double-bolting the door to an 8,280-square-mile area to the east, including Danzig territory, the Russians had isolated the elements of twenty or more Nazi divisions. Moscow dispatches said the bag of German troops was expected to be as large as in East Prussia.

A total of more than 700 towns and villages were swept up by the two Russian armies in their latest Pomeranian advances, a Moscow communique said.

The Germans previously had reported Rokossovsky's break-through to the Baltic at Koeslin, but the advance of Zhukov's army to the sea west of the other Soviet force, had been masked by Berlin, suggesting an almost complete break-down in Nazi communications.

Advancing sixty-two miles north from Reetz, forty-one miles southeast of Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder River, Zhukov's army overran four military highways connecting western and eastern Pomerania and also cut the Stettin-Danzig and Swinemuende-Danzig trunk railways feeding German garrisons based around Stolp, in eastern Pomerania; Gdynia, naval base in the Polish "corridor," and Danzig.

The two strokes came as both Berlin and Moscow dispatches said the eastern front was astir all the way from the Baltic to the approaches to Vienna, Austrian capital. Major Red Army assaults toward Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna were believed to be imminent, German reports said.

In East Prussia another Russian army was slowly cruhing the remnants of twenty Nazi divisions long pinned against the Baltic near Koenigsberg. Remnants of thirty other enemy divisions were isolated in western Latvia farther along the Baltic coast.

The base of Zhukov's drive to the Baltic in the sector adjoining Rokossovsky's break-through was a forty-mile sector extending from Reetz northeastward to Templeburg. The latter is twenty-two miles southwest of Neustettin, which was captured Wednesday by Rokossovsky's men.

In their drive northward Zhukov's troops captured the strongholds of Dramburg, Labes, Regenwalde, Freienwalde, Wangerin, Schivelbein, Koerlin, Falkenburg and Tempelburg.

Berlin said that Rokossovsky's troops had fanned out twenty-three miles eastward from Koeslin toward Danzig, reaching Schlame, seventy-eight miles west of the free city, whose Nazi garrison was digging in for a protracted siege now that it was caught in a double trap.

In the race northward from the Reetz-Falkenburg-Tempelburg line Zhukov's army drove to within thirteen miles northeast of Stargard, outer defense basion of Stettin, with the capture of Freienwalde.

Twenty-two miles farther north it seized Regenwalde, connected by direct rail and highway routes to Hagen on the road to Swinemuende, forty-seven miles away. At Hagen the routes cross the Dievenow River to Wollin, on the island of the same name. This island and the adjoining one of Usedom, on which Swinemuende is situated, form the top of Stettiner Haff, the great inland bay leading southward to Stettin.

In reaching the sea near Kolberg, ancient fortress city, the Russians were astride a coastal highway and railway also leading to Swinemuende, fifty-five miles to the southwest. The rail line crosses to Wollin Island at Camminn, thirty-five miles from Kolberg.

Thus, all along a sixty-two-mile front east and northeast of Stettin the Russians were now in a position to hurl the Germans back onto a network of waterways including the mouth of the Oder River, Stettiner Haff and Dievenow River.

Kolberg is the site of a large American prisoner-of-war camp, and another American camp is situated at Gross-Tychow, thirty-three miles to the southeast. Gross-Tychow now is surrounded by the double Russian break-throughs, and if the Germans have not moved the men in these two camps their freedom seemed assured.

With the capture of Koerlin, Zhukov's troops were eighteen miles northwest of Gross-Tychow, and Rokossovsky's men already were near the eastern gates of that town.

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Over the churning area of Pomerania, from the Reetz-Kolberg line eastward, thousands of Russian planes were hammering the confused knots of Germans, Moscow dispatches said, and the Soviet radio, meanwhile, proclaimed that the forthcoming Red Army blow at Berlin "will be a stunning one."

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said "all unofficial reports reaching Moscow from the Oder-Neisse line east of Berlin confirmed a gigantic build-up by the Red Army for the coming all-out attack against Adolf Hitler's capital."

Soviet railways were crammed with supplies pouring forward to Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army and Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, the dispatch added, and Russian engineers have virtually completed several through broad-gauge tracks to new bases in Brandenburg (Berlin) Province and western Silesia.

Closing in on Stettin, the Russians plunged into the outskirts of Stargard, its eastern defense bastion, nineteen miles from the port. They seized Schwedt, two miles southeast of Stargard; Wulkow, three miles to the east, and Dalow and Uchtenhagen, five and eight miles on the northeast.

Striking between Stargard and the lower Oder River to the southwest, other units seized Kluetzow, three miles outside Stargard, and also Werben on the east bank of Lake Madue.

On the west bank of Lake Madue the Russians took Giesenthal and six miles to the west captured Babbin, putting one Russian column within fourteen miles

southeast of Stettin and eleven miles of Alt-Damm, crossing town on the east bank of the Vistula opposite Stettin.

Attacking on a thirty-five-mile front between Lake Madue and the Vistula, the Russians captured Liebenow, twelve miles west of the major stronghold of Pyritz, which fell after a long struggle. The Germans lost thousands of troops trying to hold Pyritz, a junction town whose fall released the flood of Red Army forces toward Stettin.

The Russians reached the lower Oder on a new ten-mile front southwest of Pyritz, and on both sides of the west-bank town of Schwedt. They took Nieder-Kraenig, two miles southeast of Schwedt in the middle of this section; Nipperwiese, twenty-four miles southwest of Stettin, and on the lower end, Petzig, thirty-five miles northeast of Berlin.

Farther upstream, the Russians hold positions along the river thirty-one miles from Greater Berlin. The thrust downstream toward Stettin is part of the Russian pattern of securing the flanks of Marshal Zhukoff's salient pointed toward Berlin.

BIG ALLIED PLANES PRESS RAIL BLOWS

8th Air Force Batters Targets in Southwest Reich—RAF Hits Ruhr Yards by Day

MAR 5 1945

STORM CURBS U. S. FLIERS

British by Night Bomb Banks of Dortmund-Ems Canal—15th's 'Heavies' Attack

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—American and British heavy bombers, guarded by hundreds of fighter planes, delivered a double punch at Germany from the west today, striking Ruhr transportation facilities and a variety of targets throughout southwest Germany. It was the twentieth consecutive day of heavy air attacks on the Reich.

At the same time United States Fifteenth Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy attacked Nazi rail lines in Austria and Hungary serving German troops on the Hungarian front.

More than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force escorted by 500 fighter planes went out for attacks on Ulm and other communications and industrial centers in the Munich area. Formations of about 400 of the "heavies" were forced to return to their bases in Britain without reaching their targets because of the weather, a United States Stragetic Air Forces communiqué said.

Most of the bombers, however, broke through and battered freight yards, Nazi ordnance depots and industries in southwest Germany. The attackers encountered only weak flak and no Luftwaffe fighter opposition.

A fleet of 600 Lancasters of the Royal Air Force struck the Wanne-Eickel freight yards, largest in the Ruhr, in an attack described as "heavy." Polish and RAF Mustang squadrons escorted the big British bombers [Wanne-Eickel, near Gelsenkirchen, is about twenty miles east of the American Ninth Army front at Homberg on the Rhine, and the RAF blow gave tactical support to the Americans in the Homberg-Duisburg fighting.]

Dortmund-Ems Canal a Target

Over Saturday night RAF heavy bombers carried out a powerful assault on the embankments of the Dortmund-Ems Canal and also attacked a synthetic oil plant at Kamen, near Dortmund. Berlin and the rail center of Wurzburg were bombed by Mosquitos. The Saturday night attacks cost the RAF nine bombers.

The British Air Ministry said the Germans had made repairs on the Dortmund-Ems Canal, main link between the Ruhr and the North Sea and central Germany, and that it was navigable again after its banks had been breached by RAF attacks last fall.

"With the railways between central and western Germany under continuous air attacks and with a shortage of oil keeping transport off the road, this bottleneck in the whole of Germany's waterways system has become extremely important," the Air Ministry said.

RAF bomber crews said the defenses along the canal were stronger than in previous attacks, with light and heavy guns in action. Nazi night fighter planes also swarmed up over the area and along the sky-path leading to the target.

The American air communiqué said three of the Eighth's bombers and two fighters were missing. Out of a total of more than 4,800 planes dispatched in the last three days' operations, the Eighth had lost thirty-six bombers and eighteen fighters, the communiqué stated.

Snow and a thick overcast cloaking most of the Western Front restricted operations of tactical planes supporting the Allied offensive. The United States Ninth Air Force was able to make only four sorties.

The Ninth made 1,303 fighter-bomber and 625 medium and light bomber flights Saturday with the loss of three planes. Ninth Air Force pilots reported they destroyed or damaged forty-two Nazi armored vehicles, 371 motor transport vehicles, 1,200 freight cars, fifty-six locomotives and fifty barges on the Rhine.

NAZIS RESUME BOMBING RAIDS UPON BRITAIN

MAR 5 1945

Attack Costs Number Of Lives—Schools Fired, Pedestrians Strafed

FRYE

London, March 4 (AP)—Piloted German planes struck at Britain early today and again tonight in the first such blows since last June 13.

The raids apparently were in response to Reichsminister Goebbels's plea for the Reich to summon the last scrap of its staying power to hold off disaster.

Tonight explosions were heard in the coastal region. Coastal anti-aircraft guns fired at raiders racing in from the North sea over the coast of East Anglia. Some planes dropped flares which were quickly shot down.

Six Planes Shot Down

Six German planes were shot down early this morning out of the force—not considered large—which hit at widely separated places in northern and eastern England. One raider penetrated to the London area.

The attack cost Britain the lives of a number of people and injuries to others. Persons of all ages were included in the casualties. Village streets were wrecked and homes and public buildings damaged.

Reports indicated more gunning of people and of villages and towns than bombing, although high explosives were dropped on scattered communities.

Pedestrians Shot Up

Eyewitnesses told of German planes roaring down to rooftop level and opening fire on rows of dwellings and any pedestrians abroad in the early Sunday morning hours.

Schools and parish halls were set afire by incendiary bullets. Cottages were knocked down on top of sleeping women and children. Quiet market towns were raked with large-caliber bullets.

In one town an American soldier was injured. In another a 17-year-old girl was hit by a bullet which tore through the roof of her home. A freight train was attacked and a signalman killed. A chief of police and a lawyer on duty as an air-raid warden were hurt.

While the Germans were resuming their old method of bombardment they continued to send their V-missiles into southern England, the Air Ministry reported. Damage and casualties were caused, the ministry communiqué said.

OVERWHELM NAZI GARRISON

LONDON, March 4—(AP) The German High command announced today that the Nazi garrison on the Dodecanese island of Piscopi, northwest of Rhodes, had been overwhelmed. It declared the garrison "for four months had pinned down considerable enemy naval forces."

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22 NAZI SUB EXPERTS ARE REPORTED KILLED

LONDON, March 4—(AP) Twenty-two of the highest German experts on submarine warfare, including the chief of the 11th flotilla, died two weeks ago when their experimental U-boat was sunk during maneuvers in a Fjord near Bergen, Norway, a BBC Stockholm correspondent said today.

The experts were experimenting with a new submarine technique, he added, and sabotage is suspected.

London, March 4 (AP)—A full-scale assau[illegible] by massed American tanks and infantry in attempt[illegible] cross the Rhine in the vicinity of Duesseldorf and Krefeld was reported tonight in Berlin broadcasts, which claimed the German defenders had smashed all efforts to establish a bridgehead on the river's eastern bank.

broadcast tonight asserted United States forces northwest of Düsseldorf were "hastily bringing up rubber boats to the front under cover of thick smoke screens," and "this seems to indicate they intend to cross the Rhine as speedily as possible."

Berlin admitted the Allies had reached the Rhine on a broad front on both sides of Düsseldorf and had reached the last line of defenses around Cologne.

Evacuation of women, children and the aged from Cologne was begun Friday, one war reporter's broadcast from the Reich capital said.

Düsseldorf, Cologne and Duisburg, "already destroyed by the Allied air forces," now have become frontline cities. Shells are bursting within them, and Allied tanks "frantically are preparing to storm into the towns," the Berlin radio said.

"Battle Of Ruins" Planned

Specialist troops are preparing for a last-man "battle of ruins" in the three key cities, a dispatch to Stockholm said.

Berlin admitted "German losses are considerable" in the battle west of the Rhine, where it said that, for reasons which must "remain secret," the German high command had ordered its troops to disengage as soon as the Americans uncorked their offensive.

German reserves thrown into battle between Krefeld and Geldern "wiped out the greater part of a 9th Army tank brigade," one broadcast continued, and Nazi units one cut off in Muenchen Gladbach and Rheydt succeeded in fighting out to other Germans holding east of the two towns.

Street Battles Reported

Another German announcer already was speaking of German positions west of the Rhine as "bridgeheads." He said the bridgehead at Uerdingen, northeast of Krefeld, was defended successfully despite heavy tank fighting.

Fierce street battles were reported in the western section of Geldern and in parts of Krefeld. An orderly disengagement between Goch and Venlo was claimed by one announcer, although he said "American tank spearheads have broken through German lines."

Britain's Princess Second Subaltern

London, March 4 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth has joined the ATS, British version of the WAC, Buckingham Palace announced tonight.

The 18-year-old heiress presumptive to the throne has been commissioned to the honorary rank of second subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service and has entered training in southern England.

By the King's order she is to be treated exactly the same as any other student officer with no special privileges because of personal rank.

Elizabeth is the first woman member of the royal family to join as a full-time active member in the women's service.

COLOGNE BRIDGES HIT

RAF Photos Show Hohenzollern, Deutz Spans Out of Use

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Reconnaissance photographs of Cologne show that the western entrance to the Hohenzollern road and railway bridge has been blocked by collapse of the superstructure after the attack by more than 850 RAF heavy bombers Friday, the British Air Ministry reported today.

The photos show the Deutz suspension road bridge upstream destroyed and blocking the Rhine River.

A great concentration of bombs was shown in freight yards and there was evidence of new damage to buildings around the main railway station.

NAZIS FEAR U.S. RHINE CROSSING

Rubber Boats Sped To River, Berlin Sees Swift Assault

London, March 4 (AP)—A German

Berlin Radio Reports Kurusu's Son Killed

LONDON, March 4—(AP) Berlin's Transocean agency several times today broadcast an announcement of the death of Saburo Kurusu, who talked peace in Washington while Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, but later said this was erroneous.

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Transocean corrected the announcement to say that it was Kurusu's son, Capt. Makoto Kurusu, who had been killed, dying in air combat Feb. 16 against American carrier-based planes attacking Tokyo.

Son Reported Killed

Direct Tokyo broadcasts heard earlier by the U. S. Federal Communications commission had announced the death of the son, who was born in the United States in 1919, and was an engineer pilot attached to the Japanese Army Aerial Navigation Research institute.

Transocean thrice broadcast the report about Kurusu senior before making the correction. The initial announcement had said:

"An official announcement from Tokyo today says that the former Japanese ambassador in Berlin and ambassador extraordinary in Washington during the autumn of 1941, Saburo Kurusu, was killed in the course of his air raid precaution duty during an American air attack on Tokyo in February. He was 59."

Kurusu and the Japanese ambassador to Washington, Kichisaburo Nomura, called on Secretary Hull shortly after the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor to present Japan's reply to a United States formula for peace in the Pacific. Indignantly, Secretary of State Hull termed it a document "crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions."

Retired as Diplomat

A Tokyo broadcast Feb. 8 said Kurusu had retired from the diplomatic service and accepted an offer to "act in an advisory capacity for the Japanese Foreign Office."

Kurusu married an American woman, the former Miss Alice Little of New York, and his two children attended schools in the United States and the American school in Tokyo.

He was the Japanese signer of the Axis three-power alliance proclaimed in Berlin. During his career he was consul at New York and Manila, charge d'affairs in Santiago, Chile, and ambassador to Belgium.

30.24 — 23581

LONDON UNIONS ORDER END OF DOCK STRIKE

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The danger of a serious curtailment of supplies for the Western Front and Britain apparently was averted tonight as the leaders of dock workers' unions expressed confidence that 7,000 strikers would return to work immediately on London's docks.

Representatives of the Transport and General Workers Union and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers said the bulk of the strikers would be on the job Monday and the rest would go back Tuesday. The union representatives recommended a return to work at a joint meeting today.

The British War Office is expected to call off an estimated 1,000 soldiers detailed over the week-end to handle top priority supplies for the Western Front.

While these troops took charge of loading vessels bound for the Continent the strike spread to cold storage depots, and it was feared Britain's meat supply might be seriously affected. The Ministry of Food said it was not "unduly perturbed," however, as sufficient measures were being taken to meet public requirements.

The strike, described as unauthorized, started at the Royal Albert dock Thursday when the men resented the moving of a hut a distance of about seventy-five yards from outside the dock gates to just inside them. The men sign on for work at the hut. The original grievance broadened to include numerous aspects of the entire dock labor scheme.

Flyer Halts Fleeing Engineer

AN 8TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, March 4 (AP).—Captain Edmund Edwards, of Richmond, Va., related today how a German engineer uncoupled his locomotive from a ten-car passenger train and attempted to outrace an attacking Mustang pilot. Edwards said: "He didn't get away."

Nazi Engineer Tries To Outrace Plane, Fails

An 8th Air Force Fighter Station in England, March 4 (AP)—Capt. Edmund Edwards, of Richmond, related today how a German engineer uncoupled his locomotive from a ten-car passenger train and attempted to outrace the attacking Mustang pilot.

"When he saw me coming," Edwards said, "he uncoupled and began to make a full-throttle flight down the track near Neuberg. He must have been doing 75. I loafed after him at 250. He didn't get away."

Bid To Allied Parley Denied By Frenchman

Paris, March 4 (AP)—France has not been invited to participate in the conferences of the United States, Russian and British foreign ministers arranged at the Yalta meeting, a spokesman for the French Foreign Office said today.

The spokesman denied accounts printed in Paris under a Washington dateline to the effect that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had been invited to join in the regular talks.

"I know nothing at all about it," he said.

COLOGNE 'OURS FOR TAKING'

Division After Division Closes On City; Home Guards Give Up

SOWAN

With the United States 1st Army Before Cologne, March 4 (AP)—The city of Cologne, sprawling ahead behind the blue-gray fog which hugs the ground, is ours when we want it.

This was apparent—beyond a shadow of a doubt—as division after division drew up on the approaches to the bomb-wracked metropolis.

The civilians in Cologne's little suburbs waited patiently in cellars, basements and shelters until American tanks, jeeps and bulldozers began to rumble through. Then they would crawl over the rubble with babies and bundles and give up.

Volkssturmers, who a few weeks ago were civilians themselves, surrendered on the same day—only they would go through the motions of waiting for a shot to be fired in their direction first. Then it was all over for them.

'Commended' By U.S. Colonel

"It is ridiculous to think that we could stop the Americans if the regular army couldn't," said a spokesman for some newly surrendered German home guards this afternoon.

"A very sensible point of view," replied Lieut. Col. A. D. Baer, of Urbana, Ill., as he handed the wet and bedraggled prisoners over to MP's to be taken back to stockades.

The German Army itself is backtracking so fast that many of the trenches which community diggers provided had not been used.

Battalions 'Leap-Frogged'

Many German rear positions are being overrun. In Stommeln, Task Force "R" of the 3d Armored Division, led by Lieut. Col. Walter Richardson, of Beaumont, Texas, seized a tractor-drawn, four-gun artillery battery and all its gun crews.

The Americans have been able to maintain their rapid pace by leapfrogging their battalions, so that each gets some rest. This didn't work in one case, however.

AMERICAN TROOPS CLEARING FORBACH

MAR 5 1945

By LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, WESTERN FRONT, March 4—(AP) Seventh army Doughboys virtually cleared Forbach of last-ditch German defenders and lunged a mile northward today as other units fought a bitter engagement inside Stiring-Wendel.

This stubbornly defended town is a mile and a quarter east of Forbach and 2 1-2 miles southwest of Saarbrucken.

Meanwhile, Volkssturm forces appeared in the village of Marienau, a mile and a half south of Forbach, and offered stout resistance in house fighting.

Striving desperately to defend Saarbrucken, the key city of the Saar region, the Nazis fought stubbornly along all of its menaced approaches from the G'dingen area, two miles southeast along the Saar valley, to Marienau.

In Stiring-Wendel, the Doughboys encountered artillery fire from steel casemates.

At many other points along the Seventh's long front, aggressive American patrolling met violent reaction in smallarms fire from the enemy. This discounted any idea that the enemy might be making large scale withdrawals toward the Rhine and Siegfried defenses under pressure of the grave situation to the north.

Allies Battering Nazis On 75-Mile Rhine Front

Paris, *Monday*, March 5 (AP)—Allied armies were grinding up remaining opposition today along a 75-mile front of the Rhine River.

Heavy, point-blank American artillery fire was being hurled in constant streams across to the east bank of the river.

General Eisenhower has announced his intention to miss no opportunity to get across the great river, and the Allied command certainly will do its utmost to take advantage of the enemy's confusion growing out of the gigantic defeat inflicted upon the Germans west of the Rhine.

The 1st Army sent tanks plunging to the Rhine a few miles north of Cologne, splitting the defenders. Those south of the armored column were falling back into the city, so choked with rubble that enemy columns had trouble reaching the only bridge still intact across the Rhine.

One American force was but a few hundred yards from Cologne's suburb of Lovenich, which is 1½ miles from the city proper.

Member of Congress A Front-Line Private

Gore of Tennessee Volunteered to Survey War on Nazis

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, March 4 (AP).—For the last three months Representative Albert Gore, Democrat, of Tennessee, has been on active duty as a private, learning at first hand how the Allied Military Government operates in occupied Germany, Supreme Headquarters disclosed tonight.

More than thirty-seven, Mr. Gore entered active duty at his ing ocers knew he was a memtraining at Fort Meade, Md., and was ordered to Europe as a replacement. Only a few high-ranking officers knew he was a Member of Congress. The disclosure of the nature of his service came today after he had been called to confer with Lieutenant General W. B. Smith, chief of staff to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and other staff officers.

Mr. Gore worked as a prosecutor in a military government court during his tour of service. He reviewed cases and gained inside information on how military justice was administered. He also was attached to a spearhead detachment of military government personnel which accompanied regimental combat teams into the thick of the fight.

He frequently was under fire and in the course of an offensive crossed the Ruhr River on a footbridge with infantry troops.

One-Millionth German Captive Awaited Hourly

Allied Headquarters, Paris, March 4 (AP)—The 1,000,000th German prisoner to be taken on the Western front may fall into Allied hands some time within the next few hours.

The official prisoner count from the time of the Normandy invasion to February 28 was 954,377. Since then between 7,000 to 10,000 Germans have been captured daily and, with the collapse of enemy pockets west of the Rhine, the number undoubtedly will swell.

No special ceremony is planned when Prisoner No. 1,000,000 is taken.

SOVIET 'SLAVES' WIN LIBERTY IN REVOLT

1,000 Captives in Reich Flee During RAF Attack, Help Red Army Span River

DE LUCE

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—While RAF bombers attacked Dresden early in January, more than 1,000 Russian labor slaves revolted, stoned and clubbed their German guards to death, and escaped into the woods of Saxony.

A Pravda correspondent, Boris Polevoy, related today the story of the men who formed the "U. S. S. R." guerrilla unit and of their four weeks' fight to freedom.

In the one-month campaign the guerrillas scored several victories behind the German lines.

The existence of the U. S. S. R. unit was disclosed during the fight for a bridgehead over a river that cannot yet be named.

A sapper captain, Alexis Kustoff, who had already spanned thirteen rivers during the war, described the bridgehead battle.

"My boys and I got across on boats and planks at night under very critical conditions," he related. "When Maj. Sergei Naumoff's motorized infantry joined us, German artillery and machine guns raked our positions. It was touch and go. Naumoff's tanks were not yet across, but they aided us from the opposite bank. We were pinned down but we were determined to hold on until daylight, when reinforcements might arrive.

"Suddenly I saw mortar shell exploding over the German positions. I had no mortars of my own. I was mystified, but so were the Germans. The mortars were firing from their rear. Then I crawled up a little hill and saw a crowd of men dressed in every imaginable kind of clothing running toward us from a grove. They were brandishing rifles in the air and shouting.

"We held our fire and soon these men were hugging us. Around their arms were red bands with the inscription U. S. S. R. Red ribbons were stuck in their caps.

"'We are Soviet men. We want to fight with the Red Army,' they told us."

Pravda said that the guerrilla leader, Serafim Shamilin, gave this account of his brigade's brief but brilliant history:

"I was once employed in the Mariupol Metallurgical Works. After my capture by the Germans, I was taken to the Farben chemical plant near Dresden with other Soviet citizens. We were treated as slaves. The Germans beat us daily. My lungs bled from my injuries.

"In January we knew the Red Army was coming to our relief and as we saw thousands of fugitives pouring into Dresden, we decided to make a break.

"We chose a moment when British planes were raiding the city at night to overpower our guards and kill them. We used pieces of bricks and sticks. In the woods we collected and organized our brigade. We had eighteen rifles and three submachine guns. That same night we attacked a small freight depot where the Germans kept a supply of food. We charged under the cover of darkness and frightened away the entire battalion of German railway troops, who left their arms behind.

"We started to fight our way forward, getting more arms as we went along, and our brigade grew like a snowball because new people liberated from German enslavement continually joined us.

"All the roads were clogged with streams of refugees and each village and railway station was swarming with mobs of people, which enabled us to move without attracting notice.

"We took time out for military exploits—burning up ammunition dumps near Calau, fifty miles southeast of Berlin, demolishing one of the bridges over the Spree, wrecking a train on the Dresden-Cottbus line and scattering a convoy evacuating machinery from Guben."

Red Calls Nazis Weak in West

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP).—Only "insignificant reserves" are available to the German high command in the west, and the Nazis must count on the Rhine for their defensive effort against General Dwight D. Eisenhow, Colonel A. Kononenko, military analyst for the government newspaper "Izvestia," declared today. "The Hitlerites have shifted their main forces to the east," Kononenko said.

POPE RECEIVES EX-RABBI

Zolli Has Audience With Pius, Talks With American Attache

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ROME, March 4 (AP)—Israele Zolli, former chief rabbi of Rome, who was converted to Catholicism, was received by Pope Pius in a thirty-minute audience today. Later Signor Zolli introduced his wife, who has also become a Catholic.

Signor Zolli, who is taking the Pope's name, Eugenio Maria, previously had been received by the Pontiff after Rome fell to the Allies to express his gratitude on behalf of the Jewish community for aid offered during the German occupation.

He also talked today with Msgr. Joseph F. McGeough, American attaché to the Vatican State Secretariat, and reportedly discussed the possibility of translation in the United States of some of his works.

Roman Jews Mark Purim Again

ROME, March 4 (AP)—The first Purim festival observed in Italy for five years was celebrated by 1,500 Jewish children in a theatre here today. It was organized by Allied soldiers and officers under the sponsorship of the Rome area Allied command.

ITALIAN TROOPS PUSH NAZIS BACK IN COASTAL AREA

ROME, March 4.—(AP) Italian troops attached to the British Eighth army have driven the enemy from the entire coastal area south of the Po Di Primaro river and have taken nearly 200 prisoners, Allied headquarters announced today.

Official reports did not specify whether the prisoners captured were Germans or members of Italian Fascist divisions which have been bolstering Nazi defenses in Italy.

Yanks Stop Enemy

Near Casaglia, 16 miles south-southwest of Bologna, U. S. Fifth army units drove off a German party attempting to infiltrate their lines and then moved forward several hundred yards.

Additional hilltops were seized by Fifth army troops in the rough country north of Monte d'Ella Torraccia and Monte Castello, both of which were captured in recent attacks by the U. S. 10th Mountain division and Brazilian troops.

Launched after a heavy artillery preparation, the Italian attack on the Adriatic end of the Italian front was given strong air and tank support. The Po Di Primaro is a canalized river leading from the big Valli Di Comacchio lagoon into the Adriatic and is only seven miles south of Porto Garibaldi, the seaport entry to the lagoon.

The Italians made their first attack northward in the coastal woods two days ago. Eighth army headquarters reported that they "achieved initial surprise," overrunning enemy outposts and capturing enemy maps.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

Facing strong opposition and many mines the Italians pushed on during the first night and repulsed enemy counterattacks. The advance was resumed yesterday when the last enemy forces were driven from a spit of land separating the Po Di Primaro from the sea. The Italians were declared to have inflicted severe casualties on the enemy. Their bag of prisoners included several officers.

RAF and South African Liberators and Halifaxes bombed the Pola naval works and Porto Marchera oil storage tanks at the head of the Adriatic last night.

South African Marauders and escorting Spitfires encountered a dozen Messerschmitt 109s when they bombed the Conegliano railway yards in northern Italy.

MAR 5 1945

Yanks Force Nazis to Blow Up Vital Adolf Hitler Bridge

BOYLE

UERDINGEN, Germany, March 4—(AP) U. S. Ninth army tanks and artillery forced the Nazis today to blow up the great Adolf Hitler highway bridge over the Rhine 11 miles northwest of Duesseldorf to prevent it from falling into American hands.

The bridge offered speedy road access to Berlin.

In the last three days American ground batteries, firing on directions radioed from light planes overhead, have sunk two ferryboats, one of which was loaded heavily with German troops. These boats were trying to reach the eastern bank. Staff officers believed most of the enemy troops were drowned.

Fast charging tanks of the Second armored "Hell on Wheels" division, working with the Doughboys, broke up another attempt by the German high command to rescue with a force of 84 assault boats thousands of Nazi soldiers caught on the western side of the river by the American advance.

Some of these were two regiments of parachute troopers, brought secretly from the Canadian front to keep an escape channel open and now many were stranded when the Adolf Hitler bridge was blown.

It was obvious the German command did not plan it that way, but was no other choice after the hard-charging Americans won control of the bridge's approaches after a two-day battle.

Two patrols of the 19th American engineers with infantrymen probed most of the way over the bridge under artillery fire during the night and were stopped only by blazing mortar fire. One patrol of six men got back only 20 minutes before the bridge was blown.

Since these 19th men had penetrated across the river—although they never got quite off the bridge—they gained the honor of being the first in the Ninth army to make their way across the Rhine and return.

The engineering patrol cut half a dozen wires as heavy shells rocked the bridge at two-minute intervals trying vainly to find and destroy the demolition network.

The patrol was led by Capt. George L. Youngblood, 31, from Charleston, N. C. The last six-man infantry patrol to leave the bridge was commanded by Lt. Guy E. Amspoker, Macon, Ga.

The bridge was blown at 7 o'clock this morning, and as tons of dynamite exploded in the peace-built chambers of the great 50-foot wide, 1,400-foot long structure, the noise was heard up and down this side of the river by hundreds of German troops who knew the sound meant for them capture and prison camps.

Receive Silver Stars

Late today, the young Yank patrol heroes were promptly rewarded with Silver Stars, pinned on their combat jackets in a drizzling rain with Brig. Gen. Isaac D. White, Des Moines, Ia., new commander of the Second Armored division.

It was veteran tankmen of this veteran division who drove through savage resistance and took the western end of the vital Adolf Hitler bridge, while another "Hell on Wheels" armored prong smashed the escape road from Krefeld, seat of the German silk industry, and swung north, crushing German pockets in bitter fighting.

The twin blows destroyed enemy hopes of making a German Dunkerque of Krefeld harbor.

The combat command which drove to the bridge was led by Col Sidney R. Hinds, Nashville, Tenn., a four-time hero who was surprised by receiving a third Oak Leaf cluster to his Silver Star from White at the same ceremony at which the patrols were honored.

Some of the fiercest fighting since the Roer assault began has taken place around Uerdingen in the last three days, with fanatic young men paratroopers bearing the brunt of the defense, supported by roving self-propelled guns, a few tanks, antiaircraft guns turned against ground targets, and strong artillery fire from the other side of the Rhine.

A high-ranking Second Armored division staff officer said proudly:

"We have destroyed any number of enemy vehicles and guns, and have taken 2,400 prisoners from 50 to 60 different German units. We took 150 paratroops prisoner and we killed at least that many more who fought to death."

One task force from this famed division knocked out eleven 88-MM guns, several 20-MM flak guns and three Nebelwerfers — six-barreled mortar launchers.

Among prisoners taken was a member of a German patrol boat company of three platoons of assault boats. These boats came from south of Duesseldorf along the east side of the river to attempt to rescue German troops pinned against the Rhine by the fast-moving American offensive.

"The Germans had 28 boats in each platoon, 84 in all, but they couldn't find a way through our artillery to get ashore and ferry their troops over," said Lt. Col. Eugene A. Traham, Lafayette, La. "We didn't get any of their boats."

Although the Germans were able to get much of their heavy equipment across the Rhine before they blew the Adolf Hitler bridge and other spans along the river, the remaining pockets appeared hopelessly trapped.

20,000 Nazis Trapped

Arrival of American divisions at other points up and down the Rhine made more remote any possibility of a waterborne escape for an estimated 20,000 Germans who "missed the boat."

Sinking of two ferryboats, each about 200 feet long, as a result of Cub plane and artillery liaison was a spectacular demonstration of air-ground teamwork.

When a Cub pilot sighted the first ferry boat in the river three days ago he radioed its location doubtfully and asked: "'Is this a good enough target for you?"

Hell, yes, sink it," replied Maj. Carl L. Schlish, Loxley, Ala., artillery operations officer.

The pilot called down a round of 50 105-MM shells on the floating target, invisible to the gunners themselves. The barrage crippled it and another barrage of 50 shells sent it under.

It was sunk by the 72nd field artillery battalion, and yesterday the 82nd field artillery battalion duplicated that by sinking a loaded ferryboat.

"The ferry boat carrying German troops was sunk three miles above Duesseldorf near the river crossing," said Capt. Harry Volk, former Cleveland, Ohio, newspaperman.

Attempt to Save Rhine Bridge Wins 19 Silver Stars Same Day

Gen. White Rounds Up Heroic Riflemen for Decoration Within 12 Hours; They Braved Death Trying to Cut Wires on Adolf Hitler Span

BOYLE

By The Associated Press

MAR 5 1945

NEAR UERDINGEN, Germany, March 4—Nineteen American soldier volunteers who had risked their lives less than twelve hours earlier in trying to keep the Germans from blowing up the big Adolf Hitler Highway bridge across the Rhine received silver star hero awards today.

It was one of the promptest group awards on record. It was made for one of the bravest feats of the war—crawling out on the shell-raked suspension bridge in the darkness and trying to find and cut the wires leading to tons of hidden dynamite which might explode at any moment.

It was a glorious failure. The men were driven back by flames from burning tar on the bridge roadway which had been ignited by grenades and which silhouetted them to enemy gunners. One patrol got back at daylight, only twenty minutes before the Nazis blew up the bridge, one of the chief highway links between Berlin and the western Rhineland.

As soon as the commander of the 2d Armored Division, Brigadier General Isaac D. White, heard the details of the feat he rounded up the men and pinned silver stars on them and on their commander, Colonel Sidney R. Hinds, of Nashville, Tenn., whose tanks and men also captured Uerdingen, a suburb of the German industrial city of Krefeld.

Four of the men could not be located immediately, but fifteen of the young herbes stood at attention in a drizzling rain in a muddy German farmyard while General White pinned the medals on them and told them the whole "hell on wheels" division was proud of them.

Afterward, Captain George L. Youngblood, a former Charleston, S. C., civil engineer, told of the exploit while his men, still wearing dirty battle clothing and weary for lack of sleep, sat stiffly uncomfortable on the edges of chairs in a German family's neat living room.

"We hoped to locate the wires leading to the dynamite charges on the bridge and keep them from blowing it," said Youngblood, who previously had been decorated for heroism in clearing a minefield under fire.

"We started out well after dark and finally got on the bridge, although small-arms fire kept us down for a while. It was pretty black. The moon wasn't up yet, but there was a big fire on the other edge of the bridge."

Because the doughboys did not rendezvous promptly with the engineers, Youngblood detached three of his engineers to act as guides. They were Private Einar O. Waldahl, of Sentinel Butte, N. D.; Sergeant Herbert Stube, of Pass Christian, Miss., and Private First Class George Soules, of Horton, N. Y. Just as they started across the span the three doughboys arrived, and they moved slowly across the bridge toward the flames.

"We checked each column," said Youngblood, "and other critical points on the superstructure. The bridge is 1,420 feet long, with steel girders on top. It had car tracks and room for two lanes of motor traffic.

"We all were looking for krauts and demolition material at the same time. Sometimes a bullet whizzed by us from the small-arms fight going on north of the bridge on our side of the river, but it was that fire on the bridge and the other big fire in a three-story building across the Rhine that worried us most."

The young engineer looked about at his men, they nodded and he continued, slowly: "You see, those flames silhouetted us to anyone on either shore, and a big gun was banging away at the bridge at two-minute intervals. Every time it fired we had to duck to get away from shrapnel. Every time one of those big shells hit you could feel the bridge rock and sway."

Dodging every time a shell hit, the engineers managed to locate and cut about six wires, but those apparently were not attached to the demolition charges. They worked their way across the river until they were above German soil, and got within seventy-five yards of the burning tar.

"Then we had to turn back, although we hadn't found the dynamite charges, because artillery fire was too intense there," said Youngblood.

A few hours later Lieutenant Guy E. Amspoker, of Georgia, set out with five other men on a second patrol to see if it were possible to get infantry with equipment over the bridge.

"The bridge was still being shelled intermittently, and we got over German soil on the other side before we saw it was impossible for our infantry to cross while the roadway was burning. It was still in flames," he said. "Our mission was accomplished, so we came back."

The men with Lieutenant Amspoker included Private First Class Alfred Steahle, of 310 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

With Lieutenant Amspoker were Staff Sgt. Thomas Haley of Hillsboro, Ill.; Pvt. August Greco of Chicago, Pvt. Joseph Hann of Boston, Pvt. Joseph Hula and Pvt. Alfred Richards of Texas.

Other engineers with Captain Youngblood were Corp. Harry N. Powell of National City, Calif; Pfc. Harold Florano, 1575 Townsend Avenue, New York; Pfc. Alfred Staehle, 310 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. Dewey Herron of Martin, Ga., and Sgt. James Boley of Furman, Ala.

30.24-23583

Cut-Off Negro Tank Force Mauls Nazis For 18 Hours

GALLAGHER

Sevelen, Germany, March 4 (AP). With a bridge blown behind them, a Negro tank battalion task force staged a miniature "Bastogne" in Sevelen today, mauling Nazi parachute units in savage street fighting while cut off for eighteen hours.

The 784th Tank Battalion was fighting its first offensive action beside the 35th Infantry Division.

The battalion won a place in the hearts of the men of the battle-hardened 35th Division, who had fought from St. Lo to Venlo and beyond, by the battle it put up here and the spearhead fighting it did to get here.

GI, 47, Bags Nazi Gun

Sergt. Walter (Pop) Half, 47, World War I veteran, of Little York, Ill., who came back in this war as the commander of a tank bulldozer, was called out under fire to fill craters in a road. He went on to knock out a German 88-millimeter anti-tank gun.

Sergt. Ambrose Hicks, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., an artillery mechanic, was sent back to help bring a supply convoy through. He saved three trucks parked near a burning ammunition truck loaded with 2,300 pounds of T.N.T.

There were Negro tank men who climbed out of the shelter of their tanks under mortar and shellfire to refuel.

When .30-caliber ammunition inside their tanks was exhausted, the tank men came out from behind their steel protection and used .50-caliber flak machine guns in the open on top.

The battalion was part of "Task Force Byrne," named after Col. Bernard Byrne, of Bradenton, Fla.

"These colored tankers really have given a good account of themselves and our doughboys say they can fight with them anytime," Byrne said. "They stay right up with the doughboys, and foot soldiers like that."

The tank battalion's "Bastogne" occurred when Major Gustav J. Durandt, of Shreveport, La., led a small tank force in a night attack on Sevelen.

Fired On By Bazookas

"We came across the bridge and into the town in the dark," he said. "We had a couple of bazookas fired at us on the way in, but it was not until we got to the town that all hell broke loose. Bazookas and shells came in from the sides. There must have been a bazooka shell every minute all night."

In the midst of the melee, with street fighting going on all over town, the Germans blew a bridge behind the tank force. That was when the tank men climbed on top of their tanks and cut loose with their .50-caliber machine guns.

BELGIANS DOOM 3 SPIES

MAR 5 1945

Couple Specialized in Betraying Fleeing Allied Captives

BRUSSELS, March 4 (AP)—Three Belgian spies, including a couple who specialized in delivering escaped Allied war prisoners back to their German captors, have been sentenced to death, it was announced today.

They are Jules Renauart, 38 years old; his mistress, Marie Simoens, 29, and Jan-Josef Schmidt, 23, who was charged with planning to send information to the enemy and carry out sabotage.

Dresden Dead Reported Buried Unidentified

Stockholm, March 4 (AP)—Tens of thousands of Germans, killed in the last massive Allied air strike against Dresden, were buried unidentified, a Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today.

The casualties were said to have been the greatest ever for an attack on a city of Dresden's size—about 625,000 before the war.

Radio to Brussels Reopens

Direct Service Resumed for First Time Since 1940

For the first time since the German occupation of Belgium early in 1940, direct radiotelegraph service between New York and Brussels was reopened yesterday by the Radio Corporation of America Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street, for government and press messages.

Lieutenant Colonel Thompson H. Mitchell, vice-president and general manager of R. C. A. communications, said the service later will be offered to individuals seeking to contact friends, relatives and business associates in Belgium. The third restored line to be completed with liberated countries in eight months by R. C. A., the circuit is operated at the Brussels terminus by the Belgian Telegraph Administration.

U.S. Planes Kill Flyer-Son Of Tokyo's Envoy Kurusu

Father Was With Hull When Japan Hit Pearl Harbor

Captain Makato Kurusu, a flyer in the Japanese Army and the son of Saburo Kurusu, Japanese special envoy to the United States at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, was killed during an air battle with American carrier planes over Tokyo on Feb. 16, the Tokyo radio reported yesterday.

Kurusu was born in the United States in 1919. His mother, Mrs. Alice Kurusu, was an American citizen. He was educated in Japan and became a pilot attached to the Army Aerial Navigation Research Institute, according to a dispatch by the Domei news agency. The broadcast was picked up by the Federal Communications Commission.

It was Kurusu's father, and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Kichisaburo Nomuro, who conducted negotiations at Washington prior to Pearl Harbor and who were with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the time of the Japanese attack.

CABINET RESHUFFLED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A broadcast of the Spanish domestic radio recorded by the FCC yesterday reported a shake-up among high Spanish military leaders and said the changes had been ordered "by decree" following a cabinet meeting. No reason for the reshuffle was given in the broadcast.

Arabs to Defend Viewpoint

CAIRO, March 4 (AP).—The Arab Federation will establish offices of information at Washington and London "to defend the Arab point of view," Azzam Bey, Minister of Arab Affairs, said today. The federation is an organization of Arab states in the Middle East.

Eri Jabotinsky Released By Palestine Authorities

Member of Hebrew Liberation Group Ordered to Haifa

JERUSALEM, March 4 (AP).—Eri Jabotinsky, who has been representative in Turkey of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, with headquarters at Washington, has been released by authorities in Palestine and ordered to reside in the northern Palestine city of Haifa. Several days ago, he was arrested by Turkish police, allowed to wind up his affairs at Istanbul and deported. He was then seized at the Palestine frontier.

Jabotinsky, a Palestine national, is a son of the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, Zionist Revisionist leader, who frequently was in conflict with the British government over problems concerning the Jewish homeland.

During the week end, a fire in the Revisionists' Club, at Haifa, Palestine, destroyed important letters and manuscripts of the elder Jabotinsky, who died in August, 1940.

JAP RESISTANCE STIFFENS ON IWO

Marines Register Small Local Gains, Enemy Attack Beaten Back.

HAVELAND

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, March 5—(AP) Stiffened Japanese resistance held American gains to local advances of 50 to 100 yards on Iwo Ima yesterday but several hundred more enemy troops were killed in a fanatical counter-attack.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, announcing "small local advances" in his communique today, reported that 12,864 Japanese dead had been counted up to 6 p.m. Saturday—13 days of the fiercest fight of the Pacific war.

This toll was 8,080 higher than his count up to 6 p.m. last Monday, the eighth day of the battle.

Enemy Attack Repulsed

The Japanese counter-attack was thrown against Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth division on the northwest end of the crooked battle line across the upper third of Iwo.

This was "repulsed with the loss of several hundred men," the communique said, adding that hand-to-hand fighting was in progress on rough ground "naturally suited to defense operations."

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marines, on the east flank, overcame a strong center of resistance as they inched forward over rocky ground.

Nimitz made no mention of the progress of Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third division, holding down the center of the American line and shoving the Japanese toward cliffs fringing the little island's north and northeast shoreline.

In rear areas the Marines continued sealing caves in which some fanatical defenders were taking refuge and from which they refused to emerge. Nevertheless an increasing number were surrendering, and the prisoner list now numbers 45 Koreans and 36 Japanese.

Naval guns covered the ground advances.

American hospital planes continued to use the southern Iwo bomber field although it was under enemy fire during the day.

Carrier planes bombed Chichi Jima in the Bonin islands immediately north of Iwo while Marine fighters and medium bombers swept Ponape in the western Carolines and Navy search planes bombed enemy targets in the Marshall islands.

Japs Given No Rest

The battle-weary Japanese defenders of gory Iwo, given no respite by American Marines in 14 days of furious fighting on the tiny island, are being compressed between Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith's hard-hitting Leathernecks and the deep sea off the steep northern shoreline.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communique yesterday that the Marines gained from 200 to 400 yards against the fiercely-fighting Japanese who were battling to stave off liquidation.

As the battle of Iwo raged without letup more than 150 American Superfortresses roared northward from the Marianas to smash Tokyo again. It was from Iwo that the Japanese mounted air raids on the B-29 bases at Saipan and Tinian.

Marines of Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Division slugged their way to within 300 yards of Iwo's northern cliffs where the Japanese are expected to make a suicide stand. This advance came close to cutting the Japanese line in two. Beyond the cliffs the Japanese will find themselves in open terrain that ends abruptly at the shoreline.

On the west flank of the battle-line the Fifth Division Marines gained up to 400 yards. But on the east the Fourth Division was stalemated by strong positions and heavy resistance.

BATTLESHIP OREGON SAVED FROM DEATH

Navy Finds Old Ship Not Even Good Breakwater Material

WAITE

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 4 [AP—*via Navy Radio*]—The glamor ship of the Spanish-American War—the gallant old battleship Oregon—came out to the Western Pacific to die in this modern new war. But she is still afloat.

Navy men who had planned to sink her to help build a breakwater concede now she wouldn't even make good breakwater material.

Crewless and denuded, the Oregon lies at anchor in a hastily blasted little inlet through coral reefs on an island base.

Battleship Made History

One of the hero ships of the Spanish-American conflict, the Oregon made history when she steamed from the West Coast around the tip of South America up to Cuba in the nick of time to join in the battle against the Spanish fleet at Santiago just before the turn of the century.

When towed out to the West Pacific to be sunk the Oregon was loaded with 1,400 tons of dynamite—since unloaded—and a false rumor spread like wildfire that she was going to be towed right into Tokyo harbor and blown up.

B-29'S BOMB TOKYO BY DAY

Attack Through Snow—All But One Return Safely

HAVELAND

Headquarters 21st Bomber Command, Guam, March 4 (AP)—Superfortresses flying in force bombed Tokyo heavily today and all returned safely except one which was forced to ditch en route home. The crew was picked up.

Another sky giant returned after landing on embattled Iwo Jima to repair its gasoline lines.

Extreme cold over the target caused at least one plane to report that one of its engines were "frozen." This may have accounted for the ditched plane's trouble.

Attack Through Snow

The planes (Tokyo Radio said there were 150) were guided to the target by precision instruments through snow and overcast described by returning pilots as worse than the pea soup encountered on the last previous strike on the enemy capital.

The big planes, making their first night takeoff in order to reach Tokyo in the early morning, encountered visual bombing weather until only three minutes from the target—the urban industrial area of the city—when solid clouds closed in.

Some pilots reported they could see snowcapped Mount Fuji and the coast of Honshu as they roared inland, but almost immediately heavy layers of clouds forced the pilots to resort to instruments. If they had been over the target fifteen minutes sooner, one pilot said, they probably could have bombed visually.

MAR 5 1945

No Fighter Opposition

The Superforts battled ice and sleet through subzero temperature but there was no fighter opposition and little anti-aircraft fire.

While the official announcement of the raid said only that the attacking air fleet was "very large," Tokyo radio reported the capital area was hit by "about 150 planes," which started fires at several places.

It was the eleventh B-29 raid on Tokyo and the first one to be made in the early morning. Previous visits had been in midafternoon.

Last Sunday's attack by more than 200 of the Superfortresses set fires which burned out 240 blocks, stretching from the fringe of the Emperor's palace to the water front.

Reports Nagoya Hit

Tokyo Radio said that other Superforts bombed Nagoya, industrial city about 170 miles southwest of the capital, and Toyohashi and Hamamatsu, cities along the coast between Nagoya and Tokyo.

An earlier enemy broadcast said single B-29's made five attacks on the Nagoya area Saturday night and other individual raiders hit the Osaka and Kobe district and in northern Kyushu Island.

Large Superfort Fleet Hammers Tokyo Targets

Japs Claim 150 Bombers Take Part, Opposition Termed Weak.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, March 4—(AP) American Superfortress bombers spanned the 1,500-mile Marianas to Tokyo route today for their second consecutive Sunday attack on the Nipponese capital in great strength.

While the official announcement of the raid said only that the attacking air fleet was "very large," Tokyo radio reported the capital area was hit by "about 150 planes" which started fires at several places.

No Bombers Lost

The 20th Air force communique said crewmen of the bombers reported no enemy fighters opposed them and anti-aircraft fire was meager to heavy. None of the big planes was lost to enemy action, headquarters said.

It was the 11th B-29 raid on Tokyo and the first one to be made in the early morning. Previous visits had been in mid-afternoon.

Last Sunday's attack by more than 200 of the sky giants set fires which burned out 240 blocks stretching from the fringe of the Emperor's palace to the waterfront.

The Yank fliers dropped their bombs today through an overcast and results of the attack were not immediately observed.

Tokyo radio said that other Superforts bombed Nagoya, industrial city about 170 miles southwest of the capital, and Toyohashi and Hamamatsu, cities along the coast between Nagoya and Tokyo.

An earlier enemy broadcast said single B-29s made five attacks on the Nagoya area Saturday night and other individual raiders hit the Osaka and Kobe district and in northern Kyushu island.

HALE COMMANDING PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Former Deputy Takes Over Posts Held By Harmon

MAR 5 1945

Army Air Force Headquarters, Advance Area, Guam, March 4 [*AP—By Navy Radio*]—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale has been named to succeed the missing Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon as commander of Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, a headquarters spokesman announced today.

General Harmon, native of San Francisco, is mysteriously missing with nine other officers and men on a trans-Pacific flight. An extended air and naval search for the plane and its occupants is continuing.

Deputy In B-29 Force

General Hale, in addition to commanding army air forces in Pacific Ocean areas and Pacific strategic air forces, also assumes Harmon's duties as deputy commander of the Superfortress 20th Air Force.

The headquarters spokesman said Hale "will function in these capacities pending formal action by the War Department."

The newly formed Strategic Air Force in the Pacific is generally regarded as the framework upon which would be grafted all aircraft and personnel suitable for the strategic destruction of Japan as rapidly as the end of the European war would release them from action there.

Strategic bombing means, roughly, destroying the enemy's war machine rather than hitting tactical targets.

Formerly Operations Deputy

Kansas-born General Hale, 52, was appointed last January 13 as deputy commander for operations of the Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas. Before that he was commanding general of shore-based aircraft, Central Pacific Forward Area.

General Hale holds the Distinguished Service Medal for heading the bombing command of the Army Air Force in Hawaii which participated in the battle of Midway in June, 1942.

Tokyo Raids Set Flyer On Way To Record Bag

Aboard Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Flagship Off Japan, March 1 [*AP— Delayed*]—Using the Tokyo raids as a springboard, Lieut. Patrick D. Fleming, of Jamestown, R. I., is making a strong bid to become the Navy's ace of aces.

Fleming shot down nine Japanese planes in two days of the first Tokyo strike, getting five February 16 and four on the 17th. This raises his total to nineteen, which is still far below Commander David McCampbell, Los Angeles, and other top aces, but a good start toward serious challenge.

Fleming was an enlisted man serving on the carrier Saratoga in 1941, but he took a competitive examination and entered the Naval Academy and later attended flight school at Pensacola.

COSTLY FIGHT FOR IWO WON

Marines Have Tough Little Isle Firmly In Hand

By JAMES LINDSLEY

Atop Hill 382, Iwo Jima, March 4 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*]—This rubble heap of nature rising 382 feet above Iwo Jima is firmly in the hands of American Marines after a battle costly in blood and material, ending Japanese hopes of holding this island.

Surveying the terrain, the natural advantages of which the Nipponese cunningly utilized to the full, one wonders not why it took the Marines so long to secure it, but how they were able to gain a foothold here at all.

The ridge, of which Hill 382 is the summit, is studded with pillboxes, blockhouses and assorted positions of security. The enemy observation post atop the hill commanded a sweeping view of fully 75 per cent of the island, and Japanese guns were able to cover every inch of it.

Japs Held On Bitterly

The Nipponese defended it with the ferocity for which they are noted. On every hand are seen their dead beside the guns they manned to the end.

Alongside one gun, which was knocked out by Marine artillery, there lay a dead Japanese with a grenade clutched in his right hand and perhaps a dozen more piled beside him. He had been hurling grenades at Leathernecks who were doggedly moving up the slope, and had another ready to toss when he was cut down.

The sight and stench of war reaches a climax here, with the sound of battle raging on the other side of the hill not more than 100 yards away. Conditions are still too hot to permit the Americans to dispose of enemy bodies. Abandoned Japanese equipment is everywhere.

Cigarette Case Shot Through

I saw on the ground a silver cigarette case inscribed with Nipponese characters and with a bullet hole squarely through the center.

Southward toward Mount Suribachi can be seen the broad plain and at the farther edge some wrecked American tanks. They apparently were knocked out by Japanese 20, 47 and 75-mm. guns, which could cover the flat area with steel as you'd squirt water on a lawn with a garden hose.

This explains why the Devildogs had to take the ridge in old-style warfare, storming up the slope with rifles, machine guns and grenades, and finishing off the grim business with flame throwers.

Hill Taken Friday

The hill was finally secured Friday by elements of the 23d and 24th regiments, 4th Marine Division, commanded, respectively, by Col. Walter W. Wensinger, of La Jolla, Cal., and Col. Walter I. Jordan, of Virginia Beach, Va.

Near-by were three Japanese tanks set in reinforced concrete emplacements with their 75-mm. guns trained over the valley.

The Japanese are still keeping the ridge under mortar fire, but Marine officers say there is no chance of a successful enemy counterattack.

Leathernecks manning a machine gun in a crater said several Marines were killed or wounded last night by a direct hit on an adjacent foxhole.

"But the Japs are on the run now," said Corporal H. E. Bilbert, of Greenville, Ohio. "We'll be out of here soon."

MARINES COOKING WITH 'GAS' ON IWO

Volcano Acts Up And Leathernecks Get Hot Rations

Iwo Jima, March 4 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*]—Suribachi Volcano, on the southern tip of Iwo Jima, acted up a bit today and as a result American Marines in the sector had hot rations for the first time in several days.

During the night the 560-foot cone began erupting hot sulphurous steam from hundreds of little fissures on the northern slope.

"It didn't take the boys long to get wise," said Capt. E. R. McCarthy, of Medford, Mass., commanding officer of a weapons company. "They began shoving cans of rations into the cracks and in fifteen minutes took them out piping hot."

Japs Scuttling From Caves

McCarthy said an unusual number of Japanese were observed scuttling out of volcano caves in the early morning and he speculated that sulphur fumes might have driven them into the open.

A huge gray cloud envelops the summit of Suribachi on which the American flag was planted February 24, after a frontal assault by Marines.

Lieut. Harold C. Blair, of Tottenville Station, Staten Island, N.Y., observation pilot, reported after a dawn flight that "smoke is billowing from the crater and from smaller holes around the summit. The crater itself, which has been a gray-brown, has taken on a greenish tinge and the edges are rimmed in black. I couldn't detect flame or lava flow."

Rain Quenches Jap Thirst

There is still a force of the 5th Marine Division on the mountain. These Leathernecks have been flushing Japanese die-hards out of caves since the Yanks took control of the sector.

On the other side of the ledger, nature gave the Nipponese a lift today when heavy rain fell during the morning. The Japanese apparently were short of water as several cisterns and storage basins were wrecked by American shells.

One marine officer said that rain which has fallen thus far today has given the enemy enough water for three days.

First Transport Planes Land

IOWA JIMA, March 3 (Delayed) (*AP*).—The first transport planes landed today on the American-won southern airfield while a marine engineer battalion was still putting it into shape.

The planes were carrying supplies from Guam. Plenty of supplies are coming in to the beach, but these consignments were sent for speed.

The first to land was a Douglas R4D-1, piloted by Navy Commander C. A. Keller, of Topeka, Kan. He came in about 11:30 a. m. and shortly afterward a Marine Curtiss Commando came in with Lieutenant Colonel M. S. MacKay.

The Japanese apparently spotted the first plane from the high points still in their hands, for soon after it landed they lobbed in three mortar shells. The shots fell wide of the mark.

Transport planes from Saipan have been flying over the field regularly the last three days, dropping mail by parachute. Today's mail-drop totaled 8,000 pounds. A V-mail laboratory now is in full operation and homebound mail is going out daily via seaplane.

[A delayed dispatch by a seabee combat correspondent, distributed by The Associated Press, said that members of a Navy Construction Battalion landed on Iwo Jima within sixty minutes after the first assault wave of marines had landed and began work on the southern airfield. Several of the seabees were wounded, the dispatch stated.]

FILIPINOS HIT BLOW AT JAPS

Guerrillas Clear Foe From Ilocos Norte Province

Manila, *Monday*, March 5 (*AP*)—While three Yank divisions pushed steadily against Japanese troops in mountainous northern Luzon, Filipino guerrillas have struck a heavy blow in the enemy's rear, clearing the Nipponese from Ilocos Norte province, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The campaign to clean the Japanese off Luzon also was implemented by the American division's seizure Saturday of Ticao and Burias islands in the Sibuyan Sea.

Will Reduce Peninsula

The occupation of Ticao and Burias will result in the evacuation or destruction of the Nipponese on near-by Bicol peninsula of Luzon Island, MacArthur said.

Possession of Bicol peninsula would give the Americans the key port of Legaspi, on the east side, and additional airbases.

In Manila units of the 37th Division cleaned out the last of Japanese resistance in the downtown district with capture of the finance building, one of the structures where the Nipponese made suicide stands after the fall of the old walled city to the Yanks.

MacArthur disclosed that guerrillas under Col. R. W. Volckman cleared the Japanese from Ilocos Norte, in the extreme northwest corner of Luzon, inflicting thousands of casualties while suffering only minor losses themselves.

Have American Arms

He described the fighting as of "irregular type which the enemy has been unable to fathom," but gave no further details. A spokesman said the guerrillas were supplied with American arms and, since the Yanks arrived in Luzon, have been receiving effective air support.

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The announcement is the first of a major blow struck by the guerrillas since mid-December when MacArthur reported they had seized control of many areas in the central and southern Philippines.

Volckman was a regular army officer when the Japanese invaded Luzon, and after Bataan fell he started training a well-knit Filipino organization in the north.

MacArthur awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross February 27. His home is at Clinton, Iowa.

Jap Losses Heavy

Severe enemy losses were reported in attacks made against the 6th Infantry and 1st Cavalry divisions near Montalban, 13 miles northeast of Manila. The attacks were described as aggressive and were made by a strong force striking from high ground along a powerful defense line.

Heavy air strikes were reported in support of ground forces against Japanese strong points on Luzon.

American bombers continued their daily attacks on Formosa, destroying 30 enemy planes on the ground and sinking a 7,000-ton freighter-transport.

Mitchell medium bombers hit a Nipponese airfield on the Babuyan islands north of Luzon.

MANILA SCALES POPULAR

Santo Tomas Internees Line Up Daily to Weigh Themselves

MANILA, March 4 (*AP*)—One of the longest queues in Manila is at the Santo Tomas scales.

As liberated internees and prisoners of war await transportation home they are eager to restore as much of weight as possible now that good food is plentiful.

There is only one scale and every day they wait in line—persons who lost as much as 100 pounds under Japanese captivity—to see how many ounces they have put on daily. All have gained appreciably in the last couple of weeks, some enormously.

30.24—23585

132 Allied Ships Salvaged

Victims of Japanese and Wrecks Refloated by Australians

CANBERRA, Australia, March 4 (AP).—Between 1942 and the end of last January, 132 Australian and Allied ships aggregating 660,000 tons were salvaged by the Australian Marine Salvage Board, the Commonwealth Supply Minister announced today. The ships were victims of attacks by Japanese submarines, surface raiders and aircraft or had been wrecked in Australian or New Guinea waters.

Many of the vessels refloated were Liberty ships, and about 500,000 tons of valuable war equipment was recovered.

CHINESE COLUMNS PUSH ON SUICHWAN

CHUNGKING, March 4—(AP) Chinese units which recaptured Yungsin have pushed toward Suichwan, one of the lost Kiangsi province air base cities 45 miles to the south, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The Japanese supply line to Suichwan and the air base city of Kanhsien was severed by the recent Chinese reoccupation of Chaling, Lienhwa and Yungsin, respectively 60, 90 and 120 miles east of Hengyang.

The Chinese who retook Chaling have pursued retreating Japanese units 12 miles northwestward. Now the Chinese are only nine miles from Yuhsien, an enemy-held Hunan province highway town 45 miles east-northeast of Hengyang, the high command said.

In the maritime province of Chekiang, the Japanese column which struck toward Tsingtien, about 20 miles up the Wu river from Yungkia (Wenchow) sustained heavy losses and was forced to retreat, the high command said.

ALLIED FORCES DRIVE TOWARD MANDALAY

KANDY, Ceylon, March 4—(AP) Nineteenth Indian division troops, driving on Mandalay from the north, have occupied a village 30 miles above that Burmese city and 10 miles south of the Singu bridgehead over the Irrawaddy river, Allied headquarters announced today.

British 14th army troops continued expanding their Irrawaddy bridgehead 30 miles wast of Mandalay against stubborn opposition. Other 14th army units which advanced down the Gangaw valley have made progress southeast of Saw, approximately 130 miles southwest of Mandalay. The communique said that "in all sectors the enemy is sustaining severe casualties."

In northern Burma Chinese First army troops, who now have placed the communication center of Lashio under siege, captured several villages east of the old Burma road.

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Parley Reaches Final Three Tasks

Mexico City, March 4 (AP)—The inter-American conference moved today to fill in the last remaining blanks in a new and mutual good-neighbor policy—supported by the force of twenty nations.

The three important subjects on which delegates have yet to express their final views are Argentina, Dumbarton Oaks, and an economic charter for the Americas. Indications are that all three will be disposed of smoothly.

It now appears that the conference will come out with a statement on Argentina tomorrow, although there is a small possibility that official silence will be maintained on this subject.

The statement is expected to provide for eventual Argentine signature of the Mexico City resolutions. Several delegates have said informally, however, that they would not permit Argentine adherence until Buenos Aires gives proof it would be much more than an empty gesture.

Caution As To Argentina

One official said he would ask that the American republics agree to consult together before a definite invitation to sign the resolutions of the conference is given Argentina.

Sincere adoption of the principles and pledges laid down here, it is felt, would mean Argentina's return to the hemisphere family. They provide for the complete cooperation from within and without the continent that Buenos Aires has refused so far.

Delay In Announcement

Little has been done on Dumbarton Oaks until now, because the United States Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., hopes to be able to announce the Yalta formula for voting in the projected security council before open discussions are held.

Last word was that the announcement would come from Washington, London, Moscow, Paris and Chungking tomorrow, and Stettinius has scheduled an important speech before the committee on Dumbarton Oaks. French delay in agreeing fully to sponsor the United Nations conference in San Francisco has held up the announcement.

Fifteen of the Latin-American countries here have turned in observations on the plan for a world security organization. However, there seems to be general agreement that it would be fruitless to do more than subscribe to the general principles of the peace plan here, since detailed changes can only be made at San Francisco.

A compilation of the Latin-American views shows they would like the world organization to contain guarantees similar to the act of Chapultepec. Several countries stated specifically that the peace agency should guarantee the "territorial integrity and political independence" of its members.

Compromise On Purchases

Clearance of the economic charter for the Americas was held up by debate over a formula for United States purchases of Latin-American raw materials during the transition from war to peace.

Latin-American countries had asked that the United States promise to keep on buying at current rates and prices for two years. A compromise was finally worked out whereby the United States agreed to purchase what it could, and assure the Latin-American countries adequate protection against economic collapse with Export-Import Bank loans and help in getting European and UNRRA markets.

Chapultepec Vs. Dumbarton

Washington, March 4 (AP)—A critical test of United States leadership toward organized world peace appears certain to grow out of the inter-American security system created at Mexico City.

As between Mexico City and the United Nations plan as conceived here, something will have to give way. The test is likely to come at the United Nations meeting opening April 25 in San Francisco. It could well be the most critical issue there. This is the conviction of officials here who are intimately familiar with the Dumbarton Oaks plans for a world league.

Any development from the "Act of Chapultepec" in the direction of a breakdown of the world into blocs organized around the five great powers would be utterly contrary to United States hopes and plans as expounded by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Stettinius.

Provisions Compared

The critical provisions of the Act of Chapultepec and the proposed Dumbarton Oaks security plan are these:

1. The Act of Chapultepec recommends that the American nations set up guarantees of the territorial integrity of the countries in this hemisphere and automatically use force as necessary to make the guarantees good.

2. The Dumbarton Oaks plan, while it provides full recognition for regional organizations, specifically states that no regional group of nations may use measures to enforce peace or prevent aggression except upon the authority of the world security council.

What may prove to be the saving clause of the Act of Chapultepec was written in upon the urgings of the United States delegation. It says that hemispheric arrangements shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization.

U.S. Commitment In Europe

The question how forces shall be used and by whom is of vital importance. The object of President Roosevelt's commitment to joint action now in the affairs of liberated Europe was to prevent unilateral actions in those areas by Britain and Russia.

What is feared here is that while a bloc takes the form of a hemisphere security system in the Americas, it might take the form of rival groups around conflicting powers in Europe.

This is not to say that some form of regionalism cannot be attained. In fact, the Dumbarton Oaks plan specifically allows for the development of such systems, and one provision would permit the World Security Council itself to use force on a regional basis, for example, employing only American troops to put down the threat of aggression in this hemisphere.

Authorities here believe that the conflict was inadvertent and probably can be settled without too much difficulty.

Yalta Formula Will Be Bared

MEXICO CITY, March 4 (AP)—Little has been done here on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, because Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., hopes to be able to announce the Yalta formula for voting in the projected security council before open discussions are held.

It was reported that the announcement would come tomorrow, and Mr. Stettinius has scheduled an important speech before the Committee on Dumbarton Oaks.

Toronto Plans Subway

TORONTO, March 4 (AP)—Toronto Transportation Commission officials disclosed today plans for a $51,000,000 rapid-transit system for Toronto that would include a high-speed subway and open-cut lines along Yonge and Queen Streets. It would be Canada's first subway. No construction work will start until after the war.

Chapultepec Creates Test Of U.S. Leadership in Peace

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(AP) A critical test of United States leadership toward organized world peace appears certain to grow out of the inter-American security system created at Mexico City.

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Authorities here believe that the conflict was inadvertent and probably can be settled without too much difficulty.

The Latin American nations which sponsored the act at Mexico City were primarily concerned with (1) protecting themselves against potential aggression by Argentina (2) providing a regional system of security regardless of what happens internationally. The concern of neighbors of Argentina is at most only temporary and the long-range desire of the other countries for permanent security may be fully satisfied by the San Francisco conference.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee who were available and prepared to comment on the Mexico City results took the position that they amounted to an actual contribution to the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Republicans in general kept silence.

Senator Hill (D-Ala) called the Chapultepec Act "a very definite step forward and one that points toward successful action at San Francisco."

Other comment:

Senator Barkley (D-Ky)—"It seems to me to be a constructive act of cooperation between the American republics and I see no difficulty in its being integrated into the work of the San Francisco conference."

Senator Guffey (D-Pa)—"I am delighted beyond measure at what they have done down there. It is very constructive and bodes well for the future."

BUILDING OF LEDO ROAD COST MANY U. S. LIVES

WASHINGTON, March 4—(AP) For every mile on the 1,044-mile Ledo road from India to China, there's a grave of an American soldier.

Disclosure of the cost of lives of building the strategic route was made by the War department today in a report that Negro troops formed 65 per cent of more than 15,000 soldiers in the construction forces.

Only 42 miles of the road—which took two years to build—lay across friendly territory—and even there malaria and other diseases took their toll. Further on, the Japanese were a still greater menace.

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LT. COL. VANDEGRIFT WOUNDED ON IWO JIMA

WASHINGTON, March 4—(AP) Lt. Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Jr., son of the Marine corps commandant, was wounded on the sixth day of the Iwo Jima invasion, the Marine corps announced today.

The colonel, son of Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, was hit in both legs by Japanese mortar fire on D-day plus five.

Col. Vandegrift had been wounded previously in the leg in Saipan.

B-29s Meet No Fighters Over Tokyo

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The "very large" force of Superfortresses which struck Tokyo's war industries for the first time in an early morning raid today encountered no enemy fighters.

A 20th Air Force communique, reporting this, said flak varied from meagre to heavy. No American bombers were lost to enemy action.

The attackers and the attacked exchanged their missiles without seeing each other because of a cloud cover.

Today's was the 11th attack by B-29s based in the Marianas on the Jap capital.

RYTER CRITICAL OF POLISH ISSUE

Congressman Says Yalta Decision Not in Accord with Atlantic Charter.

HARTFORD, March 4 — (AP) Representative-at-Large Joseph F. Ryter (D) of Hartford declared in a talk over WDRC today that "the unity achieved at Yalta was achieved at a price "that was not negligible." The solution of the Polish problem "by no stretch of the imagination can be said to accord with the Atlantic Charter", he said.

Representative Ryter spoke from Washington on the "Report to Connecticut" program. "Some may claim minor concessions on the part of Russia to American and British differences since there are to be digressions of three to five miles in Poland's favor in some regions east of the so-called Curzon line," he said.

"As a further alleged concession the base of the Soviet sponsored government is to be broadened by the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles from abroad. But who are to be these democratic leaders and whose lexicon will be consulted to determine whether they are 'democratic' leaders?

"A gratifying and encouraging aspect is the provision that after creation of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, there is secured the pledge of 'holding free, unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot.'

"This is indeed at least a recognition of the fundamental right of a free people and one is forced to wonder why similar provision was not made to determine the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory east of the Curzon line and was never under Russian rule prior to the Ribbentrop-Molotoff pact. But even here the test is yet to come and future events have yet to determine the final results of this provision.

"The disappointments of the conference are better and can be offset only by the guarantee that the new Poland will be a great nation and that in the future the United States as well as Great Britain and Russia will join in defending the new borders.

"For more than five years this great nation has expended all its treasures and manhood in resisting the Nazi hordes. It was the first nation to have called a halt to Hitler's demands and stood its ground and gave battle to a vastly superior enemy. For this, the freedom-loving nations must be eternally grateful.

"Once more this great nation has been called upon to make an equally great sacrifice in order to contribute of herself to the peace of the world. We must not fail her again for if we do the future peace of the world, now already precariously in the balance, will be a mocking failure."

Settlement Reported Near In WLB-Vinson Wage Row

Expected 'Fringe' Pay Adjustments May Affect Miners' Demands.

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WASHINGTON, March 4 — (AP) A break in the deadlock between the War Labor Board and Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson over granting of "fringe" wage adjustments is expected momentarily.

The prospective settlement was disclosed today by a source in the know, but how soon it actually would come, Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB declined to predict.

Vinson said "the whole question still is under consideration," and that he did not care to comment further now on the reported solution.

Outline Submitted to Vinson

The War Labor board has submitted to Vinson an outline of standards for "limits" for the most frequently granted of these "fringe" demands.

They include items, not directly touching on basic wage rates, such as shift differentials, vacations, intra-plant rate inequities, furnishing of work clothes and tools, and even "portal to portal" pay for traveling on company premises to the place of work, as in the case of coal miners.

The "Little Steel" formula holding general wage increases to 15 percent above the levels of January, 1941, operates as much the same sort of brake on base pay rises.

Davis said the "fringe" standards which the board has presented to Vinson were based on "past practice."

This recommendation was made by the board when the economic stabilizer had demanded that no further adjustments be announced by the board until it had first determined from the OPA that no price increase would be required for affected products.

The effect of this was to tie up every major case before the board, including those involving the major part of the textile and meat packing industries. The board balked at giving the OPA veto power over its decisions, contending that in effect employers, by showing that prices would have to go up to meet workers' demands, could block almost any wage adjustment.

Would Restore Relations

Acceptance of the board's "fringe" standards as a solution to the log-jam would restore the relations between Vinson and the board to something like the status existing in the steel case and prior to that decision, Nov. 25. It was that decision, embracing 14 "fringe" demands, which prompted Vinson to ask for stronger price strings on pay boosts.

Vinson would be able to reject wage adjustments requiring price increases, or he could approve them if he saw fit, but the board would not necessarily have to get OPA approval.

Early settlement of the stalemate would clear the way for disposing of whatever of John L. Lewis' "fringe" demands for the United Mine workers may be negotiated favorably. The present bituminous contract expires March 31.

Expeditious handling of these demands might cut down the risk of a work stoppage.

WARNS OF STRIKES' EFFECT AT FRONT

Patterson's Broadcast Directed To Detroit Workers

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, asserted today that if strikes continue "the paralysis which now grips part of Detroit's great arsenal will make its effects felt on the very field of battle."

In an address from here carried over a radio station at Detroit, Patterson said he was "heartened by the news that leaders of the local union involved in one of the present stoppages are urging an immediate return to work."

"Never—A Greater Need"

Asserting that "no man can stay idle with a clear conscience," the Under Secretary added:

"Let this be plain: There never has been a greater need for the products of the Detroit arsenal than there is today."

Allied forces are driving ahead in Germany, Patterson said, and "another great victory is in the making, like the victory we won last summer in France."

New Tank Being Built

While the German drive into Belgium was taking place last December, he continued, "no one thought of stopping work" but "now the news is better and at such a time the idea gets around that a work stoppage will do no great amount of harm."

As an example of what is being produced in the Michigan arsenal, Patterson said:

"One of the strongest weapons of the war—a new tank—is being built in Detroit. That tank is America's answer to the German Tiger. It is the most powerful tank we have ever built. Its wide tracks give it power and flotation in mud. It carries heavier fire power than any tank we have built before."

VANDENBERG SET TO ACCEPT PLACE AT PEACE PARLEY

Senator's Action on FDR Bid Expected Today or Tomorrow.

HE WINS 'FREE HAND'

Michigan Legislator Won't Be Bound by Any Prior Commitments.

By JACK BELL
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, March 4—President Roosevelt has assured Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) of freedom of action at the world security conference and Vandenberg is expected to accept an invitation to become a delegate.

An authoritative source said today the President's assurances that there are no strings attached to services on the American delegation to the San Francisco meeting, were conveyed in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Republican Conference.

Vandenberg, who has declined comment, reportedly told friends he will make an announcement of his position early this week. That announcement is expected to signal his acceptance of a place on the United States delegation of eight.

The San Francisco meeting, beginning April 25, is intended to complete, and formally set up, the world peace machinery outlined in the Dumbarton Oaks conferences here.

May Speak In Senate

Vandenberg's statement may come in the form of comment by the 60-year old Michigan senator in the Senate. It may, however, be delayed until Tuesday because of scheduled adjournment tomorrow without the transaction of business due to the death Saturday of Senator Moses of North Dakota.

Representative Eaton (R-NJ) already has officially accepted the invitation to become a delegate. Commander Harold E. Stassen, another Republican chosen, also has said he will attend the conference.

Up to now Vandenberg has withheld any comment despite receipt of an official invitation from the President. Mr. Roosevelt said in it he was confident the eight chosen "would effectively contribute to the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the American people for an international organization through which the nation may play its full part in the maintenance of international peace and security."

Demands Free Hand

The Michigan senator is understood to have communicated to Administration leaders his desire to have assurances that he will have a free hand as a delegate and not be bound to support commitments about which he knows nothing. He is reported to have signified willingness to back the broad principles agreed upon in the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Some congressional delegates to international conferences have complained in the past that they were expected to support a preconceived American plan. The Bretton Woods monetary meeting last year has been cited as such a case.

To Review Agreements

Vandenberg has made it a cardinal principle of his stand on international security matters that the United Nations organization which is expected to be formed at San Francisco shall have the right to review prior political agreements in subsequent years, in the light of their effect on the peace of the world.

In other words, he has told friends that while he expects a separate peace conference to settle such matters as boundary questions, he feels that the league should be empowered to recommend and enforce changes if those agreements threaten to breach the peace in later years.

President Roosevelt made it plain in his talk to Congress last week that the western boundary of Poland, for instance, will be fixed at the peace table. It apparently will not be a subject for immediate discussion by the international organization, once it comes into being.

Vandenberg's views on this and other international questions apparently have been recorded carefully at the State department, where much hope for Senate minority support of forthcoming treaties, is placed in the Michigan senator's leadership.

8-DAY STRIKE VOTED TO END

Chrysler Workers Decide After Pleas; 24,000 Idle

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Detroit, March 4 (AP)—Striking employés of Chrysler Corporation, ordered by the National War Labor Board to return to work, voted tonight to terminate an eight-day strike which has paralyzed war production in six plants and kept more than 24,000 workers away from their jobs.

Chrysler strikers, whose work stoppage was one of two major Detroit-area strikes which have halted war-equipment output in thirteen plants and immobilized nearly 37,000 employés, agreed to return to their benches tomorrow morning.

The other strike involved more than 11,000 Briggs Manufacturing Company workers.

Vote Followed Pleas

Chrysler spokesmen said previously that plants would begin producing within a few hours following a work resumption by employés.

The return-to-work vote, taken at a meeting of Local 3, United Automobile Workers (CIO), followed pleas for conclusion of the strike by union officials.

Mike Novak, Local 3 president, who previously insisted that the workers not return to their jobs until Chrysler management reinstated eight discharged employés, fulfilled his promise to the National WLB that he would "do everything within my power" to get the workers back on their jobs.

The return-to-work vote was described by unionists as "overwhelming." The few strikers who voted to reject the proposal to end the work stoppage were booed by other unionists.

A union spokesman said that a meeting has been arranged for 2 P.M. tomorrow between representatives of management, the local and the international union.

On strike in Chrysler and Briggs Manufacturing Company plants, where production of tanks, trucks and B-29 assemblies has been halted, were 29,884 employés, including 18,734 in Chrysler's main Dodge and De Soto plants and 11,150 in seven Briggs plants. In addition, 5,750 workers in four other Chrysler plants were laid off because of lack of parts.

Meet After WLB Session

Tonight's meeting was called following a National War Labor Board hearing at Washington Saturday at which union and Chrysler officials agreed there would be no company reprisals against employés if they returned to work; that grievance procedure would be used to determine whether eight men, whose discharge in a dispute over production rates caused the strike, would be taken back; and that production rate requirements would be arbitrated.

The Briggs walkout started last Tuesday after the company discharged seven minor union officials, accusing them of fomenting previous strikes. Eight more employés have been fired for inciting the current walkout, company spokesmen reported.

Forrestal Back in U. S. From Pacific War Tour

Stops Off in San Diego on Way to Report to President

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 4 (AP), —Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal has arrived in the United States from his Pacific war zones trip which took him to the shores of embattled Iwo Jima.

The Navy Secretary, en route to report to the President, arrived in San Diego yesterday and conferred with flag officers and inspected major naval developments here. At the Naval Hospital he visited with sailors and marines wounded in action in the Pacific and gave them first hand news of latest victories.

"Your buddies in the 4th Marine Division are doing a great job," he told Jimmie R. Burton, pharmacist's mate 3/c, from Chattanooga, Tenn., in a greeting which typified the words he spoke to the wounded fighting men.

30.24—23587

NEGRO BATTALION ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

LOS ANGELES, March 4—(AP) The two-day hunger strike of a negro navy construction battalion at Port Hueneme, near Oxnard, Calif., ended today when the men reported for breakfast, Naval officials said.

The Navy public relations office here reported that no known change had occurred in the conditions of which the men complained, but added that "apparently they just got good and hungry."

The number affected was estimated at approximately 1,000 men by Norman O. Houston, member of the Los Angeles directorate, National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People.

Houston said practically the entire personnel of the 34th construction battalion, veterans of 21 months' service in the South Pacific, participated. Their complaint, he declared, was against the alleged addition of white enlisted men to the battalion for ultimate rating as chief petty officers, whereas the negroes feel entitled to these ratings because of their experience overseas.

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Bridgeporter Tells of Turning From Camera to Shoot Down Jap

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 4—(AP) Finding work as a clerk with a Netherlands East Indies bombardment group too prosaic, Staff Sergeant Elias Mirsky, of 513 Lindley street, Bridgeport, Conn., sought action as a flying photographer-gunner. This proved to be the sergeant's true element. Within eight months he was cited twice and shot down a Jap plane while completing 37 long range bombing missions. His final job was to obtain valuable photos used by the Philippine invasion forces on Cebu and Leyte.

"I transferred to flying status in time to make the first daylight raids on the Balikapapan oil fields in Borneo, which is still the longest flight made by a Liberator type bomber," the sergeant pointed out at the A.A.F. Redistribution Station No. 1, "and after that I made the trip again. For these two out of three daylight missions on those fields I was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross."

Sgt. Mirsky was awarded a cluster to the Air Medal when he was forced to abandon his camera for his guns to shoot down an attacking Zero.

"That also happened over Balikapapan. We were flying at 12,500 feet when the Jap came up underneath. I saw him in my camera and by the time I swung my guns into action he had come within 100 yards of the Liberator.

"I blew off part of his right wing then he started to spin and burst into flame," said the returnee. "Although I got a Zero and an Air Medal cluster on this mission I failed to get a picture. All of them I snapped were blacked out by the ack-ack fire. All that showed up on the prints were large black flak puffs."

The sergeant wears four oak leaf clusters on his air medal and also has the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with seven campaign stars. He spent 23 months in the southwest Pacific before returning for reassignment.

"I don't know where I'll be going from here, but I do know that I'll be in excellent condition. Every detail of this set-up is contributing toward putting me in top form," said the sergeant.

The photo-gunner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mirsky, of Bridgeport. He entered the service on May 19, 1939 and was sent overseas in February, 1943.

Franco Orders Army Shakeup

New York, March 4 (AP)—A broadcast of the Spanish domestic radio recorded by the FCC today reported a shakeup among high Spanish military leaders and said the changes had been ordered "by decree" following a Cabinet meeting. No reason for the reshuffle was given in the broadcast.

LEWIS ACCUSED OF STRIKE PLOT AGAINST NATION

New York CIO Calls On Roosevelt To Take Over Coal Mines

Chrysler employés vote to end eight-day strike.....*Page 11*

New York, March 4 (AP)—Declaring that John L. Lewis was formulating a "strike plot against the nation," representatives of 600,000 CIO workers called upon President Roosevelt today to proclaim a national emergency, "and take over the (coal) mines of America."

At a conference on "political action for 60,000,000 jobs," sponsored by the greater New York CIO Council, 1,800 shop stewards asserted in a resolution that an interruption of coal mining at this point of the war "cannot and must not be tolerated."

Seizure Of Mines Urged

The grievances of the United Mine Workers "like those of other workers are real" but their solution "cannot be achieved by disarming our fighting forces of the weapons of victory," the resolution said, adding:

"We, therefore, call upon President Roosevelt to invoke his wartime powers as Commander in Chief to declare a national emergency before this plot can be gotten under way and to take over the mines of America in order to guarantee a continuous flow of coal for the winning of the war.

"The CIO in New York declares that a strike, in the mind of America, is a weapon made in Germany to stab our fighting men in the back while they and our Allies are mounting the final offensive to crush fascism in its German lair."

Parley To Be Private

Lewis and the bituminous operators, negotiating for a new contract concluded hearings in Washington yesterday and decided to argue further in private. Chief among Lewis's eighteen demands was one for a royalty of 10 cents a ton.

The conference also called upon the President for revision of the Little Steel formula to establish minimum wages of 72 cents an hour, requested conferences between Government, labor and industry to effect voluntary agreements on wage classifications in the white-collar service and professional field, and asked the appointment of a Government, industry and labor group to devise "a broadened wage policy" for the postwar reconversion period.

Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, told the conference the War Labor Board was "not keeping good faith with the workers on the home front and the soldiers" in its decision refusing to modify the Little Steel formula.

Would Strengthen WLB

Pressman said that after V-E Day approximately $16,000,000,000 in wages would be lost through reduction in working hours and other adjustments, adding that the WLB had mentioned wage rates would be increased then.

"We maintain," he said, "that it is sheer lunacy to talk about increasing rates in a time of unemployment."

Pressman added, however, "We should aim to strengthen the WLB," rather than destroy it.

At Washington, Lewis, informed of the action taken at New York, said he had no comment.

UNDATED AIR RAIDS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY WERE CONTINUING THIS MORNING (MONDAY), ACCORDING TO A BERLIN HOME RADIO BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FCC.
BERLIN SAID A "WEAK FORMATION OF FAST BOMBERS" WAS FLYING TOWARD NORTHWEST GERMANY AND LATER REPORTED A FORMATION WAS "OVER THE GERMAN BIGHT WITH SPEARHEADS OVER SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN." IN A THIRD BROADCAST THE NAZI RADIO SAID BOMBERS WERE "OVER MECKLENBURG, APPROACHING BRANDENBURG," WHICH IS THE DISTRICT AROUND BERLIN.
MD1140PEW

A179
UNDATED KOLBERG
MAR 5 1945
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED RECENTLY THAT A MOVIE CHRONICLING THE HISTORIC DEFENSE OF KOLBERG AGAINST NAPOLEON IN 1806 HAD BEEN SENT TO "INSPIRE" GERMAN GARRISONS IN LORIENT AND LA ROCHELLE, FRANCE, CBS REPORTED TODAY.
THOSE GARRISONS--SURROUNDED IN THE PORT CITIES SINCE EARLY IN THE INVASION OF FRANCE LAST JUNE--MUST HAVE WONDERED TODAY HOW FAR HITLER WANTED THE PARALLEL EXTENDED.
THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) THEY HAD REACHED THE BALTIC AT KOLBERG.
RW1026PEW

A130
BROADCAST
NEW YORK, MARCH 4--THREE THOUSAND ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF AMERICANS, WERE FREED WHEN KREFELD, GERMANY, WAS CAPTURED, THE NBC SAID TONIGHT, QUOTING A BBC REPORT.
DY740PEW

UNDATED SPANISH
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A BROADCAST OF THE SPANISH DOMESTIC RADIO RECORDED BY THE FCC YESTERDAY (SUN) REPORTED A SHAKE-UP AMONG HIGH SPANISH MILITARY LEADERS AND SAID THE CHANGES HAD BEEN ORDERED "BY DECREE" FOLLOWING A CABINET MEETING.
NO REASON FOR THE RESHUFFLE WAS GIVEN IN THE BROADCAST.
FD552PEW

LONDON, MARCH [illegible] (AP)-THE CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN SOCIALIST PARTIES TODAY DECLARED THAT ALLIED PROMISES OF RELIEF TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES WERE NOT BEING KEPT AND ASKED MORE SHIPPING SPACE FOR UNRRA AND THE MOVEMENT OF URGENT CIVILIAN SUPPLIES ON AN EQUAL BASIS WITH MILITARY NEEDS.

THE CONFERENCE MET HERE PRIVIATELY UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE.

"THE SOUP KITCHEN METHOD IS NOT ENOUGH," THE GROUP SAID IN A STATEMENT. "LIBERATED COUNTRIES NEED TRANSPORTATION, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT TO GO FORWARD WITH RESTORATION. THEN THEY CAN HELP THEMSELVES AND ALSO THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT."

THE CONFERENCE ASKED A DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE RELIEF POLICY, POINTING OUT THAT THERE WAS NO WORLD SHORTAGE OF GOODS BUT ONLY LOCAL SHORTAGES CAUSED BY DISRUPTED TRANSPORTATION AND BOTTLENECKS.

DY1113PEW

B17 QUE IN

MAR 5 1945

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-LT.COL. JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEX., A 24-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER PILOT WHO HAS DESTROYED 19 JAPANESE AND GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AND SIX ON THE GROUND, HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S 78TH FIGHTER GROUP.

LANDERS, A FORMER STUDENT AT TEXAS AGRICULTURAL AND ARKANSAS TEACHERS COLLEGES, FLEW WARHAWKS AND LIGHTNINGS FROM DARWIN AND NEW GUINEA IN 1941 AND 1942. HE JOINED THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN APRIL, 1944.

SUB

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-A FULL SCALE ASSAULT BY MASSED AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY IN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE RHINE IN THE VICINITY OF DUESSELDORF AND KREFELD WAS REPORTED TONIGHT IN BERLIN BROADCASTS WHICH CLAIMED THE GERMAN DEFENDERS HAD SMASHED ALL EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RIVER'S EASTERN BANK.

FD651PEW

MAR 5 1945

A115WX

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD UNAMERICAN XXX FOREIGN NATION.

SPEDKSTATEMENTS "DESIGNED TO I

SPREAD STATEMENTS "DESIGNED TO INCITE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND STATUTORY LAW."

SEEKS TO "DEPRIVE INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS BECAUSE OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE."

SEEKS TO "INFLUENCE OR CONTROL RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS THROUGH MISLEADING INFORMATION AND PROMISES OF ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE IN EXCESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

OFFERS OR SEEKS PREFERENCES FOR ALIENS OVER CITIZENS.

LT654PEW

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON, FIRST ADD SUB RHINE CROSSING (WHICH MAKES SECOND LEAD GERMAN) XXX EASTERN BANK.

A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT SAID THE AMERICANS WERE BRINGING UP SEVERAL DIVISIONS "IN GREAT HASTE" IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVER BARRIER FROM A BEND OPPOSITE DUESSELDORF, BUT CLAIMED THE "CROSSING ATTEMPTS BY SUPERIOR INFANTRY AND TANK FORCES WERE FRUSTRATED."

FD700PEW

A128

LONDON, SECOND ADD SUB RHINE CROSSING (SECOND LEAD GERMAN) X X X WERE FRUSTRATED."

EARLIER, THE BERLIN RADIO HAD REPORTED A SPECTACULAR AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EASTERN BANK BY A SUDDEN, TANK-LED LUNGE ACROSS THE SOUTH BRIDGE AT DUESSELDORF BUT CLAIMED THIS ATTEMPT ALSO WAS REPULSED.

THIS REPORT DID NOT LOCATE EXACTLY THE GERMAN COUNTERBLOW FOR WHICH IT CLAIMED SUCCESS.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS FRONT DISPATCH YESTERDAY SAID ALL BRIDGES IN THE DUESSELDORF AREA HAD BEEN BLASTED BY THE GERMANS FRIDAY NIGHT AND EARLY SATURDAY TO FRUSTRATE THEIR SEIZURE BY THE AMERICANS.

ANOTHER GERMANS, ETC., 3RD GRAPH FIRST LEAD GERMAN (A68)

DY737PEW

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)- ALLIED WA[illegible]ANES SMASHED GERMAN INDUSTRIAL TARGETS DURING THE NIGHT AND STRUCK OUT AGAIN BEYOND THE RHINE BY DAYLIGHT TODAY CARRYING THE SUSTAINED AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE REICH INTO ITS 20TH STRAIGHT DAY.

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THE GERMAN RADIO STARTED WARNING ITS LISTENERS AT 9 A.M. OF THE RENEWED DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS AS BOMBER FORMATIONS HEADED FOR SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID [illegible]

OF WESTERN GERMANY

LAST NIGHT'S RAF BOMBING WAS IN STRENGTH. KAMEN, IN THE DORTMUND

30.24-23589

AREA, WAS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE. HISTORIC WURZBURG XXXXXXXX WAS A SECONDARY TARGET.

LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-A SINGLE GERMAN PLANE FLEW OVER THE LONDON AREA EARLY TODAY. AN AIR RAID ALERT SOUNDED AND AN EXPLOSION WAS HEARD. LATER THE ALL-CLEAR WAS GIVEN. IT WAS THE FIRST ATTACK BY AN ENEMY PLANE ON LONDON IN NEARLY A YEAR.

London - Mar. 4 - (AP) - xxx labor scheme

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AS THE STRIKE SPREAD IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT THE ORIGINAL GRIEVANCE HAD BEEN BROADENED TO INCLUDE NUMEROUS ASPECTS OF THE ENTIRE DOCK LABOR SCHEME. THE MEN'S GRIEVANCES ARE WITH THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOR CORPORATION, A BODY SET UP BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOR TO DEAL WITH WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PORT.

HIGH AMONG THE GRIEVANCES IS THE "CONTINUITY SYSTEM" UNDER WHICH A DOCK LABOR POOL CAN DIRECT A MAN TO ANY JOB REGARDLESS OF THE LABOR CLASSIFICATION OR THE UNION [redacted] TO WHICH HE BELONGS.

OTHER ISSUES CONCERN PAY RATES, ESPECIALLY PIECE RATES WHICH DOCK WORKERS SAY IN SOME INSTANCES DATE BACK BEFORE 1914, WORKING CONDITIONS

GENERALLY AND AN ALLEGATION BY THE DOCK WORKERS THAT ABSENTEES WERE BEING TREATED TOO SEVERELY.

"THE PUBLIC SHOULD REALIZE THAT THE DOCKERS ARE PHYSICALLY TIRED,' SAID ARTHUR DEAKIN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE TRANSPORT UNION. "THEY HAVE WORKED SEVEN DAYS A WEEK WITH OVERTIME AS WELL, AND WHEN MEN ARE OVERSTRAINED INCIDENTS LIKE THIS ARE LIABLE TO HAPPEN."

Berlin

MAR 10 1945

ANOTHER IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD TAKEN IN [redacted] ZHUKOV'S THRUST TO THE BALTIC WAS DABER, 33 MILES NORTHEAST OF STETTIN. THIS PUT THE RUSSIANS 20 MILES WEST OF GOLLNOW, A 10-WAY JUNCTION TOWN CONTROLLING ALL NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS OF THE GERMAN FORCES NOW FIGHTING WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE [redacted] WATERWAY SYSTEM BETWEEN STETTIN AND SWINEMUENDE.

MOSCOW DID NOT DISCLOSE HOW CLOSE ZHUKOV'S TROOPS WERE TO KOLBERG, NOR THE EXACT POINT AT WHICH THEY REACHED THE BALTIC COAST. IN ADDITION TO THE MAJOR STRONGHOLDS TAKEN THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF THESE OTHER POINTS:

MANY OTHER LOCALITIES, INCLUDING SCHOENWALDE, 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GOLLNOW, AND LECKOW, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF SCHIVELBEIN.

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ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS TO THE EAST CAPTURED 50 MORE LOCALITIES DURING THE DAY, AND HIS MEN WERE CREDITED WITH FIRST SEVERANCE OF EASTERN AND WESTERN POMERANIA. AMONG THE POINTS ON AN ARC BELOW FALLEN KOLBLIN WERE: NAMED AS CAPTURED GRUENWALDE, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF GROSS-TYCHOW, THE PRISON CAMP SITE; GRAMPE, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF BUBLITZ; VELLIN, 14 SOUTH OF SCHLAWE; PRITZIG, 25 MILES SOUTH OF STOLP; AND REINWASSER, EIGHT MILES EASTX OF RUMMELSBURG.

THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY'S EASTERN WING ALSO GAINED UP TO 12 MILES IN A NEW OFFENSIVE BETWEEN OMERANIA AND THE LOWER VISTULA RIVER. ATTACKING ON A 35-MILE FRONT THEY TOOK THE FIVE-WAY JUNCTION TOWN OF SKOROZ AND PUSHED ON THROUGH BOBOWO, 30 MILES SOUTH OF DANZIG CITY AND ONLY SIX MILES FROM STARGARD, A 10-WAY JUNCTION ON THE BERLIN-DANZIG RAILWAY.

THIS FIGHTING ADVANCE WAS MADE 27 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE ENCIRCLED VISTULA RIVER STRONGHOLD OF GRUDZIADZ, WHOSE NAZI GARRISON APPEARED ABOUT TO BE OVERWHELMED.

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TO THE WEST THE RUSSIANS TOOK ODRI AND LUBNIA, 41 AND 48 MILES SOUTHWEST OF DANZIG AS THEY BIT DEEPER INTO THE BIG POCKET WHICH THE WESTERN FORCES OF ZHUKOV AND ROKOSSOVSKY HAD CREATED WITH THEIR BALTIC BREAKTHROUGH.

30.24-23591

IN EAST PRUSSIA THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS CLOSING IN ON THE LAST THREE GERMAN STRONGHOLDS S[illegible] OF BRANDENBURG, HEILIGENBEIL AND BRAUNSBERG.

IN TWO-MILE AINS ON A 25-MILE FRONT THEY SEIZED 10 LOCALITIES, INCLUDING KONRADSWALDE, FIVE MILES SOUTH-AST OF BRANDENBURG; PELLEN, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HEILIGENBEIL; AND KLOPOHEN, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF BRAUNSBERG.

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(NO PICKUP)

PARIS MAR 4— [illegible] ARE CONSIDERABLE

GEN. EISENHOWER'S OFFENSIVE HAD ROLLED TO THE RHINE'S WEST BANK IN SUCH STRENGTH FOR MOST OF ITS 75 MILES FROM NIJMEGEN TO DUESSELDORF THAT ANTITANK GUNS WERE BLASTING GERMAN PILLBOXES ON THE EAST BANK WHILE HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELLED THE WAR FACTORIES IN THE RUHR.

THE FIRST ARMY WAS LIKEWISE STRIKING FOR BONN, FORGING ACROSS THE ERFT RIVER AT TWO POINTS 10 AND 11 MILES FROM THAT COMMUNICATIONS CITY LYING 15 MILES SOUTH OF COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

A40

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ON THE SOUTH DROVE ACROSS THE KYLL RIVER, LAST BIG WATER HURDLE BEFORE THE RHINE, AND ENTERED HOSTEN, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF TRIER AND 45 MILES FROM COBLENZ. OTHER FORCES FIGHTING NORTHEAST OF PRUEM WERE 40 MILES FROM THE RHINE.

THE GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK TO COLOGNE'S INNER DEFENSES BEFORE LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY, AND RESISTANCE APPEARED TO BE CRUMBLING, JUDGING FROM REPORTS OF GAINS OF SIX MILES OR SO ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

THE EXACT POINT WHERE THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION REACHED THE RHINE WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT PRESUMABLY IT WAS ABOUT SIX MILES NORTH OF COLOGNE WHERE TANKS WERE IN ACTION AND OVERRUNNING SEVERAL TOWNS IN THAT VICINITY.

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THE GERMANS DEPLOYED BETWEEN COLOGNE AND DUESSELDORF WERE THUS CUT IN TWO, AND FORCES ON THE NORTH WERE HEMMED INTO THE FLATLANDS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE 11 MILES DEEP AND FROM FIVE TO NINE MILES WIDE, WITH NO BRIDGES OVER WHICH TO ESCAPE.

MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN'S 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS CLOSEST TO COLOGNE. AFTER SEIZING KOENIGSDORF IN A NIGHT ASSAULT, THESE HARD-HITTING TROOPS BATTLED INTO WIDDERSDORF, TWO MILES FROM THE CITY'S WESTERN OUTSKIRTS.

BUT THE EIGHTH INFANTRY WAS ONLY TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY AFTER SEIZING FRECHEN.

IN ALL, 19 RHINELAND VILLAGES FELL TO NIGHT ATTACKS AND FIVE MORE WERE CAPTURED DURING THE AFTERNOON.

A SIEGE ARC WAS DRAWN UP FROM A POINT SIX MILES NORTH OF COLOGNE TO A POINT TWO AND A HALF MILEES WEST OF THE CITY, AND ALONG THIS ARC FIVE OTHER TOWNS FROM THREE AND A HALF TO FIVE MILES FROM THE OUTSKIRTS WERE CAPTURED.

ON THE NORTH FLANK, ONE COLUMN WAS DIGGING STRAIGHT INTO THE GERMANS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE ERFT RIVER SOUTH OF DUESSELDORF. IN THIS DRIVE THE AMERICANS CAPTURED RAMRATH, SIX MILES SOUTH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ERFT AND RHINE.

THE ATTACK WAS ROLLING ALL ALONG THE FRONT. ON THE SOUTH, THE FIRST ARMY CROSSED THE ERFT AND CAPTURED WEILERSWIST, A SCANT 10 MILES FROM BONN, AND DERKUM, ALSO ACROSS THE ERFT FIVA MILES FARTHER SOUTH.

TWENTY MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, THE AMERICANS CAPTURED SCHLEIDEN,

A SIEGFRIED LINE STRONGPOINT WHICH HELD UP THE FIRST ARMY ADVANCE IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR CONTROL OF THE ROER RIVER DAMS PRECEDING THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE.

OTHER FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO GEMUEND AFTER FIGHTING SIX MILES THROUGH PILLBOX-STUDDED GEMUEND FOREST.

A MISTY RAIN, TURNING TO SNOW AND SLEET, DESCENDED UPON THE ENTIRE BATTLEFIELD, SPARING THE GERMANS AN AERIAL SCOURGING.

LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON SENT HIS COLUMNS STRIKING AT THE GERMAN RHINE POCKET LIKE A SUCCESSION OF THUNDERBOLTS--THE SAME TACTICS THAT HAVE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED 45,000 GERMANS SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN NINE DAYS AGO.

THE 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT INTO HOMBERG, WHERE ONE BRIDGE LEADS INTO DUISBERG.

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ONE FORCE DRIVING FROM THE WEST, DESTROYED AN ENTIRE GERMAN COLUMN AND TOOK 1,000 PRISONERS.

ONE COLUMN CUT NORTH OF HOMBERG AND REACHED THE RHINE IN AN ATTEMPT TO SEIZE A RAIILROAD BRIDGE.

THE GERMANS STILL FOUGHT TO HOLD THE PIVOTAL TOWN OF MOERS, FOUR MILES EAST OF HOMBERG, BUT THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION NULLIFIED THIS STAND BY CIRCLING FOUR MILES TO THE NORTHWEST INTO LINTFORT, WHERE IT WAS BUT FOUR MILES FROM ANOTHER BRIDGE AT RHEINBERG.

FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT THREW IN MOTLEY BATTLE GROUPS OF ALL TYPES IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROTECT THE RETREAT OF THOUSANDS OF HIS CRACK PARACHUTE TROOPS, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY ON THE NORTH CAUGHT THE FULL FURY OF THIS DESPERATE STAND AND WAS CHECKED BEFORE XANTEN, THE HINGE WHICH THE GERMANS ARE USING TO PROTECT THE APPROACHES TO TWO OTHER ESCAPE BRIDGES AT WESEL.

FARTHER WEST, WHERE THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES JOINED YESTERDAY, PROGRESS WAS SLOWED ONLY BY MINES AND DEMOLITIONS, AND IN THE LINK-UP AREA OF GELDERN ALL CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY WAS LOST.

AMONG THE TOWNS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AS THEY JOINED THE AMERICANS IN THE PUSH EAST AGAINST THE RHINE BOX WAS KAPPELEN, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF GELDERN.

MOST OF THE HOCHWALD, A FIR FOREST WHICH WAS MADE A STRONGPOINT OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES, WAS CLEARED.

WEST OF THE LINE OF JUNCTION, ALONG THE MAAS, BRITISH TROOPS ENTERED A NUMBER OF TOWNS UNOPPOSED.

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LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY, FIGHTING ALONG THE HARD ROAD TO THE RHINE, DROVE EASTWARD TWO AND A HALF MILES ALONG ITS MOUNTAINOUS 45-MILE FRONT, CAPTURING NINE MORE GERMAN TOWNS AND ENTERING TWO OTHERS.

THE 76TH DIVISION QUICKLY CONSOLIDATED ITS KYLL RIVER BRIDGEHEAD NORTH OF TRIER IN UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

THE ARMY WAS ADVANCING ALL THE WAY FROM NORTHEAST OF PRUEM TO SAARBURG, IRONING OUT TWO ENEMY SALIENTS. ONE WAS IN THE FOURTH DIVISION'S PRUEM SECTOR AND THE OTHER WAS IN THE 80TH DIVISION'S SECTOR FARTHER SOUTH.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE ATTACKED AGAINST BRISK RESISTANCE AT FORBACH, FRENCH CITY AT THE GATEWAY TO THE SAAR BASIN, AND IN THE AREA OF BUBINGEN, SIX MILES EAST INSIDE THE BASIN.

A RECAPITULATION SHOWED THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH AND THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES HAD TAKEN A TOTAL OF 52,000 PRISONERS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE.

30.24-23593

A147
BY HOWARD COWAN (410)
WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BEFORE COLOGNE, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE CITY OF COLOGNE, SPRAWLING AHEAD BEHIND THE BLUE-GRAY FOG WHICH HUGS THE GROUND, IS OURS WHEN WE WANT IT.

THIS WAS APPARENT--BEYOND A SHADOW OF A DOUBT--AS DIVISION AFTER DIVISION DREW UP ON THE APPROACHES TO THE BOMB WRACKED METROPOLIS.

THE CIVILIANS IN COLOGNE'S LITTLE SUBURBS WAITED PATIENTLY IN CELLARS, BASEMENTS AND SHELTERS UNTIL AMERICAN TANKS, JEEPS AND BULLDOZERS BEGAN TO RUMBLE THROUGH. THEN THEY WOULD CRAWL OVER THE RUBBLE WITH BABIES AND BUNDLES AND GIVE UP.

VOLKSSTURMERS, WHO A FEW WEEKS AGO WERE CIVILIANS THEMSELVES, SURRENDERED IN THE SAME DAY--ONLY THEY WOULD GO THROUGH THE MOTIONS OF WAITING FOR A SHOT TO BE FIRED IN THEIR DIRECTION FIRST. THEN IT WAS ALL OVER FOR THEM.

"IT IS RIDICULOUS TO THINK THAT WE COULD STOP THE AMERICANS IF THE REGULAR ARMY COULDN'T," SAID A SPOKESMAN FOR SOME NEWLY-SURRENDERED GERMAN HOME GUARDS THIS AFTERNOON.

"A VERY SENSIBLE POINT OF VIEW," REPLIED LT.COL.A.D.BAER OF URBANA, ILL., AS HE HANDED THE WET AND BEDRAGGLED PRISONERS OVER TO MP'S TO BE TAKEN BACK TO STOCKADES.

THE GERMAN ARMY ITSELF IS BACK-TRACKING SO FAST THAT MANY OF THE TRENCHES WHICH COMMUNITY DIGGERS PROVIDED HAD NOT BEEN USED.

MANY GERMAN REAR POSITIONS ARE BEING OVERRUN. IN STOMMELN, TASK FORCE "R" OF THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION, LED BY LT.COL. WALTER RICHARDSON OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS, SEIZED A TRACTOR-DRAWN, FOUR-GUN ARTILLERY BATTERY AND ALL ITS GUN CREWS.

THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR RAPID PACE BY LEAP-FROGGING THEIR BATTALIONS, SO THAT EACH GETS SOME REST. THIS DIDN'T WORK IN ONE CASE, HOWEVER.

POINTING AT A MAP WITH A BAYONET, ONE COMMANDER INDICATED A NEWLY-CAPTURED TOWN TWO MILES FROM COLOGNE AND SAID, "WE HAD PLANNED TO LET ANOTHER OUTFIT COME IN AND TAKE OVER THAT JOB, BUT THE FELLOWS ALREADY THERE WOULDN'T HEAR TO IT; THEY WANT TO GET INTO COLOGNE, SO WE DIDN'T HAVE THE HEART TO TAKE THEM OUT OF THE LINE."

THAT IS THE PICTURE TONIGHT AS NEEDLES OF RAIN PRICK THE MUD-BROWN FACES OF TRUCK DRIVERS HAULING UP ENDLESS LOADS OF AMMUNITION, GASOLINE, WIRE AND BRIDGING EQUIPMENT TO KEEP THE ADVANCE GOING.

OCCASIONALLY THERE IS A SLOW-MOVING AMBULANCE, CAUTIOUSLY EDGING OUT TO THE MUDDY SHOULDERS OF THE NARROW SLAB OF PAVEMENT AND EASING IN AND OUT OF MUD-HOLES ENROUTE TO A HOSPITAL. BUT AMBULANCES ARE NOT NEARLY AS NUMEROUS AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED. THE AMERICANS' NEW NIGHT BLITZ TACTICS ARE PAYING OFF IN LIGHT CASUALTIES AS WELL AS IN BIG BAGS OF SLEEPY GERMAN PRISONERS AND LOTS OF GROUND GAINED.
DY831PEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 4-(AP)-ONLY "INSIGNIFICANT RESERVES" ARE AVAILABLE TO THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN THE WEST AND THE NAZIS MUST COUNT ON THE RHINE FOR THEIR DEFENSIVE EFFORT AGAINST GENERAL EISENHOWER, COL. A.KONONENKO, MILITARY ANALYST OF IZVESTIA, DECLARED TODAY.

"THE HITLERITES HAVE SHIFTED THEIR MAIN FORCES TO THE EAST. INSIGNIFICANT RESERVES IN THE WEST MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO WAGE A STUBBORN DEFENSE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE, AND OBVIOUSLY THE ENEMY WILL DEPEND UPON THIS WATER LINE TO PROTECT ITS POSITION," COL. KONONENKO WROTE.

MOSCOW, MARCH 4-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER NICHOLAE RADESCU AND TWO MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET WERE ATTACKED IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY AS "ARCH-REACTIONARIES" WHO MUST BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT DISORDERS IN ROMANIA.

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"THE BROAD MASSES OF THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE HAVE DEFEATED THE PLOTS OF THE REACTIONARIES," PRAVDA SAID. "ON RADESCU'S ORDER, THE PEOPLE'S BLOOD WAS SPILLED IN A NUMBER OF ROMANIAN PROVINCIAL TOWNS AND IN THE CAPITAL. NOW ROMANIAN PUBLIC OPINION JUSTLY DEMANDS THAT RADESCU AND HIS FOLLOWERS BE HELD RESPONSIBLE. RADESCU WAS NOT

ALONE. HIS FRIENDS, FIRST OF ALL THE LEADERS OF THE SO-CALLED 'HISTORICAL' PARTIES, (JULIU) MANIU AND BRATIANU, STOOD BEHIND HIM.

(THE ARTICLE DID NOT SPECIFY WHICH OF THE BRATIANUS IT REFERRED TO, CONSTANTIN OR GEORGE. BOTH ARE LEADERS OF THE ROMANIAN LIBERAL PARTY AND WERE MEMBERS OF RADESCU'S GOVERNMENT.)

"THE ARCH-REACTIONARY MANIU TRANSFORMED THE NATIONAL TSARANIST (PEASANT) PARTY INTO AN ABODE OF FASCIST LEGIONNAIRES. THESE PARTY LEADERS ATTEMPTED TO SAVE RADESCU'S WOULD-BE DICTATORSHIP

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AND EXPRESSED THEIR SOLIDARITY IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE. LET THE INGLORIOUS END OF INGLORIOUS GENERAL RADESCU'S CAREER SERVE AS A WARNING TO EVERYBODY IN ROMANIA WHO DREAMED OF RESTORING THE OLD ORDER. THERE IS BUT A SINGLE COURSE FOR ROMANIA--COMPLETE LIQUIDATION OF THE FASCIST INHERITANCE AND FULL DECISIVE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE COUNTRY.

THE SOVIET PRESS HAS AS YET [redacted] GIVEN NO REPORT OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE CABINET OF PREMIER-DESIGNATE PETER GROZA, NAMED TO SUCCEED [redacted] RADESCU.

Rome, March 4--(AP)-- Col. H.C. Hine, Jr., of Livingston, N.J., was decorated with the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism during operations that cracked the Gothic Line south of Bologna, by Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, U.S. 5th Army commander.

Leading the 168th infantry regiment of the 34th division, Col. Hine personally helped organize an assault company which forced an enemy withdrawal near Crocetta and Monte Coresa last October.

"He constantly exposed himself, over open terrain, to heavy small arms fire as he reconnoitered the forwardmost positions for two battalions, personally leading tanks and designating targets," said the official account.

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The wife and one daughter of Col. Hines are living presently at Largo Indian Rocks, Fla. Two other daughters reside at 344 Wild Rose Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

30.24 -23595

BY ROBERT EUNSON
OUTSIDE NOMBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 4-(AP)-EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS RODE THEIR TRUCKS AND TANKS TODAY TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF NOMBERG, 35 AIRLINE MILES FROM WHERE THEY JUMPED ACROSS THE ROER RIVER NINE DAYS AGO.
WHILE THE 334TH REGIMENT ROARED INTO THE ANCIENT GERMAN MANUFACTURING CITY OF 30,000 POPULATION ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM THE NINTH ARMY'S "RAIL SPLITTING" DIVISION VEERED OFF TO THE NORTH AND REACHED THE RHINE, FIGHTING ON THE APPROACHES OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.
TRAFFIC STILL WAS GOING OVER TWO RAILROAD BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER, ABOUT 400 YARDS WIDE HERE, WHEN THE SECOND BATTALION, COMMANDED BY CAPT. CHARLES HIATT OF SWAYZEE, IND., STARTED INTO TOWN. A DRIZZLY RAIN INCREASED IN TEMPO AND PLINKED ON THE SOLDIERS' HELMETS AS THEY SHOVED OFF ON THE LAST LAP TO THE RHINE.
THE COLUMN HAD BEEN UNDER MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE ALL DAY SINCE SHOVING OFF NORTH OF KREFELD THIS MORNING AND NOMBERG WAS NO BETTER, BUT EVERYONE SEEMED TO FEEL THAT THEY WOULD CAPTURE THE CITY SOMETIME TONIGHT OR EARLY IN THE MORNING.
THE 334TH REGIMENT IS THE NUCLEUS OF OLD "TASK FORCE CHURCH," COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.JOHN CHURCH, ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER OF 17 EAST PATRICK STREET, FREDERICK, MD. IT LOADED UP ITS TRUCKS WITH FOOD, AMMUNITION AND SOLDIERS AND RACED 12 MILES THE FIRST DAY. THE BOYS ARE TIRED NOW BUT THEY STILL ARE PUSHING ON.
PS423PEW

FIRST LEAD 84TH DIVISION (220)

BY ROBERT EUNSON

OUTSIDE NOMBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 4-(AP)-A COMPANY OF FASTMOVING DOUGHBOYS WHICH BROKE THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES TO THE RHINE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NOMBERG EARLY THIS AFTERNOON CLAIMED FOR THE 84TH DIVISION THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE 13TH CORPS TO REACH THE RIVER.

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THE RAILSPLITTER DIVISION TRAVELED FARTHER THAN ANY OTHER OUTFIT TO REACH THE RHINE. WHEN ITS DOUGHBOYS RODE THEIR TANKS AND TRUCKS INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF NOMBERG TODAY, THEY WERE 35 AIRLINE MILES FROM THE POINT AT WHICH THEY BEGAN THEIR ATTACK ACROSS THE ROER RIVER NINE DAYS AGO, BUT WHEELING OPERATIONS HAD CARRIED THEM A MUCH LONGER DISTANCE.

COMPANY E OF THE 334TH REGIMENT REACHED THE RHINE GOAL WHEN CAPT. WILLIAM P. THOMPSON, CARROLTON, KY., PULLED HIS HARD-MARCHING DOUGHBOYS PAST MEERBECK AND HIT THE RIVER'S WEST BANK JUST SOUTH OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE LEADING TO DUISBERG.

COL. HUGH E. PARKER'S 335TH INFANTRY REGIMENT JUMPED OFF NORTH OF KREFELD THIS MORNING AND HIT OPPOSITION AT ROER, ABOUT TWO MILES WEST OF NOMBERG, AN ANCIENT GERMAN MANUFACTURING CITY OF 30,000 POPULATION.

THE GERMANS, DUG IN WITH BAZOOKAS, ANTI-TANK GUNS AND ARTILLERY AND WITH TANKS IN RESERVE, HIT PARKER'S COLUMN WITH THREE COUNTERATTACKS. THE 771ST TANK BATTALION ROLLED INTO THE THICK OF THE FIGHT AND EVENTUALLY OVERCAME THE HEAVIER GUNS THE GERMANS WERE USING.

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FROM THAT POINT, LT. COL. BIDSEY L. LERMAN, 1720 WELLESLEY DRIVE, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., PUT THE SECOND BATTALION IN THE LEAD AND IT REMAINED THERE ALL THE WAY TO THE RHINE.

TRAFFIC STILL WAS MOVING OVER THE TWO RAILROAD BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER, [illegible] 200 YARDS WIDE AT NOMBERG, WHEN THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 334TH, COMMANDED BY CAPT. CHARLES HIATT OF SWAYZEE, IND., STARTED INTO THE TOWN. A DRIZZLY RAIN INCREASED IN TEMPO AND PLINKED ON THE SOLIDERS' HELMETS AS THEY SHOV

THE RIVER, WHICH IS ABOUT 200 YARDS WIDE AT NOMBERG, WHEN THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 334TH, COMMANDED BY CAPT. CHARLES HIATT OF SWAYZEE, IND., STARTED INTO THE TOWN. A DRIZZLY RAIN INCREASED IN TEMPO AND PLINKED ON THE SOLIDERS' HELMETS AS THEY SHOVED OFF ON THE LAST LAP TO THE RHINE.

BY WES GALLAGHER

VENLO, HOLLAND, MARCH 4-(AP)-THIS FORGOTTEN DUTCH CITY TODAY IS THE MOST NEWS-HUNGRY AND DELIRIOUSLY HAPPY COMMUNITY IN EUROPE.

VENLO WAS FREED THREE DAYS AGO BY THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION, BUT STILL IS SUFFERING FROM A CELEBRATION HANGOVER.

THE WELCOME GIVEN THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 35TH WAS THE MOST TUMULTUOUS EVER GIVEN AN AMERICAN FORCE BY A LIBERATED CITY, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THIS DIVISION--AND THEY HAVE FOUGHT ACROSS FRANCE FROM ST.LO TO NANCY AND HAVE KNOWN HOW LIBERATED CITIES REACT.

"EVERYBODY IN THE TOWN WAS WEARING ORANGE CAPS OR CARRYING ORANGE FLAGS AND THEY JUST SORT OF WENT CRAZY WHEN WE ENTERED," ONE OFFICER SAID. "THEY YELLED AND HELD UP FIVE FINGERS, INDICATING THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ON THEIR BACKS FOR FIVE YEARS."

SEVENTY PER CENT OF THE ONCE TIDY CITY HAS BEEN DESTROYED. ONLY 14,000 OF ITS CUSTOMARY 60,000 POPULATION REMAIN.

FOR TWO YEARS, VENLO HAS BEEN WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS. UNDER SEIGE, ITS ELECTRICITY WAS KNOCKED OUT AND RADIOS WERE USELESS. ALTHOUGH IN THE VERY FRONT OF THE FIGHTING, IT HAS HAD LITTLE IDEA OF WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON.

THE AMERICANS BROUGHT IN NINE TRUCKLOADS OF FOOD WITH THEM, SO THERE WAS ENOUGH TO EAT EVEN THOUGH NEARLY EVERYTHING ELSE WAS LACKING FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING.

BOTH ROERMOND AND VENLO SUFFERED HEAVILY IN THE FIGHTING. IN CONTRAST, THE QUICK FLIGHT OF THE GERMANS LEFT GERMAN TOWNS JUST ACROSS THE BORDER UNTOUCHED. THIS HAS CAUSED SOME TROUBLE BECAUSE THE DUTCH HAVE BEEN GOING ACROSS THE BORDER TO TRY TO RECOVER SOME OF THE THINGS STOLEN FROM THEM BY THE NAZIS.

GERMAN HOUSES ARE WELL STOCKED WITH FOOD. EACH HOME HAS ITS PRIVATE HOARD AND THE WOMEN HAVE CLOTHES BEARING LABELS FROM EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE.

AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT AT LEAST 70 PER CENT OF THE GERMANS BEING OVERRUN HAVE BEEN OR ARE NAZI PARTY MEMBERS. THERE ARE SO MANY THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD HAVE TROUBLE FINDING AND IMPRISONING ALL OF THEM.

THE NINTH ARMY HAS OVERRUN AT LEAST HALF A MILLION CIVILIANS IN THE PAST 10 DAYS. HOW THIS VAST NUMBER IS GOING TO BE SCREENED TO ELIMINATE SPIES AND NAZIS AND OTHER UNDESIRABLES IS PRESENTING A TREMENDOUS PROBLEM.

THUS FAR, THE GERMAN POPULATION HAS BEEN REMARKABLY DOCILE, BUT HOW MANY SPIES ARE HIDING AMONG CIVILIANS NO ONE CAN SAY. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT NAZI PARTY RECORDS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN GERMANY THAT HAS BEEN CAPTURED SO FAR.

RW1018PEW

MAR 5 1945

A160

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 4-(AP)-TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS, KILLED IN THE LAST MASSIVE ALLIED AIR STRIKE AGAINST DRESDEN, WERE BURIED UNIDENTIFIED, A BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAS REICH DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY.

THE CASUALTIES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE GREATEST EVER FOR AN ATTACK ON A CITY OF DRESDEN'S SIZE--ABOUT 625,000 BEFORE THE WAR.

"MANY DIED FROM A LACK OF OXYGEN CREATED BY TREMENDOUS FIRES SET BY BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

DY916PEW

STOCKHOLM, ~~MAR 5~~ BEFORE THE WAR

"MANY DIED FROM A LACK OF OXYGEN CREATED BY TREMENDOUS FIRES SET BY BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES," THE NEWSPAPER SAID

AN ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED IN BERLIN FORBADE GERMANS EVERYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY TO TRANSPORT FURNITURE, THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ADDED, SAYING THE APPARENT EFFECT WOULD BE THAT ALL GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE WAR-THREATENED AREAS HENCEFORTH WILL BE PERMITTED TO T WITH THEM ONLY WHAT THEY CAN CARRY.

Brussels, March 4 — OUT SABOTAGE

Renuart was described as a highly successful agent of the German secret service "who, with his mistress, penentrated resistance organizations during three and one half years and delivered patriots and escaped Allied prisoners of war into German hands. Even after the Germans were driven out of Belgium Renuart wirelessed military information to them through a secret transmitter."

MAR 5 1945

BERN, MARCH 4-(AP)-FOREIGN PLANES BOMBED THE SUBURBS OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND'S BIGGEST CITY, AND BASEL AT THE FRONTIER TODAY. AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKED IN NEARBY SOUTHWEST GERMANY TODAY.

TWENTY-FIVE BOMB CRATERS WERE COUNTED IN THE BASEL FREIGHT YARDS, WAREHOUSES WERE WRECKED, AND A CRASHING BOMBER STARTED NUMEROUS FIRES.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE INJURED IN BASEL AND IN ZURICH, WHERE THE SUBURBAN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL WAS WRECKED.

WM243PEW

30.24-23597

BY FRED HAMPSON

14TH CORPS COMMAND POST, MANILA, MARCH 4-(AP)-JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN DOWNTOWN MANILA ENDED LAST NIGHT AS TROOPS OF THE 37TH U.S. ARMY DIVISION CLEANED OUT THE LAST OF THE NIPPONESE FROM THE FINANCE BUILDING.

THE FINAL CLEANUP CAME ONE MONTH TO THE DAY AFTER THE FIRST YANK DOUGHBOYS ENTERED MANILA, A MONTH IN WHICH THE METROPOLIS WAS ALMOST DESTROYED AND THE BITTEREST OF THE PACIFIC WAR'S CITY FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

BATTLING CONTINUED ALL ALONG THE SHIMBU LINE NORTHEAST OF MANILA, BUT THE JAPANESE TRIED ONLY ONE COUNTER ATTACK YESTERDAY NEAR MOUNT PACAWAGAN. COMPANY F OF THE 63D REGIMENT BEAT OFF A BANZAI CHARGE, KILLING 29 JAPANESE, INCLUDING TWO CAPTAINS AND THREE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

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DETE PETTERSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A PLATOON SERGEANT OF THE 63D REGIMENT, CAUGHT BEHIND ENEMY LINES FOR FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD, MADE HIS WAY SAFELY INTO THE AMERICAN LINES LAST NIGHT. HE SAID ALL THE HIGH GROUND CONTAINED JAPANESE DEFENSES.

ON BATAAN 41 JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND ONE CAPTURED IN A SERIES OF PATROL ACTIONS. SCATTERED ELEMENTS OF NIPPONESE REMAINING ON CORREGIDOR ARE BEING CLEANED UP.

BY ELMONT WAITE

U.S. 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MONDAY, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE FIRST B-29 LANDED ON THE SOUTHERN AIRFIELD OF EMBATTLED LITTLE IWO JIMA SUNDAY ENROUTE TO ITS MARIANAS BASE FROM THE BOMBING OF TOKYO

THE SUPERFORTRESS CAME DOWN ON IWO WHEN ITS GASOLINE SUPPLY BECAME DANGEROUSLY LOW. IT WAS PILOTED BY LT.RAYMOND F. MALO OF 12 EAST BLUFF ST., DANVILLE, ILL. THE BIG PLANE'S BOMB BAY DOORS STUCK OPEN OVER THE TARGET AND THE ADDITIONAL DRAG INCREASED GASOLINE CONSUMPTION.

WITH THE CREW ALERTED FOR A CRASH LANDING AT SEA, MALO HEADED FOR IWO. ON THE THIRD LANDING ATTEMPT THE SUPERFORTRESS SETTLED, BRAKED AND SLID DOWN THE 3,00-FOOT RUNWAY LINED WITH MARINE SPECTATORS.

OCCASIONAL JAPANESE MORTAR SHELLS BURST NEARBY.

THE SUPERFORT'S RESERVE GASOLINE TANK LINES WERE REPAIRED AT IWO AND THE PLANE RETURNED SAFELY TO ITS TINIAN BASE.

"LET ME TELL YOU MALO MADE THE SWEETEST LANDING AND TAKEOFF ON IWO JIMA THAT HE'S EVER MADE IN HIS LIFE," SAID LT.LEO R. ESCHMAN OF (646 PAIGE AVE.,) WARREN, O., THE BOMBARDIER.

MM752PPW

LT.BERNARD S.BENNISON OF SAUSALITO, CALIF., THE NAVIGATOR, HAD PLOTTED A COURSE FOR TINIAN WHEN THE FUEL SITUATION WAS DISCOVERED.

"IWO JIMA," WAS THE THOUGHT THAT STRUCK EVERYONE ABOARD IMMEDIATELY. THE NAVIGATOR PROMPTLY CHANGED THE COURSE.

CPL.JAMES G.COX MERRIAM, KAS., RADIO OPERATOR, INFORMED THE IWO TOWER AND FROM THAT MOMENT FIGHTING JAPANESE BECAME A SECONDARY MATTER AROUND THE NEWLY CAPTURED AIRSTRIP.

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AS MALO SET THE HUGE BOMBER DOWN ON THE TINY ISLAND'S ONLY OPERATIVE FIELD, LT.EDWIN MOCKLER OF (3 ATWOOD AVE.) PARK FALLS, WISC., THE COPILOT, BRAKED THE PLANE HEAVILY. IT PRACTICALLY SLID THE LENGTH OF THE RUNWAY AS THE PILOT DODGED SIGNAL CORPS TELEPHONE POLES. ONLY ONE POLE WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY A WING TIP.

EW1118PCW

A84FX

(200)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

7TH AAF BASE IN THE MARIANAS, MARCH 3-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-TEN C47 CONVERTED AIRLINERS DROPPED 3,300 POUNDS OF MORTAR SHELLS BY PARAPACK TO MARINES ON IWO JIMA TODAY IN THE LARGEST DELIVERY OF THAT KIND YET MADE BY TROOP CARRIER PLANES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO INTERFERE WITH THE DELIVERY BY KEEPING THE LANDING STRIP UNDER FIRE, SAID LIEUT. PETER BOOK, OF PRTH AMBOY, N.J., NAVIGATOR OF THE FIRST PLANE OVER.

"WE FLEW LOW OVER THE LANDING STRIP AND DROPPED A MESSAGE WHICH FLOATED DOWN IN A STREAMER LIKE A YELLOW KITE TAIL," SAID BOOK. "WE COULDN'T RADIO FOR FEAR OF TIPPING OFF THE JAPS ON THE NATURE OF OUR CARGO.

"AS THE MESSAGE STREAMER HIT THE GROUND THE WHOLE LANDING STRIP WAS STRUCK BY JAP FIRE. THE JAPS WERE FIRING ROCKETS.

"GROUND RADIO TOLD US TO GET OUT AND STAND BY. WE CIRCLED FOR 20 MINUTES AT A DISTANCE AND THEN OUR PILOT, CAPT. FREDERICK WILKES OF ATHENS, GA., SAID WE WERE RUNNING SHORT OF GAS. WE FLEW OVER THE FIELD AGAIN AND DROPPED OUR LOAD OF MORTAR SHELLS. THE MARINES RAN OUT AND HUSTLED THE BUNDLES OFF AND I DON'T THINK JAP FIRE HIT ANY OF THEM."

LIEUT. FOREST CONFIELD, OF KENMARE, N.D., ANOTHER PILOT, SAID A JAPANESE SHELL ZIPPED BY HIS PLANE ONCE AS HE WENT IN LOW OVER THE STRIP, BUT DID NO DAMAGE.

QD221PPW

A15FX

IWO JIMA, MARCH 3-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. GRAVES B. ERSKINE, MARINE COMMANDER, RELAYED TO HIS THIRD DIVISION LEATHERNECKS TODAY A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM FLEET MARINE FORCE HEADQUARTERS FOR "RELENTLESSLY LEADING THE THREE MARINE DIVISIONS DRIVE THROUGH MAIN JAPANESE DEFENSES."

(THE THIRD DIVISION PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE CAPTURE OF MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 2 IN THE CENTER OF IWO.)

THE MESSAGE SINGLING OUT THE THIRD DIVISION FOR ITS LEADING ROLE WAS FROM LIEUT. GEN. HOLLAND M.SMITH, MARINE COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC, AND "EXTENDED CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE THIRD DIVISION FOR THEIR EXEMPLARY CONDUCT AND SLASHING ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS ON IWO JIMA SINCE FEBRUARY 21."

SF955APW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP, IWO JIMA, MARCH 4-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000,000 WORDS OF PRESS COPY COVERING THE IWO JIMA INVASION AND SUBSEQUENT FIGHTING--1,168,875 WORDS TO BE EXACT--WERE CLEARED BY NAVY RADIO BETWEEN FEB.19 AND MARCH 2, INCLUSIVE.

IT MARKED THE FIRST USE OF SHIPBOARD NAVY RADIO ON SUCH A LARGE SCALE TO SEND PACIFIC WAR NEWS TO PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND NEWSPAPERS IN UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND. THE SHIP TRANSMITS THE NEWS TO EITHER GUAM OR HONOLULU FOR RELAY TO ITS ULTIMATE DESTINATIONS.

THE WORD COUNT, MADE BY CENSORS AND LT. CMDR. ARTHUR K. TRAIN, OF (56 W 87TH ST) NEW YORK CITY, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SHOWED THAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FILE OF 228,453 WORDS WAS BY FAR THE LARGEST VOLUME. IN THE SAME PERIOD THE UNITED PRESS FILED 158,092 WORDS AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE 118,448. THE REUTERS TOTAL WAS 5,451.

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ADDITIONAL PRESS MATTER AND PHOTOGRAPHS WERE FLOWN TO GUAM.

SPECIAL PRESS TRANSMISSIONS FACILITIES AT IWO ARE SUPERVISED BY CAPT. CHARLES F. HORNE, JR., U.S.N. COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER. THE PRESS COPY IS CENSORED BY COMM. MURRAY WARD, FLEET CHIEF CENSOR WHO BEFORE THE WAR WAS A LOS ANGELES STOCKBROKER, AND MARINE CAPT. DAVID NOOPER, OF (27 MURRAY AVE) ANNAPOLIS, MD. NOOPER FORMERLY WAS IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU AT BA

TIMORE AND CORRES-

POND

FORMERLY WAS IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU AT BALTIMORE AND CORRESPONDENT AT ANNPOLIS. THEY WERE ASSISTED AT TIMES BY ARMY CAPT. EUGENE DOCKERY, OF NEWARK N.J., FORMERLY OF THE AP STAFF THERE.

QD232PPW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, MARCH 4-(AVIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-WEARY, RAIN-SOACKED FOURTH DIVISION MARINES SENT FLAME-THROWING TANKS INTO THE INTENSE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA TO UPROOT STRONG POCKETS OF ENEMY RESISTANCE WHICH WERE IMPEDING THEIR ADVANCE ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE IRREGULAR AMERICAN LINE ACROSS THE NARROW ISLAND.

THE JAPANESE ARE HOLED UP IN WHAT APPEARS TO BE A SUNKEN CRATER. TO THE WEST IS A HIGH CLIFF ON WHICH THE JAGGED TERRAIN PROVIDES MANY CAVES AND CONCEALED POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE NIPPONESE CAN FIGHT BACK SAVAGELY WITH SMALL ARMS, MORTARS AND GUNS OF BURIED TANKS.

THE FLOOR OF THE CRATER HAS DOZENS OF GUN POSITIONS. TO THE EAST, TOWARD THE OCEAN IS HIGH GROUND KNOWN AS TURKEY KNOB WHICH, TOO, DEFIED THE ADVANCING MARINES. IN SUCH A CONSTRUCTED AREA THE LEATHERNECKS MUST WIPE OUT THE ENEMY WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF ARTILLERY AND SEA AND AIR BOMBARDMENT.

THE PACE-SETTING THIRD DIVISION REPORTED TOUGHER GOING AS IT ENCOUNTERED A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS CHAIN OF UNDERGROUND AND CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS.

BOTH MAJ.GEN.GRAVES B.ERSKINE'S THIRD DIVISION AND MAJ.GEN. KELLER E.ROCKEY'S FIFTH DIVISION ON THE LEFT GAINED 200 TO 400 YARDS YESTERDAY. THE THIRD IS LESS THAN 2,000 YARDS FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

A LINE BEGINNING IN THE NORTH CENTRAL SECTOR AND SWINGING OBLIQUELY DOWN TO A POINT EAST OF MOTOYAMA TOWN IS HELD BY THE THIRD. ELBOW OF THE ROUGHLY TRIANGULAR LINE IS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ROCKY EASTERN SHORELINE. THE JAPANESE REMAINING IN THE APPROXIMATELY 3,000 YARD AREA ARE BEING SQUEEZED BY A PINCERS FORMED BY THE THIRD AND FOURTH MARINES.

IN THIS SECTOR THE FOURTH DIVISION REPORTED FINDING AN 800-FOOT LONG TUNNEL CONNECTING WITH A CLIFF TO THE WEST. HOW MANY OF THE ENEMY ARE DUG INTO THIS HARD-TO-APPROACH POSITION WAS NOT MENTIONED.

THE LAST OFFICIAL REPORT OF ENEMY DEAD EXCEEDED 1,000. ORIGINALLY THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 20,000 JAPANESE ON THE ISLAND. AMERICAN CASUALTIES--LAST ANNOUNCED AS OF FEB.21 AND TOTALLING 5372, BESPEAK THE SEVERITY OF THE CAMPAIGN WHICH BEGAN TWO WEEKS AGO.

FIFTH DIVISION MARINES CAUGHT A GROUP OF JAPANESE TRYING TO INFILTRATE INTO THE AMERICAN LINES FROM SOME CAVES AND KILLED THEM ALL.

THE FIRST C47 EVACUATION PLANES LANDED ON IWO'S SOUTHERN FIELD YESTERDAY TO TAKE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED MARINES BACK TO HOSPITALS IN THE MARIANAS.

THE JAPANESE CONTINUE TO SHELL AIR INSTALLATIONS.

QD213PPW

MAR 5 1945

(390)

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH 23D MARINES AT FRONT, IWO, FEB.28-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-IT IS AN UNREAL AND FANTASTIC EXPERIENCE TO SIT ATOP A RIDGE IN AN OBSERVATION POST WATCHING A BATTLE UNFOLD. IT IS LIKE WATCHING A MOVIE--A VERY BAD MOVIE--BECAUSE THERE IS NO LOVE ROMANCE OR GLAMOR IN BATTLE AND NO HAPPY ENDINGS.

30-24-23599

THIS POST OVERLOOKED A DISMAL VALLEY TOWARD THE NORTHERN END OF IWO--HELLS PRINCIPAL SUBURB--AND ON THE OTHER SIDE AMERICAN MARINES IN TANKS AND ON FOOT WERE FIGHTING THEIR BLOODY WAY TO THE TOP OF A RIDGE RIMMING MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO.2. YOU COULD SEE AMERICANS BUT NOT JAPANESE--THEY WERE ENTRENCHED BEHIND THE THICK CONCRETE OF THEIR UNBELIEVABLE BLOCKHOUSES HURLING LETHAL STEEL AT THE YANKS.

I SAT THERE WITH COL. W.W.WENSINGER, FORMERLY OF FREMONT, O., (WIFE KATHERINE LIVES AT 1010 SOUTH COAST BLVD., LA JOLLA, CALIF.) COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 23D MARINES; HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, COL. EDWARD J.DILLON OF NEWBURGH, N.Y., (WIFE LIVES AT 258 REDONDO BLVD., LONG BEACH, CALIF.); AIR OBSERVER CAPT. GEORGE FRANCK OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, AND TOM MORROW, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. MAR 5 1945

IT WAS RAINING AS IT HAS DONE MUCH OF THE TIME SINCE WE HAVE BEEN HERE. A CHILL WIND WAS BLOWING AND ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SHELLS WERE FALLING REGULARLY IN THE VALLEY AND ON OUR RIDGE. THERE IS SOMETHING TERRIFYING ABOUT THESE MORTAR SHELLS. SOMETIMES YOU HEAR THEM COMING LONG SECONDS BEFORE THEY LAND WITH THEIR DISTINCT WHOOSH AND THUD. THE JAPANESE HAVE A PECULIAR WAY OF TOSSING THESE MISSILES.

IF THE FIRST ONE LANDS 100 YARDS FROM YOU IT IS A SAFE BET THE SECOND AND THIRD ONES WILL BE CLOSER. ALL YOU CAN DO IS SIT TIGHT IN A HOLE AND PRAY THEY WILL EITHER BE SHORT OR TOO LONG.

THE MARINES SEEM ACCUSTOMED TO SNIPER AND OTHER SMALL ARMS FIRE, BUT IT IS HARD FOR THE TOUGHEST OF THESE TOUGH GUYS TO GET USED TO THESE MORTARS.

AS WE WATCHED AMERICAN TANKS CHUGGED LABORIOUSLY UP THE SIDE OF THE SLOPE. THEY WERE ENGULFED BY BILLOWING EXPLOSIVES COMING AT THEM FROM ALL ANGLES.

TO REACH THIS RIDGE WE TRAVERSED A LOW PLAIN OVER WHICH HEAVY FIGHTING HAD RAGED A DAY PREVIOUS. MANY DEAD JAPANESE IN SHELL HOLES ATTESTED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MARINE ARTILLERY. FOR OBVIOUS REASONS THE AMERICANS ARE BURYING THESE JAPANESE AS SOON AS THEY CAN, BUT OFTEN THEY LIE AROUND FOR A DAY OR TWO BECAUSE THE MARINES JUST HAVEN'T THE TIME TO DISPOSE OF THEM. THERE IS MUCH EVIDENCE THAT THE NIPPONESE ARE TRYING TO CONCEAL THE EXTENT OF THEIR LOSSES AS PILES OF ENEMY DEAD WERE FOUND IN PILLBOXES WHERE THEY EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN PLACED AS THE JAPANESE RETIRED.

WE SPENT ABOUT TWO HOURS IN THIS OBSERVATION POST BEFORE RETIRING TO THE REAR, TWICE DIVING INTO CRATERS AS MORTAR SHELLS SCREAMED A WARNING APPROACH.

MAR 5 1945

CANBERRA MAR 4 — WAS RECOVERED

THE MINISTRY TOLD THE STORY OF THE RUFUS KING, AMERICAN VESSEL WHICH WENT ASHORE OFF THE QUEENSLAND COAST LATE IN 1943, BREAKING IN TWO. THE TWO HALVES WERE FOUND A MILE APART. MUCH EQUIPMENT WAS SALVAGED FROM EACH SECTION AND THEN ONE HALF, WITH ENGINES INTACT, WAS TOWED TO BRISBANE.

SALVAGE OFFICERS HAD A HEARTBREAKING EXPERIFCE WITH A BIG AMERICAN TROOPSHIP ON A REEF IN NEW GUINEA WATERS. AFTER MONTHS OF CAREFUL PREPARATION, EVERYTHING WAS READY FOR REFLOATING THE SHIP WHEN A GALE STRUCK, BREAKING THE VESSEL'S BACK AND IT BECAME A TOTAL LOSS.

WHILE TRYING UNSUCCESSFULLY TO RAISE A MOTOR BOAT FROM BESIDE THE TROOPSHIP TO PREVENT SOLDIERS IN IT FROM BEING DASHED TO DEATH AGAINST THE SIDES OF THE BIG CARRIER, TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON DECK WERE KILLED BY THE BREAKING OF A LIFEBOAT DAVIT.

KANDY, CEYLON--FIRST ADD BURMA X X X BURMA ROAD.

BRITISH TROOPS STEADILY HAVE EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD 30 MILES WEST OF MANDALAY IN THE FACE OF VIOLENT JAPANESE RESISTANCE, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THIS SIXTH CROSSING OF THE IRRAWADDY WAS MADE THE NIGHT OF FEB.

24. THE IRRAWADDY THERE FLOWS WESTWARD. SINCE THE INITIAL LANDING BRITISH TROOPS HAVE HUNTED ROVING JAPANESE MACHINEGUN UNITS THROUGH THE 15-FOOT ELEPHANT GRASS THAT COVERS THE RIVER'S SOUTH BANK.

ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND COMMUNICATIONS INSIDE THE BRIDGEHEAD, THE JAPANESE SENT RAIDING PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

SOME LANDING CRAFT WERE LOST BECAUSE OF ENEMY FIRE AND THE SWIFT CURRENT IN THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE OPERATION. MANY SOLDIERS REACHED THE SOUTH BANK HANGING ON THE SIDES OF BOATS.

AFTER SEVERAL HOURS THE BRIDGEHEAD FINALLY WAS MADE SECURE. THE MAIN BODY OF BRITISH TROOPS PASSED THROUGH JAPANESE MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE BEFORE REACHING THE SOUTH BANK.

THE FIRST OBJECTIVE, THE TINY VILLAGE OF NAGAZUN, WAS CLEARED OF THE ENEMY ONLY AFTER ARTILLERY HAD SET ALL THE HUTS AFIRE. THE SECOND OBJECTIVE WAS THE VILLAGE OF NGALUN ON A JUNGLE TRACK JUNCTION.

BRITISH HEAVY GUNS, BROUGHT ACROSS THE RIVER LATER, NOW HAVE ENGAGED JAPANESE UNITS RUSHED FROM MANDALAY TO THE BATTLE AREA.

A127FX MAR 5 1945

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 4--THE NBC TODAY BROADCAET A RECORDING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ADDRESS AT FORT CORREGIDOR, MANILA BAY, FRIDAY, WHEN THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS RAISED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE JAPANESE HAULED IT DOWN MAY 6, 1942.

WHEN THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE HOISTED TO THE TOP OF THE STAFF MACARTHUR SAID "LET NO ENEMY EVER PULL THEM DOWN."

MM435PPW NM

BY FLORA LEWIS

MEXICO, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE MOVED TODAY TO FILL IN THE LAST REMAINING BLANKS IN A NEW AND MUTUAL GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY--SUPPORTED BY THE FORCE OF TWENTY NATIONS.

THE THREE IMPORTANT SUBJECTS ON WHICH DELEGATES HAVE YET TO EXPRESS THEIR FINAL VIEWS ARE ARGENTINA, DUMBARTON OAKS, AND AN ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS. INDICATIONS ARE THAT ALL THREE WILL BE DISPOSED OF SMOOTHLY.

IT NOW APPEARS THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL COME OUT WITH A STATEMENT ON ARGENTINA TOMORROW, ALTHOUGH THERE IS A SMALL POSSIBILITY THAT OFFICIAL SILENCE WILL BE MAINTAINED ON THIS SUBJECT.

THE STATEMENT IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE FOR EVENTUAL ARGENTINE SIGNATURE OF THE MEXICO CITY RESOLUTIONS. SEVERAL DELEGATES HAVE SAID INFORMALLY, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WOULD NOT PERMIT ARGENTINE ADHERENCE UNTIL BUENOS AIRES GIVES PROOF IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE THAN AN EMPTY GESTURE.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID HE WOULD ASK THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGREE TO CONSULT TOGETHER BEFORE A DEFINITE INVITATION TO SIGN THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE IS GIVEN ARGENTINA.

SINCERE ADOPTION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PLEDGES LAID DOWN HERE, IT IS FELT, WOULD MEAN ARGENTINA'S RETURN TO THE HEMISPHERE FAMILY. THEY PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETE COOPERATION FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE CONTINENT THAT BUENOS AIRES HAS REFUSED SO FAR.

LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE ON DUMBARTON OAKS UNTIL NOW, BECAUSE SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS HOPES TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THE YALTA FORMULA FOR VOTING IN THE PROJECTED SECURITY COUNCIL BEFORE OPEN DISCUSSIONS ARE HELD.

LAST WORD WAS THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD COME FROM WASHINGTON, LONDON, MOSCOW, PARIS AND CHUNGKING TOMORROW, AND STETTINIUS HAS SCHEDULED AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON DUMBARTON OAKS. FRENCH DELAY IN AGREEING FULLY TO SPONSOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO HAS HELD UP THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FIFTEEN OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HERE HAVE TURNED IN OBSERVATIONS ON THE PLAN FOR A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION. HOWEVER, THERE SEEMS TO BE GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT IT WOULD BE FRUITLESS TO DO MORE THAN SUBSCRIBE TO THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PEACE PLAN HERE, SINCE DETAILED CHANGES CAN ONLY BE MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

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A COMPILATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN VIEWS SHOWS THEY WOULD LIKE THE WORLD ORGANIZATION TO CONTAIN GUARANTEES SIMILAR TO THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC. SEVERAL COUNTRIES STATED SPECIFICALLY THAT THE PEACE AGENCY SHOULD GUARANTEE THE "TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE" OF ITS MEMBERS.

CLEARANCE OF THE ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS WAS HELD UP BY DEBATE OVER A FORMULA FOR U.S.PURCHASES OF LATIN AMERICAN RAW MATERIALS DURING THE TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAD ASKED THAT THE UNITED STATES PROMISE TO KEEP ON BUYING AT CURRENT RATES AND PRICES FOR TWO YEARS. A COMPROMISE WAS FINALLY WORKED OUT WHEREBY THE U.S. AGREED TO PURCHASE WHAT IT COULD, AND ASSURE THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST ECONOMIC COLLAPSE WITH EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS AND HELP IN GETTING EUROPEAN AND UNRRA MARKETS.

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(500) BUDGET-BLOCS

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC NEWS EDITOR

WASHINGTON,MARCH 4-(AP)-A CRITICAL TEST OF UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP TOWARD ORGANIZED WORLD PEACE APPEARS CERTAIN TO GROW OUT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY SYSTEM CREATED AT MEXICO CITY.

AS BETWEEN MEXICO CITY AND THE UNITED NATIONS PLAN AS CONCEIVED HERE, SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO GIVE WAY. THE TEST IS LIKELY TO COME AT THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING OPENING APRIL 25 IN SAN FRANCISCO. IT COULD WELL BE THE MOST CRITICAL ISSUE THERE. THIS IS THE CONVICTION OF OFFICIALS HERE WHO ARE INTIMATELY FAMILIAR WITH THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLANS FOR A WORLD LEAGUE.

ANY DEVELOPMENT FROM THE "ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC" IN THE DIRECTION OF A BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD INTO BLOCS ORGANIZED AROUND THE FIVE GREAT POWERS WOULD BE UTTERLY CONTRARY TO UNITED STATES HOPES AND PLANS AS EXPOUNDED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE STETTIN-

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IUS.
THE CRITICAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC AND THE PROPOSED DUMBARTON OAKS SECURITY PLAN ARE THESE:
1. THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC RECOMMENDS THAT THE AMERICAN NATIONS SET UP GUARANTEES OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE COUNTRIES IN THIS HEMISPHERE AND AUTOMATICALLY USE FORCE AS NECESSARY TO MAKE THE GUARANTEES GOOD.
2. THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN, WHILE IT PROVIDES FULL RECOGNITION FOR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT NO REGIONAL GROUP OF NATIONS MAY USE MEASURES TO ENFORCE PEACE OR PREVENT AGGRESSION EXCEPT UPON THE AUTHORITY OF THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL.
WHAT MAY PROVE TO BE THE SAVING CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC WAS WRITTEN IN UPON THE URGINGS OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION. IT SAYS THAT HEMISPHERIC ARRANGEMENTS SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.
THE QUESTION HOW FORCES SHALL BE USED AND BY WHOM IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. THE OBJECT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMITMENT TO JOINT ACTION NOW IN THE AFFAIRS OF LIBERATED EUROPE WAS TO PREVENT UNILATERAL ACTIONS IN THOSE AREAS BY BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.
WHAT IS FEARED HERE IS THAT WHILE A BLOC TAKES THE FORM OF A HEMISPHERE SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE AMERICAS, IT MIGHT TAKE THE FORM OF RIVAL GROUPS AROUND CONFLICTING POWERS IN EUROPE.

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THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT SOME SORT OF REGIONALISM CANNOT BE ATTAINED. IN FACT THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN SPECIFICALLY ALLOWS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH SYSTEMS AND ONE PROVISION WOULD PERMIT THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL ITSELF TO USE FORCE ON A REGIONAL BASIS, FOR EXAMPLE EMPLOYING ONLY AMERICAN TROOPS TOPUT DOWN THE THREAT OF AGGRESSION IN THIS HEMISPHERE.
AUTHORITIES HERE BELIEVE THAT THE CONFLICT WAS INADVERTENT AND PROBABLY CAN BE SETTLED WITHOUT TOO MUCH DIFFICULTY.
THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS WHICH SPONSORED THE ACT AT MEXICO CITY WERE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH (1) PROTECTING THEMSELVES AGAINST POTENTIAL AGGRESSION BY ARGENTINA (2) PROVIDING A REGIONAL SYSTEM OF SECURITY REGARDLESS OF WHAT HAPPENS INTERNATIONALLY. THE CONCERN OF NEIGHBORS OF ARGENTINA IS AT MOST ONLY TEMPORARY AND THE LONG-RANGE DESIRE OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES FOR PERMANENT SECURITY MAY BE FULLY SATISFIED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

LT342PEW

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(600) FRENCH SUPPLY
WASHINGTON,MARCH 4-(AP)-WHAT WAS THE GENESIS OF THE PROGRAM OF ALLIED RELIEF AID TO FRANCE, THE SUBJECT OF RECENT CONTROVERSIAL DISCUSSION?
DETAILS, INCLUDING THE MUCH-RUMORED "PLAN A" COVERING THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLY PLANNING OF THE ALLIES PRIOR TO THE INVASION OF NORMANDY, WERE OBTAINED TODAY FROM OFFICIALS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THIS PLAN CONVEYED PROMISES TO THE FRENCH OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF CIVILIAN SUPPLIES, AND THAT THESE WERE NOT CARRIED OUT. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD ISSUED DIRECTIVES TO THE ARMY TO GIVE GREATER AID TO THE FRENCH, AND THAT HIS INSTRUCTIONS WERE LIKEWISE UNFULFILLED.
AS DESCRIBED BY THOSE FAMILIAR WITH THE PLAN'S FORMULATION, THE SITUATION WAS THIS:
BEFORE THE TROOPS STORMED THE BEACHHEADS OF NORMANDY LAST JUNE THE ALLIES MADE ALTERNATIVE PLANS BASED ON A SERIES OF ASSUMPTIONS AS TO HOW SUCCESSFUL THE INVASION MIGHT BE, AND HOW RAPIDLY IT MIGHT DEVELOP. ONE OF THESE PLANS--PLAN A--WAS CONFIDED TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON LAST JUNE, A FEW DAYS BEFORE D-DAY, AND IS SAID TO HAVE SINCE LED TO SOME MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM.
PLAN A, IT WAS STATED, WAS BASED PURELY FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT A COLLAPSE OF ALL GERMAN RESISTANCE MIGHT OCCUR SOON AFTER THE ALLIES HAD EFFECTED SUCCESSFUL LANDINGS IN FRANCE; THAT THE AXIS-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WOULD BE LIBERATED, AND THAT THE GERMANS WOULD NOT PURSUE A "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY IN THEIR WITHDRAWAL.
ON THAT SUPPOSITION, AN ESTIMATE WAS MADE IN PLAN A THAT THE WHOLE OF CONTINENTAL FRANCE WOULD REQUIRE FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN A SIX MONTH PERIOD A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 2,225,000 TONS OF IMPORTED SUPPLIES. THIS INCLUDED SOME 700,000 TONS OF FOOD, 150,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM, 40,000 TONS OF SOAP, 400,000 TONS OF AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION MATERIALS, AND 900,000 TONS OF COAL.

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FOOD REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED ESTIMATES OF 420,000 TONS OF WHEAT, 70,000 TONS OF CANNED MEATS AND STEW, 50,000 TONS OF EVAPORATED MILK, 45,000 TONS OF DEHYDRATED SOUP, AND SMALLER QUANTITIES OF CHEESE, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SALT.
IN TURNING OVER THESE ESTIMATES TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON, THE WAR DEPARTMENT STATED EXPLICITLY AND IN WRITING THAT THEY COULD NOT IN ANY SENSE BE REGARDED AS COMMITMENTS; THAT THEY WERE BASED ON CERTAIN STATED ASSUMPTIONS, AND THAT THE ESTIMATES DID NOT DEAL WITH WHETHER THE SUPPLIES WOULD BE PROCURABLE, NOR WHETHER THERE WOULD BE SHIPPING AVAILABLE FOR THEIR DELIVERY.
WHEN THE INVASION ACTUALLY BEGAN, THE ALLIED ARMIES WERE OPERATING ON A BASIS OF 90-DAY PROGRAMS OF CIVILIAN SUPPLIES, SUBJECT ALWAYS TO OPERATIONAL CHANGES, AND PREDICATED ON THE MILITARY REQUIREMENT THAT THERE MUST ALWAYS BE SUFFICIENT CIVILIAN SUPPLY TO ASSURE THE PREVENTION OF SERIOUS DISEASE OR CIVIL UNREST.
THE ASSUMPTIONS OF PLAN A, OF COURSE, NEVER MATERIALIZED. INSTEAD OF A COLLAPSE OF RESISTANCE, THE ALLIED ENCOUNTERED STIFF OPPOSITION AND A GERMAN POLICY OF SABOTAGE WHICH WRECKED HARBOR INSTALLATIONS, DESTROYED BRIDGES, DAMAGED LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK, REMOVED ALL MOTOR VEHICLES, AND IN GENERAL BEQUEATHED TO THE ALLIES, AT LEAST SO FAR AS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WERE CONCERNED, A TRULY "SCORCHED" FRANCE.
ALSO, ONLY A PART OF FRANCE WAS LIBERATED. PORTIONS OF IT EVEN TODAY ARE IN GERMAN HANDS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE VITAL SEAPORTS. OBVIOUSLY, THE ESTIMATES OF PLAN A WERE OF NO SIGNIFICANCE, AND IN ANY CASE DELIVERIES OF MATERIALS IN THE QUANTITIES INDICATED WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE EXCEPT AT THE COST OF DELAYING MILITARY OPERATIONS. THE LATER SWIFT ADVANCE OF GENERAL PATTON'S THIRD ARMY LAID HEAVY MILITARY SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS ON THE ALLIES, AND IT WAS NOT CONSIDERED THAT GENERAL PATTON COULD BE INSTRUCTED TO HALT HIS ONSLAUGHTS AGAINST THE GERMANS.

A61WX

THE ALLIES CONTINUED THEIR MONTH-TO-MONTH DELIVERIES OF CIVILIAN SUPPLIES TO FRANCE, THEREBY PREVENTING EPIDEMIC DISEASE, STARVATION OR CIVIL UNREST. MILITARY ASSISTANCE WAS GIVEN ALSO IN THE RESTORATION OF DOCKS AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, THUS AIDING DIRECTLY IN THE FULLEST DEVELOPMENT OF FRANCE'S SELF-SUPPLY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT THAT DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER D-DAY THE ALLIES DELIVERED IN THAT PART OF FRANCE WHICH WAS LIBERATED 262,150 TONS OF CIVILIAN RELIEF SUPPLIES. THIS INCLUDED 194,000 TONS OF FOOD, 64,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM, 640 TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES, 250 TONS OF CLOTHING, 2,500 TONS OF SOAP, AND 300 TONS OF BLANKETS.

WORKING WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN STEPPING UP DELIVERIES, AND ACCORDING TO AN UNOFFICIAL WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATE, THE CIVILIAN SUPPLY IMPORT PROGRAM FOR FRANCE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1945 IS 380,000 TONS.

ARMY OFFICIALS SAID THAT EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO RELIEVE CONDITIONS IN FRANCE, AND THAT AT NO TIME HAD THE ARMY RUN COUNTER TO WHITE HOUSE DIRECTIVES, OR MADE PROMISES WHICH WERE UNFULFILLED.

LT357PEW

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD VANDEGRIFT'S SON WOUNDED (A107) X X X ON SAIPAN.

MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS SAID IT HAD RECEIVED THESE ADDITIONAL NAMES OF INITIAL IWO CASUALTIES:

DIED OF WOUNDS:

CAPTAIN ROGER FRED SHEASHOLTZ, HUSBAND OF MRS.VIRGINIA A.

CAPTAIN ROGER FRED SEASHOLTZ, HUSBAND OF MRS.VIRGINIA A. SEASHOLTZ, 4866 N.15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND SON OF ROGER S.SEASHOLTZ, OF THE CENTRAL-PENN NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST LIEUT.HARVEY DEAN WILLIAMS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.LEE H.WILLIAMS, 2121 HIAWATHA STREET, BATON ROUGE, LA.

FIRST LIEUT.ALFRED FRANCIS LAROSE, HUSBAND OF MRS.GEORGETTE L.LAROSE, 4 TAYLOR STREET, HOLYOKE, MASS., AND SON OF MR. AND MRS.ALFRED R.LAROSE, 448 NEWTON STREET, SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS.

THE WOUNDED, WHO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED TO A NAVY HOSPITAL, ARE:

SGT.WILLIAM M.REYNOLDS, SON OF MRS.ALICE REYNOLDS, ROUTE 1, BOX 627, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.

CORPORAL RICHARD B.WILSON, SON OF MR. AND MRS.JAMES R. WILSON, ROUTE 1, MONANGO, N.DAK. HE WAS ALSO WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE FOR GUAM.

PFC ROY W.CARLS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.WALTER CARLS, ROUTE 3, CANNON FALLS, MINN.

B105

ALEXANDRIA, LA., MARCH 4-(AP)-ALL 11 MEMBERS OF A FLYING FORTRESS CREW FROM ALEXANDRIA ARMY AIR FIELD WERE KILLED SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN THEIR PLANE CRASHED AND BURNED APPROXIMATELY 14 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WINNFIELD, LA.

COL.QUENTIN R.QUICK, COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE FIELD, SAID THE PLANE, ON A COMBAT TRAINING FLIGHT, CRASHED IN A WOODED AREA ABOUT 8 P.M. AND WAS DEMOLISHED.

THE VICTIMS AND THEIR NEXT OF KIN INCLUDE:

2ND LT.RUSSELL L.COBBS, 28, PILOT, WIFE, MRS.FLORENCE E.COBBS (902 NORTH 7TH AV.) WEST NEWTON, IOWA;

2ND LT.BRUNO J.WIECIAW, 23, BOMBARDIER, MOTHER, MRS.MARY WIECIAW (261 KING ST.) RAVENNA, OHIO.

SGT.HAROLD D.BUSH, 23, RADIO OPERATOR, MOTHER, MRS.ESHA E.BUSH (RURAL ROUTE 4 SALEM) WASHINGTON, IND.

CPL.LESTER J.SMEJKAL, 26, GUNNER, WIFE MRS.MILDRED SMEJKAL, THE LUCERNE, SURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

CPL.J.E.CRITES, 19, ENGINEER, SON OF MRS.MARGIE G.JOHNSON (1336 DAVIDSON ST.) SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

CPL.NIELS ANDERSON, 19, GUNNER, MOTHER, MRS.DOROTHY ANDERSON (1822 NINTH ST.) INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.

PFC.BRUCE C.RUE, 19, GUNNER, MOTHER, MRS.FLORENCE E.RUE (906 WAUCEDA AVE.) BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

PFC.MILLARD E.BEAIRD, 23, WIFE, MRS.THELMA C.BEAIRD (RURAL ROUTE 3) GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

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Americans in Cologne, Drive for Its Heart; Fifth of City Won, Foe Fleeing Over Rhine; Main Bridge Blown Up; 9th Cuts Nazi Pocket

City Is Doomed As Nazis Flee, Blow Up Bridge

BEALMEAR NIGHT

PARIS, March 5.—(AP) The U. S. First army sent tanks plunging more than a mile into Cologne today, seized more than one-fifth of the city in assaults from the north, south and west, and the fall of the largest German metropolis ever stormed by the Allies seemed near at hand.

The Germans apparently wrote off the fourth largest city in the Reich, for they blew the big Hohenzollern bridge and began shelling it from the east bank.

Field dispatches said the Germans were fleeing across the Rhine by boats, and one staff officer estimated that only 1,000 enemy soldiers remained to garrison the city.

Germans Fall Back

Prisoners said these forces were falling back into the old part of the city, which represents only one-fourth of Cologne's area of 25 square miles.

The Third Armored division, now within two miles or less of the heart of the city, was the first to enter at 7:10 and the 104th infantry division came in from the west at 9:23 a. m.

The Eighth infantry division, hard on the 104th's right flank, pushed into the city from the south. Cologne was shrouded in a pall of smoke from the fire of massed artillery laying down a terrific drum fire.

All three divisions were meeting half-hearted resistance, indicating the German army had no intention of obeying Hitler's orders to make a Stalingrad - like stand inside Cologne.

Cologne is the largest city in Rhenish Prussia with a normal population of 768,000 and is loaded with factories which once turned out weapons for the German war machine. Now the civilians cowered in cellars while the battle swirled about them, or they streamed back to the American lines carrying their household possessions.

Besides blowing the bridge at Duesseldorf, the Germans destroyed three bridges at Duisberg before the charge of the U. S. Ninth army, which overran the coal and synthetic oil city of Homberg and smashed into Rheinberg in gains of as much as six miles.

By blowing all the serviceable bridges between Bonn and the Dutch border except the road and rail bridges at Wesel and a makeshift structure at Rheinberg, the Germans sealed the fate of many of the more than 50,000 troops still on the Rhine's west bank.

Seize Ferry Crossings

The Canadian First army captured one ferry crossing at Rees, 11 miles northwest of the western Ruhr city of Wesel, and the Ninth captured another at Orsoy, five miles north of Homberg.

The Canadian First and the U. S. Ninth pressed the Germans back into an area 10 miles long and six miles wide, and with the U. S. First army held sway over 70 of the 90 miles of the Rhine's west bank between Cologne and the Dutch border.

Supreme headquarters estimated the Germans had lost 100,000 troops in the battle of the Rhine, sapping enemy strength so severely that he will be hard put to repulse Rhine crossings without weakening some other front.

The battle of the Ruhr basin—last important resource of the once-mighty German war machine—had in effect begun with its biggest munitions cities now within artillery range. Some of them already shook to American shells bursting in their factory districts.

Trouble was brewing for the Germans on the south where two other American armies were on the attack.

The U. S. Third army was ripping through defenses along the Pruem-Coblenz highway, where it long has been held in check, and now was at least eight miles east of Pruem and within 47 miles of Coblenz on the Rhine.

The Third was moving under a partial news blackout — often invoked when an army is traveling fast and the enemy is bewildered —but it was known that it had breached the Kyll river on a 25-mile front, fought east at least three and a half miles and captured eight towns.

The U. S. Seventh army was a mile and a half from the Saar basin's capital of Saarbruecken after driving the last German from the French gateway town of Forbach, and was pounding the city with artillery.

Defenders Cut Off

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army broke into Cologne so swiftly, in an attack beginning at the cold, pre-dawn hour of 4 a. m., that 4,000 Germans defenders were cut off outside the city.

The final rush of the Third Armored division from the north and the 104th infantry division from the west engulfed 40 suburban villages, and the first Americans edged into the city at 7:10 a. m.

The tanks were two and a half miles from the heart of the city after spearing through Cologne's Bickendorf district. This was the deepest penetration of the city.

A vast pall of smoke and dust hung over Cologne as massed artillery crunched into its ruins, seeking out the six tank and Volksgrenadier divisions, which by prisoner report had pulled back into the inner core behind Cologne's ancient wall.

The only way out was by way of Hohenzollern bridge, and its approaches were heaped with the debris of bombings and shellings. The two spires of Cologne's 14th century cathedral in the center of the city loomed up through the battle haze.

The veteran 104th division swept through the western suburban towns of Weiden, Widdersdorf and Lovernich and then drove on east into the city on the main highway from Dueren.

The Eighth infantry was moving in on the 104th's south flank and the attackers were met by anti-tank guns and high-velocity anti-aircraft guns, depressed to meet the ground assault.

On the north, troops were fighting in the edge of Cologne's railway yards, among the greatest in Europe, and were striking for the west bank of the Rhine just north of the city.

Hodges troops were on the attack along a front of more than 55 miles, with Cologne roughly in the center.

The north wing was driving a German force of undetermined size back against the bridgeless Rhine between Duesseldorf and Cologne. The Americans were on the Rhine at Grimlinghausen, just south of Duesseldorf, and at Worringen, nine miles farther south. The German hold on the Rhine between these points was three miles wide or less.

Tanks Take Euskirchen

On the south flank, the Americans captured Euskirchen, a city of 14,500 with a network of three railways and eight highways through which the Germans funneled troops and tanks for the Ardennes breakthrough.

East of Euskirchen, other forces were less than 10 miles from the Rhine transit city of Bonn after forging across the Erft river and capturing Grosvernich.

To the southwest, troops captured Gemuend, an eastern anchor of the Siegfried line on the Roer river front.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army was stamping out the biggest of the Rhine pockets in cooperation with the Canadian First army with such speed that a front dispatch predicted the entire area would be liquidated within two days.

The Germans balked pursuit at Homberg by blowing all the Duisburg bridges, stranding a force of undetermined size in a four by two-mile pocket to the south.

The Fifth Armored division speared on five miles north of

Homberg into Orsoy, on the Rhine, and began shelling German troops trying to escape to the east bank by ferry.

The Eighth Armored division and the 35th infantry division lunged on north to within two miles of Rheinberg, site of a temporary bridge.

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American and Canadian artillery fire raked the evaporating German bridgehead, now 10 miles long and six miles wide, and Canadians on the north fought up to the edge of bitterly-defended Xanten.

U.S. Tanks Get Mile Into City; Fighting House To House

DAY

Paris, March 5 (AP)—Tanks of the 3d Armored Division fought a mile into Cologne tonight, driving through the northern Bickendorf section within 2½ miles of the cathedral at the heart of the Rhineland metropolis.

Infantry of the 104th Division also moved in from the west. House-to-house fighting was under way.

The capture of Cologne, Germany's fourth largest city, was expected by Thursday morning at the latest.

The 1st Army tanks and infantry, advancing through acrid smoke that curled up from ruins created by a wheel-to-wheel artillery barrage, slowly closed in on the old part of the city, leaving behind railroad yards and some of the vast array of factories.

Germans Blow Up Rhine Bridges

The Germans, hard pressed by the 9th Army to the north, had blown up all bridges across the river from Neuss to Homberg, suburbs of Duesseldorf and Duisburg, and left only one railroad crossing at Wesel in operation.

Ninth Army tanks fought into Orsoy, 10 miles south of Wesel, and shelled Germans trying to ferry the river. Other Americans moved within 2 miles of Rheinberg, capturing Lintfort. The Germans were leaving the Wesel pocket, which is expected to be erased within two days.

A news blackout like the one that shrouded the 9th Army breakthrough to the Rhine was clamped on the United States 3d Army's drive toward the middle Rhine and Coblenz, 45 miles away.

Whole 1st Army Front Moves Up 1 To 4 Miles

The 1st Army moved forward 1 to 4 miles along its whole front, from just south of Duesseldorf to the spurs of the Eifel Mountains on approaches to the middle Rhine.

It reached the Rhine for a new stand just south of Duesseldorf, capturing Grimlinghausen. There it was fired upon by men in civilian clothes—a group including 19 Poles, 18 Russians, 3 Yugoslavs and 16 Germans. All were carted to prison cages and uncertain fates.

The final push on Cologne began at 4 A.M. and Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose's tanks entered the city at 7.10.

Cologne lay under a pall of smoke. The thunder of battle was rolling across the city in increasing fury as the Americans closed in for the kill on the eleventh day of their great drive from the Roer River, 21 miles behind.

West-Bank Suburb Of Duisburg Captured

To the north, the American 9th Army captured Homberg, a west-bank suburb of Duisburg, and the approaches to two Rhine bridges.

The Germans blew up the two bridges today, however. One of them, north of Homberg, was a railroad structure 60 feet wide and would have been superb for tanks. The other, south of the town, was a combined railroad and motor bridge.

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The Nazi garrison in Homberg, a manufacturing city of 35,000, surrendered three hours after midnight. Hundreds of retreating Nazis were captured; many officers were caught trying to escape in civilian clothes.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's men were at the Rhine for 15 miles, and Canadians to the north held another 52-mile stretch to the west bank.

A great artillery duel raged across the Rhine and the German broadcast unsubstantiated reports that the Americans had already won their first crossing. At supreme headquarters this was regarded as unlikely but as a sign of how the Nazis were thinking.

News Curb Hints 3d Army Breakthrough Is Near

To the south, the American 3d Army advanced up to 3½ miles on a 30-mile front between Pruem and Trier, capturing eight towns, including Kopp, 47 miles west of Coblenz. A partial blackout was imposed on this army's movements, suggesting that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton was fashioning another imposing breakthrough.

The 70th Division of the 7th Army had all the French city of Forbach cleared except a cluster of university buildings on the western edge, which the *Volkssturm* was trying to hold. Other 7th Army troops pushed a mile north through disappearing gun turret outer works of the Siegfried Line, cutting the Forbach-Saarbruecken road. Saarbruecken was being shelled from a distance of a mile and a half.

The destruction of Germans west of the Rhine continued apace. The 9th, 1st and 3d Armies took 7,733 prisoners yesterday. This raised the campaign total above 60,000. Uncounted thousands have been killed or severely wounded.

At supreme headquarters it was estimated the Germans had lost 100,000 troops on the Rhine front in a week and a half, making it doubtful whether they would be able to smash an Allied bridgehead once it was established.

Last Three Nazi Pockets West Of Rhine Collapsing

The last three German pockets west of the Rhine were collapsing swiftly.

The Germans had no bridges in their 8-mile-long pocket from Worringen to just south of Neuss.

There was another west-bank box not more than 4 miles long and 2 wide just south of Homberg, but the Germans had no bridges for retreat there, either.

The American 35th Division and the 5th Armored Division were biting into the southern edge of the Wesel pocket, where resistance still was stiff. Canadians were driving down from the north. Up to 50,000 Germans remained in that sack early today, but they had the Wesel bridge for retreat.

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Gunners Told To Avoid Famous Cathedral

American guns, wheel to wheel outside Cologne, were firing massed salvos into the city. Smoke rolled up from the fires and explosions set. The doughboys inside Cologne caught glimpses through the pall of the 512-foot tower of the 13th century Cathedral. Artillery and troops had been ordered to hold their fire away from the famous structure.

At 9 A.M., Lieut. Col. John Welborn, of Southern Pines, N.C., had his troops fighting at Longerich, on the northern end of the sprawling railway yards of Cologne, one of the greatest rail centers in Europe and the chief traffic center for all western Germany.

The first column to cross the city line from the north was a task force of armor and infantry commanded by Lieut. Col. L. L. Doan, of Houston, Texas.

Resistance Light On Fringe Of City

Resistance from remnants of six tank and *Volksgrenadier* divisions on the fringe of the city was comparatively light. The Germans had pulled most of their men deeper into the ruins, leaving anti-tank and flak guns to guard the approaches.

Infantrymen went in to clean out factories and houses in which the Germans were holed up. Tanks moved up and opened fire at point-blank range into houses that were strongpoints.

Prisoners taken in the first thrust said most Nazis had pulled back to a line of defense on the Lingstrasse, which circles Cologne roughly on the line of walls that protected the city in ancient times.

Resistance was expected to increase deeper in Cologne.

4,000 Nazis Cut Off Outside Cologne

Some 4,000 desperately fighting Germans were trapped outside the city when the 3d Armored Division cut the last road leading to the Hohenzollern Bridge across the Rhine. The river is 1,300 to 1,700 feet wide at Cologne.

The main escape highway for Germans seeking passage over the Rhine was cut by the 3d Armored Division at Worringen and Roggendorf. Both of those places north of Cologne were captured. The tanks beat off two attempts of German armored and infantry forces to break through to Cologne and its still-standing bridge. Then the Americans swung south for 2 miles.

Frechen Captured

On the right flank of the 3d Armored, Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th Division smashed through Lovenich and Weiden, western suburbs of Cologne a little more than four miles from the heart of the city.

Wedging in from the southwest, the 8th Division took the large town of Frechen, 2 miles from Cologne.

Southwest of Cologne, the 1st Army captured Euskirchen, on the Erft River, the junction of eight military roads and thre railways and the site of many foundries and metal factories.

Euskirchen surrendered to the 9th Armored Division at 10.15 o'clock last night. Though repeatedly bombed, 40 per cent of the buildings in the center of the town were intact. The Yanks found 300 to 400 Germans roving the streets looking for someone to capture them. Only 3,000 to 4,000 civilians remained.

Bonn In Sight

The large Rhine city of Bonn was within sight and no less than 10-mile artillery range.

Gemuend, at the extreme eastern fringe of the Siegfried Line, was taken and troops pressed 1,000 yards beyond.

North of the Roer River dams, the 9th Infantry Division took Grossvernich in a 1-mile push.

Northwest of Cologne, several American tanks were lost in clearing the Benrath Forest.

RED FORCES SEIZE 2 OUTER BASTIONS OF BALTIC PORT

Storm Kolberg Under Cover of Blizzard, Capture Prison Camp.

NIGHT

GUNS POUND ALTDAMM

Soviet Armies Strike Within 30 Miles of Danzig Fortress.

WHEELER

30.24—2360 s

LONDON, Tuesday, March 6—(AP) Russian troops, anchoring their Pomeranian flank securely on the Baltic coast, yesterday wheeled toward Stettin and captured that port's outer bastions of Stargard and Naugard, while other Soviet forces to the northeast cut deeper into two pockets where possibly 200,000 Germans were trapped.

Overwhelming Stargard in a vicious street battle that cost the Germans 4,000 killed, the Russians pushed on toward Altdamm, east bank Oder river crossing town just opposite Stettin and 15 miles west of Stargard. Altdamm and other localities ringing Stettin, Pomeranian capital and Berlin's main port, were reported under Soviet artillery fire.

Reds Capture Naugard

Naugard, 22 miles north of Stargard, also fell as the Russians folded back the Germans into an 1,800-square-mile pocket in which the enemy was battling with his back to a 45-mile waterline formed by the lower Oder, Stettin bay, and the Dievenow river.

Kolberg, on the Baltic 65 miles northeast of Stettin, also was being stormed by Soviet troops "under cover of a blizzard," Berlin said. The enemy broadcast claimed that the Russians had been held in the fringes of the town, site of a large American prisoner of war camp.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army and the adjoining Second White Russian group under Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky captured a total of 230 towns and villages yesterday in 10-mile gains, Moscow announced. A third major stronghold toppled by Zhukov's men was Polzin, 52 miles northeast of Stargard. It had been by-passed earlier in the race to the Baltic coast.

Rokossovsky's troops seized Gross-Tychow, site of a large American prisoner of war camp 18 miles south of captured Koeslin on the Baltic, but the fate of the Americans was not immediately determined. It was possible they had been moved westward before the twin Russian breagthroughs to the Baltic, although the American military mission in Moscow believed some of them would be rescued.

East of Pomerania in the Polish "corridor" below Danzig the eastern wing of Rokossovsky's army seized eight localities on a 50-mile front, smashing into the southern rim of the pocket created by the Pomeranian advance to the Baltic. These troops were within 30 miles of Danzig.

Reds Gain 18 Miles

Farther east the Russians also gained up to two miles on an 18-mile front southwest of Koenigsberg in East Prussia, capturing five localities in one of the fiercest struggles of the war. The Third White Russian army group in this area was striving to annihilate the remnants of 20 well-fortified Nazi divisions so it could turn its weight against the southeastern approaches to Danzig.

In Pomerania the Russians had split the Germans into three different segments and mobile Red army tank columns and infantrymen were fanning out in many directions as they sliced up the enemy into small fragments. Moscow dispatches said five Nazi divisions had been shattered already, including Elite SS formations; thousands of Germans were being rounded up in forest hideouts, many of them physically deficient home army recruits.

Rokossovsky's troops captured eight localities during the day on a curving 50-mile front northeast and south of fallen Koeslin. One spearhead seized Weisenthal, seven miles south of Schlawe, stronghold on the railway and highway to Danzig, 78 miles to the east, and also took Zuchen, six miles northeast of Kieslin and two miles from the Baltic sea.

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South of Koeslin the Russians took Nedlin, eight miles northeast of Belgard, another stronghold which was surrounded. Belgard is at the top of a sack drawn around German troops fighting to the south between Russian-held Schivelbein and newly-captured Polzin.

Capture Prison Camp

The captured American prison camp site at Gross-Tychow is 13 miles southeast of Belgard, and six miles south of there Rokossovsky's lower wing took Gross Kroessin, linking up in this area with Zhukov's troops which seized Klotzen, five miles to the southwest.

Zhukov's troops captured 150 localities, including Neu-Wurow and Teschendorf, south of Polzin on the road to Falkenburg, and also seized Briesen, five miles south of Schivelbein.

But these were all rear-guard actions fought against hopelessly surrounded enemy units, and Moscow did not disclose, for security reasons, the northernmost thrusts of its forces around Kolberg on the northern road to Swinemuende. The Red army high command also apparently was withholding the full extent of the break-through toward Stettin because dispatches from Moscow said some Soviet spearheads were within sight of Stettin bay, 24 miles west of captured Naugard.

By German account the two Russian armies now have widened their Baltic foothold in Pomerania to nearly 50 miles between Schlawe and Kolberg in the west.

The fall of Stargard, a 15-way road and rail junction 19 miles east of Stettin, knocked out the southern hinge of Nazi forces strung out along the Dammscher lake, the lower Oder, Stettin bay and Dievenow river.

With the seizure of Naugard the Russians were within thirteen miles northeast of Gollnow, big communications hub astride the north-south German communications in this vulnerable corner of Pomerania. They also were less than ten miles from the railway linking both ends of this pocket.

Striking northwest of Naugard, junction town on the Stettin-Koeslin military superhighway, the Russians were less than twenty-four miles from Hagen on the east bank of the Dievenow River opposite Wollin Island, along the road to Swinemuende.

The port of Swinemuende, fifteen miles beyond Hagen, controls the sea gate between the Baltic and Stettin, but there was no indication that the Russians intended to fight their way frontally toward Stettin.

Once the Russians reach the Dievenow River they will have destroyed the chances of any effective German flanking thrust against the Russian salient pointed toward Berlin and will have straightened their north-south lines on a 210-mile front from the Baltic to the Silesian-Czechoslovak frontier.

Germans Driven To Gates Of Stettin

DAY

KASISCHKE

Map on Page 2

London, March 5 (AP)—Marshal Gregory Zhukov's forces threw the Germans back upon the gates of Stettin today. They captured Stargard, fortress junction 19 miles to the east, and began shelling the suburbs of Berlin's chief Baltic port.

Marshal Stalin and the Germans announced the fall of Stargard. Stalin said a string of other strong points "in the Stettin direction," including Naugard, had been occupied in a 9-mile advance from Daber.

Russian penetrations to the Baltic had snapped a triple lock of an estimated 200,000 Germans caught in three coastal pockets extending 150 miles from Kolberg to Danzig. Powerful new drives threatened to sweep the Germans out of all Pomerania in short order.

Advanced units already were in sight of Stettin Bay.

Third Spearhead

Two Russian spearheads on the Baltic near Kolberg and at Koeslin have been supplemented by a third farther east between Koeslin and Schlawe, the Germans reported.

Stargard, one of the more important outer defenses of Stettin, was taken after a brief street fight, Berlin announced, by Marshal Zhukov's forces.

Capture of the city of 35,000 knocked down one of the chief obstacles to a direct Russian attack upon Stettin, under threat from Russian forces which had approached to within 14 miles on the south and were now in position to push upon the city from the northeast.

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At Baltic In Two Places

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army, overrunning 600 localities in a four-day 62-mile advance, which left piles of *Volkssturm* dead in its wake, reached the Baltic at two places.

The cutting of the land communications of perhaps 200,000 German troops in eastern Pomerania, Danzig and the Polish corridor in one of the biggest encirclement operations of the Eastern front, was announced by Moscow last night. Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow had reported last Thursday that Rokossovsky had cut Danzig off by land and had thrust in between several cities on the Baltic coast.

The Russians were striking toward two stepping stone islands which would give them control of Stettin Bay and permit them to deny Stettin's port facilities to the enemy even if Stettin itself held out. It is on the west side of the Oder.

The islands are Wollin and Usedom, which separate Stettin Bay, north of Stettin, from Thehsea. The heavily fortified U-boat and seaplane base of Swinemuende is on Usedom, westernmost of the two islands.

Trying To Form Line

Gilmore said survivors of two German motorized divisions and three infantry divisions were struggling back toward the bay and the Oder and attempting to improvise a line extending southward from Cammin through Gollnow to Altdamm.

Cammin is on the Drievenow Strom, a water passage separating the mainland from Wollin Island. Gollnow is 13 miles northeast of Stettin and Altdamm is just across the Oder from Stettin.

Volkssturm Grenadiers were said to have been dealt a terrible beating in this offensive.

Old And Young Dead

Several thousands of these—clerks, farmers and workers ordinarily considered too old or too young to fight, veterans of the last war and invalided veterans of this war—were in the piled up dead on the outskirts of Koeslin, and several thousand more were reported wandering in the woods of the lake country. Many were attempting to pose as civilians who had taken no part in the fight.

West of Danzig, the Germans said, the Russians opened a fresh drive on Danzig today, "with the greatest deployment of material."

Moscow disclosed that units of Zhukov's forces plunging toward Stettin had reached the lower Oder River on a 10-mile front on both sides of Schwedt, at one point within 35 miles of the German capital.

Other Russian forces far to the east battled within 30 miles of the former free city of Danzig, while in East Prussia the last of 20 trapped Nazi divisions were being wiped out in a pocket southwest of Koenigsberg by Soviet artillery.

CHEMNITZ BOMBED BY DAY AND NIGHT

Heavy RAF Blow Follows Hit by 'Forts' at Saxon Rail Hub —Reich Oil, Berlin Targets

NIGHT

LONDON, Tuesday, March 6 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers were over Germany last night in "very great strength," with Chemnitz, a Saxon city thirty-five miles from the Czechoslovakian border, as the main target and with Berlin also an objective, the British Air Ministry announced following a day in which nearly 700 American and British "heavies" from Britain bored through adverse weather to continue the aerial offensive against the Reich.

Chemnitz, whose important freight yards were bombed during the day by about 250 United States Flying Fortresses, is a supply base for the Nazis' eastern front against the Red Army. It has been hit frequently day and night by Allied bombers for the last three weeks. During this period an estimated 8,000 tons of explosives have been dropped on the city.

More than 400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth Air Force, guarded by 600 fighters, struck at two natural oil refineries at Harburg, near Hamburg, as well as at the yards at Chemnitz. Four bombers and three fighters were lost by the Eighth during the day.

RAF Hits Ruhr Benzol by Day

In the afternoon upward of 250 RAF Lancasters, escorted by Mustangs, bombed the Ruhr benzol plant near Gelsenkirchen.

It was the RAF Bomber Command's eighth successive daylight operation against the Ruhr, now menaced by onsweeping Allied armies, and the twenty-first consecutive day of assaults by United States "heavies" from Britain on the Nazis' inner fortress.

This was the first time in fifteen days the Eighth Air Force had sent out less than 1,000 bombers, and one of the few times that more of the Eighth's fighters than bombers have flown on a strategic mission.

"The force was reduced because of bad weather over the continent, and not for any other reason," said an Eighth Air Force staff officer.

The Eighth's bombers split into three packs. About 150 Liberators went after the Rhenania and Ebano oil refineries at Harburg—described as the two most important active producers in the Reich—and two waves of Fortresses attacked the Chemnitz yards.

All objectives were bombed through clouds by instruments.

Meanwhile it was disclosed officially that our Italy-based bombers, carrying on a prolonged campaign against enemy rail lines, had caused serious disruption to transportation facilities on vital segments of the Austrian communications system" serving the German Army.

Ninth Attacks Nazi Depots

The United States Ninth Air Force made nearly 400 flights during the morning despite heavy clouds and bad icing conditions, attacking enemy ordnance depots at Unna, eleven miles east of Dortmund, with firebombs and striking at three railyards and other communications targets from the Ruhr to Bonn.

Unna is believed to be one of three depots from which the Germans are drawing equipment for use on the Western Front. The Germans are said to have been losing a great deal of matériel in withdrawing across the Rhine and to have been counting on these depots to replace supplies.

The RAF's Second Tactical Air Force flew 400 sorties before 3:30 P. M. in attacks on Nazi rocket sites and on enemy rolling stock in the immediate battle area of the Western Front. The operations were curtailed by bad weather.

day of the sustained aerial offensive. They were escorted by 600 Mustangs and Thunderbolts which fanned out seeking German trains and road convoys.

At the same time about 250 British heavy bombers made a concentrated daylight attack on the benzol plant at Gelsenkirchen, just behind the German Rhineland front.

The Royal Air Force carried on during the night. While one force of Mosquitoes hit Berlin, another group attacked Essen, important railway hub at the north end of the Ruhr. The Air Ministry said no planes were lost in either operation.

The round-the-clock air offensive was kept in high gear yesterday despite bad weather that brought snow and rain to a large part of Europe. Roughly 1,600 American and British heavy bombers concentrated on railroad yards at Ulm, fifty miles

1000 U. S. Planes Over Reich

DAY

400 Bombers and 600 Fighters Join in Blasting and Strafing Railways.

London, March 5 (A. P.)—Four hundred heavy bombers of the British-based Eighth United States Air Force assaulted the railway network at Chemnitz and oil refineries at Harburg today, the twenty-first consecutive

southeast of Stuttgart, and Wanneeickel, one of the largest rail centers in the Ruhr. Italian-based American heavy bombers blasted the railway networks in Austria and Hungary that serve the eastern front.

The German rocket-launching zone along the Dutch coast was bombed and strafed in shuttle attacks. Hits on V-bomb dumps caused explosions that nearly threw the Spitfire pilots out of their cockpits. Railways leading to the area were cut at a number of places.

Three bombers and two fighters were lost by the American Eighth Air Force yesterday, bringing losses in the last eight days to seventy-four bombers and forty-nine fighters out of 14,000 planes employed in the missions.

ALLIES ACT TO SPEED UNITED POLISH REGIME

NIGHT

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Allied moves to facilitate the formation of a Polish provisional government of national unity were speeded up tonight in an effort to assure Poland a place at the San Francisco world security conference, as the London Poles faced the probability of surviving not more than five or six weeks as a legally recognized regime.

Diplomatic quarters here understood that the Big Three commission in Moscow had agreed on a list of Poles to be invited to a conference of Polish leaders that would be held in Moscow in connection with the formation of the new Government. Last week's debate on Poland in the House of Commons apparently speeded preparation.

NAZI PILOTS STRAFE BRITISH VILLAGES

DAY

London, March 5 (A. P.).—German war planes with pilots attacked Britain last night after a similar assault early yesterday morning—the first such blows since last June 13, when the pilotless buzz-bomb offensive began.

Last night's raids were not as heavy as the morning attacks, which cost the Germans six of their raiders.

Dipping low over one east coast town, a Luftwaffe pilot unloaded a number of small bombs, two of which burst over the roof of a nursery building. The only casualty was a woman attendant, who was cut by splinters.

One of the morning Nazi raiders penetrated to the London area. The rest of the force, not considered large, hit at widely separated places in northern and eastern England.

The attacks killed and injured a number of persons and caused considerable damage in some villages. The planes roared down to roof-top level, machine-gunning rows of dwellings and pedestrians.

BRITISH STRIKES GO ON

NIGHT

More Troops Sent to Docks to Aid in Unloading War Cargoes

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Hundreds more British soldiers, bringing the total to 3,000, moved into London's waterfront today to handle priority cargoes from meat to war equipment as Britain's worst dock strike since 1926 went into its fifth day.

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There was yet no sign of any return by 7,000 strikers whose spokesmen have voiced a series of grievances from the charge that their part in the war effort had not been appreciated to a demand for reinstatement of workers suspended because of absenteeism.

A strike of Scottish coal miners also continued, and Abe Moffat, president of the Miners Union, Scottish District, estimated 8,000 to 10,000 men were out today. He placed loss of coal since the start of the dispute last week at between 50,000 and 60,000 tons.

J. Donovan, secretary of the dock section, Transport and General Workers Union, expressed hope the strikers would return tomorrow, and called a special mass meeting tonight to iron out the differences.

Raid Alerts Please Hausfraus

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—Berlin's housewives look forward to an air-raid alert these days because electricity has to be turned on for the warning sirens and this gives housekeepers a chance to cook, the German radio said tonight.

Nazi Chicken Slaughter

DAY

London, March 5 (AP)—The Nazis decreed drastic slaughtering programs for domestic fowl today in an effort to conserve the maximum amounts of grain for human consumption.

All persons living in towns must dispose of their poultry, establishment of new chicken ranches was forbidden, limitations placed on the number of brood hens that may be retained by farmers, and only peasants and poultry farmers will be allowed to raise chickens at all after April 1.

Previously the slaughtering of pigs and cattle to save grain for bread was ordered.

Collaborator Gets 12 Years

DAY

Englishman Pleads Guilty to Writing Script for Nazis in Paris

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—Gerald Percy Sandys Hewitt, forty-four years old, an Englishman who broadcast for the Nazis during the occupation of France, was sentenced to twelve years in prison today for acts likely to assist the enemy.

Hewitt, who lived twenty-three years in Paris, where he gave English lessons, pleaded guilty to writing propaganda scripts for the Nazis, but he argued they were anti-Bolshevik and not anti-British or anti-French.

When German military fortunes began to turn, the prosecutor alleged, Hewitt tried to escape to Switzerland, but failed.

U.S. SOLDIER SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

BRISTOL, Eng., March 5—(AP) An American soldier's "gangster-like existence" in the British cities of Bristol, Bath and Cardiff for four months last year culminated today in a U. S. Army court-martial sentencing him to life imprisonment.

Army authorities said the soldier, Pvt. Malcom Thornley, 22, of Providence, R. I., was convicted of desertion, theft of Army motor vehicles, theft of 39,000 francs, refusing to surrender a weapon to an officer, twice breaking out of military confinement, and a morals charge. He was acquitted of a rape charge.

Testimony showed that Thornley, posing as a military police staff sergeant, rented flats, lived in hotels and drove girls around in a stolen jeep, with the girls disguised as U. S. Army nurses.

The prosecution said Thornley twice escaped fro mmilitary prison and that once when military police were searching him, an innocent soldier was shot by mistake.

It was charged further that he asked a garage owner to exchange 39,000 francs—funds stolen from a transport command mess.

Monty's Mother Sees War's End This Month

London, March 5 (AP) — Marshal Montgomery, always an obedient son, has been told to wind up the European war by March 23.

Lady Montgomery, mother of Monty, has predicted that the war will be over by that date, the *Evening Standard* said today, adding:

"And she says she has written to the field marshal to make sure her forecast is fulfilled."

Shaw Predicts Euthenasia

DAY

London, March 5 (AP) — George Bernard Shaw expressed belief today that society eventually must sanction some form of "state-contrived euthenasia" for dangerous lunatics, idiots and intolerable nuisances," but said he thought present methods of execution horrifying and disgusting.

Shaw expressed his views in a letter to the *Times* commenting on the death sentence imposed on Elizabeth Maude Jones, British strip-tease dancer, who was convicted with Private Karl Gustav Hulten, of Cambridge, Mass., on January 23 of the robbery-slaying of a London taxi driver. The two are to be hanged Thursday.

"Less Unpleasant Way"

Shaw suggested the girl should be executed in some less "unpleasant way."

"If the strip-tease girl had been told simply that her case was under consideration and she were presently to be found dead in her bed some morning in a quite comfortable lethal chamber not known to her to be such, the relief to the public conscience would be enormous," Shaw wrote.

Observing that the present method of executing criminals was the same as that used 2,000 years ago Shaw asked: "Is it not time to reconsider it?"

Discusses Girl's Case

"We have before us the case of a girl whose mental condition unfits her to live in a civilized community, he continued. "She has been guilty of theft and murder and apparently her highest ambition is to be what she calls a gun moll, meaning a woman who thinks that robbery and murder are romantically delightful professions.

"Clearly we have either to put such a character to death or re-educate her. Having no technique of re-education immediately available we have decided to put her to death. The decision is a very sensible one, as the alternative is to waste useful lives in caging and watching her as a tigress in a zoo must be caged and watched."

Mexico Plan Seen As Frisco Issue

NIGHT

London, March 5 (AP)—Britons, sensitive to accusations from some American quarters that they were moving toward spheres of influence in Europe, saw a possibility today the Inter-American security set-up in Mexico City might raise some touchy issues at the San Francisco conference.

Asserting the Act of Chapultepec "may prove an awkward precedent," the Manchester *Guardian* said: "Admirable though this (the Mexico City) decision is in principle, one cannot help feeling that it is rather more than 'a forerunner' of San Francisco."

Relationship Questioned

Raising the question of the relation between regional agreements and the general world organization, the newspaper asked if the Mexico City decision ruled out intervention by the Security Council in the Western Hemisphere.

The Washington correspondent of the London *Times* recalled that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals declared that "no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without authorization of the security council."

Pointing out that the voting procedure within the Security Council, as effected by the Crimea Conference, has not yet been made known, the *Times* said this procedure might be such as to give non-American great powers "the right to veto an action by American states against one of themselves."

If such were the case, the newspaper added, it would represent the "re-entry of European influence into the Western Hemisphere as the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed to deny and the Act of Chapultepec is designed to make unnecessary."

NAZI CIVILIANS WARNED

LONDON, March 5—(AP) German civilians were warned tonight by Gen. Eisenhower's radio spokesman to disobey Nazi orders to dig trench works around Rhine towns because such work "is a deathtrap under Allied artillery fire and bombing which will increase."

GERMANS DESTROY ALL RHINE BRIDGES

NIGHT

KASISCHKE

LONDON, March 5—(AP) The Germans declared tonight they had wrecked all the Rhine bridges from Cologne to Wesel—55 miles to the north, and that the bulk of the German army has withdrawn across the Rhine to fight the decisive battle of the war.

Admitting that Americans had broken into Cologne and reached the Rhine on a wide front north of the city, Berlin broadcasts maintained that the Germans had avoided large-scale entrapment.

Berlin also reported the U. S. Seventh army on the lower end of the front had been heavily reinforced and was increasing its attacks toward Saarbruecken.

In the east, the German people were told of the virtual collapse of their Baltic-Pomeranian front, and of a Russian four-army push on Stettin.

The Goebbels-paid Dr. Rudolf Semmler declared that "never in our history have we been in such a grave situation. Never have so many enemies assailed us at once. Never have we stood so totally alone."

Semmler asserted the Allied bag of prisoners in the battle west of the Rhine was low, which "shows that the German command is preserving the highest possible number of troops for the decisive battle of this war which will and must come."

The Nazis decreed a drastic slaughtering of poultry to conserve grains for human consumption.

ALLIED PLANES POUND CHEMNITZ

Bombers Blast Oil Refineries at Harburg, Berlin Also Hit.

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, Tuesday, March 6—(AP) R.A.F. bombers were over Germany last night in "very great strength," with Chemnitz as the main target and with Berlin also an objective, it was announced following a day in which nearly 700 American and British bombers bored through adverse weather to continue the air blitz against the Reich.

More than 400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth Air force, guarded by 600 fighters, struck two natural oil refineries at Harburg near Hamburg, and gouged freight yards serving the eastern front from Chemnitz, 35 miles from the Czechoslovakia border.

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Four Bombers Lost

Four bombers and three fighters were lost by the eighth today.

In the afternoon upward of 250 R.A.F. Lancasters, protected by Mustangs, raided the Ruhr benzol plant near Gelsenkirchen.

It was the R.A.F.'s eighth successive daylight operation against the Ruhr, now menaced by onsweeping Allied armies, and the 21st consecutive day of assaults by U. S. heavies on the Nazis' inner fortresses. This was the first time in 15 days the U. S. Eighth air force had sent out less than 1,000 bombers, and one of the few times more fighters than bombers flew on a strategic mission.

"The force was reduced because of bad weather over the continent, and not for any other reason," said an Eighth air force staff officer.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed officially that Italy-based bombers, carrying on a prolonged campaign against enemy rail lines, had caused "serious disruption to transportation facilities on vital segments of the Austrian communications system."

The Italian phase of the aerial campaign was climaxed yesterday by tremendous raids on rail targets serving German forces on the Hungarian and Yugoslav fronts.

Oil Targets Hit

In today's raids from Britain, a column of 400 American bombers split into three packs. About 150 Liberators went after the Rhenania and Ebano oil refineries at Harburg in northwest Germany—described as the two most important active producers in the Reich—while two waves of Fortresses totalling about 250 planes struck the Chemnitz yards already hammered repeatedly in recent weeks.

All objectives were bombed through clouds by instruments. The German air force offered no opposition and ground fire was minor, being directed mainly from radar-controlled guns that probed through a solid covering of clouds.

The U. S. Ninth Air force made nearly 400 trips during the morning despite heavy clouds and bad icing conditions, attacking ordnance depots at Unna, 11 miles east of Dortmund, with firebombs and striking at three railyards and other communications targets from the Ruhr to Bonn.

Unna is believed to be one of

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three depots from which the enemy is drawing equipment for use in western France. The Germans were said to have lost a great deal of materiel in withdrawing across the Rhine and were counting on these supplies for replacements.

Wide Bombing Devastation

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—In Cologne 60 per cent of the main built-up area, or about 2,000 acres, has been razed by the 55,000 tons of explosives dropped on the city in repeated Allied air attacks. Fifteen thousand tons were unloaded by heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force and the remainder by the Royal Air Force, which in June, 1942, selected Cologne for its first 1,000-bomber raid on a large German city.

British Shipowners Prepare

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—British shipowners are looking forward to entering the field of airlines themselves and are watching closely the American Government's attitude toward joint sea-air routes.

Already eighty-five British companies have filed applications changing their articles of incorporation to enable them to run air lines. The British Government view has not yet been announced.

A spokesman for the British shipowners said they were prepared to fight any attempt to create a monopoly through restricting steamship lines from the air.

EISENHOWER HAILS DANISH SABOTEURS

Communique Reveals German Trains Are Delayed — Help Called Aid to All Fronts

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—A special Supreme Headquarters communiqué today said that the Danish underground was attacking German troop movements so effectively that not a single train was able to reach Germany without having been delayed.

"This action by Danish saboteurs is an effective contribution to current military operations on both the Western and Eastern Fronts," the communiqué said.

The troop movements presumably were related to the withdrawal of German divisions from Norway for defense of the Reich.

France Rejects Sponsorship Of San Francisco Conference

PARIS, March 5—(AP) France has informed the United States, Great Britain and Russia that she will not attend the San Francisco United Nations conference as a sponsor, but merely as an invited nation.

The decision to reject sponsorship of the meeting was made by the cabinet after the return of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault from conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London, it was disclosed.

The reason given for the decision was that acceptance of a sponsoring role would place France in the position of accepting Dumbarton Oaks conference decisions which she had no part in making and there was not sufficient time for study of "such important matter."

It was said that the formal invitation to France to participate as a sponsor at San Francisco arrived only yesterday.

The first word of the official French attitude toward the United Nations meeting reached Paris through dispatches from Washington today and the first reaction among members of the consultative assembly was one of extreme disappointment.

Many members of the assembly traced the government's attitude to General de Gaulle's refusal to meet with President Roosevelt in the Mediterranean and reiterated their view that this was no time for France to stand on ceremony and that she should join wholeheartedly with the Big Three.

News of the rejection of sponsorship of the San Francisco meeting tended to widen the differences between the assembly and the government which have been becoming more pronounced in recent weeks.

United States Admits Error

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, March 5 (AP)—American Liberators bombed Basel, Switzerland, by mistake through heavy cloud yesterday, the United States Strategic Air Forces announced. A communique said bombardiers of eight Liberators mistakenly identified Basel, adjacent to the German border, as a target in Germany.

Nazis Ask Cash For Refugees

With U.S. 1st Army, March 5 (AP). German commanders have asked their soldiers to donate their March pay to the relief of refugees from eastern Germany, it was learned today. The commanders ordered that any soldiers who refused should be reported to headquarters

French Position Explained.

Paris, March 5 (A. P.).—Foreign Office spokesmen said today that France had declined to become a sponsor of the San Francisco conference because the other sponsoring countries objected to France's offering of reservations. Spokesmen announced last week that France had accepted sponsorship but reserved the right to present amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta decisions. Later, they said, they found that sponsoring powers will not be permitted to offer amendments.

"We cannot subscribe to all that has been done without our participation," one official commented. "At least we cannot do this without adequate study and preparation. This would perhaps take a month or so. Hence we cannot consider ourselves bound by Yalta."

He added that France intends to participate in the San Francisco Conference and to propose several amendments. An announcement on the French position will be issued later, it was asserted.

3d and 7th on the Move

PARIS, March 5 (AP). — The United States 3d Army today was pushing along the Pruem-Coblenz highway, where it long had been held in check, and was at least eight miles east of Pruem and within forty-seven miles of Coblenz. The 3d was moving under a partial news blackout—often invoked when an Allied army is traveling fast and the enemy is bewildered—but it was known that it had breached the Kyll River on a twenty-five-mile front, fought eastward at least three and a half miles and captured eight towns.

The United States 7th Army was a mile and a half from the Saar Basin capital, Saarbruecken, after driving the last German from the French gateway town of Forbach, and was pounding Saarbruecken with artillery.

The 7th Army, after clearing Forbach, liberated 1,250 Allied prisoners of war in the near-by town of Stiring-Vendel. Russians, French, Poles and Czechs were among those freed by the 70th Infantry Division.

Fliers With Seventh Army Score

WITH UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, March 5 (AP)—Thunderbolts led by Lieut. John P. Botten of Cleveland, Ohio, attacked a concentration of Nazi troops and vehicles, including tanks, at Schoeneck, three miles northeast of Forbach, today. They scored repeated hits, Lieut. Botten said, adding that the town was "practically destroyed."

The First Tactical Air Force flew more than 200 sorties in bad weather without loss and claimed one locomotive, thirty-four cars, sixteen trucks and four tanks disabled.

Nazi Soldiers' Pay Drafted

WITH UNITED STATES 1ST ARMY, March 5 (AP).—German commanders have asked their soldiers to donate their March pay to the relief of refugees from eastern Germany, it was learned today. The commanders ordered that any soldier who refused should be reported to headquarters.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL HIT

COLOGNE SUBURBS, Germany, March 5—(AP) One spire of the famous 13th century Cologne cathedral appears from here to have a small chunk knocked from one of its sides. A German sergeant, just captured, said the cathedral received a direct hit about three weeks ago.

NEW HAVEN FLIER VIEWS COLOGNE CATHEDRAL

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN BELGIUM, March 5—(AP) Fighter-bomber pilots who flew over Cologne repeatedly before fighting broke out in the city's streets said today the famous cathedral apparently had suffered no major damage.

"Both spires still were there and they looked all right," said Capt. William E. Rodgers of Hartselle, Ala., whose report was supported by Lt. Robert Tracey, 75 Third street, New Haven, Conn., and Lt. Robert S. Hagan, Kansas City, Mo.

'OLD' COLOGNE NAZI REFUGE

Germans Falling Back Into Ancient Part Of City

NIGHT

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

With U.S. Troops at Cologne, March 5 (AP)—American tanks and infantry tonight had broken through the outer defense belts into Cologne and one staff officer estimated that only 1,000 German defenders remained in the great industrial city on the Rhine.

Surrounded by Yank armor and doughboys, who during the day had worked their way through the suburbs toward the modern section of Cologne, these last-ditch battlers were slowly withdrawing into the "*Altstadt*" or "old town" section of the historic city bordering the river.

Fifth In U.S. Hands

One fifth of the sprawling 25 square miles of the city actually was in American hands. As a result of the spearhead driven through the main defense belts to within 2½ miles of the river, the enemy garrison was compelled to pull back to escape being chopped to pieces.

The old city, which contains the world-famous cathedral and many important and picturesque medieval buildings, makes up only about one fourth of the entire city. It is within this compressed area that the German Army is making its final stand for the Reich's fourth largest city.

Foe Saves Heavy Equipment

Most of the German heavy equipment already has been trundled to the east bank to deliver supporting fire, and only a relatively few self-propelled guns remain.

German foot soldiers were reported making their way to the east bank in small boats and across the damaged Hohenzollern bridge.

The forces assigned to the sacrificial role of impeding the American seizure of the city as long as possible were fighting with mortars, machine guns and rifles and a few 88-mm. anti-aircraft guns.

Citizens Stream Out

While the German Army continues its hollow pretense of carrying out Hitler's order to make Cologne a "fortress city," its citizens have tacitly conceded its surrender.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

They have no wish to be caught in a hopeless struggle and are streaming out toward the American lines in the hundreds.

"It looks like the German Army is trying to clog our roads with their own people," said Lieut. Col. Mark Plaisted, former Springfield (Ill.) advertising executive, recalling similar tactics the Nazis used in filling roads ahead of them with terror-stricken refugees during their *Blitzkrieg* through France.

Of All Ages, In Long Lines

German refugees, men and women of all ages, some carrying babies or leading children by the hand, are moving out in long lines.

Their household valuables are piled in carts or on cream-colored perambulators. Most carts are piled high with blankets and bedding to protect the families against the March cold.

Many housewives have loaded jars of preserved fruits and food of all kinds into perambulators beside their babies.

In these long lines of distress, their faces showed neither hate nor fear. They were either fawningly polite or completely stolid with the fixed look of despair worn by all homeless fugitives.

Volkssturm's Failure

Many officers commented on the failure of the *Volkssturm* — the civilian army which Hitler predicted would defend every inch of the Reich—to take an effective role in the defense of Cologne.

"In the little village of Loevenich, just outside Cologne, which we finished taking this morning, the German Army called up 121 *Volkssturm* troops—and only three showed up," said Plaisted. "These men weren't regular army troops, but they knew the war was lost—even if the Nazi party doesn't—and they wanted no part of it. They stayed at home with their families.

"One of the most significant things we have noticed showing the change in the civilians' sentiment is the fact that factory owners in the sections we pass through now leave maintenance staffs behind to take care of their property.

'Save What They Can'

"They want to keep their factories going even if we control the territories. They have given up any idea Germany can win through and their only thought now is to save as much of their property as possible from destruction."

Hard pressed to maintain any kind of sustained resistance, German military leaders have thrown into the line stragglers and a hodgepodge of units including walking wounded.

"Our bombers have destroyed all but one of the bridges across the Rhine here, and our last report is that the last one collapsed from bomb damage but is still usable by foot troops," said Plaisted.

Third Armored Division tankmen under Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, of Denver, won the race to reach the city by a couple of hours over Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th Division doughboys, but both divisions are teamed up to clear the city.

Rough At Loevenich

One of the roughest fights on the perimeter of the city was at Loevenich, which was cleared by troops under Col. John H. Cochran, of Coloma, Mich.

His men destroyed twelve enemy 40-mm. anti-aircraft guns within a small area. The Germans had depressed them to fire vicious bursts at the advancing infantry.

A battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Fred E. Needham, 941 Sonoma way, Sacramento, Cal., finally captured Loevenich after one company attacked and relieved another company that was pinned down by ack-ack fire.

Troops led by Lieut. Col. Caspar Clough, Oak Ledge Park, Saugerties, N.Y., meanwhile captured Widdersdorf to the north, thus opening a lane for an attack into Cologne proper.

Nazi Refugees Trudge Along In Deep Mud Outside Cologne

Barred From Roads Used by American Forces, They Keep to Ditches and Fields on Way Back to Broken Homes.

DAY

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Niederaussen, Germany, March 5 (A. P.).—In deep brown mud along the roads outside Cologne trudged straggling lines of men, women and children today, bearing their little bundles of food and clothing—and the misery of defeat.

They were returning to their homes; in most cases to piles of rubble and debris that once had been home. They could not get on the roads, for the roads were jammed with tanks, trucks, jeeps and guns moving forward. So they walked in the fields and ditches soaked by a cold dismal rain.

These were the people who such a little while ago listened to and believed the tales of world power the Nazis told them. Now they were paying the price of defeat. Their bubble had burst. Now they were merely trying to exist until some order came out of chaos.

Animals Wander About.

Looking into their faces it was difficult to tell what these people were thinking. There was no fear apparent. In most stolid countenances there seemed to be a worried resignation and acceptance of catastrophe which had come so swiftly.

Along the road, too, were horses wandering aimlessly or running frantically from the thunder of many motors. Cows with milk-swollen udders walked painfully across the fields. No one had taken the trouble to milk them as the battle passed this way. Chickens and geese fluttered foolishly about deserted farm houses and the Americans looked at them with interest.

In a weather-stained old church in this village were crowded 500 civilians. It was a foolish place to take refuge in war, for churches are not exempt from shelling—their steeples almost always make excellent observation posts for the enemy.

The church would seat perhaps 150 people comfortably, but these refugees jammed into every nook of it, and their voices make a harsh hum that [illegible] and fell like the sound of [illegible]ming bees. They had lived [illegible]e for days and there was the strong stench of sweating and unwashed bodies, of straw and the odor of food.

A few candles burned in the church to illuminate the weird scene, and high in the wavering shadows above the altar hung the crucifix.

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Potatoes and Preserves.

Out in the muddy courtyard some people stood in the rain to get a breath of fresh air. Children baked potatoes in the hot ashes of an open fire, and an elderly woman doled out preserved fruits and vegetables from a collection of jars salvaged from a shelled house.

Major Charles Kapes of Hazelton, Pa., provost marshal for the Third Armored Division, walked into the churchyard, and a babble of voices rose. A doctor wanted to know if there was medicine for sick people in the church. A woman wanted permission to go to her home and get food from her basement. Another wanted to open up a kitchen to feed her family.

Major Kapes said wearily: "The Military Government will take care of all these things. My job is to see that these people stay off the roads, and do not interfere with the war."

But he granted as many requests as he could, and said that others would have to wait until the Military Government took over.

Has Kin in New York.

The interpreter was a middle-aged woman who said she had two brothers and two sisters living in New York and a brother-in-law who owned a fox ranch in Wyoming. She said her husband had taught French and English in Duesseldorf until two years ago when he entered the army. He is now fighting in Italy, she added.

Then the woman leaned forward and whispered: "Many people were forced to go into the party who did not want to join. If you didn't join, you couldn't get bread. My husband was forced to join, and he always said that Germany could not win the war. Five years ago he said it was hopeless because the Americans would come in on the side of England, and we could not fight against such masses of material as you could produce."

The woman said that people had been living in basements and in the church for the past week, afraid to go out because of the shelling and fighting which came nearer and nearer, passed through the town, and moved on to the east.

1st Army Proves Mettle In Fight For Cologne

DAY

By Don Whitehead

On the outskirts of Cologne, March 5 (AP)—The surge of 1st Army infantry and tanks into battered Cologne today proved the American soldiers' ability to take a lot of punishment and come back slugging.

And the triumphal American march to the Rhine likewise underlined the fact that Field Marshal von Rundstedt's great counter-offensive failed to wreck General Eisenhower's plans for a winter offensive. The recuperative power of the American armies which were pounded in the battle of the bulge is one of the highlights of the invasion.

Yanks On The Rhine

Sixty days ago the 1st Army was locked in a bitter struggle with powerful enemy forces trying to smash their way to Liege and north to Brussels and Antwerp. Today American doughboys are on the Rhine.

After driving von Rundstedt's offensive back, the Americans went on the offensive themselves. Their push was the greatest drive yet mounted by Eisenhower.

Even while von Rundstedt's push was being halted, supplies were pouring onto the Continent for the present American drive. Many believed that the German commander had thrown Eisenhower's plans awry until next spring. But the Americans came back strong.

Supplies Better

The abundance of supplies for the American drive was evident in many ways, even in little luxury items for front-line troops, such as candy and cigarettes.

Recently at a front-line command post, soldiers were distributing cigarettes, toilet articles, candy and post-exchange items.

"Our supplies are better now than they have ever been," said Lieut. Joseph Daly, of Yonkers, N.Y. "We are getting plenty of stuff."

Eleventh Day Of Offensive

Once they were set, the 9th and 1st armies made their moves and the Germans did not have enough men and guns to halt the advance. In just ten days the 1st Army reached the Rhine and wiped out the Germans' defenses before Cologne. Today is the 11th day of the offensive.

The 1st Army's drive to the Rhine was spearheaded by Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th "Timberwolf" Infantry Division and Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose's 3d Armored Division, which was the first into Belgium and the first into Germany.

Men of the 104th crossed the flooded Roer River and beat back the Germans until the engineers could get bridges over the stream. Behind them came Rose's armored columns. Working as a team, the two divisions then pushed to the Erft River. There Rose's columns accomplished an unusual feat for armor—they grabbed bridgeheads across the Erft before the infantry.

Rose's orders did not call for that. However, he saw a chance while the enemy was disorganized and spurred his tank leaders with the offer of a case of scotch for the first task force commander to establish a bridgehead. It was a race between Lieut. Col. Samuel Hogan of Pharr, Texas, and Lieut. Col. Walter Richardson, of Beaumont, Texas. Hogan won.

Dash For Cologne

Once they had bridges across the Erft and a canal these two divisions gathered their strength and began the dash for Cologne, battering their way through a series of mining communities, which were enemy strongpoints.

The 3d Armored Division crushed resistance in Stommeln and Poulheim which formed the enemy's last line of resistance, and reconnaissance troops under Lieut. Col. Prentice (Iron Mike) Yeomans, of Syracuse, N.Y., pushed on to the edge of the Rhine north of Cologne.

Armored columns followed, sealing off the north side of the city and Rose was in position to send his tanks toward Cologne at 4 A.M., today while Allen's men were pushing in from the west.

Artillery Does Job

Two anti-tank guns were giving the troops trouble at Bocklemuend when they called for artillery.

"The shells landed squarely on the German position and the crews ran away," said Major Stanley Hidalgo, of Port Arthur, Texas. "We had no more trouble from those guns."

Everyone wondered what sort of opposition would be met inside Cologne.

"I believe they (the Germans) only have got bits and pieces of units left in town," said Lieut. Col. Andrew Barr, of Urbana, Ill.

DRIVE PROVES FOE FAILED IN BULGE

NIGHT

On the outskirts of Cologne, March 5 (A. P.).—The advance of First Army infantry and tanks into Cologne today proved the American soldiers' ability to take a lot of punishment and come back slugging.

The whole Allied march to the Rhine underlined the fact that Field Marshal von Rundstedt's counter-offensive failed to wreck Gen. Eisenhower's plans for a winter offensive.

Even while Von Rundstedt's push was being halted, supplies were pouring onto the continent for the present drive. The abundance of supplies and material for the drive was evident in many ways, even in little luxury items for frontier troops such as candy, cigarettes, toilet articles, and post exchange items.

"Our supplies are better now than they have ever been," said Lieut. Joseph Daly of 105 Waring Place, Yonkers, N. Y. "We are getting plenty of stuff."

GOT HIS SCOTCH— NOW FOR COLOGNE

On the Outskirts of Cologne, March 5 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Maurice Rose's Third Armored Division, which was the first into Belgium and the first into Germany, accomplished an unusual feat for armor in the breakthrough to Cologne—grabbed bridgeheads across the Erft River before the infantry.

Gen. Rose's orders did not call for that. However, he saw a chance while the enemy was disorganized and spurred his tank leaders with the offer of a case of Scotch for the first task force commander to establish a bridgehead. It was a race between Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hogan of Pharr, Tex., and Lieut.-Col. Walter Richardson of Beaumont, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Hogan won. Then the two divisions gathered their strength and dashed for Cologne.

Roechling, Industrialist Of Saar, Reported Killed

LOCKNER

Nazis Say They Executed Two Russian Soldiers for Deed

AACHEN, Germany, March 5 (AP).—The death of Hermann Roechling, biggest industrialist of the Saar, has been announced by the Germans in reports that said he had been killed "by two Russian soldiers," who have been executed at Saarbruecken.

It is possible that Roechling was one of the industrialists sent by the Nazis to reopen war industries in Russia and Poland during the German occupation, and that he was caught by the steamroller advance of the Red Army.

If this were the case, the execution of two Russians at Saarbruecken would be one of those theatrical moves of which Adolf Hitler is so fond—bringing Roechling's alleged murderers back to the city where his (principal) holdings are located.

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Foe Reported Reinforced

ROME, March 5 (AP)—Front dispatches reported unusually heavy artillery actions and Allied air attacks today north of Mount Della Torraccia. One dispatch said that the Germans had rushed elements of two divisions to help defend the rugged country.

Where the additional enemy forces came from was not known, but they presumably were shifted from other sectors of the Italian front.

Marquis Visconti Venosta

NIGHT

Wounded In Last War, He Was Killed on 8th Army Front

ROME, March 5 (AP).—Major Marquis Enrico Visconti Venosta, great-nephew of Count Camillo Benso Cavour, Italian statesman of the last century, was killed in action with the Italian Army on the 8th Army front yesterday, it was announced today. He was sixty-one years old.

Visconti Venosta was the son of Emilio Visconti Venosta, former Italian Minister and brother of Giovanni Visconti Venosta, who was Foreign Undersecretary in the first Bonomi government.

Visconti Venosta was wounded many times in the World War. After the Allied landings and the armistice with Italy in this war, he engaged first as an interpreter in an Allied unit and later was granted permission by the War Ministry to join Italian combat forces.

MAR 6 1945

ROATTA ESCAPES FROM HOSPITAL

DAY

BRIA

ROME, March 5—(AP) Gen. Mario Roatta, former army chief of staff and head of the Fascist Secret Service, whose trial by a high court of justice on many charges of supporting Fascism was drawing to a close, escaped from a military hospital last night in what the Carabinieri commander described is an "obviously well-organized break." ($10,000)

As an intensive search began through liberated Italy, the ministry of the interior offered a 1,000,000 lire ($5,000) reward for information leading to the apprehension of Rottta, for whom the prosecution had demanded life imprisonment. Roatta also is wanted by Yugoslavia as a war criminal.

Roatta's wife, who visited him shortly before the escape, was held for questioning. All Carabinieri connected with the custody of Roatta, together with an army medical officer, a fellow patient named Major Rossi and Lt. Col. Ferrazzi, Roatta's aide, also were held for questioning.

The presiding judge, meanwhile, ordered the trial to continue as though Roatta were present.

It was learned that all lights in the hospital went out at 9:30 p. m. and remained out about an hour. Roatta's escape was discovered some time later during an inspection tour.

Allies Improve Positions in 2 Areas in Italy

DAY

30.24-23609

5th Takes Hill Southwest ofBologna; ItaliansHeroic in 8th's Adriatic Advance

HEINZERLING

ROME, March 5 (AP).—American 5th Army troops have captured another dominating hill position, Monte della Croce, and further improved their position west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway with the capture of several small villages, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the Adriatic sector of the Italian front, 8th Army units comprised of Italian infantry and British artillery and tanks have further cleared the forests south of the Po di Primaro River, taking another 200 prisoners.

The American advances were made in the sector southwest of Bologna, adjacent to Monte Belvedere, which was taken ten days ago by the United States 10th Mountain Division. The Americans pounded away at enemy winter-line positions in the area, inflicting casualties and taking several prisoners yesterday.

The fighting along the Po di Primaro, which is an extension of the Reno River to the Adriatic, was marked by a number of heroic exploits by Italian "Cremona Group" troops, headquarters announced. In one instance an Italian officer armed only with two grenades crossed to the north bank of the stream, made his way through a mine field and captured eighteen Germans. He also rescued an Italian soldier who lay wounded in the mine field.

Three French cruisers bombarded an enemy railroad tunnel and an armed train near the French-Italian border town of Bordighera on Saturday, Navy headquarters announced.

REDS RESCUE MORE ALLIED PRISONERS

MAY

Moscow, March 5 (A. P.).—New groups of British, French and Dutch prisoners of war have been liberated by the Russian Army's advance through Pomerania, front-line dispatches to Pravda said today. No Americans were mentioned, but the American Military Mission in Moscow said it was probable that some were among them. They are believed to have been rescued from a column of 200,000 prisoners being driven westward before the Russian advance.

A total of 1,200 American officers and soldiers are now in Odessa awaiting transportation, after being rescued by the Russians, the mission said. Wright Bryan, war correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, is among them, and, the mission said, has requested permission to visit Moscow.

Panic spread among the Pomeranian landowners who had been working their farms with slave labor, including Russian and Polish girls, Pravda said, and added that on the estate of Johann Walbe the workers revolted as the Red Army approached, and hanged Walbe on a century-old tree in front of his mansion.

RIOTS REPORTED INSIDE BUCHAREST

NIGHT

MOSCOW, March 5—(AP) A Tass news dispatch reported today that pro-Fascist bands were rioting in the streets of Bucharest and tearing pictures of United Nations leaders from buildings in the Romanian capital, which has been without a government since that of Prime Minister Radescu resigned a week ago.

The Tass report quoting the Romanian newspaper Momentul said that bands of legionnaires, protected by Radescu's ministry of the interior, were racing through the streets in automobiles, shooting up the homes of democratic leaders and spreading panic among the population.

(A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Budapest, filed Saturday, made no mention of disturbances at that time. It said young King Mihai had asked Petre Groza, vice president of the fallen Radescu government, to form a new government. Goza is a member of the National Democratic front).

Tass said 174 dangerous criminals escaped from Bucharest prison Saturday despite the fact that the warden had been warned three hours before the break occurred. The rioters were said to be trying to stir up anti-Semitic disturbances among university students, and one Jewish student was reported seriously wounded.

The Russian press did not comment, though the situation appeared worse than at any time since the Russian-Romanian armistice was signed.

Six Jap Divisions Destroyed On Luzon, MacArthur Says

McDANIEL NIGHT

Manila, *Tuesday*, March 6 (AP)—Six Japanese divisons—perhaps 90,000 troops—of the ten divisions defending Luzon have been destroyed together with considerable war materials, and the remaining forces bottled up in the mountains are under continuous attack by ground and air.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's forces still on Luzon were "spilt into a number of divergent groups," and "their position is critical."

Only yesterday MacArthur announced that thousands of Japanese hed been cleaned out of Ilocos Norte province, on Luzon's northwest corner, by guerrillas operating under an American army officer, Col. R. W. Volckmann.

MAR 6 1945

125,000 Killed On Leyte

On Leyte Island, south of Luzon, more than 125,000 Japanese have been killed. This makes a total for these two islands alone of more than 215,000 Japanese troops killed, including some of the empire's best.

MacArthur announced:

"The remaining enemy forces are split up into a number of divergent groups which are bottled up in the mountains where supply is difficult, movements restricted and control and communications present insuperable obstacles.

"These forces are being subjected to continuous attack by our air force, while the pressure of our ground forces compresses them into a smaller and smaller maneuver space."

Harrassed By Guerrillas

"Our guerrilla forces constantly harass their lines of supply with our naval and air forces blocking their route of evacuation.

"Their position is critical."

Luzon was invaded January 9. The largest single engagement in which the enemy sustained heavy losses was in the three-week-old battle for Manila.

Slow enveloping movements against Japanese mountain positions north and east of Manila and progress of other Yanks moving toward the Cagayan Valley were reported today.

Close On Zambales Groups

North of Manila, the 38th and 43rd Division closed on Nipponese in the Zambales mountains. East of Manila, troops of the 14th corps enveloped enemy positions along the Antipolo-wawa line. This line, in the Marakina watershed, has been well-prepared defensively by the enemy and considerable resistance has been encountered.

Other Yanks advanced along the Villa Verde trail and the Ambiayabang river in the eastern extremity of Pangasian province toward the Cagayan valley. This is at the northeast end of the central Luzon plain and duse east of the Lingayen bay sector where the Luzon invasion opened.

Played Into U.S. Hands

Further detailing accomplishments against Yamashita's army, General MacArthur said the supply depots destroyed held "great quantities of ordnance, munitions, trucks, food, clothing and miscellaneous items."

MacArthur's report followed an analysis of the campaign by a general, whose identity was not disclosed, which pointed out Yamasita's scattered tactics played right into American hands. The general said Yamashita employed "stupid" tactics, including his use of an armored division in groups as artillery rather than committing it as a formidable unit.

The airforce was active over the whole Philippines, with 122 tons of explosives dropped on Jolo Island.

Formosa Raids Continue

Enemy shipping, railroad yards and air bases on Formosa took another in a daily series of poundings, with the American raiders attacking despite adverse weather.

Three small enemy freighters, one carrying oil, were sunk off the China coast by patrol planes which ranged to the vicinity of Shanwhai and Swatow.

In British New Guinea, long since bypassed in leapfrog operations, the communiqué said "our ground forces pushing eastward toward Wewak have advanced to within 7 miles of the But airfield."

MacArthur did not identify "our fround forces," but he announced several weeks ago that British New Guinea is one of the by-passed areas where Australians have relieved American troops.

MANILA TRAGIC IN LIBERATION

The Mark Of The Jap Still Evident In Ruins Of City

NIGHT

By RUSSELL BRINES

Manila, P.I., March 5 (AP)—The dead are gone from the streets and the debris has been swept into neat piles alongside ruined buildings, but the tragedy of Manila's liberation still lies heavy over the city.

There are sad souvenirs everywhere of the most bestial fight of the Pacific war. Stark ruins of one of Asia's most comfortable cities matched the stark horror still alive in many eyes, and in the individual tragedies betrayed by long lines of black-clad widows attending services in the charred and shell-pocked churches.

The little man already has begun his form of reconstruction. He is building little hovels with antlike activity from the rubble of crumbled bricks and collapsed sheet-iron roofs. Others are maintaining tiny sidewalk shops and cafes along the dismal slum streets which the fires spared, or even within the gaunt hollow ruins of once famous buildings.

The Problem Of Food

Meanwhile, Commonwealth Government officials and American advisers wrestled with the problem of supplying enough food to maintain life among the thousands of homeless who are without money or jobs.

The rape of Manila was doubly brutal because it was absolutely unnecessary and served no legitimate military purpose. It bore marks of the same senseless sadistic orgy as Nanking, but, if anything, was far more vicious. Behind it was a plan to rip out Manila's heart because its people were courageous enough to resist the comprehensive Japanese attempts to intimidate them through force and win them with soft-spoken propaganda.

Filipino refugees brought the first indication of the capital's prospective fate when they streamed northward late in January as two American columns were racing toward the city. Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division was driving with forced marches along Highway No. 3. A few miles northward Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge's 1st Cavalry rumbled in mechanized strength along parallel Highway No. 5.

Refugees' Reports

Refugees told of mined buildings, extensive fortifications and long preparations to convert the Intramuros into a last-ditch fortress, using forced labor.

Refugees also described rampant starvation among American internees as well as Filipinos in the city which the Japanese had virtually stripped of all foodstuff.

So, aside from the understandable competition between two powerful and confident divisions to reach the capital first, the southward push also developed into a rescue mission.

Brig. Gen. William C. Chase's 1st Cavalry Division discovered that when they whipped into the city the night of February 3, surprising the Japanese sufficiently to prevent any immediate concentrated fire. Artillery and automatic weapons roared angrily, however, when one column captured Malacanan and another drove into Santo Tomas and Bilibid prisons.

Japs Recovered

The Japanese recovered quickly and these two forces became strong isolated pockets within the still strong enemy-held city.

The Japanese then began their orgy of madness while American troops within the city were pinned down and unable to help. As internees within Santo Tomas celebrated their freedom, with choked emotions, patrols outside the camp fought machine-gun battles. At Bilibid, a half mile distant, war prisoners and Baguio internees watched mortar shells fall within the prison. The Malacanan garrison was raked by artillery.

Throughout Manila that night and many succeeding days, Japanese demolitions ripped through bridges and buildings and bloodied the sky with flames. Chinese and Filipino civilians ran screaming into the streets to escape the flames, then fell in bloody death before Japanese machine guns.

Infantrymen Enter City

Sweaty, bearded infantrymen sloughed into Manila February 4, fighting all along the way against Japanese barricaded in homes and pillboxes.

Advance columns of the main body of the 1st Cavalry roared past Grace Park February 5 against heavy fire from positions in cemeteries and long-range guns in Intramuros, and aboard sunken ships in the bay.

The battle lost for the moment, American columns hit the outskirts, but it was a long, slow road to the Pasig River through Japanese nests and past charred ruins of the business section, and adjacent jumbled residential areas.

About a week after the initial occupation 11th Airborne forces reached the vicinity of Nichols Field. They joined elements of the 1st Cavalry in a bitter drive against Japanese pillboxes around the airfield.

Push Toward Hotel

These forces pushed onward toward the Manila Hotel, the main piers and the seaward edge of Intramuros. They compressed the Japanese back into the rat trap of the walled city which Yank artillery was pounding ceaselessly. In the center, 37th Division infantrymen also were closing the trap.

Every residence and apartment house familiar to Americans, every cultural monument known to travelers, was engulfed in the room-to-room and house-to-house battles or ripped by shellfire.

All the while Japanese brutality became more frenzied against civilians. The Japanese killed numerous Germans and Spanish, even some collaborationist French, while murdering uncounted numbers of Filipinos.

Sanctuary Sought

Rich and poor sought sanctuary in the Philippine General Hospital, then waited in misery through the week-long artillery duel while the Japanese machine-gunned all who left the fortified building. Others in De La Salle College, were murdered in one mad afternoon. Women were raped and bayonetted.

Tight-lipped doughboys, untrained for such vicious street fighting, pushed onward, their combat death rate low but their wounded rate high.

The American high command, making a difficult decision, refrained from bombing Intramuros after a surrender offer had been refused because, as Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold said, "we feel we can't be responsible for the deaths of all those civilians in there."

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A Suicide Defense

Mainly it was a fight against a hodgepodge suicide defense garrison composed of all manner of soldiers, sailors, Marines and merchant seamen. Intramuros was taken after its historic walls were breached with point-blank artillery fire. The battle finally ended when adjacent government buildings were reduced.

It ended a month after the first American column entered the city. In accumulated misery during that awful month, the Japanese set a pattern for the rest of the Pacific war. They left Manila a wrecked city whose gutted main buildings form an empty, ghostly skyline. They sowed venomous hatred among Filipinos.

BulgariaVoidsAnti-JewishLaws

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 5 (AP).—The ministerial council yesterday adopted legislation nullifying all anti-Jewish orders and regulations. It provides for total restitution of property and other rights to Bulgarian Jews.

Paasikivi Acting Finn Head

Stockholm, March 5 (AP)—Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim has been forced to give up his duties as Finland's president temporarily because of his health, it was reported from Helsinki today.

Mannerheim in Ill Health

STOCKHOLM, March 5 (AP).—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim has been forced to give up his duties as Finland's President temporarily because of his health, it was reported from Helsinki today. His duties are being handled in the interim by Premier Juho Paasikivi.

ENTIRE JAP STAND IN BURMA PERILED BY ALLIED DRIVE

CALCUTTA, March 5—(AP) British armored units, cutting across the Irrawaddy river valley in an 85-mile dash, have severed the main Japanese land, air and water links between Mandalay and Rangoon and have seriously threatened the entire enemy position in Burma, Allied headquarters said today.

With the aid of British airborne infantry, flown in at the climax of the operation, the armored column seized fight airdromes intact, killed more than 1,600 Japanese, captured 40 guns and destroyed enough enemy supplies to feed a Japanese division for 10 days. The important communications center of Meiktila, 70 miles south of Mandalay, was captured.

Planes Support Troops

In a long sweep through central Burma American fighter pilots gave the ground units support from the air and the column, which was partially self-sustaining, received some supplies from cargo planes.

The main Japanese forces defending Burma now are virtually cut off from the south. Their only clear escape roads run generally southeast through mountainous country into Thailand (Siam). It is believed, however, that the Japanese will put up a desperate fight for Mandalay before beginning a retreat.

The drive across the valley began Feb. 23 when the powerful British armored column broke out of the Pakokku bridgehead, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy near the Burma oil fields, and drove directly east on a fairly good road. Pakokku is 70 miles southwest of Mandalay.

In its first clash at Taungtha, 23 miles east of Pakokku, the column killed eight of the enemy. With its armor pushing on two abreast to save time the column smashed southeast to Mahlaing, where 70 more Japanese were killed.

Four hundred Japanese were killed when the column drove through an enemy supply dump near Mahlaing and destroyed thousands of artillery shells.

Continuing down the road to Meiktila the guns of the armored vehicles literally blew to bits a Japanese column of supply trucks heading toward the Mandalay front.

2 Airstrips Captured

On Feb. 27 the British column took two Japanese airstrips near Meiktila, on which hand-picked airborne infantry units later were landed. Six other airdromes and nearby strategic positions then were seized. The airfields were littered with 41 wrecked enemy planes.

In the few hours of fighting before Meiktila fell the British killed 1,200 Japanese of an estimated original defending force of 2,500.

American pilots of the 10th air force helped the British 36th division chase Japanese south from their positions near Mogok, 68 miles northeast of Mandalay. Five waves of American P-47's pressed home the attack as the Japanese evacuated troops, gasoline supplies and ammunition toward Mandalay.

American authorities with the Chinese First army in northern Burma said the rich Baldwin lead and silver mines near Lashio on the old Burma road have sustained only slight damage but cannot be operated for the present because the Japanese took some machinery from the area. The mines were captured recently by Chinese troops.

CHINESE ATTACKING

Chungking, March 5 (A. P.).—Two Chinese columns are attacking the Kwangtung province town of Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, in an effort to break the Japanese hold on the Canton-Hankow railway, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Other attacks carried to within three miles of the nearby Hunan province town of Ichang, west of the railroad, and within twelve miles of Izehing, east of the railroad.

TEN RESCUED OFF INDI

Crew of Downed B-29 Picked Up in Ocean 1,150 Miles From Ba

CALCUTTA, India, March 5 (—Ten American crewmen of a d abled B-29 were picked up in t Indian Ocean 1,150 miles fr their Indian base yesterday af they had bailed out of the fl riddled bomber. It was the secc similar rescue within twenty-fc hours.

Twenty minutes after th jumped into the sea a Royal Force Liberator, on a search survivors of another Superfortre reached the spot where the n were floating in their life jacke The Liberator dropped rubber ra and supplies and signaled for Catalina to come to the scene.

The Catalina made the 2,3 mile round trip to pick up the s vivors, who were returning fr a Singapore raid. Among them v Sgt. Herbert Peterson of St. hans, N. Y., a gunner.

England-India Speed Record

New Delhi, March 5 (AP)—The fastest flight yet between England and India has recently been made by a Mosquito of the RAF Transport Command. This flight was made in 14 hours 37 minutes' flying time and an overall time, with two stops for refueling, of 16 hours 46 minutes.

TWO CHINESE UNITS ASSAULT PINGSHEK

CHUNGKING, China, March 5 (AP)—Two Chinese columns are attacking the Kwangtung Province town of Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, to try to break the Japanese hold on the Canton-Hankow railway, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Other attacks carried to within three miles of the near-by Hunan Province town of Ichang, west of the railroad, and twelve miles from Tzehsin, east of the railroad. Ichang is about 105 miles south of the railway junction city of Hengyang and Tzehsin is seventy-five miles southeast of Hengyang.

Soldier's Wife Coming From Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, March 5 (AP)—Mrs. Barbara Klosek Kirk, wife of Corp. Michael A. Kirk of 276 Riverside Avenue, Newark, N. J., was en route to the United States today to live with her husband's family. Mrs. Kirk, a Polish refugee who fled her native land when it was overrun by the Nazis, married Corporal Kirk, a member of headquarters detachment of Ninth Port Headquarters, Khorramshahn, Iran, on Feb. 16, 1944. This will be her first visit to the United States.

B-29 Crew Men Win Awards

HEADQUARTERS, 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, India, March 5 (AP)—The bronze oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal has been awarded to these Superfortress crewmen in the 20th Bomber Command's "Hellbird group" for "outstanding and meritorious achievement" while participating in B-29 Superfortress operations against Japan:

New York

Captain Milton Weinberg, navigator-bombardier, 532 Hendrix st., Brooklyn.

First Lieutenant Fred Doppelt, navigator-bombardier, 50 East 191st st., Bronx.

First Lieutenant Eugene T. Haberman, pilot, 205-18 118th av., St. Albans, Queens.

First Lieutenant Augustus F. Mangani, flight engineer, Jackson Heights, Queens.

Staff Sergeant Joseph M. Clarke, gunner, 121 Windsor pl., Brooklyn.

New Jersey

First Lieutenant Leland W. Krake Jr., flight engineer, Laroche av., Harrington Park.

Staff Sergeant Charles E. Foster, gunner, Cole rd., Montclair.

Staff Sergeant Frank Lannuzzi, gunner, 1503 Bangs av., Asbury Park.

War Decorations

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND, India, March 5 (AP)—To the Superfortress crewmen from the Twentieth Bomber Command's "Hellbird" group there have been awarded the Air Medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross or Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for "outstanding and meritorious achievement" while participating in combat and operational flights from bases in India and China.

(In some instances the men have received the Air Medal and then the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster presented in place of a second Air Medal in connection with raids on Japan.)

New Jersey—S/Sgt. Jeremiah M. Baker Jr., gunner, of Kenvil, Air Medal; S/Sgt. William E. Bernard, gunner, of Cliffside, Air Medal; S/Sgt. Harry J. Craig, gunner, of Dover, Air Medal; S/Sgt. Robert Quigley, gunner, of Mays Landing, Air Medal.

New York—Capt. Dennis J. Sullivan Jr., pilot, of Albany, Air Medal; 1st Lt. George L. Clark, navigator-bombardier, of 159-08 116th Street, Howard Beach, Queens, New York City, Air Medal; 1st Lt. Rocco D. Dinardi, navigator-bombardier, of Little Falls, Air Medal; 1st Lt. Thomas J. Drummy, flight engineer, of 25-26 Forty-first Street, Astoria, Queens, New York City, Air Medal; 1st Lt. Maurice E. Lescroart, bombardier-navigator, of 155 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, Air Medal; 1st Lt. Mort N. Marton, pilot, of 1559 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, Air Medal; 1st Lt. Wilford J. Thomas, bombardier-navigator, of Great Bend, Air Medal; 1st Lt. Elmer E. Travis, flight engineer, of 44-15 Forty-seventh Avenue, Woodside, Queens, New York City, Air Medal; T/Sgt. Seymour Sandhofer, radio operator, of 1830 Washington Avenue, New York City, Air Medal; S/Sgt. Daniel L. Cullinan, gunner, of 969 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Air Medal; S/Sgt. Charles O. Trabold, gunner, of Rochester, Air Medal; Sgt. Wilbur W. Cipperly, radio operator, of Belleville, Air Medal; Sgt. Leo L. Magnacott Jr., communications specialist, of 203-06 Thirty-third Avenue, Bayside, Queens, New York City, Air Medal.

The Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal has been awarded to these Superfortress crewmen in the Twentieth Bomber Command's "Hellbird" group for "outstanding and meritorious achievement" while participating in B-29 Superfortress operations against Japan.

New Jersey—1st Lt. John Dorofee, navigator-bombardier, of Buena; 1st Lt. Leland W. Krake Jr., flight engineer, of Harrington Park; S/Sgt. Charles E. Foster, gunner, of Montclair; S/Sgt. Frank Lannuzzi, gunner, of Asbury Park; S/Sgt. Raymond Taweel, gunner, of Trenton.

New York—Capt. Milton Weinberg, navigator-bombardier, of 532 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn; 1st Lt. Fred Doppelt, navigator-bombardier, of 50 East 191st Street, the Bronx; 1st Lt. Eugene T. Haberman, pilot, of 205-18 118th Avenue, St. Albans, Queens, New York City; 1st Lt. Augustus F. Mangani, flight engineer, of Jackson Heights, Queens, New York City; Flt. O. Thomas F. O'Malley, flight engineer, of Syracuse; T/Sgt. Charles W. Hebblethwaite, gunner, of Geneva; T/Sgt. Benedict Lehuta, gunner, of Spruce Camp, Cooksburg; S/Sgt. Joseph M. Clarke, gunner, of 121 Windsor Place, Brooklyn; Sgt. Arthur Lazeroff, radio operator, of Rochester.

ROME, March 5 (AP)—Capt. Leo C. Brooks of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., a Flying Fortress pilot and squadron leader, has received the Legion of Merit for organizing a plan by which almost 300 Allied fliers were evacuated from enemy-held territory in France.

northern and northeastern cliffs made no major attack Monday, but broke up a number of enemy attempts to infiltrate American positions.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in his communiqué today the battle lines remained substantially unchanged as the three divisions of Marines, who hold two thirds or more of Iwo, consolidated their holdings elsewhere on the island where fighting is now in its sixteenth day.

Second Straight Day

Thus, for the second straight day, Nimitz reported little change in position in the bitter fighting.

"The enemy made a number of attempts to infiltrate and subjected the Marines to heavy small-arms and artillery fire," Nimitz said. "All efforts were broken up."

Japanese infiltrating the American lines even wore American uniforms.

Five In Disguise Killed

Five Japanese, wearing full American Marine battle dress, were killed by 24th Regiment patrols, a field dispatch said.

Lieut. Col. G. L. McCormick, of Huntington Valley, Pa., assistant chief of staff at Iwo headquarters, said that the Nipponese apparently were disguising themselves in an effort to sneak within the American lines.

Nimitz reported yesterday that 12,864 Japanese dead had been counted up to 6 P.M. Saturday and 81 prisoners taken—36 Japanese and 45 Koreans.

Improved weather conditions facilitated unloading operations in Iwo's beaches.

Liberators Bomb Chichi

Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands immediately to the north was bombed Sunday by Liberators of the 7th Army Air Force, while torpedo planes hit the Palau islands with the loss of two aircraft. Navy fighters swept Ponape in the Carolines.

The main Japanese force now is in the most rugged portion of the island. There are countless gulches and gullies which make good defensive positions. The Japanese are taking full advantage of them.

The Marines saw a Tokyo-raiding B-29 Superfortress use the southern Iwo airfield yesterday, demonstrating that their blood was not being shed in vain. The B-29, returning from Tokyo, landed long enough to make emergency repairs and then continued on to its Saipan base. Iwo cuts the 1,500 miles from Saipan to Tokyo in half.

Infiltrations By Japs On Iwo Are Broken Up

Enemy Dons Uniforms Of Marines To Sneak Into Lines — Positions Reported Unchanged

Forrestal calls 2,050 Marine deaths on Iwo Jima "not out of proportion" .....Page 4

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, *Tuesday*, March 6 (AP)—Marines grimly pressing Iwo Jima's strongly intrenched Japanese toward the

Hundreds Of Nip Troops Die In Iwo Charge

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 5 (AP)—United States Marines made limited gains in northern Iwo Jima Sunday and hurled back a Japanese counterattack in which hundreds of screaming Japanese were killed, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Enemy dead numbered 12,864 as of 6 P.M. Saturday, out of an estimated garrison of 20,000. There were 81 prisoners, the majority Korean laborers.

In bloody hand-to-hand fighting the leathernecks of Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' 4th Division continued their advance over terrain which Nimitz described as "naturally suited to defensive operations."

Drive To Split Enemy

The 4th Division is on the east flank of the irregular battle line. There Japanese resistance has been exceptionally stiff. The 5th Division is on the west flank. In the center of the line, driving a wedge toward Iwo's northern tip—a wedge that would split the Japanese in two and isolate them on the northwest and northeast coasts—is the 3rd Division of Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine.

Compressed into an ever-tightening area on Iwo's northern end, the cornered Japanese are fighting with untamed fury. Marines capturing a gun or a pillbox or block house find the garrison resisting to the death, reported Associated Press War Correspondent James Lindsley.

5th Hurls Back Foe

The 5th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, hurled back the Japanese counterattack.

Meanwhile, Suribachi volcano is all steamed up. And it has become an unexpected boon to 5th Division clearing Japanese out of

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the conquered volcanic fortress on the southern tip of Iwo.

The volcano is pouring sulphur fumes through its caves, flushing out Nipponese soldiers.

It is gushing hot steam from hundreds of fissures, where Marines stuffed cans of "C" rations and 15 minutes later pulled out their first hot meals in days.

The volcano began acting up yesterday.

[Earlier Lindsley, in a front line dispatch said that Marine artillery and naval guns poured unceasing fire into the Jap positions throughout Saturday night in the belief the the harassed Japanese were moving to new positions.

["We figured the Nips had to be on the move last night," said General Cates. "We figured we would help them along a little, so we covered all enemy territory with fire."]

4th Division Lauded

Marine Commander Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith sent a message to the gallant 4th Division to be read to the troops congratulating them for "exemplary conduct and slashing attacks against enemy positions" on Iwo since landing on February 21.

It was disclosed that Lieut. Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Jr., son of Guadalcanal's commander in 1942, was wounded in both legs by mortar fire on February 24. Previously he was wounded in the leg on Saipan.

Airfield Shelled

Despite the concentrated hail of surface ship shelling, combined with aircraft strafing and artillery fire, the enemy was still able to lob heavy shells into the southern Iwo airfield today as evacuation planes landed and took off with wounded.

Carrier aircraft joined with heavy bombers to attack Chichi Jima in the Bonins Saturday, while Marine aircraft hit enemy-held islands in the Palaus, Ponape in the eastern Carolines and Yap.

Thomas and his men went after the Japs while two Marines stayed behind to protect the flag. The flag-raising continued after the grenade-throwing Japs were cleaned out.

And in the four-day battle that ended when the flag was planted on Mount Suribachi, these things happened:

A lone Marine charged an enemy pillbox and was met by a saber-swinging Jap lieutenant. The Marine grabbed the saber with his bare hands, took it away from the Jap and cut off his head.

Two companies of Marines engaged in a grenade-throwing contest with the Japs, not daring to use rifles for fear of hitting their own men. When daylight came, they counted 77 dead Japs in the area.

One Marine alone stormed a pillbox and killed ten Japs before he himself was killed.

Two squads of Marines were isolated by enemy fire at the base of Suribachi, 200 yards ahead of their lines. Two of the Marines were killed, eight wounded. The rest fought their way back in the darkness, dragging the eight wounded with them.

Moved Demolition Charge

The Jap mortars are good, but so are ours. So good, in fact, that one night a Jap ran up to a marine mortar emplacement and shouted, "Cease firing."

Marine demolition crews planted a 180-pound charge in a cave at the foot of Suribachi. A Jap picked it up and set it outside the cave, then turned around and started back in. The Marines shot him and put the charge back where it belonged.

Sergt. Edward D. Jones, 30, of Stanwood, Wash., spoke enough Japanese to urge a wounded Jap to come out of a pillbox. The Jap refused, until Jones threatened to turn a flame thrower on the pillbox. The Jap, second prisoner to be taken, on this island, told Jones his father runs a grocery store in Hawaii.

First Lieutenant Harold H. Stirling, 23, of Drexel Hill, Pa., and his platoon met a dawn attack by 40 or 50 Japs. Just 60 minutes later the platoon had wiped out all of them with a loss of two Marines killed and several wounded.

Praises Flag Picture

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's picture of the Marine flag raising over Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima was "almost unbelievably gallant" as the Marines' fight up the mountain side, said Secretary Forrestal today.

Seizure of Mount Suribachi may become "fairly historic," Forrestal said, as the result of Rosenthal's picture depicting the placing of the American flag atop the mountain, largest on Iwo.

Forrestal also complimented newsmen at Iwo and newspapers and wire services at home for their coverage of the fighting on the island, terming it "an outstanding contribution to accurate reporting of the war."

Mt. Suribachi Flag Raising Called Hottest Ever Staged

By TECH. SERGT. KEYES BEECH
[Marine Corps Combat Correspondent]

Iwo Jima [AP—Delayed]—The raising of the Stars and Stripes on the crest of Mount Suribachi here was one of the hottest flag raisings ever staged anywhere.

Even as Marine Platoon Sergeant Ernest I. Thomas, 20, of Tallahassee, Fla., and his men began to set up the flagpole a Jap popped out of a cave to hurl a grenade at them.

To Stay To Guard Flag

Other grenates followed, and

Marines on Iwo Repel Attempts At Infiltration

Lines Remain Unchanged; Dog Platoon Ashore to Flush Foe From Caves

GUAM, Marsh 6 (Tuesday) (AP).—A number of Japanese attempts to infiltrate the lines of the United States Marines on Iwo Jima yesderday were broken up and the battle positions remained substantially unchanged, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Thus, for the second straight day, Nimitz reported little change in position in the bitter fighting, now in its sixteenth day, for the strategic little island 750 miles south of Tokyo.

"The enemy made a number of attempts to infiltrate, and subjected the marines to heavy small arms and artillery fire," Nimitz said in his communique. "All efforts were broken up. There was no appreciable change in the lines on March 5."

No mention was made of the positions of the 3d, 4th and 5th Marine Divisions, last reported pressing the Japanese toward cliffs on the north and northwest edge of Iwo.

Desperate Japanese infiltrating the American lines even wore American uniforms. An Associated Press correspondent reported that five Japanese wearing complete marine clothing had been killed.

The field dispatch also said the northern terrain minimized the of tanks and that the Japse were being routed from caves and pillboxes with grenades and flame throwers.

Dogs also were used to hunt down the enemy. The 3d Marine Dog Platoon went ashore Sunday and within a short time the sharp-nosed dogs had flushed their first victim from a cave.

The main Japanese force now is in the most rugged portion of the island. There are countless gulches and gullies which make good defensive positions. The Japanese are taking full advantage of them.

How The First Superfort Came To Iwo

By Elmont Waite

Twenty-First Bomber Command, Guam, March 5 (AP—Via Navy Radio)—"Can you give us a bearing to Iwo Jima?" Sergt. James G. Cox asked over the B-29 radio. "Can you give us a bearing to Iwo?"

A sudden clear reply reached the sweating radioman who hails from Merriam, Kan.:

"This is Iwo. What is your trouble?"

The crew of the Superfortress limping home from Sunday's Tokyo raid drew a relieved breath as Cox answered, "Iwo, this is nine bakecable. We are running low on gasoline. Can you give us a bearing to Iwo?"

Island Sighted

"Roger, this is Iwo. What is your altitude?"

"Roger, altitude 350."

"This is Iwo. We do not receive your signal. Have you sighted Iwo yet?"

"Roger, we have sighted Iwo."

"Roger. Course 167 (degrees) for 28 miles. Do you prefer to ditch offshore or try to land on the strip?"

"We prefer to land."

"Roger. We will have the field cleared for you to land."

And that's the way the first B-29 came to Iwo.

Field Circled Twice

The pilot, Lieut. Raymond F. Malo, Danville, Ill., twice circled the field on the smoking, flashing little island. Each time the narrow runway slipped from his field of vision as the huge bomber swung in its necessary wide circle.

The third time around he hit the runway square and as soon as the wheels touched the brakes were slapped on. Skidding down the runway 3,000 feet and knocking over a telephone pole with only a minor dent in a wing edge, the Superfortress stopped safely—in front of an unexpectedly large audience of grinning Marines.

Flyers Surprised

"I figured the war was going on up at the other end of the island and nobody would pay any attention to us landing on the southern airfield," Malo said, explaining the crew's surprise at the long lines of spectators down either side of the runway.

The emergency stop was the only alternative to ditching the B-29. The reserve gasoline lines weren't working. Their failure, Malo said, would have cut out the engines within another 150 miles—fully 500 miles from home base at Tinian.

The fuel line was repaired on Iwo and the B-29 came home safely.

It was the first Tokyo run for the crew.

Secrecy Of Fortifying Iwo Revealed By Sign

San Francisco, March 5 (AP)—The Japanese people "are being prepared for the possibility of invasion and at the same time being convinced that invasion does not mean defeat," Domei News Agency said a Nazi correspondent in Tokyo reported to Germany. The writer was identified as Dr. Lily Abegg, of the Transocean agency. The Japanese broadcast was recorded here.

By Morrie Landsberg

Iwo Jima, March 5 (AP)—A sign posted on the central Motoyama airfield on Iwo Island written in both Japanese and English, warned:

"Notice—Trespassing, surveying, photographing, sketching, modeling, etc., upon or of these premises without previous official permission are prohibited by the Military Secrets Protection Law. Any offender in this regard will be punished with this law."

It was signed "Ministry of the Navy, October, 1937."

Japan plainly didn't want the world to know what she had done and was doing on Iwo Jima—building its eight square miles of volcanic bleakness into one of the most heavily fortified bases in the world.

The island is small; deceptively small. It has a predominant ugliness in bareness of the dry irregular terrain and expanse of dark lava sands. Only the fat mountain of Suribachi relieves the picture of hostile desolation.

Few Tourists In 55 Years

But Iwo was no tourist retreat in the 55 years of Japanese control. It had a few—a thousand or so—civilians who raised sugar and refined sulphur which the colonists contributed to the bounty of the empire.

It also had 20,000 crack troops, several thousand pillboxes, thousands of feet of trenches and a seemingly indomitable will befitting a Pacific rampart of that empire.

For Iwo was a fortress, nothing more. Iwo was a pivotal point in the outer defense line Japan had in Nanpo Shoto, a chain of southern islands running from the very mouth of Tokyo Bay (Oshima) to within 300 miles of the Marianas at [illegible]ami Iwo Jima, and Japan built it well.

Bonin Link In Defenses

Iwo was convenient for the Japanese scheme or throwing up a formidable barrier to the mainland approaches. It is only 750 miles south of Tokyo. The Bonin Islands, where Commodore Perry once raised the American flag, form another link in the defense chain 150 miles northeast of Iwo Jima. Saipan, a former key Japanese base in the Marianas, is 720 miles southeast.

Iwo was convenient for the Japa- Volcano group with enough flat ground for airfields. Kita (north) Iwo Jima, 45 miles to the north of Iwo Jima, is rugged and mountainous, with two volcanic peaks rising 2,630 and 2,181 feet. Minami (south) Iwo Jima is 40 miles south of Iwo Jima and a mere mile square with a 3,181-foot volcanic peak.

From Iwo Jima's two airfields—a third was under construction—the Japanese sent bombers to attack the B-29 base at Saipan in a hopeless effort to thwart raids on the homeland. These same runways, enlarged and improved by Seabees, will offer fighter escort for the Superfortresses.

Now as to the island of Iwo Jima itself and to give an idea why the battle is so tough:

It is 5 miles from the rugged northern tip to the southern end, where the volcano of Suribachi comes sloping down. At the broadest point the island is 2½ miles wide. At the narrow southern neck it is 700 yards wide. The north half, roughly circular in shape, forms a broad dome with a maximum elevation of 387 feet. A ridge extends 2½ miles southwest, sloping gently and tapering off at 554-foot-high Suribachi.

A plateau about 1 mile in diameter makes up the central area of the north where the defenders were driven after the Marines landed on the southeast coast. The northern shores are rough, rocky and steep. The southeast beach, however, has no natural obstructions in its 2¼-mile length.

Terrain Good For Defenses

The nature of the coastal terrain suited the Japanese defenses. Enemy landings were out of the question in the north unless the invaders preferred to scale its serrated rock cliffs. The southern beaches offered no cover whatsoever and the Japanese could train their guns on hostile troops.

The approachable shore line was guarded by 50,000 yards of trenches which the Japanese were forced to relinquish under tremendous naval gunfire. It showed, however, they were fully prepared to fight on the beaches, but their commander realized his men couldn't challenge bombarding warships.

Altogether the beach defenses were considered better than Tarawa. Tarawa's coconut log emplacements were primitive compared to the huge pillboxes on Iwo, some with reinforced concrete five feet thick.

Mostly Military Stands

Iwo had little other than military installations. There are several villages and a so-called town—Motoyama—which lay in broken splinters even before the Marines reached it. A narrow gauge railroad along the west coast carried both sugar for export and ammunition to be stored in the Suribachi caverns. There was an experimental agricultural station, a weather station, sulphur works and a sugar mill.

This was the island discovered by a Spaniard in 1543, visited by an Englishman in 1784, looked over by a Russian in 1805, claimed vaguely by Spain and finally in 1891 absorbed by the Japanese into the Ogasawara branch administration.

YANKS PRESS JAPS IN NORTHERN LUZON

[Manila, March 5 (AP)]

Manila, March 5 (A. P.).—American troops pushed deeper today into the mountains of northern Luzon, stronghold of Jap Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that Filipino guerrillas cleared one entire northern province of Nipponese troops.

Other Americans overcame the last Jap resistance in Manila, continued their eastward pressure to secure the city's water supply area and occupied two more Philippine Islands.

The guerrillas, under Col. R. W. Volckman, struck in the north coast province of Ilocos Norte. Their irregular type of fighting baffled the Japs, who suffered losses, running into the thousands. Col. Volckman, a regular Army officer, became a guerrilla leader in 1942. He is a West Point graduate of the class of 1934.

Fighting in downtown Manila ended Saturday night. The final action came a month to the day after Americans broke into the city.

The new landings on the Sibuyan Sea islands of Ticao and Burias, announced by Gen. MacArthur Saturday, flanked the Jap positions on Luzon's southern Bicol peninsula.

American planes raided enemy positions on the Babuyan Islands, just north of Luzon.

Bombers concentrated attacks on airdromes along the west coast of Formosa. Preliminary reports indicated destruction of thirty enemy planes. A 7,000-ton freighter-transport was sunk offshore.

er dropped all her bombs into the sea.

Bombed Yesterday, Too.

Headquarters, Twenty-first Bomber Command, Guam, March 5 (A. P.).—A large force of Superfortresses—Tokyo said that there were 150—bombed the Japanese capital by precision instruments through ice and sleet early yesterday, finding no enemy fighters and only a light anti-aircraft fire.

Not a plane was lost to enemy action, but one was ditched en route home and the crew was rescued. Extreme cold over the target caused at least one plane to report her engines frozen. This may have been what forced the one plane down at sea.

The Superfortress flight, taking off at night in order to reach Tokyo in the early morning, had visual bombing weather until only three minutes from the target—the urban industrial area. Then solid clouds closed in. One pilot said that if they had been over Tokyo fifteen minutes sooner they could probably have bombed visually.

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It was the second consecutive Sunday attack on Tokyo in great strength. Last week more than 200 Superfortresses devastated 240 blocks, stretching from the edge of the Imperial Palace grounds to the water front.

The Tokyo radio said that other Superfortresses yesterday bombed Nagoya, industrial city about 170 miles southwest of the capital, and Tokyo-Hashi and Hamamatsu, coastal cities between Nagoya and Tokyo.

Midnight Raiders Hit Tokyo

Ten Superfortresses Reported Following Up Yesterday's Heavy Pounding.

Ten American Superfortresses raided Tokyo again today with fire bombs and explosives, the Tokyo radio declared, and added that last night a single Superfortress raided southern Kyushu.

In broadcasts recorded by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press, Tokyo said as usual that practically no damage was caused in the capital—which was attacked between 12:30 and 2:30 A. M.—and that last night's raid-

Stettinius Reveals Accord On Veto

Mexico City, March 5 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius revealed otday that the Yalta decision provided for a big-power veto on use of force by the future world peace organization.

Speaking before the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics here, Stettinius said the Yalta communiqué provided for publication of the voting formula worked out by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin only after French and Chinese approval.

It was necessary to reveal the voting solution to the American Foreign Ministers conferring here before the end of their meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, so that they could discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Hopes For French Backing

Announcement was held back to the last possible minute in the hope that France would sponsor the meeting on terms acceptable to the other four powers.

As soon as Stettinius finished speaking in a narrow, portrait-lined room of Chapultepec castle, Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequeil Padilla stood up to respond.

Padilla said that the Latin American republics realized they could not participate in settling the peace on an equal level with the major powers which have fought the war but that they were glad to have a voice in the organization of a new world system.

"Extraordinary Advance"

He declared that Stettinius's explanation of the voting procedure decided upon "represents an extraordinary advance in making the Dumbarton Oaks plan more democratic, as all small nations will be heard hereafter."

He expressed his conviction that all the Latin American nations will support a world peace organization at San Francisco, and that the burden of armaments will be reduced as a result.

STETTINIUS OFFERS GUIDE TO AMERICAS

Talk at Mexico City Gives Foreign Ministers Basis for Discussing World Plan

MEXICO CITY, March 5 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius, speaking before the Foreign Ministers of the American republics here today, revealed the voting solution prepared for the world security organization.

It was necessary to reveal it to the American Foreign Ministers conferring here before the end of their meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, so that they could discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Announcement was held back to the last possible minute in the hope that France would sponsor the meeting on terms acceptable to the other four powers.

As soon as Mr. Stettinius finished speaking, Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequeil Padilla stood up to respond.

Mr. Padilla said that the Latin-American republics realized they could not participate in settling the peace on an equal level with the major powers which have fought the war but that they were glad to have a voice in the organization of a new world system.

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He expressed his conviction that all the Latin-American nations will support a world peace organization at San Francisco, and that the burden of armaments will be reduced as a result.

Views by Stettinius

The text of the statement by Mr. Stettinius, except for that part of it which was also given out in Washington to cover the invitations to the San Francisco conference and the explanation of the proposed security voting procedure and which is published elsewhere in today's paper, is as follows:

I am happy to be able to make a most significant announcement, here in Mexico City, concerning the future world organization for peace and security.

As I arise to speak, the Government of the United States, acting on behalf of the sponsoring Governments—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China—is transmitting invitations to the United Nations Conference to be held at San Francisco on April 25.

I regret exceedingly that the Provisional Government of France has not accepted our invitation to become one of the sponsoring countries for the San Francisco conference.

Issuance of the formal invitation to meet only seven weeks from now in San Francisco is another step toward a goal which is in the minds, and in the hearts, of all of us—establishment of an enduring peace after victory in this war.

In October, 1943, the signatories of the Moscow Declaration pledged themselves to cooperate with each other and with the other nations devoted to peace in creating a general international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

Bases of Mexico City Study

The Dumbarton Oaks conference was the next step necessary in the carrying out of this vast program. From that conference there emerged the proposals which we are studying here in Mexico City.

The conversations at Dumbarton Oaks left open the question of voting procedure in the Security Council. A proposal on this subject has now been agreed upon in the manner stated in the text of the invitation to the San Francisco conference, which I shall read to you in a moment. This was one of the great accomplishments under President Roosevelt's leadership at the Crimea conference.

In Mexico City the twenty countries here represented are taking another important step toward the establishment of a world organization. Our task here has been to exchange views and clarify our thoughts on the essential features of the world organization of the future and on the relationship to it of our own inter-American system, and thus to prepare ourselves more fully for the work to be undertaken at San Francisco.

The proposed provisions for voting in the security council are those which were presented by the President of the United States at the Crimea conference; they were there agreed to by Great Britain and by the Soviet Union and have since been approved by China.

I wish at this time to comment to you briefly on the significance of the proposal on voting procedure. This procedure means that whenever any member of the council—including any permanent member—is a party to a dispute, that member cannot vote in any decision of the council involving peaceful settlement of that dispute.

Provides Full Examination

Consequently, the council can examine the dispute thoroughly and the remaining members can make recommendations to all the parties to the dispute as to methods and procedures for settling it. They can refer the legal aspects of the dispute to the international court for advice. They can refer the dispute to the general assembly if the wish; and they can take any other appropriate steps short of enforcement measures to obtain a settlement of that dispute without the vote of the member of the security council involved in the dispute.

This means that all members of the security council when they are parties to a dispute will be on the same footing before this council. It means that no nation in the world will be denied the right to have a fair hearing of its case in the security council, and that the equal, democratic rights of all nations will be respected.

If the dispute is not settled by such means, the major question before the council is whether force needs to be employed. In that event it is necessary that the vote of the permanent members of the council be unanimous. They are the nations which possess in sufficient degree the industrial and military strength to prevent aggression.

However, the decision of the council can be reached in such a case only by a majority of seven members, which means that the permanent members cannot alone decide to take action. It also means that the non-permanent members can prevent action.

I am happy to say that I have here to hand to each of you a more detailed memorandum on the voting procedure which I am sure you will wish to study.

All Views Are Invited

The invitation to the San Francisco conference suggests that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals be considered as affording a basis for the charter of the world organization. It is the wish of the United States, as it is, I am confident, of the other sponsoring nations, that there should also be the fullest opportunity at that conference for consideraion of the views and suggestions of all the participating Governments. I know that the contributions of the distinguished statesmen of the American republics will be most valuable in the writing of the charter.

The responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a peaceful world order is the common responsibility of all the United Nations. It is on them that the duty has now fallen to write a charter for the international organization so firmly rooted in the realities of the world as it is, and so clearly expressing the free and democratic ideals for which the United Nations stand, that it will truly represent both the will of the peoples of the world for lasting peace and their capacity actually to build and to maintain such a peace together.

We have the opportunity. We have the will. May God grant us the vision and the strength to sustain us. It is my faith that together we will build this world of freedom and security—a world at peace at last.

LATIN AMERICA SEEKS CHANGES IN OAKS PLAN

Offers Resolution Asking United Nations to Weigh Revisions Proposed.

AT SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

Stettinius Discloses Security Council Voting Formula—Padilla Praises It.

Mexico City, March 5 (A. P.).—The American republics prepared today to ask the rest of the United Nations to consider changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan when they convene at San Francisco. A resolution put before the Inter-American Conference expressed the support of the hemisphere for a world security organization, and provided that the revision felt necessary by Latin American republics be called to the attention of the United Nations.

The resolution presented the consensus of the Latin countries that Dumbarton Oaks should be changed on the following important points:

1. Extension of the powers of the assembly representing all United Nations and a consequent change in the powers of the Security Council.

2. Extension of the jurisdiction of the International Court.

3. Creation of an intellectual and moral organization, to parallel the Economic and Social Council.

4. Inter-American priorities on solving disputes in this hemisphere. This would mean strengthening the regional system proclaimed under the Act of Chapultepec in its relation to the world organization.

5. "Adequate" representation for Latin America in the Security Council.

Freedom of Expression Reserved.

The other United Nations were

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invited to send their ideas to the Latin American republics before San Francisco.

The resolution expressly reserved to signatory nations "full freedom to present and defend at the San Francisco conference, as representatives of sovereign States, all the points of view which they consider pertinent."

The resolution, introduced by a subcommittee headed by the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Caracoolo Parra Perez, carefully avoided action on any changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan here. Although many Latin American nations were anxious to put in their revisions, it was pointed out in the document that these could only be made mutually with the rest of the Allied world.

The resolution was presented shortly after Secretary of State Stettinius announced that invitations have been sent out to the San Francisco conference and revealed the security council voting procedure decided at Yalta.

A Big Power Can Veto Force.

Mr. Stettinius revealed that the Yalta decision provided for a big Power veto on the use of force by the future world peace organization. He also said that France has refused to join the United States, Great Britain, China and Russia in sponsoring the United Nations meetings in San Francisco.

The Yalta communique provided for publication of the voting formula worked out by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin only after French and Chinese approval. The voting solution withholds a veto on pacific settlement of disputes, but requires a unanimous decision by the big Powers, even if one is directly involved, in determining when peace is menaced and upholding it by force.

As soon as Mr. Stettinius finished speaking the Mexican Foreign Minister, Ezequeil Padilla, said that the Latin American republics realized they could not participate in settling the peace on an equal level with the major Powers which have fought the war but that they were glad to have a voice in the organization of a new world system.

He declared that Mr. Stettinius's explanation of the voting procedure decided upon "represents an extraordinary advance in making the Dumbarton Oaks plan more democratic, as all small nations will be heard hereafter."

INTER-AMERICAN PARLEY SPLITS ON ARGENTINE ISSUE

MEXICO CITY, March 5—(AP) Leading delegates to the Inter-American conference have split over two ideas on what to do about Argentina.

A small group has been working informally on the Argentine problem, and it was learned authoritatively that they agreed on the basic approach towards Argentina but are floundering for a method of handling it.

Seek to Name Commission

One side wants to appoint a commission here to study Argentina's diplomatic isolation after this conference ends.

The other side believes that the matter should be referred back to the Pan-American union as a whole, and debated there more leisurely.

A decision is hoped for tonight or tomorrow, but at any event, the discussion means that the conference cannot end before Thursday, because it seems unlikely that the Argentine matter will be put before all the delegates until the small group has reached agreement.

They have decided to put out a statement on Argentina, which will make it clear that the American republics await a solution to come from Buenos Aires and do not intend to compromise with the government of General Edelmiro Farrell.

The two important difficulties in writing an Argentine declaration are:

1. Deciding how specific the statement can be on Argentina without endangering a solid front against Argentina's present stand.

2. Deciding what measures to take towards geting Argentina back into the American system after his conference is over.

There appears almost complete agreement among the delegates that a firm position should be taken towards Argentina until that country gives concrete proof of its intention to cooperate for hemisphere defense.

Chile Opposes Strong Statement

At the moment, the only possibility of opposition to a strong statement seems to come from Chile, but it is in such a nebulous stage that smooth and unanimous acceptance may be reached.

However, many statesmen are worried that when delegates go back home, the enthusian of Mexico may give way to other pressures. Therefore, they are anxious to work out a declaration which will receive continued support from the 20 republics represented here.

It was definitely ascertained that although the Act of Chapultepec goes into effect immediately, there is no plan to base an Argentine statement on its provision for hemisphere action when the threat of aggression occurs.

It seems unlikely, however, that any concrete steps will be taken on Argentina until the conference has agreed on the rest of its business.

The final meeting is now expected Thursday, although if a hitch develops in the Argentina case, the conference may have to drag a little longer.

It seems likely that some special measures will be taken to continue detailed economic discussions once the principles are laid down in the economic charter.

There appears general agreement on policies, but many of the Latin Americans want specific U. S. guarantees, especially against export subsidies.

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Resolution On Hemisphere Priorities

Mexico City, March 5 (AP)—The Inter-American Conference committee on world security adopted a resolution today requesting changes in the Dumbarton Oaks world security plan that would allow American nations to solve their own disputes.

The request will be laid before the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

The resolution came just after Secretary of State Stettinius announced that invitations have been sent out for the conference, sponsored by Britain, Russia, the United States and China.

Burst Of Enthusiasm

The Latins reacted to the Crimean solution for voting in the security council with a quick burst of enthusiasm.

They pointed out immediately, however, that the requirement for big power unanimity when force is used to keep peace would take the teeth out of the Act of Chapultepec unless special arrangements are worked out for the Western Hemisphere.

Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, declared in a press conference that "there is no conflict between the two programs for world and continental security.

Meanwhile drafting of a statement on Argentina remained the top job for the conferees.

Haven't Worked Out Wording

It was ascertained that representatives of twenty republics will definitely make a formal declaration on Argentina, but they still are trying to agree on what to say.

Only other major topic still being debated is the economic charter for the Americas. Officials expressed hope a compromise decision could be reached tonight.

Some Latin Americans have been holding back approval on the charter, which establishes a policy of free trade in this hemisphere. They are attempting to include specific commodity provisions, especially on cotton and copper.

Two Important Difficulties

The two important difficulties in writing an Argentine declaration are:

1. Deciding how specific the statement can be on Argentina without endangering a solid front against Argentina's present stand.

2. Deciding what measures to take toward getting Argentina back into the American system after this conference is over.

Opinion among a selected group of delegates working on Argentina is about evenly divided.

Some hold that a commission should be set up by the Inter-American Conference to study the problem here, after the meeting closes. The other view favors turning the hot Argentine potato back to the Pan-American Union for discussion by all the republics at a more leisurely pace.

Firm Position Favored

There appears almost complete agreement among the delegates that a firm position should be taken toward Argentina until that country gives concrete proof of its intention to co-operate for hemisphere defense.

At the moment, the only possibility of opposition to a strong statement seems to come from Chile, but it is in such a nebulous stage that smooth and unanimous acceptance may be reached.

However, many statesmen are worried that when delegates go back home the enthusiasm of Mexico may give way to other pressures. Therefore, they are anxious to work out a declaration which will receive continued support from the twenty republics represented here.

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There appears general agreement on policies, but many of the Latin Americans want specific United States guarantees, especially against export subsidies.

Mexico City Announcement

MEXICO CITY, March 5 (AP).—Text of statement made today by United States Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. at the Inter-American Conference:

I am happy to be able to make a most significant announcement here in Mexico City concerning the future world organization for peace and security.

As I arise to speak, the government of the United States acting on behalf of the sponsoring governments — the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China—is transmitting invitations to the United Nations Conference to be held at San Francisco on April 25.

I regret exceedingly that the provisional government of France has not accepted our invitation to become one of the sponsoring countries for the San Francisco conference.

Issuance of the formal invitation to meet only seven weeks from now in San Francisco is another step toward a goal which is in the minds and in the hearts of all of us—establishment of an enduring peace after victory in this war.

Pledge to Co-operate Cited

In October, 1943, the signatories of the Moscow Declaration pledged themselves to cooperate with each other and with the other nations devoted to peace in creating a general international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

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The Dumbarton Oaks conference was the next step necessary in the carrying out of this vast program. From that conference there emerged the proposals which we are studying here in Mexico City.

The conversations at Dumbarton Oaks left open the question of voting procedure in the security council. A proposal on this subject has now been agreed upon in the manner stated in the text of the invitation to the San Francisco conference, which I shall read to you in a moment. This was one of the great accomplishments under President Roosevelt's leadership at the Crimea Conference.

In Mexico City the twenty countries here represented are taking another important step toward the establishment of a world organization. Our task here has been to exchange views, and to clarify our thoughts, on the essential features of the world organization of the future and on the relationship to it of our own inter-American system, and thus to prepare ourselves more fully for the work to be undertaken at San Francisco.

It is my great pleasure now to read to you the text of the invitation to the conference, which includes the proposed provisions for voting in the security council.

Mr. Stettinius here presented the text of the invitation appearing in the column to the left.

Roosevelt's Proposals

The proposed provisions for voting in the security council are those which were presented by the President of the United States at the Crimea Conference; they were there agreed to by Great Britain and by the Soviet Union and have since been approved by China.

I wish at this time to comment to you briefly on the significance of the proposal on voting procedure. This procedure means that whenever any member of the council—including any permanent member—is a party to a dispute, that member cannot vote in any decision of the council involving peaceful settlement of that dispute. Consequently, the council can examine the dispute thoroughly, and the remaining members can make recommendations to all the parties to the dispute as to methods and procedures for settling it. They can refer the legal aspects of the dispute to the international court for advice. They can refer the dispute to the general assembly if they wish; and they can take any other appropriate steps short of enforcement measures to obtain a settlement of that dispute without the vote of the member of the security council involved in the dispute.

This means that all members of the security council when they are parties to a dispute will be on the same footing before this council. It means that no nation in the world will be denied the right to have a fair hearing of its case in the security council, and that the equal, democratic rights of all nations will be respected.

If the dispute is not settled by such means, the major question before the council is whether force needs to be employed. In that event it is necessary that the vote of the permanent members of the council be unanimous. They are the nations which possess in sufficient degree the industrial and military strength to prevent aggression. However, the decision of the council can be reached in such a case only by a majority of seven members, which means that the permanent members cannot alone decide to take action. It also means that the non-permanent members can prevent action.

Invites Other Suggestions

I am happy to say that I have here to hand to each of you a more detailed memorandum on the voting procedure which I am sure you will wish to study.

The invitation to the San Francisco conference suggests that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals be considered as affording a basis for the charter of the world organization. It is the wish of the United States, as it is, I am confident, of the other sponsoring nations, that there should also be the fullest opportunity at that conference for consideration of the views and suggestions of all the partici-

pating governments. I know that the contributions of the distinguished statesmen of the American republics will be most valuable in the writing of the charter.

The responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a peaceful world order is the common responsibility of all the United Nations. It is on them that the duty has now fallen to write a charter for the international organization so firmly rooted in the realities of the world as it is, and so clearly expressing the free and democratic ideals for which the United Nations stand, that it will truly represent both the will of the peoples of the world for lasting peace and their capacity actually to build and to maintain such a peace together.

We have the opportunity. We have the will. May God grant us the vision and the strength to sustain us. It is my faith that together we will build this world of freedom and security—a world at peace at last.

Dieppe Leader to Quit Army.

Ottawa, March 5 (A. P.).—The Canadian commander at Dieppe, Major-Gen. J. H. Roberts, is being released from the army to become Central European administrator for the Imperial War Graves Commission, Gen. Roberts, 53 years old, comes from Kingston, Ont.

35% War-Order Drop Seen For Canada

Ottawa, March 5 (AP)—Reconstruction Minister Howe today announced a reduction of 35 per cent in war orders is anticipated in the intervals between the collapse of Germany and the end of the war against Japan.

"During this stage we anticipate no problem of unemployment, said Mr. Howe at a press conference.

Howe said a program had been worked out to meet problems of that period which are expected to be largely local, resulting from war contract cancellations in communities where there is an abnormal wartime population and heavy concentration of war orders.

EISENHOWER URGES NAZIS SURRENDER

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An appeal from General Eisenhower's headquarters, addressed to German army officers Monday via the American Broadcasting station in Europe, urged that they "reconsider the situation of Germany, the situation of their men and their personal situation" and surrender to the Allies.

"Germany has lost the Westwall, her most powerful defense in the west. The Allies have reached the Rhine and the Ruhr," said the broadcast as reported by the OWI. "In the east the Red army is standing before Berlin. The industrial areas of Upper Silesia, East Prussia, Posen (Poznan) and parts of Saxony, Brandenburg and Pomerania are in Russian hands. The end is merely a question of time.

"The responsibility for the outcome of the war no longer rests with the German officer. But the responsibility for his men remains—and this responsibility will indubitably be taken into account by postwar Germany. Germany's future will be hard, but there will be a possibility for reconstruction. The Allies do not intend to destroy Germany—only the politicians know that their number is up.

"Many German officers whose names must remain unknown have sent parliamentaries to the Allies in a hopeless situation and surrendered their troops. Other officers who could not take his course of action ordered their men to cease fire when the attack caught up with them.

"We cannot expect the German officer to do anything that would be contrary to his honor or to his country's interest. It is in Germany's interest to put an end to this useless bloodshed. The decision is up to the German officer."

KURUSU'S SON DIES OF BATTLE WOUNDS

By Associated Press.

Saburo Kurusu, Japan's peace envoy to the United States at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, was quoted today as saying he felt he had fulfilled his "mission to the Emperor and the Japanese people" when his American-born son was fatally injured intercepting a United States carrier attack on Tokyo last month.

A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted Kurusu as saying "I have always felt deeply about my inability to avoid war."

The ex-envoy's son, Capt. Makoto Kurusu, Domei said, was fatally injured February 16 when he met thirty Grumman planes over Tokyo. He brought his plane back to his base, Japanese reports said, but died shortly afterward.

Captain Kurusu was born in the United States in 1919. His mother was an American citizen.

BOMBERS HIT AMOY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio said "several tens of bombers, fighters and B-29s" raided Amoy, Chinese city in the southeastern province of Fukien, Monday from 1 to 4:10 p.m. (Japanese time) The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

New Nazi Envoy to Portugal

Von Halem Served in London Embassy and in Italy

The Nazi Transocean Agency last night announced the appointment of Dr. Gustav Adolf von Halem as new German Minister to Lisbon, succeeding Baron Oswald von Hoyningen-Huene.

The dispatch, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said Von Halem is forty-six years old and has been active in the German diplomatic service since 1936, having at one time served as an attache to the German Embassy in London. In 1942, it said, he was in charge of the consulate general in Milan, and the following year, in the capacity of Consul General first class with the title of Minister, he was posted to the German Embassy in the puppet Italian Fascist Republic.

44 Countries to Attend San Francisco Conference

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(AP) Invitations to the World Security conference went out today amid signs that smaller nations will strive to limit the authority of the big powers.

All the United Nations, except Poland, were invited to the conference beginning April 25 in San Francisco. The meeting has been called to form a world organization and to set up international machinery to enforce peace.

Reveal Yalta Formula

The State department announced the long-awaited Yalta formula on how the great powers should vote in the proposed world council. It would allow a great power to be formally accused and tried before world public opinion on a charge of threatening aggression but any one of the powers, including the accused, could veto the use of force against it.

France passed up the opportunity to serve as a sponsor of the San Francisco conference, although her attendance is assured. She wants to have a free hand in trying to alter the basic Dumbarton Oaks plan for world organization.

A number of other, smaller nations have already proposed changes, seeking either to limit the powers of the greater nations or to gain the same end by increasing the voice of smaller ones.

Several developments sped arrangements for the San Francisco gathering. Here are the day's high spots:

1. The United States formally invited 39 United Nations to attend. This country acted in the name of Russia, China and Britain. These four together with France and 39 others will make at least 44 countries at San Francisco.

2. The failure to invite Poland was attributed to the Big Three's Crimean agreement to organize a new Polish government of national unity. If that regime is set up in time Poland will be represented.

3. Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to serve on the eight-man American delegation. He said the President had assured him of his 'right of free action," and he served notice that he would seek a stronger mandate than the Dumbarton Oaks plan contains for maintaining justice in the world.

4. The White House asked Vice President Truman to serve as Senate-White House go-between on the world security organization charter and other great treaties which will be coming along.

Explain Veto Proposal

The State department, in explaining the voting formula, sought to show a real compromise between the original Russian view that a great power should be able to veto any accusations against itself and the American view that it should have no control at all over the council once an accusation has been brought against it.

Secretary of State Stettinius, speaking from the inter-American conference in Mexico City, said that under this arrangement an accused nation, large or small, would be excluded from the decisions of the security council on all problems involving the investigation and peaceful settlement of disputes.

However, when it came to deciding whether a country, large or small, was guilty of aggression and whether action should be taken against it, the big five permanent members of the 11 nation council would have to agree unanimously.

All decisions of the council would be made by a majority of seven. This evidently was decided upon to prevent the natural majority of six from making decisions in such a way as to split the large and small states. Under the seven vote rule the smaller six would have to be joined by at least one of the big five on any issue of small versus large states.

The failure of France to come through as a sponsoring power provided something of a minor mystery. As late as Saturday it was reported that the French would definitely be one of the sponsors. Previously the French foreign office had put out word to that effect.

However, a spokesman for the foreign office said at Paris today that the other sponsoring countries objected to France's offering of reservations. The spokesman said France could not consider herself bound by Yalta, where she was not present.

All Allies Except Poland Invited To Frisco

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Plans for the United Nations conference at San Francisco began to take final shape today with these developments:

1. The State Department announced that invitations had gone out to all the United Nations except Poland for the conference opening April 25, with the aim of forming a World Security Organization. If all accept as expected, 44 nations will be represented.

2. Senator Arthur A. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) announced he had accepted appointment as a delegate. This rounds out the United States group, all seven others having accepted previously.

France Won't Be Sponsor

3. It was made known that France had declined to join Russia, Great Britain and the United States in sponsoring the San Francisco conference. Reason given: France was not a party to the Dumbarton Oaks conversations at which a preliminary outline for a world security organization was drafted, hence declined to join in sponsoring the conference called to consider the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

4. The voting procedure in the World Security Organization envisaged in the Dumbarton Oaks plan was made public. The matter of procedure was left undecided at Dumbarton Oaks. President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill worked out an agreement on the subject at Yalta, but held up announcement until today.

Right Of Small Nation

In substance it provides that a small nation may have the right to bring charges against a great power and get them heard by the proposed World Security Council even though the great power itself may object.

However, on any vote to decide that a great power was threatening the peace, or to take action against that power, each of the five great nations would have, in effect, a veto.

Stettinius Explains Voting

Secretary of State Stettinius issued a statement seeking to explain the voting agreement. Next at Mexico City, Stettinius attended the Yalta conference. He said:

"The practical effect of these provisions, taken together is that a difference is made so far as voting is concerned, between the quasi-judicial function of the security council in promoting the specific settlement of disputes and the political function of the council in taking action for the maintenance of peace and security."

Seven For Majority

The voting proposal requires that a majority of the council should always be seven members. Since there are six small and five great powers on the council this means that even on the simplest questions at least one great power would have to vote affirmatively.

The text of the voting procedure was made public in the text of the invitation itself.

The inviting powers also suggested "that the conference consider as affording a basis for such a charter the proposals for the establishment of a general international organization which were made public last October as the result of the Dumbarton Oaks conference and which have now been supplemented by" the voting procedure.

No Comment On Poland

There was no direct comment on the omission of Poland from the list. Officials here expressed the hope that the new Polish "provisional Government of national unity" which the Big Three proposed at Yalta may be created and recognized in time for an invitation to be sent.

At the moment the Polish Exiled Government at London is the Polish member of the United Nations even though it is not recognized by Russia. Russia supports the Warsaw Provisional Government which is to provide the basis for a new government of national unity.

No Explanation On France

Events leading to France's rejection of sponsorship were not immediately explained here.

[In Paris, Foreign Office spokesmen said France had declined to become a sponsor because the other sponsoring countries objected to France's offering of reservations.

[Spokesmen announced last week that France had accepted sponsorship but reserved the right to present amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta decisions. Later, they said, they found that sponsoring powers would not be permitted to offer amendments.]

All May Criticize

Actually the invitation left the way open for any countries to criticize or try to alter the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Even the four sponsoring powers merely proposed it as a basis for a World Security League and they advised the other governments that they might "present views or comments concerning the proposals" to the United States.

The invitation list was fixed by the Big Three at the Crimean Conference. They agreed that two kinds of nations would be asked to attend:

1. Those which had signed the United Nations declaration by February 8, 1945 (while the Crimea conference was in progress.)

2. Those so-called associated nations and Turkey which declared war and adhered to the United Nations declaration by March 1, 1945. Subsequently Saudi Arabia was added to this category and it was the only

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country for which exception was made.

Iceland, Syria, Lebanon Out

Iceland, which was one of the associated nations, never got around to declaring war. Syria and Lebanon, which declared war, were not covered since they were not considered associated nations because they attained their independence only recently.

The voting procedure was the great gap in the Dumbarton Oaks plan up to the time of the Crimean Conference. Russia contended that a great power should retain a veto over any charges brought against it in the security council. The United States contended that an accused power should be under the same restrictions as any smaller country in that it should have no voice in determining what should be done about itself.

Two Kinds Of Disputes

As Stettinius explained it this formula divides questions of disputes into two classes. Whenever Pacific settlement of disputes is concerned the eleven-member security council would decide its course by an affirmative vote of seven members, except that a party to the dispute would refrain from voting.

As explained here, if a great power were a party to a dispute, unanimity of the other four great powers would be required. This would allow the council in effect to put one of its five permanent members on trial before the world through a process of hearings and investigation.

But when making a formal finding of a threat to or breach of the peace and when enforcement measures of any kind were to be employed, the council would have to reach its decision with unanimity among all the five great powers. Each consequently would have the right of vetoing action against itself.

It was emphasized that the decision of France not to join as a sponsor for the conference would not in any way affect France's prospects of becoming one of the permanent members of the World Secuity Council.

Statement on Voting Procedure

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The text of the statement by Secretary of State Stettinius in connection with the issuance of invitations to the United Nations conference at San Francisco, April 25, which was released by the State Department today, follows:

Today, with the issuance of the invitations to the San Francisco Conference, there have been made public the provisions of the text on voting procedure in the security council of the general international organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

The practical effect of these provisions, taken together, is that a difference is made, so far as voting is concerned, between the quasi-judicial function of the security council in promoting the pacific settlement of disputes and the political function of the council in taking action for the maintenance of peace and security.

Where the council is engaged in performing its quasi-judicial function of promoting pacific settlement of disputes, no nation, large or small, should be above the law. This means that no nation, large or small, if a party to a dispute, would participate in the decisions of the security council on questions like the following:

(A) Whether a matter should be investigated;

(B) Whether the dispute or situation is of such a nature that its continuation is likely to threaten the peace;

(C) Whether the council should call on the parties to settle a dispute by means of their own choice;

(D) Whether, if the dispute is referred to the council, a recommendation should be made as to methods and procedures of settlement;

(E) Whether the council should make such recommendations before the dispute is referred to it;

(F) What should be the nature of this recommendation;

(G) Whether the legal aspect of the dispute should be referred to the court for advice;

(H) Whether a regional agency should be asked to concern itself with the dispute, and

(I) Whether the dispute should be referred to the general assembly.

Where the council is engaged in performing its political functions of action for maintenance of peace and security, a difference is made between the permanent members of the council and other nations for the practical reason that the permanent members of the council must, as a matter of necessity, bear the principal responsibility for action. Unanimous agreement among the permanent members of the council is therefore requisite. In such matters, therefore, the concurrence of all the permanent members would be required. Examples are:

(A) Determination of the existence of a threat or breach of the peace;

(B) Use of force or other enforcement measures;

(C) Approval of agreements for supply of armed forces;

(D) Matters relating to the regulation of armaments, and

(E) Matters concerning the suspension and expulsion of members and the admission of new members.

Text of Invitation to San Francisco Parley

MAR 6 1945

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Following is the text of the invitation to participate in the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25, which was released by the State Department today:

At the Crimea Conference the government of the United States of America was authorized, on behalf of the three governments there represented, to consult the government of the Republic of China and the Provisional Government of the French Republic in order to invite them to sponsor invitations jointly with the governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to a conference of United Nations called to meet at San Francisco on April 25, 1945.

Those consultations have now been held. The government of the Republic of China has agreed to join in sponsoring invitations to the San Francisco Conference. The Provisional Government of the French Republic has agreed to participate in the conference but, after consultation with the sponsoring governments, the provisional government—which did not participate in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations—is not joining in sponsoring the invitations.

Text of Invitations

Today at noon, Washington time, representatives of the government of the United States of America stationed at various capitals throughout the world are presenting to the governments of thirty-nine different United Nations the following invitation:

The government of the United States of America, on behalf of itself and of the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China, invites the government of (name of government invited was inserted here) to send representatives to a conference of the United Nations to be held on April 25, 1945, at San Francisco in the United States of America to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The above named governments suggest that the conference consider as affording a basis for such a charter the proposals for the establishment of a general international organization, which were made public last October as a result of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and which have now been supplemented by the following provisions for Section C of Chapter VI:

"C. Voting:

"1. Each member of the security council should have one vote.

"2. Decisions of the security council on procedural matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

"3. Decisions of the security council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A, and under the second sentence of Paragraph 1 of Chapter VII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting."

Nations That Received Bids

Further information as to arrangements will be transmitted subsequently. In the event that the government of (name of government invited was inserted here) desires inadvance of the conference to present views or comments concerning the proposals, the government of the United States of America will be pleased to transmit such views and comments to the other participating governments.

The invitation has been presented to the governments of the following United Nations:

Commonwealth of Australia, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Bolivia, United States of Brazil, Canada,

Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cuba, Czechoslovak Republic, Dominican Republic, Republic of Ecuador,

Kingdom of Egypt, Empire of Ethiopia, Kingdom of Greece, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Haiti,

Republic of Honduras, India, Empire of Iran, Kingdom of Iraq, the Republic of Liberia, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, United Mexican States, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dominion of New Zealand, Republic of Nicaragua, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Panama, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Peru,

Commonwealth of the Philippines, Republic of El Salvador, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Turkey, Union of South Africa, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, United States of Venezuela, Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Voting Procedure Explained

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Here is a curbstone interpretation of how the proposed United Nations security council voting procedure would work in event of a charge of aggression against one of the great powers:

Take a case like Italy's annexation of Ethiopia, assuming for purposes of the example that Italy is one of the big five powers. (It actually is not.)

Ethiopia, whether or not it is a member of the organization, could bring its complaint against Italy to the attention of the security council. The council would decide by vote of seven of the eleven members, including all the big power nations, except Italy, whether to investigate the complaint. In that matter Italy would be placed more or less on trial.

After investigating, the council would by the same sort of vote decide whether Italy's action against Ethiopia, or its threat of action, was of such a nature as eventually to threaten world peace.

If this decision was affirmative, Italy still not voting, the council could then go to work to try to settle the trouble by peaceful means such as friendly suggestions to both sides or outright arbitration.

Assuming peaceful means completely failed it would then be up to the council to decide whether or not political or economic sanctions or even military force should be called into use against Italy. The first issue would be whether a real and immediate threat to world peace existed.

At this point the so-called big-power veto would come into play. In voting a majority of seven would still be necessary to take an affirmative decision, but in this case a majority would have to include all five permanent big-power members. In other words, at this point Italy could, if it desired, veto a decision unfavorable to itself. That would effectively stop further action against Italy by the council. But even assuming that Italy agreed to the charge of threatening the peace, it would then have a further vote on the use of force against itself.

The argument for the voting formula put up by those who regard the arrangement as acceptable is that if a dispute involving a great power ever gets to the point of using force, the world will have another full-sized war on its hands and no voting arrangement could prevent the conflict. It is also argued that the opportunity to put any nation, large or small, on trial before the security council probably would be an effective deterrent to aggressive action by one of the big powers.

SAN FRANCISCO INVITATIONS OMIT POLAND

All Other United Nations Get Bids for a Total of Forty-four.

FRANCE AGREES TO ATTEND

World Security Council Voting Procedure, as Adopted at Yalta, Is Revealed

MAR 6 1945

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that all United Nations except Poland are being asked to attend the World Security Conference at San Francisco. If all accept as expected this will mean an attendance of forty-four nations.

By a last minute hitch France refrained from joining in sponsoring the conference. This leaves sponsorship to the United States, Russia, China and Great Britain. France, the official announcement said, has agreed to participate in the conference but felt that, partly because she had not helped work out the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, she should not join in sponsoring the invitations.

The voting procedure agreed on by Messrs. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill at Yalta to fill the last big gap in the Dumbarton Oaks plan also was announced. In substance it provides that a small nation may have the right to bring charges against a great Power and get them heard by the proposed World Security Council even though the great Power itself may object. However, on any vote to decide that a great Power was threatening the peace, or to take action against that Power, each of the five great nations would have, in effect, a veto.

Stettinius on Voting Procedure.

Secretary of State Stettinius issued a statement seeking to explain the voting agreement. Now at Mexico City, Mr. Stettinius attended the Yalta conference. He said:

"The practical effect of these provisions, taken together is that a difference is made so far as voting is concerned, between the quasi-judicial function of the Security council in promoting the specific settlement of disputes and the political function of the council in taking action for the maintenance of peace and security."

The voting proposal requires that a majority of the council should always be seven members. Since there are six small and five

great Powers on the council this means that even on the simplest questions at least one great Power would have to vote affirmatively.

The text of voting procedure was made public in the text of the invitation itself. This invitation said that the four great Powers were asking the thirty-nine other States and France to the San Francisco meeting "to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The inviting Powers also suggested "that the conference consider as affording a basis for such a charter the proposals for the establishment of a general international organization which were made public last October as the result of the Dumbarton Oaks conference and which have now been supplemented by" the voting procedure.

There was no direct comment on the omission of Poland from the list. Officials here expressed the hope that the new Polish "Provisional Government of National Unity" which the Big Three proposed at Yalta may be created and recognized in time for an invitation to be sent. In that case there will be forty-five nations at San Francisco.

At the moment the Polish exiled government at London is the Polish member of the United Nations even though it is not recognized by Russia. Russia supports the Warsaw provisional government which is to provide the basis for a new government of national unity.

Events leading to France's rejection of sponsorship were not immediately explained. As late as Saturday it was understood that negotiations in London and Paris had succeeded in working out a formula for the invitation which would be acceptable to the French and that it would leave them free to propose changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan at San Francisco. At one point, the United States, Great Britain and China agreed to an arrangement. The implication was that Russia possibly had not found it acceptable, although this report lacked official confirmation.

Actually the invitation left the way open for any countries to critisize or try to alter the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Even the four sponsoring Powers merely proposed it as a basis for a world security league and they advised the other governments that they might "present views or comments concerning the proposal" to the United States.

The invitation list was fixed by the Big Three at the Crimea Conference. They agreed that two kinds of nations would be asked to attend:

1. Those which had signed the United Nations Declaration by February 8, 1945 (while the Crimea Conference was in progress).

2. Those so-called associated nations and Turkey which declared war and adhered to the United Nations Declaration by March 1, 1945. Subsequently Saudi Arabia was added to this category and it was the only country for which exception was made.

Iceland, which was one of the associated nations, never got around to declaring war. Syria and Lebanon, which declared war, were not covered since they were not considered associated nations because they attained their independence only recently.

The voting procedure was the great gap in the Dumbarton Oaks plan up to the time of the Crimea Conference. Russia contended that a great Power should retain a veto over any charges brought against it in the security council. The United States contended that an accused Power should be under the same restrictions as any smaller country in that it should have no voice in determining what should be done about itself. In the opinion of American officials the Yalta formula represents a compromise between these two extremes.

Two Categories of Disputes.

As Mr. Stettinius explained it, this formula divides questions of disputes into two classes. Whenever pacific settlement of disputes is concerned, the eleven-member Security Council would decide its course by an affirmative vote of seven members—except that a party to the dispute would refrain from voting.

As explained here, if a great Power were a party to a dispute, unanimity of the other four great Powers would be required. This would allow the council in effect to put one of its five permanent members on trial before the world through a process of hearings and investigation. But when making a formal finding of a threat to or breach of the peace and when enforcement measures of any kind were to be employed, the council would have to reach its decision with unanimity among all the five great Powers. Each consequently would have the right of vetoing action against itself.

It was emphasized that the decision of France not to join as a sponsor for the conference would not in any way effect France's prospects of becoming one of the permanent members of the World Security Council along with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China.

VANDENBERG SAYS HE HAS ACCEPTED

MAR 6 1945

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) announced today he had accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to become a delegate to the World Security Conference in San Francisco. The Michigan Senator said that he had made his decision after "an exchange of cordial and satisfactory personal letters with the President." This exchange clarified "my right of free action," he said.

As a delegate, Sentator Vandenberg said "I wish to do everything within my power to establish a practical system of collective security as a basis for effective peace."

"I am frank to say," Mr. Vandenberg said in a formal statement, "that my chief anxiety about the tentative Dumbarton Oaks formula is that, except in its brief world court chapter, it does not once mention 'justice' as a guiding objective or a rule of conduct. In my opinion, no permanent peace is possible without a constant, conscious mandate to seek and to maintain 'justice' as the basis of peace. I shall have concrete proposals to submit to my colleagues along these lines. It will be my prayer that the San Francisco conference may be successful in promoting dependable peace, with organized justice, in a free world of free men. Civilization cannot survive world war number three."

The letter exchange between Vandenberg and Mr. Roosevelt coincided with word that the White House has asked Vice-President Truman to serve as a liaison with the Senate to clear the way for favorable action on the forthcoming treaties.

World Parley Participants

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 5—Scheduled to participate in the San Francisco security conference are forty-four nations. This includes all the United Nations except Poland and includes Saudi Arabia, which has not signed the United Nations declaration. Poland may receive an invitation later.

The conference of nations, as thus far scheduled, with the dates of adhesion of those which are formal members of the United Nations, is as follows:

SPONSORING NATIONS

Country	Signed United Nations Declaration
United States	Jan. 1, 1942
Great Britain	Jan. 1, 1942
Soviet Union	Jan. 1, 1942
China	Jan. 1, 1942

INVITED NATIONS

Australia	Jan. 1, 1942
Belgium	Jan. 1, 1942
Bolivia	April 27, 1943
Brazil	Feb. 6, 1943
Canada	Jan. 1, 1942
Chile	Feb. 14, 1945
Colombia	Jan. 17, 1944
Costa Rica	Jan. 1, 1942
Cuba	Jan. 1, 1942
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1, 1942
Dominican Republic	Jan. 1, 1942
Ecuador	Feb. 14, 1945
Egypt	Feb. 28, 1945
Ethiopia	July 28, 1942
France	Jan. 10, 1945
Greece	Jan. 1, 1942
Guatemala	Jan. 1, 1942
Haiti	Jan. 1, 1942
Honduras	Jan. 1, 1942
India	Jan. 1, 1942
Iran	Sept. 9, 1943
Iraq	Jan. 16, 1943
Liberia	April 10, 1944
Luxembourg	Jan. 1, 1942
Mexico	June 5, 1942
Netherlands	Jan. 1, 1942
New Zealand	Jan. 1, 1942
Nicaragua	Jan. 1, 1942
Norway	Jan. 1, 1942
Panama	Jan. 1, 1942
Paraguay	Feb. 14, 1945
Peru	Feb. 14, 1945
Philippines	June 10, 1942
El Salvador	Jan. 1, 1942
Saudi Arabia	
Turkey	Feb. 28, 1945
South Africa	Jan. 1, 1942
Uruguay	Feb. 24, 1945
Venezuela	Feb. 20, 1945
Yugoslavia	Jan. 1, 1942

MAR 6 1945

2,050 MARINES DIE IN IWO FIGHTING

No Major Gains Revealed in Battle, Jap Attacks Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, March 5—(AP) Navy Secretary Forrestal said today 2,050 Marines had been killed on Iwo Jima but that the loss was not out of proportion to the importance of taking the island.

Just back from a Pacific tour which included a visit to Iwo, Forrestal told a news conference that the Japanese defense of the island was the "most thorough and skillful" the Marines had yet encountered in the Pacific.

Stronger Than Expected

Forrestal said that although the joint chiefs of staff and the Navy had no illusions on the difficulty of taking Iwo, the Japanese were stronger than had been expected. In addition he said they made very good use of their weapons.

He termed the Marine fighting "highly successful," pointing out that more than 12,500 Japanese dead had been counted and that more bodies probably had been removed from the battle fields by the enemy.

The Secretary described Iwo as a vital sea and air gate to the inner defenses of Japan. Its capture he added, would afford a base from which fighter planes could protect B-29's in raids against Japan. Moreover, he said, the base will put the B-24's Liberators within range of the Japanese empire.

Despite the American progress in the Pacific, Forrestal declared "we have got to face the fact that the Japanese still have an army" which he estimated at 70 combat divisions. These divisions added to service troops and similar forces, he said, give the enemy upwards of 5,000,000 fighting men. To defeat Japan, he added, the United States and its Allies will have to defeat that force.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced today sixty casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 90,536 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 34,376 are reported dead, 41,012 wounded, 10,672 missing and 4,476 prisoners of war. Included in the list are the names of 1,808 United States soldiers killed in action in the European and Mediterranean areas and the names of 1,947 wounded in action in the European area. In all cases next of kin have been notified by the War Department and, in the case of the wounded, have been kept informed of any change in status.

Former Baltimore Newsman Wounded In Action On Iwo

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Cyril P. (Pete) Zurlinden, Jr., a Marine public relations officer and former Associated Press correspondent in Baltimore and Annapolis, was wounded in the invasion of Iwo Jima.

Marine headquarters announced today that Zurlinden, who landed on the Japanese island stronghold on D-day, was wounded in the left leg when a mortar shell landed in his foxhole that night.

His self-administered first aid before help reached him next morning was expected to save his life.

Parents From Ohio

Zurlinden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril P. Zurlinden, of Rocky River, Ohio, worked as a newspaper man in Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, before joining the Associated Press in January, 1942. He was Associated Press correspondent at Annapolis when he enlisted to become a Marine Corps combat correspondent in December, 1942. A brother, J. Richard Zurlinden, lives at 7402 Kenleigh avenue here.

Iwo Jima was Zurlinden's third invasion. His stories of Tarawa and the Marianas won for him a promotion to second lieutenant from the rank of technical sargeant.

Marine headquarters related what happened to him at Iwo Jima as follows:

"Zurlinden landed on Iwo the afternoon of D-day, February 19, as assistant public relations officer of the 5th Marine Amphibious Corps. He dug in for the night near the beach. At 10.30 o'clock that night, a mortar shell landed in his foxhole, wounding his left leg above the knee.

"Bleeding profusely from the gash, he remained in his foxhole until 8 A.M. the next day, when help finally could reach him. He was evacuated to a hospital ship and later taken to Pearl Harbor. Doctors said Zurlinden's self-administered first aid in the foxhole probably will save his leg."

At Pearl Harbor, Zurlinden gave newsmen a graphic picture of the beach at Iwo.

"All the time," he said, "mortars were coming down. They were falling at the rate of three a minute. That's just mortars. There was plenty of artillery and other types of fire.

"The Japs were shooting at anything moving. They were going after the corpsmen who were helping the wounded. But those corpsmen would keep right on going."

Former Football Ace Killed in Action

Atlanta, March 5 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander Mack Tharpe, 41, Navy combat pilot and former football ace and line coach at Georgia Tech, has been killed in action.

Tharpe entered the Navy soon after Pearl Harbor and was stationed at Georgia Naval Preflight School at Athens for a year. Last year he was executive officer at the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., air station.

STASSEN REVEALS VIEWS WEDNESDAY

St. Paul, Minn., March 5 (A. P.).—Commander Harold E. Stassen, named as a delegate to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, indicated today that he would disclose his views of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in an address Wednesday night at the University of Minnesota.

Home on leave, the former Minnesota Governor said that he had a full report on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and has made a study of them but would not disclose his views until Wednesday night's talk. The address will be broadcast over the CBS network at 9:30, Central war time. He will speak on "American World Policy for Peace and Progress" under the auspices of the Minnesota United Nations Committee.

Commander Stassen told a press conference today that he favored passage of a national service act.

"Looking over the whole man power picture," he said, "Chief of Staff Marshall and Commander of the Fleet King have said some type of service act at home is necessary. I feel therefore that it should be passed."

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TRADE PACTS HELD ILLEGAL

Highest Bench Hands Down Several Decisions.

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court ruled today that "fair trade" contracts affecting retail prices on liquor and wine shipped into Colorado violate the Sherman anti-trust act. Justice Black delivered the court's 8 to 0 decision. Chief Justice Stone took no part in the case.

Seven prominent distillers were charged by the Government with having combined with certain Colorado wholesalers and retailers in the adoption of "high and non-competitive retail prices, markups and margins of profit." The Tenth Federal Circuit decided, however, that there was no showing of restraint of interstate commerce or violation of the Sherman act.

The Justice Department in appealing to the Supreme Court contended that agreements in interstate sales which provide for contract price maintenance in later intrastate sales are illegal under the Sherman act.

Seven Firms Charged.

The Government charge was made against Frankfort Distillers, Inc., National Distillers Products Corporation, Brown Forman Distillers Corporation, Hiram Walker, Inc., Schenley Distillers Corporation, Seagram-Distillers Corporation and McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Justice Black said that "the fact that the ultimate object of the conspiracy charged was the fixing or maintenance of local retail prices, does not of itself remove it from the scope of the Sherman act; retail outlets have ordinarily been the object of illegal price maintenance. Whatever was the ultimate object of this Conspiracy, the means adopted for its accomplishment reached beyond the boundaries of Colorado."

The court found that the Sherman act in this case "is not being enforced in such manner as to conflict with the law of Colorado."

Refuses to Review Complaint.

The court refused to review a complaint that a group of large corporations had improperly confiscated rights of an estate in the use of tetraethyl lead in gasoline.

The review was asked by J. D. Driscoll and W. D. Noland, trustees of the Howard Trust Estate, Ltd.

The court held invalid for want of invention a Dow Chemical Company patent covering a process of treatment of deep oil and gas wells to increase their production. Justice Murphy delivered the court's unanimous decision.

The court denied Otis & Co., of Cleveland, a re-hearing on a decision which affirmed a plan of reorganization for the United Light and Power Company.

Other Decisions.

The court refused to review a Court of Claims finding that Mrs. Nancy Perkins Field Tree must pay taxes on an annuity received under an agreement with Marshall Field, Chicago.

The court agreed to consider whether a United States District Court may try a Sherman anti-trust suit brought against an export trade association which is registered with the Federal Trade Commission.

United States Alkali Export Association, Inc., and eleven large chemical firms asked the high tribunal to review action of the Southern New York Federal District Court. The District Court denied their motion for dismissal of the suit for lack of jurisdiction.

Among other actions today, the court:

Divided five to four to hold that a Federal gift tax must be paid by a husband who set up a $300,000 trust in an agreement by which his wife gave up her dower rights.

Ruled eight to one that a $149,456 stock transfer, made to a prospective wife to win her consent to marriage, is subject to the Federal gift tax.

VINSON APPOINTED U. S. LOAN CHIEF TO SUCCEED JONES

Choice Pleases Senators —Quick Confirmation Is Forecast.

MAR 6 1945

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Vinson thus succeeds Jesse Jones as head of the loan agencies handling billions of dollars. They were severed from the Department of Commerce so they would not come under the jurisdiction of Henry A. Wallace. Before the Senate confirmed Mr. Wallace for Secretary of Commerce, special legislation returned the Federal Loan Administration to an independent status.

Speedy Confirmation Expected.

Immediate Senate reaction to Mr. Vinson's nomination indicated quick confirmation. Senator Bailey (D.-Mo.), chairman of the Commerce Committee, who had opposed giving Mr. Wallace the loan agencies, said: "Judge Vinson is a very fine and able man, and I shall vote for his confirmation."

Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.), who for a time led a Senate fight against President Roosevelt's recent State Department nominations, commented: "I think the President has made a splendid choice. The appointment will meet with great satisfaction in Congress and in the country generally."

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) said he was pleased that Mr. Roosevelt had selected Mr. Vinson. Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said, "I think it is a good nomination."

Jesse Jones, whom Mr. Vinson replaces, said: "I regard Judge Fred Vinson an excellent appointment for the position of Federal Loan Administrator. He is a man of sound judgment, and I am sure will make a good administrator."

Secretary Wallace also praised the appointment. Mr. Vinson, he said, "has had a most distinguished public record, and I am confident that in his new position he will render the people of the United States a great service."

A former member of Congress from Kentucky and a former Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, Mr. Vinson has been Stabilization Director since James F. Byrnes gave up the post. Mr. Byrnes moved into the position of War Mobilization Director.

The White House said President Roosevelt had a successor in mind for Mr. Vinson but that the appointment of a new stabilization director will be withheld until the Senate acts on Mr. Vinson's nomination to the lending job.

Mr. Vinson, 55 years old, served seven terms in the House of Representatives before being appointed in May, 1938, to the Circuit Court. He is best remembered as a Congressman for his work as chairman of the House Ways and Means taxation subcommittee, when he was one of the first pay-as-you-go tax collection sponsors.

Born at Louisa, Ky., January 22, 1890, he was graduated from the Kentucky Normal College and took his law degree at Centre College. He began his law practice at Louisa in 1911 and was city attorney and commonwealth attorney before his election to Congress in 1922. He was chief judge of the United States Emergency Court of Appeals when he resigned in May, 1943, to become director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

He is married and has two sons. His Kentucky home is at Ashland.

100,000 Prisoners Coming From Europe

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—An additional 100,000 German war prisoners will be brought to this country to ease the labor shortage here and the burden of guarding them abroad.

Their arrival will swell the total in the United States to more than 400,000. A War Department announcement said they will be used only for essential work for which no civilian labor is available.

125 Disloyal Japanese Moved

NEWELL, Calif., March 5 (AP).—A special-train load of 125 disloyal and alien Japanese were removed yesterday from the Tule Lake segregation center of the War Relocation Authority to a Department of Justice internment camp. This brings to 1,016 the number of segregated Japanese removed from Tule Lake to Department of Justice camps which are located in New Mexico, Texas and Minnesota.

CROWLEY SAYS LEND-LEASE NOT FOR POST-WAR

FEA Chief Avers Peacetime Rehabilitation Is a Separate Problem.

HOLDS FRANCE RECIPROCATES

Her Factories Make War Material, He Tells Congress Group at Renewal Hearing.

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, emphasized to a congressional committee today that lend-lease "will not be used for the purpose of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction."

Mr. Crowley, who handles the lend-lease program, testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee as it reopened hearings on legislation to extend the program for an additional year beyond next June 30. He was recalled to testify specifically about provisions of the lend-lease agreement with France.

The post-war reconstruction problem abroad, Mr. Crowley said, "is a separate subject for the consideration of the Congress."

Through lend-lease, he said, the United States had undertaken to furnish arms for an additional eight French Army divisions to supplement eight already on the western front. Mr. Crowley asserted that reverse lend-lease from the French is substantial, with tires, tents and other war supplies being produced by French factories.

Sees Greater French Aid.

"With the help of lend-lease aid," he added, France "can furnish us a far greater volume of reverse lend-lease which can help to shorten the war."

Items included in the supplies sent to France under lend-lease, Mr. Crowley told the committee, include locomotives, freight cars, machinery and other equipment which "may have a residual peacetime use." The agreement with France, he stated, provides for payment to the United States for equipment that will be put to peacetime use.

"Our financial liabilities in liquidating the lend-lease program will be minimized and our surplus problem after the war reduced," he said. "The French taxpayers will assume a burden which otherwise would be borne by American taxpayers.

"When the war has been won," Mr. Crowley concluded, "lend-lease will end and be liquidated in accordance with the intention of Congress and the provisions of the lend-lease act."

Democrats on the committee have been trying for more than a week to have the bill approved and on the way to passage.

U. S. Treasury Ends Ban On Business With Greece

Postal and Cable Service Restored Beginning Today

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Another door in war-locked Europe was opened today when the Treasury ended its ban on commercial and business communications with Greece. Postal and cable communication service is restored, effective Tuesday. Greece is removed from the category of "enemy territory."

Treasury licenses will no longer be required for exchange of financial and commercial information and establishment of business contacts.

In addition, as soon as necessary banking arrangements can be made, support remittances may be sent to individuals in Greece through banking channels.

Treasury licenses will still be required to send instructions or authorizations to effect financial or property transactions.

The action does not affect the status of Greek assets in the United States.

Treasury officials said they are considering resumption of communications with other Balkan areas. Business communications have already been restored with liberated Italy, France, Belgium, Poland, Finland and the Baltic region stretching between Poland and Finland.

U. S. Still Recognizes Baltics

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The United States still officially regards Estonia, Lativa and Lithuania as independent states. These three Baltic states were absorbed by the Soviet Union early in the war. Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew disclosed this country's attitude toward them at a week-end news conference after President Roosevelt passed a reporter's question along to the State Department.

Civilians Leaving Philippines

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Washington, March 5 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has begun evacuating civilians from the Philippine Islands.

This was announced today by State and War departments, which said that the removal of these people from the islands would "take place as rapidly as the military situation there permits and as space becomes available for transport.

Relatives of repatriates will be notified as they reach this country but no advance information will be given as to time or place of arrival.

Red Cross To Aid

"The American Red Cross will meet the repatriates as they arrive," the announcement said, "and with the co-operation of other appropriate agencies will undertake to give any needed emergency assistance as well as assistance in putting persons promptly in touch with their relatives."

There are more than 6,000 Americans in the liberated areas of the Philippines. The State Department was unable to say exactly how many intended to return home and how many would remain in the islands.

More From N.Y. Area Freed in Philippines

Additional names of American civilians from the New York area released from internment camps in the Philippines were released yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press as follows:

BERGAMINI, JOHN V. W., CLARA H., DAVID H. and ELIZABETH M.; Rev. Alex Hawke, care St. John Rectory, Southampton, L. I.

HUTCHINSON, CATHERINE GRACE; brother, Louis Young, 87 Fulton av., Rochester, N. Y.

RICHARDSON, ARTHUR H.; wife, Mrs. Arthur H. Richardson, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

ANDREW, SISTER MARY (MARY SMITH); friend, Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

SMITH, VIOLA R.; son, Stephen Ellsworth Smith, Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WILLIAMS, GERTRUDE A. and RICHARD A.; mother and grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Wenning, 6623 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Lack of Plane Space Limits Overseas Mail

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The Army postal service said today that the volume of airmail service to troops overseas has been curtailed because of insufficient cargo space on aircraft. The use of an airmail stamp, therefore, will not guarantee that letters will go by air, the Army said. Only V-mail will be assured of air transportation.

MRS. LUCE FLIES TO LONDON

She will Survey What British Women Did in the War

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican of Connecticut, has flown to London on the invitation of the British Embassy to survey the work of British women in the war.

Her office, said Mrs. Luce, considered the subject "very important to a fuller understanding between the women of our two nations and one on which she intends to bring back considerable data."

Another London visitor is movie producer Sam Goldwyn, reportedly there to turn out a film dramatizing reverse lend-lease and sent there by the Foreign Economic Administration in an effort to convince Americans that lend-lease is not a one-way proposition.

There was no word here or in London whether he will finance the movie personally or with Government aid.

Mrs. Luce's itinerary is to be decided after her arrival in London.

Albert P. Morano, her secretary, said that she probably will remain overseas "three or four weeks, depending on transportation." Mr. Morano said her plane took off from Baltimore, but that he did not know when. Mrs. Luce was present for a House quorum call last Friday.

FIRST LADY GETS CRESTED MINK COAT

Representatives of the Government of the Province of Quebec and of the Quebec Fur Breeders Co-operative Association today presented Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, "as a token of good neighborliness," the first crested mink coat to be manufactured under the trade alliance agreement recently consummated with Ritter Brothers, furriers, of 224 West 30th street. According to the alliance, the details of which were announced at a luncheon held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Plaza, a facsimile of the crest of the Province of Quebec will be sealed by the Department of Agriculture of the province, on top grades of Quebec mink to be sold here. These minks will be known as Quebec crested mink and with Ritter Brothers as sole United States distributor, will be sold in one store only in each of this country.

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Mrs. Roosevelt, who said that she was accepting the coat as a symbol, "because we know that peace will be founded on economic co-operation—and this between two countries that have been long-time friends," added that it seems to be the symbol "of what we hope will happen all over the world—what will bring us a happier world in which to live."

"I am deeply honored by your wish to commemorate this occasion," she continued, "and I thank you in your own language —'Je vous remercie beaucoup.'" Mrs. Roosevelt, who told reporters later that she would keep it "because it's a gift," wore the coat when she left the hotel.

Importance of Trade.

The importance of trade in international friendship was stressed by Dr. J. E. La Forest, president of the Quebec Fur Breeders Co-operative Association, a group of more than 2,300 independent mink breeders sponsored by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Dr. La Forest cited the miles of unfortified border between the United States and Canada as indicative of the mutual trust fostered by good will in international trade.

Louis Ritter, of Ritter Brothers, presented an additional first-crop "crested mink" to Mrs. David Bandler, vice-president of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Second Region Council. Mrs. Bandler, in accepting the coat, said that the committee would auction it off later for the benefit of the men and women of the armed forces.

Biddle Opposes U.S. Overseas Air Monopoly

Justice Department Report Would Also Bar Shipping Lines From Plane Routes

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The Justice Department gave a thumbs-down opinion today on single-company operation of America's international air transportation.

The department said it is opposed also to surface carriers, such as steamship companies, owning or controling international air-line companies.

A 105-page report by Attorney General Francis Biddle on what the Justice Department believes should be America's international air transportation policy recommended:

1. That this country adopt a policy of controlled competition.

2. That it seek an understanding with other countries to define and limit the amount of governmental financial assistance to be given to international air lines.

3. That an international organization be formed to analyze information on air carrier operations, laws, regulations, traffic and safety rules, and to serve as a medium for solving world air-line problems.

4. That economic and legal conditions be of a nature to encourage continued private operation of America's international air carriers. The department added, however, that government operation of an international air line might be advisable when absence of profit opportunities made private-company operation impossible.

The aviation survey recommended that the right of a carrier to land in a foreign country for refueling, repairs or other services be established as an international principle. It called for direct government negotiation of rights to engage in air commerce. It urged negotiation of agreements with other countries which would lead to a sound and progressive international air service.

The report said this country should see to it that United States air lines "will carry a volume of world traffic commensurate with the importance of the United States as a market for air transport services."

In opposing the frequently repeated suggestion that American international air transportation be operated by a single company, the department suggested a medium somewhere between monopoly and all-out unrestricted competition. Two alternatives appear possible, it said:

"First, different companies may be given the American-flag operations in different geographic zones: One American company might operate the Atlantic service to Europe, a second might operate the services to Latin America, and a third might operate the Pacific services to Asia and the Indies. These three regional monopolies would be non-competitive, but their independent operation would provide scope for competitive emulation and would stimulate experimentation with new equipment and new operating techniques.

"A second alternative would be to provide indirect competition on alternative routes. For example, one company might operate the trans-Atlantic route to northern Europe, while the second operated to southern Europe. In Latin America, a separation of Pan American Airways and Pan American-Grace would provide direct competition to Colombia and Panama, and indirect competition between the east-coast routes and west-coast routes to Buenos Aires. In the Pacific, one carrier could operate by way of the Hawaiian Islands to Australia, the Indies and China, while another could operate the northern route by way of Alaska."

25,000 Chrysler Workers Back After Strike

Detroit, March 5 (AP)—Production of bomber plane and tank parts was resumed in six Chrysler Corporation plants today as an eight-day strike at the corporation's Dodge main plant was ended. The union decision to end the strike called approximately 25,000 workers back to their jobs.

Direct appeals from the War Labor Board and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson preceded the action of Local 3, United Auto Workers (CIO), in calling off the strike. Union and company spokesmen agreed the action would result in resumption of full production at all six plants "within a few hours."

Peace Near At Briggs

A second major Detroit labor dispute—involving 11,150 workers at the Detroit and Evansville (Ind.) plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company — continued, but union officials forecast an early end to the trouble. The union spokesmen pointed out that the strike-bound Local 212, UAW-CIO, apex of the dispute, had empowered its executive committee to meet with the management today to discuss the situation.

The Briggs strike began Tuesday, following company discharge of seven union members for allegedly "inciting" previous strikes at the concern.

War Official Appeals

Strikers at both concerns received a warning from Under Secretary Patterson when he said, "If this strike continues, the paralysis that now grips part of Detroit's great arsenal will make its effects felt on the very field of battle."

"In war, just one thing matters—keeping the flow of production to the fighting fronts and delivering the goods on time," Patterson said in a broadcast from Washington. He continued, "The finest tank in the world is of no use delivered to a dead soldier the day after a battle."

Patterson's plea came less than 24 hours after WLB Chairman William H. Davis told union and company officials to end the Chrysler dispute immediately.

A union-estimated crowd of 2,000 workers attended the meeting yesterday. Mike Novak, president of Local 3, quoted Chairman Davis as promising the WLB would see that no strikers would be punished for his part in the Chrysler walkout; that the company agreed to abide by a WLB directive that an impartial umpire study production schedules in the department from which eight men were discharged.

JUDGE DISMISSES THE PETITION OF TEXTILE UNION

BOSTON, March 5—(AP) A Federal judge ruled today that his court had no jurisdiction over a War Manpower commission order which attempts to force New Bedford textile employes into the tire cord producing factories of Fisk and Firestone.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., dismissed the petition of the Textile Workers union (C.I.O.), which asked that the WMC be restrained from carrying out its orders.

Manufacture Tire Cord

Fisk and Firestone are manufacturing tire fabrics for military vehicles and for the past several days WMC has attempted to transfer workers involuntarily from other plants, with almost no success.

Even as the court was hearing testimony, Mayor Arthur E. Harriman of New Bedford, appealed to the heads of the War Production board, the WMC, the Secretary of Navy and Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen to have WMC taken out of New Bedford and allow voluntary transfer of workers from other plants into Fisk and Firestone.

Judge Wyzanski, in a long written opinion, declared:

"The directive of the War Manpower commission is not, in the legal sense, an order which deprives anyone of any property. Essentially it is an official recommendation, not an enforceable command.

"It represents the informed judgment of officials whom the President has charged with responsibility in time of war. It is addressed to the patriotism and the good will of employers and employes, but it carries no penal sanctions."

He added, however, that if an employer chose to disregard the directive, "some executive agency might seize the mill, curtail its supplies or alter its priorities."

Should an employe disregard the directive, he said, "some executive agency might induce other employers not to hire him or might induct him into the armed service."

No Civil Rights Created

"The directive itself creates no civil rights," the opinion continued, "it is, therefore, not an order impinging upon a constitutional right, and a complaint that the order is invalid does not create a case arising under the Constitution so as to be within the jurisdiction of this court."

Judge Wyzanski said the New Bedford case "is indistinguishable from the challenge of the company directed to the War Labor board in the first Montgomery Ward case."

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"To guard against misunderstanding," he went on, "let me add that the first Montgomery Ward case just cited is not to be confused with the second Montgomery Ward case x x x."

Judge Wyzanski pointed out that Federal Judge Sullivan ruled in favor of Montgomery Ward only after the seizure.

The petition specifically asked the court to enjoin Paul N. Devine, area director of WMC from carrying out the directive which lowered ceilings for employers in some non-essential factories.

Sidney Grant, attorney for the union, contended the WMC had asserted a right to interfere with contractural relations between employers and employes and that he considered WMC's action was one step short of involuntary servitude.

Alfred S. Berg, a department of justice attorney and one of several Government lawyers present, told the court that of 81 men interviewed last week for referral to Fisk and Firestone, only one finally had gone to work. Sixty-six failed to report for interviews.

Task Fulfilled, Kurusu Says

San Francisco, March 5 (AP)—Saburo Kurusu, Japan's peace envoy to the United States at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, was quoted today as saying he felt he had fulfilled his "mission to the Emperor and the Japanese people" when his American-born son was fatally injured intercepting a United States carrier attack on Tokyo last month.

A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch, intercepted here, quoted Kurusu as saying, "I have always felt deeply about my inability to avoid war."

The ex-envoy's son, Capt. Makoto Kurusu, Domei said, was fatally injured February 16, when he met 30 Grumman planes over Tokyo. He brought his plane back to his base, Japanese reports said, but died shortly afterward.

Captain Kurusu was born in the United States in 1919. His mother was an American citizen.

Raids Closing Japanese Schools

San Francisco, March 5 (AP)—All primary high schools have been closed in Formosa because of the "increasing tempo" of American air-raids, and in Tokyo students have been organized into special full-time fire department brigades.

These Tokyo radio reports, recorded here, said that lower grades in girls' middle schools have also been suspended in Formosa. The full-time use of student firemen in Tokyo replaces a former fire-alarm only service.

B-29's Bomb Tokyo Again, Japanese Say

San Francisco, March 5 (AP)—Ten American Superfortresses raided Tokyo again today, dropping bombs and incendiaries, with "practically no damage," the Tokyo radio reported in an unconfirmed broadcast.

A single B-29 raided southern Kyushu last night, but dropped its bombs into the sea and fled, the report said. Today's Tokyo raids occurred between 12.30 A.M. and 2.30 A.M.

Famous Flyer Now Commands At Kirkland

Albuquerque, N.M., March 5 (AP). Col. Frank Kurtz, 33, famed as the pilot of the B-17, the Swoose, is back at Kirtland Field, where he trained, but this time he's commanding officer.

The Swoose was the only B-17 to escape destruction when the Japanese raided Clark Field at Manila at the start of the war.

Pope Sends Word To Americans

New York, March 5 (AP) — Pope Pius XII has virtually recovered from influenza and is cheerful and full of vitality, says Henry J. Taylor in a copyrighted article in the New York *World-Telegram*, in which Taylor gives a special message from the Pope to the American people.

The message, which, Taylor said, was written by the Holiness in his own hand, follows:

"With paternal affection we send our blessing to the people of the United States of America, as a token of our deep sympathy with those from whom the war has asked and will still ask the heavy sacrifices of loved and cherished dear ones; and as a pledge of our prayer for all, that with peace God may grant them also faith and courage and charity in solving their problems of the future, and in safeguarding and defending those inalienable rights that an allwise and loving creator has granted to every man and every people. (Signed): "PIUS XII."

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Composes Summary

As a summary of his spiritual purposes, the Pope composed for Taylor the following:

"We are happy in our purpose to devote all the energies of our heart and mind, to spend ourself day and night in striving to bring alleviation to suffering humanity, and to lead all men to God humbly and unreservedly, whose all-holy will the world can find stability, security and peace. In this loving solicitude for man and man's best interests that imposes on us the duty, we are not shrinking, of proclaiming the truth, and of pointing out error, from whatever quarter it raises its proud head, to whatsoever goal it would promise to bring its unhappy votaries."

The Pope, Taylor said, spoke to him of various matters involving the Holy See in the problems of the hour, but told him he did not wish to be repeated regarding any matter which might be misunderstood. He told Taylor his attack of influenza had carried no touch of pneumonia and that he had for a period cancelled all audiences only at his doctor's insistence.

NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (510)
BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-NEARLY 700 AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS, STRIKING IN TWO SEPARATE FORCES AT FOUR-HOUR INTERVALS, CARRIED ON THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMANS' DWINDLING MOTOR FUEL SUPPLIES TODAY WITH ATTACKS IN ADVERSE WEATHER ON THREE REFINERIES.

MORE THAN 400 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE, GUARDED BY 600 FIGHTERS, STRUCK TWO NATURAL OIL REFINERIES AT HARBURG NEAR HAMBURG, AND GOUGED FREIGHTYARDS SERVING THE EASTERN FRONT FROM CHEMNITZ, 35 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA BORDER.

FOUR BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS WERE LOST BY THE EIGHTH TODAY.

IN THE AFTERNOON UPWARD OF 250 RAF LANCASTERS, PROTECTED BY MUSTANGS, RAIDED THE RUHR BENZOL PLANT NEAR GELSENKIRCHEN.

IT WAS THE RAF'S EIGHTH SUCCESSIVE DAYLIGHT OPERATION AGAINST THE RUHR, NOW MENACED BY ON-SWEEPING ALLIED ARMIES, AND THE 21ST CONSECUTIVE DAY OF ASSAULTS BY U.S. HEAVIES ON THE NAZIS' INNER FORTREES. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IN 15 DAYS THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAD SENT OUT LESS THAN 1,000 BOMBERS, AND ONE OF THE FEW TIMES MORE FIGHTERS THAN BOMBERS FLEW ON A STRATEGIC MISSION.

"THE FORCE WAS REDUCED BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER OVER THE CONTINENT, AND NOT FOR ANY OTHER REASON," SAID AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE STAFF OFFICER.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY THAT ITALY-BASED BOMBERS, CARRYING ON A PROLONGED CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENEMY RAIL LINES, HAD CAUSED "SERIOUS DISRUPTION TO TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ON VITAL SEGMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM."

THE ITALIAN PHASE OF THE AERIAL CAMPAIGN WAS CLIMAXED YESTERDAY BY TREMENDOUS RAIDS ON RAIL TARGETS SERVING GERMAN FORCES ON THE HUNGARIAN AND YUGOSLAV FRONTS.

IN TODAY'S RAIDS FROM BRITAIN, A COLUMN OF 400 AMERICAN BOMBERS SPLIT INTO THREE PACKS. ABOUT 150 LIBERATORS WENT AFTER THE RHENANIA AND EBANO OIL REFINERIES AT HARBURG IN NORTHWEST GERMANY--DESCRIBED AS THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVE PRODUCERS IN THE REICH--WHILE TWO WAVES FOR FORTRESSES TOTALLING ABOUT 250 PLANES STRUCK THE CHEMNITZ YARDS ALREADY HAMMERED REPEATEDLY IN RECENT WEEKS.

B10

ALL OBJECTIVES WERE BOMBED THROUGH CLOUDS BY INSTRUMENTS. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE OFFERED NO OPPOSITION AND GROUND FIRE WAS MINOR, BEING DIRECTED MAINLY FROM RADAR-CONTROLLED GUNS THAT PROBED THROUGH A SOLID COVERING OF CLOUDS.

THE U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE MADE NEARLY 400 TRIPS DURING THE MORNING DESPITE HEAVY CLOUDS AND BAD ICING CONDITIONS, ATTACKING ORDNANCE DEPOTS AT UNNA, 11 MILES EAST OF DORTMUND, WITH FIREBOMBS AND STRIKING AT THREE RAILYARDS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TARGETS FROM THE RUHR TO BONN.

UNNA IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THREE DEPOTS FROM WHICH THE ENEMY IS DRAWING EQUIPMENT FOR USE IN WESTERN FRANCE. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE LOST A GREAT DEAL OF MATERIEL IN WITHDRAWING ACROSS THE RHINE AND WERE COUNTING ON THESE SUPPLIES FOR REPLACEMENTS.

MORE THAN 2,500 PLANES WERE USED IN YESTERDAY'S GREAT OPERATION FROM ITALY. WHILE THE HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SLASHED AT THE VIENNA-ZAGREB LINE, MEDIUMS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS STRUCK THE BRENNER PASS LINE IN CLOSE SUPPORT FOR THE ITALIAN FRONT. MORE THAN 500 HEAVY BOMBERS AND HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS TOOK PART IN THE ATTACKS ON RAIL TARGETS IN AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA. THEY KNOCKED OUT THOUSANDS OF UNITS OF ROLLING STOCK AND AT LEAST 25 LOCOMOTIVES BESIDES DISRUPTING THE LINES.

A FORCE OF MOSQUITOS STRUCK BERLIN LAST NIGHT WHILE ANOTHER GROUP HIT ESSEN, NORTHERN RUHR RAIL HUB. NO PLANES WERE LOST.

THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE REPORTED LOSING THREE BOMBERS AND TWO FIGHTERS IN YESTERDAY'S ACTION.

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LONDON--FIRST AND THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X THE REICH.

CHEMNITZ, WHOSE IMPORTANT FREIGHT YARDS WERE BOMBED DURING THE

DAY BY ABOUT 250 U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES, IS A NAZI SUPPLY BASE FOR

THE EASTERN FRONT AND HAS BEEN HIT ALMOST REGULARLY DAY AND NIGHT FOR

THE LAST THREE WEEKS. DURING THIS PERIOD AN ESTIMATED 5,000 TONS OF

EXPLOSIVES HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON THE CITY.

A116

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-GERMAN PLANS TO TRANSFER THE REMNANTS OF THE NAZI BALTIC FLEET FROM THREATENED BASES TO THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF OSLOFJORD APPARENTLY RECEIVED A SERIOUS SETBACK FROM AN ALLIED BOMBING ATTACK ON THE NORWEGIAN PORT OF HORTEN.

REPORTS REACHING THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCES IN NORWAY SAID THE RAF RAID FEB.23 DESTROYED THE NAVAL DOCK-YARDS. THE WHOLE DISTRICT WAS ENVELOPED IN FLAMES WHICH SPREAD TO A LARGE OIL SHIP IN THE HARBOR, CAUSING IT TO EXPLODE AND SINK, EYE-WITNESSES SAID. TWELVE OTHER VESSELS WERE SUNK, THESE NORWEGIAN RE-PORTS SAID.

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A117

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-OIL FIELDS OF THE KUBAN VALLEY IN THE CAUCASUS, ONCE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS, AGAIN ARE FEEDING THE RUSSIAN WAR MACHINE, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

[illegible] SPEEDED PREPARATIONS.

LONDON MAR 5—AP

MOST DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE BELIEVED STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PREMIER AND LEADER OF THE POWERFUL PEASANT PARTY, WOULD BE INVITED TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, WHO FORM A COMMISSION TO FACILITATE FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA, UNDER TERMS OF THE INVITATIONS TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT POLAND WOULD BE REPRESENTED AT SAN FRANCISCO ONLY IF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, BASED ON THE LUBLIN-WARSAW REGIME, WERE FORMED BEFORE APRIL 25. THEY HAVE SAID THEY HOPED THE PROJECTED GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE MAJOR NATIONS BEFORE THAT DATE.

NO TIME HAS YET BEEN SET FOR THE CONFERENCE OF POLISH LEADERS IN MOSCOW, BUT DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS BELIEVED IT MIGHT BE WITHIN TWO WEEKS. IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT SOME INVITATIONS FROM THE COMMISSION ALREADY HAD GONE OUT TO POLES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MEANWHILE, LONDON POLES HAVE REMAINED QUIET, ABSTAINING FROM FUR-THER CRITICISM OF THE YALTA DECISIONS. HOWEVER, THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS RELEASED REPORTS OF ALLEGED RUSSIAN DEPORTATIONS IN POLAND AND ACCUSED SOVIET SECRET POLICE OF ARRESTING THE WIFE OF PREMIER ARCISZEWSKI AND SEVERAL OTHER RED CROSS WORKERS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE ARCISZEWSKI REGIME MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH POLISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS AND THAT SECRET POLISH TRANSMITTERS SEND MESSAGES TO THE LONDON EXILE GOVERNMENT. THE RUSSIANS HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT THEY CANNOT TOLERATE SECRET TRANSMITTERS IN AREAS UNDER THEIR MILITARY CONTROL.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 6-(AP)-GERMANY NOW IS GOVERNED FROM THE TOWN OF BERCHTESGADEN, NEAR HITLER'S BAVARIAN RETREAT, AND THERE ARE RUMBLINGS OF REVOLT IN AT LEAST ONE SPOT IN THE REICH, SWEDISH REPORTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON SAID TODAY.

THESE REPORTS SAID THAT IN THE GERMAN BALTIC PORT OF STRALSUND, GUARDS LEADING A NUMBER OF SHACKLED NAVY DESERTERS THROUGH THE STREETS WERE ATTACKED BY A CROWD WHICH FREED THE SAILORS. THE SEAMEN THEN WERE SAID TO HAVE SEIZED WEAPONS AND FIRED ON THE GUARDS.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS EVACUATED FROM BERLIN DURING THE WEEKEND, LEAVING ONLY A "CAMOUFLAGE" FORCE IN THE CAPITAL, OSTENSIBLY TO BOLSTER HOME MORALE AND HOODWINK THE OUTSIDE WORLD, A LONDON DAILY MAIL DISPATCH SAID.

PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WAS SAID TO BE THE ONLY TOP NAZI NOW IN BERLIN WHICH WAS BATTERED AGAIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE 13TH STRAIGHT NIGHT BY RAF MOSQUITOS.

DRESDEN WAS DESTINED TO BE THE EVACUATION CAPITAL, THE REPORTS SAID, UNTIL GREAT ALLIED AIR RAIDS AND THE THREAT OF ADVANCING RUSSIANS SCOTCHED THE PLAN.

RP1128PEW

A116

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-GERMAN PLANS TO TRANSFER THE REMNANTS OF THE NAZI BALTIC FLEET FROM THREATENED BASES TO THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF OSLOFJORD APPARENTLY RECEIVED A SERIOUS SETBACK FROM AN ALLIED BOMBING ATTACK ON THE NORWEGIAN PORT OF HORTEN.

REPORTS REACHING THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCES IN NORWAY SAID THE RAF RAID FEB.23 DESTROYED THE NAVAL DOCK-YARDS. THE WHOLE DISTRICT WAS ENVELOPED IN FLAMES WHICH SPREAD TO A LARGE OIL SHIP IN THE HARBOR, CAUSING IT TO EXPLODE AND SINK, EYE-WITNESSES SAID. TWELVE OTHER VESSELS WERE SUNK, THESE NORWEGIAN RE-PORTS SAID.

PS1046PEW

MAR 6 1945

A117

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-OIL FIELDS OF THE KUBAN VALLEY IN THE CAUCASUS, ONCE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS, AGAIN ARE FEEDING THE RUSSIAN WAR MACHINE, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

LONDON MAR 5—AP SPEEDED PREPARATIONS.

MOST DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE BELIEVED STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PREMIER AND LEADER OF THE POWERFUL PEASANT PARTY, WOULD BE INVITED TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, WHO FORM A COMMISSION TO FACILITA FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA, UNDER TERMS OF THE INVITATIONS TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT POLAND WOULD BE REPRESENTED AT SAN FRANCISCO ONLY IF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, BASED ON THE LUBLIN-WARSAW REGIME, WERE FORMED BEFORE APRIL 25. THEY HAVE SAID THEY HOPED THE PROJECTED GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE MAJOR NATIONS BEFORE THAT DATE.

NO TIME HAS YET BEEN SET FOR THE CONFERENCE OF POLISH LEADERS IN MOSCOW, BUT DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS BELIEVED IT MIGHT BE WITHIN TWO WEEKS. IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT SOME INVITATIONS FROM THE COMMISSION ALREADY HAD GONE OUT TO POLES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MEANWHILE, LONDON POLES HAVE REMAINED QUIET, ABSTAINING FROM FUR-THER CRITICISM OF THE YALTA DECISIONS. HOWEVER, THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS RELEASED REPORTS OF ALLEGED RUSSIAN DEPORTATIONS IN POLAND AND ACCUSED SOVIET SECRET POLICE OF ARRESTING THE WIFE OF PREMIER ARCISZEWSKI AND SEVERAL OTHER RED CROSS WORKERS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE ARCISZEWSKI REGIME MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH POLISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS AND THAT SECRET POLISH TRANSMITTERS SEND MESSAGES TO THE LONDON EXILE GOVERNMENT. THE RUSSIANS HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT THEY CANNOT TOLERATE SECRET TRANSMITTERS IN AREAS UNDER THEIR MILITARY CONTROL.

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Z/PS941PEW

127.

(180)

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 6-(AP)-GERMANY NOW IS GOVERNED FROM THE TOWN OF BERCHTESGADEN, NEAR HITLER'S BAVARIAN RETREAT, AND THERE ARE RUMBLINGS OF REVOLT IN AT LEAST ONE SPOT IN THE REICH, SWEDISH REPORTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON SAID TODAY.

THESE REPORTS SAID THAT IN THE GERMAN BALTIC PORT OF STRALSUND, GUARDS LEADING A NUMBER OF SHACKLED NAVY DESERTERS THROUGH THE STREETS WERE ATTACKED BY A CROWD WHICH FREED THE SAILORS. THE SEAMEN THEN WERE SAID TO HAVE SEIZED WEAPONS AND FIRED ON THE GUARDS.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS EVACUATED FROM BERLIN DURING THE WEEKEND, LEAVING ONLY A "CAMOUFLAGE" FORCE IN THE CAPITAL, OSTENSIBLY TO BOLSTER HOME MORALE AND HOODWINK THE OUTSIDE WORLD, A LONDON DAILY MAIL DISPATCH SAID.

PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WAS SAID TO BE THE ONLY TOP NAZI NOW IN BERLIN WHICH WAS BATTERED AGAIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE 13TH STRAIGHT NIGHT BY RAF MOSQUITOS.

DRESDEN WAS DESTINED TO BE THE EVACUATION CAPITAL, THE REPORTS SAID, UNTIL GREAT ALLIED AIR RAIDS AND THE THREAT OF ADVANCING RUSSIANS SCOTCHED THE PLAN.

RP1128PEW

30. 27 — 23621

LONDON, MARCH 5--(AP)--THE RT. REV. BERNARD GRIFFIN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIA HAD DONE POLAND "GREVIOUS WRONG," BUT URGED THE POLES TO GIVE THE SOVIETS A "CHANCE TO REDEEM ITSELF."

ADDRESSING THE DANISH-POLISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, THE ARCHBISHOP SAID STALIN REFUSED TO YIELD TO THE PERSUASION OF HIS BRITISH AND AMERICAN COLLEAGUES AT YALTA AND THAT THEY "FACED THE ALTERNATIVE OF EITHER ACCEPTING THE RUSSIAN SOLUTION OF THE POLISH PROBLEM OR BREAK WITH RUSSIA."

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A BREAK, HE ADDED, "WOULD MEAN THAT ALL THE SACRIFICES OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS WOULD BE MADE VOID" AND MIGHT RESULT IN "WAR BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE DEMOCRACIES."

HE DECLARED A SUPREMELY IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THIS PROBLEM IS THE FUTURE INDEPENDENCE OF THE POLISH STATE AND REMINDED THE POLES THAT BRITAIN HAS PLEDGED THAT POLISH ELECTIONS "WILL BE GENUINELY FREE."

APR DOANES 01900 MEM 436 PEW

LONDON, MARCH 5--(AP)--PUBLIC TELEGRAPH SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GREECE WILL BE RESTORED TOMORROW, THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE AND CABLE WIRELESS, LTD., ANNOUNCED TODAY, ADDING THAT ENGLISH AND FRENCH WILL BE THE ONLY LANGUAGES PERMITTED IN MESSAGES.

MAR 6 1945

P C D NEI [illegible] NOM 554 PEW

ORBACH, FRANCE, MARCH 5-(AP)-FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO THE NORTH EDGE OF THIS BATTLEFIELD CITY TODAY, TROOPS OF THE 276TH REGIMENT UNDER COL. A.C. MORGAN, HEFLIN, ALA., FREED 300 FRIGHTENED, HUNGRY CIVILIANS FROM A CAVE DUG INTO A WOODED HILL.

THEIR NORMAL FOOD HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED FOR DAYS. THEY WERE PREPARING TO EAT THE CATS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

SA-HAWKINS 01930APR-353PEW

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF GUSTAV ADOLF VONHALEM AS GERMAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL, SUCCEEDING OSWALD BARON VON HOYNINGEN-HUENE, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE GERMAN OVERSEAS TRANSFERRED AGENCY.

A59
(160)
LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY THAT DRESDEN, CHIEF CITY OF SAXONY, WAS WIPED OUT BY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON FEB.14 AND 15 AND THAT "TENS OF THOUSANDS" OF ITS CITIZENS WERE

BURIED UNDER THE RUINS.

"DRESDEN IS A CATASTROPHE WITHOUT PRECEDENT," ASSERTED RUDOLF SPARING, OF THE TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY. "THE TOWN AREA IS DEVOID OF HUMAN LIFE. A GREAT CITY HAS BEEN WIPED FROM THE MAP OF EUROPE."

HE SAID THAT NOT A SINGLE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS REMAINED INTACT OR CAPABLE OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE CITY WHICH, HE ESTIMATED HAD A POPULATION OF 1,000,000 BEFORE THE RAIDS, INCLUDING 600,000 REFUGEES FROM THE EAST.

MEANWHILE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE REPORTED FROM MOSCOW THAT 1,000 RUSSIAN LABOR SLAVES REVOLTED IN DRESDEN EARLY IN JANUARY AND ESCAPED INTO THE WOODS OF SAXONY AFTER CLUBBING THEIR NAZI GUARDS TO DEATH.

DE LUCE QUOTED A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT AS SAYING THE MEN FORMED A GUERRILLA UNIT AND FOR FOUR WEEKS FOUGHT THEIR WAY FROM BEHIND GERMAN LINES TO MEET THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS.

JP646AEW

MAR 6 1845

A59

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-AMERICANS PUSHING INTO THE HEART OF COLOGNE WILL FIND 60 PER CENT OF THE MAIN BUILT-UP AREA--APPROXIMATELY 2,000 ACRES--RAZED BY A TOTAL OF 55,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES DROPPED ON THE CITY IN REPEATED ALLIED AIR ATTACKS.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS WERE UNLOADED BY HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE AND THE REMAINDER BY THE RAF, WHICH IN JUNE, 1942, SELECTED COLOGNE FOR ITS FIRST 1,000 BOMBER RAID ON A LARGE GERMAN CITY.

A143

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-GERALD PERCY SANDYS HEWITT, 44, AN ENGLISHMAN WHO BROADCAST FOR THE NAZIS DURING THE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE, WAS SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS IN PRISON TODAY FOR ACTS LIKELY TO ASSIST THE ENEMY.

HEWITT, WHO LIVED 23 YEARS IN PARIS WHERE HE GAVE ENGLISH LESSONS, PLEADED GUILTY TO WRITING PROPAGANDA SCRIPTS FOR THE NAZIS, BUT HE ARGUED THEY WERE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK AND NOT ANTI-BRITISH OR ANTI-FRENCH.

WHEN GERMAN MILITARY FORTUNES BEGAN TO TURN, THE PROSECUTOR ALLEGED, HEWITT TRIED TO ESCAPE TO SWITZERLAND, BUT FAILED.

N1143AEW

A108

YORK, ENGLAND, MARCH 5-(AP)-EIGHT PERSONS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 25 INJURED WHEN A PLANE EXPLODED OVER THIS CITY TONIGHT AND THE WRECKAGE DEMOLISHED FOUR HOUSES. THE DANGER OF ADDITIONAL EXPLOSIONS CAUSED THE EVACUATION OF SCORES OF HOMES IN THE AREA. TH NATIONALITY AND TYPE OF PLANE WERE NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY.

PS1020PEW

A115

NORWICH ENG., MARCH 5-(AP)-PIERSE C.LOFTUS, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SID TODAY "I FEEL IT IS TIME DAYLIGHT WAS [redacted] LET INTO MANY PARTS OF EUROPE" AND ASKED FOR ACCESS TO POLAND, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND OTHER LIBERATED COUNTRIES FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISTS.

THE COUNTRIES HE NAMED ARE WHOLLY OR PARTLY OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS. SOME CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO GO TO BELGRADE IN YUGOSLAVIA.

LOFTUS, A CONSERVATIVE FROM LOWESTOFT, ASKED FOR THIS ENTRY "SO THAT WE MAY KNOW THE TRUTH OF WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING AND OUR MINDS MAY, WE HOPE, BE RELIEVED OF ANY DOUBTS WHICH NOW OPPRESS US."

PS1043PEW

THE NORTH ANGLE OF TO THE EDGE OF BITTERLY-DEFENDED XANTEN.

PARIS MAR 5- [illegible]

XANTEN IS A FERRY POINT AND LIKEWISE SCREENS WESEL, SIX MILES FARTHER EAST, WHERE ONE RAILWAY AND ONE HIGHWAY BRIDGE STILL ARE IN OPERATION.

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GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A TOKEN ONE BEFORE THE AMERICAN RUSH, BUT THE CANADIANS STILL WERE ENGAGED IN FIERCE FIGHTING WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE WESEL BRIDGES.

THEY HAD CLEARED ALL THE RHINE BANK NORTH OF XANTEN, HOWEVER, AGAINST LIGHTER RESISTANCE.

TO THE WEST, BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY COMMAND CLEARED ALL THE EAST BANK OF THE MAAS EXCEPT FOR TWO SMALL POCKETS HOLDING OUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF VENLO.

A BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED THE BRITISH WERE PREPARING TO CROSS THE RHINE NORTHWEST OF WESEL AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT.

WEATHER AGAIN SPARED THE GERMANS FLEEING ACROSS THE RHINE FROM AERIAL BATTERING, BUT SPOTTER PLANES HOVERED OVER THE ENEMY LINES, DIRECTING FIRE ON THE MILLING TROOPS.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY, WHICH HAS PENETRATED 20 MILES INTO GERMANY ON A 25-MILE FRONT EAST OF LUXEMBOURG, BEGAN MOVING UNDER A PARTIAL NEWS BLACKOUT.

AMONG TOWNS REPORTED CAPTURED WAS KOPP, EIGHT MILES EAST OF PRUEM AND 47 MILES FROM COBLENZ.

COLUMNS WERE MOVING ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE PRUEM-COBLENZ HIGHWAY. THE FORCES ON THE NORTH CAPTURED SCHWIRZHEIM, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST

30.24-23623

OF PRUEM.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE KYLL RIVER, THE LAST DEFENDED RIVER LINE SHORT OF THE RHINE, FIRST WAS CROSSED SATURDAY BY THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION, AND THE 76TH DIVISION LIKEWISE HAD BROKEN ACROSS.

IT WAS THE FIFTH DIVISION WHICH WAS OPERATING UNDER A BLACKOUT.

IN A CLUSTER OF TOWNS REPORTED CAPTURED WAS DUDELDORF, WHICH WOULD PUT THE THIRD ARMY AT LEAST THREE MILES EAST OF THE KYLL RIVER IN THE AREA OF THE FALLEN ENEMY BASE OF BITBURG. THE BLACKOUT WAS IMPOSED AFTER THESE CAPTURES WERE REPORTED.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, AFTER CLEARING FORBACH, LIBERATED 1,250 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE NEARBY TOWN OF STIRING-WENDEL.

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RUSSIAN, FRENCH, POLES AND CZECHS WERE AMONG THOSE FREED BY THE 70TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

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HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE OF THE PAST FEW DAYS BEGAN TO DWINDLE.

THE GERMANS WERE PULLING THEIR GUNS FARTHER BACK AS THE AMERICANS FOUGHT INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE'S FOREFIELD.

TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, THE 63RD INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED HEIGHTS NEAR GUDINGEN, GIVING THEM GOOD OBSERVATION DIRECTLY INTO THE SAAR CAPITAL.

JS442PEW

PARIS, MARCH 5-(AP)-THREE COMPANY COMMANDERS OF THE 716TH RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION WENT ON TRIAL BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TODAY, CHARGED WITH NEGLECT OF DUTY IN "FAILURE TO DISCOVER AND PREVE LOOTING OF TRAINS AND SALE OF SUPPLIES TO THE BLACK MARKET BY ENLISTED MEN.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE CAPTAINS SAMUEL S.GILLESPIE, 118 EAST FIRST STREET, TUCSON, ARIZ.; HAROLD C.GOULD, 491 CRESCENT STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF., AND LEANDER F.PETERSON, 2345 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE PROSECUTION OFFERED EVIDENCT THAT THE LOOTING AND THE SALE OF THE STOLEN SUPPLIES WAS WIDESPREAD IN THE OUTFITS COMMANDED BY THESE THREE AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AND STOPPED BY OFFICERS "ALIVE TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES."

ANOTHER COMPANY COMMANDER, CAPT.WILLIAM P.OLSON OF SAN FRANCISCO, WAS CONVICTED OF SIMILAR CHARGES LAST WEEK AND SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

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AFTER HEARING PRELIMINARY PROSECUTION WITNESSES, THE COURT ADJOURNED TODAY TO AWAIT ARRIVAL TOMORROW OF SEVERAL WITNESSES FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY.

TRIALS OF THE REMAINING 62 ENLISTED MEN OF THE 716TH BATTALION ACCUSED OF LOOTING SUPPLY TRAINS OR WRONGLY DISPOSING OF LOOTED SUPPLIES ARE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN LATER THIS WEEK.

SN825PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, PARIS, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY TO PVT.JOHN R.TOWLE OF TYRONE, PA., BAZOOKA MAN OF THE 82ND PARACHUTE DIVISION, WHO SINGLEHANDEDLY BROKE UP A GERMAN ATTACK ON HIS UNIT AS IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO RELIEVE BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS IN THEIR ABORTIVE ASSAULT ON ARNHEM LAST SEPTEMBER.

TOWLE, A VETERAN OF ANZIO BEFORE HE JUMPED IN HOLLAND, WAS THE SON OF MRS. MARY TOWLE, 1651 WEST 73RD STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. HE WAS THE FIRST MAN IN HIS DIVISIONS TO GET THE COVETED MEDAL OF HONOR.

HIS SECTION WAS ATTACKED BY GERMAN INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY TWO TANKS WHILE HOLDING AN UNPROTECTED STRETCH ACROSS THE WAAL SEPT.21. TOWLE WITHOUT ORDERS LEFT HIS FOXHOLE AND RAN ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD UNDER HEAV FIRE, CARRYING HIS BAZOOKA.

TOWLE FIRED POINTBLANK AT BOTH TANKS. THE PROJECTILES ONLY DENTED THE TANKS BUT APPARENTLY TOOK THE FIGHT OUT OF THE CREWS, FOR BOTH VEHICLES FLED. NINE INFANTRYMEN FOLLOWING THE TANKS RAN INTO A HOUSE. TOWLE PUT A ROUND THROUGH THE DOORWAY AFTER THEM, KILLING ALL NINE.

HE THEN WENT AFTER AN ENEMY HALFTRACK UNDER HEAVY FIRE AND WHILE AIMING HIS BAZOOKA AT IT WAS KILLED BY A MORTAR SHELL.

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PS1019PEW

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 5-(AP)-THUNDERBOLTS LED BY LT.JOHN P.BOTTEN OF 17801 WINDWARD ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO, ATTACKED A CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AND VEHICLES, INCLUDING TANKS, AT SCHOENECK, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF FORBACH TODAY.

THERE WERE REPEATED HITS IN THE TARGET AREAS, BOTTEN SAID, ADDING THAT THE TOWN WAS "PRACTICALLY DESTROYED."

ANOTHER THUNDERBOLT BLOW FELL ON A LONG TRAIN LOADED WITH TANKS AND TRUCKS SOUTH OF HOMBURG, WITH 10 CARS AND FOUR TANKS REPORTED KNOCKED OUT. OTHER TRAIN STRIKES WERE MADE BETWEEN KAISERSLAUTERN AND NEUSTADT.

THE FIRST TACTICAL AIRFORCE FLEW MORE THAN 200 SORTIES IN BAD WEATHER WITHOUT LOSS AND CLAIMED ONE LOCOMOTIVE, 34 CARS, 16 TRUCKS AND FOUR TANKS DISABLED.

WHITE HE
ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF COLOGNE XXX THE CITY"

OUTSIDE BOCKLEMUEND WAS A SIGN DESIGNATING THE COLOGNE CITY LIMITS. A GROUP OF AMERICANS ON A HALF-TRACK STOPPED TO LOOK AT IT.

"THIS IS A HELL OF A LONG WAY FROM NORMANDY ISN'T IT?" ASKED T/5 HYMAN KAUFMAN OF 1565 BOSTON ROAD, NEW YORK CITY. "AND THERE ISN'T MUCH FURTHER TO GO ON THIS RIDE."

WITH HIM WERE PVT. CARL SHOOTER OF 2719 ORDWAY ST., WASHINGTON; T/4 JOE PESIK OF ONTARIO, WIS.; PVT. GEORGE KERTZ OF HENDERSON, KY.; T/4 ERVILLE ABBOTT OF HORNBECK, LA., AND T/5 HOWARD STAMETS OF RURAL ROUTE ONE, MONTGOMERY, PA.

AT THE EDGE OF BOCKLEMUEND LT. JOHN BALMES OF RURAL ROUTE ONE, BOX 230, WAUKEGAN, ILL., PULLED A JEEP INTO A CHURCH YARD. "YOU HAD BETTER NOT GO ANY FARTHER," HE SAID, "THERE'S A FIGHT JUST AHEAD."

THE GERMANS BEGAN POURING IN HEAVY ARTILLERY. WE CROUCHED IN THE RUINS OF THE OLD CHURCH AND T/5 THOMAS ORDILLE OF 241 DELANCEY ST., PHILADELPHIA, REMARKED, "IT AINT A FIT DAY FOR MAN OR BEAST, IS IT?" EVERYONE AGREED IT WASN'T.

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UX127PEW

SAARLAUTERN, GERMANY, MARCH 5-(AP)-OTTO, A SKINNY GERMAN LAD JUST TURNED 15, SOLEMNLY TOLD AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO NABBED HIM AS HE CROSSED THE SAAR RIVER TODAY THAT HE WAS A "SPY."

OTTO, WHOSE CHEEKS SHOWED THE FIRST PEACH-FUZZ TRACES OF A BEARD, LOOKED MORE LIKE A DEAD-END KID.

"I AM A SPY," HE ANNOUNCED, WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS BUSINESS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE RIVER, ADDING THAT WHEN CAUGHT HE WAS ON HIS "FIRST SPYING MISSION"--TO GAIN INFORMATION FOR THE VOLKSSTURM.

"I KNOW WHAT HAPPENS TO SPIES," HE ADDED THROUGH ASHEN LIPS WHICK BELIED HIS AIR OF BRAVADO.

"OTTO APPARENTLY HAD BEEN READING ABOUT SPIES IN BOOKS," SAID LT. ERNEST ARONS OF 200 WEST 58TH ST., NEW YORK, WHO WASN'T IMPRESSED WITH THE YOUNGSTER'S ACCOUNT.

"HE'S JUST A STUPID KID WHO WAS SPPON-FED THE KIND OF JUNK THE

HITLER YOUTH DISHES UT. HIS SPY STORY WON'T HOLD WATER."

OTTO TOLD SGT.HARRY GOLDSMITH OF 5304 UNIVERSITY AVE., CHICAGO, THAT THE SPYING PROFESSION WASN'T VERY PROFITABLE. THE BOY, WHOSE CLOTHES WERE PATCHED AND THREADBARE, SAID HE WAS SUPPOSED TO COLLECT ON RESULTS--WHICH WERE NIL FROM START TO FINISH.

SN1043PEW

Y WES GALLAGHER

RHEURDT, GERMANY, MARCH 5-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THE U.S.NINTH ARMY SEIZED LARGE QUANTITIES OF GERMAN MILITARY BOOTY TODAY, INCLUDING 17 CARLOADS OF ROCKET WEAPONS, MOSTLY OF THE NEW 300-POUND FRONTLINE TYPE.

THE CAPTURED ROCKETS WERE TAKEN BY THE 35TH INFANTRY ON A RAIL SIDING WHERE THEY WERE APPARENTLY INTENDED FOR THE FRONT.

THE SHIPMENT WAS MOSTLY OF THE TYPE WHICH IS FOUR FEET LONG AND WITH THE EXPLOSIVE PUNCH OF A 300-MM.SHELL. THE ROCKET'S PROPELLANT CHARGE IS AMAZINGLY SMALL FOR THE SIZE OF ITS WARHEAD AND APPARENTLY QUITE POWERFUL AS THIS TYPE ROCKET HAS CONSIDERABLE RANGE.

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THESE ROCKETS FIRST WERE USED AGAINST AMERICAN TROOPS DURING THE GERMANS' ARDENNES OFFENSIVE. THEY HAVE BEEN USED IN RECENT WEEKS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ARTILLERY IN FRONTLINE ACTION. THEY ARE HIGHLY MOBILE AND ARE LAUNCHED FROM PORTABLE PLATFORMS.

THE 35TH ALSO SEIZED SEVEN 75 MM. GUNS, NINE 88'S, TWO 170 MM. GUNS, TWENTY-TWO 40 MM. GUNS, EIGHT 20 MM. CANNONS, THREE MORTARS, 400 RIFLES AND A GREAT QUANTITY OF OTHER SMALL ARMS.

SGT. BERNARD SHELLEY OF 3646 UNIVERSITY AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, WHO IN ORDER TO GET OVERSEAS ACCEPTED A BUST TO PRIVATE, THEN CLIMBED BACK TO HIS ORIGINAL RANK IN THE FIELD, SAW A GERMAN ENTER A HOUSE.

HE SNEAKED IN AND CAUGHT THE GERMAN SHAVING. IN OTHER ROOMS HE ROUNDED UP 15 MORE GERMANS AND 50 MACHINE PISTOLS, 300 RIFLES, 10 MACHINEGUNS, A 150 MM. PIECE IN A GARAGE NEARBY AND 10,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION.

THE GERMANS, TRYING TO FLEE DOWN THE ROAD TO THE RHEINBERG FERRY NORTH OF HERE, WERE CAUGHT BY ARTILLERY OF THE 35TH'S 137TH REGIMENT WHICH, IN THE WORDS OF LT.COL.CLAUDE SHAVER OF 113 NORTH TERRACE DRIVE, WICHITA, KANS., HAD A "FIELD DAY."

30.24-23625

"WE JUST RANGED THE GUNS UP AND DOWN THE ROAD, KNOCKING THEM END-WISE," HE SAID. "WE RANGED IN WITH A COUPLE OF BATTALIONS, THEN LET THEM HAVE FIVE BATTALIONS. THEY WERE CONFUSED AND SORT OF RAN AROUND IN CIRCLES TRYING TO GET AWAY."

WHILE THE MORALE OF MOST GERMAN TROOPS IS SEVERAL DEGREES BELOW ZERO, TOUGH NAZI PARATROOP OFFICERS ARE FULL OF 'HEIL HITLERS' AND TRUCULENCE WHEN CAPTURED AND THEIR TROOPS ARE PUTTING UP THE MOST STUBBORN RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THE ROER BREAKTHROUGH.

"YOU CAN'T DO ANYTHING WITH THOSE GUYS," LT.COL.A.K.CLARK OF 2840 JACKSON DRIVE, LINCOLN, NEB., SAID. "THEY THINK IT IS JUST BAD LUCK THAT THEY ARE LOSING THE WAR AND ARE WILLING TO TRY AGAIN."

SN951PEW

Y LOUIS P.LOCHNER

AACHEN, GERMANY, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE DEATH OF HERMANN ROECHLING, BIGGEST INDUSTRIALIST OF THE SAAR, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE GERMANS IN REPORTS THAT SAID HE HAD BEEN KILLED "BY TWO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS" WHO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED AT SAARBRUECKEN.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ROECHLING WAS ONE OF THE INDUSTRIALISTS SENT BY THE NAZIS TO REOPEN WAR INDUSTRIES IN RUSSIA AND POLAND DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND THAT HE WAS CAUGHT BY THE STEAMROLLER ADVANCE OF THE RED ARMY.

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IF THIS WERE THE CASE, THE EXECUTION OF TWO RUSSIANS AT SAAR-BRUECKEN WOULD BE ONE OF THOSE THEATRICAL MOVES OF WHICH HITLER IS SO FOND--BRINGING ROECHLING'S ALLEGED MURDERERS BACK TO THE CITY WHERE HIS PRINCIPAL HOLDINGS ARE LOCATED.

PS1031PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

HOMBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 5-(AP)-TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE NORTH AND SHOUT OF HOMBERG WERE BLOWN UP BY THE GERMANS TODAY, FRUSTRATING THE EFFORTS OF THE U.S. 84TH DIVISION TO CAPTURE THEM.

THE GERMAN GARRISON IN HOMBERG SURRENDERED AT 3 A.M. TODAY, BUT THE DOUGHBOYS ARE CONTINUING THEIR HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH FOR ALL MALE GERMANS OF MILITARY AGE.

MANY NAZI OFFICERS WERE CAUGHT TRYING TO ESCAPE BY CHANGING TO

CIVILIAN CLOTHING.

COL.CHARLES E.HOY OF CHICAGO AND HIS 334TH INFANTRY REGIMENT ARE IN NO MOOD FOR FOOLING AROUND WITH THE DEFEATED ENEMY AND ARE GOING ABOUT PATROLLING HOMBERG IN A VERY BUSINESSLIKE MANNER.

THE BRIDGE DESTROYED NORTH OF HERE WAS A RAILROAD SPAN, BUT WAS 60 FEET WIDE AND WOULD HAVE MADE AN EXCELLENT CROSSING FOR TANKS. THE BRIDGE TO THE SOUTH CARRIED BOTH RAIL AND MOTOR TRAFFIC.

ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE HAS BEEN CRASHING INTO HOMBERG FROM DUISBERG AND MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER BOLING HAS BROUGHT UP EVERY AVAILABLE AMERICAN GUN AND HAS STARTED SHOOTING ACROSS THE RHINE.

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THE FIGHT FOR HOMBERG LAST NIGHT LEFT A PATH OF RUIN STRAIGHT THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE TOWN WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN BATTERED BY BOMBERS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH AIRFORCES. WHEN HOY PULLED HIS THREE BATTALIONS UP ABREAST FOR THE ATTACK, INTENSE ENEMY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE FROM INSIDE THE CITY FORCED THE AMERICANS TO ATTACK UNDER A ROLLING BARRAGE.

BREAKING INTO THE TOWN FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST, THE SECOND BATTALION, COMMANDED BY CAPT.CHARLES E.HIATT OF SWAYZEE, IND., SOON WAS FLANKED ON THE LEFT BY THE FIRST BATTALION UNDER CAPT.AL C. PETERSON OF MONROE, LA., AND ON THE RIGHT BY THE THIRD BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.WILLIAM SUTTON BONTURA OF NATCHEZ, MISS.

THESE THREE BATTALIONS FOLLOWED THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE AS IT SMASHED THROUGH THE TOWN JUST A HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD. BEFORE SUNUP THIS MORNIN THEY HAD PASSED THROUGH HOMBERG AND WERE STANDING ON THE WEST BANKS OF THE RHINE.

THE NECESSITY OF SHELLING THE CITY RESULTED IN MANY CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AS WELL AS THE WRECKING OF HUNDREDS OF HOMES.

MEN FROM THE 333RD REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.TIMOTHY A.PEDLEY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., PULLED INTO TOWN AND JOINED THE 334TH IN THE SEARCH FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS CAUGHT ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER WHEN THE BRIDGES WERE BLOWN.

THE UNITS OF THE 33RD WHICH ENTERED FIRST WERE COMMANDED BY LT.COL.NORMAN D.CARNES, WAPAKONETA, OHIO; LT.COL.DANIEL P.NORMAN, 104 NORTHWOOD AVENUE, SILVER SPRINGS, MD., AND LT.COL.WILLIAM I. BARRET, 1312 16TH STREET, TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

SN1032PEW

COLOGNE (3RD)

BY HOWARD COWAN

MAR 6 1945

OUTSIDE COLOGNE, MARCH 5-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THE FAMOUS 104TH DIVISION, THE TIMBERWOLVES, PILED ON TANKS AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AND 23 MINUTES LATER WERE INSIDE COLOGNE.

THE GERMANS CRANKED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS DOWN LEVEL WITH THE GROUND AND FIRED THEM AS ARTILLERY AGAINST THE CHARGING INFANTRY, BUT TONIGHT THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING STEADILY AND METHODICALLY TOWARD THE HEART OF THE CITY.

THERE STILL ARE LOTS OF CIVILIANS IN THIS WESTERN PART OF THE CITY. THEY LIVE IN COZY LITTLE BRICK HOUSES AND THEY DON'T LIKE IT A BIT BECAUSE AMERICAN TANKS AND TROOPS ARE BARGING IN ON THEM.

THEY ARE MOVING OUT, TAKING THE KIDS AND A FEW BELONGINGS. THE ARMY IS TAKING OVER SOME OF THE HOUSES FOR QUARTERS, COMMAND POSTS AND SIGNAL CENTERS.

THE CHILDREN ARE LAUGHING AND PLAYING IN THE STREETS NOW THAT THEY HAVE GOT OVER THEIR FIRST FRIGHT OF THE AMERICANS, BUT ANGRY STARES ARE ALL YOU GET FROM THE PARENTS.

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO APPRECIABLE DAMAGE FROM AIR RAIDS HERE, ALTHOUGH IT IS FAIRLY CLOSE TO A RAILROAD LINE ENTERING THE CITY FROM THE WEST. PRISONERS SAY IT IS DIFFERENT ON DOWN THE ROAD IN THE CITY.

A SERGEANT OF A GERMAN FLAK REGIMENT CAPTURED A WHILE AGO SAID

30.24-23627

THE FAMOUS COLOGNE CATHEDRAL HAD A DIRECT HIT BEHIND ITS SPIRES ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO. BOTH SPIRES CAN BE SEEN FROM HERE, AND ONE APPEARS TO HAVE A SMALL CHUNK OUT OF THE SIDE.

BIG CLOUDS OF BLUE-BLACK SMOKE ARE BOILING UP OVER IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF COLOGNE, WHERE SOMETHING IS BURNING, AND A FEW OTHER PUFFS OF SMOKE MARK SHELL BURSTS OR WHERE FIRES HAVE STARTED.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FILTER IN ABOUT THE BIG HOHENZOLLERN BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE. SOME PRISONERS TOLD US A COUPLE OF MILES BACK THAT THE BRIDGE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BROKEN YESTERDAY AND SPILLED PEDESTRIANS INTO THE RIVER, BUT THIS IS UNVERIFIED.

MOST OF THE ARTILLERY FIRE IS COMING FROM THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RHINE, AND IT HAS BEEN THAT WAY THROUGH THE DAY.

MAJ.GEN.TERRY ALLEN'S 104TH DIVISION NATURALLY WANTED THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST IN COLOGNE, BUT THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION BEAT IT IN.

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THE ZEAL WASN'T SO GREAT THAT ANY UNDUE RISKS WERE TAKEN. THE 104TH COULD HAVE GONE IN LAST NIGHT, BUT IT WAITED UNTIL TODAY TO MAKE A DAYLIGHT ATTACK.

A COMPANY LED BY LT.MERVIN TEIG, 328 PARK ST., IOWA FALLS, IOWA, WAS THE FIRST TO GO IN AT 9:23 A.M. LT.FRED PROETTI, SYRACUSE, N.Y., FOLLOWED WITH HIS COMPANY.

MEN IN BOTH OUTFITS WERE ABOARD TANKS UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.LEONARD SALISBURY, 329 KNICKERBOCKER AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

"NOT A TANK WAS LOST," SAID MAJ.HENRY RYAN, VINTON, VA., BATTALION COMMANDER WHO DIRECTED THE ATTACK.

WHEN THE BARRAGE CUT LOOSE TO OPEN THE ASSAULT, EIGHT GERMAN SOLDIERS SUDDENLY APPEARED A MILE OFF TO THE LEFT OF THE TARGET AND STARTED MARCHING ACROSS THE FIELD WITH THEIR HANDS UP.

"THEY SURRENDERED TO ANOTHER OUTFIT, ONE THAT DIDN'T HAVE A THING TO DO WITH THE RACKET," CHUCKLED MAJ.FRANK GENTRY, MEMPHIS, TEX.

LT.RAYMOND REGAN, 10 EAST RALEIGH, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., AND LT. R.C.BANBURY (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) QUESTIONED THE PRISONERS THROUGH PVT.ERIK LAUB, 611 WEST 113TH ST., NEW YORK, ACTING AS INTERPRETER.

BOTH GERMAN PRISONERS AND CIVILIANS AGREED THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WAS RETREATING ACROSS THE RHINE. GENERAL ORDERS SEEMED TO BE TO GET VEHICLES AND GUNS ACROSS THE RIVER, THEN COME BACK AND FIGHT AS INFANTRY.

IF THEY DO COME BACK, THE GERMANS FOR THE MOST PART HIDE IN BASEMENTS AND SHELTERS UNTIL TANKS AND INFANTRY MOVE IN, THEN SURRENDER.

MAR 6 1945

IT MAY TAKE A FEW DAYS TO CLEAN OUT COLOGNE. YOU CAN IMAGINE THE JOB IT WOULD BE SEARCHING EVERY BASEMENT IN A PLACE AS BIG AS ST.LOUIS, MO., WHICH IS ABOUT THE SAME SIZE.

B19 (270) (Q IN)

ROME, MARCH 5-(AP)-LTS.LAWRENCE V.BACH AND BOONE A.HADDOCK, A COUPLE OF P-38 LIGHTNING PILOTS, DESTROYED A STRING OF 17 TANK CARS IN A STRAFING MISSION SOUTHWEST OF GRAZ YESTERDAY, BUT TODAY BACK SAID THAT WAS ONLY A SMALL PART OF THEIR SCORE.

THE CARS WERE JUST NORTH OF A SMALL GERMAN-HELD TOWN, EXPLAINED BACH, WHOSE HOME IS AT 1015 COTTONWOOD ST., GRAND FORKS, N.D.

"WHEN WE GOT THEM," HADDOCK SAID, "THEY BURST INTO FLAMES. THERE WAS A 35-MILE WIND BLOWING AND THE FLAMES CARRIED ALL THE WAY INTO THE VILLAGE AND THE WHOLE TOWN BURNED DOWN."

HADDOCK'S HOME IS ROUTE 5, FRESNO, CALIF.

ANOTHER P-38 PILOT, CAPT.TEMPLE BOWLING OF 18 WILSON ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA., WHOSE SQUADRON ACCOUNTED FOR 18 LOCOMOTIVES SOUTH OF VIENNA, SAID ON HIS RETURN TO AN ITALIAN BASE, "I SURE HAVE NOTICED A DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF RAIL TRAFFIC LATELY.

"UP TO A MONTH AGO," BOWLING ADDED, "WHEN WE WERE NOT PAYING MUCH ATTENTION TO THEM, WE SAW TRAINS ALL THE TIME. NOW WE HAVE TO GO LOOK FOR THEM. USUALLY WHEN THEY SEE US COMING, TRAINS TRY TO RUN FOR COVER IN TOWNS OR VILLAGES."

OF THE 18 LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED, 14 WERE FOUND IN ONE STRING, HE SAID. HE AND FIVE OTHER PILOTS DISPOSED OF THEM.

PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE DISCLOSED THAT HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH SMASHED AT THE SOPRON RAIL YARDS MADE BETWEEN 80 AND 100 DIRECT HITS, OBLITERATING TRACKAGE AND FACILITIES IN THE EASTERN YARDS DOWN A PATH 250 WIDE IN THE CENTER. AT LEAST 150 CARS WERE DESTROYED.

LTS.JULIUS J.KERN OF 21 EAST 39TH AVE., GARY, IND., AND JOHN B. ATKINS, JR., 3321 CENTENARY BLVD., SHREVEPORT, LA., BOMBARDIERS IN B-17'S, SAID THEY WERE SURPRISED AT THE ABSENCE OF FLAK.

SN535PEW

ROME, MARCH 5-(AP)-CAPT.LEO C.BROOKS OF FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ., A FLYING FORTRESS PILOT AND SQUADRON LEADER, HAS RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR ORGANIZING A PLAN BY WHICH NEARLY 300 ALLIED FLIERS WERE EVACUATED FROM ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY IN FRANCE.

BROOKS WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT AND TOOK CHARGE OF OTHER FLIERS WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

ROME, MARCH 5-(AP)-[illegible]T CARLO SFORZA SAID TODAY HE WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE POST OF ENVOY TO FRANCE, PREFERRING "TO REMAIN IN ITALY DURING HER GREATEST SUFFERING."

G234PEW MAR 6 1945

Fifth

WITH U.S. [illegible] ARMY, ITALY, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE 88TH "BLUE DEVIL" DIVISION--FIRST SELECTIVE OUTFIT SENT OVERSEAS AND INTO COMBAT--COMPLETED ITS FIRST YEAR OF ACTION TODAY. IT HAS HAD 280 DAYS OF ACTUAL FRONT-LINE COMBAT, BATTLED 225 MILES UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA AND BAGGED 5,745 PRISONERS.

OFFICIAL SOURCES CREDIT THE "BLUE DEVILS" WITH DESTROYING THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS AND BADLY MAULING SIX OTHERS.

NOW COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.PAUL W.KENDALL, THE 88TH WAS BROUGHT OVERSEAS AND LED INTO ROME BY MAJ.GEN.JOHN SLOAN. THE DIVISION'S 351ST REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.ARTHUR S.CHAMPENY, OF WELLINGTON, KANS., WAS THE FIRST INFANTRY UNIT TO ENTER ROME LAST JUNE.

ALTHOUGH THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE SPENT PLENTY OF TIME AT THE FRONT, THE DIVISION'S ARTILLERY UNITS HAVE EXCEEDED THEIR RECORD WITH 334 FIGHTING DAYS AND HAS BEEN ONLY THREE DAYS OUT OF THE LINE SINCE JULY 7. ARTILLERY UNS

FIGHTING DAYS AND HAS BEEN ONLY THREE DAYS OUT OF THE LINE SINCE JULY 7. ARTILLERY UNITS GENERALLY REMAIN IN FIRING POSITION, ROTATING PERSONNEL.

THE 88TH DIVISION'S HEAVIEST CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED DURING THE SMASH THROUGH THE GOTHIC LINE AGAINST TOUGH ENEMY DEFENSES SOUTH OF BOLOGNA. FREQUENTLY THE DIVISION WAS POUNDED FROM THREE SIDES IN RUGGED MOUNTAIN FIGHTING AS IT SPEARHEADED ASSAULTS TO THE NORTHWARD.

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MT9 54AEW

LISBON, PORTUGAL, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE PORTUGUESE CABINET TODAY APPROVED A 15 PER CENT PAY RAISE FOR SALARIED CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

[illegible]

A183

JERUSALEM MARCH 5-(AP)-A WEEK OF MOURNING FROM MARCH 8 TO 14 IN MEMORY OF JEWS SLAIN BY THE NAZIS WAS PROCLAIMED TODAY BY A CONFERENCE OF ALL PALESTINE RABBIS MEETING AT THE ANCIENT SYNAGOGUE NEAR THE WAILING WALL.

MARCH 14 WILL BE A FAST DAY ON WHICH AT 5 P.M. EVERY JEW WILL SIT ON THE GROUND AS A SIGN OF NATIONAL MOURNING.

LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES AGREEING TO PROCLAIM A SIMILAR MOURNING PERIOD.

A MONUMENT IS TO BE ERECTED IN THE JEWISH CEMETERY ON MOUNT OLIVES IN MEMORY OF DESTROYED JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND SLAIN JEWS IN EUROPE.

XB147PEW

(175)

MOSCOW, MARCH 5-(AP)-PRAVDA DECLARED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER CANNOT BE SENT TO AN ISLAND LIKE NAPOLEON BUT "NEEDS THE ROPE."

FIRM AND SPECIFIC DECISIONS HAVE BEEN REACHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON THOSE GUILTY OF STARTING AND CONTINUING THE WAR, PRAVDA SAID, ADDING:

"THE U.S.S.R. HAS MADE A LIST OF ITS WAR CRIMINALS AND ALSO HAS STARTED TO ESTABLISH ITS RIGHTS TO PUNISH THEM AND THEIR ASSOCIATES."

THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER SAID OTHER COUNTRIES HAD TAKEN THESE STEPS IN THE HANDLING OF WAR GUILT CASES:

FRANCE HAS ESTABLISHED COURTS FOR HANDLING COLLABORATORS.

POLAND HAS SET UP SPECIAL COURTS.

YUGOSLAVIA HAS COMMENCED TO PUNISH WAR CRIMINALS.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS A LIST OF 2,000 WAR CRIMINALS.

THE NETHERLANDS HAS SET UP A COURT BUT HAS MADE SLOW PROGRESS THUS FAR.

BULGARIA HAS SENTENCED IN SOFIA THREE EX-REGENTS, 22 MINISTERS AND 68 FASCIST DEPUTIES "AND THESE SENTENCES HAVE BEEN

CARRIED OUT."

CARRIED OUT.-
FINLAND HAS DETAINED 34 WAR CRIMINALS AND HAS INDICTED 72.
LIBERATED HUNGARY HAS PASSED SENTENCES.
ROMANIA HAS TAKEN NO REAL STEPS TO PUNISH WAR GUILTY, PRAVDA SAID, ADDING, THAT ROMANIA WAS WHERE THE MAIN WAR CRIMINALS WERE ARRESTED BY THE RED ARMY.

N912AEW

PRECEDE LONDON (220)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 5-(AP)-SOVIET ARMORED FORCES ON THE EXTREME NORTHERN FLANK OF MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY EDGED WESTWARD THROUGH POMERANIA TODAY AND FRONT DISPATCHES SAID SOME FORWARD ELEMENTS ALREADY WERE IN SIGHT OF THE BAY OF STETTIN.

ZHUKOV'S SPEARHEADS REACHED THE BALTIC POMERANIAN COAST NEAR KOLBERG YESTERDAY, THUS GIVING THE RED ARMY MASTERY OF VIRTUALLY ALL GERMANY EAST OF THE ODER RIVER FROM THE BALTIC SOUTH TO MORAVIA.

THIS DRIVE TO THE SEA, ALONG WITH THE CAPTURE OF KOESLIN BY MARSHAL K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY TROOPS, GAVE THE RUSSIANS A LONG-SOUGHT DOMINATION OF THE BALTIC, CUTTING OFF ALL ESCAPE BY LAND FOR NAZIS POCKETED IN EASTERN POMERANIA, DANZIG AND EAST PRUSSIA.

IT ALSO GAVE ZHUKOV A TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGE FOR HIS COMING ATTACK DUE WESTWARD ON BERLIN, RELIEVING HIS NORTHERN FLANK AND SETTING UP THE POSSIBILITY OF OUTFLANKING BERLIN FROM THE NORTH AS MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV HAS POSSIBILITIES OF OUTFLANKING IT FROM THE SOUTH.

ZHUKOV AND ROKOSSOVSKY BEGAN AT DAWN TODAY TO MOP UP SCATTERED GERMAN UNITS AND VOLSSTURMERS REPORTED FRANTICALLY TRYING TO ESCAPE AS THE RUSSIANS SENT FRESH FORCES AGAINST REMAINING NAZI POCKETS ALONG THE BALTIC COAST.

THE RED ARMY MOVED BIG GUNS, TANKS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY AGAINST STARGARD, MAIN GERMAN BASE STILL OCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS EAST OF THE ODER. IF THE ATTACK ON THAT OUTER BASTION OF STETTIN HAS NOT YET BEGUN IT SOON WILL.

JP610AEW

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(100)

IWO JIMA, VOLCANO ISLANDS, MARCH 5-(AP)-SURIBACHI VOLCANO IS ALL STEAMED UP. AND IT HAS BECOME AN UNEXPECTED BOON TO 5TH DIVISION MARINES CLEARING JAPANESE OUT OF THE CONQUERED VOLCANIC FORTRESS ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF IWO.

THE VOLCANO IS POURING SULPHUR FUMES THROUGH ITS CAVES, FLUSHING OUT NIPPONESE SOLDIERS.

IT IS GUSHING HOT STEAM FROM HUNDREDS OF FISSURES, WHERE AMERICAN MARINES STUFFED CANS OF "C" RATIONS AND 15 MINUTES LATER PULL OUT THEIR FIRST HOT MEALS IN DAYS.

THE VOLCANO BEGAN ACTING UP YESTERDAY. SMOKE BILLOWED FROM THE CRATER AND FISSURES HIGH ON ITS SLOPES AND SOON A HUGE CLOUD ENVELOPED THE VOLCANIC PEAK AND THE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING FROM THE TOPMOST CRAG.

PM35
APW

NIGHT LEAD 400

BY ELMONT WAITE

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, (VIA NAVY RADIO),TUESDAY, MARCH 6-(AP)-U.S.MARINES FOUGHT FOOT BY DOGGED FOOT AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE ON IWO JIMA TODAY AS THE DESPERATE JAPANESE EVEN DRESSED INFILTRATION TROOPS IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS.

30. 24-23629

MARINES OF THE FIFTH DIVISION REPULSED A COUNTERATTACK IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING, FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED IN HIS MONDAY MORNING COMMUNIQUE. HE SAID RESISTANCE HAD STIFFENED "IN ALL SECTORS" AND ONLY "SMALL LOCAL ADVANCES" WERE MADE BY THE MARINES.

FIVE JAPANESE, WEARING FULL AMERICAN MARINE BATTLE DRESS, WERE KILLED BY 24TH REGIMENT PATROLS, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY REPORTED.

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HE WAS TOLD BY LT.COL.G.L.MCCORMICK OF HUNTINGTON VALLEY,PA., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF AT IWO HEADQUARTERS, THAT THE NIPPONESE APPARENTLY WERE DISGUISING THEMSELVES IN AN EFFORT TO SNEAK WITHIN THE AMERICAN LINES.

THE EMBATTLED MARINES SAW A TOKYO-RAIDING B-29 SUPERFORTRESS USE THE SOUTHERN IWO AIRFIELD YESTERDAY, DEMONSTRATING THAT THEIR BLOOD WAS NOT BEING SHED IN VAIN. THE B-29, RETURNING FROM TOKYO, LANDED LONG ENOUGH TO MAKE EMERGENCY REPAIRS AND THEN CONTINUED ON TO ITS SAIPAN BASE. IWO CUTS THE 1,500 MILES FROM SAIPAN TO TOKYO IN HALF.

WAITE

NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE SAID 12,864 ENEMY DEAD HAD BEEN COUNTED UP TO 6 P.M. OF MARCH 3. PRISONERS NUMBERED 81--36 JAPANESE AND 45 KOREANS.

PRESSING THE JAPANESE INTO THE NORTHERN END OF THE SMALL, BLACK ISLAND, THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS EDGED FORWARD ON THE EAST AND WEST FLANKS, RESPECTIVELY. THE FOURTH ELIMINATED ONE STRONG CENTER OF RESISTANCE.

THE THIRD DIVISION, UNMENTIONED IN THE MONDAY COMMUNIQUE, APPARENTLY WAS CLINGING TO ITS CENTER WEDGE, THREATENING TO CUT THE JAPANESE LINE IN TWO.

LINDSLEY'S FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE NORTHERN TERRAIN MINIMIZED THE USE OF TANKS. HE REPORTED THE NIPPONESE WERE BEING ROUTED

FROM CAVES AND PILLBOXES WITH GRENADES AND FLAME THROWERS.

DOGS ALSO WERE USED TO HUNT DOWN THE ENEMY. THE THIRD MARINE WAR DOG PLATOON WENT ASHORE SUNDAY AND WITHIN A SHORT TIME THE SHARPNOSTED CANINES HAD FLUSHED THEIR FIRST VICTIM FROM A CAVE.

THE MAIN JAPANESE FORCE NOW IS IN THE MOST RUGGED PORTION OF THE ISLAND. THERE ARE COUNTLESS GULCHES AND GULLIES WHICH MAKE GOOD DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. THE JAPANESE ARE TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF THEM.

IWO (400)

MAR 6 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE CLINCHER BLOW IN THE SAVAGE 16-DAY OLD BATTLE FOR LITTLE IWO, WHERE MORE THAN 2,000 MARINES HAVE DIED WHILE KILLING MORE THAN 12,000 JAPANESE, WAS POISED TODAY--GROWN IN POWER BY SUPPLIES POURING ASHORE ON THE EAST AND WEST COASTS.

THERE WERE NO APPRECIABLE CHANGES IN THE LINES YESTERDAY AS THE LEATHERNECKS, HOLDING MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE EIGHT SQUARE MILE ISLAND, BUILT UP THEIR POSITIONS FOR A GRAND SCALE ASSAULT ON THE ROCKY DEFENSE-STUDDED NORTH END.

IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL DISCLOSED ON HIS RETURN FROM A VISIT TO IWO THAT 2,050 MARINES HAVE BEEN KILLED, ADDING THE LOSS WAS NOT OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE IMPORTANCE OF TAKING THE ISLAND. IT IS NEEDED TO PUT AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND LIBERATOR BOMBERS WITHIN RANGE OF JAPAN.

FORRESTAL GAVE NO FIGURES FOR WOUNDED AND MISSING. THE LAST OFFICIAL FIGURE SUPPLIED BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ COVERED CASUALTIES FOR THE FIRST THREE DAYS. THE FIGURES INCLUDED 644 KILLED, 4,168 WOUNDED AND 560 MISSING, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE MISSING SINCE HAVE BEEN LOCATED.

BOTH FORRESTAL AND NIMITZ HAVE GIVEN THE INCOMPLETE COUNT OF JAPANESE DEAD FOUND INSIDE AMERICAN LINES AT MORE THAN 12,500. OTHER ENEMY DEAD ARE KNOWN TO BE BURIED UNDER SMASHED PILLBOXES. STILL OTHERS ARE BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES, A DWINDLING AREA WHICH HAS BEEN SHELLED BY FIFTH FLEET WARSHIPS, POUNDED BY MARINE ARTILLERY AND BOMBED BY PLANES.

THIS MORNING'S COMMUNIQUE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED THE GROUND SITUATION:

"ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 4-5, THE ENEMY MADE A NUMBER OF ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE OUR LINES ON IWO ISLAND AND SUBJECTED THE MARINES TO SUBSTANTIAL SMALL ARMS AND ARTILLERY FIRE. ALL ENEMY EFFORTS TO MOVE INTO OUR POSITIONS WERE BROKEN UP. NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE WAS MADE IN THE LINES OF THE OPPOSING FORCES ON MARCH 5."

POSSIBLY INDICATIVE OF A MOMENTARY LULL, THE COMMUNIQUE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE INVASION OPENED FEB. 19 MADE NO REFERENCE TO EITHER CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS OR WARSHIP SHELLFIRE AT IWO.

IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY FORRESTAL PRAISED THE FIGHTING OF THE THREE MARINE DIVISIONS AS "HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL" BUT SAID THE JAPANESE THERE WERE STRONGER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED AND HAD MADE GOOD USE OF THEIR WEAPONS.

FORRESTAL'S ACCOUNT OF 2,050 MARINES KILLED MADE IWO FROM THAT STANDPOINT THE BLOODIEST BATTLEFIELD OF THE PACIFIC WAR. MARINE DEAD IN THE COMPARATIVE PERIOD ON SAIPAN SLIGHTLY EXCEEDED 1,200. AMERICAN DEAD ON GUAM FOR THE FULL 20 DAYS IT TOOK TO END ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TOTALLED 1,214.

MM1123PPW

21ST BOMBER COMMAND--FIRST ADD FIRST B29 LANDS AT IWO (BY WAITE)

XXX FOR THE CREW.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED:

LT.LEO R.ESCHMAN, (646 PAIGE AVE.) WARREN, O., BOMBARDIER; LT.BERNARD S.BENSON, SAUSALITO, CALIF.; LT.EDWIN MOCKLER, (3 ATWO [illegible]E.) PARK FALLS, WIS., COPILOT; SGT.CHARLES HACKMAN [illegible]E 4) BETHLEHEM, PA., TAIL 7,,34; TECH.SGT. GEORGE T.CARR, BOZEMAN, MONT., FLIGHT ENGINEER; SGT. ROBERT W.BRACKETT, (77 MAIN ST.) ROCKLAND, ME.; SGT.JOHN CASARDA, (7037 SOUTH ASHLAND AVE.) CHICAGO; SGT.JAMES V.O'NEIL, (272-3[illegible] ST.) PITTSBURGH, AND SGT.ALLAN K.HILL, EUREKA, CALIF., GUNNERS.

GG943ACW

MAR 6 1945

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION COMMAND POST ON IWO JIMA, MARCH 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNS POURED UNCEASING FIRE INTO THE NORTHERN END OF IWO ISLAND THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT IN THE BELIEF THAT THE HARASSED JAPANESE WERE MOVING TO NEW POSITIONS.

"WE FIGURED THE NIPS HAD TO BE ON THE MOVE LAST NIGHT," SAID MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON B.CATES, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH DIVISION. "WE FIGURED WE WOULD HELP THEM ALONG A LITTLE, SO WE COVERED ALL ENEMY TERRITORY WITH FIRE."

GENERAL CATES NOTED A DECREASE IN JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE THE LAST TWO DAYS. HE SAID THEIR GUNS APPARENTLY WERE MOVED TO NEW POSITIONS AND THAT MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

SF4APW

30.24-23631

BY VERN HAUGLAND

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MARCH 5-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF SUPERFORTRESSES--TOKYO SAID THERE WERE 150--BOMBED THE JAPANESE CAPITAL BY PRECISION INSTRUMENTS THROUGH ICE AND SLEET EARLY YESTERDAY, FINDING NO ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ONLY LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

NOT A PLANE WAS LOST TO ENEMY ACTION, BUT ONE WAS DITCHED ENROUTE HOME TO ITS MARIANAS BASE AND THE CREW WAS RESCUED. EXTREME COLD OVER THE TARGET CAUSED AT LEAST ONE PLANE TO REPORT ENGINES "FROZEN." THIS MAY HAVE FORCED THE ONE PLANE DOWN AT SEA.

A HIGHLIGHT OF THE 1,500-MILE STRIKE--ELEVENTH B-29 RAID ON TOKYO AND THE FIRST IN THE EARLY MORNING--WAS THE LANDING OF ONE SUPERFORTRESS AT THE SOUTHERN AIRDROME OF EMBATTLED IWO JIMA, 750 MILES SOUTH OF NIPPON.

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THE SKY GIANT, PILOTED BY LT.RAYMOND F.MALO OF 12 EAST BLUFF ST., DANVILLE, ILL., HAD ONLY FIVE MINUTES' GASOLINE LEFT IN ITS MAIN TANKS AND WAS UNABLE TO USE ITS RESERVE BECAUSE OF TROUBLE IN THE FEED LINE. WITH THE CREW ALERTED FOR A CRASH LANDING AT SEA, MALO HEADED FOR IWO AND BARELY MADE IT, ROLLING DOWN THE 3,000-FOOT RUNWAY WHILE OCCASIONAL JAPANESE MORTAR SHELLS BURST NEARBY.

SWARMS OF MARINES CROWDED ABOUT THE SUPERFORTRESS WHILE REPAIRS WERE MADE. THEN THE PLANE RETURNED TO ITS TINIAN BASE.

THUS LT.MALO'S B-29 MADE THE FIRST ACTUAL USE OF IWO JIMA AS A HEAVY BOMBER AIRBASE--ONE OF THE PRIMARY PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS INVADED.

IN THE PAST APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE B-29 LOSSES IN TOKYO STRIKES FROM THE MARIANAS HAVE RESULTED FROM CRASH LANDINGS ON THE LAST LAP OF THE LONG HOMEWARD FLIGHT. IWO JIMA MAY WELL SERVE AS AN EMERGENCY FIELD UNTIL IT CAN BE BUILT INTO A POWERFUL BASE. IT WILL BE A VALUABLE FUELING STOP.

THE SUPERFORTRESS FLIGHT, TAKING OFF AT NIGHT IN ORDER TO REACH TOKYO IN THE EARLY MORNING, HAD VISUAL BOMBING WEATHER UNTIL ONLY THREE MINUTES FROM THE TARGET--THE URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREA. THEN SOLID CLOUDS CLOSED IN.

ONE PILOT SAID IF THEY HAD BEEN OVER TOKYO 15 MINUTES SOONER THEY PROBABLY COULD HAVE BOMBED VISUALLY.

IT WAS THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE SUNDAY ATTACK IN GREAT STRENGTH ON THE NIPPONESE CAPITAL. LAST WEEK MORE THAN 200 SUPERFORTRESSES DEVASTATED 240 CITY BLOCKS STRETCHING FROM THE EDGE OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS TO THE WATERFRONT.

MAR 6 1945

TOKYO RADIO SAID OTHER SUPERFORTS YESTERDAY BOMBED NAGOYA, INDUSTRIAL CITY ABOUT 170 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL, AND TOYOHASHI AND HAMAMATSU, COASTAL CITIES BETWEEN NAGOYA AND TOKYO.

BY ELMONT WAITE

ARMY AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, ADVANCE AREA, GUAM, MARCH 5-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. WILLIS H. HALE, 52, HAS ASSUMED THE DUTIES OF THE MISSING LT. GEN. MILLARD F.HARMON AS COMMANDER OF ARMY AIR FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS AND DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 20TH (SUPERFORTRESS) AIR FORCE.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT GEN. HALE "WILL FUNCTION IN THESE CAPACITIES PENDING FURTHER ACTION BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT."

A WIDESPREAD AIR AND NAVAL SEARCH--THE GREATEST THE PACIFIC HAS EVER SEEN--WAS CONTINUING FOR GENERAL HARMON WHO DISAPPEARED WITH NINE OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN ON A TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT.

GENERAL HALE HAS BEEN DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS. A NATIVE OF KANSAS, HE STARTED HIS MILITARY CAREER WITH THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY IN 1913 AFTER ATTENDING KANSAS STATE COLLEGE.

SF356APW

AGGIE

(440)
BY BARBARA FINCH, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
ABOARD A U.S. NAVAL AIR EVACUATION PLANE IN WESTERN PACIFIC, MARCH 5-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-FIFTEEN BOYS, VETERANS OF THE HELL OF IWO JIMA, ARE BEING FLOWN OUT ABOARD THIS TRANSPORT PLANE ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER THEY WERE WOUNDED.

DAILY HOSPITAL PLANES WILL OPERATE BETWEEN IWO JIMA AND BASE HOSPITALS ON SAIPAN AND GUAM UNDER A NEW NAVAL EVACUATION UNIT.

AS A VOLUNTEER NURSES AIDE, I AM MAKING THIS FLIGHT BACK WITH THEM. EVERY MAN ON THE PLANE, EVEN A GRAY-FACED MARINE WHO LOST HIS LEFT LEG AND MOST OF THE TOES OF HIS RIGHT FOOT BY MORTAR FIRE YESTERDAY, BRIGHTENS EAGERLY AT THE MENTION OF A HOSPITAL--CLEAN, WHITE, WITH REAL BEDS--BY NIGHTFALL.

THE MARINE DOZED WHEN WE FIRST TOOK OFF FROM MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 1 AT IWO JIMA, THEN STIRRED RESTLESSLY AND MOTIONED ME CLOSE TO HIS LITTER. "ARE WE STILL MOVING," HE MURMURED ANXIOUSLY.

OUR PLANE, "NELLIE V" PILOTED BY LT. DANIEL H.DURDEN, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., IS MOVING SO SMOOTHLY AT 9,000 FEET ABOVE WHITE CLOUDS AND BLUE WATER THAT HIS QUESTION IS UNDERSTANDABLE. REASSURED HE SMILES FAINTLY, SIGHS AND CLOSES HIS EYES.

ON ANOTHER LITTER A BLACK-EYED BOY WITH AN ENGAGING SMILE IS FUMBLING WITH A SMALL BUNDLE OF BLOOD-STAINED LETTERS. HE LOOKS UP WITH A GRIN, "I'M AFRAID MY GIRL WILL BE PRETTY MAD AT ME FOR GETTING HER LETTERS DIRTY."

"I'LL HAVE TO WRITE MOTHER THAT I'M DOING ALL RIGHT," A 19 YEAR OLD LAD FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE TELLS ME. "LAST NIGHT I WAS LYING THERE IN THE DIRT ON IWO WITH A BULLET IN MY LEG. TONIGHT I'LL SLEEP IN A HOSPITAL BED. I DON'T BELIEVE IT YET.

"THE ONLY TROUBLE IS I HATE TO LEAVE THE BOYS. I CRIED WHEN THE CAPTAIN CAME TO SAY GOODBYE."

BUT HE ISN'T CRYING ON THE PLANE. HE'S GRINNING AND HELPING CHEER OTHER MARINES WITH MORE SEVERE INJURIES. IT IS THE TYPICAL ETTITUDE.

I FOUND THE SAME THING ON THE BEACH WHEN I VISITED THE MEDICAL EVACUATION STATION SERVING THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS WITH LT. CMDR. LEO THALEN OF ELGIN, ILL., MEDICAL COMPANY COMMANDER, IN CHARGE.

TWO CORPSMEN CARRIED A LAD WITH A BLOODY BANDAGE AROUND HIS HEAD PAST US ON A LITTLER. HE RAISED HIS HEAD PAINFULLY, GRINNED AND CALLED, "HELLO MA'M, WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?"

THE BULK OF THE MARINES BROUGHT TO THE EVACUATION STATION, DR. THALEN POINTED OUT, SUFFER THE MOST SERIOUS WOUNDS, OFTEN MULTIPLE. HORRIBLE HEAD WOUNDS ARE SICKENINGLY FREQUENT, BUT THERE IS NO COMPLAINT FROM THE BOYS ON THEIR STRETCHERS AND ONLY GRATITUDE FOR THE HELP THEY RECEIVE.

IT WAS THE SAME ABOARD THE PLANE. WHEN PHARMACISTS MATE 1ST CLASS JOHN A.CRONIN, TUCSON, ARIZ., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA PRE-MEDICAL STUDENT NOW THE KINDEST AND MOST EFFICIENT SORT OF NAVY CORPSMEN, BROUGHT AN EXTRA BLANKET TO SOME, TOOK TEMPERATURES, ADMINISTERED MUCH-NEEDED SEDATIVES, THEY THANKED HIM LIKE WELL-BEHAVED LITTLE BOYS.

MAR 6 1945

TWENTY WAS PRETTY OLD AMONG THAT GROUP.

WHEN I HELPED LADLE HOT SOUP AND PASSED OUT TURKEY SANDWICHES IT WAS THE SAME AGAIN. THANKS, PATHETICALLY GAY SMILES AND UNIVERSAL INSISTENCE THAT THE "OTHER GUYS" GET THEIR'S FIRST.

SF754APW NM

0155 (120)

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 5-(AP)-AUSTRALIA PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO SUPPLY MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES NEXT YEAR, DESPITE THE SEVERE DROUGHT WHICH CUT DOWN PRODUCTION LAST YEAR, AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY.

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THE DECISION TO INCREASE WHEAT ACREAGE AND THE PROSPECTS OF A MORE NORMAL SEASON ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE WHEAT AVAILABLE. ONE AUTHORITY PREDICTED A SURPLUS OF UP TO 100,000,000 BUSHELS WAS POSSIBLE.

MANPOWER DIFFICULTIES STILL ARE HANDICAPPING PRODUCTION TO A LARGE EXTENT BUT NEW SOUTH WALES GROWERS ARE BEING ASSISTED BY WAR AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO MAKE THE UTMOST USE OF THE MANPOWER AND MATERIALS AVAILABLE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ACREAGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES ALONE WILL BE 1,000,000 BUSHELS IN EXCESS OF THE LAST YEAR.

GH549PEW

MELBOURNE, MARCH 5-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER SAYS HIS BRITISH FLEET NOW IS READY FOR ITS FIRST ACTION IN THE PACIFIC AFTER OVERCOMING PROBLEMS "ONCE THROUGHT LIKELY TO PREVENT THE BRITISH FLEET FROM CONDUCTING FULL-SCALE OPERATIONS OVER A WIDE AREA OF THE PACIFIC."

IN THE PAST YEAR, AMERICAN NAVAL ENGINEERS HAVE CONSTRUCTED POWERFUL OPERATIONAL BASES WHICH "MAY BE USED JOINTLY BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS," THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SAID TODAY.

"THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE FLEET ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR SHORT-RANGE SERVICE AROUND BRITAIN WILL BE ABLE TO PRESS THE WAR HOME TO THE JAPANESE IN A SUSTAINED OFFENSIVE," HE ADDED.

WD1038AEW

30.24-23633

NIGHT LEAD UNITED NATIONS (WITH WASHINGTON)

BY FLORA LEWIS

MEXICO CITY,MARCH 5-(AP)-THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS RESOLVED TODAY TO TAKE THEIR INSISTENCE ON HAVING PRIORITIES TO SOLVE THEIR OWN DISPUTES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON WORLD SECURITY PASSED A RESOLUTION BRINGING THE CHANGES REQUESTED BY LATIN AMERICA IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN TO THE ATTENTION OF THE REST OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE RESOLUTION CAME JUST AFTER SECRETARY OF STATES STETTINIUS ANNOUNCED THAT INVITATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT OUT FOR THE CONFERENCE, SPONSORED BY BRITAIN, RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, AND CHINA.

FRANCE WILL ATTEND, IT WAS LEARNED, BUT HAS NOT ACCEPTED AN OFFER TO JOIN AS A SPONSOR.

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THE LATINS REACTED TO THE CRIMEAN SOLUTION FOR VOTING IN THE SECURI COUNCIL WITH A QUICK BURST OF ENTHUSIASM.

THEY POINTED OUT IMMEDIATELY,HOWEVER, THAT THE REQUIREMENT FOR BIG POWER UNANIMITY WHEN FORCE IS USED TO KEEP PEACE WOULD TAKE THE TEETH OUT OF THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC UNLESS SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE WORKED OUT FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER DECLARED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO-PROGRAMS FOR WORLD AND CONTINENTAL SECURITY.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS LEARNED HERE THAT FRANCE HAS ASKED CONSIDERATION FOR ITS IDEAS ON A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION ON A BASIS OF COMPLETE EQUALITY WITH THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AT SAN FRANCISCO.
THE OTHER FOUR MAJOR POWERS TURNED THIS DOWN.

FAILURE OF THE LONG NEGOTIATIONS TO INCLUDE FRANCE AS A SPONSOR MAY LEAD TO SOME BITTER DISCUSSIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO, IT IS FEARED. OFFICIALS SAID THAT PARIS HAS NEVER SENT WASHINGTON THE SUBSTANCE OF ITS PROPOSED CHANGES ON DUMBARTON OAKS, AND APPARENTLY FRANCE IS SAVING ITS RESERVATIONS TO POP THEM AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, ON THE OTHER HAND, DECIDED TO SEND THEIR DETAILED VIEWS TO EVERY UNITED NATION AND ASKED TO HEAR BEFOREHAND WHAT THE OTHER COUNTRIES THINK.

MAR 6 1945

DV815PCW

NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE (GENERAL)
BY FLORA LEWIS
MEXICO CITY, MARCH 5-(AP)-DRAFTING OF A STATEMENT ON ARGENTINA TODAY REMAINED THE TOP JOB FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE.
IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF 20 REPUBLICS HERE WILL DEFINITELY MAKE A FORMAL DECLARATION ON ARGENTINA, BUT THEY STILL ARE TRYING TO AGREE ON WHAT TO SAY.
ONLY OTHER MAJOR TOPIC STILL BEING DEBATED IS THE ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS. OFFICIALS EXPRESSED HOPE A COMPROMISE DECISION COULD BE REACHED TONIGHT.
SOME LATIN AMERICANS HAVE BEEN HOLDING BACK APPROVAL ON THE CHARTER, WHICH ESTABLISHES A POLICY OF FREE TRADE IN THIS HEMISPHERE. THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO INCLCSJIPLQ ZLZLE
EMMODITY PROVI
ARE ATTEMPTING TO INCLUDE SPECIFIC COMMODITY PROVISIONS, ESPECIALLY ON COTTON AND COPPER.
THE TWO IMPORTANT DIFFICULTIES IN WRITING AN ARGENTINE DECLARATION ARE:
1. DECIDING HOW SPECIFIC THE STATEMENT CAN BE ON ARGENTINA WITHOUT ENDANGERING A SOLID FRONT AGAINST ARGENTINA'S PRESENT STAND.
2. DECIDING WHAT MEASURES TO TAKE TOWARDS GETTING ARGENTINA BACK INTO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AFTER THIS CONFERENCE IS OVER.
(MORE)- FX-402PPW

52FX

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TUSSLED TODAY WITH TWO OF ITS KNOTTIEST PROBLEMS, ARGENTINA AND THE POSTWAR ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE AMERICAS.

THE CONFERENCE HAS COMPLETED THE BULK OF ITS WORK, BUT THESE TWO ISSUES ARE OPEN TO DEBATE AND MAY DELAY ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY.

A GROUP OF LEADING DELEGATIONS PLANNED TO CONTINUE DISCUSSION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF THE CONFERENCE ISSUING A STATEMENT ON ARGENTINA

THAT WOULD EXPRESS REGRET OVER THAT COUNTRY'S ABSENCE FROM THE MEETING AND SYMPATHY WITH THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE.

DELEGATES SAID THAT ALSO UNDER CONSIDERATION IS THE ADVISABILITY OF A GROUP OF FOREIGN MINISTERS REMAINING HERE AFTER THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS TO TREAT THE ARGENTINE PROBLEM IN A MORE CONCRETE FASHION THAN THE STATEMENT BEING DISCUSSED. WHAT THIS MIGHT ENTAIL WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THERE WAS NO THOUGHT OF ENDING ARGENTINA'S ISOLATION BY SUCH ACTION, IT WAS SAID.

MEANWHILE THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES PLANNED TO INFORM THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON POSTWAR ECONOMIC POLICY THAT THE U.S.IS DETERMINED TO PRESS FOR ADOPTION OF ITS "ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS" WITH LITTLE IF ANY CHANGES. THE CHARTER SETS UP FREE TRADE PRACTICES.

THE UNIED STATES DELEGATION FEELS THAT THE CONFERENCE SHOULD ADOPT THE CHARTER AS A WORKING PRINCIPLE FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD, IN RETURN FOR U.S.ASSISTANCE IN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY BOTH IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR AND LATER.

THE LATIN-AMERICANS HAVE NOT DISCUSSED THE CHARTER TO ANY GREAT LENGTH THUS FAR. THEY WERE SAID TO BE HOLDING BACK UNTIL FORMAL AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IS OBTAINED, BUT THE U.S. DELEGATES WANT SIMULTANEOUS ADOPTION OF THE CHARTER AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC GUARANTEES.

A PLENARY SESSION LATE THIS AFTERNOON WILL MARK THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE CONFERENCE.

MAR 6 1945

JP634AEW

(WITH WASHINGTON AND PARIS)

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 5-(AP)-ISSUANCE OF INVITATIONS TODAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE BY FOUR MAJOR POWERS WITHOUT FRANCE FOLLOWED ALMOST A MONTH OF DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERING.

HERE IS AN AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED:

FRANCE AND CHINA WERE ASKED AT YALTA TO JOIN WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN SPONSORING THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING.

ACCEPTANCE WAS EXPECTED WITHOUT 48 HOURS. CHINA CAME THROUGH IN 24 HOIRS.

AFTER CONSULTATIONS WHICH PRODUCED A DIRECT ANSWER ALMOST TWO WEEKS LATER, FRANCE AGREED PROVIDING HER OWN SUGGESTIONS ON A WORLD ORGANIZATION WOULD BE GIVEN AN EQUAL PLACE WITH THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AT SAN FRANCISCO.

MAR 6 1945

IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY THAT FRANCE HAS NOT TOLD THE OTHER NATIONS AT ANY TIME THE SUBSTANCE OF HER SUGGESTIONS AND RESERVATIONS TO DUMBARTON OAKS.

BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, CHINA AND RUSSIA REFUSED THIS FRENCH CONDITION. FRANCE WAS TOLD THAT ALL COUNTRIES HAVE A RIGHT TO SUGGEST CHANGES IN DUMBARTON OAKS AND TO PUT FORWARD THEIR IDEAS.

AFTER SEVERAL MORE TRYING DAYS OF HASTY CONSULTATIONS AROUND THE WORLD, FRANCE SAID THAT SHE WOULD JOIN AS A SPONSOR WITH A NEW CONDITION:

AMENDMENT OF THE INVITATION TO GO TO ALL THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS SO THAT IT WOULD DESCRIBE THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AS A MERE DISCUSSION POINT, RATHER THAN AS A BASIS FOR FORMING A WORLD ORGANIZATION.

30.24-23635

THE BIG THREE, WHO SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME PHRASING THE EARL
ORDING OF THE INVITATION AT YALTA, REFUSED TO CHANGE IT.

THE APRIL 25 DATE SET FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WAS PRESS-
ING, AND THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE, SO
THE OTHER FOUR DECIDED TO GO AHEAD WITHOUT FRANCE.

FRANCE RECEIVED AN INVITATION TO THE MEETING TODAY JUST AS DID
THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS.

MAR 6 1945

821KX

THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN PROVIDES THAT FRANCE SHALL HAVE AN EQUAL
SEAT WITH RUSSIA, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA ON THE WORLD
SECURITY COUNCIL. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE FAILURE TO AGREE ON
INVITATIONS, FRANCE WILL NOT BE IN AN EQUAL POSITION AS A SPONSOR
AT SAN FRANCISCO.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT TODAY WAS CONSIDERED THE LATEST POSSIBLE
DEADLINE FOR ISSUING THE SAN FRANCISCO INVITATIONS.

ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE DEADLINE IS THE INTER-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE HERE, CALLED IN PART TO DISCUSS WORLD SECURITY ARRANGE-
MENTS.

THE CONFERENCE WILL PROBABLY END ON THURSDAY, A DAY LONGER THAN
ANTICIPATED YESTERDAY, AND DISCUSSIONS OF DUMBARTON OAKS ARE ONLY
BEGINNING, NOW THAT THE VOTING FORMULA HAS BEEN REVEALED.

NM JY/JG/DV443PCW

WITH CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 5-(AP)-INCLUSION OF CLAUSES GUARANTEEING WO
WIDE FREEDOM OF NEWS IN PEACE TREATIES WILL BE URGED IN A BROADENED
RESOLUTION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE AND
WHICH SEEMS ASSURED OF PASSAGE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY HAVE PROPOSED THAT THE REPUBLICS
REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO SUPPORT FREEDOM OF
ACCESS TO NEWS, BUT THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION, IN ADDITION, SUGGESTED
THAT THE CONFERENCE URGE TREATY GUARANTEES OF NEWS FREEDOM.

THE URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL, NOW BEING INCORPORATED IN THE DRAFT OF THE
RESOLUTION, WAS THAT PERMANENT GUARANTEES OF "FREE TRANSMISSION AND
RECEPTION OF NEWS OR INFORMATION UNDER DUE RESPONSIBILITY AND WITHOUT
THE NECESSITY OF PREVIOUS CENSORSHIP" BE INCLUDED IN TREATIES TO BE
SIGNED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

MAR 6 1945

PS1037PEW

ECONOMIC CHARTER (100)

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 5-(AP)-A COMPROMISE "ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS", CALLING GENERALLY FOR FREER TRADE AND INCREASED INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THIS HEMISPHERE, WAS HEADED TONIGHT FOR FINAL ADOPTION BY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

A SUBCOMMITTEE, AFTER ABOUT 16 HOURS OF HOT DEBATE, LATE TONIGHT APPROVED THE CHARTER WHEN IT HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLY TONED DOWN BY THREE IMPORTANT REVISIONS.

ONLY URUGUAY AND COLOMBIA MADE RESERVATIONS. BOTH COUNTRIES WILL EXPLAIN THEIR CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO THE CHARTER AT A FULL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TOMORROW AT 6 P.M.

A113 (130)

WITH CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 5-(AP)-INCLUSION OF CLAUSES GUARANTEEING WORLD-WIDE FREEDOM OF NEWS IN PEACE TREATIES WILL BE URGED IN A BROADENED RESOLUTION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE AND WHICH SEEMS ASSURED OF PASSAGE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY HAVE PROPOSED THAT THE REPUBLICS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO SUPPORT FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO NEWS, BUT THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION, IN ADDITION, SUGGESTED THAT THE CONFERENCE URGE TREATY GUARANTEES OF NEWS FREEDOM.

THE URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL, NOW BEING INCORPORATED IN THE DRAFT OF THE RESOLUTION, WAS THAT PERMANENT GUARANTEES OF "FREE TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION OF NEWS OR INFORMATION UNDER DUE RESPONSIBILITY AND WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF PREVIOUS CENSORSHIP" BE INCLUDED IN TREATIES TO BE SIGNED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

PS1037PEW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 5-(AP)-INCOMPLETE RETURNS FROM YESTERDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS INDICATED TODAY THAT THE COALITION OF LEFTIST PARTIES WHICH ELECTED JUAN ANTONIO RIOS PRESIDENT OF CHILE FOR A SIX YEAR TERM IN 1942 WOULD REMAIN IN CONTROL OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE SITUATION REMAINED UNCLEAR WITH RESPECT TO THE SENATE, WHERE THE SEATS HAD BEEN EVENLY DIVIDED BETWEEN LEFTISTS AND RIGHTISTS PRIOR TO THE ELECTION.

NO13AFW

A122
RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5-(AP)-ONE STUDENT WAS KILLED AND FIVE WERE INJURED DURING A POLITICAL RALLY AT RECIFE, BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY.

THE SHOOTING OCCURRED SATURDAY IN FRONT OF THE NEWSPAPER DIARIO OF PERNAMBUCO. RIO DE JANEIRO'S O GLOBO PUBLISHED A TELEGRAM FROM PERNAMBUCO STUDENTS CHARGING THAT POLICE MADE THE ATTACK.

BRAZIL'S FIRST ELECTION IN MORE THAN 10 YEARS IS SCHEDULED FOR THIS AUTUMN.

N1023AEW

A101WX
(110) WASHINGTON,MARCH 5-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER JOE ROSENTHAL'S PICTURE OF THE MARINE FLAG RAISING OVER MT. SURIBACHI ON IWO JIMA WAS "ALMOST AS GALLANT" AS THE MARINES' FIGHT UP THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, SAID NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL TODAY.

SEIZURE OF MT. SURIBACHI MAY BECOME "FAIRLY HISTORIC," FORRESTAL SAID, AS THE RESULT OF ROSENTHAL'S PICTURE DEPICTING THE PLACING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG ATOP THE MOUNTAIN, LARGEST ON IWO.

FORRESTAL ALSO COMPLIMENTED NEWSMEN AT IWO AND NEWSPAPERS AND WIRE SERVICES AT HOME FOR THEIR COVERAGE OF THE FIGHTING ON THE ISLAND, TERMING IT "AN OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO ACCURATE REPORTING OF THE WAR."

MAR 6 1945

AB1005PEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMs OF THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

NOT FOR BROADCAST BEFORE 10:30 P.M. EWT...WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7)

(650)

(ADVANCE)...MINNEAPOLIS, MARCH 7-(AP)-ENACTMENT OF A WORLDWIDE CODE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, STARTING WITH A LAW THAT "NO COUNTRY, IN TIME OF PEACE, SHALL EXECUTE A HUMAN BEING WITHOUT JUST TRIAL," WAS PROPOSED TONIGHT BY COMMANDER HAROLD E. STASSEN IN A TALK OUTLINING SEVEN CARDINAL POINTS OF FUTURE WORLD POLICY.

THE FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR PUT HIS PERSONAL VIEWS ON THE PROBLEMS OF WORLD PEACE ON RECORD IN ADVANCE OF THE APRIL SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WHICH HE WILL ATTEND AS A DELEGATE.

HE SAID HE LOOKED UPON THE CONFERENCE AS "A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A BEACHHEAD IN THE BATTLE FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE."

JOINING WITH OUT ALLIES "TO BUILD A DEFINITE AND CONTINUING ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD BASED ON JUSTICE AND LAW, AND INSURED BY FORCE," HEADED HIS SEVEN POINT PROGRAM.

STASSEN SPOKE AT A PUBLIC MEETING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. THE TALK WAS BROADCAST NATIONALL. (CBS).

AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF NEARLY TWO YEARS SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC AREA, STASSEN SAID:

"OUR FIGHTING MEN WANT AMERICA TO HAVE A WORLD POLICY FOR PEACE THAT IS AS BIG, AS DEFINITE, AND AS SUCCESSFUL AS HAS BEEN OUR STRATEGY FOR WAR."

HE CALLED FOR GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF "A NEW AND HIGHER LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, WITH LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS, AND WITH WORLDWIDE JURISDICTION."

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EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT THIS WORLD ORGANIZATION, WHATEVER ITS FINAL FORM, WOULD INCLUDE SOME METHOD OF DEVELOPING BASIC WORLDWIDE LAW, HE ADDED:

"IT SHOULD MAKE POSSIBLE THE FUTURE ENACTMENT OF A FUNDAMENTAL CODE OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THE BEGINNING MAY BE VERY SMALL. BUT EVEN IF WE STARTED WITH THE ENACTMENT OF ONE LAW, A LAW THAT NO COUNTRY, IN TIME OF PEACE, SHALL EXECUTE A HUMAN BEING WITHOUT JUST TRIAL, IT WOULD BE A SIGNIFICANT STEP."

STASSEN EMPHASIZED THESE OTHER SIX POINTS:

THAT "ABSOLUTE NATIONALISTIC SOVEREIGNTY IS DEAD."

THAT WE ARE CITIZENS OF THE WORLD AND OUR HAPPINESS AND WELFARE IS TIED UP WITH THAT OF ALL OTHER PEOPLES.

THAT PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES AND RESOURCES OF AMERICA BE USED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

THAT WE RECOGNIZE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS VITAL TO THE PEACE AND PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

30.24 - 23637

THAT WE ARE AND PROPOSE TO REMAIN A DEMOCRACY WITH AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF PRIVATE CAPITAL AND INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE; THAT WE WILL EXPLAIN OUR SYSTEM TO THE WORLD AND PERMIT OUR OWN CITIZENS TO LEARN OF ANY OTHER FORM OF GOVERNMENT "BUT WILL NOT PERMIT ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT TO ACTIVELY SEEK TO UNDERMINE OUR OWN."

A12CHP

THAT AGGRESSOR NATIONS MUST BE STRIPPED AND REMAIN STRIPPED OF THE MEANS OF MAKING WAR, WHILE WE MAINTAIN OUR OWN STRENGTH.

HE SAID BOTH A UNITED NATIONS COURT OF WORLDWIDE JURISDICTION AND A POLICE FORCE ARE ESSENTIAL TO A WORLD ORGANIZATION BUT "THIS DEFINITELY DOES NOT MEAN AN ALL-POWERFUL INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE OF A SUPERSTATE."

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"LET US CLARIFY OUR THINKING," HE CONTINUED. "IF EITHER THE UNITED STATES, OR RUSSIA, OR GREAT BRITAIN DECIDE IN THE NEXT 25 YEARS TO MAKE WAR, THEN THERE WILL BE ANOTHER WAR, AND NO ORGANIZATION, OR LEAGUE, OR UNION, OR TREATIES WILL STOP IT, BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE ANY OF THESE COUNTRIES WILL WANT TO MAKE WAR. EACH KNOWS THE HORRORS OF WAR. EACH HAS SO MUCH TO GAIN BY NOT MAKING WAR. EACH HAS A GREAT FUTURE IN THE PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RESOURCES."

THE UNITED STATES GOES INTO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, HE SAID, "WITH THE OVERWHELMING SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES SENATE" FOR A UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. HE CREDITED WITH LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THIS SITUATION THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, TEHERAN, DUMBARTON OAKS, YALTA. "THE PRESIDENT'S EXCELLENT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS LAST WEEK AND THE NEVER ENDING WHOLESOME STUDY AND DISCUSSION THROUGHOUT AMERICA."

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF THESE (AGGRESSOR) COUNTRIES," HE SAID, "MUST A FUNDAMENTAL RULEA.

"OPEN TO THE CHILDREN OF GERMANY AND JAPAN AND ITALY THE FULL ACCESS TO THE RADIOS AND PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS OF THE WORLDHAND. IF WE ARE RIGHT IN OUR BASIC CONCEPTS IN AMERICA, AND I BELIEVE WE ARE, IN A GENERATION OR TWO WE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT GERMANY AND A DIFFERENT JAPAN."

"WE OURSELVES SHOULD REMAIN STRONG," HE DECLARED, AMPLIFYING HIS SUGGESTION FOR STRIPPING AGGRESSOR NATIONS OF WAR-MAKING TOOLS. "WE SHOULD MAKE IT PLAIN THAT MUCH AS WE WANT PEACE, WE WILL FIGHT AGAIN, AND WILL FIGHT ANYONE WHO BASICALLY VIOLATES WORLD JUSTICE AND SEEKS TO FLAUNT OUR POLICIES AND TRIES TO MAKE MIGHT RIGHT

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 8. NOT FOR MAR 6 1945 BROADCAST BEFORE 10:30 P.M. EWT WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7)

UNDATED JAP SCHOOLS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALL PRIMARY HIGH SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED IN FORMOSA BECAUSE OF THE "INCREASING TEMPO" OF AMERICAN AIR RAIDS AND IN TOKYO STUDENTS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED INTO SPECIAL FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT BRIGADES.

THESE TOKYO RADIO REPORTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TODAY, SAID THAT LOWER GRADES IN GIRLS' MIDDLE SCHOOLS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED IN FORMOSA. THE FULL TIME USE OF STUDENT FIREMEN IN TOKYO REPLACES A FORMER FIRE ALARM ONLY SERVICE.

UNDATED INVASION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE "ARE BEING PREPARED FOR THE POSSBILITY OF INVASION AND AT THE SAME TIME BEING CONVINCED THAT INVASION DOES NOT MEAN DEFEAT," DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID A NAZI CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO REPORTED TO GERMANY.

THE WRITER WAS IDENTIFIED AS DR.LILY ABEGG OF THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY. THE JAPANESE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

MAR 6 1945

UNDATED TOKYO ELECTRICITY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN BOMBERS HAVE BROUGHT THE PEOPLE OF TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER IN DAYTIME, SOMETHING THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD ENJOYED ONLY AT NIGHT.

BUT THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST ADVISING THEM OF THE FACT, AS RECORDED BY THE FCC, WARNED THEY MUST NOT USE THE POWER FOR LIGHTS--ONLY FOR RADIOS, SO THEY MAY LISTEN FOR AIR RAID WARNINGS.

DV826PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE POLITICAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APPARENTLY SPLIT BY FACTIONALISM, JAPANESE LEADERS WERE REPORTED BY THE AGENCY DOMEI MONDAY TO BE PREPARING FOR A SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEETING TWO DAYS HENCE TO DRAFT PLANS FOR THE NEW "SURE VICTORY" TOTALITARIAN POLITICAL PARTY.

DOMEI, IN A RADIO BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FCC, QUOTED THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI AS SAYING THAT ADM.SEIZO KOBAYASHI, WHO QUIT AS CABINET MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO TO FORM THE NEW PARTY, FACES "COMPLICATIONS" BECAUSE OF AN INTERNAL FIGHT FOR POWER."

ASAHI SAID "THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY TO FORM SEVERAL POLITICAL PARTIES INSTEAD OF A SINGLE. UNITED POLITICAL GROUP."

DOMEI REPORTED THE "PREPARATORY" COMMITTEE WILL INCLUDE 141 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, 174 OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND 129 "WHO ARE PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE NATION'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND OTHER CIRCLES," SELECTED FROM 3,000 PERSONS WHO WERE INVITED BY PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO AND KOBAYASHI TO HELP FORM THE PARTY.

DV825PCW

MAR 6 1945

UNDATED COLOGNE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ARSENAL CITY OF COLOGNE, LONG STRATEGIC IN GERMAN ECONOMY AND GERMAN MILITARY PLANS, STRADDLES THE RHINE 288 MILES FROM BERLIN.

FOURTH LARGEST CITY OF THE REICH, WITH A POPULATION OF 768,400, IT IS OFFICIALLY TERMED BY THE RAF "THE MOST DEVASTATED CITY IN THE RHINELAND." THIS RUHR PORT CITY WAS THE SCENE OF THE FIRST 1,000-BOMBER RAID.

FAMED FOR ITS MAGNIFICENT 13TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL, AND FOR TOILET WATER, COLOGNE WAS THE SITE OF TANK WORKS, AN ORDNANCE PLANT, AND OTHER FACTORIES SPAWNING WAR MATERIEL. IT SERVED AS A TRANSIT CENTER OF WESTERN GERMANY, FIGURED IN ROMAN CONQUESTS, AND WAS BRITISH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS IN 1919.

MOST OF THE OLD PART OF THE CITY IS ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE, WITH QUAINT HOUSES AND NARROW STREETS. THE ANNEXED SUBURBS OF DEUTZ, MULHEIM, KALK, AND VINGST LIE ACROSS THE RHINE.

IN PEACETIME, COLOGNE CONTRIBUTED ABOUT 2,000,000 TONS OF THE 15,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING BORNE ANNUALLY BY THE RHINE.

SW1120AEW

30.24-23639

UNDATED YUGOSLAV

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE THREE NEWLY-APPOINTED REGENTS OF YUGOSLAVIA, DR. SRDJAN BUDISAVJLEVIC, DR. ANTE MANDIC AND ENGINEER SREMEC, WERE SWORN IN YESTERDAY (MON) AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY, THE YUGOSLAV RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

THE REGENTS ARE TO ASSUME THE POWERS OF THE MONARCHY DURING THE ABSENCE OF KING PETER UNTIL A PLEBISCITE CAN BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA DESIRE CONTINUATION OF THE MONARCHY.

RP1130PEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

2--WESTERN FRONT: 284 MILES (FROM RHINE OPPOSITE UISBURG).

3--I

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2--WESTERN FRONT: 284 MILES (FROM RHINE OPPOSITE DUISBURG).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 344 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JP604AEW

BY ROBERT RUNYON

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, MARCH 6--(AP)--STAFF SGT. JUNIOR SPURRIER OF RICES, KY., WAS CALLED OUT OF THE FRONT LINES TODAY AND THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS HUNG AROUND HIS NECK FOR PERSONALLY LIBERATING THE TOWN OF ACHAIN.

THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY HONOR WAS BESTOWED UPON THE 22-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER BY LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH, IN THE PRESENCE OF HALF A DOZEN OTHER GENERALS FROM THE 16TH ARMY CORPS AND WITH THE 30TH DIVISION LINED UP FOR THE CEREMONY.

"ALL THIS BRASS SCARED ME," SAID SPURRIER WHO WHILE FIGHTING WITH THE 30TH THROUGH ACHAIN IN LORAINE KILLED 29 GERMANS AND CAPTURED 30 MORE. HE ALREADY HELD THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND TWO PURPLE HEARTS.

LAST NOVEMBER, COMPANY C OF THE 134TH REGIMENT WAS GIVEN THE MISSION OF DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM ACHAIN. A BATTALION HAD CROSSED 1,500 YARDS OF OPEN GROUND AND WENT THE LAST 700 UNDER SMALL ARMS FIRE THAT GAVE WAY TO MORTARS AND ARTILLERY AS THEY REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.

"SEND SPURRIER IN FROM THE WEST AND HIS COMPANY IN FROM THE EAST AND TAKE THE TOWN," ORDERED THE BATTALION COMMAND.

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SPURRIER KILLED THE FIRST THREE GERMANS HE SPOTTED AND OTHERS SOUGHT COVER IN HOUSES AS SPURRIER STARTED WORKING DOWN THE STREET FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE, MOPPING UP WITH GRENADE AND RIFLE FIRE. WHEN HIS AMMUNITION RAN OUT, HE IMPROVISED BY USING GERMAN GUNS LIFTED FROM ENEMY SOLDIERS HE HAD SLAIN.

WHEN ONE PARTICULAR HOUSE FACED HIM AS A STRONGPOINT AND SLOWED DOWN HIS ONE-MAN TASK FORCE ATTACK, SPURRIER KILLED THREE MORE GERMANS AND SET THE BUILDING AFIRE. HE THEN CAPTURED 16 GERMANS, INCLUDING A CAPTAIN AND A LIEUTENANT, AS THEY FLED THE FLAMES.

AFTER EIGHT HOURS OF FIGHTING BY HIMSELF, SPURRIER REPORTED THAT ACHAIN HAD BEEN CLEARED.

HE SAYS HIS ONE-MAN CAMPAIGNS AREN'T PLANNED AHEAD OF TIME.

"YOU JUST GO IN THERE AND FIGHT AND DO WHAT YOU THINK IS BEST," HE SAID. "THAT'S ALL."

-SPURRIER-

SECURITY

Precede PARIS. By John A. Parris, Jr.

LONDON, March 6, *(AP) -- In outspoken criticism of the predominantly "Great Power" character of the projected world Security Organization, the Royal Netherlands government indicated tonight that her delegates to San Francisco would fight to strengthen the position of smaller nations in an internation setup.

Expressing opposition to the voting formula agreed upon by the Big Three at Yalta, spokesmen said the feeling in Dutch official circles was that the smaller nations would have "considerable reluctance" to sign a pact under which any nation, however great, could "have a position making it legally a judge in its own cause.".

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This Dutch view was disclosed as diplomatic quarters in London reported that France was preparing to take the lead at San Francisco on behalf of a louder voice for small nations. Recently Gen. De Gaulle held a lengthy conference with Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak. He is also understood to have been in touch with officials of the Netherland and Luxembourg. Partly as a result of France's decision not to become a sponsor of the World Security Conf. there is a growing belief in diplomatic quarters here that the small nations immediately adjoining France will look more and more to her for support and guidance in the postwar reconstruction period.

Like the Dutch, France make it clear she would porpose amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint, specifically regarding the question of alliances and voting procedure.

A Dutch spokesman argued that the Big nations in prewar years "repeatedly attempted to buy peace by sacrificing the security and vital rights of some weaker powers." The Dumbarton Oaks plan was drawn by the great powers and naturally would suit them, the spokesman siad, but he added that the plan was silent on any guarantee that a "modicum of justice" would be maintained for smaller nations.

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"The Dutch", he said, "feel that if the great powers alone are having the right by their vote to declare coercive adtion against themselves unlawful under the plan, the least the smaller powers may ask is that they receive some form of compensation through a better definition of their rights. For the smaller powers the accentin the plan is on security rather than peace."

Geographically, it was pointed out here, France is in an excellent position to lead a Western Eurppean bloc of small nations.

APR Parris MIGHTER 01821 thru Fourth, -rnc--340pew 352 p

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Cologne Falls, Nazis Fleeing South to Bonn, 3d Army Breaks Through Toward Rhine, Advancing 33 Miles in Two-Day Offensive

MAR 8 - 1945

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Allies Occupy All Territory West of Ruhr

BEALMEAR

PARIS, Wednesday, March 7—(AP) Cologne fell swiftly to the U. S. First army in the climax of its great eastward drive yesterday as General Eisenhower lifted the news blackout on operations of the American Third army and revealed that its armor was racing toward the Rhine in a breakthrough that covered 32 miles in two days. NIGHT

These dramatic developments, coming when the Ninth army and its British and Canadian Allies had virtually completed occupation of all German territory west of the Ruhr, shifted the big punches to the middle Rhine farther south and opened the way for the Allies to push the enemy out of the area west of the Rhine and north of the Moselle.

Sporadic Fighting Continues

The Supreme Allied headquarters announcement of the capture of the bomb-blackened Rhineland capital said that only sporadic fighting continued last night in Cologne's southern outskirts.

(A broadcast from London recorded by the National Broadcasting company quoted BBC correspondent Frank Gillard as reporting the Hohenzollern bridge at Cologne was still standing yesterday and open to foot traffic.)

Thus, Germany's fourth largest city and the greatest enemy industrial center that has so far capitulated was in Allied hands on the twelfth day of the powerful offensive from the Roer river.

Last night its beaten Nazi garrison was being driven southward toward Bonn through a narrowing corridor along the Rhine's west bank.

It was considered highly significant that the Germans relinquished Cologne without a struggle and that its capture was a pushover compared to that of Aachen.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Louis P. Lochner, who entered the city with a military government unit, said Cologne's famed cathedral, although it had suffered some bomb hits, still was standing, but practically every other prominent building had been wrecked. The cathedral, he added, can be repaired.

Since the start of the slashing attack from east of captured Bitburg at dawn yesterday, Patton's armored forces had captured more than 1,500 Germans, including a Corps commander, and had reached a point only 20 miles from the Rhine. Tonight tanks led by Brig. Gen. Holmes Dager of Union, N. J., were reported smashing on against disorganized and sporadic Nazi resistance.

Drive is Unmatched

A field dispatch declared that "for the rampant Americans it was a surge which outdid anything witnessed in France." Weather, not the Germans, was said to be impeding the advance. A news blackout still prevented disclosure of the exact whereabouts of American spearheads. Motorized infantry was piling along German highways behind the speeding tanks.

The German garrison of Cologne put up surprisingly weak resistance as the U. S. Third Armored Division and 104th Infantry smashed through to the Rhine near the Cathedral, at the western end of the Hohenzollern bridge.

"The fighting," said Associated Press Front Reporter Don Whitehead, "was not the last-stand, do-or-die defense that had been expected. Cologne is no Aachen manned by a garrison prepared to fight house to house and street to street."

There was no escape for the surviving Nazis across any of the five bridges across the Rhine at Cologne. All had been destroyed by Allied bombings. Bonn, toward which the remnants were retreating, is some 13 miles up the winding river from Cologne.

North of the stricken city American forces cleared the Rhine all the way to Neuss, opposite Duesseldorf, except for a small pocket near Zons, virtually ending the fighting in that sector.

The only other enemy bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine between Cologne and the Dutch frontier was at Wesel, and it had shrunk down to an area less than eight miles wide by six deep. A dispatch from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters said it had lost all but its nuisance value.

British and Canadian big guns were shelling some 10,000 Nazi troops in the constricted pocket and trying to knock out their escape bridges across the Rhine. British troops pushed a mile and a half up the Issum-Wesel road today and approached the rail town of Alpen, only six miles from Wesel. Canadians gained two miles southeast of Sonsbeck and cleared the western fringe of Bonninghardt forest.

Yanks Clear Rheinberg

American troops, after clearing Rheinberg, mopped up the region west of a railroad from Rheinberg to Moores.

South of Cologne the Germans fought hard to hold open their corridor to Bonn, bringing up tanks to hold the flank of the escape route.

The veteran U. S. First Infantry Division drove through Trippelsdorf and Cardorf, within four and a half miles of the Rhine and within five miles of Bonn at the nearest point. The Ninth Armored Division cleared six villages in an eastward push from Euskirchen and reached the edge of Oberdrees, nine miles southwest of Bonn.

Farther south, Whitehead said, the Germans simply were retreating, with doughboys marching after them.

American troops captured a large Ford factory just north of Cologne. There was no immediate report whether the plant had been damaged by Allied bombings, but a prisoner said it still was in operation a few months ago.

Cologne itself was estimated to be 85 per cent destroyed from the 42,000 tons of bombs dropped on it since May, 1942. More than 95 per cent of the old city, which embraces the cathedral, is a rubble heap.

"Cologne looks like Stalingrad," an RAF officer told Whitehead. "There are some 2,000 acres of damage in the city. Cologne industry was spread through the city much like industries in Detroit. The only way to attack the industry was to destroy the city."

As the American soldiers battered their way past piles of wreckage they were amazed to see German civilians displaying apparent friendliness and relief at their arrival. Equally surprising was the ease with which Cologne was taken. It had been the consensus that the city would be bitterly defended and hard to crack.

No Last-Ditch Stand

Instead of fighting from house to house the Nazis defended only key points, sometimes blocks apart. The Third Armored division pushed into the sprawling city from the north, while the 104th infantry fought in from the west through suburban Efferen and the Braunsfeld district. The Eighth Infantry on the south cleared the suburbs of Alstaden and Hermulheim and seized a big power station on the outskirts.

Rain and low clouds over the en-

tire Western front grounded Allied air forces and protected German troops in their withdrawals across the Rhine by barge and ferry. Only a few reconnaissance pilots braved the weather to report on the vital bridge situation, and this was what they saw:

Road and rail bridges at Wesel, which British Mitchells smothered under 347,000 pounds of bombs yesterday, both are severely damaged. The west end of the road bridge is blocked, but the Nazis are working frantically to repair it and may get a single lane open. The rail bridge is impassable to traffic and there are no signs it is being repaired.

There are no other permanent bridges useable anywhere from Holland to south of Cologne, and a pontoon bridge which the Germans threw across the Rhine at Rheinberg probably now has been denied to the enemy by the Ninth army's advance into that town.

north of the city.

Nazi Pocket Collapses.

In Cologne, greatest prize yet taken in Germany by the western Allies, only a knot of resistance was left in the main part of the city. Infantry and armored columns were driving against it.

The Canadian First Army in the north captured Sonsbeck, and the German rearguard defense west of the Rhine in that area collapsed. The Nazi bridgehead there was lost for all but nuisance value by American and Canadian army soldiers driving in a concerted push.

By mid-morning today, the First Army had won one-third of Cologne, and then smashed on through.

The Third Army's surprise stab toward the Rhine had been blacked out for security reasons for thirty hours since it started at 7:30 A. M. yesterday.

Bad roads were delaying the Fourth Armored Division's drive on the approaches to the Rhine. Infantrymen followed it in vehicles of all descriptions because the tanks' pace was so fast, a front dispatch said.

No House-to-house Fight.

The Third Armored Division and 104th Infantry Division closed on the last Germans resisting in Cologne. There the enemy had manned only key points, instead of making a house-to-house defense in the manner of Aachen. The Eighth Infantry was the third division which drove into and through the city of 768,000 population.

The Germans were battling to hold open their escape corridor down to Bonn, with Americans only six miles from that university city.

North of Cologne, which once was the greatest traffic center in western Germany, the American Ninth Army wiped out all but one pocket of Nazis on the Rhine south of Neuss, suburb of Duesseldorf, and with the Canadians hammered into the diminishing Wesel pocket farther down the great river.

The Americans entering Cologne were amazed to see civilians amid the wreckage displaying friendliness and relief at their arrival.

For Major-Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, commander of the Fourth Armored Division, the capture of the German general was a double triumph. In the first place it was Gen. Graf von Rothkirch und Trach whose troops encircled Bastogne and it was the Fourth Division that broke the siege of Bastogne. In the second place, the armored approach to the Rhine carried Gen. Gaffey within hailing distance of the Rhine where as a first lieutenant of artillery he had been stationed until 1919.

To the north, Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army wiped out all but one small pocket on the Rhine south of the Duesseldorf suburb of Neuss and drove, with the Canadians, into the Wesel pocket farther down the Rhine.

The 50-square mile Rhine bridgehead west of Wesel was being compressed rapidly by American, Canadian and British troops battering the survivors of the German First Parachute Army from three sides. The German stand there appeared in its last hours. Both Rhine bridges at Wesel were impassable, although the Germans were striving to patch up the road bridge for further escapes to hastily dug defense positions east of the Rhine.

The enemy continued his flight across the Rhine by small boats and ferries under cover of night. Field Marshal von Rundstedt was believed having extreme difficulty extricating his heavy equipment—doubly precious now that Silesia has been lost and much of the Ruhr and Saar production has been canceled. The Germans were forced to abandon great quantities of material at Orsoy.

Nazi demolition squads, trying desperately to guard the rich industrial Ruhr left the Rhine bridgeless along the seventy-mile stretch from Bonn to Wesel.

The Germans yesterday destroyed their last Duisburg bridges. Aerial reconnaissance showed that the great Hohenzollern Bridge at Cologne was unusable.

A flyer who dropped through the overcast to scan the situation said the middle section of the bridge appeared to be gone.

The American Seventh Army finally cleared the important railroad and industrial French city of Forbach in a steady tightening of a siege ring upon Saarbruecken. Nearby Stirling Wendel also was cleared.

Supreme Headquarters belatedly announced that a communique stating the 1,240 war prisoners, most of them ill, had been liberated in Forbach was incorrect. Most were not military prisoners but Poles, French and Russians whom the Nazis had impressed as laborers.

Rains and low clouds grounded planes over the entire western front. The Twenty-ninth Tactical Air Force reported, however, that the First and Ninth Army drives had overrun so many German flak guns that the once dreaded Ruhr Valley now threw up only moderate ground fire.

At least 5,240 prisoners were captured yesterday exclusive of the First Army's unreported total.

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Patton Is Loose in Dash for Rhine; First Army at River Inside City

LONG

Paris, March 6 (A. P.).—The American First Army captured Cologne today, and south of that great communications and industrial center the American Third Army raced twenty-five miles forward in a sudden breakthrough to within twenty miles of the Rhine in the Coblenz area.

DAY

The fall of Cologne was announced officially tonight.

American First Army tanks fought past the famous Cathedral in Cologne, Germany's fourth city.

Germans retreated south from Cologne along a corridor to Bonn.

The Third Army tanks broke out of their Kyll River bridgehead farther south yesterday morning and in thirty hours raced twenty-five miles, or more than halfway the distance to the Rhine. They were meeting "only medium resistance" in the push to the river in this sector.

More than 1,500 Germans, including Lieut.-Gen. Edwin Graf von Rothkirch und Trach, 59 years old, who commanded the Fifty-third Corps, were captured. His staff was also taken. The armored dash was led by Brig.-Gen. Holmes Dager of Union, N. J.

American troops had driven to the Rhine all along a line north of Cologne except for a bend in the river south of Duesseldorf, and captured the Ford motor plant just

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Patton's Men Close Half Of Coblentz Gap With Rush

LONG

Paris, March 6 (AP)—American troops fought through Cologne to the Rhine tonight, and in the south the United States 3d Army spurted 25 miles toward the Rhine in the Coblenz area.

Against surprisingly light opposition, three divisions—the 3d Armored and the 8th and 104th Infantry—reached the Ringstrasse, the street that rims the old heart of the city. The Germans then fought in what was once the walled section.

Tanks and infantry moved up through the great industrial area in the north and west sections of the city, and shelled the railroad marshaling yards, which are among the largest in Germany.

American airmen who flew over termed the metropolis a "dead city."

The German communiqué said that south of Cologne Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's "blacked-out" 3d Army had made a deep breach in German lines guarding the middle Rhine and Coblenz in the area northeast of Kyllburg. At last reports the Americans were 44 miles from Coblenz and pushing beyond the Kyll River, last great natural barrier, from two bridgeheads 4 and 5 miles wide and 3 deep.

Canadians Get Into Xanten's Outskirts

The Americans held practically the whole west bank of the Rhine from Cologne north to Rheinberg, 5 miles south of Wesel.

Farther north units of the 1st Canadian Army stabbed into the outskirts of Xanten, key enemy strong point guarding the Ruhr city of Wesel 8 miles to the east.

The Germans' 50-square-mile Rhine bridgehead west of Wesel was being compressed rapidly by American, Canadian and British troops battering the survivors of the German 1st

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Parachute Army from three sides. The German stand there appeared to be in its last hours.

Both Rhine bridges at Wesel were impassable, although the Germans were striving to patch up the road bridge for further escapes to hastily dug defense positions east of the Rhine.

A 9th Army armored division that seized Orsoy, just south of Rheinberg in a 3½-mile thrust yesterday, captured great quantities of Nazi war material and wiped out the last of two fixed ferry routes across the lower Rhine. The other ferry, just south of Rees, was under close-range Canadian artillery fire.

The Germans blew up their last Duisburg bridges yesterday, and aerial reconnaissance showed the great Hohenzollern bridge at Cologne gaping and unusable.

Patton's infantry and armor were holding a 30-mile stretch of the Kyll's banks from its junction with the Moselle east of Trier to a point 9 miles east of Pruem.

Rhine Reached At New Point

The drive to the Rhine continued north of Cologne.

American infantry reached the Rhine in another place 4 miles south of Duesseldorf. It cleared Rheinkassel, 5 miles north of Cologne, and was on the outskirts of Langel, a mile and a half farther north.

On the southwestern outskirts of Cologne, Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th Division pushed to the southern suburbs without opposition. Outside the city the troops captured the great Goldenberg power station which provided electricity for a large mining and industrial area.

The 104th cleared the western Muengersdorf section of Cologne, moved deeper into the city through the Braunfeld region, and lacked only about 2 miles of running clear through the city to the Rhine. Overnight, the 104th had advanced 4,000 yards against little opposition.

3-Mile Gain South Of Cologne

The Germans were reported to have drawn back into the twisted streets of the old city for a last-ditch fight.

The 1st Division, fighting just south of Cologne, advanced 3 miles to a point 3½ miles from the Rhine. Armor and infantry gained up to 6 miles toward Bonn, 15 miles south of Cologne.

The American 7th Army finally cleared the important French railroad and industrial city of Forbach in its steady tightening of a siege ring upon Saarbrucken. Near-by Stiring Wendell was also cleared.

Churchill Aims Shell at Hitler

DAY

London, March 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill visited German soil overlooking the great Rhine barrier to Berlin last week end and told front-line troops that "soon the enemy will be driven across the Rhine and any one can see that one strong heave will win the war," it was disclosed today following his return to Britain.

The visit "touched off an atmosphere of great expectancy on the western front," said a dispatch by Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene.

During his tour, the 70-year-old statesman fired an artillery shell directed to Adolf Hitler—the same Hitler who four years ago promised to visit Britain—and paid calls at the headquarters of Marshal Montgomery and Gen. Eisenhower.

Directs Shell to Der Fuehrer.

Entering a gun pit, Mr. Churchill wrote on a 240-millimeter shell: "To Hitler personally." That shell was then loaded in an American-made gun. Mr. Churchill chewed grimly on his cigar as he pulled the lanyard and, with a heavy boom, the shell whizzed toward the target—a ferry crossing at Xanten.

"I am not responsible if it doesn't get Hitler," he joked. "The artillery boys set the sights. I just shot it off."

Mr. Churchill walked into the enemy country through the shattered Siegfried Line. Marshal Montgomery, Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Canadian Army Commander in Chief, accompanied him.

As he drove through the Reichwald Mr. Churchill spotted a sign stating: "This is the Siegfried Line." A few yards beyond was a clothes line with several pieces of wearing apparel and a sign which boasted eloquently "and this is the washing." Mr. Churchill and Marshal Montgomery had a hearty laugh.

Cheered Wildly by Troops.

Wildly cheering troops lined the road. Soldiers shouted "How're we doing?" and promised to "bring Hitler back alive." Nodding and puffing vigorously on his cigar, the Prime Minister replied with his celebrated "V" sign.

German civilians, trudging along muddy roads with their few salvaged belongings on their backs, recognized the British leader as he was driven by. Their jaws dropped and they stared in obvious awe. He was recognized too by Belgian and Dutch civilians and welcomed enthusiastically by them.

When the Prime Minister reached Juelich on the Roer, it took considerable argument on Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's part to keep Mr. Churchill from going on to Duesseldorf and risking the violent artillery barrage raging across the Rhine.

Won't Let Churchill Risk Life.

"If they are shooting you can put me in a tank and I will be all right," Mr. Churchill told Gen. Simpson, but the American commander declined to risk the life of Britain's No. 1 statesman.

"We will soon bring down tyranny so you can go home," he told Scottish troops.

Mr. Churchill was asked whether the Rhine would be as formidable a barrier as the English Channel proved for Hitler. He replied that depended on "measurements and other circumstances—and the other circumstances are on our side now."

He added, smiling, "You'll find no river ever proved an insurmountable barrier."

Mr. Churchill visited one of the highest hills in the area west of the Rhine and stared long and silently toward the German river, obscured in the mist of a gloomy, cloudy day.

Mr. Churchill told the troops that he was "proud to meet you on German soil you have conquered." He spoke with fierce pride in his voice.

"All our efforts," he continued, "will end in a broader picture of our island's sense of decency and fair play and will spread over a larger expanse."

"I am deeply impressed with the brave fighting of our boys, especially as I see what they fought through," he said as he gazed about him at the formidable Reichwald Forest and the mud and water on the roads and fields. "The enemy had a tremendous defense advantage in the Reichwald."

The tour included an inspection of the dragons teeth and pillboxes of the Siegfried Line near Aachen and of the jump-off spots on the Roer River for the Ninth Army's present drive.

During lunch at a Canadian corps headquarters, Marshal Montgomery told the Prime Minister in a jocular vein: "I still don't like the Churchill tank."

"And mark you," Churchill replied ruefully, "the tank was not named after me until it had been marked with a few blemishes."

Mr. Churchill's visit to Marshal Montgomery's headquarters closely followed a visit there by Gen. Eisenhower, Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commanding the United States Twelfth Army group; Lieut.Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, British Second Army commander, and Generals Simpson and Crerar.

Mr. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill arrived at the western front in a plane escorted by twelve Spitfires. The Prime Minister climbed down a ladder smoking his cigar and smiling, and kissed his daughter, Mary, an ATS member, who was waiting at the airfield.

REDS THREATEN TO FLANK STETTIN, GUNS POUND PORT

Two Soviet Armies Slice Pomerania into Many Shreds.

CAPTURE GRUDZIADZ

Way Cleared for Drive on Danzig, Nazis Suffer Heavy Losses.

WHEELER

LONDON, Wednesday, March 7—(AP) The First White Russian army reached the Oder river's northeastern outlet to the Baltic yesterday in a slashing 25-mile advance that took 500 German towns and extinguished the staggered enemy's hopes of any effective counter-attack against the north flank of the Soviet spearhead aimed at Berlin from the east.

The German province of Pomerania was sliced into new shreds by the great northward and northwestward thrusts of the First White Russian and the Second White Russian army, which reached the Baltic at new points and scored general but less spectacular gains in the northeast.

Reds Seize Cammin

Premier Stalin announced the day's top developments in an order of the day disclosing the capture by the First White Russians of Cammin, on the Oder delta outlet stream of Dievenow, 37 miles north of Stettin; Treptow, 21 miles northeast of Cammin; and in the same region the big German strongpoints of Greifenberg, Guelzow and Plathe.

Stettin, Berlin's Oder river gateway to the Baltic, was in immediate danger of being outflanked both north and south, and last night's Moscow communique announced that the First White Russians had shoved westward within 15 miles of the city, which the Germans themselves said was under Red army artillery fire. The Germans frankly called Stettin "an outpost of the Reich."

An early-morning Moscow bulletin described German manpower losses by the thousands in dead and captured at nearly every point, either by the annihilation of encircled groupings or the destruction of fleeing troops trains by the Red air force.

The Second White Russian army, operating northeast of the First White Russian group, toppled the holdout fortress of Grudziadz, 25 miles behind the lines and 55 miles south of Danzig, capturing more than 5,000 of the garrison along with the commanding general. This feat also was honored by a Stalin order of the day.

It cleared the way for a drive on Danzig itself, and the communique disclosed that this already was in progress, the Second White Russian army reaching within 30 miles of that once-free city with the capture of Alt-Kischau.

Up Through Pomerania

This was part of a general slash through north central Pomerania and the Polish corridor by this army, which took 60 towns in a day and broadened its foothold on the marshy Baltic sea shore north of Koeslin

Southwest of Koeslin a surrounded German force was liquidated with capture of its commanding lieutenant-general and more than 1,000 of his men.

The First White Russian army in its drive also took a by-passed enemy fortress, the town of Belgrad, and the two great armies together

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were ripping to ribbons the unnumbered, isolated thousands of German troops still within Pomerania.

In a pattern that was growing typical, the Moscow communique related also that a large enemy force cut off south of Schivelbein in central Pomerania was being liquidated and that 2,500 German troops had been captured in that pocket March 4 and 5.

While the armies of Marshals G. K. Zhukov and K. H. Rokossovsky thus were demolishing the manageable shrede into which they already had ripped Pomerania, Zhukov's First White Russians continued to edge westward towards the lower Oder and had compressed the Germans into a 10 to 12-mile wide strip on the river's east bank from south of Stettin northward to Wollin island opposite Cammin, a distance of about 65 miles.

Stettin, a vital fortress in the defense of Berlin and the remainder of the German Baltic coast, was fast losing its significance.

Stettin Periled

With the Russians on the opposite banks of the Oder both north and south of Stettin, the city was in grave danger of being entirely outflanked. Besides Russian artillery fire, it was under a hail of Soviet bombs, Moscow announcing that Monday night and Tuesday morning a heavy air raid was conducted there, setting many fires.

The Red air force also smashed strongly at besieged Koenigsberg in East Prussia, announcing that an ammunition dump was blown up there.

The Moscow radio said that unrest in Stettin was so great that Gestapo Boss Heinrich Himmler had gone there to try to quell it.

With the Russian armies driving ahead unchecked, the German chief of staff, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, sought to whip up the enthusiasm of his people for the war by telling them of alleged Russian atrocities in captured territory.

The Russians themselves were silent concerning land operations in East Prussia and on the front some 30 miles east of Berlin. The German radio said the Third White Russian army was continuing to attack in East Prussia, but it too was silent about the menacing salient aimed due west towards Berlin.

That salient now has been safeguarded by the Zhukov sweep to the Oder's mouth.

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Russians Reach Oder, 11 Miles From Stettin

London, March 6 (AP)—Russian troops closing on Stettin have reached the Oder, near Greifenhagen, 11 miles south of the port, a Moscow dispatch said today. The Germans declared the Soviets had thrust to within 13 miles of Stettin Bay and 35 of the U-boat base of Swinemuende.

Red Army artillery was shelling Stettin, the port of Berlin at the Oder's mouth.

The river divides into two main channels at Greifenhagen.

The German high command said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army was wheeling westward on a 40-mile front from Stargard to Greifenberg, the latter town 14 miles from the Baltic coast and 17 northeast of captured Naugard.

Spearhead Stopped, Nazis Say

It said a Zhukov spearhead had been stopped northeast of Gollnow at a point 13 miles from Stettin Bay. Gollnow is northwest of Stargard and southwest of Naugard, both captured yesterday.

The Berlin radio asserted Zhukov had massed five infantry and two tank armies on the central sector for a push westward on Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said Zhukov's force was advancing steadily beyond Stargard, 19 miles east of Stettin, and Naugard, 22 miles north of Stargard, and tightening his flank on the Baltic coast in preparation for a new push on Berlin.

Gains In Polish Corridor

The Germans also reported local breaches by the 2d White Russian Army pushing up the Polish Corridor farther east toward Gdynia and Danzig.

Marshal Stalin tonight announced the capture of Grudziadz, encircled holdout bastion in the Polish Corridor on the Vistula. Grudziadz is 55 miles south Danzig.

Grudziadz was cleared block by block by savage assaults of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army, and 5,000 prisoners were taken in the city, including the commander, who had been ordered to hold at all costs, Stalin's order of the day said.

Its fall cleared communications feeding troops striking toward Danzig.

Meanwhile Rokossovsky's army slashed deeper into the coastal strip of Pomerania between Danzig and Koeslin.

Zhukov's hardest blows at the moment apparently were directed toward Gollnow and Cammin, on the last main road and railroad to the seacoast east of the Oder.

Stettin Factories Large

The sprawling factories of Stettin, Berlin's port, are spread out on both sides of the Oder at the southwest corner of Dammscher Lake. Gollnow is northeast of this body of water. Cammin is only 3 miles from the Baltic on the eastern arm of the Oder estuary.

RAF Hits Big Oil Works In 4th Week Of Great Raids

London, March 6 (AP)—RAF Lancaster bombers carried the Allied nonstop aerial attack on Germany into its fourth straight week with a concentrated daylight blow at the Salzbergen oil refinery today, while United States 8th Air Force bombers were due for the first time in sixteen days.

Early tonight, enemy radio warnings disclosed that the RAF deadly Mosquito bombers were again roaming the skies over the Reich.

"Small bomber formations" were reported approaching west and northwest Germany about dusk and the Mosquitos were reported over northwest Germany two hours later.

200 Lancasters Out

A force of approximately 200 Lancasters hit the Salzbergen refinery, and the Air Ministry announced that a successful concentration of bombs on the target had sent columns of black smoke rising above the clouds. Mosquito bombers also smashed at German armor and transport at Wesel, on the east bank of the Rhine, this afternoon.

The 8th rested after sending an average of more than 1,000 heavies daily against the Reich's rail and oil targets for fifteen successive days. In the heaviest sustained air offensive in history, the 8th last summer flew seventeen successive days, but the force at that time averaged only 500 to 700 bombers daily.

44,000 Tons In 15 Days

London, March 6 (AP)—The United States 8th Air Force rested today and took stock of its fifteen continuous days of bombing Germany—a period during which 185 targets were blasted and burned with more than 44,000 tons of explosives in the greatest air campaign in history.

In fifteen days the 8th Air Force dispatched a total of 28,500 bombers and fighters. These planes dumped 160,000 high-explosive bombs and 3,500,000 incendiaries on enemy freight yards, oil refineries, bridges and factories, and concentrated on the Reich's sprawling rail network.

The huge tonnage of bombs dropped on the German targets—almost three times the weight dropped by the 8th Air Force during the entire first year of its operation—contrasted with an estimated 7,500 tons which the *Luftwaffe* used against London in eleven months of the great *Blitz* that began in September, 1940.

RAF Hits Nazi Oil Plant In 22d Day Of Raids

London, March 6 (AP)—RAF heavy bombers staged a high-concentration attack in daylight today on the Salzbergen oil refinery 27 miles northwest of Muenster in a follow-up to their 1,100-bomber assault last night on Chemnitz, Berlin and three other cities.

It was the twenty-second consecutive day of Allied air blows.

The night assault concentrated on Chemnitz, hit Monday by 250 United States Flying Fortresses. Other formations hit synthetic oil plants at Bohlen near Leipzig, and targets at Mannheim and Gelsenkirchen, while Mosquitos again bombed Berlin. Thirty-three planes were missing from this night fleet, but some may have landed on continental bases.

The night raiders had dropped approximately 4,000 tons of high explosives on their targets.

Two hours after the attack on Chemnitz, reconnaissance pilots saw large fires still burning. At Bohlen there were violent explosions, diffusing so much light that the last planes over the target were able to bomb visually as in daylight.

Railway Network Center

Chemnitz is one of the main centers of the vast railway network spreading over Saxony, and Allied air chiefs apparently are determined to deal it a knockout blow.

Its importance was emphasized by the Air Ministry, which said:

"Very few large industrial towns now remain comparatively undevastated to serve as bases for the organization of defense against the Russian Army or for administrative control of Germany."

This is the same type of coordinated blow by which American and British heavy bombers virtually flattened Dresden and numerous other German industrial centers.

The synthetic oil plant had been kept out of actjon by American bombers most of last year, but now had been repaired.

Heavy clouds and intermittent rain and snow over the battle area restricted yesterday's operations by the tactical air forces on the Continent.

DNB Off The Air

Meanwhile, the home and European telegraph service of the official German news agency DNB has been off the air since 8 P.M. yesterday. There was no explanation.

Listeners said the other DNB facilities were functioning but giving no fresh news of consequence.

DNB's transmissions went off the air last night at about the same time the German warning service reported bombers over the Reich.

The lapse is the longest since transmission was resumed after the February 3 bombing of Berlin.

WESEL POUNDED BY RAF BOMBERS

Hammer Rail City Clogged with Fleeing German Troops.

LONDON, March 6.—(AP) RAF Lancasters tonight blasted the Rhine river town of Wesel, clogged with fleeing German troops, in a follow-up of Mosquito raids on the same town during the day.

Mosquito pilots, who reported during the afternoon that Wesel was choked with masses of German soldiers and hundreds of vehicles, also were out tonight, dropping two-ton blockbuster bombs on Berlin for the 15th consecutive night.

U. S. Bombers Idle

American heavy bombers were idle during the day but the RAF heavies kept the offensive against Germany rolling into its fourth straight week with a daylight smash at German oil targets.

A force of approximately 200 Lancasters hit the Salzbergen refinery and the Air ministry announced that a successful concentration of bombs on the target had sent columns of black smoke rising above the clouds. Mosquito bombers also smashed at German armor and transport at Wesel on the east bank of the Rhine this afternoon.

The Eighth rested after sending an average of more than 1,000 heavies daily against the Reich's rail and oil targets for 15 successive days. In the heaviest sustained air offensive in history, the Eighth last Summer flew 17 successive days, but the force at that time averaged only 500 to 700 bombers daily.

FRANCE IS SEEN HEADING SMALL NATIONS' BLOC

De Gaulle Government May Be Rallying Point for Oaks Changes.

HOLLAND'S POSITION STATED

Dutch Want Better Definition of Rights of Lesser Powers in Security Organization.

PARRIS

London, March 6 (A. P.).—Diplomats here expressed the belief today that France was preparing to take the lead at the San Francisco world security conference on behalf of greater power for smaller nations in the projected international setup.

France made it clear in declining an invitation to become one of the sponsors of the conference that she would propose amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint for world peace regarding alliances and voting procedure agreed upon by the big three at Yalta.

The same position, in ever more outspoken form, was taken today by the Royal Netherlands Government. A spokesman said that the feeling in Dutch official circles was that the small nations would have considerable reluctance "to sign a pact under which any nation, however great, could have a position making it legally a judge in its own cause."

The spokesman said that the big nation in pre-war years "repeatedly attempted to buy peace by sacrificing the security and vital rights of some weaker Power."

"The Dutch," he said, "feel that if the great Powers alone are to have the right by their veto to declare coercive action against themselves unlawful under the plan, the least the smaller Powers may ask is that they should receive some form of compensation by a better definition of their rights.

"For the smaller Powers the accent in the plan is on security rather than peace," he added.

Other nations, including Belgium, are known to hold similar views and France may seek to lead a western European bloc at San Francisco.

In recent weeks Gen. de Gaulle has held lengthy conferences with Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak. The French leader also is understood to be in touch with the officials of the Netherlands and Luxembourg on questions directly concerning these countries in relation to France, economically and politically.

Report Says Himmler Commands Army Group

London, March 6 (AP)—An unconfirmed report from Germany, through underground channels, said today that Heinrich Himmler, commander in chief of the Nazi home army, has set himself up as an Eastern front army group commander under Colonel General Guderian.

Although it was impossible to check the accuracy of the report, it was considered more plausible than recent rumors that Himmler had supplanted Guderian in the east. The report said Himmler had established headquarters in Stettin, with the 3d *Panzer* Army and German 2d Army under his command.

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Rhine Crossing Soon Predicted By German

London, March 6 (AP)—The Berlin radio military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, predicted tonight that General Eisenhower would "immediately attempt to cross the Rhine in force."

"The various small-scale but repulsed crossing attempts carried out by units of the United States 9th Army Monday between Duisburg and Düsseldorf perhaps were curtain-raisers," he said.

Fighting In Norway Shortly Is Predicted

London, March 6 (AP)—Active fighting in the "battle of Norway" may start at any time, a Swedish broadcast quoting the underground Norwegian paper *Kronikken* said today. All plans were declared ready.

"During the past six months many people have expressed a desire for partisan warfare in Norway," the paper said. "The present task of Norwegians is to prevent German forces in Norway from reinforcing the hard-pressed German armies on the Eastern and Western fronts. The battle in Norway is at present a battle for transport."

Admiral Land Arrives in London.

London, March 6 (A. P.).—Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, United States War Shipping Administrator, has arrived here to attend a conference of the United Nations Maritime Executive Board, opening tomorrow. It was considered likely that the question of post-war use of America's surplus shipping would be raised.

markable tact, leadership and courage, contributed to the success of many supply-dropping operations and the destruction of enemy forces."

The Air Minister said British pilots frequently had landed in German-occupied territory to take out underground leaders. In one instance in southeast Poland, he said, underground forces defended a landing ground against German attacks for 47 hours to allow a British plane to take off staff officers of the Polish underground.

British Air Deal Charged

Laborite Says Swinton Made Secret Pact With Transport Companies

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—Laborite Fred Montague, former Under Secretary for Air, declared in Commons today that Lord Swinton, Minister for Civil Aviation, had made a secret deal with British railway and steamship companies for controlling post-war aviation. Two weeks ago Lord Swinton announced he would shortly make public a white paper outlining the government's policy.

Declaring the case an "exceedingly flagrant one," Montague said: "I have here minutes of a private meeting between Lord Swinton and the independent operators after the deal had been made with railway and shipping companies of this country. . . . Throwing at them the declared policy of the government, which had not been declared to this House or the country."

Montague said the idea that railway and shipping companies had vast experience in transport was "eyewash" and asserted that the Labor party still stood for public ownership of civil aviation after the war.

WAAF's 'Chuting Revealed

London, March 6 (AP)—British girls, members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, parachuted into France before D-day on missions never before revealed, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today.

The parachute of one WAAF wireless operator, who later trained three French operators to aid the invasion, "stuck and opened just in time," the Air Minister related.

"She fell heavily and declares she owes her life to a bundle of paper francs she was carrying wrapped around her like a cushion," Sinclair said.

He reported that a WAAF officer, after parachuting into France to act as a courier, took charge of a large Maquis group when its commanding officer was captured, reorganized it and, "displaying re-

NAZIS CRY ATROCITY

London, March 6 (A. P.).—Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, German chief of staff and commander on the eastern front, today accused the Russians of perpetrating atrocities "on an unprecedented scale" in eastern Germany. The Nazi propaganda agency Transocean broadcast his statement from Berlin.

The German Commander said that eyewitness accounts had been sent to the International Red Cross and added: "These are not outrages by single soldiers as may sometimes happen, but are systematic murder, looting, raping and burning committed under orders."

AIR MINISTRY DENIES TERROR RAIDS ON REICH

LONDON, March 6—(AP) Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair denied in Commons tonight that Allied leaders had adopted a policy of deliberate terror bombing against the great German population centers.

The question was raised by R. R. Stokes, Laborite, who asked the minister to comment on a dispatch of Feb. 17 from Supreme Allied headquarters in Paris which reported such a decision.

"The report is certainly not true; we are not doing terrior bombing," Sinclair said.

(Secretary Stimson told a Washington press conference Feb. 22 that "our policy has never been to inflict terror bombing on civilian populations." He said he had looked into the dispatch from Supreme headquarters—carried by the Associated Press—and found "that it arose from what I consider an excusable but incorrect interpretation of some remarks by a briefing officer at Supreme Allied headquarters."

four previous years put together," he continued. "Even the fifth year's total already has been greatly surpassed in the six months which have elapsed of the sixth year."

Sir Archibald said losses of RAF and United States bombers over Europe had been reduced from 4.1 per cent of planes dispatched in 1942 to 1.7 per cent last year, and to 1.1 per cent in the first two months of 1945.

After Heavy Losses

"Our air superiority has not been obtained without hard fighting and heavy casualties," he said, reporting that between April 1 and September 20, 1944, "the (RAF) bomber command alone suffered more than 10,000 casualties."

The RAF and United States Army Air Forces work "in the closest partnership and harmony—their tasks are complementary, their fortunes are intertwined," he added.

Sir Archibald declared the power of Allied air forces would "continue to increase until Germany is beaten."

"Not far short of 200,000 young men have received their flying training in the Dominions," he said.

Nazi Oil Reserves Believed Exhausted

London, March 6 (AP)—Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair declared today that "Allied air forces have reduced German oil production to such an extent that available reserves are almost certainly exhausted."

The percentage loss of United States and RAF bombers dispatched has been reduced by approximately 400 per cent since 1942, he told the House of Commons.

Sir Archibald said the "swelling crescendo of destruction" by Allied bombers "is engulfing oil plants, tank factories and communications of the German armies on every front, as from West, East and South the Allied armies surge forward into Germany."

German Raids Told

He disclosed the Germans sent 70 piloted fighters against Britain Saturday night, and acknowledged that small numbers of fast planes carrying a few bombs "may get through from time to time."

"From September, 1943, to August, 1944, the (RAF) bomber command dropped greater weights of bombs on Germany than in the

Canadian 1st Mostly British

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, informed Commons today that United Kingdom troops formed two-thirds of the Canadian 1st Army "at the present time." Earlier a plea for greater publicity for the part played by British troops in the present western front offensive had been made by "The Daily Telegraph," which implied the name of the Canadian 1st Army should be changed because "it has become a misleading title."

Bulgarian-Cruelty Report To Commons

London, March 6 (AP)—British and American prisoners in Bulgaria before that country was granted an armistice were brutally treated at times and some were put to death, Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, told Commons today.

He said that the number killed "certainly was below ten." He did not say whether any of them were Americans.

Hulten Appeal Refused, Dancer Granted Reprieve

LONDON, March 6—(AP) Home Secretary Herbert Morrison today refused an appeal for mercy for Pvt. Karl Gustav Hulten, American soldier sentenced to be hanged Thursday, but he granted a reprieve to Mrs. Elizabeth Marina Jones, who was convicted with Hulten of the murder of a London taxi-cab driver.

Morrison was given a last-minute appeal in Hulten's behalf by the American embassy. He ruled there were no sufficient grounds to justify him in recommending any interference in the sentence against the soldier, a parachute trooper from Cambridge, Mass.

To Be Hanged Thursday

Hulten is scheduled to be hanged in the courtyard of Pentonville prison Thursday morning.

The jury which tried Hulten and the girl, an 18-year-old English strip-tease dancer, recommended mercy for her. She testified she participated in the attack on the taxi driver only under the fear of Hulten. However, under British law, the judge had to sentence her to death.

In keeping with precedent, Morrison gave no explanation of his reasons for recommending to the King that he exercise the royal perogative of granting mercy to the girl

The King's action would commute her sentence to life imprisonment—a sentence which in England usually means around 15 years in prison, although the home secretary could reduce the term to as little as one or two years if he desired.

Applications had been made in behalf of both Hulten and the young woman for an attorney general fiat to enable them to appeal to the House of Lords, but the Attorney General refused both applications.

The appeal for Hulten to the Home Secretary was sent to the U. S. Embassy by a Massachusetts attorney acting for Hulten's wife and mother.

Hulten now is held in Wormwood Scrubs prison. He was described by prison reports as calm and spending most of his time reading adventure stories.

Juanita Frances, chairman of the Married Women's association, commenting upon the reprieve of Mrs. Jones, said:

"If a man and woman, provided she is a woman and not a child, are both equally guilty and there is reason for letting the woman off, then the man should be let off also. If it is wrong for a woman to be hanged, it must be equally wrong for a man to be hanged, providing of course they are equally guilty."

Taking the opposite view, Dr. Edith Summerskill, member of Parliament, said of Mrs. Jones' reprieve:

"I am very glad to hear of it. Nothing will convince me that an individual of 18, whether boy or girl, should be hanged for any offense."

In Hulten's case she said she felt Morrison was right in not granting a reprieve.

"I don't think he deserved one," she said, "and the girl was under his influence. That kind of behavior is foreign to this country. We do not have 'gun molls' over here. I rather blame the cinemas, who are responsible for such sensationalism."

Counsel Sends Mercy Appeal To President

Boston, March 6 (AP)—State Senator Charles Innes, counsel for the mother and wife of Private Karl G. Hulten, disclosed tonight that he had appealed to President Roosevelt.

3 OFFICERS ACQUITTED

Paris, March 6 (A. P.).—Three company commanders of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion, charged with neglect of duty in connection with the looting of supply trains, were today acquitted by a general court-martial. They were the last officers to go on trial.

Sixty-two enlisted men are still awaiting trial. Eight officers have been tried and five acquitted. So far more than 160 enlisted men have been convicted and two acquitted, and the cases against a score of others have been dismissed. Of those convicted and sentenced, 115 have received suspended sentences and another chance to make good as soldiers. They have been formed into a special combat group and will begin training tomorrow.

SEVENTH ARMY FREES ALLIED PRISONERS

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, March 6—(AP) More than 1,200 Allied prisoners of war were liberated from a stockade in the village of Stiring-Wendel in France on the German border when troops of the American 76th division completed clearing Forbach yesterday.

Russian, French, Poles and Czechs were among those freed by the 247th regiment during the process of occupying the Forbach area two to three miles southwest of Saarbruecken. Another 200 or more Russian forced laborers were freed by the 276th regiment while mopping up Forbach itself.

A large majority of all these men were ill, many being tuberculars left behind when the Germans evacuated able-bodied prisoners.

France Relies on Russian Pact.

Paris, March 6 (A. P.).—France's touchiness toward her place at the April San Francisco World Security Conference can be explained in the words of the old proverb—she feels a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Her bird in hand is the bright new Franco-Soviet alliance which guarantees rapid Russian help if the Germans at any time in the future make an attempt at revenge. In contrast, she presumably feels that comparable benefits may not be obtained at San Francisco.

This apparently is the thought behind the Cabinet decision that France shall attend the United Nations' conference as an invited nation only—and not as a sponsor. The decision became known yesterday.

Acceptance of a sponsoring role, it was said, would place France in the position of conforming to the Dumbarton Oaks decisions, which she had no part in making and to some of which she objects.

First American Ships Arrive At Marseille

Marseille, March 4 [*AP—Delayed*]—Brig. Gen. John P. Ratay, commander of the delta base section here, announced today that the first United States ships have arrived under the terms of the agreement by which Britain and the United States have allocated a number of vessels to the French Government up to April 1 to help meet French import requirements.

The ships were laden with food and supplies for French people, and the cargoes included 3,500 tons of synthetic rubber with which the Michelin tire factory will be started at Clermont-Ferrand, General Ratay said.

Colonel Hunter Clarkson, of Santa Fe, N.M., who is port commandant, said Marseille had a 27,500-ton daily capacity before the war.

FRONT TOURED BY CHURCHILL

'Strong Heave Will End War,' Prime Minister Says

HARDNESS

With Churchill in Germany, March 4 [*AP—Delayed by Censor*]. Prime Minister Churchill, touring the Western front in Germany, told Scottish troops in the northern Rhine sector today that "soon the enemy will be driven across the Rhine and anyone can see one strong heave will win the war."

Puffing a cigar, the uniformed Prime Minister made no effort to disguise his personal satisfaction in stepping on German soil won by the victorious Allied armies.

During his trip through the Canadian Army sector, Churchill stood on one of the highest points and gazed long and silently toward the mist-covered Rhine.

Perhaps he was recalling that four years ago, when Hitler was triumphantly planning a visit to London, he could promise the people of Britain only "blood, sweat and tears" before final victory. And there—across the Rhine—was victory.

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Germans Set Him

[A dispatch from London said Churchill returned there Tuesday after visiting the Western front and the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery "for the purpose of discussing with them and other Allied commanders a wide field of military matters."]

Cheering troops greeted Churchill everywhere he went, and he was recognized and welcomed enthusiastically by Belgian and Dutch civilians.

German civilians saw him too—and recognized him. Trudging along muddy roads with their few salvaged belongings on their backs, they saw the rotund figure of the British leader being driven by. Their jaws dropped and they stared in apparent awe.

Met By Daughter

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill flew from England to Belgium Friday and were greeted at a landing field there by their daughter, Mary, a member of the ATS, British version of the WACs.

One of his first stops was at Juelich, the ruined fortress city, where he observed, "there will not be any unemployment around here after the war." He scrambled over the wreckage, rejecting offers of assistance, and heard from Lieut. Gen. William Simpson, 9th Army commander, how Juelich was captured.

Simpson had trouble convincing Churchill that it would be unsafe for him to visit the banks of the Rhine itself at Düsseldorf.

"If they are shooting, you can put me in a tank and I'll be all right," the Prime Minister urged.

Simpson Adamant

But Simpson was adamant in his refusal to risk the life of Britain's No. 1 statesman.

The tour included inspection of the Seigfried Line defense installations in the Aachen area and the points from which the 9th Army jumped off across the Roer River in its great offensive.

At the Roer, the Prime Minister left the car and walked across the military bridge American engineers had thrown up, listening as he walked to an account by Simpson and Montgomery of the February 23 attack.

When he reached the British-Canadian sector, his progress was slowed considerably by throngs of soldiers who lined the roads shouting, "How are we doing?" and "Over the Rhine next!"

"To Hitler—Personal"

Seated beside Montgomery in the staff car, Churchill beamed and nodded in response and gave the "V" sign again and again.

When his party stopped south of Goch, where the Prime Minister got another view of the devastation visited on German towns in the path of the Allied advance, he entered a gun pit, wrote "To Hitler—Personal" on a shell with chalk and fired it at the Rhine ferry crossing at Xanten, miles away.

He grinned as the 360-pound shell roared from the 240-mm. howitzer.

"I'm not responsible if it doesn't get Hitler," he joked. "The artillery boys set the sights. I just shot it off."

Impressed With Obstacles

To the correspondents who trailed him through his tour, Churchill said:

"I am deeply impressed with the brave fighting of our boys, especially as I see what they fought through. The enemy had a tremendous defense advantage in the Reichwald."

And he gazed about him at the formidable forest, the mire of the roads and the mud and water of the fields.

He said Montgomery's north Rhine campaign had been, in effect, a second Caen, with the British and Canadian forces diverting the enemy power while the Americans farther south slashed through to the Rhine.

"You See Everybody"

Asked if he thought the Rhine was as effective a barrier as the English Channel, he replied that it depended on "measurements and other circumstances—and the other circumstances are on our side now."

"You'll find that no river ever proved an insurmountable barrier."

American troops were as enthusiastic as the British in greeting Churchill.

"Who would ever think you would see him around here?" exclaimed Private Steven Kutamen, of Reading, Pa., who was working with a bridge crew.

At Juelich, Tech. 5/g Ruysell Lee, of Grantville, Ga., said, "if you stand around here long enough, you see everybody."

After leaving Montgomery's headquarters, Churchill visited Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, 12th Army Group commander; Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, British 2d Army commander, and Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Canadian 1st Army commander.

In his party were General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, chief of staff to the Minister of Defense, General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham. They were joined for parts of the tour by various British, Canadian and American commanders.

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Yanks Fight On Near Cologne Under 'Artificial Moonlight'

BOYLE

Cologne, Germany, March 6 (AP). With the Reich's fourth largest city firmly in American hands, United States 1st Army troops fought on under "artifiical moonlight" tonight in an unceasing effort to destroy fleeing remnants of Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt's collapsed German armies west of the Rhine.

The 8th Infantry Division smashed forward against sacrificial enemy units stationed south of Cologne trying to keep open as long as possible the narrow escape corridor to Bonn.

With Cologne fallen, Bonn, a university city known as "the Harvard of Germany," has become a funnel through which the Nazi high command is withdrawing its shattered and mauled legions across the Rhine.

Too Tired To Celebrate

Inside Cologne itself, weary tank crews of the 3d Armored Division and infantrymen from the 104th and 8th divisions were too tired to make much of a celebration of their victory.

Some men have been fighting for three days and nights without rest and the first thing most of them wanted to do was to stretch out in the most comfortable place they could find and shut out the war in well-earned sleep.

But some irrepressible soldiers, heedless of possible injury from a few prowling snipers still at large, sped through the ruined, rubble-piled streets on captured motorcycles, helmets off and hair streaming in the chill wind.

An Eerie Playground

It was an eerie playground. This great industrial and rail center is only a skeleton of its peacetime self.

On this rainy March evening thousands of its buildings and homes lie bomb-gutted and defenseless against the cold drizzle. Whole sections look as if they had been devastated by an earthquake, and many a deserted block echoes only to the cautious footfalls of patrolling guards and the distant bark of rifles.

Areas in the old part of the town seem as dead and bygone as some old Roman city freshly dug from the debris of centuries.

Cologne's forlorn refugees keep behind closed doors at night, by American orders. This makes it look like a ghost city, but there is still plenty of life here—underground.

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Molelike Existence

For some time the people of Cologne have been living a molelike existence because of Allied air-raids. The victorious Americans have followed the example and holed up in basements and cellars for nighttime protection against German artillery from the other side of the Rhine.

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Many of the troops have chosen to dwell in the wine cellars of homes from which wealthy Nazis fled without taking their vintages. There is plenty of material for victory toasts.

"What a wonderful place to sweat out the rest of the war," exclaimed one doughboy, relaxing his dirt-stained body in an overstuffed divan and taking a sample from a tall, slender bottle of white wine that bore the date of 1904 on its dusty label.

In fact, anyone forced to drink from a bottle less than 40 years old is considered to have picked a poor shelter.

No Leisure For Many

There was no such ease for other doughboy units still clearing the southeast suburbs of the final crust of Nazi defenses. They still were meeting stiff opposition from prowling snipers and rear-guard troops operating self-propelled guns, mortars and machine guns from well-protected strong points.

"Most of the snipers are crazy kids no more than 18 or 19 years old, who still are young enough to think there's some glory in dying for Hitler," said Lieut. John A. Cronin, a medic from Boston. "They are causing most of our casualties now."

One group of 67 prisoners was vocally bitter against the Nazi officers who deserted them.

"They were labor troops who were thrown into the infantry lines two days ago, although they had no training," said Mast. Sergt. Walter C. Leming, of Sparta, Ill. "They were given guns and stuck in the trenches and told to stay there and hold the position. Then the officers pulled out and left them."

MOST COLOGNE EDIFICES HIT

Cathedral Still Stands But Is Damaged By Bombs

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Cologne, Germany, March 6 (AP). Once beautiful Cologne no longer is the city known and admired by tourists from all over the world.

The famed cathedral still stands, but it has been damaged by bomb hits. Practically every other prominent edifice in the ancient city, Germany's fourth largest, has been wrecked.

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I came here today with Lieut. Col. John K. Peterson, of Riverside, Cal., who heads the largest Allied Military Government unit yet sent into any conquered German city.

We departed from Aachen over one of Hitler's great superhighways. It had been shelled at a number of places, forcing us to make detours. We passes through ruined Dueren, and after many detours reached Teocklemind on the fringe of greater Cologne, where the unit received instructions as to exactly where in the great city it should set up headquarters.

It was 2 P.M. when we reached our destination. The AMG immediately settled down to work, though the windows in the "offices," as is the case everywhere else, are broken and light and heat are nonexistent. "K" rations at present are our only diet.

Ruins Unrecognizable

It is no fun going sight-seeing while shooting is continuing, hence I can give only a brief preliminary report. This much I am certain—the Cologne that tourists knew is no more. Overtowering everything else is the gigantic Gothic cathedral, visible to us for miles before we reached the suburbs. But even it sustained some hits and one really wonders that it still stands. It can, however, be repaired.

Beyond that the "Altstadt" (the old part of the city), which used to attract visitors from all over the world, had ceased to exist. I had taken my Baedeker with me and without it I could not have identified some of the ruins, even though I have been to Cologne a dozen times in the past.

Big Bridge Damaged

The Altstadt's many famous churches, its Wallraff-Richartz Museum, its opera house and city hall, the famed Guerzenich concert hall are things of the past.

As yet the AMG has not taken over the government of the city. That will come only after firing has ceased. Incidentally, this unit had lots of experience in smaller German localities.

German resistance died rapidly during the day as American troops pressed the defenders back to the Rhine. Not one of the five bridges across the river was usable. Four were knocked out completely and the other, the colossal Hohenzollern bridge, was so badly damaged that it cannot be made serviceable at present.

Artillery Ignores Cologne

During the day American artillery sent shells screaming across the river into Deutz, on the other side, but ignored Cologne, whose fate the artillery considered already sealed.

How many of Cologne's 768,400 inhabitants remain is impossible to estimate as yet. In fact it is impossible now to say who are civilians and who are soldiers, for many persons say soldiers have donned civilian clothes.

It will be one of the early tasks of the AMG to register all persons found in the city.

Inhabitants with whom I have talked say life has been hell for months. The city has been under incessant air attacks. Streetcars, electric and telephone service, water from faucets—these have been nothing more than memories here for five months. Everyone had to walk whatever the destination—no small matter in a city of such size. All had to carry water from pumps.

'Die Deutschen'

But that wasn't the worst part. The constant bombing wore the nerves of the remaining inhabitants to a frazzle. Their first reaction to the American entry was one of relief, because it meant the end of strafing and fighting and shelling was in sight.

"Thank God," was the usual expression from everyone. Curiously enough, in discussing the damage done by their own troops, they never said "our forces," but always "*die Deutschen*" (the Germans), as though talking of some foreign power.

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German Civilians Display Little Enmity To Yanks

By Harold V. Boyle

Neuss, Germany, March 3 (AP—*Delayed*)—If this factory town of 60,000 persons can be taken as a test case, there will be little trouble from guerrilla warfare by civilians as Allied armies march through Germany to victory.

During the three days of fighting to clear this suburb of Duesseldorf on the western bank of the Rhine, there has been a minimum of disorder or open enmity on the part of the civilian population.

Civilians Obey Readily

In the few cases where civilian Germans did take arms against American soldiers, the frontline doughboys took care of them ruthlessly on a basic level—self-defense. And they don't have time to question anyone who fires at them.

The civic uprising against the Allied forecast and ordered by Hitler failed to develop. Most Germans are enthusiatically anxious not to offend the American Army. They give road directions willingly and co-operate quickly by obeying commands. They are used to being ordered and respect power, even that of a foreign army.

The Army may have trouble enforcing its strict non-fraternization rule as more and more troops go deeper and deeper into the Reich.

It is forbidden to hand out candy and sweets to civilians, but German kids have learned through some international channel of childhood of the American doughboys' greatest secret weapon—chewing gum. Flaxen-haired sons and daughters of the sons of der Führer are going overboard for the free and easy Yanks, as do children of all nations. They are already waving at passing troops with that watchful smile and "handout" look all candy-hungry children have in their eyes.

Set Up Own Rules

Until military government units take over and complete policing arrangements, combat troops have put into effect their own stern code to deal with civilians tempted to take potshots at American soldiers.

"If we are fired upon from a house, everyone in the house is arrested at once," said Lieut. Col. Tim O'Cook Snyder. "We put the responsibility for good behavior squarely on the German people. If they fail to produce anyone who fires at us we will evacuate every person living in that block."

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Captives Predict Drawn-Out Ending

With U.S. 90th Division in Germany, March 6 (AP)—Prisoners captured by the 90th Infantry today said they believed an Allied crossing of the Rhine would not signal the end of the European war and that the German Army would be defeated only when it was strangled to death.

The prisoners, both Nazis and nonparty members, admitted their cause was doomed, however.

A 33-year-old law graduate of Leipzig University said: "There is no other way than to fight. We missed our chance last July when Hitler escaped assassination. From that point on, the party has taken great pains to nazify the army at every point, at every critical position.

Himmler Before Goebbels

"Goebbels's propaganda now is secondary to Himmler's hatchet methods.

"A minority of the people and the soldiers live in a world of hope grounded on Hitler's initial successes," he said, "but 80 per cent of the army know the war is lost and that only political life lies at stake."

A 28-year-old sergeant said the *Wehrmacht* no longer has organization or leadership since the days when the plot against Hitler failed and so many lost their heads.

NAZI TOPS VOTE IN ONE OF 19 AACHEN BALLOTS

AACHEN, Germany, March 6 (AP)—Under the Allied Military Government, this city—which once had a population of 165,000, but now numbers less than 14,000—is picking up the threads of democracy.

Nineteen meetings have been held by community committeemen from the rural areas around Aachen to discuss common problems, to fill out the farm work sheets that are the main instruments for production control and to elect delegates. Some 400 German farmers attended these meetings, electing delegates to the next largest unit, the Kreis, by secret ballot.

Only in one case did the AMG intervene, when a man with a Nazi past emerged as the best vote-getter. The farmers were told, through their own organization, that the Nazi would not be approved by the American authorities. Thereupon another secret ballot was taken, with a satisfactory result.

Recently the Aachen AMG area was placed under two responsible Allied officials with offices in the same building. Maj. Hugh Jones of Madison, Wis., was placed in charge of the bomb-blasted city. The surrounding ravaged farm area came under the jurisdiction of Maj. Russel Vincent of Seattle. They work in close cooperation.

GOEBBELS SQUIRMS

WITH THE U. S. 29TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, March 6—(AP) Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' castle near Rheydt was used for Jewish church services today by Chaplain Manuel M. Poliskoff, of Baltimore. The banquet hall where the service was held still had a picture of Hitler in the background.

ROME MOB RIOTS AT ROYAL PALACE

Left Wing Tells Bonomi To Quit Over Roatta Escape

Rome, March 6 (AP)—A Communist demonstrator was slain in a riot before the Royal Palace today and Premier Ivanhoe Bonomi's resignation was demanded by a coalition of Left-Wing parties as the escape of Gen. Mario Roatta during his trial for war crimes threw liberated Italy into its gravest political crisis since the Allied invasion.

The demand for the Premier's resignation was presented by a group composed of Communists, Socialists, Actionists, Republicans, Partisans and Veterans.

Can't Abandon Post

Bonomi announced in a communiqué tonight that he would present the question of his resignation to the Cabinet which he has called to meet tomorrow and let it decide whether he should remain at the head of the Government.

"As a member of a coalition government, I could never abandon my post," he said.

The communiqué claimed that the *Carabinieri* who dispersed the demonstrators did not fire at the crowd, but into the air.

The slain demonstrator was identified as Guiseppe Lastagna Mancini, a member of the Communist party, by the membership card in his pocket.

"Death To The King"

Three other persons, two Allied soldiers standing nearby and an Italian "police agent" were wounded when police fired on the crowd attempting to burst into the royal palace and shouting "Death to the King."

Bombs, apparently thrown by those in the crowd, burst in the square.

Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm since his father, King Vittorio Emanuele, relinquished his rights, was in the palace during the riot, but he did not appear while the *Carabinieri* drove off the crowd, estimated at 1,000 persons.

The King has not lived in Rome since the Italian armistice, having retired to a villa at Salerno.

The demonstration was the direct result of a mass meeting staged in Colosseum Square against the Bonomi government as a result of Roatta's escape.

Approximately 10,000 had gathered at this meeting and were exhorted by speakers, including a one-legged Partisan fighter, to storm the palace. The resulting disturbance lasted about an hour and a half.

The First Stone

While the demonstrators marched on the palace a mile away, others gathered in front of the Viminale—the President's palace—where red flags were hoisted.

The marchers remained relatively calm when they first reached the *Carabinieri*-surrounded palace, but suddenly one of the demonstrators hurled a stone at a mounted trooper. This was followed by a barrage of stones and sticks. Even the red banners and staffs were hurled at the officers.

The *Carabinieri* did not attempt to oppose the crowd with fire.

Just as reinforcements for the *Carabinieri* arrived, a bomb exploded in the midst of the crowd, followed by a burst of small arms fire. The crowd surged toward the palace gate, but was held back by foot *Carabinieri* who formed a human block at the entrance.

Body Draped

A few minutes after a second bomb exploded, American and British military police arrived on the scene and began to patrol the area. It was emphasized that the MP's were there only to see that no Allied soldiers loitered around the area.

The demonstrators carried the body of the slain man to the Viminale and, breaking through a cordon of *Carabinieri*, placed it in the waiting room. They then lighted candles and draped flags around the body.

The escape Sunday of Roatta, former chief of staff of the Italian Army during Mussolini's regime, and today's bloody outbreak plunged the Bonomi government into a political crisis which may topple it.

Apparently in a move to combat the political tension, the Government announced the dismissal of Taddeo Orlando as chief of the *Carabinieri*. Orlando formerly was an army general on Roatta's staff and like Roatta is wanted in Yugoslavia on charges of war crimes. The Communist party has demanded his ouster.

The announcement of the dismissal of Orlando came as the Socialists, Communists and other opposition groups staged the mass protest meeting at the Colosseum. Activity was suspended in all but the most essential industries as the workers attended the gathering.

The Government, in announcing the removal of Orlando, said "chiefs are to be considered responsible for what their subordinates do," suggesting that the police guarding Roatta at the time of his escape was implicated.

Surveillance Incomplete

The Government announced that the Uffizio Informazioni (formerly known as the SIM, the secret intelligence agency of the army) would be placed under the direct responsibility of the Minister of War. Under fascism, the SIM acquired a political tinge. The announcement said the new action was designed to "make of it an instrument exclusively military in character."

The Government also announced that still other measures were to be taken "in order to intensify the fight against the remains of fascism."

The Government said that an investigation into the escape of General Roatta Sunday had established that his removal to a hospital had been taken under competent judicial authority, but that "correct surveillance on the part of the *Carabinieri* was not carried out."

Count Carlo Sforza, who was vetoed by the British as Foreign Minister in the Bonomi government, is expected to make a strong bid for the premiership in event the present regime is forced to capitulate to the demands of the opposition.

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Rome Reds Riot At Palace; 1 Is Killed, 2 Hurt

Rome, March 6 (AP)—A civilian was killed, another was injured and a British soldier was wounded when Romans, waving red flags, attempted to attack the royal palace today while Crown Prince Umberto was inside.

Two bombs were thrown and shots were fired in the clash between mounted carabinieri and the crowd near the entrance to Quirinal Palace in the midst of an Italian political crisis generated by the escape of an Italian general accused of war crimes.

Umberto Fails To Appear

Umberto, who as lieutenant general of the realm has taken over the duties of King Vittorio Emanuele, failed to appear during or after the disturbance, in which the demonstrators shouted "Death to the King!"

The crowd, thousands strong, marched to the Quirinal from Colosseum Square after a mass meeting there protesting the escape of Gen. Mario Roatta, twice chief of the Italian general staff under Fascism, from a military hospital Sunday during his trial on war-crime charges.

May Land Sforza in Power.

Hours before the disturbance at the Quirial it had become obvious today that Roatta's escape from a military hospital on Sunday—he had twice been Chief of the Italian General Staff under Mussolini—had produced a crisis in Italy and speculation was that that crisis might result in the overthrow of the government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and thus open the premiership to Count Carlo Sforza. Sforza was vetoed by the British for the post of Foreign Minister in the Bonomi Cabinet a few weeks ago, but another veto is made less likely by the fact that the new Allied program for Italy involves Allied control over none but the Ministries of War, Air and the Navy.

Tension gripped the city as the Leftist groups demanded a reorganization of the Government. Columns of Carabinieri patroled the streets, and guarded Government buildings and the Royal Palace. Work was suspended in all but most essential industries for the demonstration in the Colosseum Square.

Troopers Fire Into Crowd.

Later, as the marchers surged up to the Quirinal Palace, a bomb exploded and the Carabinieri fired into the crowd.

A truck and two jeeps loaded with Americans and British military police arrived on the scene to insure that no Allied soldiers became involved, and just as swarms of Italian policemen started dismounting from motor buses and motorcycles, a second bomb exploded in the midst of the crowd near the palace entrance. This explosion was followed by rapid small-arms fire that caused the crowds fringing the demonstration to dash madly out of the palace square, crouching low and falling over one another in their haste to flee.

In an urgent measure evidently designed to combat the political crisis, the Government announced the dismissal from his post of Gen. Taddeo Orlando, Carabinieri chief and formerly an army general on Roatta's staff. Like Roatta, Orlando is wanted in Yugoslavia to stand trial on charges of war crimes, and the Communist party had earlier today demanded his ouster.

In the event of the Bonomi government's fall, Sforza was expected to be supported for Premier by the Actionists and possibly by the Communists and Socialists. It was considered significant that he announced yesterday that he would not accept the ambassadorship to France.

Today, in an article in the Giornale del Mattino, Sforza said that Roatta's flight was "a political event which can be pregnant with consequences if we do not look reality in the face." As former High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, Sforza had approved Roatta's arrest, and he said in his article that he had received many obscure threats while the case was being investigated.

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AP CORRESPONDENT CAPTURED BY NAZIS

ROME, March 6. — (AP) Joseph Morton, Associated Press war correspondent who wrote the first eyewitness account of the Russian entry into Bucharest and obtained King Mihai's own story of Romania's abandonment of the Axis, was captured by the Germans last Dec. 26 and has been unofficially reported in a German prisoner of war camp.

Though no word of Morton's capture has yet come through official channels, a British officer who returned from a mission in enemy territory told officials at Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean that he saw the Germans seize Morton and several Allied officers.

The correspondent flew into enemy territory in a bomber sent to evacuate American airmen who had been shot down. When the airmen were flown out he stayed behind, intending to return to Italy on a later flight. Subsequent flights were impossible.

The British officer told U. S. Air Force officials that he saw enemy troops seize several men wearing American army uniforms. He was hiding nearby and said he was absolutely certain that Morton was one of the men. They seemed in good physical condition, though some had suffered minor frostbite in the mountains, the British officer declared.

Later he learned that Morton has been taken to a German prison camp, the officer said.

Morton, 32, had several spectacular beats to his credit when capture interrupted a correspondent's career that commenced in the Summer of 1942 when he landed in Liberia with American troops on a secret operation. Five months elapsed before he was permitted to send the first stories.

Later he became the first correspondent to reach Dakar after the capitulation of French West Africa. He rode an American bomber in the first Allied raid on Rome.

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Brenner Pass Tracks Blocked

ROME, March 6 (AP).—The entire 125-mile Brenner Pass rail line from southern Germany into Italy has been closed for a month, the Allied Tactical Air Force announced today.

Flying 2,500 sorties and dropping 2,500 tons of bombs on Brenner Pass targets during the last month, the Tactical Air Force has kept the vital route blocked against the movement of supplies into Italy or the withdrawal of German forces from the Italian front, the announcement said.

AMERICANS SEIZE 2 ITALIAN HILLS

ROME, March 6—(AP) Driving up to a half mile northward through the Apennines on both sides of the Pistoia-Bologna highway, U. S. Fifth army troops have seized two important hills and occupied the hamlet of Bisopra, 13 miles southwest of Bologna, Allied headquarters said today.

The two heights, designated Hill 375 and Hill 374, rise 1,250 feet and with the hamlet make up a line dominating the area between the vital Pistoia-Bologna highway and the alternate Florence-Bologna road.

The same troops drove on Hill 481 slightly eastward, but were forced to withdraw to the foot of the peak after suffering casualties in dense minefields and booby traps.

American troops of the 10th division and Brazilian forces improved their positions west of Highway 64.

Observers reported stepped up activity in the German rear areas, particularly traffic in both directions along the Po valley highway leading to Bologna.

On the eastern end of the Italian front Eighth army patrols probed the spit of land separating the Valli di Comacchio lagoon from the Adriatic. Italian troops attached to the Eighth cleared most of the Germans from this area over the weekend.

German patrol activity increased in the area southeast of Fusignano and on the east bank of the Senio river north of Cotignola.

Allied tactical air force planes stabbed at enemy communications in northeast Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia yesterday. RAF heavy bombers attacked freight yards at Graz, in southern Austria, last night.

Flynn May Visit Pope

Taylor Declines to Confirm Report, but Hopes It Is True

ROME, March 6 (AP).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative in Vatican City, declined today to confirm a report that Edward J. Flynn, of New York, former national Democratic chairman, would visit Pope Pius XII on his way home from Moscow. "I can only say that I hope so," Taylor commented.

Flynn, who made an appearance at Yalta during the Big Three conference, has talked with high dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church while in Moscow.

Yanks Take Hamlet Near Bologna

Rome, March 6 (AP) — United States 5th Army forces have captured the hamlet of Bisopra, 13 miles southwest of Bologna, after scoring advances of 400 to 800 yards in a drive up both sides of the Pistcia-Bologna highway, Allied Headquarters announced today.

With the town, two 1,250-foot heights designated as Hill 375 and Hill 476 make up a line dominating the area between the Bologna-Pistoia highway and the alternate Florence-Bologna road to the east.

West of Highway 64, where the United States 10th Mountain Division opened a strong attack two weeks ago, American and Brazilian troops made some progress through rugged terrain.

Eighth Army patrols probed the spit of land separating the Valli di Comacchio lagoon from the Adriatic. Italian troops cleared all the Germans out of the coastal woodlands in this area in a week-end attack.

Patrols reported German fire across the Po di Primaro, a stream which is the continuation of the Reno River in this coastal sector.

Allied flyers reported considerable movement in the German rear areas, including much traffic in both directions along the Po Valley highway leading to Bologna.

Tactical Air Force planes blew up an enemy ammunition dump on the 8th Army front. Allied aircraft stabbed at communications in northeast Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia. British heavy bombers attacked freight yards at Graz, in southern Austria, last night.

SAYS NAZIS SET UP VAST UNDERGROUND

Moscow, March 6 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Vasily Ulrich, president of the Supreme Military Tribunal, warned the Red Army today that Heinrich Himmler was organizing vast underground resistance forces in Germany and called for redoubled vigilance against Nazi spies and terrorists.

"Inside Germany there is no difference between our front and rear posts," he declared in the Red Star. "Every post is a battle post and subject to enemy attack. Thousands of Germans have been supplied with false documents. Supplies of arms are being hidden as well as printing presses and radio communications. Himmler is seeking to continue the Nazi party underground."

He warned Russian soldiers against indiscreet conversations with "Germans who, to escape punishment, pretend with extreme humiliation, to flatter you and say Hitler is kaput."

Ulrich said that German agents, especially in Romania, frequently disguised themselves in Red Army uniforms and tried to compromise the Red Army in foreign eyes by organizing raids on Romanian citizens and their homes. He warned also against "White emigres from Russia who are enemies of the Soviet Union."

Turkish Envoy Coming to U.S.

ANKARA, March 6 (AP).—Huseyin Ragip, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, will depart Thursday by special plane for Cairo, where it is expected he will proceed to the United States by boat. Ragip was recalled late last summer as Turkey's Ambassador to Russia.

JERUSALEM, March 6 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, about to leave for London en route to the San Francisco Conference, lamented last night that the "Jewish nation" was not found qualified for an invitation to the United Nations parley. He said the "nation" had given 30,000 volunteers to the struggle and that there were a 1,000,000 Jewish soldiers in Allied army ranks.

"I hope, before the San Francisco Conference, our position will be cleared," he said.

EAM SCORES GOVERNMENT

Greek Leftists Charge Regime With Illegal Acts

ATHENS, March 6 (AP)—The Eam's central committee protested today to the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, and to the Ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France that "disorderly scenes and acts of violence continue" despite assurances given by the Government.

The committee made six specific complaints: (1) Obstacles have been placed in the way of the circulation of the Eam's newspapers. (2) Arrests are being made without warrants. (3) Government officials are collaborating with the extreme right in ridiculing the demobolized Ela troops. (4) Arrests and acts of violence are continuing in the provinces. (5) Former security battalion members have been incorporated into the National Guard and police forces. (6) Thousand of Elas hostages are still being held at Corfu.

Manila Faces 15-Year Period Of Rebuilding

2,000-Block Area Ruined; Destruction Said to Top Cherbourg's or Naples's

MANILA, March 6 (AP).—Military and civilian engineers estimated today that it will be more than fifteen years before Manila can hope to be the city she was before the battle. Some scars may never disappear.

George E. Koster, veteran building engineer who constructed many of the city's famous structures, estimated the rebuilding time at from ten to fifteen years, depending on how much building material can be brought in before the war ends.

He said about 2,000 square blocks of Manila are utterly destroyed, along with bridges, the waterfront, power system and much of the street railway.

Koster, basing his figures on "an extremely sketchy survey," estimated the loss from fire, demolition and shelling at a billion and a half pesos, or $750,000,000. Some Army engineers have estimated the loss as high as two and a half billion pesos.

Colonel S. E. Liles jr., of Norfolk, Va., American heavy-construction man, now with the Army Engineers, said it is still impossible to determine the loss to power, street railway and water systems.

Manila's two big transformer stations were destroyed along with a stand-by power plant. The power plants themselves are fifty miles from Manila in Japanese held territory. The damage to them is not known. Pier 7, along the bay waterfront, can be rebuilt, but at great cost.

Destruction of bridges alone, Liles said, would run into, "I should think, around $20,000,000."

"I think the effectiveness and vastness of destruction here exceeds that at Cherbourg or Naples," he said."

Jap Troops On Luzon Shelled By Their Own Rockets

Manila, March 6 (AP)—Japanese troops on the Shimbu front were shelled by their own rockets today, but it took the ingenious efforts of Capt. W. E. Winterstein, of Fillmore, Cal., to make it possible.

During the last few days the 1st Cavalry and 6th Divisions captured many thousands of rounds of big-caliber Japanese rocket ammunition. But they didn't get hold of any usable Japanese rocket guns.

Winterstein built one and started firing Japanese rockets at the enemy.

The Nipponese used rockets ranging in size up to 18 inches more extensively on Luzon than any previous campaign in the Southwest Pacific. They lack the range of artillery or howitzers, but can be easily transported into the hills.

Great Accuracy

The Nipponese have developed great accuracy, once dropping fifteen rounds in a 50-yard area.

Too, modern rockets have a close-to-the-ground dispersal. One exploded 50 feet from a jeep. The jeep was peppered with fragments, but wasn't hit higher than 3 feet.

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Luzon, Leyte Jap Dead: 225,000

Manila, March 6 (AP)—Destruction of six of the ten Japanese divisions on Luzon Island was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said the remaining enemy troops, effectively bottled up in the mountains, were under continuous attack and "their position is critical."

Six Japanese divisions could number close to 100,000 men.

More than 125,000 Japanese have been killed on bloody Leyte Island, south of Luzon, making a total for these two islands alone of 225,000 dead Nipponese troops, including some of the empire's best.

Gains On All Fronts

MacArthur, reporting gains on all Luzon fronts and effective air strikes against Formosa and China coast shipping, said that on Luzon "the equivalent of six divisions, with supporting elements, have been destroyed, together with the main supply depots."

Supplies destroyed or captured included great quantities of munitions, trucks, guns, food and clothing.

Twenty-fifth Division Yanks pushing into the Caraballo Mountains won more of the Balete Pass road leading to the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon, while the 38th and 43d Divisions near the west coast drove through the Zambales Mountains in an enveloping move against enemy positions.

In Watershed Area

Northeast of Manila the 6th Infantry and 1st Cavalry divisions were slowly overcoming strong defense positions along the Antipolo-Wawa line on the Marikana watershed.

American bombers were active on all fronts. Jolo Island in the Sulu Archipelago was raided heavily for the first time. Northern Borneo airdromes were hit with 60 tons.

A strong formation of Liberators attacked shipping and rail facilities on Formosa. Patrol bombers ranging Japanese shipping lanes in the China Sea sank three freighters.

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LUZON FORCES REGROUPING

U.S. Bombers Busy As Troops Prepare Final Campaign

M. DANIEL

Manila, *Wednesday*, March 7 (AP). American forces in all sectors "are regrouping for the final phases of the Luzon campaign," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today in announcing only limited activity against the estimated four Japanese divisions still on the island.

In the air war, however, American bombers were busy.

They sank a 6,000-ton freighter-transport off Formosa and left a destroyer escort in flames. They sank a small freighter and damaged another southeast of Shanghai, and sent four small vessels to the bottom east of Hong Kong.

Airdromes Bombed

Airdromes on Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines, were heavily bombed.

Naval partol torpedo boats sank a coastal vessel loaded with "escaping" enemy troops off the west coast of Luzon.

The critical position of the Japanese was emphasized by General MacArthur in his Tuesday communiqué.

What remains of the formidable army Japan had on the island when American forces hit it through Lingayen Gulf last January 9 has been split into eight segments. These are being forced into ever-narrowing sectors by persistent Yank troops.

Six Divisions Destroyed

MacArthur's disclosure that six divisions of Japanese—probably between 90,000 and 100,000 men—have been destroyed together with their supporting elements and main supply depots underscores the disaster the Japanese Army has suffered. Originally the invaders were estimated to have had ten divisions on the island.

The Japanese who survived the dash of Americans down the central Luzon plains to Manila and the guerrilla victory in Ilocos Norte province on the northwest tip of the island are being hammered from the air. Their only possible avenues of escape by sea to Formosa or China are under the eyes of American naval units and flyers.

Backed Into Mountains

The main Japanese forces still on northern Luzon have been backed into the Benguet Mountains on the west and the Cagayan Valley and Sierra Madre Mountains on the east. Between the Benguets and the Sierras the rugged country is roadless and part of it is infested by fierce Kalinga headhunters.

Other Japanese segments are in the Sierras of east central Luzon, in southern Tayabas province, on the Bicol peninsula, in the rough volcanic areas of southern Laguna and Batangas provinces, and in the Zambles Mountains.

American forces are driving into most of these regions and have threatened the position in the Bicol peninsula by invading two islands just off the west coast.

THREE YANKS LIVE TO TELL THIS TALE

Manila, March 6 (A. P.).—An officer and three enlisted men say this happened in the Eleventh Airborne Division sector on Luzon:

Sergt. Thomas Thompson of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., saw a shadowy figure approaching his foxhole, shouted a challenge and in reply drew a wild shot from a Japanese rifle. Thompson aimed and pulled the trigger, but his rifle failed.

Pfc. Donald Otten of Sheboygan, Wis., aimed and pulled the trigger, and his rifle also failed.

Pfc. Eugene Wold of Duluth aimed and pulled the trigger—and his rifle failed.

At this point the Japanese threw a grenade into the foxhole where all three Americans crouched. The grenade failed to explode.

ALLIES ISOLATE MANDALAY JAPS

Calcutta, March 6 (A. P.).—The bulk of the Jap troops remaining in Burma were placed in increasing peril today by British armored and airborne forces which had virtually isolated Mandalay from Rangoon.

Aided by airborne infantry, armored units cut across the Irrawaddy River valley in an eighty-five-mile dash, severing the main enemy land, air and water links between the two cities.

Breaking out of the Pakokku bridgehead on the east bank of the Irrawaddy seventy miles southwest of Mandalay on February 23, the British armored column captured Meiktila. Heavy fighting continues. The airborne infantry helped seize eight airdromes intact. More than 1,600 Japs were killed.

CHINESE SURROUNDING FORMER BIG AIR BASE

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, March 6 (AP)—The Chinese High Command announced tonight that several columns of Chinese troops were attacking Suichwan, but field reports said soldiers virtually had surrounded the Kiangsi Province city where the United States Fourteenth Air Force once had one of its biggest advance bases.

The High Command reported also that Chinese troops four days ago had entered the suburbs of Yuhsien, a Japanese strong point forty-five miles northeast of Hengyang. This drive, the Command said, was launched from recently captured Chaling, sixty miles east of Hengyang.

NIGHT

Chinese Almost Surround Suichwan

Chungking, March 6 (AP)—Chinese forces from the north have almost surrounded Suichwan, Kiangsi province city midway between Hongkong and Hankow, where one of the biggest advance United States air bases in eastern China formerly was situated, Chinese field dispatches said today.

The Chinese said they had cut the highway between Suichwan and Kanhsien.

Independent reports suggested that the Japanese, having completed their drive east of the Canton-Hankow railway, eliminating three United States air bases in Kiangsi, were retiring. It was believed that all these bases might soon be retaken.

6 Bridges Destroyed In Jap-Held China

Chungking, March 6 (AP)—Medium bombers of the United States 14th Air Force destroyed six railroad bridges and damaged another in far-ranging attacks yesterday on Japanese communication lines along the coast of French Indo-China, an American communiqué said today.

In a surprise attack on the Touraine airdrome southeast of Hanoi, Lightning fighters destroyed two enemy transport planes, five bombers and three fighters on the ground.

Two Generals Lost In Crash

Canberra, Australia, March 6 (AP). Two of Australia's best known officers, Maj. Gen. R. M. Downes and Maj. Gen. G. A. Vasey, are believed to have been killed in an airplane crash off Queensland, Prime Minister John Curtin announced today.

Australian Air Force personnel aboard the plane were also reported lost.

Pronounced Mentally Sick

Australian Slayer of 2 Americans Ordered Held Indefinitely

BRISBANE, Australia, March 6 (AP).—Frederick William Everest, discharged Australian soldier charged with killing two Americans, was found to be mentally sick by a jury today and ordered held in custody indefinitely.

Everest was charged with the murder of Army Lieutenant Allen C. Middleton, and Navy Chief Petty Officer John D. McCollum, whom he met accidentaly at different times and shot.

Doctors testified Everest suffered from the delusion that Amercians were trying to poison him.

Australian Ill Mentally In Killing Americans

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British Fleet Stirs Speculation

Australian Observers Ask if It Will Be Used in Japanese Home Waters.

[The following story on prospective action of the British fleet in the Pacific was written for the Associated Press by Richard Greenlees, longtime staff member of the Melbourne Sun.]

Melbourne, March 6 (A. P.).—Will the British Pacific Fleet ever sail into Japanese home waters, or into any waters where it will have an opportunity of meeting the Japanese fleet?

That question is being asked freely here today. Rightly or wrongly, observers interpret yesterday's statement by the Commander in Chief of the British fleet, Admiral Bruce Fraser, that "the British fleet is ready and waiting for action," as a gesture of his impatience at delay and possible frustration rather than an indication that plans for British action are being formulated.

There is an uneasy feeling that something happened either in Washington or at Malta which may affect the whole future of the British fleet in the Pacific and detract from its whole usefulness in this area.

Good Faith Not Questioned.

The good faith of United States Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and of Gen. Douglas MacArthur is not questioned here. An admirals' agreement was reached cordially at a recent Pearl Harbor conference under which Admiral Fraser agreed to work under American command and to undertake tasks allotted him.

Similarly it is known that Admiral Fraser was impressed by his interview with Gen. MacArthur.

Admiral Nimitz placed at Admiral Fraser's disposal every facility for transforming the short-range British fleet into a long-range force capable of sailing into Japanese home waters. Admiral Fraser readily accepted American offers with expressions of gratitude which were published widely. He has inspected American bases which it was proposed he share with the American fleet and he currently is making arrangements for an increase in the strength of his carrier fleet.

Hint Political Angle.

That arrangements have gone so far does not suggest that the Pacific command is seeking to restrain British operations in the Pacific. Accordingly, critics are pointing to Washington, believing that Pacific political considerations are responsible for a sudden change in joint naval plans.

The recent visit of James V. Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, to Admiral Nimitz at Guam may have had some bearing on the suspected new policy which would obviously be high policy, possibly discussed at Malta. Meanwhile, it is felt that the best the British can hope for is to participate in operations connected with retrieving Malaya and maybe Hongkong.

Today, the well-informed Melbourne Herald, in a carefully written editorial, after expressing gratitude and admiration for the brilliant work of the American Navy, said:

"But our satisfaction could not be complete until naval forces of the British Empire could be here to help in hastening destruction of the enemy. . . . The decision to send the British fleet here was accepted and welcomed by America, whose whole strategy in the Pacific has been based on establishment and bold use of overwhelming Allied sea and air supremacy."

MARINES LAUNCH BIG DRIVE ON IWO

Engage Enemy in 'Heavy Fighting, Planes Use Airfield.

WAITE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Wednesday, March 7—(AP) Preceded by the most intense artillery bombardment of the Iwo campaign, three Marine divisions resumed the offensive on the north end of the tiny island Tuesday and engaged the Japanese in "heavy fighting." By 5:30 p. m. the Leathernecks had scored small local gains.

NIGHT

The Marines were supported for the first time by land-based Army fighter planes flying from the captured Motoyama airfield No. 1 on the south end of the island. These fighter planes thus began operating from a base which puts them within flying range of Tokyo, 750 miles to the north.

Gain on West Side

The gains were scored on the west side by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine division and near the center by Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates Fourth Marine division which is on the right flank of Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third.

By night fall, the Leathernecks still were approximately 600 yards from the northeast shoreline at the bulge which, if reached, would cut the thinning enemy garrison in two. The fourth has about 250 yards to go to reach volcanic cliffs from where the heavily defended beach extends for 350 yards.

The developments were announced in today's communique of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

The Marine offensive was aimed at winning the less than one third rocky north end of the island still in enemy hands. It broke a stalemate which had existed for two days.

Although the campaign is 17 days old and the Nipponese garrison, originally 20,000 strong, has been blasted constantly in a grad-

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ually constricting area, the foe's ability to fight back remains strong.

The communique said the Japanese still are "offering very stiff resistance and subjecting our forces to a heavy volume of small arms and mortar fire."

Carrier planes of the U. S. Fifth fleet and warship guns supported the Tuesday drive throughout the day.

14,456 Japs Killed

The count of enemy dead totalled 14,456 up to 6 p.m. Monday. This was an increase of 1,592 over the previously announced figure for a period up to 6 p.m. last Saturday.

There has been no account from headquarters here of Marine casualties since the one covering the first three days of the campaign. That figure was 5,372, including 644 killed. Yesterday in Washington, Navy Secretary Forrestal said Marine dead since has increased to 2,050.

Today's communique reported air raids on the Bonin islands, north of Iwo, and on enemy bases in the Palau islands, the Western Carolines and the Marianas.

Prior to today's communique, the enemy radio said the Marines launched a "violent attack" Tuesday and that fighting had reached "a decisive stage."

A dispatch from Morrie Landsberg, AP war correspondent aboard Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner's expeditionary force flagship, said the island was clogged with men and equipment for the showdown. Landing craft still disgorged food and materials of war while transport planes removed the wounded.

Secretary Forrestal disclosed on his return from a visit to Iwo that 2,050 Marines have been killed, adding the loss was not out of proportion to the importance of taking the island. It is needed to put American fighter planes and Liberator bombers within range of Japan.

Forrestal gave no figures for wounded and missing. The last official figure supplied by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz covered casualties for the first three days. The figures included 644 killed, 4,168 wounded and 560 missing, although some of the missing since have been located.

Japs Claim 20,000

Both Forrestal and Nimitz have given the incomplete count of Japanese dead found inside American lines at more than 12,500. Other enemy dead are known to be buried under smashed pillboxes. Still others are behind the Japanese lines, a dwindling area which has been shelled by 5th Fleet warships, pounded by Marine artillery and bombed by planes.

[An imperial Japanese headquarters communiqué issued today claimed Marines on Iwo had suffered "20,000 casualties."

[The Japanese communiqué, which claimed about 250 American tanks "were either stranded or set afire," was carried in a broadcast by Domei news agency and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.]

Infiltrations Smashed

This morning's communiqué briefly summarized the ground situation:

"On the night of March 4-5, the enemy made a number of attempts to infiltrate our lines on Iwo Island and subjected the Marines to substantial small arms and artillery fire. All enemy efforts to move into our positions were broken up. No appreciable change was made in the lines of the opposing forces on March 5."

Possibly indicative of a momentary lull, the communiqué for the first time since the invasion opened February 19 made no reference to either carrier-plane attacks or warship shellfire at Iwo.

Stronger Than Expected

Secretary Forrestal praised the fighting of the three Marine divisions as "highly successful," but said the Japanese there were stronger than had been expected and had made good use of their weapons.

Forrestal's account of 2,050 Marines killed made Iwo from that standpoint the blodiest battlefield of the Pacific war. Marine dead in the comparative period on Saipan slightly exceeded 1,200. American dead on Guam for the full twenty days it took to end organized resistance totaled 1,214.

Fight For Iwo In Decisive Stage, Japanese Say

New York, March 6 (AP)—The Tokyo radio declared today that American Marines on Iwo Island "have launched a violent attack on Japanese lines and the fighting has reached a decisive stage." The broadcast was recorded by BBC, the Blue network said.

HAUGLAND

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 6 (AP)—The clincher blow in the savage 16-day-old battle for little Iwo, where more than 2,000 Marines have died while killing more than 12,000 Japanese, was poised today—grown in power by supplies pouring ashore on the east and west coasts.

There were no appreciable changes in the lines yesterday as the leathernecks, holding more than two-thirds of the 8-square-mile island, built up their positions for a grand-scale assault on the rocky defense-studded north end.

Isle Held Vital

In Washington yesterday, Navy

Iwo Invasion Is A Story Of Horror And Heroes

By James Lindsley

Iwo Jima [*Via Navy Radio*], March 6 (AP) — Iwo's beachhead—black, sandy, treacherous—was the toughest of them all.

The United States Marines took heavy casualties at Tarawa and the conquests of Roi, Namur, Saipan and Tinian were fighting jobs for a fighting service. But nowhere were the forces of nature and of the Japanese lined up as they were at Iwo Jima.

Tarawa? Yes, it was flat, exposed and highly fortified. But it was a 76-hour campaign. Iwo has already blazed with fury and death for sixteen days.

Men Joke On D-Day

I saw long lines of amphibious tanks moving in on the island that sunny morning of D-day, February 19, as the first wave of Marines made their assault on the forbidding coast.

Many of the men were laughing and joking as the tanks waddled past our control boat, standing offshore. Some waved and yelled, but the brisk wind whipped their words away. There was this thought: "How many of these men will be dead ten minutes from now?"

Then carnage broke loose on the beach itself. The sounds of war—the boom and crack of naval guns all around us—was unleashed in full fury. For a while the nightmare ashore was too great to absorb.

The sharpest memory is of boys, light-hearted and without pretense, going into the worst mission the Marines have ever been called upon to undertake.

The Japanese had hundreds of mortar and artillery pieces deeply entrenched on high ground covering every inch of the beach. They opened up just after the first assault elements charged ashore.

Navy guns had knocked out some enemy positions in the terrific shelling that hadn't ceased until five minutes before the actual landing. But hundreds more were still in action.

Wreckage Litters Shore

In a short time, the wreckage of landing boats, trucks, amphibious tractors and other equipment littered the shoreline.

Surviving crews were forced to take shelter with the Marines in shell and bomb craters until they had an opportunity to charge up the steep slope to the rim of the southern Motoyama airfield, which was the initial objective.

That goal was reached the first day. It took the Marines from "H" hour (9 A.M.) until nightfall to advance the 500 yards from the beach to the airfield.

Pinned Down On Beach

Just how grim the fighting was I learned first hand after going ashore with the 3d Battalion of the 23d Marines.

I was pinned down on the beach. A shell hole seemed the only place to be while the enemy poured the concentration of fire on us. There was no turning back.

Out of the jumble of impressions, several stand out sharply in retrospect. There was the heroism of Capt. John W. Thomason 3d, mild-mannered 4th Division public-relations officer and former Houston (Texas) *Chronicle* reporter, who rallied the medical corpsmen and helped carry out the wounded under fire.

Marine Can't Lift Canteen

There was the sight of the gravely wounded Marine in a crater five feet away, who laboriously removed the canteen from his belt but lacked the strength to lift it to his mouth.

There was the stupefying crash as a landing boat received a direct hit, tearing one crewman in two while another, standing only two or three feet away, apparently was unharmed.

There was the story of the Marine, with both feet gone, who politely replied to an inquiry from his sergeant just before he died: "I'm very sorry but I don't know."

On the lighter side, remains the memory of the unidentified Marine charging ashore and tearing off his lifebelt, while he declared in a southern drawl: "That thing's not going to save my life now, Mac."

Freed Nurses Want 'To Dish It Out'

Guam, March 6 (AP)—Primly erect in the gaunt cargo room of a naval airfield on Guam, thin, determined Lieut. Laura Cobb spoke for the fourteen nurses homeward bound after more than three years in Japanese internment camps on Luzon.

"I want to see the finish of this war," said Lieutenant Cobb. "Indeed I do. We've been on the receiving line too long."

"That's right. We want to dish it out for awhile," agreed Margaret Alice Nash, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. She added hastily, "We want to go home first and rest and eat again."

The group included eleven navy nurses, two civilians and one British civilian nurse, all of whom became prisoners of the Japanese at Santa Scholastica on Luzon Island in the Philippines in January of 1942. They were moved to Santo Tomas in Manila and then to Los Banos, from which they were freed dramatically last month by paratroopers, guerrillas and amphibian troops.

Aboard Admiral Mitscher's Flagship, March 4 [*AP—Delayed*]—Reconnaissance flights confirmed first reports that the Ota aircraft assembly plant near Tokyo was "more than 90 per cent destroyed or damaged" in the carrier-plane raids of February 16, 17 and 25, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher said today.

GEIGER

The Koizuma assembly plant was damaged almost as seriously, while the Tama, Musashino and Tachikawa engine plants were "heavily damaged."

The four plants produced or assembled a substantial amount of all Japanese engines and planes.

728 Planes Destroyed

During their battle cruise in Japanese waters, carrier pilots flew 5,266 sorties and destroyed 728 Japanese planes, while American losses totaled 75.

Admiral Mitscher also announced 8 enemy naval vessels, 21 coastal vessels, an ocean tug, 6 luggers and many small craft were sunk.

One medium-sized Japanese aircraft carrier was listed as probably sunk, although the pilots who bombed it in Yokohama Harbor said it turned over on its side.

Airfields Mauled

Seventy-one small warships and four 6,000-ton combat cargo ships were damaged, while airfields, weather and radio stations were badly mauled.

Damage In Tokyo Is Confirmed

San Francisco, March 6 (AP)—The Tokyo radio reported seven Superfortresses raided scattered targets on Japan's main island last night and early today, ranging from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 500 miles southwest on the extreme southern tip of Honshu Island.

The broadcast, recorded here, said a single B-29 over the capital at 7 P.M. opened the sleep-disturbing sorties.

CHANGE NOTED BY MITSCHER

Admiral Says Japs Have Changed Pacific Tactics

By ROBERT GEIGER

Aboard Mitscher's Flagship, March 4 [*AP—Delayed*]—In the next six months anything can happen in the Pacific, said Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of famed fast carrier Task Force 58, because the Japanese admirals have changed their tactics, still have a strong naval force and air force and the Japanese Army is scarcely touched.

Mitscher expressed these opinions today while we were returning from the second successful Tokyo carrier-plane strike February 25.

Not Sign Of Defeat

"It is true the enemy has not attacked us on this strike with the vigor he displayed in many other attacks he has made against this task force," Mitscher said.

"This does not mean that his navy and his air force have been defeated. He still has strong naval and air forces. But he has not used them against us this trip and that alone is evidence of a change in tactics.

"Naval strategists agree the Japanese fleet now could not overwhelm even a fraction of our ever-growing fleet. . . .

"I am not ready yet to say we can move at any time without fear of losses in Jap waters, but we'll give the Japs a good battle and that's what will end the war. . . .

May Be Hoarding Forces

"The enemy may be planning to hoard his planes and warships for an all-out *banzai* attack or he may be holding them for bargaining purposes at the peace conference.

"Added to that we mustn't forget that they have an army of highly trained land soldiers numbering millions that have scarcely been touched. They have boasted they can expend 10,000,000 men and that knowledge must temper any appraisal we can make of the present situation."

The war's change of pace as far as this task force is concerned, said the Admiral, goes back to the most dramatic night of the whole war in my estimation. . . ."

That was the night of February 21, 1944, when an American task force approached Saipan and Tinian for the first time.

"We had decided it was the time for the carrier forces of our fleet to make a stand against land-based planes of the enemy. The outcome of the war possibly could depend on that issue.

"As it turned out it was the greatest morale booster this force has ever had," he concluded.

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Iwo Marines Get Time For Bathing, Haircuts

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By Morrie Landsberg

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship, Iwo Jima, March 5 [*AP—Delayed*]—Iwo, its gritty surface clogged with men and equipment, was comparatively quiet today.

Behind the lines landing craft disgorged food and materiel; transport planes landed and took off from the hard runway of southern Motoyama airfield with wounded fighters; scores of men removed soiled uniforms and bathed along the southern shoreline, and several barbers set up shops consisting of a box, shears, clippers and comb.

Guns Keep Booming

Artillery and naval guns boomed regularly and carrier planes strafed Japanese positions.

With the 3d Division in the center, the 4th on the right flank and the 5th on the left, the enemy has gradually been pushed back into a small sector at the northeast end of the island.

The Japanese defenders can surrender, which is doubtful; continue to fight back bitterly, as they have for the past fifteen days, or jump off the island into the Pacific Ocean.

American commanders consider the latter the most convenient way of winding up this bloody campaign, but they are ready for anything.

Cleanup work at Mount Suribachi shows how the Japanese can conceal themselves in caves long after the objective is taken. Between 150 and 250 enemy dead were found in a cave which the Marines blew up on the southwest coast at the base of Suribachi.

Water Shortage Discounted

Not too much emphasis was placed on the possibility that a Japanese shortage of water may have a vital effect on the windup of the campaign. The 3d Division captured a huge distillation plant capable of turning out 300,000 gallons of water daily. The entire vicinity was booby-trapped.

The Japanese are not fighting simply for water. As everyone here is aware, they are fighting for what they consider a piece of the homeland. There is still a battle ahead against the remnants of the garrison.

Joint British, U. S. Navy Blows Against Japs Seen Impractical

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer of the following, Charles McMurtry, spent two and a half years with the U. S. Pacific Fleet Command, including several months at sea aboard warships, as an Associated Press War Correspondent. He returned recently to the United States from Honolulu.)

By CHARLES M'MURTRY
(Associated Press War Correspondent)

Immediate joint offensive operations by the American and British Pacific fleets are not practicable, no matter how anxious their commanders may be to strike Japan together.

And their commanders, Adms. Chester W. Nimitz and Sir Bruce Fraser, reached an amicable agreement on joint operations at a Pearl Harbor conference a few weeks ago.

British Must Wait

It isn't as simple as that, however, to send the two fleets steaming at high speed to strike the Japanese homeland. So the British, and particularly the Australians, impatient that their warships have not shared the glory of raids on Tokyo, Yokohoma, the Ryukyu islands and Formosa, will have to wait weeks, perhaps months, before Nimitz is able to report that Allied rather than American forces blasted Japan's inner defenses from the sea.

There is this basic difference between the two fleets: American warships are constructed for high-speed offensive action; the British for defensive action at considerably slower speeds.

The mush-rooming U. S. Pacific fleet was designed for fast, smashing attacks against any objective over the vast Pacific ocean, whose waters envelop 40 per cent of the world's surface. Most U. S. warships in the Pacific are capable of making 30 knots; many travel faster.

The British fleet was constructed primarily for close-range defense of the British isles—engagements like the battle of Jutland in the last World war in which heavily armed and heavily armored—but slow—ships fought it out with their own guns. Many British warships reach their maximum efficiency at 12 to 15 knots.

Nimitz 3rd or 5th Pacific fleet alone is capable now—or very soon will be—of striking any objective with 2,000 carrier planes. The entire British fleet, dispersed around the world, probably could not put a fraction that many warplanes into the air.

Training and thinking of admirals in command of the Pacific fleets is basically in sharp contrast. Commanders such as Adm. William F. Halsey of the U. S. 3rd fleet and Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher of famous Carrier Task Force 58 have spent years studying theoretical operations which would take their forces at high speed far from their home bases.

British commanders, in contrast, have devoted their strategic studies to short range warfare at 10 to 15 knot speed.

Allied warships had two not too satisfactory joint operations when U. S. and British carriers teamed to bomb Sumatra and Soerabaja in the Dutch East Indies in April and May, 1944.

Results Excellent

Results were excellent. Tr[illegible] But the operations affirmed th[illegible] such basically contrasting warships can not operate with the perfect coordination required for a strike as bold as a bombing of strongly-defended Japan.

It may be coincidence—it may be eloquent silence—but the bald fact is that American and British warships have not teamed since in such a daring strike. The Japanese were totally surprised and thus caught off guard at both Sumatra and Soerabaja.

Carrier strikes against well-defended enemy bastions should be fast; catch the enemy by surprise. Retirement should be at high speed.

The Allied task force retirements from Sumatra and Soerabaja were slow—very slow judged by American naval standards. An alert, efficient Japanese air command should have inflicted damage on ships of that force.

British warships—older ones especially—have to be refueled oftener than American vessels, which carry oil for many days of cruising. It would take weeks, possibly months, to remodel British ships to increase their fuel storage capacity.

British and American ship parts are not interchangeable—not even bolts and screws so that each fleet would need complete replacements for all types of vessels readily available.

There are some other minor differences that could be worked out but the basic differences—fast, long range ships and slower, short range vessels — constitute a problem not quickly solved.

Delegates Agree On Content Of Statement On Argentina

Mexico City, March 6 (*AP*)—Delegates to the Inter-American Conference today reached informal agreement on what to say to Argentina, it was learned on high authority.

The statement, which is expected on Thursday, the last day of the conference, remains to be phased, however.

The main points will be:

1. Expression of regret at Argentina's absence from the Inter-American Conference.

2. Hope that Argentina will be able to put herself in a position to sign the Mexico City resolutions and rejoin the American system.

3. Hope that Argentina will be able to put herself in a position to join the United Nations, which means a declaration of war.

4. Provision for consultation among the twenty other republics to decide whether Argentine acts actually constitute a sincere change in position.

Speeches But Not Debate

Meanwhile, delegates were scheduled to meet in a plenary session this afternoon to give formal approval to fifteen resolutions, including the reorganization of the Pan-American Union and the Act of Chapultepec.

While there will be speeches at the full meeting, debate is unexpected. All the resolutions to come up have been approved by each delegation and passage is assured.

The postponement of the final session until Thursday is due more to difficulties in clearing the economic charter and a flood of minor resolutions than to any trouble on the Argentine question, it was learned.

The main difficulty at the moment, one official said, is to find phrasing that is equally satisfactory in Spanish and English translations.

Solid Front Continued

The agreement on general points of the Argentine statement indicates the solid front that has prevailed through most of this conference.

Some delegations, Cuba for example, are split among themselves, however. Each country has only one vote, so if some delegates decide to pop off, it is extremely unlikely to produce anything more than noise.

Those who worked out the Argentine formula, including Latin-Americans, expressed considerable satisfaction with the ideas included.

It will probably be presented to the conference steering committee by the chairman, the Mexican Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla.

20 NATIONS FAVOR FREE PRESS PACT

Mexico City, March 6 (A. P.).—Twenty American republics, including the United States, today advocated full freedom of the press and radio, unhindered access to the sources of news and the abolition of peacetime censorship.

In a resolution adopted by a committee for final conference action, these nations proposed that all wartime press controls be lifted immediately after the war. They also recommended that press and radio dispatches in this hemisphere be treated with the same privacy and freedom as letters, telegrams and other means of communication.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Eastern Front: (from Zellin).	32	miles
Western Front: (from Cologne).	284	miles
Italian Front: (from Reno River).	544	miles

B-29S OVER JAPAN

By Associated Press.

The Tokyo radio reported seven Superfortresses raided scattered targets on Japan's main island last night and early today, ranging from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 500 miles southwest on the extreme southern tip of Honshu. The Broadcast, recorded by FCC, said that a single B-29 over the capital at 7 P. M. opened the sleep-disturbing sorties.

VINSON GIVEN PROMPT VOTE

Senate Confirms Nomination To FLA Without Debate

Washington, March 6 (*AP*)—The Senate confirmed today President Roosevelt's nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Federal Loan Administrator.

Acting with unusual speed, the chamber approved the appointment of the 55-year-old Kentuckian to head the $40,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and allied agencies. The action was taken on a voice vote without a word of debate.

Vinson thus steps out as Economic Stabilization Director to assume authority which Congress stripped from the Commerce Department before the Senate confirmed the Cabinet nomination of Henry A. Wallace.

Committee Vote Unanimous

The Vinson appointment had been approved unanimously earlier in the day by the Senate Banking Committee.

Speculation on President Roosevelt's choice of a new Economic Stabilization Director to succeed Vinson centered on a top layer of Government officials, with Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, mentioned most persistently.

The OPA chief, said to be Vinson's choice to take over the stabilization post, was summoned to the White House twice today for conferences, reportedly with James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

Others Considered For Post

Officials said that in addition to Bowles, those who had been considered for the assignment include Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to the President; Harold Smith, Director of the Budget; Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Donald M. Nelson, former War Production

Report Big U. S. Attack on Iwo

Japs Say Marines Have Begun Fierce Assault and Fighting Is in Decisive Stage.

The Tokyo radio declared today that the American Marines on Iwo Jima have launched a violent attack on the Japanese lines and that the fighting has reached a decisive stage.

The broadcast was recorded by the British radio, the Blue Network announced in New York.

Rosenman In England To Note Civilian Needs

Washington, March 6 (*AP*)—Samuel I. Rosenman, counsel to President Roosevelt, has arrived in London to finish a survey of civilian supply needs in Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark.

Rosenman left here February 9 but as soon as he reached London he was summoned to meet Mr. Roosevelt at Algiers and return with the Chief Executive to the United States.

On the way they drafted Mr. Roosevelt's report to Congress on the Crimea conference.

Rosenman's arrival in London was announced by the White House today.

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Board chairman and now special foreign economics adviser to Mr. Roosevelt, and William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board. Others mentioned as in the running are Gov. Robert Kerr, of Oklahoma, the 1944 Democratic convention keynoter, and former Senator Guy M. Gillette, now chariman of the Surplus War Property Board.

Bowles told friends prior to going to the White House that he had not been asked to fill Vinson's place.

Desire To Stay With OPA

He has expressed a desire to continue as Price Administrator, but associates doubt he would decline the stabilization job if the President asked him to accept.

Bowles, in saying he would like to remain as OPA chief, has asserted the agency's greatest test will come in the reconversion period and he would like to see it through. However, some sources feel he would be in an even better position to guide economic policy as Stabilization Director. That post and the job of Price Administrator are interrelated and Bowles could still work closely with the OPA.

In confirming Vinson's nomination as Loan Administrator, the Senate committee acted without hearings. Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) said the nomination was approved enthusiastically.

Chiang Ponders Bid To San Francisco

Washington, March 6 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China is considering a proposal that he visit San Francisco at the opening of the United Nations conference April 25.

It was learned today this proposal has been advanced by Washington. Coupled with this information, however, was the statement that Chiang will probably decide against the trip.

Anxious To Make Trip

Chiang is reported to be anxious to visit this country because he feels that the United States is China's most reliable friend in the council of nations.

Also he has not seen President Roosevelt since their meeting at the time of the Big Three conference at Tehran in December, 1943. Many questions of common political interest have since arisen and Mr. Roosevelt plans to visit San Francisco during the conference.

Parley May Bar Visit

The big obstacle in the way of the Generalissimo's visit is reported to be a political conference that has been called for May 5 to complete some preliminary steps toward turning the Chinese Government back to the people.

Although a message went to Chiang yesterday, urging that he come to San Francisco, he is understood to feel that the May 5 meeting is of such great importance that he will probably consider it inadvisable to leave.

Chiang's relations with the United States during recent months have been close. American Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley and Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, the American commander in China, have brought back reports of greatly increased cooperation between the Chungking Government and the American units in the area.

Navy Expands Program By 84 More Warships

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The Navy today announced expansion of its combat-ship construction program by 84 additional aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

The new program, ordered by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the Navy and chief of naval operations, would be in addition to the 288 combatant vessels remaining on the construction program on February 1, 1945. It will total 636,860 tons.

Included in the extended program are large aircraft carriers, air craft carriers, escort aircraft carriers, heavy cruisers and light cruisers.

Assuming no losses in the interim, completion of the original and now extended program would give the Navy a total of 1,532 combatant ships by the end of 1947 representing a total tonnage of 6,485,823.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 1,741 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany, 326, or almost one-fifth, being from New York State. Of the latter figure, 215 are from the New York metropolitan area.

In each of these cases, next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

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The War Department announces the names of 1,090 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, Mediterranean, Southwest Pacific, Pacific Ocean and Asiatic areas, and the names of 1,741 held as prisoners of war by Germany. In all cases next of kin have been notified by the War Department of any change in status. Following are lists for metropolitan New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

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Senators Favor Veto Phase Of Security Plan

Washington, March 6 (AP)—Republican and Democratic senators said today the Big Three agreement on international voting procedure may help smooth the path to American participation in a world peacekeeping organization.

Most legislators apparently regarded as a practical—if not perfect—solution for a difficult problem the proposal giving any of the five biggest members of a projected world security organization the right to veto the use of force against an accused aggressor.

There was a tinge of disappointment in some quarters, but it was more than offset by prompt contentions that if the San Francisco conference accepts this agreement the chances of Senate approval will be brighter.

Considers Public Opinion

Senator George (D., Ga.), ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he thinks the American people will be better satisfied about joining a world league if they know the United States must agree before its military forces can be ordered into action against any other country.

The Yalta solution requires concurrence by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France—all permanent members—before the proposed international council can act on several matters. These include the use of force and agreements on arms limitations.

"Unless the permanent members of the council stick together, any international organization will collapse anyway," George said. "If one of the large nations—say, Russia, as an example—should refuse to apply force against an aggressor, the others could not proceed."

Ball Agrees With George

George's idea that the agreement would make the projected international organization more palatable to the Senate was seconded by Senator Ball (R., Minn.).

Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.), who has been critical in the past, said he intends soon to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks preliminary agreements "fully."

Senators Hill (D., Ala.) and Hatch (D., N.M.) said the Yalta agreement is acceptable to them, but there were indications that Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) might suggest some amendments when he goes to the San Francisco conference in April. He would not discuss these changes.

Vandenberg Has Plans

Vandenberg yesterday accepted Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to be a delegate with the statement that he will have "concrete proposals" to submit to his seven colleagues.

Vandenberg, who complained that the Dumbarton Oaks formula made only one brief mention of "justice" as the guiding objective of the proposed organization, wants written into the San Francisco charter a right of the projected council to review decisions made in the expediency of war if they later threaten future peace.

Ship Survives 53-Day Attack

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The United States merchant ship Cape Constance survived 53 days of attack by Japanese planes during the Leyte invasion—and shot down two of the raiders.

A War Shipping Administration report today said the attacks began as the Cape Constance approached the Philippines with its military supply cargo and continued daily and at night when moonlight permitted.

"Although damage was inflicted on the war freighter, none of the crew was seriously injured," WSA said. "A few days after the first attack, the Navy armed guard brought down the first enemy plane. On the same morning another plane was hit and it crashed, killing the pilot."

The vessel is a Maritime Commission C-1 type ship, built by the Wilmington (Cal.) yard of the Consolidated Steel Corporation and operated for WSA by the Grace Line, San Francisco.

Action Deferred On Aviation Pact

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed action today on the proposed Five Freedoms international agreement drawn up at the recent Chicago air conference. Acting Chairman George (D.-Ga.) said the committee discussed a proposed resolution which would call upon the State Department to suspend interim agreements with other nations pending Senate action on Agreement 2, setting up a permanent council to put technical standards into effect. State Department officials will be heard on the proposal Friday.

Mr. George said the resolution, which will be voted on later, would request the President to submit Agreement 2 as a treaty, if it meets with his approval. It also contemplates suspending further interim pacts on freedom of transit and other phases of the agreements pending Senate ratification.

LIST OF CIVILIANS FREED IN MANILA

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—The War Department today released the twenty-third partial list of civilian personnel liberated in the Philippines. The list includes the following with next of kin:

CALLAN, Sister Patricia Marie: Mother Mary Joseph, Mother General, Maryknoll, N. Y.

CASHMAN, Rev. Michael J.: Michael P. Cashman, 5518 Fort Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

CLINGEN, Mrs. Ida Ruth; Thomas C. Fraser, 690 Eighth avenue.

COLEMAN, Barbara M.: Mrs. Mildred C. Barto, 131 East 55th street.

DE CHAUTER, Sister M. (Margaret Louise Gallinger): Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

FOX, Rev. Henry F.; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fox, 87-45 191st street, Hollis.

FOX, Metea B.; Mrs. R. E. Coughlin, 15 Jetland street, Bridgeport, Conn.

GARDINER, Elizabeth A.; Mrs. George Stockinger, Broad Park Lodge, White Plains.

GARMEZY, Samuel; Mrs. Samuel Garmezy, 1608-A, Hotel Pennsylvania.

HINSCHE, Otto.; Mrs. Louis C. Klein, 510 Premier Boulevard, New Hyde Park.

HORGAN, Rev. Gerard G.; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Horgan, 2460 Devoe Terrace, Bronx.

HUGHES, Rev. J. Russell.; Mrs. Russell Hughes, 1735 Purdy avenue, Bronx.

HUGHES, Samuel A.; Mrs. William H. Hughes, 33-21 208th street, Bayside, L. I.

LUCKMAN, Elsie M.; Frank Michaelian, 1088 Park avenue.

McMANUS, Rev. Ambrose; J. E. McManus, Milton, N. Y.

OSBORN, Bert Paul; Frederick C. Wunsch, 2850 Eggert Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Martin J.; Mrs. H. P. Slagle, 218-06-10 Third avenue, Queens Village.

PIRASSOLI, Charles W.; Mrs. Irene J. Funk, 759 58th street, Brooklyn.

WILEY, Samuel L.; S. Romaine Wiley, 159-15 Northern Boulevard, Flushing.

More From N. Y. Area Freed in Philippines

Additional names of American civilians from the New York area released from internment camps in the Philippines were announced yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press as follows:

BALFOUR, WILLIAM; friend, Willie Lowie, 312 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

BERGER, WILLIAM H.; wife Mrs. William H. Berger, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York.

BOWIE, LEAH L.; aunt, Mrs. H. M. Gorham, 455 Prospect Street, Glen Rock, N. J.

BRENNAN, ANNABELLE; sister, Dorothy E. Reilly, 2963 Avenue T, Brooklyn.

BROWN, GEORGE; mother, Mrs. Adora Brown, 209 Sullivan Place, Brooklyn.

BRUSH, JOHN B.; mother Dr. Florence Brush, 79 Old Loke Street, White Plains, N. Y.

BUCHER, GEORGE, HENRY H. SR., HENRY H. JR. and PRISCILIA; Rev. George H. Bucher, 100 Peyton Avenue, Haddonfield, N. J.

BURLINGAME, WALTER M.; sister, Anna A. Brlingame, care American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York.

CALLAN, SISTER PATRICIA MARIE; Mother Mary Joseph, Mother General, Maryknoll, N. Y.

CASHMAN, THE REV. MICHAEL J.; father, Michael P. Cashman, 5518 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLINGEN, MRS. IDA RUTH; Thomas C. Fraser, 690 Eighth Avenue, New York.

COLEMAN, BARBARA M.; sister, Mrs. Mildred C. Barto, 131 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

DAVIS, MARIAN E.; sister, Mrs. George Chestley, Fox 249, New Britain, Conn.

DEIHL, EDITH J.; mother, Edith Jolles, care R. E. MacIntire, 140-20 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

DE CHAUTER, SISTER M. (GALLINGER, MARGARET LOUISE); Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

DEPPERMAN, REV. CHARLES; brother, William Depperman, 402 Haywood Avenue, Orange, N. J.

DILLON, SISTER MARY CATHERINE; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll, N. Y.

DOYLE, JOSEPH DESMOND and EMILY; uncle, Robert D. Flynn, 146 Sussex Drive, Manhasset, L. I.

DUNCAN, IAN M.; friend, J. Hamill, Honolulu Iron Works, 165 Broadway, New York.

EVORY, HAROLD W.; wife, Mrs. H. W. Evory, 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

FOX, THE REV. HENRY F.; parents, and Mrs. H. F. Fox., 87-45 191st Street, Hollis, Queens.

FOX, METEA B.; Mrs. R. E. Coughlin, 15 Jetland Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

GALLIT, EMIL H.; wife, Mrs. E. H. Gallit, 538 Alden Drive., Rahway, N. J.

GARDINER, ELIZABETH, A., aunt, Mrs. George Stockinger, Broad Park Lodge, White Plains, N. Y.

GARMEZY, SAMUEL; wife, Mrs. Samuel Garmezy, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

GISEL, REV. EUGENE A.; mother Mrs. Katherine Gisel, 359 Linden Street, Rochester.

HINSCHE, OTTO; sister, Mrs. Louis C. Klein, 510 Premier Boulevard, New Hyde Park, L. I.

HORGAN, THE REV. GERARD G.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Horgan, 2460 Devoe Terrace, Bronx.

HUGHES, THE REV. J. RUSSELL; mother, Mrs. Russell Hughes, 1735 Purdy Avenue, Bronx.

HUGHES, SAMUEL A.; mother, Mrs. William H. Hughes, 33-21 208th Street, Bayside, Queens.

JURAVEL, CARL; wife, Helen Juravel, 1260 Manor Avenue, New York.

KAVANAUGH, REV. JOSEPH J.; mother, Mrs. E. Kavanaugh, 1481 Greene Avenue, New York.

KILKENNY, EDWARD M.; brother, B. J. Kilkenny, 4805 186th Street, Flushing, N. Y.

KINN, REV. LEO; sister, Mrs. John Kennedy, Medina, N. Y.

KINNEY, JOHN T.; employer, Dela Rama Steamship Co., New York.

KRINGLE, HARRY; wife, Rosa R. Kringle, 542 West 112th Street, New York.

KROEGER, SISTER BARY LOUISA; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Convent.

LUCKMAN, ELSIE M.; Frank Michaelian, 1088 Park Avenue, New York.

M'MANUS, THE REV. AMBROSE; father, J. E. McManus, Milton, N. Y.

MARIA, SISTER ROBERT (HELEN KING); Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Convent, Maryknoll.

MARTIN EDGAR A.; father, William Martin, 281 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, REV. THOMAS A.; father, Stephen A. Mitchell, 282 Reservoir Place, Bronx.

NICHOLSON, REV. WILLIAM J.; father, Louis Nicholson, 101 Stadium Place, Syracuse, N. J.

OSBORN, BERT PAUL; Frederick C. Wunsch, 2850 Eggert Road., Tonawanda, N. Y.

O'BEIRNE, REV. VINCENT DE P.; mother, Mrs P. J. O'Beirne, 33-40 Eighty-first Street, Jackson Heights, Queens.

O'NEILL, REV. JAMES; brother, William T. O'Neill, 220 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, MARTIN J.; Mrs. H. P. Slagle, 218-06-10 Third Avenue, Queens Village, Queens.

PIRASSOLI, CHARLES W.; sister, Mrs. Irene J. Funk, 759 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

QUINN, GRANT A.; father, Lorain J. Quinn, Horwood, N. J.

RAST, BENI; F. Matthey, 872 Madison Avenue, New York.

PRIESTNER, JOSEPH A.; mother, Mrs. Ellen Priestner, 249 Totowa Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

ROSENTHAL, LEON; brother, Arthur J. Rhodes, 21 Fifth, Pelham, N. Y.

SAMERA, EDWARD and SALEAN; A. G. Samara, 989 6th Avenue, New York.

SULLIVAN, SISTER ROSE CATHERINE; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.

TAUNSEY, SISTER ANCILIA MARIA; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.

THOMPSON, LESLIE D.; Mrs. C. C. L. Spencer, 961 Park Avenue, New York.

TREUBIG, REV. JOHN F.; sister, Sister M. Aloysius, Holy Cross Convent, 137 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

VAN CARTER, ROLAND; wife, Mrs. Mary E. Carter, 137 Kings Court, West Englewood, N. J.

WILEY, SAMUEL L.; father, S. Romaine Wiley, 159-15 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

YARD, LESTER H.; sister, Mrs. John Peters, 416 North Second Street, Camden, N. J.

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Bid To France Declared Clear

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The State Department denied tonight that the French had been kept in the dark about some of the preliminaries to the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

The denial carried an implication of weariness over what officials here regard as a French technique of needling this and other Allied governments by means of press reports in Paris.

Until late today, the department had deliberately soft-pedaled discussion of the failure of the French to become one of the sponsoring powers for the conference. It had tried to minimize concern over why and how that failure came about, presumably trying to make a bad matter better by not talking about it.

Department Speaks Up

But today a different attitude prevailed, for the department, through its press section, answered this question:

"Reports from Paris indicate that the United States Government did not make clear to the provisional Government of the French Republic the basis upon which it was conducting with France the consultations in connection with the provisional Government's joining the other four governments in sponsoring the San Francisco conference. Will the department comment?"

The State Department said that Ambassador Jefferson Caffery presented to the French Government on February 12 the invitation which had been drawn up at the Big Three conference in the Crimea. Caffery told the French he was acting on behalf of the American, British and Soviet governments.

French Make Reservations

The French, the State Department said, pondered the problem for two weeks and then sent back a reply suggesting reservations in the wording of the invitation. If they were accepted, the French said, France would become a sponsor. Meanwhile China had joined the Big Three.

Therefore, according to the department's account, Caffery told the French it would be necessary for the United States to consult with the other sponsoring nations on the French reservations. Moreover, it was added, while the consultations were going on Caffery kept the French fully informed of their progress.

It is understood it was the Soviet Government, impatient with French protests on various points, which vetoed the French suggestions.

New Groza Cabinet In Romania Sworn In

New York, March 6 (AP)—The Romanian radio announced today that a new Cabinet had been formed and sworn in, with Dr. Petru Groza as Premier and Gheorghe Tatarescu as Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs. The FCC recorded the broadcast.

The new Cabinet was declared to have conferred at once with Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar.

Groza was Deputy Premier in the Cabinet of Nicolae Radescu, which was forced to resign a week ago.

Tatarescu has been Premier of Romania twice, having been forced out in 1940 by a pro-Nazi group.

Tito Is Named to Form New United Government

Appointed After 3 Yugoslav Regents Are Sworn In

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, was given the task of forming a united Yugoslav government Monday soon after three new regents were sworn into office, the British radio said yesterday in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Tito was named to form a new government after he and Dr. Ivan Subashitch, Premier of the Yugoslav government in London, had handed in the resignation of their respective Cabinets, the broadcast said, an agreement with King Peter II having provided for this step before the regents were chosen.

Plans Mexico City Lectures

ROCHESTER, March 6 (AP).—President Alan Valentine of the University of Rochester, announced today he will give a series of lectures in Mexico City the week of March 14 to 20 at the invitation of Dr. Alfonso Caso, rector of the National University of Mexico. Valentine will discuss "Democracy and Higher Education."

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9th Son Of Woman, 49, Rejected For Draft

Lehighton, Pa., March 6 (AP)—The ninth son of Mrs. Russell McFarland today said he "flunked" a selective service physical examination in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last week end.

"I don't know why," said 18-year-old Marcus K. Smith. He said a navy physician told him he had not passed, but that he was not to tell anyone until "Monday or Tuesday." Lehighton selective service officials said they were not allowed to reveal the reasons for rejection.

His 49-year-old mother has eight sons in the armed forces. She and several Lehighton residents sent a telegram to President Roosevelt requesting special consideration for Marcus.

Another son, Clinton, was reported missing in action and last week Mrs. McFarland heard that a third son, Melvin, has been injured.

Legion Post To Restore Jap-American GI Names

Indianapolis, March 6 (AP)—National headquarters of the American Legion announced today Hood River (Ore.) Post No. 22 had agreed to restore to its honor roll the names of fifteen Japanese-American service men which it voted to scratch out last December.

Originally, sixteen names were struck off, but since the Oregon post took its action December 2 one of the Japanese-Americans was dishonorably discharged from the Army and his name will not be restored.

Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander, ordered the names restored January 19, backed by the executive committee of the Oregon Department of the Legion.

Word of the Oregon post's decision to restore the names came in a telegram to Scheiberling from J. B. Edington, post commander.

TO PRESS JEWISH CLAIMS

Dr. Chaim Weizmann Will Be at Parley in San Francisco

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, plans to be in San Francisco at the time of the world security conference there next month to press Jewish demands, J. L. Teller, editor of the Independent Jewish Press Service, 207 Fourth Avenue, reported yesterday.

Mr. Teller said cable messages from Jerusalem indicated that Dr. Weizmann would be accompanied by David ben Gurion, chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish agency, and Eliezer Kaplan, its treasurer.

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UNDATED IWO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AN IMPERIAL JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TODAY CLAIMED AMERICAN MARINES ON IWO JIMA HAD SUFFERED "20,000 CASUALTIES" SINCE INVASION OF THE ISLAND.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT 2,050 MARINES HAD BEEN KILLED UP TO LAST SATURDAY BUT GAVE NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED OR MISSING.
THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH CLAIMED ABOUT 250 AMERICAN TA

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"WERE EITHER STRANDED OR SET AFIRE," WAS CARRIED IN A BROADCAST BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
UM217APW

UNDATED ROMANIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROMANIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (TUES.) THAT A NEW CABINET HAD BEEN FORMED AND SWORN IN, WITH DR. PETRU GROZA AS PREMIER AND GHEORGHE TATARESCU AS DEPUTY PREMIER AND MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS. THE FCC RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

THE NEW CABINET WAS DECLARED TO HAVE CONFERRED AT ONCE WITH ANDREI VISHINSKY, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN COMMISSAR.

GROZA WAS DEPUTY PREMIER IN THE CABINET OF NICOLAE RADESCU, WHICH WAS FORCED TO RESIGN A WEEK AGO.

TATARESCU HAS BEEN PREMIER OF ROMANIA TWICE, HAVING BEEN FORCED OUT IN 1940 BY A PRO-NAZI GROUP.

TA1023PEW

OWI-70

EDITORS:

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PLEASE SUB FOLLOWING FOR SECOND AND THIRD ADDS OF FIRST LEAD ROMANIAN CABINET (OWI-51, 52, 53, 56 AND 58), INSERTING AFTER NINTH GRAPH ENDING X X X LABOR PORTFOLIO:

OTHER CABINET APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY THE ROMANIAN RADIO WERE:

MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE--PROFESSOR MIHAIL RALEA.

MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION--STEFAN VOITEC.

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MINISTER OF FINANCE--DUMITRU ALIMANESTEANU.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE--PETRE BEJAN.

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS--TEOHARI GEORGESCU.

MINISTER OF MINES AND GASOLINE--TUDOR IONESCU.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND DOMAINS--ROMULUS VERONI.

MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA--PROFESSOR PETRE CONSTANTINESCU-IASI.

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE--GEN. VASILIU RASCANU.

MINISTER OF HEALTH--PROFESSOR DR. DUMITRU BALDAZA.

MINISTER OF COOPERATIVES--ANTON ALEXANDRESCU.

MINISTER OF CULTS--THE REV. CONSTANTIN BURDUCEA.

SECRETARIES OF STATE--FOR NATIONALITIES AT THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, GHEORGE VLADESCU-RACOASA; FOR PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY, GEN. VIRGIL STANESCU; FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS, ION BURCA; FOR LOCAL FINANCE, GHEORGE ATANASIE-GHEORGIU.

MILITARY UNDERSECRETARIES OF STATE--FOR ARMY, GEN. DIMITRIE DAMACEANU; FOR NAVY, ADMIRAL PETRE BARBULEANU; FOR AVIATION, GEN. EMANOIL IONESCU.

OTHER UNDERSECRETARIES OF STATE--FOR AGRICULTURE, CONSTANTIN AGIU; FOR WAR INDUSTRIES, ADRIAN DUMITRIU; FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SUPPLIES, GEN. NICOLAU; FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION, AUREL POTROP; FOR FINANCE; MIRCEA DURMA; AND FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS, GHEORGE MAURER AND MIRCEA NICOLESCU.

FCC MONITORS REPORTED X X X ETC., PICKING UP OWI-58 , WHICH IS FOURTH ADD OF FIRST LEAD ROMANIAN CABINET.

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3/6/45 931P EWT SKM...

ADATED RUHR (275)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FABULOUSLY RICH RUHR AREA, WHICH ALLIED ARMIES ARE APPROACHING IF THEY HAVE NOT ALREADY INVADED, IS SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE STATE OF DELAWARE BUT IN 1942 IT CRADLED 75 PER CENT OF ALL GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY DESCRIBES THE RUHR AREA AS ROUGHLY COMPRISING A TRIANGLE ANCHORED BY THE RHINE CITIES OF COLOGNE AND WESEL AND THE GREAT RAIL CENTER OF HAMM, 55 MILES EAST OF WESEL AND 233 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

THE RUHR BASIN HOWEVER SPILLS OVER WEST OF THE RHINE TO INCLUDE THE CITIES OF MUENCHEN GLADBACH AND KREFELD, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SAYS.

THE RUHR IS DENSELY POPULATED. FIVE MILLION GERMANS LIVED THERE EVEN BEFORE HITLER STARTED HIS REARMAMENT PROGRAM. ITS INDUSTRIES ARE BASED LARGELY ON THE IMMENSE COAL DEPOSITS, ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN 90 PER CENT OF GERMANY'S RESERVES AND HALF OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE'S. THE COAL SUPPLY IS SAID TO BE SUFFICIENT FOR 500 YEARS AT THE RATE OF 100,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

BESIDES THE GREAT ARMAMENTS WORKS, THE RUHR IS PACKED WITH SMOKE-BLACKENED CITIES WHICH PRODUCE FINISHED STEEL, CHEMICALS, PIG IRON, TEXTILES, SYNTHETIC OIL, HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE, RAYON, DRUGS, PLASTICS, DYES, BRICKS, GLASS, POTTERY AND OTHER PRODUCTS. COAL HAS COME FROM RUHR COLLERIES FOR 641 YEARS.

SOME OF EUROPE'S AND GERMANY'S GREATEST CITIES ARE IN THE RUHR. THESE INCLUDE COLOGNE (768,000); ESSEN (659,871); DUESSELDORF (540,000); DORTMUND (537,000); DUISBURG (431,256); WUPPERTAL (398,099); GELSENKIRCHEN (313,003); BOCHUM (303,288); OBERHAUSEN (191,305); KREFELD (169,485); SOLINGEN (138,587); MULHEIM (136,805); MUENCHEN GLADBACH (127,000) AND REMSCHEID (103,437).

ALLIED ARMIES ARE WITHIN 70 MILES OF EVERY ONE OF THE CITIES. MUCH OF THE RUHR'S WESTERN FRINGE IS ALREADY IN ARTILLERY RANGE AND ALLIED GUNS ALREADY ARE LOBBING SHELLS INTO COLOGNE.

A GREAT PART OF THE RUHR INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR CURTAILED BY FIVE YEARS OF BOMBING. CITIES SUCH AS ESSEN, HOME OF THE KRUPP WORKS, HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED.

BZ148AEW

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LONDON, MAR. 6 -

AIR AND [illegible] CREWS WORKED UNDER TERRIFIC STRAIN TO KEEP THE OFFENSIVE ROLLING, BUT WERE "EXUBERANT" AT THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A KNOCKOUT AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE REICH, AIRMEN SAID.

"THE THOUGHT THE GERMANS MIGHT BE CRACKING WAS ALL WE NEEDED,"

SAID LT. RAFAEL M. GALCERON, 1130 IVAR ST., ROSEMEAD, CALIF., A FORTRESS PILOT, AND T/SGT. EMERT M. PETERSON OF NERVELL, IA., GROUND CREW CHIEF OF THE FORTRESS "HELL'S BELLS."

B41

"BELIEVE ME, OUR MORAL IS HIGHER NOW THAN AT ANYTIME IN THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF," COMMENTED PETERSON.

THE "HELLS BELLS"

THE "HELL'S BELLS" AIR CREW FLEW 12 OR 15 MISSIONS AND THE PILOT LT. PAUL M. LOWRY, (NO ADDRESS GIVEN) REPORTED, "IT HAS BEEN A TERRIFIC STRAIN ON THE BOYS OF MY CREW, BUT WE ARE OVER HERE FOR ONE PURPOSE -- TO WIN THE WAR."

MANY GROUND CREWS WORKED 12-14 HOURS A NIGHT ON THEIR OWN PLANES AND THEN PITCHED IN TO HELP OTHER CREWS, GETTING LESS THAN FIVE HOURS SLEEP A DAY. BOMB-LOADERS AND OTHER ORDNANCE AND ARMAMENT MEN ALSO GOT A WORKOUT.

T/SGT. JOSEPH J. EVIASKY, 1499 NORTH EIGHTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., A SQUADRON ORDNANCE CHIEF WHOSE CREW LOADED 700 TONS OF BOMBS DURING THE BIG AIR OFFENSIVE, SAID "THE ACHE THAT COMES IN ONE'S BACK IS A WONDERFUL FEELING WHEN THE BOMBS ARE BEING USED AS THEY HAVE IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS."

"AS LONG AS THE COMBAT MEN WERE DELIVERING TE BOMBS WE DIDN'T MIND THE WORK," ADDED M/SGT. ROY E. GUAM, 2428 BRADLEY ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

MB750PEW

MAR 7 - 1945

30.24 - 23655

MAR 7 - 1945

A17 PARIS MAR 6 (AP BEALMEAR) NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT)--xx TOWN

GEN.PATTON'S FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS REPORTEDNLEADING THE DASH TO THE RHINE NORTHEAST OF BITBURG. IN REACHING A POINT ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE RHINE THE FOURTH CROSSED FOUR RIVERS, INCLUDING THE KYLL, THE LIESSER, THE KLEINE KYLL AND THE SALM. ITS LAST REPORTED POSITION WAS IN THE VICINITY OF SCHONBACH, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG AND 28 FROM THE RHINE, BUT THE DIVISION WAS KNOWN TO HAVE DRIVEN AT LEAST ANOTHER EIGHT MILES.

THE CAPTURED GERMAN GENERAL WAS LT.GEN.EDWIN GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH, 59, COMMANDER OF THE 53RD GERMAN ARMY CORPS. HE WAS SEIZED WITH HIS ENTIRE STAFF. GREAT NUMBERS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS WERE BEING LIBERATED BY THE THIRD ARMY RAPID SURGE NORTHEASTWARD. ROADS WERE HUB-DEEP IN MUD.

THE ENTIRE THIRD ARMY MOVED FORWARD ON A 40-MILE FRONT, BUT IT WAS THE COLUMN SPEARHEADED BY THE FOURTH ARMORED THAT ATE DEEPEST INTO GERMAN TTERRITORY.

GERMAN RESISTANCE REMAINED STRONG ALONG THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT OPPOSITE THE SAAR, THE ENEMY MAKING A TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACK NORTH OF CAPTURED FORBACH. SHARP FIGHTING CONTINUED SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

MAR 7 - 1945

B512PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT ..AD RUSSIAN XXX ODER'S MOUTH.

APPARENTLY ONLY MOSCOW'S SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK WAS NEEDED NOW TO EXPLODE THAT FRONT INTO A HOLOCAUST. WHETHER SUCH A SIGNAL WOULD COME SOON WAS NOT CLEAR, HOWEVER, FOR THE RUSSIAN NORTHWARD DRIVE HAD REACHED A POSITION WHERE IT WAS POSSIBLE TO OUTFLANK BERLIN BY SWINGING WESTWARD.

CAPTURED CAMMIN IS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE DIEVENOW ARM OF THE ODER FROM THE BIG ISLANDS OF WOLLIN AND USEDOM. THESE BODIES OF LAND SEPARATE THE BALTIC FROM THE STETTINER HAFF LAGOON AT THE ODER'S MOUTH AND MIGHT BECOME STEPPING STONES FOR THE RUSSIANS.

WHILE THE FIRST AND SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMIES HELD THE CENTER OF THE MILITARY STAGE, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THAT THE NAZI FORCES IN SILESIA AND SOUTH BRANDENBURG WERE STRIKING BACK AT MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY.

MOSCOW SAID NOTHING OF OPERATIONS THERE BUT TOLD OF THE REPULSE OF HEAVY GERMAN TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS IN HUNGARY NORTHEAST AND SOUTH OF LAKE BALATON. CURIOUSLY, THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED A WITHDRAWAL ON THAT FRONT.

MAR 7 - 1945

WM613PEW

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-A STRIKE OF LONDON DOCK WORKERS WHICH BEGAN SIX DAYS AGO ASSUMED MORE SERIOUS PROPORTIONS TODAY AS A PORT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED THAT APPROXIMATELY 10,000 MEN NOW ARE IDLE. SEVEN THOUSAND HAD BEEN REPORTED OUT UP TO YESTERDAY.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES MEETING OVER THE WEEKEND HAD URGED THE MEN TO GO BACK TO WORK TODAY, BUT THE PORT OFFICIAL DECLARED:

"THERE IS NO PROSPECT OF THE MEN COMING IN TODAY."

TO MEET THE SITUATION THE GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT ASSIGNED HUNDREDS OF ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS TO THE TASK OF MOVING CARGOES, BRINGING TO 3,000 THE NUMBER SO ENGAGED.

THE MAIN GRIEVANCES OF THE STRIKERS CONCERNS THE SYSTEM OF HIRING THE MEN AND THE TREATMENT OF ABSENTEES.

MAR 7 - 1945

M528AEW

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO IS EXPECTED TO COMPLETE FORMATION OF A NEW UNITED YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, ADVICES FROM BELGRADE SAID TODAY.

THE LEADER OF THE PARTISAN FORCES WAS NAMED TO FORM THE NEW GOVERNMENT, A DISPATCH SAID, AFTER HE AND DR.IVAN SUBASIC, PREMIER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, HAD HANDED IN THE RESIGNATIONS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CABINETS.

THREE REGENTS WHO WILL SERVE IN KING PETER'S PLACE WERE SWORN IN YESTERDAY. THEY ARE DR.SRDJAN BUDISAVJLEVIC, DR.ANTE MANDIC AND DUSHAN SREMEC. THEY ARE SWORN TO BE LOYAL TO THE KING AND NATION AND RULE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION UNTIL A PLEBISCITE CAN BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PEOPLEOF YUGOSLAVIA DESIRE CONTINUATION OF A MONARCHY.

DN729AE

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG INFORMED COMMONS TODAY THAT UNITED KINGDOM TROOPS FORMED TWO THIRDS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY "ZAT THE PRESENT TIME."

HE SAID HE COULD NOT GIVE THE FULL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY, NOW ENGAGED IN AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS, BECAUSE SUCH INFORMATION WOULD BE OF THE GREATEST VALUE TO THE ENEMY WHILE THE BATTLE WAS PROGRESSING.

(GRIGG DID NOT BRING OUT WHETHER THE UNITED KINGDOM TROOPS ASSIG TO THE CANADIAN ARMY, HEADED BY GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR, WERE DIRECT FROM THE ISLANDS OR WERE DIVISIONS FROM THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ON THE CANADIAN FLANK. SO FAR AS OFFICIAL DISPATCHES HAVE BROUGHT OUT, THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAS NOT TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CURRENT ACTION.)

DN816AEW

30. 24_ 23657

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GAULEITER GROHE OF COLOGNE HAD DESERTED THE EMBATTLED CITY AND GONE TO HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS, BUT THAT "HIS FLIGHT IS KEPT A SECRET FROM THE POPULATION."

"BEFORE LEAVING," THE BROADCAST SAID, "GROHE RECORDED SEVERAL SPEECHES APPEALING TO THE POPULATION TO RESIST TO THE LAST MAN WHICH ARE BROADCAST AT INTERVALS TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THE GAULEITER IS STILL IN COLOGNE."

MJ1050AEW

MAR 7 - 1945

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-LABORITE FRED MONTAGUE, FORMER UNDER-SECRETARY FOR AIR, DECLARED IN COMMONS TODAY THAT LORD SWINTON, MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION, HAD MADE A SECRET DEAL WITH BRITISH RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES FOR CONTROLLING POSTWAR AVIATION.

TWO WEEKS AGO LORD SWINTON ANNOUNCED HE WOULD SHORTLY MAKE PUBLIC A WHITE PAPER OUTLINING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY. LONDON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED REPORTS IT WOULD PROPOSE OPERATION OF FUTURE AIRLINES BY RAIL AND STEAMSHIP INTERESTS.

DECLARING THE CASE AN "EXCEEDINGLY FLAGRANT ONE," MONTAGUE SAID: "I HAVE HERE MINUTES OF A PRIVATE MEETING BETWEEN LORD SWINTON AND THE INDEPENDENT OPERATORS AFTER THE DEAL HAD BEEN MADE WITH RAILWAY AND SHIPPING COMPANIES OF THIS COUNTRY... THROWING AT THEM THE DECLARED POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAD NOT BEEN DECLARED TO THIS HOUSE OR THE COUNTRY."

MONTAGUE SAID THE IDEA THAT RAILWAY AND SHIPPING COMPANIES HAD VAST EXPERIENCE IN TRANSPORT WAS "EYEWASH" AND ASSERTED THAT THE LABOR PARTY STILL STOOD FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF CIVIL AVIATION AFTER THE WAR.

"ALL THE CHICAGO AVIATION CONFERENCE AMOUNTED TO WAS TO MAKE THE WORLD IN THE AIR SAFE FOR CAPITALISM," HE SAID.

WP1138AEW

A42 (130)

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-RETURN OF GERMAN NIGHT AIR RAIDERS TO BRITISH SKIES OVER A LAPSE OF NEARLY A YEAR MAY RESULT IN A REVIVAL OF THE BLACKOUT IN SOME AREAS.

THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY WAS SAID TODAY TO HAVE SUCH A PLAN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

THERE WAS NO BELIEF, HOWEVER, THAT THE SURPRISE RETURN OF GERMAN PILOTED PLANES INDICATES ANY POSSIBILITY OF GREATLY EXPANDED ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY. THE NEW NIGHT RAIDERS HAVE SHUNNED THE BIG CITIES AND APPARENTLY SCATTERED THEIR BOMBS AT RANDOM OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE.

IT WAS BELIEVED THE RAIDS MIGHT BE CHIEFLY FOR GERMAN HOME FRONT PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.

A BRIEF OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SOUTHERN ENGLAND WAS UNDER ENEMY ATTACK AGAIN IN THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDING AT 7 A.M. TODAY (FOURTEEN WORDS CENSORED HERE).

M540AEW

WIANT

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY BROKE OUT OF ITS KYLL BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF BITBERG YESTERDAY MORNING AND 30 HOURS LATER HAD GAINED NEARLY 25 MILES.

QQ223PEW

A194KX

A194

MAR 7 - 1945

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THIRD ARMY--1ST ADD BREAKOUT X X X 25 MILES.

THE THIRD ARMY IS NOW BUT 27 MILES FROM THE RHINE, AND TONIGHT THE TANKS WERE BEARING DOWN ON THE RIVER AGAINST A MODICUM OF OPPOSITION.

BAD ROADS WERE THE MOST SERIOUS DELAY.

MORE THAN 1,500 GERMANS, INCLUDING THE COMMANDER OF A GERMAN CORPS, ALREADY HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

A202

MAR 7 - 1945

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THIRD ARMY--2ND ADD BREAKOUT X X X (BY THOBURN WIANT) XXX CAPTURED.

THE CAPTURED GERMAN GENERAL WAS LT.GEN.EDWIN GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH, 59 YEARS OLD, WHO COMMANDED THE 53RD CORPS. HIS STAFF WAS ALSO TAKEN.

INFANTRY IS FOLLOWING THE FOURTH ARMORED IN VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BECAUSE THE PACE OF THE TANKS IS SO FAST. A SCORE OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES WAS OVERRUN.

A203

THE SPECTACULAR DASH ON WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A NEWS BLACKOUT

SINCE ITS START AT 7:30 A.M. YESTERDAY OVERTOOK A GREAT NUMBER OF BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS WHOM GERMANY HAD ABANDONED IN THE DISORDERED RETREAT.

THE ARMORED DASH WAS LED BY BRIG.GEN.HOLMES DAGER OF UNION, N.J.

QQ244PEW

MAR 7 - 1945

THIRD ARMY--THIRD ADD BREAKOUT (BY WIANT) XXX UNION, N.J.

FOR MAJ. GEN. HUGH J.GAFFEY, COMMANDER OF THE 4TH ARMORED DIVISION, THE CAPTURE OF THE GERMAN GENERAL WAS A DOUBLE TRIUMPH.

IN THE FIRST PLACE IT WAS GEN. GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH WHOSE TROOPS ENCIRCLED BASTOGNE AND IT WAS THE FOURTH DIVISION THAT BROKE THE SIEGE OF BASTOGNE.

IN THE SECOND PLACE THE ARMORED APPROACH TO THE RHINE CARRIED GAFFEY WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE OF THE RHINE WHERE GAFFEY AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY WAS STATIONED UNTIL 1919.

IT WAS AT THE FORTRESS OF EHRENBREITSTEIN, ACROSS THE RIVER FROM COBLENZ, ~~COLOGNE,~~ THAT THE LAST AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS HAULED DOWN THE STARS AND STRIPES IN 1923.

THE NEWS BLACKOUT ON THE EXACT WHEREABOUTS OF PATTON'S TANKS STILL PREVAILED, BUT ADVANCE ELEMENTS WERE ADVANCING THROUGH DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON A 40-MILE FRONT.

#

(JOYIE) ADD BATTLE NOTES

A44 NEUSS, GERMANY, MAR 3 - DELAYED -

THERE ISN'T ANY "ADOLF HITLER STRASSE" ANY LONGER IN NEUSS.

ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS DOUGHBOYS DID ON TAKING THE CITY WAS TO PAINT A HUGE SIGN READING:

"EISENHOWER BOULEVARD."

--BASH--

TWO COLONELS OF THE 83RD DIVISION HAD A FRIENDLY WAGER ON WHOSE MEN WOULD RIN THE RACE FOR THE RHINE.

"I WILL BE ON THE RHINE BY MIDNIGHT," SAID COL. EDWIN B. CRABILL OF GALAX, VA., A VETERAN OF 28 YEARS ARMY SERVICE WHO BROKE THE SIEGE OF ST. MALO BACK IN BRITTANY BY POPPING NAZI BUNKERS OFF THE HARBOR FORTRESS WITH POWERFUL EIGHT-INCH RIFLES AT POINTBLANK RANGE AFTER AERIAL BOMBS HAD FAILED.

"I WILL BE THERE BEFORE YOU," GRINNED ROBERT H. YORK OF WOODHAVEN, N.Y., WHO MADE A NAME FOR HIMSELF IN TUNISIA AND AT 32 IS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST COLONELS IN THZ GROUND FORVOVMOO

MPKMVVPVMIVVIVO

OO

OOOOOOMMM

30.24-236.59

FOR "THE LITTLE COLONEL."

--BASH--

ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL GROUP OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE BATTLE FOR NEUSS WAS A COMPANY SPECIALLY TRAINED TO FIGHT IN TANK TURRETS USED AS PILLBOXES AND STRONG POINTS. THESE BATTLE SPECIALISTS HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE LINE TO FIGHT AS ORDINARY INFANTRY BECAUSE THE AMERICANS ARRIVED BEFORE THEIR TURRETS DID--AND THEY WERE PRETTY DISGRUNTLED ABOUT THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

M558AEW

MAR 7 - 1945

BY HOLBROOK BRADLEY
BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MUENCHEN GLADBACH, MARCH 4-(BY RADIO--DELAYED)--THE HIGH-RAFTERED CEILINGS OF THE SCHLOSS RHEYDT, WHICH A FEW DAYS AGO ECHOED TO THE SIEG HEIL OF GERMAN STORM TROOPERS, LAST NIGHT RANG WITH THE TOASTS OF THE 29TH DIVISION AS THE BLUE AND GRAY'S 115TH INFANTRY CELEBRATED THEIR VICTORY IN THE CASTLE WHICH A GRATEFUL CITIZENRY PRESENTED ARCH-NAZI JOSEPH PAUL GOEBBELS.

AS MASSIVE LOGS BURNED IN THE HUGE MEDIEVAL FIREPLACE OVER WHICH THE LIGHT FLICKERED ABOUT A LIFE-SIZED PORTRAIT OF HITLER AND GLEAMED ON A NEWLY PAINTED "KAPUT" SIGN, THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT AND THEIR GUESTS DINED AT A LONG TABLE, FORMALLY LAID WITH SHINING CHINA AND GLITTERING GOBLETS.

THE TOASTMASTER WAS LT.COL.ANTHONY MILLER (OF BALTIMORE), REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICER.

THE DOUGHBOYS SERVED A MEAL THAT INCLUDED A FRUIT CUP, SOUTHERN STYLE HAM, APPLE PIE AND CONSTANTLY FLOWING WINE.

CAPTURED THURSDAY WHEN ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE 115TH FLANKED THE CITY FROM THE EAST, THE SCHLOSS RHEYDT FELL WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED.

THE BASEMENT WAS LOADED WITH WINE AND LIQUOR AND THE LIBRARY UPSTAIRS INCLUDED A BOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF NAZI MOVIE QUEENS WHO HAD VISITED THE CASTLE.

ON HAND TO GREET THE GUESTS WAS LT.COL.WILLIAM O.BLANDFORD OF WASHINGTON,D.C., REGIMENTAL COMMANDER. WHITE-COATED ENLISTED MEN SERVED CHAMPAGNE AND GIN IN GLEAMING GOBLETS MONOGRAMMED WITH GOEBBELS' INITIALS.

MJ854PEW NM

MAR 7 - 1945

MAR 7

AACHEN, MAR 6 - XXX - 1945 COOPERATION (LOCKNER)

PREVIOUSLY, DIFFERENT MILITARY UNITS HAD CONTROL OF DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE. AS THE FRONT ADVANCED, AACHEN BECAME A REAR AREA AND NOW PROMISES TO BECOME A MODEL. AS WELL AS A GUINEA PIG, FOR ALLIED ADMINISTRATION OF CAPTURED GERMAN CITIES. IT IS BEING STUDIED AS AMG'S FIRST LARGE GERMAN EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY.

LT.WILLIAM H. BALLOU, 91 26 CHESHIRE ST., BOSTON, RESPONSIBLE TO JONES FOR HOUSING REGISTRATION, SAID AACHEN'S POPULATION TOTALS 1,066 CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE AND 12,010 ADULTS.

Z1047PEW

COLOGNE--SECOND ADD PURSUIT (BY BOYLE) X X X POOR SHELTER.

THERE WAS NO SUCH EASE FOR OTHER DOUGHBOY UNITS STILL CLEARING THE SOUTHEAST SUBURBS OF THE FINAL CRUST OF NAZI DEFENSES. THEY STILL WERE MEETING STIFF OPPOSITION FROM PROWLING SNIPERS AND REARGUARD TROOPS OPERATING SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS FROM WELL-PROTECTED STRONG POINTS.

"MOST OF THE SNIPERS ARE CRAZY KIDS NO MORE THAN 18 OR 19 YEARS OLD WHO STILL ARE YOUNG ENOUGH TO THINK THERE'S SOME GLORY IN DYING FOR HITLER," SAID LT. JOHN A CRONIN, A MEDIC FROM 698 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS. "THEY ARE CAUSING MOST OF OUR CASUALTIES NOW.

ONE GROUP OF 67 PRISONERS WAS VOCALLY BITTER AGAINST THE NAZI OFFICERS WHO DESERTED THEM.

"THEY WERE LABOR TROOPS WHO WERE THROWN INTO THE INFANTRY LINES TWO DAYS AGO ALTHOUGH THEY HAD NO TRAINING," SAID MASTER SGT. WALTER C.LEMING OF SPARTA, ILL. "THEY WERE GIVEN GUNS AND STUCK IN THE TRENCHES AND TOLD TO STAY THERE AND HOLD THE POSITION. THEN THE OFFICERS PULLED OUT AND LEFT THEM."

COLOGNE, MAR 6- XXX LEFT THEM." (BOYLE)

CAPT. DUDLEY H.CLARKE OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., SAID THE TASK OF MOPPING UP THE LAST ENEMY TROOPS WAS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT "THEY HAVE HIGH BUILDINGS WHICH GIVE THEM GOOD OBSERVATION FOR THEIR

MORTARS--AND WE HAVE TO COME ACROSS FLAT OPEN SPACES TO ROOT THEM OUT.'

ONE OF THE BITTEREST ENGAGEMENTS IN THE COLOGNE AREA TOOK PLACE IN THE TOWN OF EFFERN IN THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS WHERE THE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ. JOHN A.MEHLHOP OF DEXTER, N.M.

"WE ARE STILL TRYING TO SHELL OUT A BATTERY OF SIX ARTILLERY PIECES THEY ARE FIRING FROM BEYOND THE TOWN" SAID CAPT. THOMAS E. HESSELBROCK OF NEWPORT, KY.

HE AND OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE WHITE-WALLED SUBTERRANEAN COMMAND POST WERE ELATED IN A TRIED WAY OVER THE TAKING OF COLOGNE BECAUSE THEY FELT IT WAS A LONT STEP TOWARD ENDING THE WAR.

"IT'S BEEN ONE OF OUR BIGGEST OBJECTIVES--AND EVERYBODY'S REALLY GLAD TO GET HERE," SAID MAJ. ROBERT E. BALLARD, BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER, 838 NORTH EVANS STREET PORTLAND, ORE.

TA&Z1032PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

MAR 7 - 1945

JUELICH, GERMANY,MARCH 3-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PAID A CALL TO GERMANY TODAY IN A LONG-AWAITED PERSONAL TRIUMPH.

ADOLF HITLER WAS NOT ON HAND TO RECEIVE HIM.

THE 70-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER WALKED INTO GERMANY THROUGH THE SHATTERED SIEGFRIED LINE, ONCE THE SYMBOL OF THE MIGHT OF HITLER WHO FOUR YEARS AGO WAS PROMISING TO CSIT LONDON.

CHURCHILL LOOKED AROUND THE RUINS OF THIS FORTRESS CITY--THE MOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED CITY SINCE ST. LO7-WITHOUT VISIBLE DISPLEASURE AND SAID GRIMLY: "THERE WILL NOT BE ANY UNEMPLOYMENT AROUND HERE AFTER THE WAR."

IT TOOK CONSIDERABLE ARGUMENT BY LT.GEN.WILLIAM SIMPSON OF THE 9TH ARMY, WHO ACTED AS GUIDE, TO KEEP THE FEARLESS BRITISH WARRIOR FROM VISITING THE RHINE ITSELF AT DUESSELDORF.

M.

JUELICH--FIRST ADD CHURCHILL (BY GALLAGHER)

X X X DUESSELDORF.

"IF THEY ARE SHOOTING YOU CAN PUT ME IN A TANK AND I WILL BE ALL RIGHT," CHURCHILL TOLD SIMPSON, BUT THE AMERICAN COMMANDER DECLINED TO RISK THE LIFE OF BRITAIN'S NO.1 STATESMAN.

THE TOUR INCLUDED AN INSPECTION OF THE DRAGONS TEETH AND PILLBOXES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE NEAR AACHEN, AN INSPECTION OF THE JUMP-OFF SPOTS ON THE ROER RIVER FOR THE NINTH ARMY'S PRESENT DRIVE AND A LUNCH IN THE CITADEL OF JUELICH, THE SEVEN CENTURY OLD GERMAN STRONGHOLD WHICH FELL EARLY IN THE OFFENSIVE.

WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WERE MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, SIMPSON AND TWO 9TH ARMY CORPS COMMANDERS, MAJ.GENS.RAYMOND S.MCLAIN AND ALVAN C.GILLUM, JR.

MAR 7 - 1945

B1137AEW

JUELICH-SECOND ADD CHURCHILL XXX (BY GALLAGHER) XXX GILLUM,JR.

RIDING IN A STAFF CAR, THE PRIME MINISTER STEPPED OUT AT THE DRAGONS TEETH BARRIER ON THE GERMAN BORDER JUST OUTSIDE AACHEN TO POSE FOR PICTURES.

HE DECLINED ALL OFFERS OF AID AND SCRAMBLED AMONG THE RUINS UNAIDED.

THE CAR, WITH SIMPSON EXPLAINING HOW THE BATTLE THROUGH GERMANY PROGRESSED, THEN SPED INTO AACHEN, FOLLOWED BY A SMALL PRESS CONVOY.

IT ROLLED SLOWLY THROUGH THE RUINED GERMAN CITY AND GERMAN CIVILIANS' JAWS DROPPED AS THEY SAW THE UNMISTAKABLE FIGURE OF BRITAIN'S LEADER WITH HIS CIGAR.

OUTSIDE AACHEN THE CONVOY STOPPED WHILE THE PRIME MINISTER INSPECTED A PILLBOX THEN SPED ON AT 60 MILES AN HOUR TO THE ROER. ON THE WEST SIDE THE PRIME MINISTER INSISTED ON GETTING OUT AND WALKING ACROSS THE RIVER WHILE MONTGOMERY AND SIMPSON PAINTED A WORD PICTURE OF THE ATTACK ON FEB. 23 THAT CARRIED THE NINTH ARMY ACROSS AND TO THE RHINE.

30.-14-23661

A FEW GERMAN BODIES WERE STILL IN THE DESOLATE AREA WHICH LOOKS LIKE A SCENE FROM A FILM OF THE LAST WAR.

CHURCHILL THEN WALKED ACROSS A BRIDGE INTO JUELICH. EN ROUTE HE STOPPED TO WATCH A PILE DRIVER WORKING. THE GI CREW ALMOST STOPPED WORK TO WATCH THE PRIME MINISTER.

MJ1154AEW

JUELICH--THIRD ADD CHURCHILL (BY GALLAGHER) (TOP AYE)

XXX THE PRIME MINISTER.

MAR 7 - 1945

"BOY, WHOEVER THOUGHT YOU WOULD SEE HIM AROUND HERE?" COMMENTED PVT. STEVEN KUTZAMAN, READING, PA., WHO WAS WORKING ON THE BRIDGING CREW.

AS THE PRIME MINISTER'S PARTY DROVE AWAY FROM JUELICH, A TANK CREW MAN, T/5 RUSSELL LEE OF GRANTVILLE, GA., SAID "IF YOU STAND AROUND HERE LONG ENOUGH YOU SEE EVERYBODY."

WD1234PEW

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH CHURCHILL IN GERMANY, MARCH 4-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD FRONTLINE TROOPS TODAY THAT "ONE STRONG HEAVE WILL WIN THE WAR" AND BRING DOWN TYRANNY IN EUROPE.

STANDING IN A COLD DRIZZLE BEFORE SCOTTISH TROOPS OF THE FAMOUS 51ST HIGHLAND DIVISION, WHICH HAS BEEN FIGHTING UNDER THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN THE NORTHERN RHINE OFFENSIVE, CHURCHILL ASSERTED THAT "SOON THE ENEMY WILL BE DRIVEN ACROSS THE RHINE, AND ANYONE CAN SEE ONE STRONG HEAVE WILL WIN THE WAR."

A146

(300)

WITH CHURCHILL IN GERMANY-FIRST ADD CHURCHILL (BY NORDNESS)

XXX THE WAR."

CHURCHILL TOLD THE TROOPS THAT HE WAS "PROUD TO MEET YOU ON GERAN SOIL YOU HAVE CONQUERED." HE SPOKE WITH FIERCE PRIDE IN HIS VOICE.

MAR 7 - 1945

"WE WILL SOON BRING DOWN TYRANNY SO YOU CAN GO HOME," HE PROMISED.

"ALL OUR EFFORTS," HE CONTINUED, "WILL END IN A BROADER PICTURE OF OUR ISLAND'S SENSE OF DECENCY AND FAIR PLAY AND WILL SPREAD OVER A LARGER EXPANSE."

ON HIS TOUR OF THE CANADIAN SECTOR HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF; AND GEN.CRERAR, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

HE WORE A COAT WITH A COLONEL'S SHOULDER TABS.

IT WAS THE THIRD DAY OF A TOUR WHICH HAS TAKEN HIM INTO THE TRIUMPHANT U.S.NINTH ARMY SECTOR WHERE LT.GEN.WILLIAM SIMPSON CONDUCTED HIM THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE WHIRLWIND DRIVE THROUGH THE SECTOR WAS SLOWED CONSIDERABLY BY WILDLY CHEERING TROOPS WHO LINED THE ROADS SHOUTING "HOW ARE WE DOING", "OVER THE RHINE NEXT" AND PROMISES TO BRING HITLER "BACK ALIVE."

TO ALL THESE CHURCHILL, RIDING IN A STAFF CAR WITH FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, GAVE HIS FAMOUS "V" SIGN AND PUFFED FURIOUSLY ON A CIGAR WHILE NODDING HIS HEAD TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE GREETINGS OF THE TROOPS.

THE TOUR TOOK THE PARTY TO ONE OF THE HIGHEST HILLS IN THE AREA FROM WHERE THE BRITISH LEADER STARED LONG AND SILENTLY TOWARD THE RHINE OBSCURED IN THE MISTS OF THIS GLOOMY, CLOUDY DAY.

PERHAPS HE THOUGHT OF THOSE DEFIANT WORDS HE HAD UTTERED NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO--WHEN HE PROMISED ONLY BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS BEFORE FINAL VICTORY. THE BLOOD AND SWEAT HIS PEOPLE HAD HAD, AND THERE ACROSS THE SWOLLEN RHINE WAS VICTORY.

AS HE TURNED AWAY AND RE-ENTERED THE CAR THERE WAS A SATISFIED LOOK ON HIS FACE THAT THE PROMISE WAS ABOUT TO BE FULFILLED IN FULL.

MJ1207PEW

WITH CHURCHILL IN GERMANY-SECOND ADD CHURCHILL BY NORDNESS XXX IN FULL.

DUTCH CIVILIANS RECOGNIZED HIM AND SOON HUNDREDS LINED THE STREETS, SHOUTING HIS NAME. GERMAN CIVILIANS TRUDGING ALONG MUDDIED ROADS WITH THEIR BELONGINGS SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS RECOGNIZED HIM TOO. YOU COULD SEE IT IN THE AWE WITH WHICH THEY GAZED AT THE BARREL-CHESTED FIGURE WHO HAD STOOD BETWEEN THEM AND VICTORY.

SOUTH OF RUBBLED GOCH, IN WHICH HE HAD SEEN WHAT WAS HAPPENING TO ALL GERMAN TOWNS IN THE PATH OF WAR, CHURCHILL SENT A SHELL SCREAMING ACROSS THE RHINE.

ENTERING A GUN PIT CHURCHILL WROTE ON A 240-MILLIMETER SHELL: "TO HITLER PERSONALLY." THAT SHELL WAS LOADED IN A GUN. CHURCHILL PULLED THE LANYARD AND, WITH A HEAVY BOOM, THE SHELL WHIZZED TOWARD THE TARGET--A FERRY CROSSING AT XANTEN.

"I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE IF IT DOESN'T GET HITLER," HE JOKED. "THE ARTILLERY BOYS SET THE SIGHTS. I JUST SHOT IT OFF."

CHURCHILL TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS THAT MONTGOMERY'S NORTH RHINE CAMPAIGN WAS IN EFFECT A SECOND CAEN, WITH BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS DRAWING ENEMY POWER TO IT AS THE AMERICANS SLASHED THROUGH FOR RE-SOUNDING GAINS.

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"I AM DEEPLY IMPRESSED WITH THE BRAVE FIGHTING OF OUR BOYS, ESPECIALLY AS I SEE WHAT THEY FOUGHT THROUGH," HE SAID AS HE GAZED ABOUT HIM AT THE FORMIDABLE REICHWALD FOREST AND THE MUD AND WATER ON THE ROADS AND FIELDS. "THE ENEMY HAD A TREMENDOUS DEFENSE ADVANTAGE IN THE REICHWALD."

CHURCHILL WAS ASKED WHETHER THE RHINE WOULD PROVE AS FORMIDABLE A BARRIER AS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL DID TO HITLER. HE SAID THAT DEPENDED "UPON MEASUREMENTS AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES--AND THE OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES ARE ON OUR SIDE NOW."

"YOU'LL FIND THOUGH THAT NO RIVER EVER PROVED AN INSURMOUNTA BARRIER," HE CONCLUDED.

THE SESSION WITH THE CORRESPONDENTS ENDED WHEN MONTGOMERY TOOK THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE ARM AND URGED HIM TO CARRY ON WITH THE HEAVY PROGRAM.

"I WAS ABOUT TO GIVE YOU SOMETHING REAL GOOD," HE JOKED TO THE NEWS MEN. "YOU'LL HAVE TO BLAME IT ON MONTY. I HAD ONLY STARTED TO TALK."

AS HE DROVE THROUGH THE REICHWALD CHURCHILL AND HIS PARTY DREW ABREAST A LARGE SIGN WHICH STATED: "THIS IS THE SIEGFRIED LINE."

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A149

A FEW YARDS BEYOND WAS A CLOTHES LINE WITH SEVERAL PIECES OF WEARING APPAREL AND A SIGN WHICH BOASTED ELOQUENTLY "AND THIS IS THE WASHING." CHURCHILL AND MONTGOMERY HAD A HEARTY LAUGH.

DURING LUNCH UNDER CANVAS AT A CANADIAN CORPS HEADQUARTERS, MONTGOMERY TOLD THE PRIME MINISTER IN A JOCULAR VEIN: "I STILL DON'T LIKE THE CHURCHILL TANK."

"AND MARK YOU," CHURCHILL REPLIED RUEFULLY, "THE TANK WAS NOT NAMED AFTER ME UNTIL IT HAD BEEN MARKED WITH A FEW BLEMISHES."

CHURCHILL ARRIVED AT MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE AFTERNOON OF MARCH 2 FROM BELGIUM, WHERE HE HAD FLOWN FROM ENGLAND. AFTER A QUIET NIGHT HE TOURED THE NINTH ARMY SECTOR WITH MONTGOMERY AND SIMPSON, WINDING UP THE TOUR BY VISITING CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS.

INCLUDED IN HIS PARTY WERE CANADIAN LT.GEN.GUY G.SIMONDS; LT.GEN. T.G.RENNIE AND AIR VICE MARSHAL HUDDLESTONE. AIR MARSHAL CUNNINGHAM HAD ACCOMPANIED CHURCHILL TO MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS.

M.I1225PEW

30.24-23663

NIGHT LEAD COLOGNE (280)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

COLOGNE, MARCH 6-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS AND ARMOR OF THE U.S.FIRST ARMY CAPTURED COLOGNE TODAY, ROLLING THROUGH THIS FOURTH LARGEST OF GERMAN CITIES WITH ASTONISHING SPEED AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE.

THE GERMANS GAVE UP THE FIGHT AND MADE NO EFFORT TO HOLD COLOGNE AS THEY HAD AACHEN, AND THE FALL OF THE CITY, ANNOUNCED BY FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALLY TONIGHT, CAME MUCH SOONER THAN ANYONE HAD ANTICIPATED.

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IT HAD BEEN THE CONSENSUS THAT COLOGNE, A CITY NORMALLY OF 768,000 POPULATION, WOULD BE A HARD NUT TO CRACK, WITH THE GERMANS DUG INTO THE RUBBLE AND CONTESTING EVERY HOUSE AND EVERY STREET.

COLOGNE FELL ON THE 12TH DAY OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' POWERFUL OFFENSIVE, AND IT CLIMAXED ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL DRIVES SINCE THE FIRST ARMY BROKE THROUGH AT ST.LO AND SMASHED ACROSS FRANCE INTO GERMANY LAST SUMMER.

TONIGHT THERE WAS RESISTANCE ONLY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE SHELL-SHATTERED CITY, STANDING AT THE HEAD OF A CORRIDOR DOWN WHICH THE ENEMY HAD FLED SOUTHWARD TOWARD BONN BEFORE THE BLASTING DRIVE OF THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION AND THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH SPEARHEADED THE OFFENSIVE AND CROSSED INTO COLOGNE.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY WAS MADE THE MORE SPECTACULAR BECAUSE IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY AN ARMY WHICH ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO WAS FIGHTING FOR ITS VERY LIFE IN STOPPING THE POWERFUL DECEMBER OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BY NAZI FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT. FROM THE DOORSTEP OF DEFEAT GEN.HODGES RALLIED HIS ARMY FOR THIS STEAMROLLER DRIVE, WHICH BEGAN IN MOONLIGHT ON THE MORNING OF FEB.23 WITH THE CROSSING OF THE ROER RIVER.

THE GREAT RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL METROPOLIS WAS AN APPALLING MASS OF WRECKAGE FROM 42,000 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES SINCE MAY, 1942, WHEN THE RAF MADE ITS FIRST GREAT RAID ON THE CITY.

COLOGNE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 85 PER CENT IN RUINS, WITH MORE THAN 95 PER CENT OF THE OLD INNER CITY A RUBBLE HEAP.

(EDITORS: WHITEHEAD'S DAY STORY MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED)

R61RPEW

SECOND LEAD COLOGNE

BY DON WHITEHEAD

MAR 7 - 1945

COLOGNE, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY ANNOUNCE THE CAPTURE OF COLOGNE TONIGHT AS INFANTRY AND TANKS CLEANED OUT THE LAST VESTIGES OF RESISTANCE WITHIN THE SHATTERED CITY ON THE RHINE.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, LARGEST GERMAN CITY YET TO FALL TO THE ALLIES, WAS CONQUERED MUCH MORE EASILY AND SPEEDILY THAN HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED.

THE GARRISON, WHICH ELECTED NOT TO STAND AND FIGHT, FELL BACK TOWARD BONN TO THE SOUTH THROUGH A NARROWING CORRIDOR ALONG THE RIVER.

COLOGNE'S CAPTURE WAS ALL THE MORE SPECTACULAR BECAUSE IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY AN ARMY WHICH ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO WAS FIGHTING FOR ITS VERY LIFE IN THE BELGIAN BULGE.

FROM THE DOORSTEP OF DEFEAT LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES RALLIED HIS ARMY FOR THIS STEAMROLLER DRIVE WHICH BEGAN IN THE PREDAWN MOONLIGHT OF FEB. 23 WHEN HIS TROOPS CROSSED THE ROER RIVER.

THE THIRD ARMORED XXX THIRD GRAPH ORIGINAL, OMITTING FIRST LEAD.

KA411PEW

A205
--95--
BY DON WHITEHEAD
COLOGNE, MARCH 6-(AP)-TANKS AND INFANTRY OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH BOMB-SHATTERED COLOGNE TO THE RHINE TODAY PAST THE FAMOUS DOM CATHEDRAL, WHILE THE GERMANS RETREATED FROM THE CITY THROUGH A CORRIDOR TO THE SOUTH LEADING TOWARD BONN.
LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' MEN HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THREE-FOURTHS OF THE RUINED CITY.

A206
THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION AND THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION CLOSED RELENTLESSLY ON THE LAST KNOT OF RESISTANCE INSIDE COLOGNE. THE TROOPS WERE AMAZED TO SEE CIVILIANS AMID THE WRECKAGE DISPLAYING FRIENDLINESS AND RELIEF AT THEIR ARRIV
(MORE) QQ250PEW

A20
BULLETIN
LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY HAS CAPTURED GRIEFENBERG, 14 MILES FROM THE BALTIC COAST, MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
WD256PEW

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A208
"95"
(350)
COLOGNE--FIRST ADD RHINE REACHED X X X (BY WHITEHEAD) XXX THEIR ARRIVAL.
THE FIGHTING WAS NOT THE LAST STAND, DO OR DIE DEFENSE THAT HAD BEEN EXPECTED.
COLOGNE IS NO AACHEN. IT WAS NOT MANNED BY A GARRISON PREPARED TO FIGHT HOUSE TO HOUSE AND STREET TO STREET.
FOR ALL MILITARY PURPOSES COLOGNE HAS FALLEN AND ALL THAT REMAINS IS A CLEANUP JOB ON THE LAST RESISTANCE.
INSTEAD OF MAKING A FORTRESS OF EACH HOUSE THE GERMANS MANNED KEY DEFENSE POINTS. AFTER KNOCKING OUT ONE KEY POINT THE TANKS AND TROOPS FREQUENTLY MOVED A BLOCK OR MORE BEFORE BEING ENGAGED FROM ANOTHER STRONG POINT.
THESE ARE THE LAST HOURS FOR COLOGNE, WHICH IS AN APPALLING MASS OF WRECKAGE FROM THE 42,000 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED HERE BY THE RAF AND THE U.S. AIR FORCES SINCE MAY, 1942, WHEN THE RAF MADE ITS FIRST GREAT RAID ON THIS INDUSTRIAL CITY.
COLOGNE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 85 PER CENT IN RUINS WITH MORE THAN 95 PER CENT OF THE OLDER PART OF THE CITY A RUBBLEHEAP.

A209
"COLOGNE LOOKS LIKE STALINGRAD," SAID AN RAF OFFICER. "THERE ARE SOME 2,000 ACRES OF DEVASTATION IN THE CITY. COLOGNE'S INDUSTRY, LIKE DETROIT'S, WAS SPREAD THROUGH THE CITY. THE ONLY WAY TO ATTACK THE INDUSTRY WAS TO DESTROY THE CITY."
NORTH OF COLOGNE DOUGHBOYS AND ARMOR HAVE DRIVEN TO THE RHINE ALL THE WAY DOWN TO NEUSS, OPPOSITE DUESSELDORF EXCEPT FOR ONE SMALL STRETCH OF THE RIVER AT ZONS, 10 MILES NORTH OF THIS CITY. THEY OVERRAN MANY SMALL VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN THIS SURGE, WHICH BROUGHT THE FIGHTING VIRTUALLY TO AN END IN THIS BROAD SECTOR.
(MORE)..WD3PEW

COLOGNE SECOND ADD RHINE REACHED BY WHITEHEAD XXX BROAD SECTOR.
SOUTH OF COLOGNE THE GERMANS FOUGHT TO HOLD OPEN A CORRIDOR TO BONN TO PERMIT THE RETREAT OF TROOPS AND WITHDRAWAL OF EQUIPMENT FROM THIS DOOMED CITY. THE OPPOSITION WAS STIFF AND THE ENEMY BROUGHT UP TANKS TO HOLD TOZAJZ
LHHINE. IC
THEY WERE SIX MILES FROM BVHN AT THE NEAREST POINT.
NIEDERDREES AND OBERDREES, FIVE MILES EAST OF EUSKIRCHEN, WERE CLEARED.
FURTHER SOUTH THE GERMANS WERE TREATING. THE DOUGHBOYS SIMPLY MARCHED AFTER THEM AND THE ONLY THINGS THAT SLOWED THEIR MARCH WERE MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS.
IF THE ADVANCE THROUGH COLOGNE MOVES AS SWIFTLY TOMORROW AS IT DID TODAY THEN VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE CITY WILL BE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY BY LATE TOMORROW AND HODGES' MEN WILL HAVE UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL CENTER TO FALL TO THE ALLIES IN GERMANY.
WD-KA303PEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY, COLOGNE, MARCH 6-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES' TROOPS, MOVING IN FROM THE NORTH AND WEST, DROVE AN IRON FIST DEEP INTO COLOGNE TODAY AND REACHED THE RINGSTRASSE, WHICH CIRCLES THE ANCIENT HEART OF THE CITY, AGAINST SURPRISINGLY LIGHT RESISTANCE.

INFANTRY AND TANKS ROLLED THROUGH THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL AREA IN THE NORTH AND WEST AND SHELLED THE FREIGHT YARDS.

THE DEEPEST THRUST WAS MADE BY A TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WHO WAS THE FIRST TO LEAD AMERICAN TROOPS PAST COLOGNE'S CITY LIMITS. THIS COLUMN AT DAWN HAD PUSHED THROUGH THE CITY TO A POINT WHERE A NET OF RAILROAD TRACKS MAKES AN ARC ABOUT THE CITY ALONG THE RINGSTRASSE, WHICH WAS THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT WALL GUARDING COLOGNE.

MAJ.GEN.TERRY ALLEN'S 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION, MOVING IN FROM THE WEST, CLEARED SUBURBAN MUNGERSDORF AND MOVED THROUGH BRAUNFELD, A DISTRICT ADDS

KWEST, CLEARED SUBURLAN MUNGERSDORF AND MOVED THROUGH BRAUNFELD, A DISTANCE OF 4,000 YARDS, WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION FROM THE ENEMY, WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DRAWN HIS DEFENSE FORCES BACK INTO THE OLD CITY FOR A LAST-DITCH FIGHT.

30.24 23665

THE FALL OF BOMB-BATTERED COLOGNE IS MERELY A MATTER OF HOURS--THE TIME IT WILL TAKE FOR THE INFANTRYMEN AND THE TANKS TO WORK THEIR WAY THROUGH A MAZE OF STREETS, FOR THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE GERMANS LACK SUFFICIENT FORCES INSIDE THE CITY TO HALT THE THIRD ARMORED AND 104TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

NORTH OF COLOGNE THE DRIVE TO THE RHINE CONTINUED. INFANTRYMEN REACHED THE RIVER AT ANOTHER PLACE FOUR MILES SOUTH OF DUESSELDORF, CLEARED RHEINKASSEL AND WERE AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF LANGEL.

ON THE SOUTHWESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF COLOGNE THE 104TH PUSHED UP TO THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS WITHOUT OPPOSITION. OUTSIDE THE CITY TROOPS CAPTURED THE GREAT GOLDENBERG POWER STATION WHICH PROVIDED ELECTRICITY FOR A LARGE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL AREA.

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THE INFANTRY DIVISION DROVE FORWARD ANOTHER 5,000 YARDS AND STOOD WITHIN 3 1/2 MILES OF THE RHINE JUST SOUTH OF COLOGNE.

ARMORED AND INFANTRY ELEMENTS PUSHED AHEAD 9,000 YARDS TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF BONN.

INFANTRYMEN IN THE TOWN OF MUGGERHAUSEN BATTLED TO DRIVE BACK A NAZI COUNTERATTACK BY 200 FOOT SOLDIERS AND EIGHT TANKS, WHICH HAD PUSHED BACK INTO THE TOWN. FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS THERE.

MJ1038AEW

RE[illegible]ON WHITEHEAD

COLOGNE, MARCH 6-(AP)-TANKS AND INFANTRY OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH BOMB-SHATTERED COLOGNE TO THE RHINE TODAY PAST THE FAMOUS DOM CATHEDRAL, WHILE THE GERMANS RETREATED FROM THE CITY THROUGH A CORRIDOR TO THE SOUTH LEADING TOWARD BONN.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' MEN HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THREE-FOURTHS OF THE RUINED CITY.

A206

THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION AND THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION CLOSED RELENTLESSLY ON THE LAST KNOT OF RESISTANCE INSIDE COLOGNE. THE TROOPS WERE AMAZED TO SEE CIVILIANS AMID THE WRECKAGE DISPLAYING FRIENDLINESS AND RELIEF AT THEIR ARRIVAL.

(MORE) QQ250PEW

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH THE CANADIANS ON THE RHINE, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE ORGANIZING THEIR DEFNESES TODAY ON THE EAZO BANK OE

A126
(250)
BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH THE CANADIANS ON THE RHINE, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE ORGANIZING THEIR DEFNESES TODAY ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE AND PUTTING MORE GUNS INTO POSITION.

THE RIVER IS A NATURAL BACKSTOP FOR THE SHATTERED SIEGFRIED LINE.

ENEMY SHELLING ALONG THE RIVER WAS INCREASING. UNDER PROTECTION OF MIST AND LOW CLOUDS THE ENEMY HAS FIRED 200 SHELLS INTO THE KLEVE AREA DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS AND TRIED TO SHOOT UP ROADS IN THE CANADIAN ARMY SECTOR.

ONCE THE ARTILLERY NOW SUPPORTING GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S TROOPS IN THE LAST PHASE OF THE FIGHTING IN THE GERMANS XANTEN-WESEL BULGE CAN BE TURNED EAST AGAIN COUNTER-BATTERY WORK WILL CERTAINLY REDUCE THIS ENEMY FIRE.

DEFENSES BEYOND THE RHINE ARE NOTHING LIKE AS STRONG AS THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THEY CONSIST OF HASTILY DUG TRENCH SYSTEMS, DITCHES AND MACHINEGUN AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS. THEY ARE NOT IN GREAT DEPTH AND ARE MANNED BY AN ASSORTMENT OF TROOPS FROM FORMATIONS WHICH FOUGHT WEST OF THE RIVER AND UNITS BROUGHT UP FROM NORTHERN HOLLAND.

THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE GERMAN FORCES ESCAPED ACROSS THE RHINE, BUT THE ALLIES HAVE GAINED THE WEST BANK AND NOW DOMINATE THE RUHR.

FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT FACED A GREAT PROBLEM IN MANNING THE RHINE DEFENSES. IT IS BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO HAVE STRONG FORCES ALL ALONG THE 450-MILE FRONT.

WITHIN THREE MONTHS HE HAS HAD FOUR ARMIES MAULED. THESE ARE THE FIFTH AND SIXTH PANZER ARMIES IN THE ARDENNES, AND THE 1ST PARACHUTE AND 15TH ARMIES IN THE CURRENT RHINELAND BATTLE.

WHILE THE LATTER TWO WERE NOT TRAPPED AND DESTROYED, THEY SUFFERED HEAVILY. (SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID SATURDAY THE FIRST PARACHUTE AND 15TH ARMIES HAD BEEN DESTROYED AS EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FORCES.

THE LATEST FIGURE ON PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE CANADIANS NOW IS 19,500 AN INCREASE OF 2,500 OVER NIGHT. THE GERMANS LIKEWISE ARE SUFFERING HEAVILY IN KILLED AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

MJ1049AEW

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BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY ON THE ROAD TO THE RHINE, MARCH 6-(AP)-RACING 25 MILES IN 30 HOURS, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR DROVE TO THE APPROACHES OF THE RHINE TODAY AFTER OVERRUNNING A SCORE OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND A GERMAN ARMY CORPS WHOSE COMMANDER, A LIEUTENANT GENERAL, WAS TAKEN PRISONER.

THE SPECTACULAR DASH, ON WHICH THERE HAD BEEN A NEWS BLACKOUT SINCE ITS START AT DAWN MONDAY, ENGULFED THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WHO WERE TAKEN PRISONER AND LIBERATED A GREAT NUMBER OF BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS WHOM THE GERMANS HAD ABANDONED IN DISORDERED RETREAT BEFORE THE ONRUSHING AMERICANS.

THE CAPTURED GERMAN LEADER WAS LT.GEN.EDWIN GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH, 59, WHO COMMANDED THE 53RD GERMAN ARMY CORPS. HE WAS SEIZED WITH HIS ENTIRE STAFF.

THE GERMAN ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS WAS OVERRUN 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG BY SPEARHEADING FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION COLUMNS WHICH KEPT GOING TOWARDS THE RHINE WITH ONLY MINOR OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS BUT WHICH WAS ENCOUNTERING TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTIES ALONG ROADS HUB-DEEP IN MUD.

THE NEWS BLACKOUT STILL PREVENTED DISCLOSURE OF THE EXACT WHEREABOUTS OF GEN.PATTON'S ADVANCE ELEMENTS TONIGHT, BUT IT COULD BE SAID THEY WERE ADVANCING AGAINST SPORADIC AND DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE FROM THE SCATTERED ENEMY.

FOR THE RAMPANT AMERICANS IT WAS A SURGE WHICH OUTDID ANYTHING WITNESSED IN FRANCE.

FOR MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.GAFFEY, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURE OF THE GERMAN LIEUTENANT GENERAL WAS A DOUBLE SATISFACTION. IN THE FIRST PLACE IT WAS GEN.GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH WHOSE GERMAN TROOPS ENCIRCLED BASTOGNE AND WHOSE SIEGE OF THE BELGIAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER WAS BROKEN BY THE FOURTH ARMORED.

IN THE SECOND PLACE THE FOURTH ARMORED APPROACH TO THE RHINE CARRIED GEN.GAFFEY WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE OF THE RIVER, WHERE AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY HE WAS STATIONED UNTIL 1919.

A29

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AND IT WAS AT THE FORTRESS OF EHRENBREITSTEIN ACROSS THE RIVER FROM COBLENZ THAT THE LAST AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS HAULED DOWN THE STARS AND STRIPES IN 1923.

DURING TODAY THE THIRD ARMY GAINED UP TO 25 MILES ON A 40-MILE FRONT, OVERRUNNING 11 TOWNS, CLEARING THREE AND ENTERING TWO.

THE TENTH ARMORED CROSSED THE REWER RIVER 2 1/2 MILES EAST OF TRIER, ADVANCING 2 1/2 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AND CLEARING EITELSBACH AND KENN.

THE 76TH INFANTRY, ADVANCING 4 1/2 MILES EAST OF THE KYLL RIVER BRIDGEHEAD, PROGRESSED TO THE VICINITY OF BINSFELD, EIGHT MILES EAST OF BITBURG.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY CAPTURED OBERKAIL, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.

GAINS BY THE FOURTH ARMORED INCLUDED AN ADVANCE TO THE VICINITY OF SCHONBACH, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG AND 28 MILES WEST OF THE RHINE. THE FOURTH CROSSED FOUR RIVERS TO REACH THIS AREA, THE KYLL, THE LIESSER, THE KLEINE KYLL AND THE SALM.

THE 19TH INFANTRY MADE TWO NEW CROSSINGS OF THE KYLL AND ADVANCED A MILE AND A HALF EAST, CAPTURING MICKELBACH, 11 MILES EAST OF PRUEM. THE 90TH IS NOW ACROSS THE RIVER ON A THREE-MILE FRONT.

THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCED THREE MILES EAST ON A THREE-MILE FRONT, REACHING THE KYLL AT TWO POINTS IN A REGION TEN MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM.

THE 87TH ADVANCED FOUR MILES ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM, ALSO REACHING THE KYLL AT TWO PLACES.

HIS GREY GREEN OVERCOAT AND BLACK KNEE-LENGTH RUBBER BOOTS CAKED WITH MUD. GEN.GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH WAS BROUGHT TO THE REAR TODAY IN A JEEP, A DOUR AND DEJECTED MAN.

"HOW CAN YOU EXPECT TO WIN A WAR WHEN YOU HAVE NO GASOLINE AND NO HORSES?" ASKED THE SIX-FOOT, LEATHER-FACED GERMAN, WHOSE HAIR HAS TURNED SNOW WHITE.

"IT WILL ALL BE OVER WITHIN FOUR MONTHS-- FIVE MONTHS AT THE MOST, HE ADDED IN CONVERSATION WITH LT.ALFRED MAUL OF MILWAUKEE, WIS. HIS STAFF OFFICERS CLUSTERED ABOUT HIM AND NODDED AGREEMENT.

A30

THE JEEPS BRINGING THE GENERAL AND HIS STAFF TO THE REAR PICKED THEIR WAY THROUGH ENDLESS COLUMNS OF GERMAN PRISONERS GOING TO THE REAR AS OUR COLUMNS, LINED UP FOR MILES BUMPER TO BUMPER, HEADED EASTWARD.

MUCH OF THE MUD WHICH THE GENERAL HAD ACCUMULATED WAS ACQUIRED WHEN HE DIVED INTO DITCHES TO ESCAPE GERMAN ARTILLERY AND AIR BURSTS BREAKING OVER OUR COLUMNS.

KNOTS OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS LIBERATED IN OUR ADVANCE ALSO WERE MAKING THEIR WAY TO THE REAR. SINCE EVERYTHING WAS IN CONFUSION UP THERE IT WAS NOT DETERMINED IMMEDIATELY WHETHER THEY WERE FROM OVERRUN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS OR WERE LEFT ON THEIR OWN BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY WE OVERTAKEN.

B603PEW

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY ON ROAD TO RHINE--1ST ADD BALL'S DESCRIPTIVE (TOP AYE) X X X THEY WERE OVERTAKEN.

"THIS IS A PICTURE THAT BEATS THE DRIVE THROUGH FRANCE," SAID LT. PAUL W. SHELDON, OF PENDLETON, ORE., AS HE WATCHED UNENDING COLUMNS OF DEJECTED PRISONERS MOVING TO THE REAR WITH ONLY A PRIVATE HERE AND THERE TO GUARD THEM.

"OUR ARMOR IS GOING LIKE A BAT

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HERE AND THERE T

COLUMNS OF DEJECTED PRISONERS MOVING TO THE REAR WITH ONLY A PRIVATE HERE AND THERE TO GUARD THEM.

"OUR ARMOR IS GOING LIKE A BAT OUT OF HELL AND THEY'LL BE ACROSS THE RHINE AND IN BERLIN BEFORE YOU KNOW IT," LT. SHELDON ADDED.

BACK AT THE HEADQUARTERS TO WHICH THE CAPTURED GERMAN GENERAL AND HIS STAFF WERE DELIVERED, SGTS. JOSEPH AQUILANI, OF NORRISTOWN, PA., AND ROBERT WASEMAN OF MINERVA, OHIO, WERE STANDING GUARD WITH

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BAYONETED RIFLES.

"THEY'RE JUST ANOTHER BATCH OF KRAUTS TO US," SAID AQUILANI.

CAPT. CHARLES A BAKMEN, OF 9306 102ND ST., RICHMOND HILL, N.Y., ACTED AS INTERPRETER DURING A BRIEF CONFERENCE THE AMERICAN COMMANDER HELD WITH THE GERMAN OFFICERS AT AN ADVANCE ARMORED COMMAND POST. HERE THEY WERE DEFINITELY TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR---NOT AS HONORED GUESTS.

LIQUBRANKEADING THE FOURTH ARMORED'S SPECTLP N

HERE THEY WERE DEFINITELY TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR---NOT AS HONORED GUESTS.

SPEARHEADING THE FOURTH ARMORED'S SPECTACULAR SURGE WAS THE 37TH TANK BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT. COL. CREIGHTON ABRAMS, OF WEST NEWBURY, MASS., WHO LED THE FIRST COLUMN INTO RELIEVED BASTOGNE, COMBAT COMMAND "B" UNDER BRIG. GEN. HOLMES BAGER, OF UNION, N.J., AND MAJ. HAROLD COHEN, OF SPARTANBURG, S.C., COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMORED BATTALION.

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MB734PEW

PMS BUDGET

COLOGNE (300)

BY HAL BOYLE

COLOGNE, MARCH 6-(AP)-GERMAN REFUGEES PLODDED WESTWARD OUT OF THIS WRECK OF A CITY AS THREE AMERICAN DIVISIONS STABBED TODAY FOR ITS HEART.

MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES, THEIR FACES SHOWING NEITHER HATE NOR FEAR BUT REFLECTING THE DESPAIR OF ALL HOMELESS FUGITIVES, STREAMED TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES BY THE HUNDREDS.

SOME WERE CARRYING BABIES OR LEADING CHILDREN BY THE HAND. THEIR HOUSEHOLD VALUABLES WERE PILED IN CARTS OR PERAMBULATORS, AND INCLUDED BLANKETS TO PROTECT THEM AGAINST THE MARCH COLD.

THE LAST DITCH DEFENDERS OF THE CITY, ESTIMATED BY ONE U.S.STAFF OFFICER AT LESS THAN 1,000, WERE WITHDRAWING SLOWLY INTO THE "ALTSTADT" OR "OLD TOWN" SECTION BORDERING THE RHINE ITSELF.

THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY YANK ARMOR AND INFANTRYMEN.

ONE-FIFTH OF THE 25 SQUARE MILES OF THE ONCE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS LAST NIGHT. BECAUSE THE YANK SPEARHEAD HAD DRIVEN THROUGH MAIN DEFENSE BLETS TO WITHIN TWO AND A HALF MILES OF THE RIVER, THE NAZI GARRISON HAD TO PULL BACK IN ORDER TO ESCAPE BEING CHOPPED TO PIECES.

IT IS THE OLD CITY THAT CONTAINS THE WORLD FAMOUS CATHEDRAL AND MANY IMPORTANT AND PICTURESQUE MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS. THE RESISTING GERMANS WERE FIGHTING THERE MAINLY WITH A FEW MORTARS, MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES AND SOME 88-MILLIMETER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

MOST OF THE ENEMY'S HEAVY EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN MOVED TO THE RHINE'S EAST BANK AND ONLY A RELATIVELY FEW SELF-PROPELLED GUNS REMAIN.

THE TASK OF CLEANING OUT COLOGNE--A CITY ABOUT THE SIZE OF ST. LOUIS--IS A BIG ONE, FOR EVERY BASEMENT MUST BE SEARCHED FOR HIDDEN GERMAN SOLDIERS.

WHILE THE CENTER OF THE CITY APPARENTLY HAS BEEN HEAVILY DAMAGED BY ALLIED AIR RAIDS THERE SEEMED TO BE NO APPRECIABLE BOMB DAMAGE IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS.

THERE WERE STILL MANY CIVILIANS LIVING THERE IN LITTLE BRICK HOUSES WHEN THE YANKS ARRIVED, BUT THEY ARE RAPIDLY MOVING OUT, TAKING THE YOUNGSTERS AND A FEW BELONGINGS WITH THEM. ALREADY THE ARMY IS TAKING OVER SOME OF THE HOUSES FOR QUARTERS, COMMAND POSTS AND SIGNAL CENTERS.

JP350AEW

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(BRIA)

ROME MARG-(ADD NIGHT LEAD POLITICAL)-OPPOSITION

ANOTHER VETO OF SFORZA BY THE BRITISH IS NOW CONSIDERED LESS LIKELY SINCE THE NEW ALLIED PROGRAM IN ITALY INVOLVED ALLIED CONTROL OVER ONLY THE MINISTRIES OF WAR, AIR AND NAVY.

SFORZA WAS EXPECTED TO BE SUPPORTED IN HIS BID FOR THE PREMIERSHIP IN EVENT THE BONOMI GOVERNMENT FALLS BY THE ACTIONIST AND POSSIBLY BY THE SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST PARTIES. ALL THREE PARTIES HAVE SEVERELY CRITICIZED THE BONOMI GOVERNMENT AS A RESULT OF ROATTA'S ESCAPE AND THE SOCIALISTS SAID IT WAS PROOF OF THE "GOVERNMENT'S INCAPACITY TO FACE THE NATION'S POLITICAL SITUATION."

SFORZA, HIMSELF, IN A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE DECLARED ROATTA'S ESCAPE WAS "A POLITICAL EVENT WHICH CAN BE PREGNANT WITH CONSEQUENCES IF WE DO NOT LOOK REALITY IN THE FACE."

KAA10PEW

(NORGAARD)

ROME, MAR 4 (DELAYED BY CENSOR) ADD MORTON

THE CAPTURE INTERRUPTED A SPECTACULARLY SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT BEGUN IN THE SUMMER OF 1942 WHEN MORTON LANDED IN LIBERIA WITH AMERICAN TROOPS. IT WAS A SECRET OPERATION AND FIVE MONTHS ELAPSED BEFORE HE WAS PERMITTED TO SEND THE FIRST STORIES.

MORTON WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT TO SAIL FROM DAKAR ON THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU WHEN IT WAS TAKEN TO NEW YORK IN JANUARY, 1943, FOR REFITTING.

PRIOR TO THAT TRIP HE WAS THE FIRST CORRESPONDENT TO REACH DAKAR AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

DURING MUCH OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN MORTON WAS ASSIGNED TO COVER THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN AFRICA. HE RODE A B-26 BOMBER ON THE FIRST AMERICAN RAID ON ROME'S RAIL YARDS ON JULY 19, 1943, AND A FEW DAYS LATER TALKED THE AIR FORCE INTO FLYING HIS JEEP TO SICILY. THIS ENABLED HIM TO ENTER SEVERAL SICILIAN CITIES ON THE HEELS OF THE INVASION FORCES AND WRITE FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE BOMBINGS THERE.

MORTON'S NAME POPPED INTO PROMINENCE AGAIN EARLY IN 1944 WHEN HE OBTAINED WRITTEN REPLIES FROM MARSHAL TITO TO A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS. TITO'S DECLARATIONS WERE RELEASED BY ALLIED CENSORSHIP ONLY AFTER PROLONGED CONTROVERSY.

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MORTON SCORED A NOTABLE BEAT WHEN HE FLEW TO BUCHAREST IN A U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER IN TIME TO WITNESS THE RED ARMY ROLLING THROUGH THE ROMANIAN CAPITAL AND THE EVACUATION OF SCORES OF AMERICAN FLIERS FREED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS. HE WAS THE ONLY ALLIED CORRESPONDENT THERE AND OBTAINED AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH KING MIHAI IN AN OVERNIGHT VISIT TO THE ROYAL VILLA.

A121

PRIOR TO THAT TRIP HE SCORED BEATS FROM AMERICAN AIR BASES IN ITALY ON THE FIRST SHUTTLE RAIDS BETWEEN ITALY AND RUSSIA AND A GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPERS' RAID ON TITO'S HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

JUST BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE ON THE TRIP WHICH RESULTED IN HIS CAPTURE MORTON SENT A NOTE TO ASSOCIATED PRESS HEADQUARTERS IN ROME SAYING "I AM OFF ON THE BIGGEST STORY OF MY LIFE."

MORTON, WHO IS 32, WAS BORN AT ST.JOSEPH, MO., AND JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. HE LATER SERVED IN THE AP CLEVELAND BUREAU AND LATER WENT TO NEW YORK AS AP FEATURES BACKGROUND MAP EDITOR, WHICH POST HE LEFT TO GO ABROAD.

HIS WIFE LIVES IN ST.JOSEPH.

MORTON WAS THE FIFTH CASUALTY AMONG ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER SINCE MID-SEPTEMBER, 1942, WHEN LARRY ALLEN WAS CAPTURED IN TOBRUK. ALLEN LATER WAS FREED AND REPATRIATED.

THE OTHERS WERE HARRY CROCKETT, DROWNED WHEN A BRITISH MINE LAYER WAS TORPEDOED OFF TOBRUK EARLY IN 1943; GEORGE TUCKER, INJURED IN A PLANE ACCIDENT IN ALGIERS IN THE SUMMER OF 1943; STEPHEN BARBER, WHO SUFFERED SHRAPNEL WOUNDS IN THE FRENCH LANDING ON THE ISLAND OF ELBA IN JUNE, 1944.

MJ1017AEW

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A46
PMS BUDGET (350)
RUSSIAN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, MARCH 6-(AP)-FAST CHARGING RUSSIAN TANKS AND CAVALRY SWEPT CLOSE TO THE ODER'S MOUTH TODAY IN A THREAT TO OUTFLANK STETTIN AND SEIZE THAT IMPORTANT GERMAN NAVAL BASE IN PREPARATION FOR FUTURE ENVELOPMENT OF BERLIN FROM THE NORTH.

MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, ALREADY HAD TURNED HEAVY GUNS, SOME OF THEM ONLY RECENTLY CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY, AGAINST THE EASTERN SUBURBS OF STETTIN. AT THE SAME TIME HIS MOBILE VANGUARD STEADILY ROLLED UP THE GERMAN DEFENSES GUARDING THE ODER ESTUARY.

HIS TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE DRIVING STEADILY FORWARD FROM BOTH STARGARD AND NAUGARD, SEIZED YESTERDAY. STARGARD LIES 15 MILES EAST OF STETTIN AND NAUGARD 22 MILES NORTH OF STARGARD.

AS ZHUKOV THUS GOT SET FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST STETTIN, CAPTURE OF WHICH WOULD BE A STRATEGIC PRIZE, MARSHAL K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY TO THE NORTHEAST SLASHED DEEPER INTO THE COASTAL STRIP OF POMERANIA BETWEEN DANZIG AND KOESLIN.

THE BATTLE FOR STETTIN SEEMED VIRTUALLY UNDER WAY, ALTHOUGH ZHUKOV'S HARDEST BLOWS AT THE MOMENT APPARENTLY WERE DIRECTED TOWARD GOLLNOW AND CAMMIN, ON THE LAST MAIN ROAD AND RAILWAY TO THE SEACOAST EAST OF THE ODER.

THE SPRAWLING FACTORIES OF STETTIN, BERLIN'S PORT, ARE SPREAD OUT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ODER AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF DAMMSCHER LAKE. GOLLNOW IS LOCATED NORTHEAST OF THIS BODY OF WATER. CAMMIN IS ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE BALTIC ON THE EASTERN ARM OF THE ODER ESTUARY.

EAST OF CAMMIN THE BIG SEABOARD TOWNS OF TREPTOW AND KILBERG FACED THE PROSPECT OF IMMEDIATE ISOLATION AS THE RUSSIANS STRUCK SWIFTLY AHEAD. (BERLIN SAID KOLBERG ALREADY WAS BEING STORMED).

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS ORGANIZED IN THE

30.24 — 23669

STETTIN AREA WITH VOLKSSTURM INFANTRY AND A SMATTERING OF VETERAN ARMORED UNITS WERE ON AN UNIMPRESSIVE SCALE.
ZHUKOV'S TROOPS STRUCK OUT FOR ALTDAMM, EAST BANK ODER RIVER SUBURB OF STETTIN, AFTER CAPTURING STARGARD IN A STREET BATTLE THAT WAS OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO HAVE COST THE GERMANS 4,000 KILLED.

A47
THE ZHUKOV AND ROKOSSOVSKY ARMIES SEIZED A TOTAL OF 230 TOWNS AND VILLAGES YESTERDAY. GAINS AVERAGED 10 MILES. STEADILY PRESSING LARGE NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY BACK AGAINST THE BALTIC COAST, ROKOSSOVSKY WAS SAID TO BE WIPING OUT ISOLATED GROUPS ONE BY ONE.
ROKOSSOVSKY CAPTURED EIGHT TOWNS IN POLAND EAST OF POMERANIA ON THE APPROACHES TO DANZIG. FIVE COMMUNITIES FELL IN EAST PRUSSIA IN THE CONTINUING BATTLE FOR KOENIGSBERG.
M608AEW

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A48
BULLETIN
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MARCH 6-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES ARE MAKING "GOOD PROGRESS" IN REDUCING ENEMY BRIDGEHEADS WEST OF THE RHINE.
M608AEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 5-(AP)-NEW GROUPS OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND DUTCH PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY'S ADVANCE THROUGH POMERANIA, FRONT DISPATCHES TO PRAVDA SAID TODAY.

NO AMERICANS WERE MENTIONED IN THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER'S LISTING OF FREED PRISONERS MOVING EASTWARD IN CARTS, WAGONS AND ON BICYCLES THROUGH POMERANIA. THEY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED FROM A COLUMN OF 200,000 PRISONERS BEING DRIVEN WESTWARD BEFORE THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION IN MOSCOW SAID HOWEVER IT WAS PROBABLE THAT SOME U.S. TROOPS ALSO HAD BEEN LIBERATED.

THE TOTAL OF AMERICAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS AWAITING TRANSPORTATION IN ODESSA, AFTER BEING RESCUED BY THE RUSSIANS, NOW TOTALS 1,200, THE MISSION SAID. WRIGHT BRYAN, WAR CORRESPONDENT AND MANAGING EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA JOURNAL, REACHED THE ASSEMBLY POINT WITH THE LATEST GROUP OF AMERICANS, IT WAS REPORTED. THE MISSION SAID HE HAD REQUESTED PERMISSION TO VISIT MOSCOW.

PANIC SPREAD AMONG PANAMERICAN LANDOWNERS WHO HAD BEEN WORKING THEIR FARMS WITH SLAVE LABOR, INCLUDING MANY RUSSIAN AND POLISH GIRLS. PRAVDA SAID ON THE ESTATE OF ONE JOHANN WALBE THE WORKERS REVOLTED, HANGING WALBE ON A CENTURY-OLD TREE BEFORE HIS MANSION AS THE RED ARMY APPROACHED.

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N1132AEW

A37FX
BY MARINE CAPT. CHARLES E. MCVRISH (300)
(999 WHITMORE ROAD, DETROIT, FORMER PROVIDENCE, BOSTON AND NEW YORK NEWSPAPERMAN)
(HEADQUARTERS, THIRD MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, MARCH 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THIRST-MAD JAPS WHOSE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF WATER WERE DESTROYED BY A THREE-DAY PREINVASION BOMBARDMENT, HAVE BEEN MAKING NUMEROUS RAIDS BEHIND MARINE LINES, PRESUMABLY IN QUEST OF THE PRECIOUS LIQUID.
THESE RAIDS ARE NOT OF THE BANZAI VARIETY IN WHICH SAKE CHARGED NIPS FANATICALLY WHOOP, HOLLER AND ATTACK ENMASSE. THEY WERE DEFINITELY PURPOSEFUL AND THE MAJORITY WERE ATTEMPTED IN OR NEAR WATER POINTS ON THIS DESERT-LIKE VOLCANIC ISLAND.
THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT JAP FIGHTING MEN ARE UNDERGOING GREATER HARDSHIPS THAN ARE OUR TROOPS AS FAR AS FOOD AND AMMUNITION ARE CONCERNED, BUT THE MARINES HAVE PLENTY OF WATER. HUNDREDS OF DESTROYED CATCH BASINS, IN WHICH THE ENEMY CAUGHT RAIN WATER BEFORE THE MARINES STORMED ASHORE FEB. 19, ARE MUTE EVIDENCE OF THEIR PLIGHT.
IWO, THIS FORENOON, RECEIVED ITS FIRST DOWNPOUR IN NINE DAYS. ALERT MARINES SWORE THE JAPS WOULDN'T BEAT THEM AT THEIR OLD GAME OF CATCHING RAINFALL IN THEIR HELMETS OR ANYTHING THAT WOULD HOLD WATER. THEY WERE PREPARED TO TAKE POT SHOTS AT ANY WHO LEFT THEIR FOXHOLES.
AN INFILITRATING PARTY OF 100 JAPS ATTEMPTED TO REACH A WATER POINT AT THE BASE OF SURIBACHI MOUNTAIN A FEW NIGHTS AGO. THEY WERE SPOTTED BY A FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVER AND IMMEDIATELY WIPED OUT BY A HEAVY BARRAGE.
THE FOLLOWING NIGHT, 65 INFILTRATED A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST IN THE NORTH CENTRAL SECTION OF THE ISLAND, AND ALL EXCEPT THREE WERE KILLED.
SOME 200 JAPS SNEAKED THROUGH THE LINES OF THE SAME REGIMENT, SITUATED ON THE DIVISION'S LEFT FLANK, EARLY TODAY, AND AT DAWN 160 DEAD WERE COUNTED.
A MAJORITY OF THE RAINWATER CATCH BASINS USED BY THE JAPS WERE OF 1100 GALLON CAPACITY, MEASURING FOUR BY EIGHT FEET. FROM THESE, WATER WAS TRANSFERRED TO 55 GALLON DRUMS, WHICH WERE EITHER BURIED IN THE SOFT VOLCANIC ASH OF THE ISLAND OR SECRETED IN CAVES.
MARINES HAVE FOUND EIGHT WELLS IN THE APPROXIMATE TWO THIRDS OF THE ISLAND NOW UNDER THEIR CONTROL. FIVE WERE ON THE WEST COAST AND FOUR OF THESE WERE MIDWAY UP THE BEACH, SPACED SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS APART.
WW225APW NM

NY
100 (A) COMEDY OF ERRORS SAVES LIVES OF FOUR ON LUZON. ALL GUNS AND GRENADE FAIL TO GO OFF.
KX
ET537ACW MAR 6 B NM

BY ELMONT WAITE
GUAM,MARCH 6-(AP)-PRIMLY ERECT IN THE GAUNT CARGO ROOM OF A NAVAL AIRFIELD ON GUAM, THIN, DETERMINED LT.LAURA COBB SPOKE FOR THE 14 NURSES HOMEWARD BOUND AFTER MORE THAN THREE YEARS IN JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS ON LUZON.

"I WANT TO SEE THE FINISH OF THIS WAR," SAID LIEUTENANT COBB. "INDEED I DO. WE'VE BEEN ON THE RECEIVING LINE TOO LONG."

"THAT'S RIGHT, WE WANT TO DISH IT OUT FOR AWHILE," AGREED MARGARET ALICE NASH, (6 OXFORD ST.) WILKESBARRE, PA. SHE ADDED HASTILY, "WE WANT TO GO HOME FIRST AND REST AND EAT AGAIN."

THE GROUP INCLUDED 11 NAVY NURSES, TWO CIVILIANS AND ONE BRITISH CIVILIAN NURSE, ALL OF WHOM BECAME PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE AT SANTA CHOLASTICA ON LUZON ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES IN JANUARY OF 1942. THEY WERE MOVED TO SANTO TOMAS IN MANILA AND THEN TO LOS BANOS, FROM WHICH THEY WERE FREED DRAMATICALLY LAST MONTH BY PARATROOPERS, GUERRILLAS AND AMPHIBIAN TROOPS.

NURSES IN THE GROUP INCLUDED LT.MARY F.CHAPMAN, (4108 NORTH CENTRAL PARK AVE.) CHICAGO; LT.MARY ROSE HARRINGTON, ELK POINT,S.D.; LT.ELDEEN PAIGE, LOMITA,CALIF.; LT.SUSIE J.PITCHER, DES MOINES,IA.; LT.DOROTHY STILL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; LT.BERTHA EVANS, PORTLAND,ORE.; LT.HELEN C. GONZELANSKI, (534 SOUTH 50 ST.) OMAHA,NEB.; GOLDIA O'HAVER, HAYFIELD,MINN.; BASILA STEWARD (NO ADDRESS); MAUREEN NEIL DAVIS, LOS ANGELES; AND HELEN GORDON GRANT, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

FT/F.1543ACW

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BY JAMES HUTCHESON (450)
WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON CORREGIDOR, FEB.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOYS OF THE 592ND ARE GETTING GRIPED ABOUT THIS WAR OF THE BEACHHEADS. IN SARDONIC JEST, THEY'RE BEGINNING TO CALL THEMSELVES "THE SECRET WEAPON."

THEIR SLOGAN IS: "INFANTRYMEN CAN TAKE A BEACH, BUT THEY'VE GOT TO GET THERE FIRST." THE 592ND ENGINEER BOAT AND SHORE REGIMENT IS ONE OF THE OUTFITS THAT GETS 'EM THERE.

THEIR MAIN GRIPE IS THAT NO ONE EVER HEARS ABOUT THEM. THEIR INDIGNATION REACHED ITS PEAK WHEN ONE BOY'S FATHER WROTE ASKING HIS E.B. & S.R. SON: "WHAT'S THAT OUTFIT OF YOURS DOING OUT THERE? WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO GET INTO THE WAR?"

GET INTO THE WAR, INDEED! UP TO THEN THEY HAD PARTICIPATED IN 20 SOUTHWEST PACIFIC LANDINGS. NOW THE TOTAL IS UP TO 26. THEY ARE UNDER THE 2ND ENGINEERS' SPECIAL BRIGADE AND COMPLAIN THAT THE ONLY TIME THEIR UNIT WAS MENTIONED IN THE NEWS IT WAS LABELED AS THE 3RD BRIGADE. THAT HURTS OUT HERE WITH THESE UNIT-CONSCIOUS LADS. (NOT THAT THE 3RD ISN'T DOING A GRAND JOB, TOO, BUT MEN IN UNIFORM IN THE WAR ZONES ROOT FOR THEIR UNITS LIKE THEY DID FOR THEIR COLLEGE OR PREP FOOTBALL TEAM BACK HOME.

THE E.B. & S.R. HAS THE JOB OF OPERATING BARGE-TYPE LANDING CRAFT CARRYING ASSAULT WAVES, REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES ASHORE, NO MATTER HOW HOT THE SHOOTING. THEY SET UP ON THE BEACHES TO HANDLE RATIONS, AMMUNITION, WATER AND TO BRING ORDER OUT OF CONFUSION.

THEY HAD ONE OF THEIR TOUGHEST JOBS IN THE SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT AGAINST CORREGIDOR. MOST OF THE LCM'S (LANDING CRAFT, MECHANIZED) IN WHICH THEY PUT TROOPS ASHORE CAME BACK WITH MACHINEGUN BULLET HOLES IN THEM. ONE BOAT COXSWAIN, AT THE WHEEL IN THE CRAFT'S MOST EXPOSED POSITION, WAS WOUNDED FATALLY. IT WAS THE THIRD TIME HE HAD BEEN SHOT. ANOTHER HAD TWO FINGERS SHOT OFF. BUT THE BOYS BROUGHT THE BOATS THROUGH SAFELY.

"WE GET SHOT AT A BIT," REMARKED SGT.JACK EDMINISTER, OF (1512 PARK HILL PLACE NORTHEAST, CANTON, OHIO, "BUT DESPITE OUR GRIPES I THINK WE'RE LUCKY TO BE ON THIS JOB. WE CAN EAT REGULARLY AND SLEEP ON STRETCHERS STRUNG UP ON THE BOATS. I GUESS THAT'S BETTER THAN LIFE IN A FOXHOLE."

SOMETIMES, EXPLAINS MAJ.HENRY M.SEIPT, FORMER CIVIL ENGINEER AT RIVERTON,WYO., COMMANDER OF THE 592ND, THE BOYS GO SEVERAL MONTHS WITHOUT EVER SLEEPING ANYWHERE BUT IN THEIR LANDING CRAFT. THEY'VE BEEN OUT IN THE PACIFIC 24 MONTHS.

B95KX

THE BOAT BATTALION BOSS IS CAPT.A.FRED RICHARDS, OF NEW YORK CITY. THE SHORE CHIEF IS CAPT.HERMAN A.KOELN, OF (1339 E. 54TH ST) BROOKLYN,N.Y. THE REGIMENT COMMANDER IS COL. ALLEN L.KEYES, AN ARMY REGULAR.

AS MAJOR SEIPT DESCRIBED THE LIFE AND WORK OF HIS MEN, A RADIO CALL CAME IN.

"WHAT'S THAT? WHAT'S THAT?" HE CRIED EXCITEDLY. "YOU SAY THEY KILLED SEVEN?"

HIS WEAPONS SECTION ON ONE END OF THE CORREGIDOR BEACH HAD JUST MOWED DOWN SEVEN JAPANESE ON THE SIDE OF MALINTA HILL.

"ISN'T THAT A BIT OUTSIDE THE ENGINEERING LINE?" HE WAS ASKED.

"NOTHING'S OUT OF OUR LINE," HE RESPONDED. "WE SHOOT 'EM AND IF NO ONE ELSE WANTS THE JOB WE'RE GLAD TO BURY 'EM--LOTS OF 'EM."

JW1242PCW

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CHUNGKING, MAR 6- XXX HENGYANG. (MOSUN)

REPORTS FROM INDEPENDENT SOURCES INDICATED THAT THE JAPANESE, HAVING COMPLETED THE OBJECTIVE OF THEIR DRIVE EAST OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY--ELIMINATION OF THREE KIANGSI AIRBASES AND HENYUNG--MAY BE RETIRING. THUS, THESE INDEPENDENT REPORTS PREDICTED ALL FOUR BASES WOULD BE RETAKEN BUT EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER THEY WOULD BE REBUILT AS CENTERS OF AIRPOWER UNTIL THE JAPANESE ARE RENDERED INCAPABLE OF COMING BACK.

RP806PEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

DIED OF INJURIES RECEIVED ON ACTIVE SERVICE -- FLT.LT.REED TILTON HYDE; WIFE LIVES IN MALAD CITY, IDAHO.

MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE -- FLYING OFFICER FRANKLIN HOWARD CUMMER; MOTHER, MRS.E.S.H.CUMMER, 2707 EAST MARION STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.

DN412AEW

MONTREAL, MARCH 6-(AP)-LT.GERARD FONTAINE OF LES FUSILIERS DE SHERBROOKE PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY TO A COURT MARTIAL CHARGE OF BEING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM LAST DEC. 26 TO FEB. 13. HIS REGIMENT NOW IS OVERSEAS.

BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 CANADIAN CONSCRIPTS ORDERED ABROAD ARE MISSING, BUT FONTAINE IS THE FIRST OFFICER TO FACE AWOL CHARGES IN THIS MILITARY DISTRICT IN WORLD WAR II.

FONTAINE PLEADED IN HIS DEFENSE THAT HE HAD GONE ON CHRISTMAS LEAVE AND, WITH HIS FAMILY, HAD VISITED FRIENDS IN CORNWALL, ONT. HE DNDGOMAT WHILE AT CORNW

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AND, WITH HIS FAMILY, HAD VISITED FRIENDS IN CORNWALL, ONT. HE SAID THAT WHILE AT CORNWALL HE BECAME ILL.

QQ15APEW

(330) POLO MEXICO CITY

OTTAWA MARCH 6-(AP)-THE RECOGNITION ACCORDED CANADA'S WAR EFFORT BY THE MEXICO CITY INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AND ITS EXPRESSED DESIRE FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS IS REGARDED HERE AS A HAPPY AUGURY.

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT CIRCLES INDICATED TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT THERE SEEMS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT CANADA IS ANY CLOSER TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION BY VIRTUE OF DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICO CITY.

THERE APPEARS TO BE NO DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT THAT IT BE EXTENDED A FORMAL INVITATION TO JOIN THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION AT THE PRESENT TIME. CANADIAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW WHY A CHILEAN PROPOSAL TO INVITE CANADA TO JOIN HAD BEEN AMENDED IN COMMITTEE TO EXPRESS A DESIRE FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION, BUT IT WAS PRESUMED HERE THE COMMITTEE DEEMED THE TIME WAS NOT RIPE FOR

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30.24 - 23671

SUCH A BID.

SINCE CANADA HAS NO PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE BOUNDARY DISPUTES WITH HER ONLY NEIGHBOR, THE UNITED STATES, THE "ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC" UNDER WHICH EACH AMERICAN NATION WOULD GUARANTEE THE BORDERS OF OTHER AMERICAN STATES AGAINST AGGRESSION IS NOT OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST TO CANADA.

CANADA, SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED, IS NOT CONTEMPLATING ASSUMING ANY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MILITARY AID TO OTHER AMERICAN STATES EXCEPT THOSE WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED IN THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH.

IT IS POINTED OUT HERE, HOWEVER, THAT CANADA IS DEFINITELY IN THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SETUP THROUGH JOINT DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS ENTERED INTO WITH THE UNITED STATES EARLY IN THE WAR. WHILE THERE IS NO FORMAL AGREEMENT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN A SPEECH IN CANADA PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES, SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD RESIST BY FORCE ANY ATTACK ON CANADA.

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING A FEW DAYS LATER SAID CANADA WOULD DO THE SAME FOR THE UNITED STATES AND WOULD NOT PERMIT ANY HOSTILE FORCE TO USE CANADIAN TERRITORY FOR AN ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES.

SUBSEQUENTLY A JOINT DEFENSE BOARD WAS ESTABLISHED WHICH ACTS FOR THE TWO GOVERNMENTS IN JOINT PLANNING FOR THE DEFENSE OF NORTH AMERICA.

KK631AEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 6-(AP)-A MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY REDUCTION IN CANADA'S WAR PRODUCTION AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY MIGHT VARY FROM CUTS MADE IN UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM PROGRAMS.

RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER HOWE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT CANADA'S PRODUCTION WOULD BE CUT BACK 35 PER CENT IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN. THIS REDUCTION WAS IN LINE WITH WHAT WAS EXPECTED IN UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, HE ADDED.

TODAY A DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIAL SAID DIFFERENCES IN THE EMPHASIS OF THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PROGRAMS MIGHT RESULT IN CONSIDERABLE VARIATIONS IN THE PROGRAM CHANGES.

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ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF CANADA'S PRESENT WAR PRODUCTION IS UNDER CONTRACT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, THE BULK OF IT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM. IT IS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THAT AMERICAN PLANTS, IN PROPORTION TO THEIR PRESENT OUTPUT, MAY CONTINUE PRODUCTION AT A HIGHER LEVEL FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN THAN WILL CANADIAN PLANTS.

TA642PEW

(330) FOLO MEXICO CITY

OTTAWA MARCH 6-(AP)-THE RECOGNITION ACCORDED CANADA'S WAR EFFORT BY THE MEXICO CITY INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AND ITS EXPRESSED DESIRE FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS IS REGARDED HERE AS A HAPPY AUGURY.

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THERE APPEARS TO BE NO DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT THAT IT BE EXTENDED A FORMAL INVITATION TO JOIN THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION AT THE PRESENT TIME. CANADIAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW WHY A CHILEAN PROPOSAL TO INVITE CANADA TO JOIN HAD BEEN AMENDED IN COMMITTEE TO EXPRESS A DESIRE FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION, BUT IT WAS PRESUMED HERE THE COMMITTEE DEEMED THE TIME WAS NOT RIPE FOR SUCH A BID.

SINCE CANADA HAS NO PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE BOUNDARY DISPUTES WITH HER ONLY NEIGHBOR, THE UNITED STATES, THE "ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC" UNDER WHICH EACH AMERICAN NATION WOULD GUARANTEE THE BORDERS OF OTHER AMERICAN STATES AGAINST AGGRESSION IS NOT OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST TO CANADA.

CANADA, SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED, IS NOT CONTEMPLATING ASSUMING ANY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MILITARY AID TO OTHER AMERICAN STATES EXCEPT THOSE WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED IN THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH.

IT IS POINTED OUT HERE, HOWEVER, THAT CANADA IS DEFINITELY IN THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SETUP THROUGH JOINT DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS ENTERED INTO WITH THE UNITED STATES EARLY IN THE WAR. WHILE THERE IS NO FORMAL AGREEMENT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN A SPEECH IN CANADA PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES, SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD RESIST BY FORCE ANY ATTACK ON CANADA.

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING A FEW DAYS LATER SAID CANADA WOULD DO THE SAME FOR THE UNITED STATES AND WOULD NOT PERMIT ANY HOSTILE FORCE TO USE CANADIAN TERRITORY FOR AN ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES.

SUBSEQUENTLY A JOINT DEFENSE BOARD WAS ESTABLISHED WHICH ACTS FOR THE TWO GOVERNMENTS IN JOINT PLANNING FOR THE DEFENSE OF NORTH AMERICA.

KK631AEW

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B43 E22 S30

(AX) CHARLOTTE, N.C., MARCH 6-(AP)-A MILE-LONG CARAVAN OF CARS, TRUCKS AND AMBULANCES MOVED A HOSPITAL--PATIENTS, NURSES AND EQUIPMENT--A DISTANCE OF 60 MILES YESTERDAY.

THE HOSPITAL WAS ERECTED HASTILY AT HICKORY LAST JUNE WHEN NORTH CAROLINA WAS HIT BY A SEVERE POLIO EPIDEMIC. THE PATIENTS AND EQUIPMENT WERE REMOVED TO CHARLOTTE WHERE A PERMANENT POLIO UNIT HAS BEEN BUILT ON THE GROUNDS OF CHARLOTTE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

EIGHTY-EIGHT POLIO VICTIMS WERE REMOVED HERE FROM HICKORY.

KK633AEW

A25KX

NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE (PMS IN)

BY FLORA LEWIS

MEXICO CITY,MARCH 6-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TODAY REACHED INFORMAL AGREEMENT ON WHAT TO SAY TO ARGENTINA, IT WAS LEARNED ON HIGH AUTHORITY.

THE STATEMENT, WHICH IS EXPECTED ON THURSDAY, THE LAST DAY OF THE CONFERENCE, REMAINS TO BE PHRASED, HOWEVER.

THE MAIN POINTS WILL BE:

1. EXPRESSION OF REGRET AT ARGENTINA'S ABSENCE FROM THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

2. HOPE THAT ARGENTINA WILL BE ABLE TO PUT HERSELF IN A POSITION TO SIGN THE MEXICO CITY RESOLUTIONS AND REJOIN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

3. HOPE THAT ARGENTINA WILL BE ABLE TO PUT HERSELF IN A POSITION TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH MEANS A DECLARATION OF WAR.

4. PROVISION FOR CONSULTATION AMONG THE 20 OTHER REPUBLICS TO DECIDE WHETHER ARGENTINE ACTS ACTUALLY CONSTITUTE A SINCERE CHANGE IN POSITION.

MEANWHILE, DELEGATES WERE SCHEDULED TO MEET IN A PLENARY SESSION THIS AFTERNOON TO GIVE FORMAL APPROVAL TO 15 RESOLUTIONS, INCLUDING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PANAMERICAN UNION AND THE ACT OF OF CHAPULTEPEC.

WHILE THERE WILL BE SPEECHES AT THE FULL MEETING, DEBATE IS UNEXPECTED. ALL THE RESOLUTIONS TO COME UP HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY EACH DELEGATION AND PASSAGE IS ASSURED.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE FINAL SESSION UNTIL THURSDAY IS DUE MORE TO DIFFICULTIES IN CLEARING THE ECONOMIC CHARTER AND A FLOOD OF MINOR RESOLUTIONS THAN TO ANY TROUBLE ON THE ARGENTINE QUESTION, IT WAS LEARNED.

THE MAIN DIFFICULTY AT THE MOMENT, ONE OFFICIAL SAID, IS TO FIND PHRASING THAT IS EQUALLY SATISFACTORY IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

THE AGREEMENT ON GENERAL POINTS OF THE ARGENTINE STATEMENT INDICATES THE SOLID FRONT THAT HAS PREVAILED THROUGH MOST OF THIS CONFERENCE.

SOME DELEGATIONS, CUBA FOR EXAMPLE, ARE SPLIT AMONG THEMSELVES HOWEVER. EACH COUNTRY HAS ONLY ONE VOTE, SO IF SOME DELEGATES DECIDE TO POP OFF, IT IS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY TO PRODUCE ANYTHING MORE THAN NOISE.

THOSE WHO WORKED OUT THE ARGENTINE FORMULA, INCLUDING LATIN AMERICANS, EXPRESSED CONSIDERABLE SATISFACTION WITH THE IDEAS INCLUDED.
IT WILL PROBABLY BE PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE STEERING COMMITTEE BY THE CHAIRMAN, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA.
JQ/DV446PCW

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B32KX (Q IN) (ADD INTERAM)
MEXICO CITY..1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE (TOP ON AYE) 530 XXX EZEQUIEL PADILLA.
THE STATEMENT WILL HAVE A FRIENDLY TONE, AND BE SUFFICIENTLY VAGUE SO AS TO SAVE ARGENTINE FACE BY NOT LISTING SPECIFIC ACTIONS BUENOS AIRES MUST TAKE.
HOWEVER, SINCE ALL THE COUNTRIES ARE EXPECTED TO AGREE TO CONSULT BEFORE RECOGNIZING ARGENTINA, IT PROVIDES A FIRM TEST.
CONSULTATIONS PRESUMABLY WILL BE CARRIED ON THROUGH THE VARIOUS FOREIGN OFFICES RATHER THAN THROUGH THE PANAMERICAN UNION.
THE STATEMENT IS SCHEDULED TO BE SENT TO THE UNION FOR DELIVERY TO ARGENTINA, HOWEVER.
THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER ARGENTINA CAN APPOINT A DELEGATE TO THE REORGANIZED UNION MAY 1 SEEMS TO BE RESOLVING ITSELF THIS WAY:
ARGENTINA WOULD HAVE TO SIGN THE RESOLUTION BEFORE SHE COULD APPOINT A NEW DELEGATE.
HOWEVER, IT SEEMS NOW THAT IF BUENOS AIRES WANTED TO ADHERE ONLY TO THE RESOLUTION CHANGING THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM AND NOT TO ANY OF THE SECURITY GUARANTEES PASSED BY THE CONFERENCE, THE OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD HAVE TO ACCEPT A NEW ARGENTINE DELEGATE INTO THE REVISED UNION. THAT WOULD NOT OF ITSELF MEAN RECOGNITION IN ANY WAY.
IN VIEW OF THE FORMULA ESTABLISHED, WELL-INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID THE ONLY CHANCE THEY SAW FOR ARGENTINA TO GET TO THE UNITED NATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WOULD BE A SUDDEN, COMPLETE CHANGE IN BUENOS AIRES--VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT AN OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT, THEY SAID, WOULD PROBABLY FIND THE TIME BETWEEN NOW AND APRIL 25 TOO SHORT TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTIONS GRADUALLY.

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B33KX Q
THE FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE IS ALREADY TAKING CONCRETE SHAPE, AS VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS ARE CONSOLIDATED AND PASSED.
A FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION RESOLUTION RECEIVED UNANIMOUS APPROVAL IN COMMITTEE THIS MORNING, TANTAMOUNT TO PASSAGE BY THE CONFERENCE.
IT IS A COMBINATION OF PROPOSALS BY URUGUAY AND THE UNITED STATES, URGING THE ABANDONMENT OF NEWS CONTROLS AFTER THE WAR AND THE TREATMENT OF PRESS DISPATCHES WITH THE SAME PRIVACY AND FREEDOM GIVEN LETTERS AND PERSONAL TELEGRAMS.
THE RESOLUTION SUGGESTS THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO NEWS BE INCORPORATED IN PEACE TREATIES.
THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL DEFENSE ARCS IN THE NEW INTER-AMERICAN CIRCLE, CLOSED AGAINST AGGRESSION, HAVE BEEN COMPLETED HERE.
PROVISION IS MADE FOR A PERMANENT BOARD REPRESENTING ALL AMERICAN GENERAL STAFFS TO PROTECT THE HEMISPHERE AND LAY PLANS TO PUT DOWN AGGRESSION FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE CONTINENT.
THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS WAS RECOMMENDED AFTER A PROPOSAL URGING OUTRIGHT GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ALL MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES WAS WITHDRAWN.
APPREHENSION AND PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SUBSERSIVE AGENTS WAS PLEDGED, WITH CAREFUL DEFINITIONS SO AS NOT TO APPLY TO POLITICAL EXILES AND LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES.
THE DUMBARTON OAKS RESOLUTION STILL LEAVES OPEN THE EXACT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SYSTEM AND A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION. IT HAS THE VIEWS OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BUT WITHOUT U.S.SUPPORT FOR CHANGING THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN.
ANOTHER RESOLUTION CONNECTED WITH THE PLEDGE OF SUPPORT FOR A WORLD PEACE AGENCY ASKS THAT WOMEN BE INCLUDED IN DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ALREADY APPOINTED DEAN VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE OF BARNARD COLLEGE (N.Y.C.) TO BE ON THE U.S. DELEGATION TO SAN FRANCISCO.
DV608PCW

MAR 7 - 1945

FIRST LEAD CONFERENCE
BY NORMAN CARIGNAN
MEXICO CITY,MARCH 6-(AP)-TWENTY AMERICAN REPUBLICS TODAY ADVOCATED FULL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND RADIO, UNHINDERED ACCESS TO SOURCES OF NEWS AND ABOLITION OF PEACETIME CENSORSHIP.
IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY A COMMITTEE FOR FINAL CONFERENCE ACTION, THESE NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, PROPOSED THAT ALL WARTIME PRESS CONTROLS BE LIFTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR.
THEY ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT PRESS AND RADIO DISPATCHES IN THIS HEMISPHERE BE TREATED WITH THE SAME PRIVACY AND FREEDOM AS LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.
JW132PCW

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD (CQ) CONFERENCE XXX OF COMMUNICATION.
WHILE THE RESOLUTION IS NOT BINDING UPON THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, IT RECOMMENDS INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE ACTION TO DEVELOP FREE INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG THE PEOPLE" OF THIS HEMISPHERTZSWLIPART
DECLARING THAT TYRANNY CANNOT EXIST WHERE TRUTH PREVAILS, THE RESOLUTION SAYS THAT FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WORLD-WIDE PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT OF AGGRESSION.
"ONE OF THE METHODS MOST PERNICIOUS TO HUMANITY," IT ADDS, "HAS BEEN THE USE BY TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS OF ISOLATING THEIR OWN PEOPLES FROM THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN INFORMATION, IMPEDING ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL TRUTH AND ALSO PREVENTING AN EXACT UNDERSTANDING OF THE INTERNAL SITUATION ABROAD."
THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, MEANWHILE, IS PREPARING X X X PICKING UP FIRST GRAF OF EARLY.
JW203PCW

A40 (420)
BY NORMAN CARIGNAN
MEXICO CITY, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE FORMAL APPROVAL TODAY TO AN "ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS" TONED DOWN CONSIDERABLY FROM ITS ORIGINAL FORM BUT CALLING IN GENERAL FOR MORE FREE TRADE AND INCREASED INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THIS HEMISPHERE.
AFTER 16 HOURS OF TORRID DEBATE A CONFERENCE SUBCOMMITTEE LATE LAST NIGHT APPROVED THE CHARTER WITH THREE IMPORTANT REVISIONS. ONLY URUGUAY AND COLOMBIA MADE EXCEPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE EXPLAINED BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AT A MEETING LATE TODAY OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.
FULL COMMITTEE APPROVAL, TANTAMOUNT TO CONFERENCE ADOPTION, APPEARED CERTAIN. THE CHARTER WOULD APPEAR IN THE FINAL ACTS OF THE CONFERENCE AS A PREAMBLE TO ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS ALREADY ADOPTED.
THE CONFERENCE, MEANWHILE, IS TRYING TO COMPLETE A FORMAL STATEMENT ON ARGENTINA, AND TO GIVE FINAL CONSIDERATION TO A NEWS FREEDOM

RESOLUTION.

THE ARGENTINE STATEMENT IS GENERALLY EXPECTED TO EXPRESS A REGRET THAT THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE ARE NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE AND A HOPE THEY WILL SOON REJOIN THE AMERICAN FAMILY OF NATIONS. IT MAY BE MORE CONCRETE IF ALL THE DELEGATES, PARTICULARLY THOSE FROM COUNTRIES NEIGHBORING ARGENTINA, APPROVE.

—THE THREE ARTICLES IN THE ECONOMIC CHARTER WHICH UNDERWENT COMPLETE REVISION IN THE SUB-COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT PERTAIN TO THE REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS, EQUALITY OF ACCESS TO TRADE AND RAW MATERIALS, AND REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.

POWERFUL LATIN AMERICAN OPPOSITION THAT DEVELOPED OVER THESE THREE POINTS RESULTED IN A CONSIDERABLE WEAKENING OF THE CHARTER'S IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVENESS IN BREAKING DOWN HEMISPHERE TRADE RESTRICTIONS

THE ORIGINAL U.S. PROPOSAL CALLED FOR EARLY CONSULTATION AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO FIND A BASIS FOR PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE COOPERATIVE MEASURES FOR REDUCING TRADE BARRIERS. THE NEW ARTICLE ELIMINATES ANY SUCH IMMEDIATE ACTION.

IT URGES "FULFILLMENT" AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF THE "COMMON ASPIRATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO FIND PRACTICAL INTERNATIONAL FORMULAS TO REDUCE BARRIERS OF ALL KINDS WHICH HINDER COMMERCE BETWEEN NATIONS," BUT SPECIFIES THAT SUCH MEASURES BE WITHIN "THE NORMS THAT ASSURE ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD HIGH STANDARDS OF LIVING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR ECONOMIES ON A SOUND BASIS."

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THE CHARTER'S ARTICLE ON EQUAL ACCESS TO THE WORLD'S TRADE AND RAW MATERIALS WAS WIDENED PERCEPTIBLY TO SATISFY LATIN AMERICAN DEMANDS FOR THEIR FAIR SHARE OF U.S. MACHINERY TO INDUSTRIALIZE THEMSELVES AFTER THE WAR.

IN OTHER ACTION YESTERDAY THE CONFERENCE'S COMMITTEE ON WORLD SECURITY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION REQUESTING CHANGES IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS WORLD SECURITY PLAN THAT WOULD PERMIT AMERICAN NATIONS TO SOLVE THEIR OWN DISPUTES. IT WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

M537AEW

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 6-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE COMBINED U.S.-URUGUAYAN RESOLUTION ON "THE FREE ACCESS TO INFORMATION," ADOPTED TODAY BY AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:

WHEREAS:

IT IS THE FIRM DESIRE, REPEATEDLY AFFIRMED BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, TO ASSURE A PEACE THAT DEFENDS AND PROTECTS EVERYWHERE THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF MAN AND PERMITS ALL PEOPLE TO LIVE FREE FROM THE EVILS OF TYRANNY, OPPRESSION, AND SLAVERY;

THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND DEPENDS ON THE SUPREMACY OF TRUTH AMONG MEN:

TRUTH IS THE ENEMY OF TYRANNY, WHICH CANNOT EXIST WHERE TRUTH PREVAILS, SO THAT THOSE WHO WOULD ERECT TYRANNIES ARE CONSTRAINED TO ATTEMPT ITS SUPPRESSION OR TO RAISE BARRIERS AGAINST IT:

FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION OF THOUGHT, ORAL AS WELL AS WRITTEN, IS THE ESSENTIAL CONDITION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WATCHFUL PUBLIC OPINION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO GUARD AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT OF AGGRESSION:

ONE OF THE MOST HARMFUL METHODS THAT HAS BEEN USED BY THE TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS CONTRARY TO THE DICTATES OF HUMANITY IS TO ISOLATE THEIR OWN COUNTRIES FROM THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN INFORMATION, DEPRIVING THEM OF ACCESS TO, AND EXACT KNOWLEDGE OF, THE INTERNAL SITUATION EXISTING IN OTHER COUNTRIES:

IT IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LESSONS OF THE PRESENT WORLD WAR THAT THERE CAN BE NO FREEDOM PEACE, OR SECURITY WHERE MEN ARE NOT ASSURED OF FREE ACCESS TO THE TRUTH THROUGH VARIOUS MEDIA OF PUBLIC INFORMATION:

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE RECOMMEND:

1. THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECOGNIZE THEIR ESSENTIAL OBLIGATION TO GUARANTEE TO THEIR PEOPLE FREE AND IMPARTIAL ACCESS TO SOURCES OF INFORMATION;

2. THAT WITH THIS ASSURANCE IN VIEW THEY UNDERTAKE, UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR, THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE ABANDONMENT OF THOSE MEASURES OF CENSORSHIP AND OF CONTROL OVER THE SERVICES OF PRESS AND RADIO, WHICH HAVE BEEN NECESSARY IN WARTIME TO COMBAT THE SUBVERSIVE POLITICAL TACTICS AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF THE AXIS STATES.

3.- THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TAKE MEASURES INDIVIDUALLY AND IN COOPERATION WITH ONE ANOTHER TO PROMOTE A FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG THEIR PEOPLES:

B52

4.-THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, HAVING ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE ACCESS TO ALL FORMS OF INFORMATION, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ASSURE THAT WHEN A JUDICIAL ORDER IN THE WORLD IS GUARANTEED, THERE BE ESTABLISHED THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE EMISSION AND RECEPTION OF NEWS AND INFORMATION, ORAL OR WRITTEN, PUBLISHED IN BOOKS OR 6 5£3 043'', BROADCAST BY RADIO OR DISSEMINATED BY ANY OTHER MEANS, UNDER PROPER RESPONSIBILITY AND WITHOUT NEED OF PREVIOUS CENSORSHIP, THE SAME TO APPLY EQUALLY TO PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE, LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, OR COMMUNICATIONS IN ANY OTHER FORM IN TIME OF PEACE.

(END)

JR907PEW

MAR 7 - 1945

NEW YORK, MARCH 6-(AP)-A NETHERLAND INDIES GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED GROUP SOON WILL BE SET UP IN ORDER TO EXPORT NATURAL RUBBER FROM THERE WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER LIBERATION OF THE EAST INDIES, SAYS DR.PIETER HONIG, DIRECTOR OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION WILL BE KNOWN AS THE RUBBER CENTRALE AND WILL BE PLACED IN CONTROL OF THE PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF RUBBER IN LIBERATED AREAS, HONIG SAID. HE ADDED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FREE OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL WILL BE REESTABLISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF RUBBER-PRODUCING EQUIPMENT, REPRESENTING ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF WHAT IS NORMALLY REQUIRED, HAS BEEN PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES," SAID HONIG.

THE NEW GROUP WILL BE MANAGED BY A BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPRESENTING PRE-WAR RUBBER INDUSTRIES AND ASSOCIATIONS, HE SAID.

QQ1134AEW

A6WX

PMS BUDGET (600)

1325 Day Award

UNITED NATIONS

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC NEWS EDITOR

WASHINGTON,MARCH 6-(AP)-FRANCE MAY BECOME A RALLYING POINT FOR SMALLER NATIONS SEEKING TO MAKE MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION.

MANY DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES REGARD THIS AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THE FAILURE OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S GOVERNMENT TO JOIN WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA IN SPONSORING INVITATIONS TO THE APRIL 25 SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

IT ALREADY IS APPARENT THAT THERE WILL BE CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY AT THE CONFERENCE OVER THE POWERS OF THE SMALL AND MIDDLE SIZED COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THE GREAT NATIONS WHICH WOULD HAVE A DOMINATING POSITION IN THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL.

AT THE MOMENT FRANCE IS IN A MIDDLE GROUND POSITION. THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS BEEN ASSURED OF A PLACE AS ONE OF THE BIG FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. YET IT SPECIFICALLY

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DECLINED TO SUBMIT ITSELF TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN BY DECLINING TO SPONSOR INVITATIONS TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING, THEREBY IN A MEASURE DETACHING ITSELF FROM THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET-CHINESE LINEUP.

ADDED TO THIS IS THE FACT THAT FRENCH DIPLOMACY TRADITIONALLY SEEKS LEADERSHIP OF THE SMALLER EUROPEAN NATIONS. IN ATTEMPTING TO REGAIN SUCH LEADERSHIP NOW DE GAULLE CONCEIVABLY MAY STRENGTHEN HIS POSITION IN RELATION TO THE OTHER BIG NATIONS.

THE FULL STORY OF WHY FRANCE DID NOT BECOME ONE OF THE SPONSORING POWERS REMAINS TO BE TOLD OFFICIALLY. BUT INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE INDICATES THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

THE FORM OF THE INVITATION WAS DECIDED AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE. IN THIS INVITATION, AS RELEASED YESTERDAY BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE INVITING GOVERNMENTS PROPOSED THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AS "A BASIS" FOR THE CHARTER OF THE NEW LEAGUE TO BE WORKED OUT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CHINA AND FRANCE, ALTHOUGH NOT PRESENT AT YALTA, WERE INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO THIS INVITATION. CHINA, HAVING BEEN IN ON THE DUMBARTON OAKS TALKS LAST FALL, READILY AGREED. FRANCE, NOT HAVING BEEN IN ON THOSE TALKS, ASKED THAT A RESERVATION BE WRITTEN INTO THE INVITATION.

BY THIS RESERVATION THE FRENCH SOUGHT TO GAIN SPECIFIC ASSURANCES THAT THEY COULD PROPOSE ANY AMENDMENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

LAST WEEK FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT HAD A SERIES OF CONFERENCES IN LONDON WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.

A7WX

AS A RESULT THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE AGREED TO SOME MODIFICATION OF THE INVITATION. WHETHER THE FRENCH THEN SUGGESTED FURTHER CHANGES IS NOT CLEAR. AT ANY RATE, A TIME LIMIT WAS FIXED, AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN DELAYED AT LEAST ONCE.

FINALLY, MOSCOW VETOED THE MODIFICATION, AND SO MUCH TIME THEN HAD ELAPSED THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS DECIDED TO GO AHEAD.

SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED HERE THERE IS NO RESTRICTION IN THE INVITATION ISSUED YESTERDAY WHICH WOULD PREVENT ANY OF THE SPONSORS FROM PROPOSING CHANGES IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN. FOR THAT REASON THE FRENCH POSITION ON THIS POINT IS STILL PUZZLING TO DIPLOMATS.

PARIS DISPATCHES SAID THE FORMAL INVITATION TO FRANCE TO PARTICIPATE AS A SPONSOR ARRIVED ONLY SUNDAY.

WHY RUSSIA ULTIMATELY DECLINED TO AGREE TO THE FRENCH RESERVATIONS, AS REPORTED, WAS NOT EXPLAINED. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, THAT PREMIER STALIN FELT DE GAULLE WAS SEEKING TO EXERCISE POWER BEYOND THAT THE RUSSIAN LEADER THINKS HE ACTUALLY POSSESSES IN TERMS OF REAL FORCE DEVOTED TO DEFEATING THE ENEMY.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THERE HAVE BEEN POLICY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO BEFORE.

ONE REPORT IS THAT AT THE TIME DE GAULLE VISITED MOSCOW AND MADE THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN PACT, HE DECLINED TO RECOGNIZE THE LUBLIN GOVERNMENT OF POLAND, TAKING THE POSITION HELD BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THAT IT WAS NOT THEN A TRULY REPRESENTATIVE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ALONG THE SAME LINE THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS HERE THAT IT WAS STALIN WHO TURNED THUMBS-DOWN ON DE GAULLE'S PRESENCE AT YALTA.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ACTUALLY PROPOSED THAT DE GAULLE BE INVITED

HY255AEW

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Clark

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3rd

3d Army at the Rhine, 50 Miles in Germany, 1st Races South, Coblenz and Bonn Totter; 7 Red Armies Reported Moving on Berlin

MAR 8- 1945

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THIRD ARMY DRIVE CARRIES TO RHINE

Thousands of Vehicles Blasted, Long Columns of Prisoners Captured.

By EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY IN THE RHINELAND, March 7 — (AP) The American Third Army stormed back to the Rhine in the Coblenz vicinity today in a spectacular burst of speed.

Armored spearheads reached the Rhine northwest of Coblenz, the city which the Third quit in 1923 after serving as an army of occupation following the First World War.

Thousands of retreating vehicles and tanks were blasted into flaming wrecks and uncounted thousands of prisoners were taken in the Third Army's most spectacular and overwhelming surge since Normandy.

It was a magnificent, triumphant advance by the onrushing tanks through village after village, through lanes of rain-sodden white flags and past columns of prisoners trudging toward the rear. Often they were unescorted and too numerous for the fast-moving tank men to count.

German troops gave up in batches from a half dozen to whole companies and they strung out for miles toward the rear after being disarmed and left on their own to find their way back to prisoner of war cages.

With them were additional thousands of liberated slave laborers garbed in ragged bits of their own uniforms—Bulgars, Poles, Russians, Yugoslavs and Italians, whose wretched faces wreathed in smiles and who gave American style salutes as the armed forces passed.

In contrast were the dejected, mud-spattered German soldiers, their arms upraised wearily in surrender.

Coblenz, which almost is within the grasp of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armor, was the Third Army's headquarters after the last war. It was just across the river on the Rhine's east bank that the Stars and Stripes were hauled down from over the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein by the departing doughboys when the occupation ended.

In 1923, Maj. Raymond O. Barton of Ada, Okla., presided at the flag-lowering ceremony. As a Major General, "Tubby" Barton commanded the Fourth Infantry Division, now a part of the Third Army, in this war until he was forced recently to relinquish his command because of ill health. Barton had planned to borrow the same flag from Secretary of War Stimson, in whose office it is now kept, for a rehoisting ceremony when Coblenz falls.

Picture of Defeat

The smashed German army facing the American Third on this side of the Rhine was the most complete picture of defeat the war in the west has produced. Its men were beaten, its equipment destroyed. Unending grey-green columns shuffled along in a cold drizzle which at times turned to mushy snow. As night fell they still were coming, moving past smouldering carcasses of Nazi military vehicles ranging from Royal Tiger tanks and big Nazi pieces to small horse-drawn ammunition carts, with the dead animals sprawled in their traces.

Many of the Germans held aloft sticks from which drooped white flags the prisoners had fashioned from first aid gauze. Some looked happy and tipped their caps to disinterested Americans. The unshaven faces of others were grim masks as they stared straight ahead.

There was no semblance of a front after the double-banked retreating columns had been cut to pieces. During the day I made a 100-mile roundtrip by jeep between the Luxembourg border and what, late in the afternoon, was the farthest point of penetration by one of the Fourth Armored's spearheads. The only warlike action I saw on the part of the Germans was one artillery shell which whistled across a tank column and burst in a field 25 yards away. It did no damage. And it came from the flanks somewhere about 20 miles behind the leading elements.

MAR 8 - 1945

LAST 29 MILES COVERED IN 12 HOURS AS GOAL IS WON NORTH OF COBLENZ

Patton's 4th Armored Division Captures Hundreds Of Germans In Great Advance As Bonn's Fall Seems Imminent

WIRE

With U.S. 3d Army, March 7 (AP)—The United States 4th Armored Division reached the Rhine River today.

The 4th's stab to the river was made against only light resistance. Hundreds of Germans surrendered as the tanks of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton sped through town after town.

The Rhine was reached at 5.45 P.M., at a point northwest of Coblenz approximately 58 hours after the 4th made its jumpoff.

From its starting point to the Rhine the armored force covered 65 miles, racing the final 29 miles in twelve hours today.

PATTON'S FORCES NEAR COBLENZ IN 65 MILE ADVANCE

Thousands of Tanks and Vehicles Destroyed by Victorious Americans.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED

Germans Unable to Maintain Any Semblance of Front Against Yanks.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, March 8.—(AP) Tanks of the American Third Army stormed up to the west bank of the Rhine northwest of Coblenz last night, having plunged more than 50 miles inside Germany in a whirlwind advance that sent the enemy reeling in chaotic defeat.

NIGHT

The German collapse on the Third Army front, started by the Fourth Armored division's breakthrough at Bitburg three days ago, soon developed into a route with other units of the Third Army plunging eastward and the First Army swinging southward after the capture of Cologne.

It was the Ardennes breakthrough in reverse. The Germans obviously had nothing with which to prevent the American sweep from enveloping Coblenz and Bonn.

Front Disappears

Dispatches said there actually was no semblance of a front in the Third Army sector.

Virtually all resistance had been

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BLACKOUT CLAMPED ON FIRST ARMY AGAIN

Another Important Push Seen Shaping Up—Third Army Continues Pursuit of Routed Nazis Further South.

DAY — LONG

Paris, March 7 (A. P.).—The American First Army moved within two miles of the Rhine city of Bonn tonight while the swift and powerful Third Army closed within fourteen miles of the middle Rhine and less than twenty of Coblenz.

A censorship blackout suddenly was imposed on the First Army operations—secrecy similar to that which prevailed before the great Rhineland breakthrough and the Third Army dash through the Eifels. The blackout suggested all-important developments were in progress.

The First Army, closing on Bonn from all sides, was said officially to have gained up to seven miles during the day, overrunning more than a dozen settlements including Bruhl, five miles south of Cologne. The blackout prevented pinpointing the advances on the First Army right flank, which has lagged far behind the left and center in the Cologne and Bonn areas.

DAY

In the Wesel pocket last sizable German bridgehead west of the lower Rhine, the Germans resisted with the utmost violence in an effort to rescue the last of an estimated 20,000 troops sealed in a pocket eight miles long and four to five miles wide. British, Canadian and American Ninth Army troops closed within five miles of Wesel, Ruhr corner city.

Foe Fights Hard at Wesel.

The Ninth Army cleaned out pockets south of Orsoy and gave the Allies a solid footing on the Rhine from Cologne to east of Rheinberg. The Thirty-fifth Infantry Division of the Ninth Army ran into bitter resistance at Orssenberg, two miles northwest of Rheinberg on the south side of the Wesel pocket but enemy units were crossing to the east bank of the river in any sort of craft they could find.

Determined rearguard resistance held Canadian troops before Xanten at the northern corner of the pocket. But Bonningham southwest of Xanten was captured.

Major-Gen. Hugh Gaffey's Fourth Armored Division approached the middle Rhine in the Coblenz area after a thirty-seven-mile sweep since early Monday. His tanks and infantry captured vast stores of booty—stacked for miles along the road.

— 3d Army Outflanks Saar

The exact spot where Gaffey was nearest the middle Rhine was not announced. Censorship prevented naming the towns he took in his five-mile advance overnight from a point 20 miles from Coblenz.

The 3d Army's dash toward the Rhine outflanked the Saar industrial district from the north, just as the 7th Army outflanked it from the south.

Prisoners were taken by the thousands. The whole German line in the rugged Eifels was collapsing. Third Army losses were extremely light, Associated Press Correspondents Edward D. Ball and Thoburn Wiant wirelessed.

The 4th Armored Division, a star unit of the 3d Army, was plunging toward the Rhine in a narrow corridor—sometimes only the width of a road—extending like a crooked finger northeast from the Kyll bridgehead east of Bitburg. Infantry followed the 4th Armored Division in vehicles of all descriptions.

Scores Of Towns Taken

As the 4th raced toward the Rhine, the 5th Infantry Division widened the corridor farther back. Scores of towns were taken. Most of their names were withheld under the continuing 3d Army blackout.

Cologne and its vast ruins was the largest German city to fall in either this war or the last. Its 768,000 peacetime population made it the size of Boston proper. Though shattered by repeated bombings, it is still the greatest traffic center in western Germany and was the site of vast and varied industries. Surprisingly, most Germans appeared friendly as conquering tanks and foot troops moved through its streets.

Cologne was British occupation headquarters between 1918 and January 31, 1926. It was one of the first cities into which Hitler sent his goosestepping *Wehrmacht* on March 7, 1936, scrapping the Treaty of Versailles. Its five bridges across the 1,300-to-1,700-foot Rhine have been wrecked.

Moving on Bonn, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army gained up to eight miles last night Outside the city, the 1st Army was 35 miles northwest of Coblenz and in a position to form with the 3d Army a trap on Germans tarrying in the Eifels.

Cities In Patton's Path

Patton's army, nearing the Rhine, also was in a position to sweep south along its valley toward Karlsruhe past such imposing cities as Coblenz, Weisbaden, Mainz, Ludwigshafen, Mannheim and Speyer and, with Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army, cut off Germans in the Saar.

Patton was past and behind the Siegfried Line; Patch was before a double belt of the fortifications at their thickest sections.

On the approaches to Bonn, the 1st Army was within 5 miles of Bad Godesberg, where a triumphant Hitler humbled the late Neville Chamberlain after the Munich pact that preluded the present war.

Towns Taken By Hodges

A partial censorship forbade naming all the towns overrun by the 1st Army between Cologne and

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overwhelmed and the German troops appeared concerned only with retreating to safety or surrendering as quickly as possible. Masses of Nazi equipment were destroyed and supply dumps were captured so rapidly that the loot had not been evaluated.

There was no estimate of the number of German troops caught in the pocket formed west of the Rhine and north of the Moselle by the American First and Third armies. A stretch of the Rhine's west bank approximately 30 miles long separates the two American forces and the pocket extends almost 30 miles to the west.

The disorganized Germans thus encircled face inevitable death or capture if they cannot get across the river before the pocket is eliminated.

There are six bridges across the Rhine between Bonn and Coblenz and five still were usable at last reports.

The Fourth Armored division reached the river just northwest of Coblenz in a drive which carried 29 miles in 12 hours. In its greatest surge since Normandy the Third Army had covered 65 miles in 58 hours, making the western Allies' deepest penetration of the Reich.

The enemy fell back in hectic retreat and offered but little resistance as Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's men rolled through town after town and streaked past thousands of prisoners, captured in such numbers they could not all be chaperoned to the rear.

To the north the U. S. First Army struck southward along the Rhine's west bank from captured Cologne to a point only two miles from Bonn, the First and Third armies together having formed in the past week the greatest Allied breakthrough since St. Lo.

Prisoner Bag Soars

The Allied prisoner bag on the West front soared past the one-million mark as Gen. Patton's men rounded them up by the thousands with such speed an accurate count was not possible tonight.

The German army which fled before the Third "was the most complete picture of defeat the war in the west has produced," wrote the veteran Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball. "Its men were beaten, its equipment destroyed."

Thousands of German vehicles and armor were blasted into flaming wrecks, and German prisoners streamed westward in droves through the fourth division's narrow corridor, many of them unescorted and carrying white flags over their heads.

American Might

"Civilians along the corridor watched in amazement as the American armor rolled past hour after hour," Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant wrote from the Third Army front. "Many towns through which the armor sped were untouched because the Germans were not ready, or were unwilling, to offer resistance."

The city of Coblenz, lying at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle and serving as a communications hub for a large area, was "almost within the grasp" of the Third Army tonight, Correspondent Ball wrote from the front.

In captured Cologne, the civilians released from 12 years of the iron discipline of Nazi rule, went on a spree yesterday. Throngs which obviously had been dipping heavily into the city's wine stocks, raided stores and carried off all the goods they could.

American troops, Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle wrote, were too busy with their own problems to do more than hold "this demonstration of spontaneous looting by the city's poor" in check.

One American officer was quoted as saying Cologne was like "Saturday night back home when the carnival's in town" as the crowds milled around carrying boxes of cheese, cases of liquor and clothing they had pilfered.

FIRST

With the U. S. ~~Third~~ army smashing against Nazi defenses only two miles from Bonn, river city south of captured Cologne, Gen. Eisenhower's mighty forces threatened to overrun the remaining enemy-held portion of Germany north of the Moselle river and perhaps cut off most of the German troops still fighting west on a 50-mile sector of the Rhine from Coblenz to Cologne.

On this ninth anniversary of Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland American troops had cleared out all of shattered Cologne except the extreme southeast corner and were drawn up firmly along a 90-mile stretch of the wide Rhine from Cologne north to the Dutch border with the exception of a major enemy pocket at Wesel.

At latest report Gen. George S. Patton's crack Fourth Armored division had speared eastward 44 miles in its three-day breakthrough from east of Bitburg toward the middle Rhine and had reached the vicinity of Monreal, only four miles from Mayen on a main railline to Coblenz.

Equipment Abandoned

The flying wedge was meeting scarcely any resistance, and Associated Press front dispatches reported that abandoned German equipment and disorganized enemy troops were being gathered up wholesale. Patton's armor, followed by motorized infantry, was speeding toward the Rhine virtually at will.

Other Third army units fanned out east of the Kyll river from which the breakthrough started, driving generally northeastward. The Fifth division, protecting the Fourth Armored's right flank, worked northward and captured Spangdahlen, seven miles east of Bitburg, and entered Schwarzenborn, 10 miles northeast of Bitburg.

The 90th Infantry captured Gerolstein and reached Peln, 10 miles due east of Pruem, while the 11th Armored crossed the Kyll some 12 miles northeast of Pruem and seized Oberbettingen and Neiderbettingen.

The whole strained German defense along the Kyll river line appeared doomed to be chopped off between the Third army's northeastward smash toward the Rhine and the southward thrust of the First army's men and armor from the vicinity of Rheinbach.

Somewhere between 10,000 and 20,000 Nazis were fighting hard to hold the Wesel bridgehead against converging Canadian, British and American troops, who had squeezed them into an area of about eight-by-five miles, and no important Allied advances were reported there today.

A field dispatch said an American Ninth army armored unit suffered heavily in a sharp tank battle just outside the captured town of Orssenberg, five miles south of Wesel. Nazis in that area were reported fleeing across the Rhine in ferrys, rowboats and anything that would float.

Headquarters slapped a blackout on operations of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army south of Rheinbach, which is 21 miles south of Cologne and nine miles southwest of Bonn. There were official reports, however, of American advances up to seven miles in this area.

Between the right flank of Hodges' army somewhere in the neighborhood of Rheinbach and the flying spearhead of Lt. George S. Patton's Third army driving toward the Rhine was a distance of about 25 miles, with large German forces backed up in a narrowing salient to the west.

Weather Aids Nazis

The Nazis continued to receive tremendous help from the weather, rain and low clouds over the entire Western front grounding Allied tactical air forces and preventing aerial interference with the enemy retreat.

In their scramble to get across the Rhine the Germans were thought to be completely confused about the progress of American tanks, especially in the area south and west on Bonn. Ninth division doughboys were poised for the assault on Bonn itself, toward which the defeated enemy garrison of Cologne was making a fighting retreat. Alfter and Gielsdorf, just west of Bonn, were in American hands.

The First army's 104th Infantry division went briskly about its task of clearing the last Nazis out of the Marienburg district of Cologne next to the river, while the Eighth Infantry division pushed across the Cologne-Euskirchen highway and captured Meschenich, three miles south of Cologne.

The First division advanced within two miles of the Rhine a point five miles northwest of Bonn, capturing 19 German anti-aircraft guns and 14 trucks, all intact and ready for use. The 78th infantry cleared Schweinheim and Kirchheim, more than five miles southeast of Euskirchen. Beyond that its advance was cloaked in secrecy.

North of Cologne other First army units cleared the Germans out of the town of Zons, on the west bank of the Rhine six miles south of Duesseldorf, a field dispatch reported. This was the last Nazi bridgehead between Cologne and Wesel. German resistance was extremely light all along the First army front.

RIGHT

American troops who rolled into Bruhl, five miles south of Cologne and two miles west of the Rhine, found the town choked with between 10,000 and 20,000 refugees from Cologne. There was no confirmation of a report that the Germans were flying white surrender flags from windows in Duisberg, across the Rhine from Homberg.

British and Canadian troops smashing at the enemy's Wesel bridgehead were reported meeting the fiercest rearguard action they had encountered since they opened their offensive west of Kleve a month ago.

In their suicidal "nuisance" stand the Nazis fought Canadian forces to a standstill before the stronghold of Xanten, seven miles west of Wesel, and were making a house-to-house stand in Veen, eight miles northwest of Wesel.

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Bonn. Among those captured, however, were Meschenich, Fischenich, Olleheim, Rheinback, Schweinheim, Kirchheim, Keldenich, Sotenich, Kall and Brenig. Steing, Neurhof and Buchhoven were reached. A soft spot had been found in German lines and the only resistance was from a motley mixture of Germans, sacrificed to protect withdrawals across the river, up to 1,500 feet wide at Bonn.

Dispatches from the front listed these prisoners taken by armies since D day and the start of the current campaign:

	Present D-Day.	Campaign.
U. S. 1st.....	268,190	22,165
U. S. 3d.....	200,992	33,307
U. S. 9th.....	89,326	27,035
Canadian 1st...	141,614	20,000
U. S. 7th.....	93,107	....
French 1st.....	85,824	....
British 2d.....	104,336	....
FFI and others.	19,992	....

The United States 3d Army opened the current campaign on January 30, the Canadians attacked February 8 and the 1st and 9th armies started driving across the Roer on February 23. Official figures from the fronts were often a week or ten days ahead of those at supreme headquarters.

The 1st Army took 2,319 prisoners yesterday and the 9th took 1,700.

Mopping Up Cologne

First Army headquarters said a few snipers and remnant Germans were still being mopped up in Cologne, but the 25 square miles of the Rhineland capital was seven eighths cleared.

At Brenig near Bonn, the 1st Army captured nineteen anti-aircraft guns and fourteen trucks intact last night. Three usable Mark IV tanks were captured near by.

There seemed no reason to suppose that the shattered German Army could save either Bonn or Coblenz.

Rain Hinders Planes

The whole front was splattered by rain for a second day, preventing close air support during the early morning. British heavy bombers overnight added to the chaos and confusion of remnants of the German 1st Parachute and 15th armies trying to escape from the Wesel bridgehead as American, British and Canadian troops cracked it from the north, south and west. Three Allied prongs were pointed at Wesel, which is east of the Rhine.

Canadian infantry and tanks were spearing from positions just west and north of Xanten, Rhine ferry point, and were six miles from Wesel. The Rhine west bank was in Canadian hands all the way from the Wesel area to Nijmegen in Holland. Sonsebeck fell.

Valuable Regions Overrun

Between them, the Allies had overrun great stretches of valuable Ruhr and Rhineland industrial and farming regions.

The 9th Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, fought in the outskirts of Ossenberg, six miles south of Wesel, against dwindling resistance.

Supreme headquarters had no official information about conditions in the ruined city of Cologne, but field dispatches indicated that the great Gothic cathedral stood, only slightly damaged, in a sea of surrounding devastation. The damage to the cathedral can be repaired, advices said.

Other 3d Army Gains

Aside from the spectacular 4th Armored Division dash toward Coblenz and the middle Rhine, other 3d Army divisions gained up to 2 miles on a 35-mile front, capturing at least five towns.

Russians Open All-Out Attack, Hurl Seven Armies Into Drive

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By ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, Thursday, March 8—(AP) The Russians hurled seven armies yesterday into an all-out frontal offensive towards Berlin from bridgeheads on the Oder river 30 to 40 miles to the east, the Germans announced.

Moscow was officially silent, as is customary at the start of a major operation, but unofficial dispatches from the Soviet capital hinted guardedly that the German accounts might be substantially correct.

German broadcasts said the attackers, Marshal G. H. Zhukov's First White Russian army group, jumped off after a gigantic 24-hour artillery barrage and punched into the outer defenses of Kuestrin, west-bank Oder river fortress which was under attack from the north, east and south. Two tank armies were among Zhukov's forces; these alarmed announcers said.

A dispatch late last night from Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow said "many signs pointed tonight to early launching of the all-out offensive on Berlin," and continued, "the logical place for the first attack is Marshal Zhukov's Oder front.

"Large-scale scouting operations have been under way for several days out of Zhukov's bridgeheads

"These operations, plus the magnificent victories in Pomerania, in which the Russians hurled the Nazis to the Baltic and dropped them off the Oder flank, indicated that Zhukov may be ready to commence activities."

100 Mile Front

The Germans said Zhukov's activities already had commenced with a roaring offensive that extended along about 100 miles of the Oder front but was concentrated mainly almost directly east of Berlin.

The Russians officially dealt with other sectors in their regular communique and in three orders of the day by Premier Stalin.

One order announced that Zhukov's right wing, which only Tuesday had thrust to the Oder's Baltic sea outlet, had captured Stepenitz, Gollnow and Massow, 15 and 20 miles northeast and east of Stettin. The communique listed other towns captured in that zone along the Oder's east bank and the Stettiner Haff (Lagoon) from 13 miles northeast of Stettin northward to the sea, a distance of 35 miles.

Stettin, Berlin's outlet to the Baltic, thus was placed in increasingly grave danger and had lost much of its importance as an outer citadel for the capital.

Another Stalin order announced that the Second White Russian army had captured Starogard, 25 miles south of Danzig, and Mewe, 35 miles southeast, while the communique added a list of 200 communities taken by that army in 5 to 6-mile advances along a front stretching from the Vistula river to the Baltic near Rueganwalde.

Stalin's third order, recalling a forgotten front, said the Second Ukraine army had taken Banska-Stiavnica (Schmenitz) in Slovakia 82 miles northeast of Bratislava.

The communique added five other towns to the captured list in the Banska Stiavnica area.

It also credited the First White Russian group with final liquidation of an encircled German grouping near the Pomeranian town of Schivelbein, with at least 8,000 of the enemy captured, including a lieutenant general and his staff.

The Germans said the Russians had broken into the Baltic fortress of Kolberg and were hastening to end the entire Baltic campaign, but devoted most of their broadcasts to accounts of the offensive aimed at Berlin.

The Nazis said Shukov was attacking repeatedly from bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder, with Kuestrin as the focal point but with the assaults constantly being extended.

A late broadcast by the German Transocean agency referred to attacks extending from Schwedt on the north through Kuestrin to Crossen on the southeast—a river frontage distance of more than 100 miles.

In referring to the onslaught, which they contended was being held generally in check, the Germans for the first time used the designation "east of Berlin."

South of Kuestrin—toward its twin river bastion Frankfurt, 18 miles up the Oder—other Russian forces struck for new bridgeheads across the river and to widen those which the Nazis conceded Soviet troops already had established in the last several weeks.

German broadcasts also said Russian armor was attacking Zehden, on the east bank of the Oder 31 miles northeast of Berlin and 28 miles northwest of Kuestrin. A Berlin commentator suggested this assault could be developed into a flanking movement on Berlin.

Faces Frontal Assault

Meanwhile, northeast of Berlin, Stettin, port of the capitol, was faced with a frontal assault by Marshal Zhukov's north-wing forces which already have neutralized the great shipbuilding and commercial center with drives from the north and south.

A German frontline broadcast said "close formations" of Russian tanks were driving toward Stettin through a snowstorm on the main road from Stargard. The account said these forces already were well past the northern tip of Lake Madu and were probably within 10 miles of the port which already was under fire from Russian artillery and warplanes.

The Soviets reported Russian troops had captured the city of Wollin, 28 miles north of Stettin, and were sweeping across Wollin, the first of the stepping stone islands in Stettin bay to the north. The daring drive was aimed at cutting off Stettin from the sea.

The city of Wollin is on the coastal highway leading to the U-boat base of Swinemuende and westward to Mecklenburg province, north of Berlin.

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Moscow has never officially claimed to have crossed the Oder before Berlin, but Izvestia in a front dispatch said the Russians had established bridgeheads across an unnamed river and told of the tremendous enemy fire the Red Army had to overcome to get to the Berlin side.

Southeast of Berlin the Germans were fighting a delaying campaign in an effort to prevent Marshal Ivan S. Koneff from smashing toward the capital from the flank. A Berlin spokesman said Hungary, Eastern Slovakia and Lauban also were scenes of increasing action and claimed a German counter-attack had recaptured Lauban. However, Berlin acknowledged the loss of Banska Stiavnica.

Lauban is on the Queiss River east of Goerlitz and is at the extreme southern end of Marshal Koneff's front opposite Dresden.

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New Red Drive Toward Berlin Is Reported

KRASCHKE

London March 7 (AP)—Russian troops have flung a major assault at Kuestrin intended to overwhelm that fortress on the Oder River, 39 miles east of Berlin, and "establish further attacking bases" against the Nazi capital, the German high command declared today.

The 1st White Russian Army attacked north and south of the city after a 24-hour artillery barrage, the Germans said. Weeks ago the Germans reported Soviet bridgeheads over the Oder from 30 to 40 miles from Berlin both above and below besieged Kuestrin.

The new report of action on the Oder came as the western allies threatened Germany's Rhine River line.

Not Mentioned By Moscow

Moscow dispatches made no mention of the Berlin-Oder front, but said Soviet troops were sweeping across Wollin, the first of the steppingstone islands in Stettin Bay to the north, in a push aimed at cutting off Stettin from the sea.

They captured the city of Wollin, 28 miles north of Stettin, on the coastal route leading to the U-boat base of Swinemuende and beyond to Germany's Mecklenburg province north of Berlin.

A Transocean broadcast said Marshal Zhukov's army sought to knock out long-beleaguered Kuestrin "to win jumping-off ground for a drive on Berlin on the Oder's west bank."

Drive Extends To Frankfurt

The assault extended south toward Frankfurt, eighteen miles up the river, it added.

A full-fledged Soviet offensive from the east on Berlin has been awaited for weeks. The 1st Ukrainian Army is arrayed west of the Oder on Zhukov's southern flank.

The Russians threw seven successive attacks at Kuestrin's northeastern defenses, the Transocean broadcast continued, but they were repulsed.

It said the Soviet box barrage opened yesterday morning, with German guns replying, and then Soviet ground troops charged.

Stettin Approaches Hit

Northeast of Berlin, Zhukov was hammering at the approaches to Stettin, the port of the German capital. The Germans reported furious, unabated fighting on what remained of the Germans' Pomeranian front, cut up by two Soviet army groupings.

The Russians invading Wollin Island had hopped a river in the Oder delta. Beyond Wollin is Usedom Island, where the naval base of Swinemuende at the eastern tip stands sentinel on Stettin Bay. Roads across Usedom connect with Mecklenburg province north and northwest of Berlin.

Stettin Outskirts Shelled

The Red Army's guns were declared shelling Stettin's eastern and southern outskirts as infantrymen edged forward within sight of fires set in the big German port by Red air force raids.

In entering Wollin, the Russian troops crossed the Oder delta outlet stream of Dievenow. Capture of Cammin, on the Dievenow, 9 miles to the northeast, was announced late yesterday by Marshal Stalin in an order of the day.

The field dispatches said the troops that drove to Wollin also captured Tessin, 4½ miles to the east.

Wollin controls the railway and highway leading across the islands of the Oder estuary through Swinemuende, where water traffic from Stettin goes directly into the Baltic and westward into Mecklenburg province. This Russian group was said already to have captured a number of German naval installations.

To the northeast in the Polish Corridor, the Russian drive for Danzig was said to be progressing at a quickened pace. At the present speed it was believed Red Army troops should be at Danzig's gates within a week.

Along the Pomeranian shores of the Baltic, between the Danzig and Stettin areas, many Germans were said to be trying to escape by sea. Heavy fighting was reported in Kolberg.

Guns pounding Altdamm, 4 miles east of Stettin across the Dammscher See, also were directed against trains and trucks carrying German forces out of the dwindling German-held territory to the north. The bottleneck was being narrowed by the hour.

Heavy fighting was raging in the outskirts of Gollnow, 14 miles northeast of Stettin, across the Dammscher See. Gollnow is a major railroad center.

Nazi Artillery Augmented

The Oder is narrow and held in by dykes through this strip of land. The Germans, apparently fearing the Russians may push across it and curve against Stettin from the north, have poured strong artillery and infantry forces into its defense.

On the south the Russians also struck a heavy blow at the defenses of Stettin by a prolonged shelling of the Stettin-Berlin railroad.

To the east and northeast, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army reached the Baltic at new points and made progress in wiping out elements of the German troops backed against the coast in both Pomerania and Danzig territory.

ALLIED BOMBERS CONTINUE ATTACK TO ISOLATE RUHR

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, March 7 — (AP) Approximately 1,200 American heavy bombers and strafing fighters stepped up the offensive aimed at isolating the Ruhr from main German supply lines today with attacks on three rail belts running into the menaced German industrial zone.

NIGHT

While the rail lines were being hammered, four motor fuel plants within the battered Ruhr were bombarded in a coordinated assault.

R.A.F. bombers were reported over western Germany again tonight by the Nazis' "achtung" warning service.

Round the Clock Raids

During the day British Halifaxes, continued round-the-clock attacks on enemy shipping in the Skagerrak, scored a direct hit on a big merchant vessel.

More than 900 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. Eighth

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Air force and 250 fighters attacked the long, concrete, four-track viaduct near Bielefeld, 60 miles northeast of the Ruhr on the main line to central Germany and struck at railyards at Soset, 30 miles off Dortmund, and Siegen, 35 miles east of Cologne.

Three benzol plants and an oil refinery in the Dortmund area, including the small but important Harpenerweg refinery and the Castrop Rauxel Benzol plant, also were bombed.

No German Planes

The bombers and fighters saw no German planes and encountered only meager anti-aircraft fire at Dortmund and Soest—none at the other targets. Only the Bielefeld viaduct could be bombed visually, however, because of clouds.

The weather also restricted close suport of ground forces by tactical units based in France and Belgium.

Eighth Air force operations today followed a seven-hour attack by R.A.F. Mosquito bombers and Lancasters last night on enemy troop and armor concentrations in the Wesel area on the east bank of the Rhine.

The Lancasters also delivered a heavy night attack on the seaside resort of Sassnitz, on Rugen island in the Baltic, which was packed with enemy shipping.

Meanwhile Berlin was visited by Mosquitos for the 15th consecutive night. Crews clearly saw flashes of Russian cannon to the east.

R.A.F. night attacks probably were made by more than 1,000 aircraft three were lost.

U.S. Planes Hit Oil Plants

JAMESON DAY

London, March 7 (AP)—More than 900 United States heavy bombers struck in a seven-pronged attack today at oil plants in the Dortmund area, a large railway viaduct at Bielefeld, and railroad yards at Soest and Siegen after steady RAF night assaults on German troops massed at Wesel on the Rhine.

The 8th Air Force bombers were covered by 250 fighters in this 23d straight day of aerial blows closely co-ordinated with the ground attack.

Oil targets included three benzol plants and a large refinery on Dortmund's outskirts. Bielefeld, Soest, and Siegen all are on main rail and highway routes from central and eastern Germany to the Western front.

To Slow Traffic

Smashing of the Bielefeld viaduct would stop the main flow of traffic from the big inland bases of Brunswick and Hannover to the Ruhr battlefield.

British night fleets numbering 1,000 bombers hammered two Nazi evacuation sites on the Western and Eastern fronts, pounding Wesel on the Rhine in the longest air attack ever carried out against a German city, and striking hard at the resort harbor of Sassnitz on the Baltic island of Ruegen. Sassnitz has been a terminal port for evacuation and supply of East Prussia.

Sassnitz was crowded with German shipping when the heavy bombers arrived. The main force bombed water-front installations, and others went for shipping offshore with 12,000-pound bombs.

At the same time the RAF's fleet Mosquitos attacked Berlin with two-ton blockbusters for the fifteenth straight night. Some of the crews said that while over Berlin they could see guns firing along the Russian front.

Obliteration of Wesel, 30 miles north of Duesseldorf, started late yesterday afternoon when Mosquitos skimmed over the city and found it packed with German troops, armor and transport fleeing in front of the Canadian 1st Army.

Lancasters Came To Aid

The Mosquitos dropped their bombs, then radioed for help. A short while later a large force of Lancasters was on its way across the lower tip of the North Sea, with other Lancasters and Mosquitos following at regular intervals.

Except for one brief interval, Wesel was bombed continually from about 8 P.M. last night until 5.30 this morning. Three hours later the German radio said it was under attack again.

Low overcast hampered close support work yesterday, but in response to a call from ground forces that Nazi artillery and fortified positions were holding them up, many Thunderbolt pilots volunteered for dive-bombing missions under a 500-foot ceiling.

Fortified Houses

They went after six fortified houses, two artillery positions, twelve flak positions and a fortified factory building.

"That's just what we wanted. Thanks," the ground controller radioes when it was all over.

A force of 100 United States 9th Air Force Marauders attacked the Siegburg marshaling yards sixteen miles from Cologne, where reconnaissance had spotted at least 2,000 railroad cars believed to be filled with supplies for defenses in the Cologne area.

BRITISH PLAN PACIFIC WAR

Navy To Play "Full" Part In Overthrow Of Japan

SINGLETON

London, March 7 (AP)—Britain is determined to range her navy alongside United States naval forces in the Pacific to play "a full and worthy part in the speedy overthrow of the Japanese Empire," A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons today.

He said that this would be done in spite of a renewed threat of a German U-boat offensive that might require strong British naval action in Atlantic waters.

His declaration came as London naval circles denied reports that British war vessels were likely to prove a minor factor in Pacific naval operations. Without referring to the reports, Alexander told Commons that "we have been steadily massing forces for the Far East, with the great fleet train supply, accommodation, repair and amenity ships which they will require to sustain them."

Just The Beginning

"Operations already conducted," he said, "are but the beginning of the tasks of the British Pacific Fleet and the East Indies Fleet, which will continue to be reinforced and supplied so that they may play an ever-growing part in the defeat of Japan."

Asserting that "experiences gained in supporting landings (in the European theater) will stand us in good stead in our united operations against Japan," the First Lord stated: "A large share of the task of defeating Japan will fall upon the men of the royal and merchant navies."

Alexander mentioned the powerful battleships Queen Elizabeth and Valiant and the battle cruiser Renown, as being "among other vessels" ready for action in the Far East.

Impotence Denied

In London, naval men countered reports that the British fleet was likely to prove an impotent factor in the Pacific because of lack of speed with the assertion that the Royal Navy has both battleships and carriers in those waters capable of matching American warships.

Regarding the threat in the Atlantic, Alexander said the Germans were "making great efforts to renew U-boat warfare on a big scale," which he contended shows that they still consider it to be their "best hope of averting defeat against a nation which lives by seaborne supplies."

These efforts, he cautioned, probably will result in the appearance of new types of German submarines. And with improved equipment, he said, "we may be sure they will develop new tactics."

U-Boat Sinkings Increase

Meanwhile, Alexander declared, the number of U-boats being sunk continues to increase satisfactorily."

In the House of Lords, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield urged a special Government investigation at the "earliest practicable moment" of the organization and administration of imperial defense "to safeguard the empire against future unreadiness for war."

"You must not think that because you have Dumbarton Oaks or San Francisco behind you that you are all right," he cautioned.

Criticism Of British Pacific Fleet Called 'Rubbish'

DAY

London, March 7 (AP)—First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander told Commons today that Britain was determined to range her navy in the Pacific alongside United States naval forces and to play "a full and worthy part in the speedy overthrow of the Japanese Empire."

His declaration came as London naval spokesmen denounced as "pure rubbish" a report from the Pacific theater suggesting that the British fleet was likely to prove an impotent factor in any direct operations against the Japanese homeland.

[Associated Press War Correspondent Charles McMurtry wrote yesterday that most United States warships in the Pacific could make 30 knots and that many traveled even faster, outrunning British vessels and making joint operations by the two fleets difficult. Richard Greenlees of the Australian newspaper, the Melbourne *Sun*, said the question of whether the British fleet would sail into Japanese waters was in the balance.]

Royal Navy Defended

Naval spokesmen here said the Royal Navy had both battleships and carriers in Asiatic waters capable of matching American warships in speed.

"The whole business of the use of the British fleet in the Pacific has been decided in London and Washington," one said. "Neither newspaper reports nor comment by persons trying to breathe dissension between the United States and Britain are likely to change the naval strategy."

Without reference to the reports, Alexander told Commons that "we have been steadily massing forces for the Far East, with a great fleet train of supply, accommodation, repair and amenity ships which they will require to sustain them."

Richelieu In Fleet

He said the fleet now included, "among other vessels," the battleships Queen Elizabeth and Valiant, the battle cruiser Renown, the "fine French battleship Richelieu," several British cruisers and British carriers.

"Operations already conducted are but the beginning of the tasks of the British Pacific Fleet and the East Indies Fleet which will continue to be reinforced and supplied so that they may play an ever-growing part in the defeat of Japan," Alexander said.

He reviewed the naval contribution to D-day in Europe, asserting that "experiences gained in supporting the landings will stand us in good stead in our united operations against Japan."

"A Large Share"

"A large share of the task of defeating Japan will fall upon the men of the royal and merchant navies," he said.

Alexander said the Germans had been "making great efforts to renew U-boat warfare on a big scale," and that with new equipment "we may be sure they will develop new tactics."

He said the number of U-boats sunk continued "to increase satisfactorily," but acknowledged that new types of submarines might be used by the enemy at any time. In recent months, however, enemy undersea craft operating around the United Kingdom have had but small successes, he added.

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'A Short Way To New War'

London, March 7 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge, prominent British Liberal, declared today the proposed system of voting in the projected world security organization is "a short way to a third world war."

In a letter to the *Times*, he said that if the Big Three's voting formula is adopted the small nation would be formally deprived "of all hope of effective support by the world organization for peace."

"The inevitable result of this," he added, "will be that the small powers must seek security in an alliance or dependence on one or other of the great powers.

"That, with spheres of influence, balance of power, competitive armaments, and the rest of the old bag of tricks, is a short way to a third World War."

Sir William said the voting proposals meant putting five permanent members of the Security Council above the law which is to be established for all other nations.

MRS. LUCE ON WAY TO ITALIAN FRONT

LONDON, March 7.—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce shunned all public contacts during a 24-hour visit to England before leaving today for Italy on a trip covered by secrecy but bearing at least a semi-official stamp.

The Connecticut congresswoman will visit and probably write about British troops in Italy at the personal invitation of Field Marshal Alexander, the Allied Mediterranean commander.

Much more than the usual secrecy surrounded Mrs. Luce's visit here. She did not stay at her usual hotel and the American embassy said it did not know where she could be located. The war office finally confirmed, however, that her trip to Italy was of at least a semi-official character.

She was expected to return to England after the Italian visit to study and report on the contribution of British women to the war effort.

JUDGE ROSENMAN DISCUSSES RELIEF

LONDON, March 7—(AP) Judge Samuel Rosenman, personal representative of President Roosevelt, said today he had discussed with British officials the feasibility of freeing huge stores of food, clothing and raw materials here for ill-clad and starving western Europeans.

Asserting that his mission was "purely fact-finding" and that he had no authority to make commitments to anyone, Rosenman said he was concerned with studying the problem of civilian supplies required by France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark.

Rosenman, here with the largest entourage of economic experts the United States has sent abroad since the war started, said he was carrying on his talks with British officials to see that the problem of supplies to liberated Europe was adequately met.

There have been reports recently that the Allies proposed to send 10 per cent of stores the British had hoarded against disruption of communications by German air attacks to continental civilians and that the proposal only awaited Rosenman's approval.

The judge repeated he had no authority to make any agreement with the British on this point but that he had studied its feasibility and would make his recommendation to President Roosevelt.

...n To Four ...tish Kings Dies

...ndon, March 7 (AP)—Lord Daw... of Penn, physician to four British kings, died early today at the age of 80.

Lord Dawson, whose scientific skill had served London's East End poor as well as royalty, underwent an operation six months ago, but his convalescence was reassuring. Less than two weeks ago he was consulted concerning the illness of David Lloyd George.

Physician to King George VI, Lord Dawson also had held similar posts in the royal households of King Edward VII, King George V and King Edward VIII.

His brilliance had won him many high honors in the medical profession and honorary degrees from many universities, including the University of Pennsylvania. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1931-38.

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Portugal Coup d'Etat Fails

LONDON, March 7 (AP).—Paris radio today quoted "reports from Portugal" as saying that a group of high-ranking army officers had attempted a coup d'etat aimed at the overthrow of the government of Premier Antonio de Oleivera Salazar.

ANTI-NAZI POSTERS APPEAR IN GERMANY

LONDON, March 7 — (AP) The German press and radio exhorted men, women and children today to rise up and fight as the war's decision "approaches with giant strides."

"Every German, man, woman and child—young or aged—must now be a fighter," asserted and inspired editorial-broadcast. "We have no time for weaklings."

Within the Reich, the Moscow radio said, new disorders flared in Berlin, Munich and Dresden in which SS and police intervened.

"Volkssturm men in Dresden support the demonstration crowd and fired on the SS," German language broadcasts from Moscow said. "Anti-Hitler leaflets appear night after night in Hamburg and Berlin."

Wrecked Flying Fortress Found

LONDON, March 7 (AP).—Wreckage of a Flying Fortress containing the bodies of ten American airmen has been found on the slopes of a mountain on the Island of Arran, off the west Coast of Scotland some forty miles from Glasgow, it was disclosed today. Several weeks ago a Fortress was heard in trouble over the island where two planes previously had crashed, but bad weather prevented a search then.

Briton Demands New Mediterranean Base

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Major F. W. Cundiff, Conservative, said in Commons today that Britain should demand a new naval and air base on the African coast of the eastern Mediterranean.

"I am not at all concerned whether we have to take something off Italy," he said. "If a strip of land around Tripoli and another around Bengasi are necessary for our future protection we should take those steps."

Cheers greeted his assertion.

AID PREMIER'S WIFE

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed Commons today that Russia is taking steps at once to free the wife of Tomasz Arciszewski, Premier of the exiled Polish Government in London.

Questioned as to the reasons for her arrest, Mr. Eden said: "I have been given some, but I thought that in the light of the happy conclusion to my inquiries it would be better to leave it there."

Mr. Eden upheld Russia's claim to Koenigsberg, the capital of East Prussia and important Baltic seaport, stating that "so far as I am aware there is no considerable Polish element in the city."

STRIP-TEASERS OVER 50 URGED

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, a Conservative M. P., opened an inquiry in the House of Commons today into the strip-tease profession in Britain. He said that he would ask the Minister of Labor if, in view of the shortage of young women for war assignments and factory jobs and in view of "the wastage when misused in the theatrical profession, he will allow only women over 50 to strip-tease."

Commander Locker-Lampson said that he also wished to know how many women in Britain "are engaged in strip-tease, what is their average age and average wage and why some would not be safer employed overseas?"

Drop In on Friends

Two Who Bailed out of Bomber Meet Old Classmates Behind Lines

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE, in England, March 7 (AP).—The crew of a United States 8th Air Force Liberator bomber had to bail out on the way back from a Feb. 26 raid on Berlin, and came down just behind the American lines in Germany.

The pilot, Lieutenant Virgil R. Trombly, landed in a tree. He was hauled down by a group of soldiers who took him to a near-by village. The first man to greet him there was an infantryman, Henry Dickinson, a neighbor and high school classmate at Chazy, N. Y., whom Trombly hadn't seen in four years.

Co-pilot Lieutenant Frank M. Gorman landed in the market place of the same village. The first soldier he saw was Lieutenant David Wick, a neighbor and classmate at Shaker Heights, Ohio.

1,002,929 Nazis Captured In West

Allied Headquarters, Paris, March 7 (AP)—The total prisoner count for Allied armies on the Western front reached 1,002,929 today.

Of that total the American 1st Army captured 268,140. The 3d Army took 199,086, while the 7th bagged 93,107 and the 9th 89,330.

The Canadian 1st Army has captured 143,114, the British 2d Army 104,336, the French 1st Army 85,824 and the French Forces of the Interior 19,992.

One-Legged R/ Man Is Death To Na s

LONDON—(AP)—A one-legged night - fighter observer who "argued his way into the RAF" has helped to shoot down two—probably three—German planes over the Continent since D-Day.

Flt.-Lt. S. H. J. Elliot, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, had a leg amputation when a boy, but was determined to fly. He was eventually accepted after many medical boards, and when the invasion of France came was flying with the County of Middlesex Squadron, one of the RAF's most famous night-fighter outfits.

"Elliot is a man for whom we all have tremendous admiration," said a colleague. "He got himself into the air by sheer persistence."

Doomed GI's Kin Keep Death Watch

Cambridge, Mass., March 7 (AP). Mrs. Karl G. Hulten slept fitfully tonight as her paratrooper husband prepared to die on a London gallows tomorrow for the slaying of a British cab driver.

Twenty-one years old today, she collapsed today while nursing her fevered baby daughter, June, 21 months.

Her mother-in-law, Mrs. Signe Hulten, kept a long-distance death watch with the girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Pero, in their little yellow frame cottage where young Hulten courted Rita Pero in happier days.

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Private Hulten is scheduled to hang at 9 A.M. tomorrow in the courtyard of London's Pentonville Prison. He is the first American soldier to receive the death sentence at the hands of British civil authorities in wartime.]

Bitter Over Dancer's Reprieve

Both Hulten's mother and his wife were under a doctor's care.

The condemned soldier's mother and the Peros were still shaken by the news that the 18-year-old strip-tease dancer, Mrs. Elizabeth Marina Jones, convicted with Hulten of the crime, had been reprieved.

"They both did wrong, and if they gave her clemency, he should have it, too," said Mrs. Pero, adding bitterly:

"It looks like she's getting a break because she's one of their own."

"Always A Good, Decent Boy"

"Karl must have gone haywire all of a sudden," Mrs. Pero sighed. "He used to be around the house all the time when he was going with Rita, and he was always a good, decent boy."

Their marriage was no rapid, wartime affair.

"They went together for two years before they were married in the rectory of our parish church," she recalled.

"It's the war that's breaking up homes and hearts," sighed Mrs. Pero, whose oldest son and three sons-in-law are in the servic

Hulten To Hang, Girl To Prison

London, March 7 (AP)—The life of Mrs. Elizabeth Marina Jones, 18-year-old British strip-tease dancer, sentenced to die for the robbery, slaying of a London taxi driver, was spared today by an eleventh-hour intervention of Home Secretary Herbert Morrison.

The girl's partner in the slaying, Private Karl Gustav Hulten, of Cambridge, Mass., will be hanged in the courtyard of Pentonville Prison at dawn tomorrow, however, barring some unexpected last-minute development.

No Action Aiding Hulten

Morrison granted Mrs. Jones a reprieve last night after considering an appeal filed by her attorneys and recommended to the King that he exercise the royal prerogative by commuting her sentence to life imprisonment.

Morrison ruled there were insufficient grounds to justify any interference with the death sentence imposed on Hulten, a former paratrooper.

An appeal in Hulten's behalf had been filed by a Massachusetts attorney, acting for the prisoner's wife and mother.

Term Probably 15 Years

Commutation of her sentence to life imprisonment probably would mean a parole after she had served about fifteen years, if usual procedure is followed.

Hulten, now a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs Prison, was described by prison attendants as calm and spending much of his time reading adventure stories.

3d Division Has Record 19 Medals Of Honor

With U.S. 3d Infantry Division, France, March 7 (AP)—Army history was made today when a three-star general hung the Congressional Medal of Honor on a 135-pound sergeant as another sergeant and a lieutenant who have won the same prize looked on.

Sergt. James P. Connor, of Wilmington, Del., was top man today, with the boss of the American 7th Army, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, in the chief supporting role as the 7th Regiment snapped through ceremonies underscoring the 3d Division's claim to be the leading winner of Congressional Medals of Honor in this or any other war.

MILLION GERMANS PRISONERS IN WEST

Paris, March 7 (A. P.).—The total number of Nazis taken prisoner since D day on the western front has passed the million mark.

Front dispatches listed these totals taken by armies since D day and the start of the current campaign:

	D Day.	Present Camp'gn.
U. S. First	268,190	22,165
U. S. Third	200,992	33,307
U. S. Ninth	89,326	27,035
Canadian First	141,614	20,000
U. S. Seventh	93,107	——
French First	85,824	——
British Second	104,336	——
F. F. I. and others	19,992	——
Total	1,003,381	102,507

The American Third Army opened the current campaign on January 30; the Canadians attacked February 8, and the First and Ninth Armies started driving across the Roer on February 23.

Official figures from the fronts frequently were a week or ten days ahead of those at Supreme Headquarters.

Yanks Pain German General

First They Said 'Nuts' to Him at Bastogne and Now They've Captured Him.

Paris, March 7 (A. P.).—The German commander, Lieut.-Gen. Graf von Rothkirk, who was captured by the American Fourth Armored Division in the Third Army sweep toward the Rhine yesterday, was the commander who besieged Bastogne in Belgium and received the reply of "Nuts!" from Brig.-Gen. Anthony C. McCauliffe in answer to demands for surrender.

Ironically, the Fourth Armored Division which finally captured Gen. von Rothkirk and his staff was the same which broke the German's siege ring at Bastogne.

Von Rothkirk after his capture made a prediction that the war would soon be over.

"How can you expect to win a war when you have no gasoline and no horses?" he commented plantively. "It will all be over within four months—five months at the latest."

Army Promotes Drama Critic

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, March 7 (AP).—Mark Barron, former drama critic for The Associated Press, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army, it was announced tonight. He had been serving as a staff sergeant in the Army's communications zone in France. Mr. Barron, who once was New York City editor for The Associated Press, has been overseas since February, 1944.

Mark Barron Commissioned

With the U.S. Forces in France, March 7 (AP)—Mark Barron, former drama critic for the Associated Press, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army.

Over a Million of Enemy Captured on West Front

1st U. S. Army Has Biggest Total Since D-Day, 268,140

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Paris, March 7 (AP).—The total prisoner count for Allied armies on the Western front since D-Day reached 1,002,929 today.

Of that total the United States 1st Army captured 268,140. The United States 3d Army took 199,086, while the 7th bagged 93,107 and the 9th 89,330.

The Canadian 1st Army has captured 143,114, the British 2d Army 104,336, the French 1st Army 85,824 and the French Forces of the Interior 19,992.

Nazi General Sees End Near

With the U.S. 3. Army, March 7 (AP)—A German guess on the end of the war—"four or five months"—came from the captured commander of the German 53d Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. Edwin Graf von Rothkirk und Trach.

"How can you expect to win a war when you have no gasoline and no horses?" asked the 59-year-old general. "It will all be over within four months—five months at the most."

Rothkirk was the commander who besieged Bastone in Belgium and who got the epic reply of "Nuts!" from Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe to his demand for surrender of the American 101st Airborne Division. The United States 4th Armored Division, which captured the general and his staff, was the outfit that broke the Bastogne siege.

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One-Man Army Takes Nazi Town; Awarded C. M. H.

With the U.S. 9th Army, March 7 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Junior Spurrier, of Riggs, Ky., was called out of the front lines yesterday and the Congressional Medal of Honor was hung around his neck for personally liberating the town of Achain.

The nation's highest military honor was bestowed upon the 22-year-old doughboy by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the 9th, in the presence of half a dozen other generals from the 16th Army Corps and with the 35th Division lined up for the ceremony.

Scared By Brass.

"All this brass scared me," said Spurrier, who, while fighting with the 35th through Achain in Loraine, killed 25 Germans and captured 20 more. He already held the Distinguished Service Cross and two Purple Hearts.

Last November, Company C of the 134th Regiment was given the mission of driving the Germans from Achain. A battalion had crossed 1,500 yards of open ground and went the last 700 under small-arms fire that gave way to mortars and artillery as they reached the outskirts of the town. "Send Spurrier in from the west and his company in from the east and take the town," ordered the battalion command.

Spurrier killed the first three Germans he spotted and others sought cover in houses as Spurrier started working down the street from house to house, mopping up with grenade rifle fire. When his ammunition ran out, he improvised by using German guns lifted from enemy soldiers he had slain.

Sets Building Afire

When one particular house faced him as a strongpoint and slowed down his one-man task force attack, Spurrier killed three more Germans and set the building afire. He then captured sixteen Germans, including a captain and a lieutenant, as they fled the flames.

After eight hours of fighting by himself, Spurrier reported that Achain had been cleared.

He says his one-man campaigns aren't planned ahead of time.

"You just go in there and fight and do what you think is best," he said. "That's all."

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THE MIRACLE OF COLOGNE

Great Cathedral Stands, While Almost All Else Is Ruined

By DON WHITEHEAD

Cologne, March 7 (AP)—Doughboys walking through the streets of Cologne looked up today from the awful wreckage of the ruined city to see the miracle of Cologne cathedral with its slender, graceful spires rising above the devastation wrought by Allied air-raids.

Those fragile, beautiful spires, blackened by the weather of seven centuries, rose straight into the heavens out of the most terrible destruction yet witnessed by these American troops who have seen the rubble of many blasted cities.

All Around Is Waste.

All around the ancient edifice the heart of Cologne lay in waste. For block upon block there was nothing but the gutted skeletons of buildings and debris piled many feet high.

Tons of bombs had ripped out the heart of Cologne. Great chunks of concrete had been tossed about like pebbles and huge steel girders lay twisted like hairpins.

And yet in this devastation was the miracle of The Dom. Seven times in two years the famous cathedral had been hit by bombs and yet it stood with remarkably little serious damage to its Gothic beauty. How it survived while everything around it was laid waste, no one can say.

But there it was like a promise of hope amid the shambles of despair, and in and out of its doors wandered doughboys while shells from American guns rustled over and crashed into the city on the east side of the Rhine.

None Doubts Ruin Now

There was a report before the troops entered Cologne that the old part of the city was 99 per cent in ruins. Almost everyone scoffed at that claim as an exaggeration. But none who walked through the old city today doubted the figure.

Most streets were piled high with débris. In two hours of riding and walking about the city I did not see an undamaged house standing or one that could be called habitable. If anyone lived in them they lived in basements or deep air-raid shelters which had not been reached by the fury of the bombings.

Bombs had ripped out whole sections of stout concrete buildings. Walls stood like gaunt skeletons with all the insides ripped or burned away. Great slabs of concrete had been tossed about as though they were children's blocks.

Some Power?

The cathedral had its scars, but it was as though some power had saved it from the destruction which reached to its very doors. Across the street were blackened and still burning German Panther tanks which had been knocked out by a Sherman tank in one of the last fights inside the city.

Inside the cathedral, whose floor was littered with debris, doughboys walked in silence, their helmets in their hands as they gazed at the vaulted ceiling and towering columns.

Capt. Michael Cooney, of San Diego, Cal., former priest of Holy Cross Rosary Church, of San Bernardino, Cal., gazed at the scene.

"It's amazing, isn't it?" he said. "It's amazing how it escaped when everything else is laid waste."

On the south side of the church one section of the wall sagged in and was supported by heavy timbers. There were gaping holes in the roof, some of them bricked up. Some figures of saints on the columns were damaged, but not seriously.

The center aisle was remarkably free of damage except for holes in the roof and so far as I could see, little of the basic structure was damaged. The sanctuary was littered with debris but not destroyed or even seriously smashed.

The old caretaker, who spoke excellent English, said the cathedral was first hit in the raid of June 26, 1943, and had been hit six times since.

Frescoes in the sanctuary were bricked up to protect them against damage. The baptismal font in front of the church was bricked over also and apparently undamaged.

"It's A Big Joint"

The caretaker said the high altar, valuable pictures, statues, vestments and the most precious of the stained-glass windows were removed early in the war and taken into central Germany to a place of safekeeping.

In the deep shelters beneath the cathedral some 2,000 civilians had taken refuge. They could not have found a better sanctuary. Through the day other civilians came to join them and wait until the war passed them by.

There is no doubt the miracle of The Dom will become a legend, and that people will say its fragile loveliness is indestructible.

One doughboy stood outside, gazing up at the towering spires, and then said:

"It's a big joint, ain't it?"

A. M. G. SETS UP COLOGNE RULE

Two New York Officers Are on Staff of Control.

COWAN

Cologne, March 7 (A. P.).—This great Rhineland metropolis, which once numbered almost 800,000 inhabitants, woke up today to find itself under an American military government set up by Lieut.-Col. John K. Patterson of Riverside, Cal. Col. Patterson himself did not yet know himself how many cellar-dwelling civilians remained in the ruins of the city, utterly devastated by three years' heavy aerial bombardment, some estimates running as high as 150,000 and some as low as 10,000.

An advance echelon arrived here last night seeking quarters for the military government. Like scores of other Army outfits, however, they'll have to take the best basement they can find.

One of the first tasks will be to register every person found in the city. There have been reports of German soldiers donning civilian clothes in an effort to escape capture, and these must be weeded out.

Other A. M. G. Problems.

A multitude of other problems await the A. M. G. Virtually all public utilities have been knocked out. There are no electricity, telephones, running water, or public transportation.

Steps must be taken to reorganize the whole food-distribution system and measures taken to safeguard the public health—always a danger spot in any war torn area.

Specific tasks relating to the following departments will be handled by these officers: Fine arts and monuments — Lieut. James Larwood, 37-56 85th street, Jackson Heights, L. I. Public relations counsel, and civil administration—Capt. Albert Schweizer, New York city architect.

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Cologners Say Last Raid Was Worst of All; Cathedral Stands Unscathed Amid Ruins

Big Hospital Is Leveled, but 200 Patients Are Found Safe in Basement.

DAY

By HOWARD COWAN.

Cologne, March 7 (A. P.).—The Cologne Cathedral, the finest example of Gothic architecture in Germany, has escaped destruction in the three years of bombing which flattened most of the Rhine city. From the exterior, the cathedral appears to be only slightly damaged. The great spires are still intact.

In a skirmish in the street at the northwest corner of the Cathedral yesterday a German Mark IV tank scored a direct hit on a Sherman tank and killed three crewmen, but other American armored forces destroyed the Mark IV seconds later with three pointblank hits.

While the Cathedral escaped destruction, the 2,000-bed Lindenberg Hospital—one of the largest in western Germany—was laid waste in the devastating forty-minute bombardment by R. A. F. planes during the night of last October 30. However, only four persons were killed. A steel works and metal foundry lies about a half mile south of the hospital.

I spent an hour inspecting the ruins in the company of the Rev. Anton Gotzens, Catholic chaplain of the hospital.

All but 200 patients have been evacuated from the hospital, which is still carrying on in basements where some ceilings sag with the weight of debris. Two 500-pound dud bombs from the raid more than four months ago still lay in the hospital yard.

Four corpses with sheets over the faces lay on stretchers in one room with a blasted brick wall exposing them to view. Tags on the feet gave the dates of death as February 20 and March 1.

"No transportation to move them away," was the chaplain's explanation.

A framed picture of Hitler with the fanatical eyes which characterized his early portraits hung at an angle on a wall.

Although the British began bombing Cologne early in the war—it was the target for the first 1,000-bomber raid on Germany in May, 1942—the hospital staff agreed the worst assault was the daylight attack by the R. A. F. last Friday. The chief of police was among those killed.

They are going crazy. They are carrying big boxes of cheeses, cases of liquor and all the clothes they can lug with them."

In the cobblestoned area bordering the Rhine where the city's most famous buildings are centered, drunken German men and women staggered from one side street to another waving wine bottles and offering them to the American soldiers they encountered.

They had taken the wine from the cellars of hotels and homes whose owners had fled. Some of the women tried to climb into jeeps to ride through their own destroyed city.

A shortage of local police found to be trustworthy by the army complicated the problem.

Each Other's Homes

In some quarters, German civilians, heedless of occasional shellbursts from Nazi batteries across the Rhine, carried wine and liquor

Looting Breaks Out In Cologne; Drunken Men And Women Riot

BOYLE

Cologne, Germany, March 7 (AP). German looted German in ruined Cologne today as the iron discipline of twelve years of Nazi rule crumbled under an exuberance that accompanied American occupation of the Reich's fourth largest metropolis.

Food dumps, liquor warehouses and clothing floors of the city's remaining department stores were raided by wine-happy citizens rioting in the *Alstadt*, or old-city section.

Combat troops completing final mopping-up states of their occupation of the city were too busy with their own problems to do more than hold in check this demonstration of spontaneous looting by the city's poor.

'They Are Going Crazy'

"The celebration is on," said Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, of Salt Lake City, after a tour of the water-front area. "It's like Saturday night back home when the carnival's in town.

"They are milling around so much in some places that you can't get a peep through the streets, from the cellars of hotels and homes under the eyes of the Americans.

"Now that we have cleaned up the city, our biggest problem is keeping civilians out of warehouses," said Major Hugh Carv of Brooklyn, N.Y. "Those that are left here are looting each other's homes.

"The warehouses here are well stocked with food—good cheeses and other things that the people haven't had in quantity, although they certainly don't look underfed.

"The citizens here are the most obnoxious we have yet met in Germany. Heretofore, they have been submissive, but we've had difficulty with many of those living in the better districts of Cologne who don't yet seem to realize they have been conquered."

'Bawl Hell Out Of You'

"Yeah, some of them try to bawl hell out of you when it's necessary for you to enter their homes for military security reasons," said Major William G. Herbert, of Alameda, Cal.

...the more you see of these people, the more you see there still is a good deal of resistance left in Germany," said Cary. "These people aren't really desperately short of food or clothing—even those who loot. It makes you think the war isn't as near over as you yourself and a lot of people back home would like to think."

Supermen Turned Yellow When R. A. F. Struck Last Friday.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Cologne, March 7 (A. P.).—Hitler's supermen in Cologne proved yellow and deserted their people last Saturday, three days before the Americans entered the city.

Nazidom's administrative apparatus for Germany's fourth largest city could not take the saturation bombing of Friday, March 2. The supermen began scurrying for the interior of the Reich on that day, and the last of them left Saturday. In their haste they provoked a major tragedy.

Various citizens with whom I have talked said there was one final mass exodus after last Friday's heavy air attack. Three bridges having been destroyed and two others damaged, thousands of Cologners used a bridge of limited capacity which spanned the Rhine near new market place.

Crowded Bridge Snaps.

Heavy vehicles were forbidden specifically, but the Nazi hierarchy ordered trucks, presumably bearing documents, over the span. Suddenly the bridge snapped and fell into the river. Just how many civilians were killed probably never will be known.

[This apparently was the Haengebruecke Bridge. The Hohenzollern Bridge is farther north.]

It is difficult to check with certainty upon a story like this one, however, for nowhere in Cologne is there an organized German authority to be found.

Since Saturday there has been no distribution of ration cards. Until the American Military Government sets up business, the people must worry for themselves how to obtain food.

The Nazi police also deserted—particularly the Gestapo. But that aspect is told by Cologners with glee. They declare that Rhinelanders never were as Nazified as the rest of the Reich.

From many homes in the few parts of the city relatively intact, one can see white flags hanging from windows. Ironically, on every street corner are placards with the words: "Unshaken, invincible, we are sure of victory in the end."

Cologners say that many casualties from last week's heavy bombing still lie under caved-in houses. A merchant pointed to the rubble at a corner near where I stood.

"There are a considerable number of dead under that heap," he said. "A blockbuster scored a direct hit on an apartment building, which fell apart like a house of cards."

The best estimate of how many of Cologne's 768,000 inhabitants remain is 100,000. Four weeks ago, the official ration card distribution showed 80,000. Shortly thereafter 40,000 came flocking back. After Friday's bombing there was another major exodus.

Military police inspecting the houses found much evidence of German soldiers having had enough, and having slipped into civilian clothing. This was borne out by the unusual number of young men I saw roaming about the streets. The military police round them up quickly, for fear they might change their minds and try to reach their outfits across the Rhine. There is also the danger that spies may be among them.

2 Americans Seize 18 Nazis

Foe's 88's Then Open Up on House Into Which Captives Were Herded

RHEINBERG, Germany, March 6 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieutenant Barnaby Keeny, of Farmington, Conn., and Private First Class Carl Bock, of 1788 York Avenue, New York City, captured eighteen prisoners and then the house in which they were holding their captives was almost demolished by German artillery.

"We got the last eight in the basement and had to go in after them with hand grenades," Keeny said. "They still had communications with the outside and called for direct fire on the house. Things really got hot when those 88's started potting us."

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TOWSON MAN SAVES HIS TANK

Sergeant McLean Tells Of Fight Near Orssenberg

EUNSON

Rheinberg, Germany, March 7 (AP)—The 35th Division ran into bitter resistance at Orsenberg after shoving off north of here late last night.

One officer in the field said the Germans were sending 88 shells down the main road at the rate of almost one every second.

Artillery and mortars from across the Rhine rocked the Rheinberg area about noon as the enemy heavily shelled this pretty little German city which was theirs until yesterday.

NIGHT

U.S. Tank Cost Heavy

A bitter tank battle on the southeast sector cost an American armored unit heavily during the fight for the city.

"These Germans here are really fighting, until they get surrounded," said Major Hans van Houten, of Detroit, in charge of tanks attached to the 35th.

"Our losses were plenty heavy, but we got for certain two Mark Fours, two half-tracks, two German trucks, four anti-tank guns and ten German 88's. As the American columns approached Rheinberg from the southeast, German self-propelled guns knocked out the lead and rear tanks, leaving the others heemed in and at the mercy of direct artillery fire from the sides.

Towsonite Tells Of Fight

"We took a pasting," Van Houghton said in a tired voice, "but we let them know we were around. My boys are the best in the whole American Army."

In one column of eight tanks only one was left and its commander, Sergt. Vernon McLean, Towson, Md., said, "All we could do was sit there, and those 88's were pumping right over our heads. They knocked out the three tanks in front of us, then got the ones behind. We were hemmed in and couldn't turn."

"I never sweated so much in my life," said assistant driver Pfc. Charles Brown, Long Beach, Cal. Other members of the crew were Corporal William Grote, Long Island, N.Y., gunner; Tech. 4/g Joseph Schatz, Pittsburgh, driver; Private James Keown, Connelton, Ind., loader.

Tommy Gun Shot Away

Grote, who didn't have much to say, leveled his high-powered gun while they were trapped on the road and hit four anti-tank guns, a truck, a scout car and Mark IV tank, destroying them all.

"I had my Tommy gun shot away," said McLean. "About that time our battery went dead and the motor wouldn't start. Finally we got our gun working and that's when Grote did all his good work. We eventually got things working and backed away and flanked over to the right. That part of the fight lasted about three hours."

BONOMI IS GIVEN CONFIDENCE VOTE IN LONG MEETING

By GEORGE BRIA

ROME, March 7.—(AP) Premier Ivanoe Bonomi weathered his second political crisis in three months tonight as the cabinet in an extraordinary session convoked after the riot at the Royal Palace yesterday reaffirmed confidence in the premier who promised a swift Fascist purge.

NIGHT

The expression of confidence came after a long session in the Viminale Palace while rifle-bearing policemen, supported by two tanks commanding the driveways sloping up to the palace, guarded the ministers.

A cabinet announcement, issued as opposition press clamored for overthrow of the Bonomi regime, said the four-party coalition government "has agreed there is no reason for breaking up the coalition which first planned and already has begun vast action for intensifying the war and bettering Italy's position in the world."

The decision threatened a wide split in Communist ranks and was expected to provide more fuel for a fire which Socialists, Actionists and Republicans—not represented in the cabinet—have been building under Bonomi's government.

The decision by Communists—whose leader, Palmiro Togliatti, is vice premier—to continue in the government brought into the open wide divergencies within the party. Two Communists were included in the delegation which demanded Bonomi's resignation yesterday following the palace riot.

Communists also had joined with opposition groups in sponsoring a mass meeting in Colosseum Square following the escape of Gen. Mario Roatta, former Italian army chief of staff. It was this which provoked the demonstration and a march on the palace by Romans waving red flags and shouting "death to the King."

One report said Roatta was seen yesterday at Foligno, north of Rome, heading for Ancona or Florence.

The Vatican denied he had taken refuge in neutral Vatican City as suggested in a London dispatch to a Rome newspaper.

Meanwhile, Rome was quiet and tense today after the riot spread last night to crowded Regina Coeli Prison. Police and firemen with hoses took three hours to restore order.

The British provost marshal said three Allied soldiers, two Royal Air Forces members and one Pole who were onlookers at the palace riot, were among the injured there. A Communist demonstrator was killed.

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Rome Disorder Spreads To Prison

BRIA

Rome, March 7 (AP)—Disorders spread to the Regina Coeli Prison and sporadic bomb explosions throughout Rome punctuated Italy's political crisis today.

Following yesterday's clash before the Royal Palace between Carabinieri and a crowd in which a Communist demonstrator was killed and several persons were wounded, convicts and persons awaiting trial for Fascist crimes burst out of their antiquated cells at the prison before dawn. Police and firemen quelled the riot with fire-hose streams.

Bombs burst sporadically in various sections of the capital and crowds were reported to have demonstrated before Carabinieri barracks in outlying sections.

No Further Casualties

No further casualties were reported, however.

None of the prisoners broke out into the open.

The Cabinet met in an extraordinary session to consider a Left-Wing demand for its resignation as a result of the escape of Gen. Mario Roatta while he was on trial for alleged Fascist crimes.

The Cabinet appointed Gen. Brunetto Brunetti commander of the Carabinieri, succeeding Taddeo Orlando, who, like Roatta, is on Yugoslavia's list of war criminals. It also announced agreement on a swifter and harder Fascist purge.

Bonomi Future Uncertain

Whether Premier Ivanoe Bonomi would remain as Premier still was undecided, however. The swifter purge was essential if the Communists were to remain in his Cabinet.

Last night Bonomi declared that "as a member of a coalition government I could never abandon my post" without the approval of his Cabinet.

The square before the Royal Palace was deserted today, except for guards, including six-foot-tall royal Corazzieri in bright red, white and blue uniforms and spiked helmets, at the palace gates.

At Viminale Palace, where the Cabinet met, hundreds of police were stationed in the square and throughout the building. Two light tanks faced the street.

Streets Patrolled

Rome's central streets were patrolled by squads of police.

The British provost marshal said three Allied personnel were wounded during the Royal Palace riot, including two British airmen and one Polish Signal Corps soldier.

Besides the Italian slain, a number of Italian civilians were wounded. The Government communiqué said one civilian was wounded, but the Rome press said twelve.

The communiqué denied that the Communist demonstrator was killed by the guns of the Carabinieri. It said the Carabinieri fired into the air.

Roatta Getaway

A commission appointed by the Government, meanwhile, investigated the possibility that Roatta made his getaway Sunday night by a motor boat waiting for him on the Tiber near the military hospital where he had been confined during his trial.

Plain clothesmen have been stationed near foreign embassies and ministries, as well as outside the Vatican City walls, to foil any attempt by the former chief of the Italian general staff to gain refuge in neutral territory.

YANKS IN ITALY GAIN FIVE MILES

Tenth Division Pushes Ahead Over Rugged Terrain, Captures Peaks.

(HEINZERLING)

ROME, March 7.—(AP) The U. S. Tenth Mountain Division has scored a five-mile advance through some of Italy's most rugged terrain and against heavy German artillery, machinegun and mortar fire during the last three days, Allied headquarters announced today.

Lifting a three-day blackout on news of action in the Apennines southwest of Bologna, headquarters said the action was "a most successful limited objective attack" which resulted in the capture of a number of dominating peaks west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway, the town of Castel D'Aiano, 20 miles from Bologna, and 1,200 prisoners.

The American assault was supported by Brazilian troops operating on the right flank of the mountaineers. The Brazilians seized Castel Nuovo, three miles southeast of Castel D'Aaiano and a mile west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway.

The men jumped off March 3 at 7 a. m., after a 20-minute aerial and artillery barrage and climaxed an Allied drive which started two weeks ago with the capture of Monte Belvedere and Monte Castello. In the whole operation the Fifth Army has gained up to eight miles. The drive was aimed at getting control of heights dominating the Bologna-Pistoia highway.

In addition to the prisoners taken by the advancing Americans, German losses in killed and wounded were said to have been heavy. Many of the Nazis had come into the line only from 12 to 24 hours before as Field Marshal Albert Kesselring threw in reinforcements.

Yanks Gain 5 Miles In Italian Push

London, March 7 (AP)—The German high command said in a broadcast communique today that British troops had made a "local attempt" to land behind German lines on the Adriatic coast, but the attack was beaten off.

Rome, March 7 (AP)—American mountain troops have gained 5 miles in the Apennines southwest of Bologna in the strongest advance on the 5th Army front in weeks, Allied headquarters announced today.

The action was officially described as "a most successful limited-objective attack."

Striking northeastward west of the Pistoria highway three days ago, the Americans have captured a number of peaks and the town of Castel d'Aiano, 20 miles from Bologna. More than 1,200 prisoners

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have been taken.

Artillery Barrage

The attack began at 7 A.M. March 3 under a 20-minute artillery barrage and with air assistance. Headquarters permitted disclosure of the assault only this morning.

Brazilian troops, advancing simultaneously with the United States 10th Mountaineer Division, seized the town of Castelnuovo, 3 miles southeast of Castel D'Aiano and a mile west of Highway 64, running between Pistoria and Bologna.

Castel D'Aiano is the closest reported approach to Bologna by the 5th Army west of that highway.

To the east of it, other 5th Army forces reached the hamlet of Bisopra, 13 miles from Bologna, two days ago.

The objective of the drive presumably was to gain control of the Pistoia-Bologna highway, which the Germans have dominated far to the south for months through control of a number of peaks.

The whole Allied push began two weeks ago with the conquest of Monte Belvedere and Monte Castelo, and in that time gains ranging up to more than 8 miles have been made in the area.

One of the obvious aims of the drive was to control heights dominating Route 64, one of the two main roads to Bologna.

The Brazilians, operating on the American right flank, now overlook that highway from Castelnuovo. The drive is approaching a sector beyond Castel d'Aiano, where the Germans are astride the highway.

Supported By Brazilians

The American 10th Mountain Division's advance, supported by the Brazilians, marked the 5th's longest strides forward since the push through the Apennines astride Highway 65 to the east.

That drive ground to a halt about a dozen miles south of Bologna, and since that time there have been only minor stabs in that central sector. On the west, meanwhile, the United States 92d Division has been stalled in the Ligurian coastal area.

United States 12th Air Force Thunderbolts in close support of the attack pounded points west and north in the Monte Belvedere sector.

Brenner Pass Hammered

Allied tactical bombers also have been constantly hammering at the 125-mile Brenner Pass rail line from southern Germany into Italy, which, Tactical Air Force headquarters announced yesterday, has been closed for a month.

That assault was continued yesterday with medium bombers hitting the route and fighter bombers strafing the Po Valley.

ROME OPEN GOLF TOURNEY STARTS

By SID FEDER

ROME, March 7.—(AP) Headed by Vic Ghezzi, a former P.G.A. champion before putting on a soldier suit, a field of some 200 to 300 Allied service men and civilian players will tee off tomorrow in a four-day Rome Open golf championship.

There was to have been a one-day preliminary pro-amateur tournament today but the entry list of close to 300 shotmakers made it impossible, and instead the whole show will be put on as 72-hole title play.

Half the field will play 18 holes tomorrow and the other half on Friday. The low 100 will make a one-round tour Saturday with the final low 60 fighting it out over 36 holes Sunday over the not-too-tough Rome club layout.

Sgt. Ghezzi, who whipped Byron Nelson in an extra-hole battle for the 1941 professional championship, now is stationed at a replacement depot in Italy after completing an 84-match exhibition tour in the United States.

Also in the entry list is Seaman First Class Al Zimmerman, one-time Oregon Open and Pacific Northwest titleholder. He mailed his entry from Oran after recently finishing second in an Open tournament sponsored by Sutan Marakesh in North Africa.

The prize fund for the tournament starting tomorrow is more than $500. Naturally, this is for the pros only.

MUSSOLINI HINTS GAS USE

Implies Germans May Get Out of Battle for Italy

ROME, March 7 (AP)—Benito Mussolini, speaking last night to the officers of his Fascist Republican guard, suggested that the Germans would use gas in their last ditch stand.

"Today the German General Staff and the German people," he said, "are justified before God and men in having recourse to every kind of weapon rather than succumb."

Promising to defend the Po Valley "town by town and house by house," he hinted that the Germans might not take part in the final fighting in Italy. "This is a responsibility that we will have to assume," he told his officers.

Brenner Pass Blocked.

Rome, March 7 (A. P.).—The entire 125-mile Brenner Pass rail line from southern Germany into Italy has been closed a month, the Allied Tactical Air Force disclosed today. Flying 2,500 sorties and dropping 2,500 of bombs on Brenner Pass targets during the past month, the Tactical Air Force has kept the vital route blocked against the movement of supplies into Italy or the withdrawal of German forces from the Italian front, the announcement said.

The Tactical Air Force continued its campaign today against enemy communications, with medium bombers hammering the Brenner Pass route and fighter-bombers strafing the Po Valley and rail targets in Yugoslavia.

The Brenner Pasas attacks today were led by a group commanded by Col. Peter S. Remington, Cape Vincent, N. Y., which celebrated its thirtieth month overseas.

Poles Planned To Move University From Wilno

Moscow, March 7 (AP)—Pol Press, a Polish news agency, said today the Polish Provisional Government's Ministry of Education was sponsoring a plan to move the Stepan Batory University from Wilno, capital of Soviet Lithuania, to Danzig when the latter city was occupied by Russian and Polish forces.

Krakow's Jagiellonian University is expected to reopen soon.

A new university is scheduled to be established at Lodz, the agency dispatch said.

Harriman Entertains Flynn

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP).—American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and his daughter, Kathleen, will give a reception and supper party tonight for Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National Committee chairman, prior to his departure for Rome. Mr. Flynn, who has been visiting in the Soviet Union since the Crimea Conference, returned to Moscow from a visit in Leningrad.

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Goebbels's Yard Filled With Allied Leaflets

Stockholm, March 7 (AP)—A bomb loaded with Allied leaflets landed in the yard of Paul Joseph Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry at Berlin during a recent air-raid, says an account received today by the free Danish press service.

"The master of German propaganda had to wade through it to get to work," the story said.

Goebbels Wades in Allied Words

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 7 (AP).—A bomb loaded with Allied leaflets landed in the yard of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' Ministry at Berlin during a recent air raid, says an account received today by the Free Danish press service. "The master of German propaganda had to wade through it to get to work," the story said.

CHINESE TAKE OLD LASHIO

Burma Road Terminus Falls To American-Led Troops

Calcutta, March 7 (AP)—American-trained Chinese 1st Army troops under Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan have captured the city of old Lashio, main terminus of the Burma road, and are only 2 miles from the city of new Lashio, reports reaching here today said.

With the capture of old Lashio and a near-by airstrip, the fall of new Lashio, which was developed in the late 1930's, was expected within a few hours.

Frontline reports said Japanese resistance before Lashio had thinned out considerably as British pressure on Mandalay, 140 miles to the southwest, increased with the capture of Meiktila.

Within Four Miles Of Mandalay

[A BBC broadcast reported in New York by NBC said an armored column of the 19th Indian Division had driven to within 4 miles of Mandalay, Burma's second largest city.]

A communiqué from Southeast Asia Command headquarters at Kandy said the British pincers were closing in on Mandalay.

India Glider Sets Record

CALCUTTA, March 7 (AP).—A world's record for a non-stop cargo glider flight was claimed in India recently when a towed glider covered 1,650 miles from Karachi to an East India base in eleven hours An A. T. C. transport pulled the glider, piloted by Lieutenant Bernard R. McGaully, of Plattsburg, N. Y., of the American 1st Air Commando group.

OLD LASHIO TAKEN BY CHINESE FORCES

American-Trained Troops Are Expected to Get Rest of Foe's Burma Stronghold Soon

F.L. MARTIN

CALCUTTA, India, March 7 (AP)—American-trained Chinese First Army troops under Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan have captured the city of Old Lashio, main terminus of the Burma Road and the end of the railway from Mandalay, and are only two miles from the city of New Lashio, according to reports reaching here today.

With the capture of Old Lashio and a near-by airstrip the fall of New Lashio, which was developed in the late Nineteen Thirties, is expected soon.

The Chinese troops stormed into Old Lashio with tank support from the north as the climax to two and a half years of fighting through the mountains and jungles of North Burma.

Late yesterday afternoon Chinese armored forces under Col. Rothwell Brown of Miami, Fla., and Washington, D. C., forced their way across the Nam Yao and early this morning blasted their way into Old Lashio.

The Chinese campaign for Lashio was started by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and the troops fought 530 miles from Ledo. The Chinese forces were under the direct command of Lieut. Gen. Sun Li-jen, a graduate of Purdue and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The communiqué reported the capture of Japanese positions southwest of Myingyan and said enemy resistance in the Chauk area, thirty-six miles southwest of the Pakokku bridgehead, was increasing. Chauk is in the rich Yenangyaung oil fields of Central Burma.

The Allied successes in the Pakokku sector have cut off 30,000 Japanese from all escape routes except eastward through the mountains to Thailand.

Chinese Attack on Railway

CHUNGKING, China, March 7 (AP)—Chinese troops have closed in on Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, in continuing attacks designed to break the Japanese hold on the Canton-Hankow railroad, the High Command said tonight.

Other Chinese forces, the High Command said, were attacking the near-by towns of Peishitu and Ichang, near the Hunan-Kwangtung border.

"The enemy resisted bitterly and severe fighting is in progress," the war bulletin said.

In the attack on Ichang more than 120 Japanese were reported killed and a large quantity of enemy war supplies seized.

The High Command said Chinese counter-attacks from the east toward Chenhsien, a railroad town eighty miles south of Hangyang, had reached a point only 7½ miles from the town.

It was gray January afternoon when the B-25 with a crew of five returned from a mission, overshot its landing and hurtled down a 60-foot embankment.

As rescuers surrounded the plane, flames leaped high, the top turret guns and oxygen tanks exploded from the heat.

Trapping in Blazing Wreckage

Braving the flames, fellow fliers pulled out the dead co-pilot and rescued the seriously injured pilot. They found the sergeant gunner bear- trapped in the flight compartment, his legs caught by buckled metal.

Six men tried to pull the still-conscious gunner free. There was not time to cut away the metal and physicians could not get into position to amputate his legs.

His screams rose above the roar of the flames. An engineering officer at the base, drawing his revolver, exclaimed: "I am going to shoot him. I can't stand hearing him scream."

He fired one shot into the ground to see if the pistol functioned, took aim, wavered and turned away saying "I can't do it."

"Don't shoot me! Pull me out of here," screamed the gunner.

Colonel Who Shot Sergeant Trapped in Plane, Acquitted

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, March 2—(Delayed)—(AP) A 31-year-old air force officer, who two shots from his service pistol ended the agonized screaming of a 20-year-old sergeant gunner hopelessly trapped in a flaming plane, was acquitted today of a charge of voluntary manslaughter.

Seven colonels deliberated 30 minutes before clearing the lieutenant colonel, commander of a fighter group, veteran of 80 missions and ranking officer at the forward base. The defendant did not testify.

(Neither his name nor the victim's was given in this dispatch. Presumably censorship withheld them.)

It was reported that the decision hinged on reasonable doubt as to whether death was caused by the shots or burning, and on the degree of provocation.

Ten witnesses told this story of the shooting last Jan. 18:

The trapped man quieted. He gazed at the colonel. Then his mud-smeared head slumped and his eyes turned away. Two shots were almost indistinguishable above the exploding 50 calibre bullets.

Rather than base his case on a contention that the shooting was an act of mercy, Defense Counsel Lt. Col. John H. Hendren, of Kansas City, Mo., emphasized that the defendant had acted irrationally under great emotional strain.

The main pillar of the defense was argument that condition of the victim's body, later recovered, afforded precise medical testimony raising reasonable doubt that the sergeant had died of bullets rather than burning.

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Officer Freed In Killing Of Trapped Flyer

FARNSWORTH

Kunming, March 2 (AP—Delayed)—An officer at a forward American air base who fired two mercy bullets into the head of a flyer—hopelessly trapped in a wrecked and burning plane was acquitted today of voluntary manslaughter.

A general court-martial of seven colonels drawn from the United States 14th Air Force and associated service organizations returned the verdict after hearing ten witnesses piece together one of the most soul-searing episodes of the war.

No Names Given

The defendant was a 31-year-old lieutenant colonel, commander of a fighter group, veteran of 80 air missions, and ranking officer at the base. The accident victim was a 20-year-old sergeant gunner in a B-25 bomber.

[No names were given in this dispatch. Presumably censorship withheld them.]

The incident happened January 18. Two others on the five-man bomber were killed in the crash, which occurred when the craft overshot the runway on returning from a mission. The plane hurtled down a 60-foot embankment.

Witnesses said rescuers reached the wreckage almost immediately. Three men were in the flight compartment at the time—the pilot, copilot and the sergeant gunner.

Two Are Removed

The copilot was killed in his chair. The pilot was seriously injured. Both were removed as flames spread through the plane.

As many as six men, braving gasoline flames from a broken wing tank, took hold of the sergeant's arms and shoulders at one time, witnesses said, and tried to pull him free, but he was pinioned tightly about his crushed legs behind the armor plate backing of the copilot's seat. The wreckage had folded in upon his legs.

Amputation Impossible

Witnesses said that a long effort would have been necessary to cut away the metal that had snapped in on the sergeant's lower legs and that physicians could not get into position to amputate the legs.

The rescuers, it was testified, actually tried to pull the trapped man's body loose from his crushed legs, but did not have the strength.

Doesn't Take Stand

All hope of rescue had been given up, witnesses said, when the lieutenant colonel, standing off about 15 feet, fired twice at the sergeant's head where it showed in the wreckage of the flight compartment.

(The dispatch did not say what fire-fighting facilities were available).

At the court-martial the defendant elected not to testify in his own behalf.

Emotional Strain Told

The defense counsel, Lieut. Col. John H. Hendren, of Kansas City, Mo., rather than base his case on a contention that the shooting was indeed an act of mercy, brought out testimony to show that the defendant had acted irrationally under great emotional strain.

The main pillar of the defense, however, was medical testimony that the condition of the victim's body, when finally recovered, left a reasonable doubt that the sergeant had indeed died from the bullets rather than from burning.

Death Cause In Doubt

Acquittal came when the prosecution failed to gain at least a two-thirds majority for conviction among the seven members of the court.

It was not officially announced what was the principal factor in a half-hour deliberation that followed the hearing, but it was understood that the decision hinged on a reasonable doubt as to the cause of death.

Agony As Factor

The degree of provocation—in this case the screaming agony of the trapped man—may have figured in the consideration. The court-martial manual, defines voluntary manslaughter as an act without malice "committed in the heat of sudden passion caused by provocation," then adds:

"In voluntary manslaughter provocation must be such as the law deems adequate to excite uncontrollable passion in the mind of a reasonable man."

Luzon Campaign Entering Its Last Phase

BERGHOLZ

New York, March 7 (AP)—A BBC broadcast said today a British armored flying column has driven within 4 miles of Mandalay in Burma. The broadcast was recorded by the NBC.

Manila, March 7 (AP)—The 58-day-old campaign for Luzon—it took the Japanese more than five months to conquer it—already is entering its "final phase," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today.

With Manila liberated, Bataan and Corregidor retaken and the central Luzon plain overrun, the more than ten Yank divisions committed to the operation from the United States 6th and 8th armies are regrouping to go after scattered Nipponese in the mountains.

On rocky Corregidor, at the entrance of reopened Manila Bay, Yanks of the 503d Parachute Regiment have sealed off 300 caves and tunnels, a spokesman disclosed today. In those underground places, the few survivors of 6,000 Nipponese which had formed the fortress garrison are doomed to die because they refused to surrender.

Aid From Guerrillas

Brilliantly aided by Filipino guerrillas, the Yank divisions on Luzon are preparing death traps for the four Japanese divisions Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita has left of an original ten—an enemy loss to date on Luzon of more than 90,000 men.

On the Shimbu Line in the Marikina watershed east of Manila, where some of the most bitter fighting of the campaign has been raging, a headquarters spokesman said "a few limited objectives have been gained."

On the Manila Bay coast, south-east of Corregidor, troops of the 11th Airborne Division struck so swiftly at a "Q" boat hideout—the "Q" boat is somewhat akin to an American patrol torpedo boat—on the Marragodon River that the enemy failed to scuttle a single boat. Twenty were captured.

Tiaong Captured

Other 11th Airborne Yanks, spearing south of Laguna de Bay, below Manila, have occupied Tiaong in a thrust toward Batangas Bay. It is 8 miles south of San Pablo City. Strong air support was given the drive.

The always active Far Eastern Air Force sank a 6,000-ton freighter-transport off Formosa and set fire to another as well as to a destroyer-escort, today's communique disclosed.

Mrs. MacArthur and Son Rejoin General in Manila

By The Associated Press.

MANILA, March 7 — Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and her 6-year-old son arrived in Manila today to rejoin General Douglas MacArthur.

They came from Australia on the first refrigerator ship to enter the harbor since the liberation of the city.

A headquarters spokesman said she returned "to aid and assist in such way as she can in the care of internees and rehabilitation of the city and its inhabitants."

Bankers Reach Manila

Two Chase Officials Will Help to Re-establish Facilities

MANILA, March 7 (AP).—Two American bankers arrived here yesterday, at the invitation of President Sergio Osmena, to help the Philippine government unravel the knotty problem of banking rehabilitation.

The Commonwealth is without any banking facilities at present. American and British banks were formally liquidated at the outbreak of the war. Some Filipino banks were taken over and operated by the Japanese, or their Filipino puppets. These are technically insolvent.

The American advisers are Donald L. Ballantyne and William J. Lamneck, respectively second vice-president and foreign department executive of the Chase National Bank of New York. Ballantyne's last post in the Orient was as manager of the bank's Hong Kong branch. Lamneck served with the Shanghai branch nearly ten years.

FIRST WACS IN MANILA

Manila, March 7 (A. P.).—The first Wacs have reached Luzon. They were assigned to headquarters by the United States armed forces in the Far East. The first contingent, led by Capt. Maude Dillistin of Bridgeport, Conn., included six officers and thirty-seven enlisted women. They were taken on a tour of the rubble and ruin called Manila. Another group of 107 will arrive in the next few days.

Japs Blasted From Hulks

Manila, March 7 (AP)—Mop up of the Manila Japanese garrison has passed the water front and gone out into the bay, illustrating the tenacity of the Nipponese.

The 129th Regiment of the 37th Division yesterday made seventeen amphibious sorties against seventeen wrecked ships in Manila harbor. Japanese driven from Manila took refuge in the hulks and continued to fire at targets on shore.

Artillery pounded the hulks. Then the doughboys stormed them, supported by PT boats. Once aboard, the Yanks used flame throwers, grenades and automatic weapons to root Japanese out of companionways, staterooms and holds.

On only one ship did the assault boats draw fire. But there were exchanges after the men got aboard the hulks.

Col. John D. Frederick, of Springfield, Ill., regimental commander, said: "These Nips never quit. You'd think when we cleaned them out of the city they would be through. But now we've got to go out and blast them out of sunken ships.

"I wonder where they will turn up next."

YANKS ON LUZON HIT SHIMBU LINE

Two Jap Warships, 16 Freighters Damaged by American Planes.

M. DANIEL

MANILA, Thursday, March 8—(AP) American ground forces on Luzon have penetrated below Manila to the south coast for the first time while planes, in attacks along the approaches to the Asiatic mainland, have sunk or damaged two enemy warships and 16 freighters, some used as transports.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced these successes in his communique today.

NIGHT

Meeting only scattered resistance, Eighth army Yanks reached the southern Luzon shores at Balayan bay, while east of Manila the heaviest air strikes in support of a ground action ever recorded in the southwest Pacific featured an assault on the enemy's Shimbu line.

In two days, heavy bombers, attack planes and dive bombers pounded the heavily-defended mountain line, some 20 miles east and northeast of Manila, with more than 900 tons of bombs. Heavy Liberators alone made more than 75 sorties.

Despite the severe hammering the going was still tough for the Yanks. The Japanese are firmly entrenched from Antipolo to Wawa on the Marikina watershed.

Eleventh airborne division Yanks and the 158th infantry regiment, moving swiftly south below Manila bay, captured two towns on Balayan Bay Tuesday. Balayan Bay is on the Verde Island passage, across from American-held Mindoro island.

They seized the towns of Balayan and Calatagan, which are in Batangas province some 40 miles south of Manila.

Thus the Yanks were on the south end of Luzon for the first time.

MacArthur made the announcement today in his communique which told of sinking or damaging nine freighters and a corvette off Formosa and sending a destroyer to the bottom off Hong Kong.

In the stubbornly-held Marikina watershed area east of Manila, First Calvary and Sixth Infantry troops "sealed 19 enemy cave strong points," MacArthur announced, as heavy American fire noticeably reduced the enemy's artillery and rocket barrages.

A single Japanese plane bombed Palompon, on the west coast of Leyte, causing "light civilian casualties."

Medium bombers hit shipping in Formosa strait, sinking or severely damaging five freighter-transports, three freighters and a class A corvette along with two smaller craft. In adjacent waters patrol bombers sank another small freighter and left still another ablaze.

Railroad installations were heavily hit at Formosa itself. Two locomotives and a quantity of rolling stock were destroyed.

Patrol bombers and Mitchell medium units sank or badly damaged three freighters and two freighter-transports southwest of Hong Kong. They also sank a destroyer and scored near misses on a 3,000-ton freighter-transport.

Marines Drive To Split Iwo Foe In Two

HAUGLAND

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 7 (AP)—An all-out push against the 6,000 or so Japanese still entrenched on the rocky northern end of Iwo Jima was under way today, with tremendous artillery support and army fighters operating off the southern airfield for the first time. Those fighters are based within flying range of Tokyo.

The ground drive, breaking a two-day comparative lull in this fiercest battle of the Pacific war, achieved small gains yesterday in the center and on the left flank.

Rolling Barrage

The Marines moved out behind a deadly rolling artillery barrage, but the Japanese fought back with a continuous stream of small arms and mortar fire and the Marines were confined to "small, local gains," in the words of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today.

These gains were scored on the west side by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th Marine Division and just east of the center by Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' 4th Division. Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's 3d Division moved up in the middle.

May Split Jap Forces

By nightfall the Yanks were still some 600 yards from the northeast shoreline opposite a bulge which, if reached, would cut the remaining Japanese garrison in two.

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The 4th Division was about 250 yards from volcanic cliffs which drop off onto a heavily-defended beach.

By 6 P.M. Monday 14,456 Japanese dead had been counted out of an original Iwo garrison estimated at 20,000. The last figure for American dead was 2,050.

Army fighters were using the captured Motoyama airfield No. 1 at the south end of Iwo for the first time, operating from a base 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Raids on Chichi Jima, in the Bonin Islands immediate north; the Palau Islands; Yap, in the Carolines, and Rota, in the Marianas, were announced in today's communiqué.

Tokyo radio acknowledged the new "violent attack" on Iwo Jima, saying the fighting there had reached "a decisive stage."

Iwo was clogged with men and equipment for the showdown fight. Landing craft disgorged materials of war in a constant stream on the eastern and western beaches Sunday and Monday.

carried firearms for protection (which is disallowed to correspondents).

There was still an occasional sharp crack of rifle fire close by and the mountainside had a porcupine appearance of bristling all over, what with machine and anti-aircraft guns peering from the dugouts, foxholes and caves. There was little sign of life from these enemy-spots, however. Our men were systematically blowing out these places and we had to be on our toes to keep clear of our own demolition squads.

As the trail became steeper, our panting progress slowed to a few yards at a time. I began to wonder and hope that this was worth the effort when suddenly over the brow of the topmost ridge we could spy men working with the flagpole they had so laboriously brought up about three-quarters of an hour ahead of us.

I came up and stood by a few

The way down was quite a bit easier, the path becoming well worn and men were carrying ammunition supplies, food and ra-

The way down was quite a bit easier, the path becoming well worn and men were carrying ammunition supplies, food and rations necessary for complete occupation of this stronghold.

The Marine history will record Iwo Jima as high in their many gallant actions in the Pacific war.

I have two very vivid memories: The fury of their D-day assault and the thrill of that lofty flag-raising episode.

It is hard now in the quiet atmosphere of this advance base to find words for it. The Marines at Iwo Jima were magnificent.

How He Got Photo of Iwo Flag

Joe Rosenthal Tells of Climb Up Steep Suribachi to Snap Old Glory.

(Editor's Note: The picture of United States Marines raising the flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Island was made by Photographer Joe Rosenthal. Here, for the first time, he tells the background of the Suribachi picture.)

By JOE ROSENTHAL.

(Associated Press Photographer, on Assignment with the Wartime Still Picture Pool.)

Guam, March 7 (A. P.).—"See that spot of red on the mountainside," the bos'n shouted above the noise of our landing craft nearing the shore at the base of Suribachi Yama.

"A group of Marines is climbing up to plant our flag up there. I heard it from the radioman."

He was plenty excited—and so was I.

The fall of this 560-foot fortress in four days of gallant Marine fighting was a great thing. A good story and we should have good pictures.

So in I went, back to more of that slogging through the deep volcanic sand, warily sidestepping the numerous Japanese mines. On, past the culverts where the Japanese dead lay among the wreckage of their gun positions and up the steep winding, always sandy trail.

Marine Private Bob Campbell, a San Francisco buddy of mine, and Sergt. Bill Janausk of Ta-[illegible] Wash., were with me and minutes until they were ready to swing the flag-bearing pole into position.

I crowded back on the inner edge of the volcano's rim, back as far as I could, in order to include all I could into the scene within the angle covered by my camera lens.

I rolled up a couple of large stones and a Japanese sandbag to raise my short height clear of an intervening obstruction. I followed up this shot with another of a group of cheering Marines and then I tried to find the four men I heard were the actual instigators of the grand adventure. But they had scattered to their units and I finally gave it up and descended the mountain to get the pictures out and on their way to possible publication.

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MARINES ADVANCE ON IWO, FIGHTING IS STILL BITTER

Two 500 Yard Salients Driven in Jap Lines in Hand-to-Hand Battle.

GAINS SPOTTY

Planes Continue to Support Ground Troops, Smash Enemy Bases.

By VERN HAUGLAND

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Thursday, March 8—(AP) In hand to hand combat, United States Marines drove two 500-yard salients Wednesday into the rocky, intricately fortified north end of Iwo but the Japanese still showed no signs of cracking on the 17th day of the invasion.

All three Marine divisions, on the second day of a renewed offensive to end the bloody operation, registered gains but they were spotty and officers were not inclined to regard them as significant.

Enemy resistance continued heavy, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced the progress in a communique today.

The Nipponese resistance was with "small arms and machine gun fire." There was no reference to mortar and artillery opposition.

The big gain Wednesday was registered on the west side by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine Division.

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Marine Division also punched ahead in the center where the leathernecks are getting into position to cut the Nipponese garrison in two.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marine Division scored gains up to 200 yards.

Reports received at headquarters were vague as to the specific locations of the new gains.

Offensive Stepped Up

The progress was stepped up over that of Tuesday when the all-out offensive to crush the last Japanese organized resistance was opened. Tuesday's gains were measured in meager yards.

Carrier planes continued to neutralize Japanese bases in the Bonins north of Iwo, hitting Chichi and Haha with rockets and bombs.

The rolling barrage which launched Tuesday's attack was the most intense ever put down by the Marines in such a restricted area reported AP War Correspondent Morrie Landsberg from the expeditionary force flagship. Big guns of the three Marine divisions, corps artillery, carrier planes and naval batteries participated for 62 minutes.

Fight To Death

It was clear, said Landsberg, that the Japanese are not disorganized, as they were in final stages of other campaigns in the Pacific, and intended to fight for what little they hold of this bleak island deep in Japan's inner defenses.

The rugged terrain and a slice of the northeast shoreline still held by the enemy prevented general use of American tanks. Employing flame throwers to sear out the Nipponese from their pillboxes, the Devildogs pushed forward slowly against enemy fire that sometimes came from several directions with pre-registered aim.

Although out-numbered, the enemy remnants fought back bitterly from behind every crag, from thick-walled pillboxes and in gullies and ravines.

Despite the slow progress Tuesday, Marine commanders were not discouraged, Landsburg said. A boost to morale all along the American front was the sight of Army fighter planes flying in support from Iwo's southern airfield, the first to be captured.

These fighter planes later will fly on strafing missions over Japan, only 700 miles northward, and give protection to Superfortresses on their raids over the enemy homeland.

Enemy dead reached 14,456 by 6 p. m., Monday, headquarters reported. That left less than 6,000, including the wounded, out of an enemy garrison originally estimated at 20,000 for the last ditch stand.

Surgical Masks Combat Iwo Dust

Honolulu, March 7 (AP)—Five thousand white gauze special masks has been rushed by the Red Cross to Iwo Jima to protect American Marines from sulphur dust and volcanic ash as they fight for that island.

Volcanic ash has been one of the great curses on Iwo. It has filled the eyes, mouths and lungs of the Leathernecks and has clogged their guns and motor vehicles.

The Marines on Mount Suribachi were affected by sulphur fumes recently when the volcano began to throw off clouds of choking dust.

MARINES ANNOYED BY VOLCANIC FUMES

HONOLULU, March 7—(AP) Five thousand white gauze surgical masks have been rushed by the Red Cross to Iwo Jima to protect American Marines from sulphur dust and volcanic ash as they fight the bloody battle for that strategic island.

Volcanic ash has been one of the great curses on Iwo. It has filled the eyes, mouths and lungs of the Leathernecks and has clogged their guns and motor vehicles.

The Marines on Mount Suribachi were affected by sulphur fumes recently when the volcano began to throw off clouds of choking dust.

20 Nations Favor Bid To Argentina

Mexico City, March 7 (AP)—Foreign ministers of twenty American republics, meeting in secret session early tonight, approved a declaration inviting Argentina to join the new hemisphere system and the United Nations.

The declaration, which officials expect will receive unanimous approval by the Inter-American Conference is scheduled to be acted upon in the final plenary session tomorrow. All the other resolutions have been formally passed.

Word that the document was coming out has already produced a reaction in Argentina, with Cesar Ameghino, Acting Foreign Minister, declaring he has decided to reaffirm his country's "respect for the personality, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all other American nations.

The statement aroused mixed feeling here. Since the declaration on Argentina implies that Buenos Aires go to war, some officials saw Ameghino's remark as an attempt to avoid a declaration of war.

The resolution on Argentina is phrased so carefully that it does not contain a single menacing or demanding word. Yet, delegates from twenty nations have injected into their message, a firm note making it clear that only concrete and far-reaching action by the Argentine government can reunite the hemisphere.

The friendly, respectful tone of the declaration, officials feel, puts this choice before the Argentine government: Changing its ways or attempting what would be the extremely difficult job of justifying a refusal to its own people.

Missing Pelham Flier Prisoner

OTTAWA, March 7 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force announced today that Flying Officer Robert G. Donaldson, whose father, E. V. Donaldson, lives at 507 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y., was a prisoner of war. He has previously been reported missing.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 7 (A. P.)—The War Department announced today 1,999 casualties in the European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific war areas.

In each of these cases, next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of [illegible] change in status.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 7 (A. P.)—The Navy Department announced today ninety-nine casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 90,771 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 34,465 are reported dead, 41,142 wounded, 10,688 missing and 4,476 prisoners of war.

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MORE U.S. CIVILIANS FREE IN PHILIPPINES

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—The Army released today the twenty-fifth partial list of civilian personnel liberated in the Philippines. The list includes the following with next of kin:

BIRSH, Charles; Abraham S. Birsh, 20 Dolma Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FASY, Carroll I.; Mother Ignatius, Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, 630 Riverside Drive.

FREDERICA, Sister M.; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

GARVEY, Sister Mary Isabel; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

GEIST, Sister Marie Antoinette; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

HOFFMANN, Mrs. Winifred; Olin D. Wanamaker, 150 Fifth avenue.

HUBBARD, Mrs. Charles R.; Mrs. Margaret McKinney, 9 Deming street, Manchester, Conn.

KOLL, Sister Rose Genevieve; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

KUHL, Sister M. Cecilia; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

LUDIC, Sister Mary; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

MARIE, Sister Philomena (Marie Rosario); Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

More Fro[illegible] Y. Area Freed in Philippines

Additional names of civilians liberated from prison camps in the Philippines were announced yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press:

New York State

ARANA, CAESAR; Miss Edna Haden, Relief for Americans in Philippine Islands, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ARIDA, JODAT KAMEL; wife, Mrs. Pearl Arida, 343 Ninety-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

BIRSCH, CHARLES, brother, Abraham S. Birsch, 20 Dolma Road, Scarsdale.

BOOMER, JOSEPH P.; wife, Mrs. Esther P. Boomer, Rochester.

BAYLEY, HAROLD R.; father, Harold B. Bayley, 87 Continental Avenue, Forest Hills, Queens.

BAYOUTH, KHALEEL A.; brother-in-law, George J. Jidoun, Philippine Imports Company, 71 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

BEBELL, CLIFFORD F. S.; mother, Mrs. W. T. Bebell, 166-35 Fourteenth Avenue, Beechhurst, Queens.

CORBETT, REV. DANIEL F.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Corbett, 323 Moshulu Parkway, the Bronx.

DOINO, REV. FRANCIS D.; the Doino family, 365 Broome Street, New York.

DOWLING, REV. RICHARD H.; mother, Mrs. Eva M. Dowling, 108 Forest Avenue, New Rochelle.

FASY, CARROLL I.; Mother Ignatius, Convent of the Holy Child of Jesus, 630 Riverside Drive, New York.

FREDERICA SISTER M.; Mother General Mary Joseph, Maryknoll.

GANPP, The Rev. Anthony L.; brother, E. J. Ganpp, Buffalo.

GALLAGHER, HARRY J.; mother, Mrs. Helen Gallagher, 24 Clinton Street, New York.

GREER, REV. HENRY W.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Greer, Utica.

GARVEY, SISTER MARY ISABEL; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.

GEIST, SISTER MARIE ANTOINETTE; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.

HEALY, REV. GERALD W.: parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Healy, Buffalo.
HEESCH, HENRY JOHN: wife, Mrs. Theodora K. Heesch, Rochester.
HESS, HUDSON S., ROBERT R. and ROGER B.: Rev. Noah Hess, Rome.
HINKLEY, JAY A.: mother, Mrs. Floyd E. Hinkley, Middleport.
HOFFMANN, MRS. WINIFRED: Olin D. Wanamaker, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
HOGENBOOM, LEONARD S.: father, George Hogenboom, Clymer.
HACKER, REV. LEONARD G.: mother, Mrs. John Hacker, Buffalo.
HARMS, LLOYD F.: wife, Mrs. Lenore F. Harms, 551 West 175th Street, New York.
JULIEN, FRED E.: mother, Mrs. Fred Julien, Watervliet.
JUSTIN, SISTER MARY: Mother General, Maryland Sister Mother House, Maryknoll.
KOLL, SISTER ROSE GENEVIEVE: Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll, Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.
KUHL, SISTER M. CECILIA: Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.
LONG, SISTER MARY DOMINICA: sister, Miss Agnes Long, 143-41 Quince Avenue, Flushing, Queens.
MADIGAN, FRANCIS C.: brother, James Madigan, 46 Hamilton Place, New York.
MAXEY, JOSEPH F. X.: father, David J. Maxey, 814 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
McCAFFRAY, ARTHUR F.: sister, Miss Dora P. McCaffray, Hotel Iroquois, 49 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.
LUDIC, SISTER MARY: Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.
MARIE, SISTER PHILOMENA (MARIE ROSARIO): Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Mother House, Maryknoll.
McKEE, ROBERT F.: father, Thomas J. McKee, 111 Academy Street, Malone.
McLEA, HAROLD, J. G.: mother, Mrs. Adelaide Crabtree, 150 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.
McMAHON, JAMES J.: brother, John McMahon, Binghamton.
MEYER, GUS HENRY: cousin, Gus S. Eyssell, 585 West End Avenue, New York.
MILLS, SISTER BRIDETTINE MARY: Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters' Motherhouse, Maryknoll.
MONAGHAN, FORBES JOHN (Priest): mother, Mrs. J. A. Monaghan, 2444 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.
MOORE, GEORGE: father, Jacob Moore, Troy.

MORA, ERNEST J.: sister, Flora M. McManus, 20 Fort Charles Place, New York.
MORA, GEORGE C.: uncle, P. L. Mora, 1760 Jerome Avenue, Apt. 22, New York.
MUELLER, WILLIAM T.: son, Henry Baird, Riverside Drive, New York.
NASH, GALE BLACKMARR, GRACE CHAPMAN, RALPH, RALPH STANLEY AND ROY LESLIE; Miss Betty Jane Nash, 730 Riverside Drive, New York.
NATHANSON, NAT: daughter, Miss Vivi-Street, Averne, Long Island.
anne Nathanson, 511 Beach Sixty-sixth
NEWCOMB, WALTER C.: mother, Mrs. Alice R. Newcomb, Buffalo.
NICOLL, DAVID; sister, Miss Alice Nicoll, 7114 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.
OBST, THOMAS J.: father, James B. Obst, 120-18 142d Place, South Ozone Park, Queens.
O'CONNOR, SISTER MAURA BERNADETTE; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters' Motherhouse, Maryknoll.
O'CALLAHAN, ROSE MARIE; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters' Motherhouse, Maryknoll.
PHILLIPS, MARY F.; sister, Lillian F. Phillips, 176 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.
REARDON, FRANCES X.; brother, Rev. Hubert A. Reardon, St. Anthony Rectory, New York Avenue, Brooklyn.
RIEMAN, SISTER M. CELESTE: Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters' Motherhouse, Maryknoll.
ROBINSON, G. P.; father, Harold C. Robinson, Geneva.
RYAN, SISTER MARY AIMEE: Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters' Motherhouse, Maryknoll.
SAGER, FREDERICK J.: mother, Mrs. Eva Wein, 1659 Norman Street, Brooklyn.
SANDERS, PHILIP H.; brother, Vernon T. Sanders, Tuckahoe.
SMITH, STEPHEN L. and PAUL L.: Stephen Ellsworth Smith, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.
THOMPSON, FLOYD A.; mother, F. B. Thompson, Olean.
ULLMAN, FRANK J. and TAMARA: John Ullman, 4508 Fortieth Street, Long Island City.
VON HESS, JACK C.: mother, Mrs. M. Von Hess, Apt. 2-C, 3405 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn.

WAPLES, JOHN F.: wife, Mrs. James F. Waples, 113-25 198th Street, Hollis, Queens.
WELCH, LEO W.: mother, Mrs. P. F. Welch, Webster, New York.

New Jersey

REILLY, MATTHEW P.: cousin, M. Reilly, 709 Cameron Road, Newark.
RIDER, FRANK J.: sister, Mrs. Charlotte Brereton, New Providence.
ROEPER, LUDWIG KARL: M. Hoffman, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken.
BUCHER, GEORGE, HENRY H. sr., HENRY H. jr., and PRISCILLA; Rev. George H. Bucher, Haddonfield.
DEPPERMAN, REV. CHARLES: brother, William Depperman, 402 Haywood Avenue, Orange.
BOWIE, LEAH L.: aunt, Mrs. H. M. Gerd Gorham, Glen Rock.
QUINN, GRANT A.; father, Lorain J. Quinn, Norwood.
GOTTHOLD, DIANA L.; sister, Betty Mademba, Atlantic City.
GRAY, EDWARD JAMES: wife, Mrs. Marie Gray, 7628 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen.

The War Department also announced the names of additional civilians reported killed. Circumstances of the death of the civilians were not given. Those reported killed included:

HARN, WILSON WINSLOW: Mrs. Carrie Wilson Harn, 62 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

B.; Rev. Noah Hess, C. & M. A. Camp, Rome, N. Y.
HINKLEY, JAY A.; Mrs. Floyd E. Hinkley, mother, Middleport, N. Y.
HOFFMANN, Mrs. WINIFRED; Olin D. Wanamaker, 150 5th Ave., New York City.
HOGENBOOM, LEONARD S.; George Hogenboom, father, Clymer, N. Y.
HUBBARD, Mrs. CHARLES R.; Mrs. Margaret McKinney, mother, Manchester, Conn.
HULL, EDWIN M.; Grace B. Heavens, sister, Seymour, Conn.
JULIEN, FRED E.; Mrs. Fred Julien, mother, Watervliet, N. Y.
JUSTIN, Sister MARY: Mother General, Maryland Sister Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
KOLL, Sister ROSE GENEVIEVE; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
KUHL, Sister M. CECILIA: Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

LONG, Sister MARY DOMINICA; Miss Agnes Long, sister, 143-41 Quince Ave., Flushing, New York.
LUDIC, Sister MARY; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
MADIGAN, FRANCIS C.; Mr. James Madigan, brother, 46 Hamilton Pl., New York City.
MARIE, Sister PHILOMENA (Marie Rosario); Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
MAXEY, JOSEPH F. X.; David J. Maxey, father, 814 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn.
McCAFFRAY, ARTHUR F.; Miss Dora P. McCaffray, sister, Hotel Iroquois, 49 W. 44th St., New York City.
McKEE, ROBERT F.; Thomas J. McKee, father, 111 Academy St., Malone, N. Y.
McLEA, HAROLD J. G.; Mrs. Adelaide Crabtree, mother, 150 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.

McMAHON, JAMES J.; John McMahon, brother, 66 Murray St., Binghamton, N. Y.
MEYER, GUS HENRY; Gus S. Eyssell, cousin, 585 West End Ave., New York City.
MILLS, Sister BRIDETTINE MARY; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
MONAGHAN, FORBES JOHN (priest); Mrs. J. A. Monaghan, mother, 2444 Valentine Ave., Bronx, New York.
MOORE, GEORGE; Jacob Moore, father, Troy, N. Y.
MORA, ERNEST J.; Flora M. McManus, sister, 20 Fort Charles Pl., New York City.
MORA, GEORGE C.; P. L. Mora, uncle, 1760 Jerome Ave., New York City.
MUELLER, WILLIAM F.; Henry Baird, son, Riverside Dr., New York City.
NASH, GALE BLACKMARR, GRACE CHAPMAN, RALPH, RALPH STANLEY and ROY LESLIE; Miss Betty Jane Nash, 730 Riverside Dr., New York City.
NATHANSON, NAT; Miss Vivianne Nathanson, daughter, 511 Beach 66th St., Arverne, L. I.
NEWCOMB, WALTER C.; Mrs. Alice R. Newcomb, mother, 825 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
NICOLL, DAVID; Miss Alice Nicoll, sister, 7114 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn.
OBST, THOMAS J.; James B. Obst, father, 120-18 142d Pl., South Ozone Park, Queens.
O'CONNOR, SISTER MAURA BERNADETTE; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
O'CALLAHAN, ROSE MARIE; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
PHILLIPS, MARY F; Lillian F. Phillips, sister, 176 Clymer St., Brooklyn.
REARDON, FRANCES X.; Rev. Hubert A. Reardon, brother, St. Anthony Rectory, New York Ave., Brooklyn.
RIEMEN, SISTER M. CELESTE; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
ROBINSON, G. P.; Harold C. Robinson, father, Geneva General Hospital, Geneva, N. Y.
ROSS, GLADYS M.; Mrs. Relen D. Jephcote, sister, 97 Washington Ter., Bridgeport 4, Conn.
RYAN, SISTER MARY AIMEE; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
SAGER, FREDERICK J.; Mrs. Eva Wein, mother, 1659 Norman St., Brooklyn.
SANDERS, PHILIP H.; Vernon T. Sanders, brother, 53 Park Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.
SHROPSHIRE, HARRY W.; Mrs. H. W. Shropshire, mother, 348 Colorado Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
SMITH, STEPHEN L. AND PAUL L.; Stephen Ellsworth Smith, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.
THOMPSON, FLOYD A.; Mrs. F. B. Thompson, mother, 311 East Henley St., Olean, N. Y.
ULLMAN, FRANK J. AND TAMARA; John Ullman, 45-08 40th St., Long Island City.
VON HESS, JACK C.; Mrs. M. Von Hess, mother, 3405 Newkirk Ave., Brooklyn.
WAPLES, JOHN F.; Mrs. James F. Waples, wife, 113-23 198th St., Hollis, L. I.
WELCH, LEO W.; Mrs. P. F. Welch, mother, Webster, N. Y.

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Manila Prisoners Saved

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The War Department today made public another list of civilians freed in the Philippines. Their names are as follows:

CIVILIANS

ARANA, CAESAR; Miss Edna Haden, Relief for Americans in Philippine Islands, 101 Fifth Ave., New York City.
ARIDA, JORAT KAMEL; Mrs. Pearl Arida, wife, 343 96th St., Brooklyn.
BAYLEY, HAROLD R.; Harold B. Bayley, father, 87 Continental Ave., Forest Hills, L. I.
BAYOUTH, KHALEEL A.; George J. Jidoun, Brother-in-law, Philippine Imports Co., 71 West 35th St., New York City.
BEBELL, CLIFFORD F. S.; Mrs. W. T. Bebell, mother, 166-35 14th Ave., Beechhurst, L. I.
BIRSH, CHARLES; Abraham S. Birch, brother, 20 Dolma Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
BOOMER, JOSEPH F.; Mrs. Esther P. Boomer, wife, 124 Wyndale Rd., Rochester, N. Y.
CORBETT, Rev. DANIEL F.; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Corbett, parents, 323 Moshulu Pkwy., Bronx, New York City.
CRAVEN, HENRY T. and LOUISE B.; Mrs. Robert K. Carlisle, aunt, Bridgewater, Conn.
DOINO, Rev. FRANCIS D.; the Doino Family, 365 Broome St., New York City.
DOWLING, Rev. RICHARD H.; Mrs. Eva M. Dowling, mother, 108 Forest Ave., New Rochelle.
ERICKSON, HARRY E.; J. W. Erickson, father, 21 Lyons St., New Britain, Conn.
FASY, CARROLL I.; Mother Ignatius, Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, 630 Riverside Dr., New York City.
FOX, JAMES J.; Mrs. Virginia F. Coughlin, sister, 410 Glenridge Rd., Stratford, Conn.
FREDERICA, Sister M.; Mother General Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll, N. Y.
GALLAGHER, HARRY J.; Mrs. Helen Gallagher, mother, 24 Clinton St., New York City.
GANPP, Rev. ANTHONY L.; E. J. Ganpp, brother, Buffalo.
GARVEY, Sister MARY ISABEL; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
GEIST, Sister MARIE ANTOINETTE; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.
GREER, Rev. HENRY W.; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Greer, parents, 1024 Morris St., Utica, N. Y.
HACKER, Rev. LEONARD G.; Mrs. John Hacker, mother, 24 Herman St., Buffalo, N. Y.
HARMS, LLOYD F.; Mrs. Lenore F. Harms, wife, 551 W. 175th St., New York City.
HEALY, Rev. GERALD W.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Healy, parents, Buffalo.
HEESCH, HENRY JOHN; Mrs. Theodora K. Heesch, wife, Rochester, N. Y.
HESS, HUDSON S., ROBERT R. and ROGER

NURSE DRAFT BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Men as Well as Women Affected—Married Women Not to Be Included.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—(AP) Nurse-draft legislation broadened to include men as well as women not over 44 or under 20 years of age won House approval today by a top-heavy vote.

The Administration-requested measure written by the House Military committee to meet the needs of the army and the navy for an estimated 18,000 additional nurses was sent to the Senate by a rollcall vote of 347 to 42.

It was virtually rewritten during three days of debate, but its major provisions, including a ban against drafting married women, were retained.

Written in during the closing hours of debate was a requirement that before any nurse, man or woman, may be inducted, he or she must be offered a commission by the Army or the Navy. In making this provision, the House set aside its action of yesterday providing that all nurses must be inducted as commissioned officers. Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the Military committee pointed out that anyone could evade induction by refusing to accept a commission. A commission cannot be forced upon anyone. All volunteer nurses in the armed services are given commissions.

A last-minute Republican-backed drive to forestall the actual drafting of nurses for at least 30 days after pasage of the legislation failed by a standing vote of 161 to 117.

Representative Fenton (R-Pa.), sponsor of the amendment, said it was intended to give the current nurse recruitment program a chance to produce results.

The biggest fight developed over a proposal to broaden the bill to include married women. The Military committee limited its recommendation to unmarried nurses. Representative Bolton (R-Ohio) offered an amendment to take them all in, married or single, with local draft boards following customary deferment procedure in the cases of women with children.

The House compromised by adopting on a voice vote a proposal requiring all nurses within the specified age group to register but exempting from induction women with children under 18, women with dependent children and women married prior to March 15, 1945.

The major argument advanced against exempting any nurse married prior to March 15 of this year was that it might result in a rush of marriages by women anxious to avert induction.

Opposing extension of liability to the married group, Representative Rabaut (D-Mich.), father of nine children, warned "wrecked morality" might result from induction of parents. He voted against the bill on passage.

Knocked out of the bill was a requirement that graduates of the government-financed cadet nurse corps be inducted before non-cadets are drafted. Also eliminated was a provision that gave the War Manpower commission's procurement and assignment service virtual power to order the deferment of any nurse essential for civilian health. The House gave almost exclusive deferment powers to local draft boards, instructing them to consider the recommendations of the WMC agencies, and allowing appeals as provided by the original draft law which the nurse-draft legislation amends.

Originally intended as a separate law, the legislation was made part of the Selective Service act in order to bring drafted nurses within the scope of veterans' benefits now provided for drafted men.

To end what some members claimed was a policy against using Negro nurses, the House approved an amendment prohibiting discrimination in the induction or employment of service nurses.

NEW ARMY TANK IS NAMED PERSHING

Mounting 90 Millimeter Gun, It Is Answer to the German Tiger, Says Patterson

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The new tank of the United States Army, described by Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War as the answer to the German Tiger tank, has been named the "General Pershing." Hitherto the largest gun carried in United States tanks has been the 76-mm., although some tanks are equipped with 105-mm howitzers. The "General Pershing" has a 90-mm. gun.

Mr. Patterson describes the new tank as the most powerful the United States has yet built. Supposedly it is heavier and carries more armor than the two-and-a-half-inch plate of the "General Sherman" and the four-inch of the assault tank.

As to the firepower of a 90-mm. gun, its potency is shown by the record of the M-36 tank destroyer, which also mounts that type of gun. The M-36 has knocked out tanks at ranges close to three miles, and when it shoots at a range of 1,000 yards "it can drop every one of its shells into a ten-inch circle," according to ordnance experts.

The 90-mm. gun of the M-36 can penetrate the eight-inch armor of the "Tiger" at 200 to 300 yards with a twenty-four-pound projectile. The Tiger mounts an 88-mm. gun.

Save for what Mr. Patterson has stated, the War Department has not released details of the construction of the new tank. Maj. Gen. Levin Campbell, chief of ordnance, several weeks ago disclosed that there was in action a new tank, known as the "assault tank," which he said was five tons heavier than the 35-ton General Shermans, and had about "double" the frontal armor of the "Sherman." He described that tank as only a "special purpose" one.

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DAVIS IS NAMED TO VINSON POST AS STABILIZER

Taylor Chosen to Fill His Vacated Place as WLB Chairman.

MURRAY ATTACKED TAYLOR

In November He Referred to His 'Machinations' and Demanded That He Leave Board.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today reshuffled his top wage-labor policy makers.

William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board was made Director of Stabilization, succeeding Fred M. Vinson. Mr. Vinson becomes administrator of the $40,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and associated lending agencies which the ousted Jesse Jones formerly directed.

George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the War Labor Board since its formation in 1942 and author of the "Little Steel" wage formula, moves up into Mr. Davis's post as chairman.

The President thus cleared the way for an early settlement of the dispute over "fringe" wage adjustments, a dispute which had locked Messrs. Vinson and Davis in a tight policy snarl.

Both Mr. Davis and Mr. Taylor had submitted their resignations last fall but were persuaded by Mr. Roosevelt to remain with the WLB through the war emergency.

New Stabilizer's Comment.

Mr. Davis, who was 65 years old last August, pleaded that he wanted a rest, and Mr. Taylor urged the President to release him so he could return to the University of Pennsylvania where he is on leave as professor of industry.

"I think perhaps it is jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," Mr. Davis said today when informed of his new job. "All I can say is that I will do the best I can."

The choice of Mr. Taylor as WLB chairman evoked no immediate comment from Philip Murray or William Green, presidents, respetctively, of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. Mr. Murray at last November's convention, of the C. I. O. demanded that Mr. Taylor resign from the board in a bitter attack on what he called "the machinations" of the then vice-chairman.

Mr. Murray did not make it clear what he meant by "machinations," but Mr. Taylor, as the board's expert on wages, had insister on adherence to the formula which he wrote in the "Little Steel" decision of July, 1942.

As Director of Economic Stabilization, Mr. Davis will be responsible in a sense for some of the same sort of problem with which he has dealt exclusively as War Labor Board chairman—problems of trying to keep a balanced relationship between wages and prices.

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BRETTON WOODS ADOPTION URGED BY MORGENTHAU

He Says Agreements Are Needed for Success at San Francisco.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR CAUTION

While Not Opposed to Stabilization G. O. P. Representatives Don't Want 'Railroading.'

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau urged early enactment of Bretton Woods legislation today, but some Republican representatives immediately raised objections to "hasty consideration" of the agreements.

Mr. Morgenthau told the House Banking Committee that enactment of Bretton Woods legislation before the April 25 meeting at San Francisco would "prove to the world that America means business, and is not just talking about world collaboration."

While not opposing the principles of world economic stabilization in the legislation, Representatives Wolcott of Michigan, ranking committee Republican, and Sumner (R.-Ill.), Smith (R.-Ohio) and Crawford (R.-Mich.), immediately took an energetic stand against "railroading" the measure. Mr. Crawford said he had fifteen to twenty-five witnesses who want to appear in opposition."

Morgenthau's Points.

Mr. Morgenthau asked for favorable action on the agreements because, he said:

1. They are needed for the success of the world security organization to be chartered at San Francisco.

2. They are "definitely good business for the United States."

3. If the present program for post-war monetary stability is rejected, "it is unlikely that this opportunity will come again to our generation."

4. The agreements, though technical, "present a very simple issue—stability and order instead of insecurity and chaos."

With those main arguments, Secretary Morgenthau opened the administration's case before the House Banking Committee for the establishment of two institutions proposed by representatives of forty-four countries who met at Bretton Woods, N. H., last July.

Says Much Hangs on Action.

They are a multi-billion-dollar international monetary fund and the international bank for reconstruction and development.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee: "The fate of more than the Bretton Woods agreements hangs upon the action of Congress at this time."

He said favorable action would provide the most heartening evidence that Americans are "thoroughly sincere" in their devotion to the principles of international co-operation. He added it would add "deeds to the words of hope" that link the United Nations in a peace alliance.

"The world security organization which was outlined at Dumbarton Oaks and will be completed, we all hope, at San Francisco needs the Bretton Wods agreements," Mr. Morgenthau asserted.

"We cannot say that we will join the other nations in an organization to maintain peace, but will not help to remove one of the most dangerous cases of war—economic dislocations."

Calls Power Economics a Peril.

He said that political security in the midst of economic chaos is impossible, for "power economics" may be just as dangerous as "power politics."

Mr. Morgenthau said he is convinced of one fundamental fact—"the Bretton Woods agreements are good for every American citizen."

Asserting that the agreements involve "jobs and profits," he contended the United States has perhaps more to gain than any other country.

Mr. Morgenthau appealed to Congress to avoid delay, saying that "time is the most valuable commodity we have," but he urged full and frank discussion.

Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, supported Mr. Morgenthau's plea, telling the Banking Committee that the action is necessary to eliminate economic wars that lead to armed conflicts.

"The whole basis of the Bretton Woods proposals," Mr. Acheson said, "is the conception of an expanding economy and collective security through common action."

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Internal Trouble Abroad Laid To Communists

Washington, March 7 (AP)—American diplomatic officials are watching with growing concern the spread of internal disturbances in Romania and Italy.

Although the troubles in these countries apparently stem from different causes, in each they involve vigorous Communist leadership. There is a decided possibility that each may bring into play the principles, if not the actual machinery, of the Big Three decisions at Yalta for the protection of liberated European countries.

Italy produced the latest and most spectacular explosions, but Romania seems to involve issues potentially more dangerous to a friendly settlement of European affairs.

Linked To Moscow

Romania is so completely within the Russian sphere of influence that there are strong suspicions here that Moscow has been fully aware of the efforts to engineer a Communist coup in that country and of the continuing attempts to establish what is regarded here as a Communist minority in positions of power.

The Italian outburst, on the other hand, is attributed more to the awkward handling of Italian affairs by the Allied military command and the bungling and inertia of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, which allowed the escape of Gen. Mario Roatta. Roatta, former army chief of staff under Mussolini, is accused of war crimes.

Red Flag In Rome

Communist leadership in the mass protests in Rome yesterday was evident by the fact the throngs which gathered before Quirinal Palace shouted "Death to the King!" and waved the traditional red flag of the party. The significance of such leadership, as seen here, is that wherever in Europe mass violence is incited by governmental shortcomings, Communists always spring most vigorously to the protests.

Initially there was a comparable situation in Romania. While the Government of Premier Radescu was as representative of the country's political parties as a hand-picked group could be, it lacked initiative in determining and prosecuting war criminals.

This failure was promptly assailed by the democratic front, a coalition of Leftist parties with strong Communist elements in the lead.

Russian Official Confers

After various outbursts which are believed here to have been organized to prepare the way for a coup Russian Vice Commissar Vishinsky appeared in Bucharest and conferred with King Mihai on February 24. This was twelve days after the Yalta declaration promising full independence to the countries of liberated and former satellite areas—an independence to be guaranteed by joint action of the Big Three powers wherever political unrest developed.

The arrival of Vishinsky was followed by the downfall of Radescu and the King thereafter asked Barbu Stirbey to arganize the Government. Stirbey, however, failed for lack of Leftist support.

New Regime Predicted

Latest reports here are that a democratic front leader, Dr. Petru Groza, is in the process of forming a government which probably would have a strong Communist coloring.

For the moment there is no public disclosure of policy which the United States has followed in Romania. It is considered likely, however, that if affairs go much farther toward control by Communist minorities, the Yalta principles may be strongly invoked.

Groza Reported Chosen

[A Tass dispatch from Bucharest today declared that Dr. Groza had been designated Premier of Romania to succeeed Nicolae Radescu; who was forced to resign last week.]

RHINE CROSSING WILL HASTEN DAY OF NAZI DEFEAT

By EDWARD H. HIGGS

WASHINGTON, March 7 — (AP) Once Allied armies leap the Rhine, the Germans won't be able to stop them, military men said today.

Moreover, one authority said that once a bridgehead has been firmly established and Allied forces have driven 30 or so miles beyond the Rhine's east bank, it will be possible to fix a date for the end of organized German resistance.

At that point in Germany, the Allies would be well on the way toward splitting the Western front in two and would be fanning out to pocket any German forces showing fight.

This optimistic view was based principally on estimates that the harassed Germans can place no more than 30 or 32 divisions on that stretch of the Rhine which the Allies already have reached—or are nearing—between Coblenz and the Rhine's junction with the Maas.

These divisions, many of them at one-fourth to one-half normal divisional strength of 15,000, probably would not represent more than 200,000 men. Many of the divisions likely have been stitched together from the remnants of units badly mauled west of the Rhine and therefore relatively ineffective.

Such a force is too impotent, in the belief of military authorities, to mount any sizeable counter-blow against Allied armies that cross the Rhine.

An early effort to hurdle the river is expected since the longer the crossing is delayed, the more time the Germans will have to scrape up troops and bolster east bank defenses.

Allied commanders now probably are waiting only for the Third and First armies to clear the west bank for Coblenz north to Bonn.

When this is accomplished, the Allies will have a 150 mile foothold on the west bank and a wide choice of spots for crossing.

First Lady Explains Trip to See Play

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently told in her newspaper column of taking a train trip to Baltimore to see a new play. Today, at her news conference, she was asked how she reconciled the trip with Government requests that people refrain from traveling for pleasure. She replied that she did not think that a short journey "in a coach displaces any one."

"Also, I have a special interest in that play," she added, "because it is about returning war veterans. I have urged writers and playwrights to do some things on that theme."

The round trip from Washington to Baltimore is eighty miles.

House Tribute to Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—The House decided unanimously today to send a message of congratulations to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and his men for the recent American Army achievements in Europe. Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, asserted "special tribute should go to General Patton, who only a year ago was the target of the smearbund."

Demand To Keep Tenets Of Monroe Pact Seen

Washington, March 7 (AP)—Senators predicted today this country will insist on retaining the principles of the Monroe Doctrine in any regional security arrangements made under the projected international peace organization.

Senator George (D., Ga.), said he believes there is ample protection in the Yalta voting agreement for continuation of the hands-off-the-Western-Hemisphere principle laid down by President James Monroe in 1823.

The Yalta procedure would give the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France veto power on the use of force against aggression.

U.S. Rights Noted

George noted that if the San Francisco Security Conference adopts this method, the United States would have the right to permit or halt forceful action by the proposed peace-preserving league in this hemisphere.

Moreover, he said it is the understanding of a bipartisan group which has conferred with State Department officials frequently that the duties of policing aggression would be left largely in the hands of regional groups.

Action On "Regional Level"

This regional setup, George said, would find the United States joining with other Western Hemisphere members of the proposed organization in keeping peace in their own household.

"Of course," George went on, "we will not be acting under the Monroe Doctrine, but under the general powers vested in the council to use force to prevent aggression. But I expect the action to be taken on the regional level and it must be with the consent of the United States as a permanent member of the council."

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he would not be surprised if Senate opponents of international peace collaboration propose a Monroe Doctrine reservation to the treaty expected to come out of the San Francisco meeting.

He added that he believes there is no threat to maintenance of the doctrine in the proposed new international security system.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GIVEN CROWN AND RARE MINK COAT

By EDITH GAYLORD

WASHINGTON, March 7 — (AP) A jewel-encrusted gold crown, a gold-embroidered harem costume and a Canadian mink coat have been showered on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

She'll wear only one of the fabulous items—the mink coat—she told her news conference today.

When King Ibn Saud of Arabia pitched his royal tent on the deck of a United States destroyer and steamed up the Red sea to pay a call on President Roosevelt, the King brought gifts for the Roosevelt family.

The law of this republic says that the President may not accept gifts from foreign persons without special permission from Congress.

Therefore, to Mrs. Roosevelt the King of Arabia sent six delicately spun and embroidered Arabian costumes. Two harem dresses were for the first lady and the Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, who accompanied her father to the Near East.

Four Arabian princes' costumes presumably are for the four Roosevelt sons who currently wear uniforms of the United States' armed forces.

The more than 100-year-old crown has reposed [illegible] the library at Hyde Park for some two years, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed. Some

African potentate sent it after the President's Casablanca conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"It's the most terrific thing you ever saw," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "Nobody could wear it. It's too heavy."

Asked whether it was sent for her to wear, the President's wife said she supposed it was given "as decoration."

Latest among the celebrated gifts directed to the President's wife is a mink coat from Quebec, reputedly valued at $8,000. Mrs. Roosevelt said she started to give it to a philanthropic organization, but the Quebec donor indicated such a gesture might be "ungracious."

Asked why she went to Baltimore to see a play when the Office of Defense Transportation has been asking people not to travel for pleasure, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that the play was about returning veterans.

"I don't think that going from here to Baltimore in a coach displaces anyone," she said. "Also, I have a special interest in the play. ...ave urged writers and playghts to do some things on that ...me."

Patton Ignores Enemy Fire To Swim Icy French River

Third Army General's Feat Inspires Men to Follow Him to Victory.

BALTIMORE, March 7. — (AP) The story of how Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton twice swam the 150-foot Sure river in Germany in January under heavy machine gun and artillery fire, inspiring "thousands of troops to follow him," was told today by one of the men who did.

Staff Sgt. Thomas J. Defibaugh of Cumberland, Md., one of the soldiers who followed Patton across the Sure, said "there was about a foot of snow on the ground when we got to the Sure river somewhere near the meeting place of the Luxembourg, German and Belgian borders.

"We learned that we had to take the town of Bettendorf on the opposite side and do it quickly," said Defibaugh, a member of the Fourth Infantry division which helped relieve the pressure on Americans trapped at Bastogne by the German counter-offensive last December.

"The Germans began firing machine guns and artillery at us as we came up to the river bank," continued Defibaugh, now touring war plants in the Baltimore area with other heroes of Bastogne.

"Just before dawn we started going across in three-man boats. The river was very swift and cold and had pieces of ice floating in it.

"After a while though, General Patton called the boats back and ordered the men to swim across with rifles, bazookas, and everything they could carry because they were 'sitting pigeons' for the Germans in the boats, sitting two or three feet out of the water.

"He figured the men would have a better chance swimming since they would then present only the tops of their heads as targets to the enemy gunners.

"To show us it could be done and to inspire the troops, General Patton jumped into the water and swam across to the opposite bank, then swam back. Thousands of troops followed him."

Inspired by Patton's daring, the soldiers fought "like madmen" for Bettendorf, Defibaugh related, and they took it after a bitter day and a half battle which established the Americans on high ground overlooking Germany.

Wife Not Surprised

SOUTH HAMILTON, Mass., March 7.—(AP) It was no great surprise to Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., that her general-husband—American Third Army commander — had inspired thousands of troops by twice swimming the 150-foot Sure river.

Gen. Patton was a "great swimmer" and "easily could have done it," Mrs. Patton said tonight when informed of his feat.

"He has swum all his life. In the Olympic games in 1912, he came out third in a swimming event."

Halifax to Ride to Hounds

British Ambassador Scheduled for Oklahoma Wolf Hunt

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 7 (AP).—The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will ride to the hounds during his visit to Oklahoma, but his quarry will be wolves instead of the little red fox. The hunt is scheduled for March 20, with the entire Halifax party taking part. The group will tour the southwest to learn more about the country.

The event is being arranged by Dr. V. C. Tisdal, Elk City, Okla., who met Lord Halifax seventeen years ago in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Major J. P. S. Devereaux Farming At Shanghai

Chebeague Island, Maine, March 7 (AP)—Maj. James P. S. Devereaux, Marine leader of the heroic defense of Wake Island and a prisoner of the Japanese since the island's fall in December, 1941, is well and engaged in farming in Shanghai, China, friends of his family reported today.

Friends here said their information had come from Mrs. Robert Morse, of Miami, Fla., a Chebeague Island summer resident, and mother of Mrs. Ashton Devereaux, sister-in-law of Major Devereaux.

Kung Has Operation Here

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice Premier of China, was operated on yesterday for a bladder and kidney ailment at the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. Last night he was reported to be doing well. Dr. Kung came to this country eight months ago on a special mission and also for medical consultation.

48 RECEIVE D. F. C.

San Diego, Cal., March 7 (A. P.).— Forty-eight Distinguished Flying Crosses and thirty-three Navy Crosses were awarded today to eighty flying officers and air crewmen of Navy Air Group 20 by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, Commander, Fleet Air, West Coast.

With few exceptions the Navy crosses, awarded thirty-three officers, were for extraordinary heroism in operations last October 24-25 against Japanese warcraft in the battle for Leyte Gulf. The group, returned recently for rest and reassignment, is commanded by Commander Daniel F. Smith Jr., Pittsburg, Tex. It sank or damaged more than 700,000 tons of shipping.

Those decorated included:

Distinguished Flying Cross:

Connecticut—Edward A. Ruopp, ARMIC, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, and Edward A. Switajewski, ARM2C, 216 Broad street, New Britain.

New Jersey—William E. McGrath, ARM1C, 331 East Seventh street, Plainfield, and John F. Schmidt, AOM1C, 331 Pearsall avenue, Jersey City.

New York—Peter J. Ward, ARM2C, 75-13 64th street, Glendale, L. I.

STASSEN PROPOSES WORLDWIDE 'CODE'

Navy Officer, Former Governor, Offers Seven Points for Peace.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7—(AP) Enactment of a worldwide code of human rights, starting with a law that "no country, in time of peace, shall execute a human being without just trial," was proposed tonight by Commander Harold E. Stassen in a talk outlining seven cardinal points of future world policy.

The former Minnesota governor put his personal views on problems of world peace on record in advance of the April San Francisco United Nations conference which he will attend as a delegate.

He said he looked upon the conference as "a golden opportunity to win a beachhead in the battle for a just and lasting peace."

Joining with our allies "to build a definite and continuing organization of the United Nations of the World based on justice and law and insured by force," headed his seven point program.

Stassen spoke at a public meeting at the University of Minnesota. The talk was broadcast nationally.

Against a background of nearly two years service in the Pacific area, Stassen said:

"Our fighting men want America to have a world policy for peace that is as big, as definite, and as successful as has been our strategy for war."

He called for gradual development of "a new and higher level of government, with legislative, judicial and executive functions, and with worldwide jurisdiction."

Expressing the hope that this world organization, whatever its final form, would include some method of developing basic world-wide law, he added:

"It should make possible the future enactment of a fundamental code of human rights. The beginning may be very small. But even if we started with the enactment of one law, a law that no country, in time of peace, shall execute a human being without just trial, it would be a significant step."

Other Six Points

Stassen emphasized these other six points:

That "absolute nationalistic sovereignty is dead."

That we are citizens of the world and our happines and welfare is tied up with that of all other peoples.

That productive capacities and resources of America be used for the advancement of all the peoples of the world.

That we recognize freedom of information is vital to the peace and progress of the world.

That we are and propose to remain a deocracy with an economic system of private capital and individual enterprise, that we will explain our system to the world and permit our own citizens to learn of any other form of government "but will not permit any other government to actively seek to undermine our own."

That aggressor nations must be stripped and remain stripped of the means of making war, while we maintain our strength.

He said both a united nations court of worldwide jurisdiction and a police force are essential to a world organization but "this definitely does not mean an all-powerful international police force of a superstate."

"Let us clarify our thinking," he continued. "If either the United States, or Russia, or Great Britain decide in the next 25 years to make war, then there will be another war, and no organization, or league, or union, or treaties will stop it. But I do not believe any of these countries will want to make war. Each knows the horrors of war. Each has so much to gain by not making war. Each has a great future in the peaceful development of its resources."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

March 7, 1941—British clear last Italian troops from Somaliland. United States Senate passes lend-lease bill, 60 to 31. Romania announces that Hitler, Goering and Mussolini have been given full control over her foreign economic commitments.

TITO FORMS CABINET

By Associated Press.

The Yugoslav radio reported that Premier Marshal Tito completed the formation of a new unity government today, making Dr. Ivan Subasic, former head of the Yugoslav Government in London, as his Foreign Minister. The list was handed to Yugoslavia's three new Regents, who signed a decree formally appointing the Government, according to the broadcast recorded by FCC.

YUGOSLAV CABINET COMPLETED BY TITO

Marshal Tito completed yesterday the formation of a new Yugoslav Government of National Unity from among his own followers and members of Dr. Ivan Subasitch's London Cabinet, the Free Yugoslav radio announced in a domestic broadcast.

Six members of the Cabinet, including Dr. Subasitch, had served in the London exile government. The Cabinet list, as broadcast, contained twenty-six names.

Marshal Tito, acting under royal mandate, handed the completed list to Yugoslavia's three new regents, Dr. Srdjan Budisavljevitch, Dr. Anton Manditch and Dushan Sernec, who signed a decree formally installing the government at noon yesterday.

The Cabinet list, as broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, follows:

Premier and Minister of National Defense—Marshal Tito.
Vice Premier—Dr. Milan Grol.
Vice Premier and Minister for Constituent Assembly—Edward Kardelj.
Foreign—Dr. Ivan Subasitch.
Without Portfolio—Dr. Josip Smodlaka.
Without Portfolio—Dr. Juraj Sutej.
Interior—Vlada Zechevitch.
Justice—Frane Frol.
Englihtenment—Vladislaw Ribnikar.
Finance—Sreten Vujevitch.
Transportation — Todor Vujachinovitch.
Industry—Andrija Hebrang.
Trade and Supplies—Nikola Petrovitch.
Agriculture—Dr. Vasa Chubrilovitch.
Foresty—Col. Sulejman Filipovitch.
Mines—Bane Andrejev.
Colonization — Sreten Vukosavpljevitch.
Social Policy—Dr. Anton Zrzisnik.
Health—Dr. Zlatan Sremec.
Posts, Telegraph, Telephone — Dr. Drago Marusitch.
Public Works—Dr. Rade Pribicevitch.
Information—Sava Kosanovitch.
For Serbia—Jasha Prodanovitch.
For Croatia—Dr. Pavle Gregoritch.
For Slovenia—Edvard Kocbek.
For Bosnia and Hercegovina—Rodoljub Cholakovitch.
For Macedonia—Emanuel Chuchkov.
For Montenego—Milovan Djilas.

The five London Cabinet holdovers, besides Dr. Subasitch, were Dr. Grol, Mr. Kosanovitch, Mr. Vukosavyljevitch, Mr. Marusitch and Mr. Sutej.

Tokyo Predicts Battle

Domei, Japanese news agency, heard by the FCC, said that a "full scale" battle was imminent in the vicinity of Montalban, The broadcast said both Japanese and American units were deploying in a contest of vantage points, and that considerable heavy American artillery was shelling Japanese positions.

Tokyo Reports U.S. Raids On Hainan and Bonins

Says 60 Escorted Bombers Hit China Sea Base

The Tokyo radio reported new American air attacks on Japanese island bases yesterday, declaring that almost seventy planes had raided Hainan on Tuesday morning and that Chichi and Haha, in the Bonin group to the north of Iwo Jima, had been raided Monday.

According to the broadcasts, which were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, sixty B-25's and eight P-38's struck yesterday at Hainan, which lies off the Gulf of Tonkin in the south China Sea.

Twenty American planes, including B-24's, carried out the raid on Chichi Monday, Tokyo reported in an earlier broadcast. Simultaneously a group of "small enemy planes" raided Haha. Tokyo said these raids had been successfully repulsed and that some of the raiders had been damaged.

The Japanese radio also reported that at least eight American Superfortresses, flying lone missions, had bombed widely separated areas of the home islands of Honshu and Shikoku overnight and that another lone B-29, apparently taking off from a base in China, had flown a three-hour sortie over occupied Korea.

One of the mainland raiders dropped bombs on the Kanto district, which includes the Tokyo metropolitan area, soon after midnight.

JAPANESE GENERAL DIES

Three Others Also Get Posthumous Decorations From Emperor

Another Japanese general—Maj. Gen. Tsunematsu Shibata — has died, the Japanese Domei agency revealed yesterday. The cause of his death was not given.

An English-language wireless dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, made the disclosure in reporting that Emperor Hirohito had granted posthumous decorations to 336 army officers and men and civilians "who participated in operations in the Pacific and Burma" or "died in service in Japan and Manchukuo."

Shibata was one of four officers of general rank to whom posthumous decorations were granted. The death of three other generals had been announced previously.

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HAINAN IS RAIDED BY 68 U. S. PLANES

By Associated Press.

Sixty American B-25s and eight P-38s raided Hainan on Tuesday, the Tokyo radio said today. Hainan lies off the Gulf of Tonkin, in the South China Sea.

Tokyo claimed without confirmation that eight bombers and two fighter planes were shot down.

Eight sections of Japan, including Tokyo, were disturbed during the night by at least eight Marianas-based Superforts on their second successive night of widely scattered combination harrying and observation strikes, Japanese broadcasts reported today. A B-29 from China spent three hours at mid-day over Korea, presumably taking pictures. The enemy broadcasts were recorded by FCC.

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LONDON (ADD NIGHT (WHEELER) LEAD RUSSIAN xx OF BERLIN

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE CENTRAL ODER-BERLIN FRONT HAD BEEN AWAITED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER ZHUKOV GOT INTO POSITION AND BUILT UP SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT AFTER HIS LIGHTNING DASH ACROSS POLAND AND BRANDENBURG PROVINCE.

WHILE ZHUKOV MARKED TIME MARSHAL IVAN S.KONIEV CLEARED THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN FLANK WITH A LUNGE THROUGH SILESIA AND INTO BRANDENBURG.

THEN MARSHAL KONSTANTIN S.ROKOSSOVSKY AND ZHUKOV UNDERTOOK THE JOINT OPERATION OF CLEANING UP THE NORTHERN FLANK WITH DRIVES THROUGH POMERANIA TO THE BALTIC.

ROKOSSOVSKY WAS REPORTED IN UNCONFIRMED PARIS RADIO BROADCASTS TO BE ONLY 10 MILES FROM DANZIG.

KUESTRIN HAS BEEN BELEAGUERED FOR WEEKS AND PRACTICALLY ISOLATED WITH ITS RAIL AND HIGHWAY LINKS TO BERLIN AND FRANKFURT CUT OR UNDER SOVIET ARTILLERY FIRE. THE NAZIS FREQUENTLY HAVE REPORTED FIGHTING IN ITS OUTSKIRTS.

THE GERMANS SAID ZHUKOV'S TROOPS STORMED AGAINST KUESTRIN IN SEVEN SUCCESSIVE WAVES BUT THE NAZIS CLAIMED THE RUSSIANS WERE "UNABLE TO GAIN GROUND ON ANY IMPORTANT SCALE AND THAT FORTRESS KUESTRIN STOOD FAST IN THE FACE OF THE FIRST GREAT ATTACKS."

"THE NEW ASSAULT ON THE KUESTRIN-FRANKFURT AREA IS THE CURTAIN-RAISER FOR THE PLANNED RUSSIAN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE ODER," ONE BERLIN MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAID.

THE RUSSIAN ASSAULT ON KUESTRIN STARTED WITH A STRONG ARTILLERY BOX BARRAGE TUESDAY MORNING, THE GERMAN REPORTS SAID, AND GERMAN BATTERIES ANSWERED. THE ENTIRE SECTOR WAS VEILED IN A THICK HAIL OF SHELLS."

LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE TODAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD MADE A "LOCAL ATTEPT" TO LAND BEHIND GERMAN LINES ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, BUT THE ATTACK WAS BEATEN OFF.

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(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN ROME, ITALIAN)

BZ953AEW

LONDO FIRS NIGH ROSENMAN X X X ROOSEVELT.

THE PRESIDEN ERSO REPRESENTATIVE, WHO HOLDS THE RANK OF MINISTER ON TH. ..SSIO AID HE WOULD VISIT FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND TO STUDY THEIR NEEDS.

"WE ARE TRYING," HE SAID OF HIS MISSION, "TO FORM AN ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE TO ECONOMICS IN COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE. THIS MISSION IS NOT MERELY A RELIEF MISSION BUT A MISSION TO HELP RECONSTITUTE WESTERN EUROPE'S ECONOMY SO IT CAN PRODUCE AGAIN. WE WANT TO LEARN THE NEEDS OF ALL THESE COUNTRIES AND THE BEST MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES TO THEM."

MAR 8 - 1945

WE857PEW

B10
DT ST KX

LONDON MARCH 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT HAS BEEN WORK, NOT WITCHCRAFT, THAT HAS KEPT THE LIBERATOR NAMED "WITCHCRAFT" FLYING FOR 117 MISSIONS WITHOUT A SINGLE TURNBACK.

SHE HAS HAD 35 DIFFERENT AIR CREWS, BUT THE SAME GROUND CREW HAS WATCHED HER TAKE OFF ON EVERY MISSION AND HAS SERVICED AND PATCHED HER UP AFTER EVERY HOMECOMING. TODAY THE GROUND CREW CHIEF, MASTER SGT.JOE R.RAMIREZ, RECEIVED A PERSONAL LETTER OF COMMENDATION FROM LT.GEN.CARL SPAATZ, BOSS OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES.

THE GROUND CREW IS A COSMOPOLITAN OUTFIT. RAMIREZ, WHOSE HOME IS AT 711 S.HERBERT ST., LOS ANGELES, IS OF MEXICAN PARENTAGE, WHILE THE OTHERS INCLUDE MEN OF CHINESE, GERMAN AND DUTCH DESCENT.

JOE IS PROUD OF THE "WITCHCRAFT," AND AIR CREWS SAY HE REFUSES TO LET ANYONE ENTER THE PLANE WITHOUT WIPING HIS FEET. LEAVING CANDY WRAPPERS INSIDE OR MAKING A BOUNCY LANDING ARE BOTH GROUNDS FOR A BAWLING-OUT BY JOE.

SHARING WITH HIM IN THE PRIDE OF PLANE AND IN THE GENERAL'S LETTER OF PRAISE, ARE STAFF SGT.GEORGE Y.DONG OF 832 AVE.C, CORONADO, CALIF.; SGT.RAYMOND A.BETCHER OF 110 LINCOLN AVE., MT.CLEMENS, MICH.; CORP. JOSEPH J.VETTER OF HEWLETT AVE., MERRICK, N.Y.; AND CORP.WALTER I.ELLIOTT OF 2128 CUSHING ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.

THE "WITCHCRAFT" HAS FLOWN 775 HOURS IN COMBAT, DROPPED 580,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS, WORN OUT OR LOST 17 ENGINES, AND ACCUMULATED 325 FLAK HOLES, BUT NOBODY EVER HAS BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED ABOARD HER.

SHE'S STILL FLYING.

KK436AEW

NIGHT LEAD DOCK STRIKE

LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-HOPES FOR THE RESUMPTION BY TOMORROW OF THE MOVEMENT OF VITAL WAR MATERIAL NOW JAMMED ON LONDON DOCKS WERE DASHED TONIGHT WHEN STEVEDORES FAILED TO REACH A DECISION AT A MEETING.

OTHER STRIKING DOCKWORKERS--APPROXIMATELY 10,000 ARE OUT IN ALL--SAID THEY WERE READY TO RETURN IF THE STEVEDORES DID. THE STEVEDORES PLAN TO MEET AGAIN TOMORROW. THE STRIKE BEGAN A WEEK AGO.

DN1105PEW

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A88
(210) LONDON MARCH 7-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN INFORMED COMMONS TODAY THAT RUSSIA "IS TAKING STEPS AT ONCE" TO FREE THE WIFE OF TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI, PREMIER OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

"THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES WHICH HE MADE AT MY INSTRUCTION THAT TO MEET THE WISHES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THEY ARE TAKING STEPS AT ONCE TO SET MADAME ARCISZEWSKI FREE," EDEN DECLARED.

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON WHETHER THERE WERE ANY REASONS FOR HER ARREST EDEN SAID: "I HAVE BEEN GIVEN SOME, BUT I THOUGHT THAT IN THE LIGHT OF THE HAPPY CONCLUSION TO MY INQUIRIES IT WOULD BE BETTER TO LEAVE IT THERE."

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ARREST OF THE POLISH PREMIER'S WIFE CAME LAST THURSDAY, COINCIDENT WITH THE COMMONS DEBATE OVER THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE CRIMEA DECISIONS. EDEN SAID THEN HE WOULD INQUIRE INTO THE CASE.

TODAY EDEN UPHELD RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO KOENIGSBERG, THE CAPITAL OF EAST PRUSSIA AND IMPORTANT BALTIC SEAPORT.

HE SAID IT HAD BEEN FREQUENTLY STATED THAT "IT IS THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT EAST PRUSSIA SHOULD BE DETACHED FROM GERMANY AND THE GERMAN POPULATION RECOVERED FROM IT.

"IN SUCH A CONDITION IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE SOVIET CLAIM TO KOENIGSBERG HAS JUSTIFICATION. SO FAR AS I AM AWARE THERE IS NO CONSIDERABLE POLISH ELEMENT IN THE CITY."

KK80SAEW

U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE CREW OF A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE LIBERATOR BOMBER HAD TO BAIL OUT ON THE WAY BACK FROM A FEB. 26 RAID ON BERLIN, AND CAME DOWN JUST BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES IN GERMANY.

THE PILOT, LT.VIRGIL R.TROMBLY, LANDED IN A TREE. HE WAS HAULED DOWN BY A GROUP OF SOLDIERS WHO TOOK HIM TO A NEARBY VILLAGE. THE FIRST MAN TO GREET HIM THERE WAS AN INFANTRYMAN, HENRY DICKINSON, A NEIGHBOR AND HIGH SCHOOL CLASSMATE AT CHAZY, N.Y., WHOM TROMBLY HADN'T SEEN IN FOUR YEARS.

CO-PILOT LT. FRANK M. GORMAN LANDED IN THE MARKET PLACE OF THE SAME VILLAGE. THE X

HADN'T SEEN IN FOUR YEARS.

CO-PILOT LT. FRANK M. GORMAN LANDED IN THE MARKET PLACE OF THE SAME VILLAGE. THE FIRST SOLDIER HE SAW WAS LT. DAVID WICK, A NEIGHBOR AND CLASSMATE AT SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO.

FD1144AEW

LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL MMMMMMM

SHOWED UP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT, AN EXTRAORDINARY

APPEARANCE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER, TO PARTICIPATE X IN A DEBATE

ON ADJOURNMENT.

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HIS PURPOSE WAS TO ANSWER A DEMAND BY MP EARL WINTERTON, MD CONSERVATIVE, FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SOME CHARGES AGAINST THE AIR MINISTRY.

CHURCHILL ASSERTED THERE WERE NO GROUNDS FOR APPOINTING SUCH A COMMITTEE, BUT SAID THAT IF A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF THE MEMBERS WANTED TO DEBATE THE MATTER, TIME WOULD BE FOUND.

MEANWHILE HE SUGGESTED THAT WINTERTON WAS SEEKING TO

ESTABLISH A RULE OF AUTOMATIC REFERENCE OF ANY CHARGE TO A SELECT COMMITTEE AND CALLED THE IDEA "FOOLISHNESS."

"SUCH A LACK OF PARLIAMENTARY COMPREHENSION IS LAMENTABLE IN ONE WHO POSSESSES UNIQUE CLAIMS TO BEING OUR GUIDE AND MENTOR," HE ADDED.

APL FRYES 00034 JB 756PEW

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LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COL. HANS ULRICH RUDEL, "THE WORLD'S MOST SUCCESSFUL TANK-BUSTER AND HOLDER OF THE HIGHEST GERMAN DECORATIONS," WAS IN A FIELD HOSPITAL AFTER BEING WOUNDED BY A SHELL WHILE ATTACKING SOVIET TANKS CROSSING THE ODER RIVER EAST OF BERLIN.

APL/AP 0045/MP-507PEW

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SINCE FEB.23 TO 26,400. THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY HAD CAPTURED 20,500 SINCE FEB.8, INCLUDING 400 YESTERDAY. THE U.S. FIRST TOOK 2,319 YESTERDAY TO BRING ITS BAG SINCE FEB.23 TO 23,165. THUS THESE THREE ALLIED ARMIES HAD CAPTURED MORE THAN 69,000 NAZIS IN THEIR DRIVE TO CLEAR THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE THIRD ARMY'S BAG OF 1,586 YESTERDAY--PROBABLY INCLUDING FEW IF ANY TAKEN IN THE SPECTACULAR BREAKTHROUGH TOWARD COBLENZ--BROUGHT ITS TOTAL SINCE FEB.1 TO 34,893. IN ALL, THE WESTERN ALLIES HAD CAPTURED MORE THAN 1,000,000 GERMANS SINCE THE LANDING IN NORMANDY.

NINTH ARMY FORCES FIGHTING NEAR RHEINBERG TODAY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PICKED UP ADDITIONAL NAZI SOLDIERS WHO HAD SHUCKED THEIR UNIFORMS AND WERE MASQUERADING AS CIVILIANS. ALSO IN THAT AREA SOME GERMAN SLAVE LABORERS WERE SAID TO BE SLIPPING ACROSS THE RHINE TO FREEDOM BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES. GERMAN ARTILLERY ACROSS THE RIVER GAVE RHEINBERG A HEAVY SHELLING.

PS418PEW

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BEALMEAR-

PARIS MAR. 7-(ADD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT-V

XXXX WESEL

CANADIAN TROOPS CAPTURED BONNINGHARD, SITUATED ON HIGH GROUND SOUTHWEST OF XANTEN, FROM WHICH THEY COULD SEE INTO WESEL AND OBSERVE EVERY MOVE OF THE ENEMY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RHINE. A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THIS PROBABLY MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF GERMAN RESISTANCE WITHIN THE POCKET.

THE NINTH ARMY TOOK 1,700 PRISONERS YESTERDAY, BRINGING ITS TOTAL

PARIS MAR 7 - ADD DAY WESTERN FRONTS-TOWNS

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS AT LEAST 48 MILES DEEP IN GERMANY, FARTHER IN THAT THE FIRST ARMY AT COLOGNE. PATTON WAS ABOUT 300 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN, SLIGHTLY FARTHER FROM THAT CAPITAL THAN THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES, 288 AND 290 MILES AWAY.

A104

THE FIFTH DIVISION IN A MILE ADVANCE CAPTURED SPRANG AND SPRANGDAHLEM, BOTH SEVEN MILES EAST OF BITBURG, AND ENTERED NEARBY SCHWARZEMBORN.

AMONG TOWNS OVERRUN BY THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WERE UDERSDORF, 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG, AND SCHONBACH, 28 MILES WEST OF THE RHINE.

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, FLANKING THE FIRST

ARMY ON THE SOUTH, FOUR DIVISIONS CLOSED UP TO THE KYLL RIVER. THE 90TH DIVISION OF TEXANS AND OKLAHOMANS PUSHED FORWARD THREE MILES ON A SIX-MILE FRONT AND CAPTURED GEROLSTEIN, TEN MILES EAST OF PRUEM. THE FOURTH (IVY) DIVISION TOOK A THREE-MILE STRETCH OF THE WEST BANK OF THE KYLL IN AN AREA 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM. THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED OBERBETTINGEN AND NIEDERBETTINGEN, BOTH NORTHEAST OF PRUEM AND ON THE KYLL, WHICH WAS CROSSED AT ONE PLACE.

MOUNTAINS OF MATERIEL AND SCORES OF VEHICLES WITH GASOLINE TANKS DRY WERE CAPTURED, BALL REPORTED.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER WAS TAKEN WITH A MASS OF BOOTY NEAR MEISBURG, AMONG THE PRIZES WERE SEVEN TANKS INCLUDING A TIGER ROYAL AND TWO PANTHERS. THREE ARTILLERY BATTALIONS, COMPLETE WITH GUNS AND AMMUNITION, ALSO WERE SEIZED NEAR MEISBURG, WHERE THE GERMANS HAD NO IDEA THAT THE AMERICANS WERE ANYWHERE NEAR.

PARTIAL LIFTING X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

BZ909AEW

PARIS, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE FATAL SHOOTING OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE AND UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THE BLACK MARKET CASES IS BEING PROBED BY THE ARMY'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION.

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POLICE SAID THE SOLDIER WAS WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF ILLICIT GASOLINE SALES. HE WAS FOUND LIVING IN A HOUSE WITH A WOMAN FRIEND AND FIRED UPON WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE, POLICE SAID. HE DIED SHORTLY THEREAFTER IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL. RECORDS SHOWED HE HAD BEEN AWOL FOR TWO MONTHS.

CENSORS WITHHELD THE SOLDIER'S NAME.

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PW MWEM WERNERS 01740 JB 516PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, FRANCE MAR 7-(CONNOR)-CONNOR IS THE NINETEENTH OF HIS DIVISION TO WIN THE AWARD. SGT. LUCIAN ADAMS, PORT ARTHUR, TEX., AND LT.JOHN J.TOMINAC OF CONEMAUGH, PA., JUST SPECTATORS TODAY, ALREADY HAVE WON THE MEDAL AND WILL RECEIVE IT SOON IN SIMILAR CEREMONIES.

PS617PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, FRANCE--FIRST ADD MEDAL OF HONOR (A4O) X X X SIMILAR CEREMONIES.

CONNOR, 26, WAS WOUNDED THREE TIMES WHILE LEADIN G HIS PLATOON IN CLEARING ENEMY FORCES FROM CAPE CAVALAIRE LAST AUG. 15.

HE NOW IS BACK ON DUTY AND STEPPED SMARTLY TO THE PLATFORM WHERE THREE GENERALS' FLAGS WHIPPED BRISKLY IN THE BREEZE.

THE YOUNG IRISH-GERMAN-AMERICAN WHO DIRECTED HIS PLATOON EVEN AFTER HIS THIRD WOUND MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO STAND, OBVIOUSLY WAS IMPRESSED BY THE CEREMONY BUT WHEN ASKED LATER WHAT WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF HIS BIG MOMENT, REPLIED:

"WHEN GENERAL PATCH WAS PUTTING THE RIBBON OVER MY HEAD, I LEANED FORWARD A LITTLE AND MY HELMET ALMOST FELL OFF. THEN HE HAD TROUBLE WITH THE CATCH ON THE RIBBON AND I THOUGHT FOR A SECOND WE BOTH WERE GOING TO HAVE TO LAUGH."

CONNON WAS BORN AND REARED AT WILMINGTON, WHERE HE ATTENDED ST. MARYS SCHOOL. HIS FATHER, JAMES CONNOR, LIVES AT 218 WEST 8TH ST.

WE91

FIRST LEAD THIRD ARMY

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN THE RHINELAND, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN

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AR
MY STORMED BACK TO THE RHINE IN THE COBLENZ VICINITY TODAY IN A SPECTACULAR BURST OF SPEED.

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ARMORED SPEARHEADS REACHED THE RHINE NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ, THE CITY WHICH THE THIRD QUIT IN 1923 AFTER SERVING AS AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION FOLLOWING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THOUSAND OF X X X THIRD GRAPH

HJ704PEW

A56

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN THE RHINELAND--SECOND ADD BALL'S DESCRIPTIVE (ORIGINAL) X X X IN SURRENDER.

COBLENZ, WHICH ALMOST IS WITHIN THE GRASP OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S ARMOR, WAS THE THIRD ARMY'S HEADQUARTERS AFTER THE LAST WAR. IT WAS JUST ACROSS THE RIVER ON THE RHINE'S EAST BANK THAT THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE HAULED DOWN FROM OVER THE FORTRESS OF EHRENBREITSTEIN BY THE DEPARTING DOUGHBOYS WHEN THE OCCUPATION ENDED.

IN 1923, MAJ. RAYMOND O. BARTON OF ADA, OKLA., PRESIDED AT THE FLAG-LOWERING CEREMONY. AS A MAJOR GENERAL, "TUBBY" BARTON COMMANDED THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION, NOW A PART OF THE THIRD ARMY, IN THIS WAR UNTIL HE WAS FORCED RECENTLY TO RELINQUISH HIS COMMAND BECAUSE OF

30. 24 - 23693

ILL HEALTH. BARTON HAD PLANNED TO BORROW THE SAME FLAG FROM SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON, IN WHOSE OFFICE IT IS NOW KEPT, FOR A REHOISTING CEREMONY WHEN COBLENZ FALLS.

8 - 1945

HJ707PEW

(150)

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY IN RHINELAND--FIRST ADD BALL'S DESCRIPTIVE (A14) X X X SINCE NORMANDY.

IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT, TRIUMPHANT ADVANCE BY THE ONRUSHING TANKS THROUGH VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE, THROUGH LANES OF RAIN-SODDEN WHITE FLAGS AND PAST COLUMNS OF PRISONERS TRUDGING TOWARD THE REAR. OFTEN THEY WERE UNESCORTED AND TOO NUMEROUS FOR THE FAST-MOVING TANK MEN TO COUNT.

GERMAN TROOPS GAVE UP IN BATCHES FROM A HALF DOZEN TO WHOLE COMPANIES AND THEY STRUNG OUT FOR MILES TOWARD THE REAR AFTER BEING DISARMED AND LEFT ON THEIR OWN TO FIND THEIR WAY BACK TO PRISONER OF WAR CAGES.

WITH THEM WERE ADDITIONAL THOUSANDS OF LIBERATED SLAVE LABORERS GARBED IN RAGGED BITS OF THEIR OWN UNIFORMS--BULGARS, POLES, RUSSIANS, YUGOSLAVS AND ITALIANS, WHOSE WRETCHED FACES WREATHED IN SMILES AND WHO GAVE AMERICAN STYLE SALUTES AS THE ARMORED FORCES PASSED.

IN CONTRAST WERE THE DEJECTED, MUD-SPATTERED GERMAN SOLDIERS, THEIR ARMS UPRAISED WEARILY IN SURRENDER.

PS642PEW

MAR 8-1945

BY EDWARD D.BALL.

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN THE RHINELAND, MARCH 7-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR PLUNGED VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED THROUGH THE LAST LOW HILLS ROLLING DOWN TO THE RHINE TODAY AFTER IT HAD OVERTAKEN AND DESTROYED GERMAN COLUMNS IN WILD RETREAT.

THE ARMORED AVALANCHE WHICH SPEARED DEEPER INTO GERMANY THAN ANY OTHER ALLIED ARMY OF THE WESTERN FRONT DROVE FORWARD TO THE RHINE AND

COBLEZ AND TONIGHT THAT ANCIENT FORTRESS CITY AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE WAS ONLY 12 MILES FROM FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SPEAR-HEADS.

THOUSANDS OF RETREATING VEHICLES AND TANKS WERE BLASTED INTO FLAMING WRECKS AND UNCOUNTED THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE THIRD ARMY'S MOST SPECTACULAR AND OVERWHELMING SURGE SINCE NORMANDY.

PCA59PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN THE RHINELAND--THIRD ADD BALL'S DESCRIPTIVE (ORIGINAL) XXX COBLENZ FALLS.

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THE SMASHED GERMAN ARMY FACING THE AMERICAN THIRD ON THIS SIDE OF THE RHINE WAS THE MOST COMPLETE PICTURE OF DEFEAT THE WAR IN THE WEST HAS PRODUCED. ITS MEN WERE BEATEN, ITS EQUIPMENT DESTROYED. UNENDING GREY-GREEN COLUMNS SHUFFLED ALONG IN A COLD DRIZZLE WHICH AT TIMES TURNED TO MUSHY SNOW. AS NIGHT FELL THEY STILL WERE COMING, MOVING PAST SMOULDERING CARCASSES OF NAZI MILITARY VEHICLES RANGING FROM ROYAL TIGER TANKS AND BIG NAZI PIECES TO SMALL HORSE-DRAWN AMMUNITION CARTS, WITH THE DEAD ANIMALS SPRAWLED IN THEIR TRACES.

MANY OF THE GERMANS HELD ALOFT STICKS FROM WHICH DROOPED WHITE FLAGS THE PRISONERS HAD FASHIONED FROM FIRST AID GAUZE. SOME LOOKED HAPPY AND TIPPED THEIR CAPS TO DISINTERESTED AMERICANS. THE UNSHAVEN FACES OF OTHERS WERE GRIM MASKS AS THEY STARED STRAIGHT AHEAD.

THERE WAS NO SEMBLANCE OF A FRONT AFTER THE DOUBLE-BANKED RETREATING COLUMNS HAD BEEN CUT TO PIECES. DURING THE DAY I MADE A 100-MILE ROUNDTRIP BY JEEP BETWEEN THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER AND WHAT, LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, WAS THE FARTHEREST POINT OF PENETRATION BY ONE OF THE FOURTH ARMORED'S SPEARHEADS. THE ONLYWARLIKE ACTION I SAW ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS WAS ONE ARTILLERY SHELL WHICH WHISTLED ACROSS A TANK COLUMN AND BURST IN A FIELD 25 YARDS AWAY. IT DID NO DAMAGE. AND IT CAME FROM THE FLANKS SOMEWHERE ABOUT 20 MILES BEHIND THE LEADING ELEMENTS.

PS756PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN THE RHINELAND--FOURTH ADD BALL'S DESCRIPTIVE (ORIGINAL--A71) X X X LEADING ELEMENTS.

THE GLEEFUL SLAVE LABORERS, WATCHING THE TRIUMPHANT AMERICANS, POKED HUNGRILY AMONG OVERTURNED GERMAN CHOW WAGONS, HELPING THEMSELVES TO STEW SPILLING FROM STILL WARM URNS.

PATTON'S DASH TO THE RHINE WAS NOT AS FAST AS SOME OF HIS SPURTS ACROSS FRANCE, BUT IT WAS NONETHELESS IMPRESSIVE. IN FRANCE HE HAD GOOD ROADS AND GOOD WEATHER. HERE ALL EXCEPT THE MAIN HIGHWAYS ARE IMPASSABLE AND THE WEATHER SINCE THE DRIVE STARTED TWO DAYS AGO HAS BEEN FOGGY WITH NON-STOP RAINS SLICKING THOSE ROADS WHICH ARE USEABLE. PATCHES OF THE WINTER'S SNOW STILL SHOW THROUGH THE HILLS.

WE954PEW

B U L L E T I N

MAR 8 - 1945

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S.FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION NEAR COBLENZ, GERMANY, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION IS ONLY 12 MILES FROM THE RHINE AND AN EQUAL DISTANCE FROM COBLENZ TONIGHT.

WITH THE U.S.FOURTH ARMORED--SECOND ADD COBLENZ ADVANCE (BY WIANT) XXX ARE SURRENDERING.

DROVES OF GERMANS ARE STREAMING BACK ALONG THE FOURTH ARMORED'S NARROW CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE, MANY OF THEM UNESCORTED AND CARRYING WHITE FLAGS WITH THEIR HANDS OVER THEIR HEADS.

PS5PEW

WITH THE U.S.FOURTH ARMORED--THIRD ADD COBLENZ ADVANCE (BY WIANT) X X X THEIR HEADS.

THE SCENE ALONG THE FOURTH ARMORED'S CORRIDOR TOWARD THE RHINE WAS UTTERLY FANTASTIC, WITH HARDLY A SOUND OF WARFARE TO BE HEARD.

THE GREAT BAG OF PRISONERS INCLUDED MANY RUSSIANS, YUGOSLAVS AND

FRENCH WHO DELCARED THEY HAD BEEN FORCED TO WORK OR FIGHT.

THE GERMANS WERE COMPLETELY BEWILDERED BY THE ARMORED DIVISION'S LIGHTNING DRIVE TOWARD THE RHINE WHICH HAS COVERED 50 MILES IN 60 HOURS.

CIVILIANS ALONG THE CORRIDOR WATCHED IN AMAZEMENT AS THE AMERICAN ARMOR ROLLED PAST HOUR AFTER HOUR, SEEMINGLY WITHOUT END. THEY, AS WELL AS HUNDREDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS, WANDERED ABOUT UNATTENDED BECAUSE LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR HAD MORE IMPORTANT MATTERS ALONG THE RHINE.

MANY TOWNS THROUGH WHICH THE ARMOR SPED WERE UNTOUCHED BECAUSE THE GERMANS WERE NOT READY, OR UNWILLING, TO OFFER RESISTANCE.

PS553PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY--FOURTH ADD COBLENZ ADVANCE BY WIANT (ORIGINAL--A32) X X X OFFER RESISTANCE. MAR 8 - 1945

THE TANKS WERE LINED UP FOR MILES BEHIND, WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO GET INTO ACTION. WHENEVER THE COLUMNS HALTED, THE YANKS BUILT FIRES ALONG THE ROADSIDE TO KEEP WARM. ONE CLUSTER OF MEN HEATED COFFEE OVER A ROARING FLAME ONLY FOUR FEET FROM THE OUTSTRETCHED BODY OF A DEAD GERMAN.

THE 80TH INFANTRY, FOLLOWING UP THE FOURTH ARMORED'S BREAKTHROUGH TO THE RHINE, REACHED THE VICINITY OF SCHWARZENBORN, 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG AND OBERSTADTFELD, 17 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.

ELSEWHERE ON THE THIRD ARMY'S FRONT, THE 76TH INFANTRY, IN A ONE-MILE GAIN TO THE EAST, ENTERED ZEMMER, EIGHT AND ONE HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER AND CAPTURED BINSFELD AND HERFORST, BOTH 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER. OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 76TH PUSHED TWO MILES NORTHEAST AND REACHED THE VICINITY OF NIEDERKAIL, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER.

THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION PUSHED ONE MILE AND A HALF TO THE NORTHEAST, ENTERING MERTESDORF AND CLEARING EHRANG AND QUINT, ABOUT FOUR

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AND ONE HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER.

ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE THIRD'S FRONT, THE 90TH INFANTRY ADVANCED TWO MILES ON A THREE MILE FRONT, CAPTURING BUSCHEID, 12 MILES EAST OF PRUEM. MAR 8 - 1945

THE 11TH ARMORED, PASSING THROUGH THE 90TH INFANTRY, CAPTURED FIVE TOWNS AND DROVE 11 MILES EASTWARD TO THE VICINITY OF KELBERG. THE FOURTH INFANTRY CAPTURED BEWINGEN, BOLSDORF AND DOHM, ALL 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF PRUEM.

WE911PEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

COLOGNE, MARCH 7-(AP)-HITLER'S SUPERMEN IN COLOGNE PROVED YELLOW AND DESERTED THEIR PEOPLE LAST SATURDAY, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE AMERICANS ENTERED THE BOMB-WRECKED CITY.

NAZIDOM'S ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS FOR GERMANY'S FOURTH LARGEST CITY COULD NOT TAKE THE SATURATION BOMBING OF THURSDAY, MARCH 1. THE SUPERMEN BEGAN SCURRYING FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE REICH ON THAT DAY, AND THE LAST OF THEM LEFT SATURDAY.

IN THEIR HASTE THEY PROVOKED A MAJOR TRAGEDY.

VARIOUS CITIZENS WITH WHOM I HAVE TALKED SAID THERE WAS ONE FINAL MASS EXODUS AFTER LAST THURSDAY'S HEAVY AIR ATTACK. THREE BRIDGES HAVING BEEN DESTROYED AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED, THOUSANDS OF NERVE-WRACKED COLOGNERS USED A BRIDGE OF LIMITED CAPACITY WHICH SPANNED THE RHINE NEAR

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E CNOENDSNG XZGZZI

COLOGNE-1ST ADD COLOGNE (BY LOCHNER) XXX NERVE-WRACKED COLOGNERS USED A BRIDGE OF LIMITED CAPACITY WHICH SPANNED THE RHINE NEAR NEW MARKET PLACE.

HEAVY VEHICLES WERE FORBIDDEN SPECIFICALLY, BUT THE NAZI HIERARCHY ORDERED TRUCKS, PRESUMABLY BEARING DOCUMENTS, OVER THE SPAN. SUDDENLY THE BRIDGE SNAPPED AND SANK INTO THE RIVER. JUST HOW MANY FUGITIVE CIVILIANS WERE KILLED PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE KNOAMFMOEWN ZIBXHIS APPAREN BRIDGE IS FARTHER NORTH.)

IT IS DIFFICULT TO CHECK WITH CERTAINTY UPON A STORY LIKE THIS ONE, HOWEVER, FOR NOWHERE IN COLOGNE IS THERE AN ORGANIZED GERMAN AUTHORITY TO BE FOUND.

SINCE SATURDAY THERE HAS BEEN NO DISTRIBUTION OF RATION CARDS. UNTIL THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SETS UP BUSINESS, THE PEOPLE MUST WORRY FOR THEMSELVES HOW TO OBTAIN FOOD.

THE NAZI POLICE ALSO DESERTED--PARTICULARLY THE DREAD GESTAPO. BUT THAT ASPECT IS TOLD BY COLOGNERS WITH GLEE. THEY DECLARE THAT RHINELANDERS NEVER WERE AS NAZIFIED AS THE REST OF THE REICH.

FROM MANY HOMES IN THE FEW PARTS OF THE CITY RELATIVELY INTACT, ONE CAN SEE WHITE FLAGS HANGING FROM WINDOWS.

IRONICALLY, ON EVERY STREET CORNER ARE PLACARDS WITH THE WORDS: "UNSHAKEN, INVINCIBLE, WE ARE SURE OF VICTORY IN THE END."

COLOGNERS SAY THAT MANY CASUALTIES FROM LAST WEEK'S HEAVY BOMBING STILL LIE UNDER CAVED-IN HOUSES. A MERCHANT POINTED TO THE RUBBLE AT A CORNER NEAR WHERE I STOOD. HE SAID:

"THERE ARE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF DEAD UNDER THAT HEAP. A

BLOCKBUSTER SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON AN APARTMENT BUILDING, WHICH FELL APART LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDS."

THE BEST ESTIMATE OF HOW MANY OF COLOGNE'S 768,000 INHABITANTS REMAIN IS 100,000. FOUR WEEKS AGO, THE OFFICIAL RATION CARD DISTRIBUTION SHOWED 80,000. SHORTLY THEREAFTER 40,000 CAME FLOCKING BACK. AFTER THURSDAY'S BOMBING THERE WAS ANOTHER MAJOR EXODUS.

MILITARY POLICE INSPECTING THE HOUSES FOUND MUCH EVIDENCE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVING HAD ENOUGH, AND HAVING SLIPPED INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHING. THIS WAS BORNE OUT BY THE UNUSUAL NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN I SAW ROAMING ABOUT THE STREETS. THE MILITARY POLICE ROUND THEM UP QUICKLY, FOR FEAR THEY MIGHT CHANGE THEIR MINDS AND TRY TO REACH THEIR OUTFITS ACROSS THE RHINE. THERE ISHALSO THE DANGER THAT SPIES MAY BE AMONG THEM.

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

RHEINBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY'S 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED THIS PRETTY LITTLE GERMAN TOWN NEAR THE BANKS OF THE RHINE THIS MORNING, AND TONIGHT HAD A CHANCE TO SIP MARTINI COCKTAILS MADE WITH A LOCALLY-PRODUCED BITTERS.

ONE OF THE CIVILIANS TAKEN HERE WAS JOSEPH UNDERBERG, A MIDGET MULTIMILLIONAIRE WHOSE UNDERBERG-ALBRECHT FACTORY IN RHEINBERG PRODUCES 100,000 BOTTLES OF BITTERS MONTHLY.

UNDERBERG'S WAREHOUSES FURNISHED THE BITTERS, AND THE CITY ALSO HAD LARGE STOCKS OF GIN AND VERMOUTH, PLUS PLENTY OF ICE AND FANCY DRINKING GLASSES.

UNDERBERG IS ABOUT THREE FEET TALL AND IS FOLLOWED ABOUT BY A SHAGG BLACK DOG ALMOST AS TALL AS HE IS.

HAVING TRAVELED 1,400 COMBAT MILES SINCE LAST JULY, AND HAVING BEEN 162 CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN THE LINE, THE MEN OF THE 35TH WERE DELIGHTED AT THE ELEGANCE OF RHEINBERG.

MAJ.GEN.PAUL W.BAADE SENT TWO REGIMENTS OF HIS 35TH DIVISION TOWARDS RHEINBERG, THEN DETOURED THE 320TH INFANTRY TO THE NORTH.

SUPPORTED BY COMBAT TEAMS FROM THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION, THE 137TH REGIMENT ATTACKED THE TOWN LAST NIGHT.

COL.WILLIAM MURRAY OF NOGALES, ARIZ., SPEAHEADED THE ATTACK WITH HIS THIRD BATTALION, LED BY LT.COL.ALBERT M.BUTLER OF 831 E.MOUNTAIN ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

THE SECOND BATTALION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.HARRY PARKER OF 928 TOPEKA AVE., EMPORIA, KAN., QUICKLY JOINED THE FIGHT, AND BEFORE SUNRISE THE TOWN WAS CLEARED.

B57 Q

THE FIRST TANKS THAT RUMBLED DOWN THE STREETS WERE RIDDEN BY MEN OF A COMPANY LED BY CAPT.CARL PISTER OF WAPATO, WASH., WHO SAID THE ENEMY TANKS WERE LINED UP TO MEET THEM BUT RETREATED, ALTHOUGH TWO OR THREE VENTURED BACK INTO TOWN LATER.

"ONE OF THEIR TANKS WAS BURNING AND SO WAS ONE OF OURS," SAID MAJOR PARKER. "IT BEAT ANY FOURTH OF JULY FIREWORKS EVER PUT ON BACK IN EMPORIA. THE GERMAN TANKS' FLARES AND SHELLS KEPT EXPLODING."

ONCE THE TOWN WAS TAKEN, A SPEARHEAD COMPANY LED BY LT.RANDALL PEAVEY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., MOVED RIGHT ON THROUGH TO ATTACK TO THE NORTH.

A NEGRO TANK OUTFIT WITH THE INFANTRY MISUNDERSTOOD WHEN THE ORDER CAME DOWN THE LINE TO ATTACK RHEINBERG AND THOUGHT THE OBJECTIVE WAS THE RHINE.

"THEY JUST TURNED AND WENT FIVE MILES STRAIGHT TO THE RHINE," SAID CAPT.QUENTIN A.DONNELLAN, 1410 LAWRENCE ST., EMPORIA, KAN., WHO HAD TO GO AFTER THEM AND BRING THE TANKS BACK TO TOWN.

"WHEN I ASKED THEM IF THEY KNEW WHERE THEY WERE, THEIR LEADER SAID 'HECK, YES. THERE'S THE RIVER RIGHT OUT THERE.'"

TONIGHT, DONNELLAN, PARKER AND ANOTHER EMPORIA OFFICER OF THIS REGIMENT, CAPT.GERALD E.O'CONNEL, 736 LINCOLN ST., STRETCHED OUT IN A MARBLE-PILLARED ROOM AND RELAXED OVER A MARTINI WHILE GERMAN ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SHELLS LANDED OUTSIDE.

"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THIS," O'CONNEL SAID. "LOOK AT THOSE ELECTRIC LIGHTS! LOOK AT THAT HAM AND LOOK AT THOSE EGGS!"

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COLOGNE, MARCH 7-(AP)-TEN CASES OF TYPHUS WERE UNDER TREATMENT TODAY IN THE BASEMENTS OF THE BOMBED-OUT LINDENBERG HOSPITAL, AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES ESTIMATED 200 OTHER CASES WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT WRECKED COLOGNE.

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COLOGNE, MAR 7-(ADD BOYLE-GERMAN LOOTING)

CARY SAID THE INHABITANTS WERE INDIFFERENT TO SHELLFIRE FROM AMERICAN OR GERMAN BATTERIES BUT THEY WERE MORTALLY AFRAID OF FURTHER BOMBING FROM THE AIR.

"ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS THEY ASK IS WHETHER THERE WILL BE MORE AIR RAIDS NOW THAT THE AMERICANS ARE IN THE CITY," HE SAID.

"LOOTING BREAKS OUT AMONG CIVILIANS AS SOON AS OUR ARMY DRIVES OUT THE NAZIS. THEY TAKE PUSHCARTS AND BEGIN GATHERING UP BEDDING, CLOTHING AND CURTAINS FROM THEIR NEIGHBORS' HOUSES--ANYTHING TO ADD TO THEIR OWN PERSONAL COMFORT.

"IT'S A FUNNY THING ABOUT THEIR MEDALS. WHEN THE NAZI OFFICIALS LEAVE, THEY DON'T BOTHER TO TAKE THEIR ITALIAN DECORATIONS AND YOU FIND THEM ON THE FLOOR IN THE LITTER LEFT IN THEIR ABANDONED HOMES. BUT YOU RARELY FIND A GERMAN MEDAL. THOSE THEY KEEP.

"IN ONE WINERY WE FOUND 18,000 BOTTLES OF WINE, CHAMPAGNE AND COGNAC. THE OWNER HAD A SON WHO WAS A PRISONER OF WAR NEAR CAMP SHELBY, MISS. HE WAS SO EXCITED OVER OUR ENTRANCE THAT HE TRIED TO GIVE EVERY G.I.WHO SAID HE CAME FROM ANYWHERE NEAR CAMP SHELBY A BOTTLE OF WINE."

COLOGNE, MAR 7 - (ADD MILITARY GOVT - XX AREA (COWAN)

PATTERSON AND HIS STAFF WERE HANDPICKED FOR THE COLOGNE JOB LAST SEPTEMBER AND HAVE BEEN MEMORIZING DATA AND OTHERWISE PREPARING THEMSELVES EVER SINCE. MOST OF THEM ALREADY HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE WITH THE AMG IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM. ALL WILL PERFORM FUNCTIONS CLOSELY ALLIED TO THEIR JOBS IN CIVILIAN LIFE BEFORE THE WAR.

LT.COL.R.L.HILES, ROSEBUD, TEXAS, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, WILL BE DEPUTY GOVERNOR. MAJ. EVERETT ROSS, FORMER ATTORNEY FROM PHOENIX, ARIZ, IS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND LT. JOHN KINCAID OF KERRVILLE, TEXAS, IS ADJUTANT.

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RHEINBERG, GERMANY, MAR 7 - ADD 35TH DIVISION)

CAPT. DAVID KELLY, SOUTH AMBOY, N.J., LED ONE COMPANY INTO THE FRAY AND TODAY SAT AROUND TALKING QUIETLY TO HIS BOYS. ARTILLERY FIRE WAS LANDING ALL AROUND HIS COMMAND POST WHILE HE TALKED WITH THEM ABOUT THE NEXT ATTACK.

OVER IN A CORNER OF A GERMAN HOUSE, TWO DOUGHBOYS HAD COME INSIDE TO GET OUT OF ENEMY SHELLFIRE. "THEY'RE GOING TO GET IT IF I HAVE TO SWIM THAT RIVER," SAID PFC. IRVING E.HENRY, ST. JOHNS, KAS., AND HIS PAL, PFC. OLIVER SEYMOUR, WOODBURN, ORE., AGREED.

B47

ONE BULLDOZER TANK DESTROYED FOUR ANTI-TANK GUNS "WE PUT 20 ROUND OF AMMUNITION INTO ONE HOUSE," SAID T/4 KENNETH HUMMEL, OAKLAND, IOWA. HIS DOZER HAD PASSED UP THE WHOLE FIRST PLATOON WHEN IT WAS KNOCKED OUT. OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS CREW WERE SGT. JAMES P.NESBEIL, JAMAICA, L.I., TANK COMMANDER; CPL. NAL NATOS, FLUSHING, L.I.; PVT. HUBERT HARION, MONT AIRY, N.C.; AND PVT. ROBERT LEIGH, ATCHISON, KAS.

"OUR TANK FIRED MORE AMMUNITION THAN TEN REGIMENTS," SAID HUSKY SGT. JOHN B.CHIARDI JR., PLATOON LEADER, FROM NEGAUNEE, MICH. "WE WERE GETTING ANTI-TANK FIRE, BUT AFTER A GLANCING SHOT FROM A BAZOOKA HIT US EVERYTHING WENT HAZY. WE KILLED PLENTY, THOUGH, BECAU NEXT MORNING WE FOUND THEM."

WHEN HIS TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT, CPL. LIVINGSTON HELLICKSON, BARRIDGE, OHIO, RAN INTO A HOUSE WHERE SOME GERMANS WERE HIDING. ABOUT THAT TIME AN AMERICAN TANK PULLED UP AND STARTED PUMPING 75 MM SHELLS THROUGH A WINDOW. AFTER ONE SHOT BLEW HIS HELMET OFF, HELLICKSON POKED HIS HEAD OUT THE

INDOW AND HOLLERED TO HIS PALS.

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HELLICKSON POKED HIS HEAD OUT THE WINDOW AND HOLLERED TO HIS PALS.

A TANK COMMANDED BY SGT. MONROE ARKOVITZ, 1075 LONGFELLOW AVE., BRONX, N.Y., WAS CAUGHT BY TWO 11'S.

THE TWO SURVIVING MEMBERS OF ONE CREW TOLD THEIR STORY VERY SADLY. PVT. GEORGE MEDEL, 89 COURT HOUSE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N.J., AND CPL. HERBERT SCHAEFER, FOREST CITY, MD., SAID THEY WERE GOING ACROSS A FIELD AND RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION RIGHT IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.

"AN SS HIT OUR TANK AND KILLED THE TANK COMMANDER AND GUNNER," MEDEL SAID. "CONCUSSION KNOCKED ME OUT, BUT IT BLEW THE HATCH OPEN AND I CAME TO. THEN THE TANK CAUGHT FIRE INSIDE AND I CALLED TO THE OTHERS. WHEN THEY DIDN'T ANSWER, SCHAEFER AND I GOT OUT AND CRAWLED TO A BARN."

B45

OTHERS WHO TOOK PART IN THIS FIGHT AND HAVE THE SAME KIND OF STORIES TO TELL INCLUDE CAPT. GEORGE SALISBURY, SALTER, COLO.; PFC. MIKE ZIGICH, GARY, IND.; SGT. RALPH G.VANDEGRIND, FIRTH, NEB.; CPL. JOSEPH A.VERSCHOOR, HOSPERIS, IA.; SGT. RALPH SHAW, LANCASTER, MO.; T/5 ROBERT CASELL, FT. WAYNE, IND.; PFC. BEVERLY FREEMAN, SANJOSE, CALIF.; T/4 ROBERT S.BLOULRY, IOWA CITY, IA.; SGT. JOHN BURNS, ALBANY, N.Y.; PVT. EUGENE RYNER, ELDORADO, KAS.; T/4 ROBERT VOLLMER, STAMFORD, S.D.; PFC. KARL C.WILLIAMS, RT.2, AVELLA, PA.; PVT. WILLIAM MELNIK, 135 MAPLEDALE AVE., HAZEL PARK, MICH.; CPL. LAUREN F.SHOOF, RT. 9, DECATUR, IND.; PFC. HERROLD STUMREITER, FIFIELD, WIS.; PFC. FRANK TILL, FT. WAYNE, IND.; PFC. DON DRUCKER, 161 CHANDLER AVE., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; PVT. HAROLD BRETHAUER, CPL. JOHN R.CALL, OGDEN, UTAH; AND T/5 FRANCIS LYNCH, PHILADELPHIA.

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COLOGNE-1ST ADD AMG BUDGET XXX ~~IS ADJUTANT~~.

SPECIFIC TASKS RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS WILL BE HANDLED BY THESE OFFICERS.

AGRICULTURE, CAPT.ELISHA ABRAMS, NEWBERRY, S.C., FORMER COUNTY AGENT.

LEGAL--MAJ.JAMES CLEMENS, BOWLING GREEN, MO., FORMER PIKE COUNTY PROSECUTOR.

FISCAL AFFAIRS--LT.COL.MELVIL TUHUS, MADISON, WIS., BANKER, WHO WAS WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN THE RHINELAND AFTER THELAST WAR.

COMMUNICATIONS--LT.COL.ROBBINS CROWELL, 1061-B 31ST ST.SOUTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER EXECUTIVE WITH THE A.T.AND T.IN NEW YORK CITY.

INDUSTRY--MAJ.ROBERT DAVIS, KENNEBECK, ME., MANUFACTURER.

EDUCATION--CAPT.ARTHUR ELLIOTT, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN JOPLIN, MO.

PUBLIC HEALTH--LT.COL.OSWALD F.HEDLEY, NEWTONVILLE, MASS., VETERAN U.S.PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OFFICER.

FINE ARTS AND MONUMENTS--LT.JAMES LARWOOD, 37-56 85TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY, PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL.

LABOR--CAPT.EARL K.PITTLE, 1910 DAYTON AVE., STAPLES, MINN., ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION--CAPT.ALBERT SCHWEIZER, 390 WESTERN AVE., NEW YORK CITY, ARCHITECT.

PROPERTY CONTROL--MAJ.ERNEST SKINNER, JUNCTION CITY, KAS., ATTORNEY.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY--LT.FRANCIS THOMAS, 1603 ARCH ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., PAINT DISTRIBUTOR.

DISPLACED PERSONS--CAPT.MAGNUS THOMPSON, NORTH ARLINGTON, VA., ENGINEER.

INFORMATION--MAJ.EDWIN TRIBBLE, 222 DECATUR PLACE, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMERLY OF THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR.

PUBLIC SAFETY--CAPT.ULRICH URTON, LANCASTER, OHIO, STATE POLICEMAN.

PUBLIC UTILITIES--MAJ.PAUL WEBB, BOULDER CITY, NEV., CONTRACTOR.

MINING--MAJ.JOHN WEST, CHARLESTON, W.VA., MINING ENGINEER.

TRANSPORTATION--LT.EDWIN D.WILEY, SPARTA, GA., CIVIL ENGINEER.

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SOUTH CAROLINA--LT. EDWARD B.HOLLEY, ROUTE 1, AIKEN.

TENNESSEE--LT.MARVIN E. ADAMS, ROUTE 13, FOUNTAIN CITY, KNOXVILLE; ENSIGN HENRY C. BEARDEN, 1108 WEST 33RD ST., CHATTANOOGA, AND LT. GEORGE SWINT III, 409 ALLEN ST., NASHVILLE.

VERMONT--LT.WENDELL P. WRIGHT, 8 ORCHARD STREET, ST. JOHNSBURY.

WEST VIRGINIA--LT. CHARLES D. LEEPER, QUINCY ST., PARKERSBURG.

WISCONSIN--ENSIGN WILLIAM J. SCHALLER, 4733 WEST WISCONSIN AVE. MILWAUKEE.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS:

ALABAMA--LT.COMDR. SAMUEL L. PRICKETT, JR., ROUTE 4 (BOX 426) BESSEMER.

CONNECTICUT--EDWARD A. RUOPP, ARM1C, RFD NO. 5, DANBURY, AND EDWARD A. SWITAJEWSKI, ARM2C, 216 BROAD ST., NEW BRITAIN.

FLORIDA--BENJAMIN F. COLLIER, ARM2C, JASPER, AND ROY A. WILLIAMS, ACRM, ROUTE 4, LAKE WORTH.

ILLINOIS--JOHN R. ITTERSAGEN, AOM2C, 7341 LOWE AVE., CHICAGO.

INDIANA--JOHN P. THOMPSON, AOM2C, ROUTE 1, LA FONTAINE.

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LLIAM E. GRAHAM, AOM2C, LACONA; AND WILLIAM J. MARTIN, ARM2C (BOX 195) MOVILLE.

KENTUCKY--DOUGLAS W. COLLINS, ARM2C, GLOMAWR.

MICHIGAN--ARTHUR A. KROPP, ARM1C, 2845 MONROE BLVD., DEARBORN.

MISSOURI--EUGENE D. MILLS, ARM2C, 5049 RAYMOND ST., ST.LOUIS.

NEBRASKA--BURTON C. COOK, ARM2C, COZAD.

NEW JERSEY--WILLIAM E. MCGRATH, ARM1C, 331 EAST 7TH ST., PLAINFIELD, AND JOHN F. SCHMIDT, AOM1C, 331 PEARSALL AVE., JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK--JOHN P. HABLE, ARM1C, 249 MCKINLEY AVE., SYRACUSE; DAYTON C. MCLOUGHLIN, AOM1C, CANNONSVILLE; GEORGE N. PAPPAS, AOM2C, 93 HIGH STREET, HOOSICK FALLS; JOHN J. STONE, AOM2C, 18 ERIE STREET, LEROY, AND PETER J. WARD, ARM2C, 75-13 64TH STREET, GLENDALE, LONG ISLAND.

NORTH CAROLINA--J. FRANK DUNN, ARM1C, RFD NO. 2, WINSTON-SALEM.

OHIO--RICHARD R. DAVIS, AMM2C, 6801 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND; THOMAS R. GARLINGER, ARM1C, BUCHTEL; BILLY N. KENDIG, AMM2C, ROUTE 1, MEADOWBROOK ROAD, LEVITTSBURG, AND CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, ARM2C, 970 EAST LIVINGSTON AVE., COLUMBUS.

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PENNSYLVANIA--CLARENCE POTTER, ARM2C, 321 NEPTUNE PLACE, SCRANTON; JOHN F. SCHALLES, AOM1C, 250 WARREN ST., NESCOPECK, AND ARMEN A. ZITO, ARM1C, 208 REYNOLDS ST., EASTON.

WEST VIRGINIA--LT. EDWARD A. PHILLIPS, (BOX 133) BLACKSVILLE.

(EDITORS NOTE:

AOM--AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN.

ARM--AVIATION RADIOMAN

AMM--AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE.

ART--AVIATION RADIO TECHNICIAN.
C--CHIEF.
ACRM--AVIATION CHIEF RADIOMAN.
ACRT--AVIATION CHIEF RADIO TECHNICIAN, ETC.
3C--THIRD CLASS, 2C--SECOND CLASS, ETC.)
FJ/XZ705ACW

BY GEORGE PALMER
ROME, MARCH 7-(AP)-A MILITARY POLICE PLATOON OF MINNESOTA MEN ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, RECENTLY HONORED WITH THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE, HAS BEEN ON DUTY FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS WITHOUT A DAY'S BREAK ALTHOUGH ITS OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENTS HAVE INCLUDED NEARLY 500 DAYS OF SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS.

THE UNIT IS THE 34TH DIVISION'S MILITARY POLICE PLATOON WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE FALL OF 1939 FROM A COMPANY OF THE DIVISION'S 35TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, WHICH THEN WAS A PART OF THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

ALL OF ITS MEN ARE FROM AITKIN OR ITS IMMEDIATE AREA INCLUDING THE OUTFIT'S FORMER FIRST SERGEANT, LESTER L. BROWN, WHO NOW IS A MAJOR, THEIR COMMANDER AND THE DIVISION'S PROVOST MARSHAL.

THE SPECIAL UNIT AWARD WAS IN RECOGNITION OF THE PLATOON'S EFFICIENCY AND SKILL DURING ITS TOUGHEST SIX MONTHS OVERSEAS WHEN IT SUPPORTED THE "RED BULL" DIVISION FROM CASSINO TO ROME VIA THE ANXIO BEACHHEAD. IT DIRECTED ALL TRAFFIC, OFTEN UNDER HEAVY GERMAN FIRE, AND HANDLED THE MAJORITY OF 10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

AFTER THE 34TH DIVISION FORCED A CROSSING OF THE RAPIDO RIVER, ONE SECTOR WAS UNDER HEAVY SHELLING FOR FOUR SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS. TELEPHONE LINES BETWEEN TWO VITAL CONTROL POSTS WERE KNOCKED OUT BUT THE MPS CRAWLED OUT AND REPAIRED THE BREAKS, KEEPING COMMUNICATIONS OPEN. LATER AT ANZIO, THE PLATOON DREW TRAFFIC DUTY FOR WEEKS UNDER CONSTANT SHELLING OF THE BEACHHEAD.

THE PLATOON WENT INTO ACTION DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

EN ROUTE TO ITALY IN SEPTEMBER 1943, THEIR SHIP WAS TORPEDOED. ALL VEHICLES WERE LOST, BUT ONLY ONE MAN. REEQUIPPED, THE PLATOON HANDLED ALL OF THE DIVISION'S TRAFFIC FOR THE CROSSING OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER.
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BULLETIN

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

MAR 8 - 1945

MOSCOW MARCH 7-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES SWEEPING WESTWARD ALONG THE BALTIC ON A COASTAL ROUTE LEADING TO MECKLENBURG PROVINCE NORTH OF BERLIN HAVE PUSHED INTO THE CITY OF WOLLIN, 28 MILES NORTH OF IMPERILL STETTIN, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

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BULLETIN MATTER

30.24 — 23699

MOSCOW-1ST ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (BY EDDY GILMORE)

XXX SAID TODAY.

THE RED ARMY'S BIG GUNS WERE DECLARED SHELLING STETTIN'S EASTERN AND SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS AS INFANTRYMEN EDGED FORWARD WITHIN SIGHT OF FIRES SET IN THE BIG GERMAN PORT BY RED AIR FORCE RAIDS.

IN ENTERING WOLLIN, THE RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSSED THE ODER DELTA OUTLET STREAM OF DIEVENOW. CAPTURE OF CAMMIN, ON THE DIEVENOW NINE MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, WAS ANNOUNCED LATE YESTERDAY BY MARSHAL STALIN IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY.

GUNS POUNDING ETC XXX THIRD PGH MAR 8 - 1945

KK625AEW

(150) MOSCOW-2ND ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN XXX THE DAY.

THE FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE TROOPS THAT DROVE TO WOLLIN CAPTURED TESSIN, FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES TO THE EAST.

WOLLIN CONTROLS THE RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY LEADING ACROSS THE ISLANDS (THE ODER ESTUARY THROUGH SWINEMUENDE, WHERE WATER TRAFFIC FROM STETTIN GOES DIRECTLY INTO THE BALTIC, AND WESTWARD INTO MECKLENBURG PROVINCE.

THIS RUSSIAN GROUP WAS SAID ALREADY TO HAVE CAPTURED A NUMBER OF GERMAN NAVAL INSTALLATIONS.

TO THE NORTHEAST IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR, THE RUSSIAN DRIVE FOR DANZIG WAS SAID TO BE PROGRESSING AT A QUICKENED PACE. AT THE PRESENT SPEED IT WAS BELIEVED RED ARMY TROOPS SHOULD BE AT DANZIG'S GATES WITH A WEEK.

ALONG THE POMERANIAN SHORES OF THE BALTIC BETWEEN THE DANZIG AND STETTIN AREAS MANY GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE TRYING TO ESCAPE BY SEA. HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN KOLBERG.

IN THE SWEEPS AGAINST STETTIN THE RED ARMY WAS SECURING ITS NORTHER

FLANK FOR AN EVENTUAL DIRECT THRUST AT BERLIN.

GUNS POUNDING ETC AS BEFORE

KK639AEW

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PMS BUDGET (400)

RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE RED ARMY, SECURING ITS NORTHERN FLANK FOR AN EVENTUAL DIRECT THRUST AT BERLIN, SWEPT AGAINST THE BALTIC PORT OF STETTIN TODAY, SHELLING THE OUTSKIRTS AND TYING UP A MASS OF ENEMY TRAFFIC TRYING TO GET BACK INTO THE ODER RIVER FORTRESS.

AS RUSSIAN INFANTRYMEN EDGED FORWARD WITHIN SIGHT OF FIRES SET IN THE BIG GERMAN CITY BY RED AIR FORCE RAIDS, LONG RANGE GUNS BROUGHT THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN SUBURBAN AREAS UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

GUNS POUNDING ALTDAMM, FOUR MILES EAST OF STETTIN ACROSS THE DAMMSCHER SEE, ALSO WERE DIRECTED AGAINST TRAINS AND TRUCKS CARRYING GERMAN FORCES OUT OF THE DWINDLING GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY TO THE NORTH. THE BOTTLENECK WAS BEING NARROWED BY THE HOUR.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS RAGING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF GOLLNOW, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF STETTIN ACROSS THE DAMMSCHER SEE. GOLLNOW, A MAJOR RAIL HUB, PROTECTS THE WESTWARD ROUTE ACROSS THE FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILE STRIP OF LAND SEPARATING THE DAMMSCHER SEE AND THE ODER ESTUARY TO THE NORTH.

THE ODER IS NARROW AND HELD IN BY DIKES THROUGH THIS STRIP OF LAND. THE GERMANS, APPARENTLY FEARING THE RUSSIANS MAY PUSH ACROSS IT AND CURVE AGAINST STETTIN FROM THE NORTH, HAVE POURED STRONG ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY FORCES INTO ITS DEFENSE.

ON THE SOUTH THE RUSSIANS ALSO STRUCK A HEAVY BLOW AT THE DEFENSES OF STETTIN BY A PROLONGED SHELLING OF THE STETTIN-BERLIN RAILWAY.

THE RED ARMY GUNS WERE FIRING ACROSS THE ODER FROM THE REGION OF THE VILLAGE OF PEETZIG, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF ANGERMUENDE.

FROM SOUTH OF ALTDAMM IN A REGION CROWDED WITH VILLAGES MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY ALSO WAS SHELLING THE TOWNS OF FINKENWALDE AND PODEJUCK, SOUTHERN SUBURBS OF STETTIN.

IN A SLASHING 25-MILE ADVANCE, ZHUKOV'S TROOPS YESTERDAY CAPTURED 500 GERMAN TOWNS AND SEIZED CAMMIN, ON THE ODER DELTA OUTLET STREAM OF DIEVENOW, 37 MILES NORTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST OF STETTIN.

TO THE EAST AND NORTHEAST, MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY REACHED THE BALTIC AT NEW POINTS AND MADE PROGRESS IN WIPING OUT ELEMENTS OF THE GERMAN TROOPS BACKED AGAINST THE COAST IN BOTH POMERANIA AND DANZIG TERRITORY.

ROKOSSOVSKY'S MEN ALSO TOPPLED THE LONG BY-PASSED FORTRESS OF GRUDZIADZ, 55 MILES SOUTH OF DANZIG AND 25 MILES BEHIND THE LINES. MORE THAN 5,000 OF THE GARRISON, INCLUDING THE COMMANDING GENERAL, WERE TAKEN PRISONER. THE SECOND ARMY REACHED WITHIN 30 MILES OF DANZIG WITH SEIZURE OF ALT-KISCHAU.

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DN506AEW

A67

MOSCOW MARCH 7-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST TODAY DECLARED THAT DR.PETRU GROZA HAD BEEN DESIGNATED PREMIER OF ROMANIA TO SUCCEED NICOLAE RADESCU, WHO WAS FORCED TO RESIGN LAST WEEK, BUT SAID THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY HAD REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

GROZA WAS DEPUTY PREMIER IN THE RADESCU CABINET.

THE BUCHAREST DISPATCH SAID GHEORGHE TATARESCU, TWICE PREMIER OF ROMANIA, HAD BEEN DESIGNATED VICE PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KK653AEW

30.24 — 23701

A114 (490)
BY EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN JOURNAL, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS, TODAY CRITICIZED SENATOR VANDENBERG, THE VATICAN, COLUMNIST DOROTHY THOMPSON AND THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM.
REFERRING TO THE MICHIGAN SENATOR'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPEECH OF JAN. 10 AND WHAT IT TERMED A REPETITION OF THE SPEECH AT DETROIT EARLY IN FEBRUARY, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS DECLARED:
"VANDENBERG'S SCHEMES CANNOT BE REGARDED AS EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY OF THE U.S.A., FOR IF AMERICAN POLICY WERE FORCED ALONG THE LINES HE ADVOCATES IT COULD NOT HAVE FOUND A COMMON LANGUAGE WITH THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS."
THE MAGAZINE WAS PARTICULARLY IRKED OVER VANDENBERG'S REFERENCES TO THE CURZON LINE AS "A DIVISION OF POLAND," TO "SOVIET UNILATERAL PLANS" AND TO THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES AS "A SILENT PARTNER" IN THESE EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. HIS SUGGESTIONS ON HOW THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HANDLE THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY ALSO DREW FIRE.
"VANDENBERG'S PHILOSOPHY IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF SINCERE IMPERIALISTS," SAID THE ARTICLE. "IF HE IS REALLY AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION, HE WOULD WELCOME ANY EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IT. X X X
"VANDENBERG ALREADY SEEMS TO SEE THE WHOLE WORLD ON ITS KNEES BEFORE THE ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE OF THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR. THIS ISOLATIONIST OF YESTERDAY CANNOT UNDERSTAND CLEARLY THE COMPLEXITY OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, BUT FARSIGHTED PEOPLE REALIZE THAT THE UNCONTESTABLE ECONOMIC MIGHT OF THE U.S.A.CANNOT BE THE SOLE GUARANTEE OF PEACE AND SECURITY."
IN ANOTHER OF THE SERIES OF SOVIET ATTACKS ON THE VATICAN, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS SAID THE REACTIONARY FORCES IN ITALY WHICH SEEK TO PREVENT THE ELIMINATION OF FASCISM AND BLOCK THE CREATION OF A FREE DEMOCRATIC ITALY "RELY ON THE VATICAN AND ITS OBEDIENT CLERGY."

A115
THIS ARTICLE ASSERTED THAT THE VATICAN ACTUALLY SHIELDS SOME PRO-FASCIST LEADERS, NAMING SPECIFICALLY LUIGI FEDEROZONI AND EDMUNDO ROSSONI, BOTH OF WHOM ONCE WERE MINISTERS IN MUSSOLINI'S GOVERNMENT AND WHO LATER BECAME LEADERS OF ANTI-MUSSOLINI MOVEMENTS.
IN A THIRD ARTICLE, THIS ONE ON INTERNATIONAL LIFE, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS SAID A PREVIOUS ARTICLE ON THE SAME SUBJECT HAD BEEN DEDICATED TO "ABSURD RUMORS" THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO ORGANIZE A GERMAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WITH THE CAPTIVE GERMAN GENERAL, FRIEDERICH VON PAULUS, AT ITS HEAD.
THE MAGAZONE THEN WENT INTO CRITICISM OF NEWSPAPER COMMENTATORS WHO HAD SUPPORTED THIS IDEA, SINGLING OUT DOROTHY THOMPSON, THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, WHICH IT TERMED "PRO-FASCIST," AND THE NEWSPAPER'S EXECUTIVE EDITOR, LEE B.WOOD.
IN CONCLUSION, THE ARTICLE TOOK UP A QUESTION BY MANAGING EDITOR EDWIN L.JAMES OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: "WHY CAN'T THE RUSSIANS REALIZE THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS HAS GREAT ADVANTAGES, ESPECIALLY IN OTHER COUNTRIES?" IT REPEATED THE MOSCOW VIEW THAT THE SOVIET UNION URS PRESS," FREE OF "EVIL AND HARMFUL INVENTIONS."

INFORMED OF THE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS ARTICLE, WOOD SAID, "THE BEST ANSWER TO SUCH CHARGES IS TO IGNORE THEM."
JAMES SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT.
WE1022PEW

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A146
(110)
(NY) FOLO MOSCOW RUSSIAN JOURNAL UNDER DASH.
IN NEW YORK, COLUMNIST THOMPSON DENIED SHE HAD SAID THE SOVIETS PLANNED A GERMAN GOVERNMENT HEADED BY VON PAULUS, BUT SHE SAID SHE HAD "RAISED THE QUESTION---WITHOUT KNOWING THE ANSWER---OF WHETHER THE RUSSIANS HAD GONE TO ALL THE TROUBLE THEY HAD IN ORGANIZING THE FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE JUST FOR FUN".
SHE ADDED SHE HAD NEVER CRITICIZED "WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE RUSSIAN POLICY. I ADVISED THAT WE EMULATE IT."
"IF THE GENERAL TONE OF A FEW ILLITERATE SOVIET JOURNALISTS IS MAINTAINED, I SHALL EXPECT BEFORE LONG TO BE CALLED A FASCIST" SHE SAID, ADDING, "I SHALL KNOW NO ANSWER TO THAT EXCEPT TO ASK FOR PERMISSION TO VISIT THE SOVIET UNION IN ORDER TO PUNCH WHOEVER SAYS IT IN THE NOSE."
DN1206AEW

MAR 8 - 1945

BRUSSELS, MARCH 7- (AP)-- A SURPRISE SETBACK WAS HANDED BELGIUM'S NEW PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER LATE TODAY WHEN THE SENATE REJECTED, BY A VOTE OF 66 TO 63, HIS DEMAND FOR SPECIAL POWERS WITH WHICH TO FIGHT THE BLACK MARKET.

AFTER THE BALLOTING, THE PRIME MINISTER WITHDREW HIS BILL WITHOUT ASKING FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE. THE BILL ALREADY HAD PASSED THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE SENATE'S ACTION INDICATES THAT VAN ACKER WON'T HAVE THE SMOOTH POLITICAL SAILING THAT SOME HAD ANTICIPATED, BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN HIS CABINET IS TOTTERING THOUGH OPPOSITION FROM CATHOLICS AND LIBERALS PROVED STRONGER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

OPPONENTS OF THE SPECIAL POWERS CONTENDED THAT THEY WERE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THE LEGISLATION WOULD HAVE EMPOWERED THE GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE WITHOUT WARNING ANY SHOPS OR BUSINESSES

CAUGHT BLACK MARKETERING.

320

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APR DELVILLES 01709 THRU SECOND/ RNC/ 315 PEW

BEYROUTH, MARCH 7-(AP)-LEBANON AND SYRIA, WHO WERE NOT INVITED TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25, SENT MEMORANDA TODAY TO THE INVITING POWERS EXPRESSING SURPRISE AT THE OMISSION, ENUMERATING THEIR SERVICES TO THE ALLIED POWER AND REQUESTING RECONSIDERATION OF THE DECISION NOT TO INVITE THEM.

APL/01910/MP-505PEW

SOFIA, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT TRYING 64 ~~XXX~~ FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, LAWYERS, PROPAGANDISTS, CONCENTRATI CAMP GUARDS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN ~~XXXX~~ FURTHERING THE FALLEN GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-SEMETIC POLICIES BEGAN ITS PROCEDURE TODAY.

ALEXANDER BELEFF, CALLED THE "KING OF ISRAEL," WHOSE DILIGENCE AS COMMISSAR OF JEWISH AFFAIRS IN THE PRO-AXIS GOVERNMENT WAS CLIMAXED BY A CONTRACT TO "EXPORT" 20,000 BULGARIAN JEWS TO GERMANY, HEADS THE LIST OF DEFENDANTS.

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TWO JEWISH ATTORNEYS ARE TO ASSIST THE PROSECUTION AND APPROXIMATELY 50 WITNESSES HAVE BEEN SUMMONED.

APR/01045/MP-520PEW

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7-(AP)--TWO AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT PILOTS SAID TODAY THAT AFTER KILLING TWO JAPANESE ON THE GROUND THEY MUCH PREFERRED ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ MEETING THEM IN THE AIR.

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LT ROBERT D. HAM OF 2805 MONTROSE, RICHMOND, VA., AND LT. EARL E REEVES OF 1144 RICHWOOD, MORGANTOWN, W.VA., WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO LAND PLANES ON A JAPANESE AIR STRIP CAPTURED BY A BRITISH COLUMN IN CENTRAL BURMA.

THEY JUMPED ONTO AN ARMOREDCAR AND WENT TO% THE FRONT LINES A HALF-MILE AWAY TO SEE SOME OF THE FIGHTING. THEY WENT OUT NEXT MORNING TO FIND SOME WATER AND BUMPED INTO A JAPANESE SOLDIER WHO REACHED FOR A GRENADE. HAM FIRED HIS PISTOL AND REEVES HIS CARBINE, AND BOTH CLAIMED HITS AS THE JAPANESE FELL DEAD. ANOTHER JAPANESE POPPED OUT OF THE BRUSH AND THEY BOTH SHOT HIM TOO.

BOTH FLIERS RETURNED TO THE LANDING FIELD EXPRESSING GREAT RESPECT FOR THE INFANTRYMEN WHO MEET JAPANESE EVERY DAY.

"FROM NOW ON WE WILL DO OUR FIGHTING IN THE AIR," SAID HAM.

PKL MARTINS 01515 1014P

30.24 -23703

B8 G1

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COL.ROY H.LYNN, AMERICAN DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE EASTERN STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, TODAY PRESENTED AIR MEDALS TO LT.COGA (CORRECT) GRAHAM OF 314 W.LOCKFORD ST., LODI, CALIF.; TECH.SGT.THOMAS P.HOWARD OF CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.; CORP. ROBERT J.FUERST OF 610 S.W.27TH RD., MIAMI, FLA.; PFC.ZOPITO (CORRECT) SACCHETTI OF 724 PARK AVE., PALMYRA, N.J.; AND PVT.BRYON V.BENTON OF 27 CLIFF AVE., YONKERS, N.Y.

ALL WERE CITED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN COMBAT FLIGHTS OVER BURMA, SIAM AND THE BAY OF BENGAL.

KK423AEW

(FARNSWORTH)

KUNMING--FIRST ADD MERCY DEATH (A17) X X X REASONABLE MAN."

COL.BERTRAM O.JOHNSON, WHO HAS BEEN RE-ELECTED DISTRICT JUDGE AT TULSA, OKLA., IN HIS ABSENCE WHILE SERVING AS STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE FOR THE 14TH AIR FORCE, RECOMMENDED THE COURT MARTIAL AFTER READING INVESTIGATION REPORTS.

JOHNSON DESIGNATED CAPT. DANIEL O. LARDNER OF FORT SCOTT, KANS., AS TRIAL ADVOCATE, OR PROSECUTOR.

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FB1140AEW

RECEDE CHUNGKING

KANDY, CEYLON, MARCH 7-(AP)-CHINESE FIRST ARMY TROOPS AND ARMOR HAVE DRIVEN TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE BURMA ROAD RAILHEAD OF LASHIO, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

(A CHUNGKING DISPATCH REPORTED THE CHINESE HAD CAPTURED OLD LASHIO, TWO MILES NORTH OF THE MAIN TOWN, AND THE LASHIO AIRFIELDS).

LASHIO IS LOCATED AT THE END OF THE BURMA ROAD AND IS THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILROAD FROM MANDALAY, 140 MILES SOUTHWESTWARD.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS, WHOSE ARMORED UNITS IN AN 85-MILE DRIVE HAVE SEVERED THE MAIN JAPANESE LAND, AIR AND WATER LINKS BETWEEN RANGOON AND MANDALAY, HAD CAPTURED JAPANESE POSITIONS SOUTHWEST OF MYINGYAN. THIS TOWN IS NORTHEAST OF THE ALLIED PAKOKKU BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER. SOME 30,000 JAPANESE TROOPS ARE ESTIMATED TO BE CUT OFF EXCEPT FOR ESCAPE ROUTES THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS TO THAILAND.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID ABOUT 2,000 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED IN FIGHTING FOR MEIKTILA, WHICH FELL TO THE BRITISH ARMORED UNITS AND AIRBORNE TROOPS FEB.27. PREVIOUSLY THE BRITISH HAD REPORTED 1,200 ENEMY TROOPS SLAIN.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ENEMY RESISTANCE NORTH OF CHAUK, 36 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PAKOKKU, WAS INCREASING. CHAUK IS IN THE RICH YENANGYAUNG OIL FIELDS OF CENTRAL BURMA.

ON THE MANDALAY FRONT THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED PINCER MOVEMENTS CLOSING IN ON BURMA'S SECOND LARGEST CITY.

THE 19TH INDIAN DIVISION CAPTURED A VILLAGE 29 MILES NORTH OF MANDALAY.

BRITISH, INDIAN AND AFRICAN TROOPS OF THE 14TH ARMY AND 15TH INDIAN CORPS SINCE NOVEMBER HAVE LIBERATED 45,100 SQUARE MILES OF BURMA AND KILLED MORE THAN 6,000 JAPANESE, IT WAS REPORTED.

BZ936AEW

A94FX

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (330)

MAR 8 - 1945

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, MARCH 7-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO) THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE REMAINING ON IWO MADE IT APPARENT TODAY THEY ARE NOT GOING TO YIELD WHAT LITTLE THEY HOLD OF THE ONCE GREAT FORTRESS WITHOUT A LAST DITCH FIGHT.

YESTERDAY, ON THE 16TH DAY OF THE COSTLY BATTLE FOR IWO, THE MARINES LASHED AT THE DUG-IN ENEMY IN THE NORTH WITH A BOMBARDMENT THAT WAS NOT ONLY THE HEAVIEST IN THE PRESENT OPERATION BUT THE MOST INTENSE CONCENTRATION EVER PUT OUT BY THE MARINES IN THE AREA OF THIS SIZE.

FOR 62 MINUTES THE BIG GUNS OF THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH DIVISIONS LAID DOWN A TERRIFIC SPREAD OF FIRE IN ROLLING BARRAGE FASHION TO COVER THE ADVANCE OF THE AMERICANS OVER THE RUGGED COUNTRY. CARRIER PLANES AND NAVAL BATTERIES AGAIN JOINED IN SUPPORT OF THE COORDINATED DRIVE.

BUT AT THE END OF THE SUN-BAKED DAY ONLY A FEW GAINS HAD BEEN REGISTERED. THE JAPANESE SHOWED THEMSELVES ONLY WHEN THE MARINES ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE ANOTHER FEW YARDS. THEN IN HAND TO HAND COMBAT THEY BROKE OUT AS THE LEATHERNECKS MADE A RUSH TO TAKE A PILLBOX IMPEDING THE ADVANCE OR SEIZE A HILL BLOCKING THE WAY.

OPPOSING LINES WERE CLOSE ENOUGH AT TIMES FOR GRENADE

THROWING DUELS.
THE TERRAIN IN THE NORTH AND A SLICE OF THE NORTHEAST COAST STILL HELD BY THE JAPANESE PREVENTED GENERAL USE OF AMERICAN TANKS. MARINES, HOWEVER, EMPLOYED FLAMETHROWERS AS WE COULD SEE FROM BEHIND THE FRONT. JETS OF BLACK SMOKE TOLD US ANOTHER OBJECTIVE HAD BEEN SEARED. BUT MARINES PUSHED FORWARD ONLY AGAINST ENEMY FIRE THAT FREQUENTLY CAME FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS WITH PRE-REGISTERED AIM.
IT IS PLAIN TO SEE THE JAPANESE ARE NOT DISORGANIZED AS THEY WERE IN THE LAST STAGES OF OTHER CAMPAIGNS IN THE PACIFIC. FROM THICK CONCRETE PILLBOXES, FROM BEHIND CRAGS AND IN GULLIES THEY STOOD OFF ASSAULTING FORCES THAT OUTNUMBERED THEM.
MARINE COMMANDERS WERE NOT DISCOURAGED BY THE SLOW PROGRESS IN YESTERDAY'S PUSH WHICH FOLLOWED A DAY DEVOTED TO REORGANIZING MARINES LINES AND BRINGING UP AMMUNITION FOR THE CONCERTED RIVE.
AMERICAN 155MM HOWITZERS POUNDED THE ENEMY THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND NIGHT. THE PRE-ATTACK BOMBARDMENT WAS SUPPORTED BY CORPS UNIT

AMERICAN 155MM HOWITZERS POUNDED THE ENEMY THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND NIGHT. THE PRE-ATTACK BOMBARDMENT WAS SUPPORTED BY CORPS UNITS AS WELL AS ARTILLERY FROM THE THREE DIVISIONS.
WHILE FIGHTING RAGED IN THE NORTH, SOUTHERN MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD WAS ALIVE WITH ACTIVITY AS ARMY FIGHTERS ARRIVED, AUGMENTING THE CARRIER-BASED COMBAT PATROL.
WW535APW

MAR 8 - 1945

B74KX
AT A B-29 BASE ON SAIPAN,MARCH 7 (VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE CREW OF A NAVY PLANE HAS BEEN COMMENDED FOR THE LONGEST SEA-AIR RESCUE STAGED FROM THIS BASE.
THE CREW RESCUED A B-29 NAVIGATOR WHO HAD BEEN AFLOAT FOUR AND A HALF DAYS HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM THIS BASE, WHERE THE B-29 CRASHED INTO THE SEA.
MEMBERS OF THE PBM CREW COMMENDED BY CMDR.H.R.HORNEY FOR THE RESCUE INCLUDE: ENSIGN E.S.SULLIVAN, NAVIGATOR, (9 MANNING ST.), IPSWICH, MASS.; J.P.PHELAN (1728 NORTH HERMITAGE), CHICAGO; D.E.GUTGLUCK (3252 WEST 127TH ST.), CLEVELAND; R.L.DODGE, SENTINEL BUTTE, N.D.; H.R.KELSEY, EDWARDS, N.Y.; E.L. SADLER, BENTONIA, MISS., AND W.E.BOLTE, (1806 EAST 12TH ST., DAVENPORT, IOWA.
GG953ACW

MANILA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAVE SCORED SUCCESSES AGAINST THE JAPANESE ON MOUNTAINOUS, JUNGLE-COVERED BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.
THE AUSSIES, WHO REPLACED AMERICAN TROOPS THERE THE LATTER PART OF LAST YEAR, WERE REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE OF GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR TO HAVE CAPTURED A STRONG ENEMY POSITION IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.
(THE BLUE NETWORK OVERHEARD MELBOURNE RADIO SAYING AUSSIE SOLDIERS HAVE LANDED ON THE LITTLE ISLAND OF SAPOSA OFF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF BOUGAINVILLE, OVERCOMING LIGHT RESISTANCE AND CAPTURING CONSIDERABLE ENEMY EQUIPMENT).
BOUGAINVILLE WAS FIRST INVADED BY AMERICAN FORCES NOV. 1, 1943. THE ISLAND LONG SINCE HAS BEEN BYPASSED.
MH849PPW NM

MANILA, MAR. 7 - (ROD BERG HOLZ) - XX DISCLOSED

OTHER PLANES ATTACKED SMALL SHIPPING ALONG THE COAST OF THE ASIATIC MAINLAND FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA, TO CAMRANH BAY, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

AIRDROMES ON JAPANESE-HELD MINDANAO IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES WERE DEALT A 199-TON BOMBING ATTACK.

MM1221APW

MAR 8 - 1945

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

MANILA,P.I.,MARCH 6 (DELAYED)-(AP)-SIXTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD SERGIO OSMENA, PRESIDENT OF THE BATTLE-SCARRED PHILIPPINES, IS FACED WITH THE GREATEST TASK EVER ENCOUNTERED IN HIS LONG YEARS OF POLITICS--RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.

ONE OF THE LATE MANUEL QUEZON'S REMARKS ABOUT THE GRAY HAIRED OSMENA, "OSMENA ALWAYS THINKS BEFORE HE JUMPS," TYPIFIES THE FILIPINO CHIEF EXECUTIVE WHO SITS IN MALACANAN PALACE FACED WITH THE URGENT NEEI OF EFFECTING A PROGRAM FOR 16,000,000 PEOPLE.

IN PAST YEARS THE COMMONWEALTH HAS BEEN UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE FIERY, QUICK-TEMPERED QUEZON. FILIPINOS LOVED HIS EXPENSIVE SHIRTS AND HIS STREAMLINED AUTOMOBILES. BUT IN THE BACKGROUND WAS THE COMPLETE OPPOSITE OF ALL THIS--OSMENA.

THE MAN WHO A FEW HOURS AFTER QUEZON'S DEATH AUGUST 1, 1944, WAS SWORN IN AS THE WARTIME LEADER OF HIS NATION, IS NOT A POLITICIAN IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD. HE IS MORE THE STATESMAN TYPE. MOST OF HIS LIFE HE HAS QUIETLY WORKED IN THE BACKGROUND FOR EVERY ACT WHICH WOULD PAY DIVIDENDS TO THE FILIPINOS.

OSMENA IS HALF CHINESE, HALF FILIPINO. HE IS A NATIVE OF CEBU. HIS POLITICAL LIFE BEGAN WITH EXTENSIVE PAMPHLETEERING AGAINST THE SPANIARDS IN THE TUMULTUOUS DAYS OF 1898. HE HAS NEVER DROPPED THIS

30.24 — 23705

CAMPAIGN OF RECOGNITION FOR THE FILIPINOS.

WHEN THE FIRST PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY WAS CREATED, OSMENA WAS ELECTED FROM CEBU AND CHOSEN SPEAKER AGAINST QUEZON WITH WHOM HE HAD MANY BREAKS AND RECONCILIATIONS. THROUGHOUT THE YEARS THE TWO HAVE BEEN THE MAIN FIGURES ON THE PHILIPPINES POLITICAL STAGE.

OSMENA RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. IN THE LEYTE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF TACLOBAN, HE REINSTATED THE COMMON-

(MORE) NY959AEW

MAR 8 - 1945

B67KX Q

MANILA--FIRST ADD OSMENA (BY SCHEDLER) XXX POLITICAL STAGE.

OSMENA RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. IN THE LEYTE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF TACLOBAN, HE REINSTATED THE COMMON-WEALTH GOVERNMENT. WHILE IN TACLOBAN HE UNDERWENT HIS FIRST REAL TEST AS THE NEW LEADER OF HIS PEOPLE. FILIPINOS FROM LEYTE, SAMAR, AND SOME WHO SLIPPED OUT OF NEARBY JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS RALLIED TO HIM.

MALACANAN NOW SEETHES WITH POLITICOS, ALL SEEKING TO GAIN A PLACE IN THIS PAGE OF PHILIPPINE HISTORY. BUT THE MAIN JOB AT THIS QUARTER IS IN THE HANDS OF SERGIO OSMENA.

HIGH ON OSMENA'S PROGRAM FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MANILA ARE MORE PARKS AND GARDENS, CLEANED AND BEAUTIFIED RIVERBANKS.

HE PROPOSES TO DEVELOP FREIGHT PIERS IN NORTH MANILA TO SPEED TRANSHIPMENT TO RAILWAY LINES. OSMENA WOULD LIKE TO MAKE MANILA A PORT OF ENTRY NOT UNLIKE HONG KONG, A FREE ZONE, WHICH HE BELIEVES WOULD DEVELOP THE CITY INTO A HUB OF TRADING FOR WORLD MARKETS.

AMONG ONE OF HIS GREATEST IMMEDIATE WORRIES ARE PHILIPPINES BANKING AND FINANCES, LEFT TERRIBLY SNARLED BY THE JAPANESE INVADERS WHO FLOODED THE ISLAND WITH WORTHLESS PAPER MONEY PRINTED IN JAPAN. TWO AMERICAN BANKING EXPERTS ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO HELP ESTABLISH A SOUND MONETARY PROGRAM.

GGXAD04ACW NM

MAR 8 - 1945

B53.KX
230

WITH THE U.S.33RD DIVISION, PHILIPPINES-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A $500,000 TREASURE IN SILVER COINS, APPARENTLY BURIED BY JAPANESE AFTER LOOTING PHILIPPINE BANKS, WAS UNC;343$ .6 -, 3/0)9$8,& ARTILLERY SHELL NORTH OF RO

AFTER LOOTING PHILIPPINE BANKS, WAS UNCOVERED BY AN EXPLODING ARTILLERY SHELL NORTH OF ROSARIO.

IT WAS DISCOVERED BY AN ARMY SCOUT, PFC.LEWIS ZERILLO, 3145 CRESCENT ST., ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., WHO SAID:

"THERE I STOOD, KNEE DEEP IN MONEY."

THE FORMER COFFEE SALESMAN, NOW FIRST SCOUT OF COMPANY C, 130TH INFANTRY, WAS LEADING HIS PATROL ON A HUNT FOR JAPANESE AT THE TIME.

NEITHER ZERILLO NOR HIS SQUAD LEADER, STAFF SGT.MATILO ALVERADO, 926 WASHINGTON ST., MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF., COULD TAKE TIME TO FINGER THE COINS.

"WE HAD A MISSION TO PERFORM AND SINCE WE WERE UNDER JAP FIRE WE PUSHED ON TO ATTAIN OUR OBJECTIVE," SAID CAPT.PATRICK KELLY OF TACOMA, WASH., PATROL COMMANDER.

TEN FILIPINOS WORKED TWO DAYS COLLECTING THE COINS, MOST OF THEM PHILIPPINE BUT SOME OF THEM AMERICAN AND CHINESE, AND SHOVELING THEM INTO TRUCKS. SOME OF THE METAL WAS HARD TO HANDLE. THE HEAT OF THE ARTILLERY BLAST HAD FUSED COINS INTO CHUNKS THE SIZE OF A MAN'S HEAD.

LT.BERNARD DONAHOE, DOWAGIAC, MICH., SUPERVISED THE COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF THE COIN TO THE FINANCE OFFICER AT FIRST CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

(THIS WAS THE SECOND REPORTED DISCOVERY OF LOOT BURIED BY THE JAPANESE AND UNCOVERED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY SHELL FIRE. ANOTHER LARGE SUM WAS FOUND IN THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S AREA NORTH OF RIZAL.)
DV808PCW

A169FX
(520)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

A GRAVE ON IWO JIMA, MARCH 7-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-PFC KENNETH RIDENOUL, 20, CAREY, OHIO, SQUATTED ON THE GROUND, SLAPPED WHITE PAINT ON A PLAIN, POINTED BOARD. A READY, ROWS OF THESE SLABS STICK UP OUT OF THE DARK SAND, THE ONLY GLINTS OF BRIGHTNESS ON THE HILL.

THE YOUNG MARINE OF THE GRAVES REGISTRATION DETAIL HAD PAINTED MANY GRAVE MARKERS. MORE WAITED TO BE DONE. NEARBY, PFC.MITCHELL PENLEY, 20, KINGSPORT, TENN., WAS DOING THE SAME THING.

IT WAS HOT ON THE HILL. BELOW US SLOPED DRIFTING SANDS OF THE BEACH, YELLOW NO. 2, WHERE SOME OF THE BOYS LOST THEIR LIVES FOR THIS DRAB, VOLCANIC ROCK.

A TRUCK RETURNED FROM THE FRONT WITH ANOTHER LOAD OF BODIES. THESE WERE PLACED ON LITTERS AND CARRIED TO A CLEARING ALONGSIDE THE

FIELD OF MARKERS. THEY WERE LAID IN A NEAT ROW, THEIR FACES TURNED UP BLINDLY TO THE BLUE SKY THAT CANOPIED THE ISLAND.

JUST BEYOND THE FIELD OF SLABS, A BULLDOZER AND GRADER CLATTERED UP AND DOWN THE SITE OF THE CEMETERY. HEAPS OF LIGHT BROWN DIRT COVERED THE SANDS WHICH WERE "TIED DOWN" WITH CLAY SO IT WOULDN'T DRIFT. THE CLEARING IN WHICH THE BODIES WERE TO BE BURIED ALREADY WAS SMOOTHED DOWN. A FLAGPOLE STOOD OFF TO THE SIDE.

SOUNDS OF BATTLE REACHED THE MEN AROUND THE CEMETERY, BUT NOBODY PAID ANY ATTENTION. THE GRAVES DETAIL HAD BEEN GATHERING BODIES SINCE THE THIRD DAY OF THE 17-DAY OKD CAMPAIGN. IT HAD BEEN UNDER FIRE MANY TIMES--ITSELF HAS SUFFERED FIVE CASUALTIES.

TWO MEN WITH PAPERS AND FINGERPRINTING EQUIPMENT STARTED WITH A MARINE AT ONE END OF THE ROW OF BODIES. PHM 3/C KENNETH GATZ, 21, NIOBRARA, (CORRECT) NEB., STOOPED OVER, GRASPHED A STIFF BLACKENED HAND. HE WAS A BIG MAN, THIS MARINE.

GATZ TOOK ONE FINGER, DAUBED IT WITH INK AND TOOK AN IMPRESSION. WHILE HE WORKED, SGT.ROLAND L.TIGETT, 35, (3504 N. MIAMI AVE) MIAMI, FLA., TALKED ABOUT GRAVES REGISTRATION ROUTINE.

"WE TRY TO FIND THE DOG TAG," HE SAID. "WE BURY ONE TAG WITH THE BODY AND PUT ONE ON THE GRAVE MARKER, ON WHICH THE NAME IS STENCILED. IF THE BODY IS IDENTIFIED, WE TAKE A PRINT OF THE RIGHT INDEX FINGER. IF THERE IS NO IDENTIFICATION, WE MAKE 141 (CORRECT) SETS OF PRINTS OF BOTH HANDS."

"THE SETS GO TO THE DIVISION, TO HEADQUARTERS OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE OF THE PACIFIC, AND TO WASHINGTON, WHERE FINAL IDENTIFICATION IS MADE. THEN WE TRY TO TAKE ALL MARKINGS OFF UNIFORMS TO HELP FIND OUT WHO THE MAN IS."

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A170FX

DIVISION BURIAL OFFICER IS CAPT.LEWIS NUTTING (608 SECOND NORTH ST.--(NAVY RADIO CORPY) SYRACUSE, N.Y. HE USED TO BE A SANITATION ENGINEER. WE MET BEFORE, AT SAIPAN, WHERE HE SUPERVISED BURIAL OF MANY OF THE 3000 KILLED THERE LAST SUMMER.

"WE ARE GOING TO HAVE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY HERE OF ALL OUR CAMPAIGNS," HE SAID. "THERE'LL BE A STONE FENCE AROUND THE CEMETERY. WE HOPE TO HAVE THE GRAVE MARKERS UP IN THREE DAYS."

NUTTING POINTED TO LT.WALTER STONNEBERG, 36 (3121 GREGORY ST.) SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

"HE'S BEEN MY HELPER THIS TIME AND I COULDN'T HAVE GOT ALONG WITHOUT HIM," THE CAPTAIN REMARKED.

STONNEBERG, DIVISION BAND LEADER, WAS SAD BECAUSE HIS BAND WAS BROKEN UP BY HIS GRAVES REGISTRATION DUTY. UP THROUGH THE RANKS, HE HAS BEEN A MARINE 20 YEARS.

THE BULLDOZER AND GRADER STILL WERE WORKING ON THE CLEARING. BELOW, THE CROP OF WHITE MARKERS GREW LARGE. MEN BENT OVER BODIES EITHER WORKING LIKE YOUNG GATZ OR LOOKING FOR FACES OF THEIR BUDDIES. THE CRACK OF ARTILLERY AND SMOKE FROM THE FRONT WERE REMINDERS OF THE BATTLE THAT MEANT DEATH FOR MANY BOYS--AND MANY GRAVES ON IWO JIMA.

MM1158PPW NM

A87FX

(320)

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 7-(AP)-COMMENT BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT CHARLES MCMURTRY THAT IMMEDIATE JOINT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLEETS IS IMPRACTICABLE BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCE IN SHIP SPEEDS WAS CHALLENGED IN QUARTERS CLOSE TO NAVAL CIRCLES TODAY. WARNER

SIGNIFICANTLY, BRITISH NAVAL CENSORS ALLOWED PUBLICATION OF COMMENT BY DENIS WARREN, NAVAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE MELBOURNE HERALD, NOW ATTACHED TO BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS. HE RECENTLY SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS WITH ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' FLEET. WARREN SAID:

"THE ROLE THAT THE BRITISH FLEET IS TO PLAY IN THE PACIFIC APPEARS TO BE IN THE BALANCE. REPORTS FROM AMERICAN SOURCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC LEAVE LITTLE DOUBT OF A HITCH IN PLANS FOR COMBINING THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS IN MAJOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

"ADMIRAL BRUCE FRASER'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BRITISH FLEET IS READY FOR ACTION SHOULD FORESHADOW ACTION STORIES IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, BUT IT SEEMS HE WAS MERELY EXPRESSING A POLITE BUT CAREFUL REBUKE TO AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON.

"IF THE BRITISH FLEET IS INDEED READY FOR ACTION, A STATEMENT FROM WASHINGTON OUTLINING ITS ROLE WOULD DISPOSE OF HARMFUL STORIES CURRENT HERE AND IN AMERICA, FIRST, THAT THE BRITISH FLEET IS NOT WANTED IN THE PACIFIC, AND SECOND, THAT BRITISH SHIPS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR USE AT LONG RANGE."

COMMENTING ON THE MCMURTRY ARTICLE, WARNER SAID THAT IT IS INCORRECT TO SAY THAT BRITISH SHIPS ARE NOT CAPABLE OF HIGH SPEEDS.

"BRITISH TASK FORCES FREQUENTLY OPERATE AT MORE THAN 20 KNOTS," WARNER SAID, "AND THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SPEEDS OF BOTH FLEETS.

(MCMURTRY POINTED OUT MOST U.S. WARSHIPS IN THE PACIFIC ARE CAPABLE OF MAKING 30 KNOTS; MANY TRAVEL EVEN FASTER).

WARNER RECALLED THAT 12 MONTHS AGO AMERICAN TASK FORCES WERE INFLICTING HEAVY DAMAGE ON STRONG JAPANESE FORCES WITH A CARRIER STRENGTH OF 400 TO 500 PLANES, AND THAT THE JAPANESE KNOCKED OUT THE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET WITH 150 PLANES.

"IF TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES ARE DELAYING USE OF THE BRITISH FLEET, A CLEAR STATEMENT FROM NIMITZ' HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE IN THE INTERESTS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING. AT LEAST IT WOULD STOP STORIES THAT POLITICAL DISAGREEMENTS THREATEN TO PREVENT FULL-SCALE BRITISH OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC," WARNER SAID.

WW503APW NM

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OTTAWA MARCH 7-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE LIST OF MISSING INCLUDED PILOT OFFICER CRAWFORD LEE JOHNSTON; FATHER, F.L.JOHNSTON, WOLVERINE HOTEL, DETROIT, MICH.

KK424AEW

A159

ECONOMIC CHARTER

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN (250)

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TODAY WERE GIVEN AN "ECONOMIC CHARTER" DESIGNATED TO ASSURE THEM GRADUAL, REGULATED INDUSTRIALIZATION AFTER WAR. THE CHARTER, REVISED DURING A HOT DEBATE IN SUBCOMMITTEE, WAS VOTED INTO THE FINAL ACTS OF THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON.

IT PROCLAIMS THE EQUALITY OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND ASSURES THEM A FAIR SHARE OF U.S. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AFTER THE WAR.

IT ALSO ASSURES BUDDING INDUSTRIES IN THIS HEMISPHERE THAT THEY WILL GET NECESSARY PROTECTION TO LET THEM GET GOING WITHOUT OVERPOWERING COMPETITION FROM ABROAD.

AFTER AMENDMENTS, REVISIONS, AND DELETIONS THIS IS WHAT THE CHARTER GUARANTEES:

1.-DIRECTING OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS TOWARD

RISING LEVELS OF LIVING.
2.-ALL WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES WILL GET ACCESS ON EQUAL TERMS TO RAW MATERIALS, TRADE AND MANUFACTURED GOODS OF THE WORLD.
3.-GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF RESTRICTIVE TRADE BARRIERS IN LATIN AMERICA ON AN EQUAL BASIS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
4.-ELIMINATION OF CARTEL PRACTICES THAT OBSTRUCT INTERNATIONAL TRADE.
5.-AGREEMENT TO WORK FOR ELIMINATION OF CAUSES LEADING TO ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.
6.-JUST AND EQUAL TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN ENTERPRISE AND CAPITAL.
7.-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION.
8.-ENCOURAGEMENT OF FREE ENTERPRISE.
9.-COMMODITY AGREEMENTS TO CONTROL SURPLUSES.
10.-RECOGNITION OF LABOR'S RIGHTS.
THE CHARTER, A SORT OF ECONOMIC "TEN COMMANDMENTS" FOR THE HEMISPHERE, IS REGARDED AS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN LATIN AMERICAN IDEAS AND UNITED STATES PROPOSALS.
DN103AEW

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A62
(300)
BY NORMAN CARIGNAN
MEXICO CITY MARCH 7-(AP)-THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE TODAY WAS EXPECTED TO PASS ON A STATEMENT TELLING ARGENTINA THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WOULD LIKE HER BACK IN THE FAMILY BUT NOTING THEY ARE PREPARED TO STOP ANY AGGRESSION IN THE HEMISPHERE.
MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA SAID LAST NIGHT THE ARGENTINE CASE WOULD BE TAKEN UP AT A MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE.
A DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION, AGREED UPON TENTATIVELY YESTERDAY BY CONFERENCE LEADERS, SAYS THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WOULD LIKE ARGENTINA TO TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO RETURN TO THE FOLD.
HOWEVER, IT POINTEDLY DECLARED, THE AMERICAS CONSIDER IT "ESSENTIAL" TO STATE THEY ARE UNITED ON A COMMON POLICY OF STOPPING ANY ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL AGGRESSION IN THE HEMISPHERE.
AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES DECLINED TO PREDICT WHETHER THE STATEMENT WOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE IN ITS PRESENT FORM. THERE WAS A LIKELIHOOD THAT ARGENTINA'S NEIGHBORS--CHILE, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY--MIGHT FIND IT DIFFICULT TO TAKE TOO STRONG A STAND.
THE STATEMENT, AS IT STANDS, CARRIES WITH IT PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ARGENTINA'S FUTURE CONDUCT. THESE INCLUDE:
1-COOPERATE WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.
2-PRACTICE A COMMON POLICY.
3-CARRY OUT ITS OWN POLICY SO SHE MAY BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OBVIOUSLY HINTING THAT ARGENTINA DECLARE WAR ON THE AXIS.
THE STATEMENT POINTS OUT THAT THERE IS COMPLETE SOLIDARITY AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TOWARD "THREATS OR ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY ANY AMERICAN STATE."
IT SAYS THIS COMMON POLICY IS FOUND IN THE HAVANA RESOLUTIONS, THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC AND IN THE FACT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
AT THE SAME TIME, THE STATEMENT DEPLORES THAT ARGENTINA DID NOT ALTER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH KEPT HER FROM PARTICIPATING IN THIS CONFERENCE.
IT THEN EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT ARGENTINA "WILL FIND ITSELF IN A POSITION" TO ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLES AND DECLARATION OF THE MEXICO MEETING."
MEANWHILE, THE CONFERENCE HOPES TO WIND UP MOST OF ITS WORK LATE THIS AFTERNOON AT A PLENARY SESSION.
KK645AEW

30.24-23707

A157
WITH MEXICO CITY
BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 7-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO, DISCUSSING THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC WITH NEWSPAPERMEN, SAID TODAY HE DESIRED TO REAFFIRM ARGENTINA'S RESPECT FOR "THE PERSONALITY, SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY" OF ALL OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.
BZ1206PEW

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A26WX
WITH BUDGET (350)
BRETTON WOODS
WASHINGTON, MARCH 7-(AP)-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN WORLD ORGANIZATION, REJECTED 25 YEARS AGO WITH PRESIDENT WILSON'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS, RETURNED TO CONGRESS TODAY FOR ANOTHER JUDGMENT.
THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE OPENED HEARINGS ON THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS IN THE FIRST TEST OF HOW FAR THE CONGRESS NOW IS READY TO GO IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS.
TREASURY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU WAS CALLED AS THE FIRST WITNESS, TO PLEAD FOR ENABLING LEGISLATION TO PERMIT THIS COUNTRY TO PARTICIPAT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND. BOTH WERE AGREED UPON AT A MEETING OF 44 NATIONS AT BRETTON WOODS, N.H., LAST JULY.
PRIOR TO HIS APPEARANCE A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DESCRIBED THE AGREEMENTS AS "ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT--THE SETTING ASIDE OF THE MEANS OF ECONOMIC WARFARE" THAT BRINGS ABOUT ARMED CONFLICT.
THE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME, SAID THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN "POINTS DOWN THE SAME ROAD" AS THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN FOR OUTLAWING WAR.
HERE, IN BRIEF, IS ABOUT WHAT THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS MEAN:
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND--1. ALL MEMBERS OF THE FUND WOULD DEFINE THEIR CURRENCY IN TERMS OF GOLD; 2. PROGRESSIVELY REMOVE BARRIER AGAINST INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS; AND 3. PROVIDE A REVOLVING FUND OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO ENABLE MEMBER COUNTRIES IN TIMES OF STRESS TO MAINTAIN STABLE EXCHANGE RELATIONSHIPS WITHOUT RESORTING TO CUT-THROAT COMPETITION AND ECONOMIC WARFARE.
INTERNATIONAL BANK--
1. ENCOURAGE PROFITABLE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT IN REBUILDING WAR DEVASTATED COUNTRIES AND IN DEVELOPING NATIONAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES.
2. GUARANTEE LOANS MADE BY PRIVATE LENDERS, SUCH AS BANKS AND INVESTMENT HOUSES.
3. EACH OF THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS WOULD PURCHASE STOCK IN THE BANK, WITH EACH MEMBER SHARING IN THE BANK'S RISKS IN PROPORTION TO THE STOCK IT HOLDS.
TOTAL ASSETS OF THE "FUND" WOULD BE $8,800,000,000, OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUBSCRIBE $2,750,000,000. CAPITAL OF THE "BANK" WOULD BE $9,100,000,000, WITH THE UNITED STATES SUBSCRIBING $3,175,000,000. BANK MEMBERS WOULD PAY IN ONLY 10 PER CENT OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS, IN AMERICA'S CASE $318,000,000.
HY436AEW

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NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE

BY CHARLES GUPTILL

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNEMENT DECLARED TODAY THAT IT REJECTED AGGRESSION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY AND THAT IT REPUDIATED UN-AMERICAN IDEOLOGIES.

THE DECLARATION WAS MADE IN A STATEMENT RELEASED TO THE PRESS BY ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO AND WAS GENERALLY REGARDED HERE AS AN EFFORT TO CREATE A FAVORABLE ATTITUDE IN THE REVIEW OF ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION BY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY.

"OUR COUNTRY ALWAYS SUSTAINED THE NECESSITY FOR PERFECTING INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS OF COOPERATION AND HAS ONLY THE GREATEST INTEREST IN THE EFFORTS IN THIS DIRECTION WHICH ARE BEING MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND, IN PARTICULAR, BY THE GROUP OF AMERICAN NATIONS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"REGARDING THE HEMISPHERE ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, TRUE TO ITS JURIDICAL TRADITION, HAS MANIFESTED ~~XX~~ THAT IT RATIFIES ITS RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUALITY, THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF EACH AMERICAN STATE.

"IT HAS REJECTED ~~XXXX~~ AND DOES REJECT IN A CATEGORIC MANNER AGGRESSION AS A PART OF NATIONAL POLICY OR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. MOREOVER, IT REAFFIRMS ITS DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN ITSELF WITHIN THE SPHERE OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY, REPUDIATING ALL IDEOLOGY FOREIGN TO THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS OF ~~X~~ THE NATIONS OF AMERICA."

THE STATEMENT WAS READ TO NEWSPAPERMEN AT AMEGHINO'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HE BECAME ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER IN JANUARY.

CORRESPONDENTS WERE SUMMONED TO THE SAN MARTIN PALACE TO HEAR THE STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO THEIR REPEATED REQUESTS FOR AN EXPRESSION OF THE ARGENTINE ATTITUDE IN THE FACE OF THE DELIBERATIONS AT MEXICO CITY

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30.24-23709

FROM WHICH SHE HAS BEEN EXCLUDED.

IT REFLECTED DISPLEASURE IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE AT THE SUGGESTION THAT THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC WAS INSPIRED PARTLY BY APPREHENSION AS ARGENTINA'S REARMAMENT PROGRAM. OCCASIONED BY

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IT SOUGHT TO QUIET ANY SUCH MISGIVINGS BY A CATEGORICAL AFFIRMATION THAT ARGENTINA RESPECTS THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF AMERICAN STATES ~~AND~~ AND REJECTS AGGRESSION AS A MEAN OF TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. BY IMPLICATION, THE ~~XXX~~ STATEMENT PAVED THE WAY FOR ARGENTINA'S ADHERENCE TO THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC AS WELL AS OTHER RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEXICO CITY MEETING.~~XXXXXXX~~

AMEGHINO ANTICIPATED SUGGESTIONS THAT HIS STATEMENT OF ARGENTINE POLICY WAS A SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM ANY PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED OFFICIAL ATTITUDE BY REFERRING TO A SPEECH CONTAINING SIMILAR SENTIMENTS WHICH PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL DELIVERED AT AN ARMED FORCES BANQUET LAST JULY 6.

THAT DATE IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IT COINCIDED WITH THE DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. LUIS PERLINGER, FORMER MINISTER

OF THE INTERIOR, WHOSE ANTI-UNITED STATES AND PRO-AXIS TENDENCIES

EXERTED A POWERFUL INFLUENCE IN WIDENING THE BREACH BETWEEN THE FARRELL

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.

IN ALLUDING TO THAT OCCASION, AMEGHINO MAY HAVE INTENDED TO

DRAW ATTENTION TO THE INCREASINGLY CONCILIATORY POLICY WHICH HIS GOVERNMENT

HAS PURSUED SINCE PERLINGER AND HIS ULTRA-NATIONALIST ASSOCIATES WERE

ELIMINATED.

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MP-LPA-340PEW

Ottawa, Ont., March 7-(AP)-John Bracken, national progressive conservative leader, declared tonight that ~~[illegible]~~ the various ~~xxx~~ major political parties in Canada should be x represented at the world security conference in San Francisco.

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Speaking on a national network of the Canadian broadcasting company, he said that since the present parliament will have expired before the conference opens april 25 and that Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King would be without a mandate to represent Canada.

Bracken asserted that the prime minister was afraid to face the consequences of his wartime policy by an appeal to the voters and that he proposedto use his big majority in the house of commons to govern the country beyond the normal life of parliament.

Canada, he said, must support collective security for maintenance of peace and must share military and financial support of a world peace organization.

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pkl op 815p

FOR MONTENEGRO-MACEDONIA [illegible] YUGOSLAV CABINET)-

N.Y- MAR 7 - ADD YUGOSLAV CABINET)-

THE FIVE LONDON CABINET HOLDOVERS, BESIDES SUBASICH, WERE DR. GROL, KOSANOVICH, VUKOSAVLJEVICH, MARUSICH AND SUTEJ.

THE 69-YEAR-OLD GROL, LEADER OF THE SERB DEMOCRATIC PARTY, HAD SERVED BOTH AS MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE LONDON CABINET. HE WAS ONE OF SUBASICH'SNOMINEES FOR THE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED REGENCY.

KOSANOVICH, A SERB FROM CROATIA, WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND BEFORE THE WAR HAD BEEN A MINISTER OF STATE. ABOUT 52 YEARS OLD, HE HAD SERVED AS MINISTER OF INTERIOR IN THE LONDON CABINET AND RETURNED TO BELGRADE WITH SUBASICH. HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SERBS OUTSIDE YUGOSLAVIA TO COME TO THE AID OF TITO. HE IS KNOWN AS A FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES.

VUKOSAVLJEVICH, A BOSNIAN SERB, WAS MINISTER OF SUPPLY IN THE SUBASICH LONDON GOVERNMENT. HE IS ABOUT 60 YEARS OLD. LIKE KOSANOVICH, HE RETURNED TO BELGRADE WITH SUBASICH.

MARUSICH, WHO WAS MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE LONDON CABINET, IS A SLOVENE AND ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE SLOVENE FREEDOM FRONT. A NATIVE OF ITALIAN SLOVENIA, WHERE HE HAD A LARGE FOLLOWING, HE WAS IMPRISONED SEVERAL TIMES BY THE ITALIANS, BUT ESCAPED. HE WAS NOMINATED BY TITO TO REPRESENT HE SLOVENE PARTISANS IN THE SUBASICH GOVERNMENT.

SUTEJ, WHO WAS MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE LONDON CABINET,

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IS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE CROAT PEASANT PARTY. HE WAS ALSO PROPOSED AS A REGENT BY SUBASICH.

KARDELJ, WHO SHARES THE VICE-PREMIERSHIP IN THE NEW UNITY CABINET WITH DR. GROL, IS A SLOVENE COMMUNIST. HE WAS A CO-FOUNDER OF THE SLOVENE FREEDOM FRONT AND IS ONE OF THE THREE SLOVENE DELEGATES TO THE AVNOJ.

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SMODLAKA IS A 76-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF THE CROAT PEASANTS PARTY. HE HAD BEEN ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN AVNOJ. A LAWYER FROM SPLIT AND A CATHOLIC, HE SERVED BEFORE THE WAR AS YUGOSLAV MINISTER TO THE VATICAN AND TO MADRID AND BERLIN. HE WAS LEADER OF THE UNDERGROUND IN SPLIT DURING THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION AFTER THE LAST WAR. IN 1944 HE WAS TITO'S REPRESENTATIVE IN BARI.

DR. SUTEJ, THE OTHER MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, HAD HELD THREE CABINET POSTS IN THE LONDON GOVERNMENT, SERVING TWICE AS FINANCE MINISTER AND ONCE AS MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

ZECHEVICH WAS FORMERLY AN ORTHODOX SERB PARISH PRIEST OF KRUPANG, SERBIA. HE SERVED WITH GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVICH BEFORE JOINING FORCES WITH TITO. HE WAS AMEMBER OF THE PRE-WAR SERB DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND WAS KNOWN AS AN ANGLOPHILE.

JUSTICE MINISTER FROL IS A CROAT WHO FORMERLY HELD THE JUSTICE POST IN AVNOJ. FROL FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CROAT PEASANT PARTY.

RIBNIKAR, A SERB AND FORMER ACTING MINISTER OF INFORMATION IN AVNOJ, WAS OWNER AND EDITOR OF THE BELGRADE POLITIKA, THE MOST INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER OF PRE-WAR YUGOSLAVIA. THE PAPER WAS REVIVED AFTER THE LIBERATION OF BELGRADE. RIBNIKAR WAS IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS

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AT ONE PERIOD. HE JOINED TITO IN THE SUMMER OF 1943.

FINANCE MINISTER ZUJOVICH IS A BELGRADE SERB WHO WAS A CLOSE FRIEND OF TITO AND ACTING TRANSPORT MINISTER OF AVNOJ. A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE YUGOSLAV ARMY, HE WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE SERB UPRISING IN JUNE, 1941. HE WAS AN ACTING PARTISAN MEMBER OF THE HIGH COMMAND.

VUJACINOVICH IS A BOSNIAN SERB FROM TUZLA. HE WAS ACTING MINISTER OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN AVNOJ FROM 1943 TO 1944.

HEBRANG WAS SECRETARY OF THE CROATIAN COMMUNISTS PARTY AND BEFORE THE WAR HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR 10 YEARS BY THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT.

PETROVICH IS A SERB ENGINEER FROM VOJVODINA.

CHUBRILOVICH IS A BOSNIAN SERB AND A BROTHER OF BRANKO CHUBRILOVICH, A LEADER OF THE SERB AGRARIAN PARTY.

FILIPOVICH, A BOSNIAN SERB, WAS A COLONEL IN THE DOMOBRAN (PUPPET CROAT HOME GUARD) BEFORE JOINING TITO. HE WAS ACTING MINISTER OF MINES AND FORESTS IN AVNOJ IN 1943.

ANDREJEV, POPULARLY KNOWN AS "BANO", IS THE LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN MACEDONIA. HE WAS POLITICAL COMMISSAR FOR THE MACEDONIAN PARTISANS.

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AUTHORITY ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT AND OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SLOVENE FREEDOM FRONT, WHICH TRIED SLOVENE QUISLINGS IN 1943. HE SERVED AS ACTING JUSTICE MINISTER IN AVNOJ AND UNTIL NOW HAS BEEN TITO'S LABOR MINISTER.

SREMECH IS A CROATIAN DOCTOR AND MEMBER OF THE CROAT PEASANTS PARTY AT ONE TIME HE SERVED ON THE ARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. IN

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PRE-WAR YUGOSLAIA HE

#4)34;3$ IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. HE JOINED THE PARTISANS IN 194? AND BECME ACTING PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER OF AVNOJ THAT YEAR.

DR. PRIBICHEVICH, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, IS A SERB WHO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN TITO'S PARTISAN MOVEMENT AND HAS BEEN ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS IN AVNOJ SINCE 1943. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE PRE-WAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRODANOVICH, 70-YEAR-OLD LEADER OF THE SERBIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY, IS A NEW PERSONALITY ON THE YUGOSLAV POLITICAL HORIZON.

GREGORICH IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND IS A ZAGREB DOCTOR. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE AVNOJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. WELL KNOWN BEFORE THE WAR AS A PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERT IN ZAGREB INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, HE ALSO WAS SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ZAVNOH (REGIONAL ANTI-FASCIST NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL OF CROATIA) IN 1943.

KOCBEK, 38-YEAR-OLD PROFESSOR AT LJUBLJANA UNIVERSITY, WAS ONE OF THE MOST GIFTED YOUNGER SLOVENE CATHOLIC POETS. A LEFT-WING DISSIDENT OF THE SLOVENE CLERICAL PARTY, HE WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE SLOVENE FREEDOM FRONT AND A LEADER OF THE SLOVENE CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS. HE HAS BEEN ACTING MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN AVNOJ SINCE 1943.

MAR 8 - 1945

CHOLAKOVICH, A SERB FROM HERCEGOVINA, IS A NEWSPAPER MAN AND A WRITER. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF TITO AND WAS ONE OF THE LEADING PUBLICISTS OF THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT.

CHUCHKOV WAS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN MACEDONIA OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

DJILAS IS A 33-YEAR-OLD SERB AND COMMUNIST. HE IS ONE OF TITO'S RIGHT-HAND MEN AND WAS A MEMBER OF TITO'S MISSION TO MOSCOW. A WRITER AND POLITICAL THEORIST OF THE TITO MOVEMENT FROM THE COMMUNIST POINT OF VIEW, HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE AVNOJ HIGH COMMAND, HOLDING THE POST OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND ORGANIZED THE MONTENEGRIN UPRISING OF JULY, 1941. HE ALSO IS EDITOR OF BORBA, COMMUNIST PAPER IN BELGRADE.

MAR 8 - 1945

(NO PICKUP)

UNDATED JAPANESE-DIET (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED THE 86TH JAPANESE IMPERIAL DIET TO RECONVENE "ON OR ABOUT" MARCH 11, TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY. THE PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN IN RECESS SINCE THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ORDER WAS MADE TODAY BY SOTARO ISHIWATA, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, DURING A SESSION OF CABINET VICE-MINISTERS, JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN THE BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC.

YHE DIRECTIVE WAS THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE SURGE OF CRITICISMS OF KOISO'S GOVERNMENT.

FORMATION OF A NEW "SURE VICTORY" TOTALITARISM POLITICAL PARTY

HAS BEEN UNDER DISCUSSION FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, WITH THE PLANS SPEEDED RECENTLY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ADM.SEIZO KOBAYASHI, WHO RESIGNED AS CABINET MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO TO UNDERTAKE THE TASK.

ISHIWATA TOLD THE CABINET VICE-MINISTERS "THE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINE IN CARRYING OUT WARTIME EMERGENCY MEASURES WILL BE CLARIFIED" AT THE NEW DIET MEETING, TOKYO RADIO SAID.

GG1255PCW NM

UNDATED B-29S

MAR 8 - 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EIGHT SECTIONS OF JAPAN, INCLUDING TOKYO, WERE DISTURBED DURING THE NIGHT BY AT LEAST EIGHT MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTS ON THEIR SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT OF WIDELY SCATTERED COMBINATION HARRYING AND OBSERVATION STRIKES, JAPANESE BROADCASTS REPORTED TODAY.

ANOTHER B-29 FROM CHINA SPENT THREE HOURS AT MIDDAY PROWLING THE SKIES OVER KOREA, PRESUMABLY TAKING PICTURES.

THE ENEMY BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE "SNOOPERFORTS" ATTACKED THE TOKYO AREA SHIZUOKA, YAMANASHI, HIROSHIMA AND OKAYAMA PREFECTURES, ALL ON HONSHU ISLAND; KOBE AND THE NEARBY ISLAND OF AWAJI; AND KOCHI PREFECTURE ON SHIKOKU ISLAND.

UM620APW NM

A57FX
UNDATED BATTLE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY A FULL-SCALE BATTLE IS IMMINENT BETWEEN JAPANESE AND AMERICANS IN THE VICINITY OF MONTALBAN, ON LUZON. MONTALBAN, ABOUT EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF MANILA, IS HELD BY U.S. ARMY FORCES.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE THAT "THROUGH-OUT ALL SECTORS OUR TROOPS ARE REGROUPING FOR THE FINAL PHASES OF T LUZON CAMPAIGN."
AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED CHICHI AND HAHA ISLANDS IN THE BONIN GROU MONDAY, TOKYO RADIO SAID, CLAIMING SOME OF THE PLANES WERE DAMAGED. BOTH THE DOMEI AND TOKYO BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
UM333APW

A58FX
UNDATED ADMIRAL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DEATH OF JAPAN'S MAJ.GEN.TSUNEMATSU SHIBATA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY IN A DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. THE CAUSE OR PLACE OF HIS DEA WAS NOT DISCLOSED. WELL OVER 100 JAPANESE ADMIRALS AND GENERALS HAVE BEEN KILLED OR COMMITTED SUICIDE IN THE LAST TEN MONTHS.
UM334APW NM

MAR 8 - 1945

A22FX
UNDATED GARRISONS (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED HOPEFULLY TODAY THAT BY-PASSED NIPPOLESE ISLAND GARRISONS WOULD BE STRONG "RALLYING POINTS FOR THE NEXT OFFENSIVE THAT WILL KEEP THE ENEMY FROM THE PACIFIC."
THE OFFENSIVE WILL BE LAUNCHED "WHEN THE TIDE BEGINS TO TURN IN JAPAN'S FAVOR," DOMEI SAID IN A DISPATCH BEARING A SINGAPORE DATE-LINE, PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. THIS PHASE IS SUPPOSED "TO ARRIVE SHORTLY".
MEANWHILE, DOMEI SAID, THE ISOLATED GARRISONS CONSTITUTE A "CONSTANT THREAT" TO THE ALLIES.
JAPAN'S DISAPPEARING NAVY IS SCHEDULED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE THE PROMISED OFFENSIVE. DOMEI EXPLAINED THAT THE NAVY'S FAILURE TO FIGHT "DOES NOT MEAN IT IS ANXIOUS TO AVOID BATTLE. IT MEANS THE COMBINED JAPANESE FLEET IS WAITING FOR A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK TO COMPLETED BEFORE IT STEPS IN."
UM125APW

MAR 8 - 1945

A122FX
VUNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A JAPANESE WARRIOR CODE WITH TEETH IN IT WAS REPORTED WEDNESDAY BY TOKYO RADIO.
"THOUGH HIS WEAPONS ARE DAMAGED AND HIS AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED, HE WILL CHARGE EMPTY-HANDED AND BITE THE ENEMY TO DEATH," READ ONE RESOLVE OF THE BYPASSED JAPANESE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN AS REPORTED BY DOMEI NEWS GENCY AND PICKED UP BY THE FCC.
DOMEI SAID THE NIPPONESE GARRISON AT RABAUL WAS PREPARED FOR THE "COMING OF THE ENEMY." THIS POSSIBLY INDICATED JAPANESE FEARS THAT THE AUSTRALIANS, WHO HOLD THE BULK OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, ARE ON THE POINT OF ENDEAVORING TO RECAPTURE RABAUL, WHICH THE NIPPONESE WRESTED FROM THE AUSSIES NEAR THE OUTSET OF THE WAR.
DOMEI LISTED A SERIES OF "COMMANDANTS" ADOPTED BY THE RABAU JAPANESE, INCLUDING THE CONCEPT THAT IT IS A DISGRACE TO BE "TAKEN CAPTIVE ALIVE" AND A PLEDGE TO "DEFY DEATH AND FIGHT TO KILL 10 OF THE ENEMY."
MM747PPW NM

O
A123CO
UNDATED OHIO RIVER FLOOD AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PITTSBURGH, PA.--MONONGAHELA AND ALLEGHENY RIVERS CRESTED AT

A177KX
UNDATED JAPANESE-DIET (140)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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GG1255PCW NM

BROADCASTS

MAR 8 - 1945

NEW YORK, MARCH 7-- THE FCC QUOTED THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ NUMEROUS "ANTI-FASCIST DEMOCRATS" WERE BEING SECRETLY COURT MARTIALLED BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT IN A CAMPAIGN OF "REPRESSION."

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT 135 PERSONS WERE FACING TRIAL IN ANKARA AND THAT OTHERS ARE BEING TRIED IN ISTANBUL. THE DEFENDANTS, IT SAID, HAD "FOR SOME TIME BEEN ADVOCATING THE CAUSE OF THE DEMOCRATS AND HAD FOUGHT AGAINST THE BAD INFLUENCE IF THE FASCISTS AND THEIR SATELLITES, THE PAN-TURANIANS."

"THE TURKISH REPUBLIC HIDES THESE TRIALS," THE ~~XNX~~ FCC QUOTED THE BROADCAST AS SAYING. "WHY? NO DOUBT BECAUSE IT IS AFRAID."

IT ADDED THAT WHILE TURKEY RECENTLY HAD ENTERED THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY SHE HAD "BUTTERED THE BREAD OF THE AXIS QUITE LIBERAL UNTIL THE LAST."

MAR 8 - 1945

OWI--JA-- 530A

B77WX
(140)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE NAMES OF FIVE ADDITIONAL CIVILIANS REPORTED KILLED AND ONE ADDITIONAL CIVILIAN REPORTED WOUNDED AS A RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION FEB. 7 ON LUZON WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THIS BROUGHT TO EIGHT THE NUMBER OF CIVILIANS REPORTED KILLED AND ALSO TO EIGHT THE NUMBER REPORTED WOUNDED ON THAT DAY AS A RESULT OF JAPANESE ACTION. ALL HAD BEEN PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE DURING ENEMY OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH AND WOUNDING OF THE CIVILIANS WERE NOT GIVEN. THOSE REPORTED KILLED INCLUDED:

BENNETT, EDWARD BARNITZ--MRS. W.J.FIELDS, 805 FOREST AVE., SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.

DAVIS, MARJORIE ANN-MRS. MARY E. MARSHALL, 7615 SAND POINT WAY, SEATTLE, WASH.

ROBB, MONICA--LT.COL. AND MRS. E. R. COWLES, 134 CARY AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE WOUNDED CIVILIAN WAS T. J. DALEY WHOSE EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE IS MISS MARGARET DALEY, PONTIAC GENERAL HOSPITAL, PONTIAC, MICH.

MN11[illegible]AEW NM

MAR 8 - 1945

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE NAMES OF FIVE ADDITIONAL CIVILIANS REPORTED KILLED AND ONE ADDITIONAL CIVILIAN REPORTED WOUNDED AS A RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION FEBRUARY 7 ON LUZON WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH AND WOUNDING OF THE CIVILIANS WERE NOT GIVEN. THOSE REPORTED KILLED INCLUDED:

FOLEY, WALTER BROOKS--ALBERT E. FOLEY, 260 SANDWICH RD., PLYMOUTH, MASS.

HARN, WILSON WINSLOW--MRS. CARRIE WILSON HARN, 62 PIERREPONT ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SU1034AEW

B47KX

MAR 8 - 1945

(690)

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,MARCH 7-(AP)-FORTY-EIGHT DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AND 33 NAVY CROSSES WERE AWARDED TODAY TO 80 FLYING OFFICERS AND AIR CREWMEN OF NAVY AIR GROUP 20 BY REAR ADM.ALFRED E.MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER, FLEET AIR, WEST COAST.

WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS THE NAVY CROSSES, AWARDED 33 OFFICERS, WERE FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN OPERATIONS LAST OCTOBER 24-25 AGAINST JAPANESE WARCRAFT IN THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF.

THE GROUP, RETURNED RECENTLY FOR REST AND REASSIGNMENT, IS COMMANDED BY COMDR.DANIEL F.SMITH,JR., PITTSBURG,TEXAS. IT SANK OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 700,000 TONS OF SHIPPING. THE CONFIRMED SINKINGS INCLUDED A BATTLESHIP, A 29,000 TON CARRIER, A 15,000 TON CARRIER, TWO CRUISERS, FIVE DESTROYERS OR ESCORTS AND 53 OTHER VESSELS.

IN ADDITION, THE NAVY AIRMEN DAMAGED OR PROBABLY SANK ANOTHER BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER, 14 DESTROYERS, 84 OTHER VESSELS, AND DESTROYED 158 AIRCRAFT IN COMBAT, EXCLUSIVE OF HUNDREDS MORE ON THE GROUND.

THOSE DECORATED INCLUDED: NAVY CROSS -- ALABAMA: LT.COMDR. SAMUEL L.PRICKETT,JR., ROUTE 4, BOX 426, BESSEMER.

GEORGIA -- LT.PAUL P.COOK, 2389 HURST DRIVE NORTHEAST, ATLANTA, AND LT.COMDR.RAYMOND E.MOORE, 1952 BROWN'S MILL ROAD, ATLANTA.

ILLINOIS -- LT.H.CLAY HOGAN, 265 HOME AVE., OAK PARK, AND LT. ROBERT E.MCHENRY, 123 CALLAN STREET, EVANSTON.

LOUISIANA -- LT.MILTON TROWBRIDGE, 465 ROBINSON STREET, SHREVEPORT.

MICHIGAN -- LT.JOSEPH P.TRYTTEN, 601 EAST WILLIAMS STREET, ANN ARBOR.

MINNESOTA -- LT.WILLIAM C.POHTILLA, 3525 THIRD AVE WEST, HIBBING.

MISSISSIPPI -- LT.MELVILLE T.ROSS, ROUTE 1, SEMINARY, AND LT.CHARLES Z.STEVENS III, PETAL.

NEBRASKA -- LT.EUGENE E.RODENBURG, DESHLER.

NORTH CAROLINA -- LT.JAMES S.COOPER, ELIZABETH CITY.

OHIO--ENSIGN THOMAS E. ARMOUR, 4455 EAST 139TH STREET, GARFIELD HEIGHTS, AND LT. MICHAEL H. KROUSE, 503 BUTTONWOOD AVE., BOWLING GREEN.

PENNSYLVANIA--LT. RICHARD D. WARNER, 49 EAST CLIVENDEN ST., GERMANTOWN.

No. 24 — 23715

Blank

MAR 8 - 1945

1st Army Crosses Rhine South of Cologne, Crushes Counter-Attacks, Fans Out Beyond; Nazis Report Russians 25 Miles From Berlin

MAR 9 - 1945

MAR 9 - 1945

Nazis Blasting At Bridgehead With Artillery

MAR 9 - 19

BEHIND

PARIS, March 8.—(AP) Thousands of U. S. First Army troops, surging across the Rhine south of Cologne, drove east toward Germany's heart tonight against surprisingly light resistance after cracking the historic western barrier in a brilliant coup heralding a speedier end to the war.

The swift, sensational crossing was the biggest military triumph since the Normandy landings, and was a battle feat without parallel since Napoleon's conquering legions crossed the Rhine early in the last century.

It caught the Germans so disorganized that they met the assault waves with only scattered artillery and mortar fire, and they were quickly driven from strategic positions. The Allied high command kept them confused by withholding the momentous news for 24 hours.

MIGHT

It caught the Germans so disorganized that they met the assault waves with only scattered artillery and mortar fire, and they were quickly driven from strategic positions. The Allied high command kept them confused by withholding the momentous news for 24 hours.

Landing Made at Remagen

The Luxembourg radio broadcast without official confirmation that the Americans crossed at Remagen, site of the great Ludendorff double-track railway bridge, 28 miles southeast of Cologne and 12 miles southeast of Bonn.

(Brussels radio carried the same report, prompting speculation in London that the Americans may have seized the bridge intact, putting them in position to hurry tanks across and exploit the surprise blow to the full. The German communique said this morning that the Americans had reached Remagen.)

The crossing, fated to end the war months sooner than calculated, if it can be exploited, came as four Allied armies closed up to the Rhine nearly everywhere on a 150-mile front and the Third Army on the south end began blasting with artillery at Coblenz, most important river crossing left to the enemy.

The Germans rallied for three counterattacks after the first American infantrymen hurdled the river at 3:50 p. m. yesterday, but these were hurled back.

The enemy was caught without prepared positions, and he was forced tonight to blaze away with artillery at the deep and firm bridgehead, trying to stem the Allied tide of men and materials rushing across the river.

Rail Centers Bombed

Fighterbomber squadrons snarled through the murky sky, attacking a half dozen communications centers surrounding the bridgehead in an attempt to seal off reinforcements.

Tight censorship prevented pinpointing the location of the crossing and Supreme headquarters late tonight still permitted only the barest details to be disclosed in the hope of throwing the Germans off the scent except those immediately brought to battle.

(Supreme headquarters imposed its blackout on the First army's southern wing yesterday after permitting disclosure that armored units were 10 miles south of Bonn, which would place them in the area of Remagen.)

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges struck boldly while the Germans still reeled under tempestuous Allied blows that had driven them back to the east bank. Gen. Eisenhower sent warm congratulations to every soldier in the First army, declaring:

"The whole Allied force is delighted to cheer the first United States army, whose speed and boldness have won the race to establish the first bridgehead over the Rhine."

Already the bridgehead was nearly out of small arms range, a front dispatch said, and Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported the Americans were fanning out swiftly, seizing strategic positions and driving to get the crossings out of artillery range.

The Americans burst across the river—never crossed in battle since Napoleon's day—at a point about 280 miles from Berlin, hurdling in one giant stride what the Germans throughout their history have regarded as an impre[illegible]ble moat and a symbol of Teut[illegible] greatness.

Nazis Quiet o[illegible]rossing

The dramatic announcement was made tonight 24 hours after the crossings in order to leave the enemy in the dark while the Americans built up a powerful bridgehead. The Germans themselves had yet to tell the homeland that the Americans now were across the stream.

AP Correspondent Howard Cowan, crossing with some of the troops, declared: "The Americans are across the Rhine to stay."

The surprise blow was threatening to outflank the entire Ruhr basin—the greatest resource of war material left to the enemy—and was a military achievement unsurpassed since the Allies stormed ashore in Normandy.

AP Correspondent Wes Gallagher writing from Cologne said the crossings had changed the Western front situation overnight and opened the possibility of shortening the war months earlier than calculated by the Allied high command only a short time ago.

He declared it was apparent that the Germans had no time to reorganize their scattered forces east of the river at any point, and that Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt was too short of troops to hold the whole river line.

To seal off the bridgehead, Von Rundstedt must rob other forces along the river, weakening them before the threat of six other Allied armies, or must draw from the Russian or Italian fronts, both now ablaze.

Eisenhower now was in position to strike for the heart of the Reich across the rolling hill country south of the Ruhr valley.

The fact that Supreme headquarters in announcing the crossings referred to a bridgehead indicated good progress had been made east, since in military parlance a crossing becomes a bridgehead only when it moves out of direct, short-range fire.

Hodges chose to cross where the Rhine is about a quarter of a mile wide and its banks, steep and almost sheer at Coblenz, begin to flatten out as the stream meanders toward the Dutch frontier.

No. 24 — 23717

Location Secret

While the location was secret, it was disclosed during the day that the First army had speared to the Rhine at three points between Cologne and Bonn.

The sensational development, overshadowed combined First and Third army blows farther south, which by German account were about 15 miles from closing a steel trap on possibly 60,000 German troops and pinching off 2,500 mountainous square miles of the western Reich.

In this push, the First army had smashed halfway across through Bonn, Rhineland traffic nerve center with a population of 101,000, and was the same distance through Bad Godesberg, three miles south, where the late British Prime Minister Chamberlain met Adolf Hitler for a second time in 1938 in a futile attempt to arrange "peace in our time."

The German communique said the Ninth Armored division had forged across the Ahr river, possibly 14 miles from where the Third army's Fourth Armored division was shelling the Rhine transit center of Coblenz from positions at Wessenthurm, seven miles to the northwest.

For the Germans, the crossing of the Rhine would come as a shattering blow to morale. The Nazis were silent for more than 24 hours after the first crossings, and the powerful Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio made certain the news reached even the weakest German home radios by trumpeting:

"This is the greatest blow against the German army. The last phase of the war has begun."

9 Months after D-day

The crossing of the Rhine, an Allied goal almost as soon as the armies of Eisenhower plunged ashore on the beaches of Normandy last June 6, was accomplished nine months and a day after the historic invasion of western France.

The dramatic achievement capped an offensive launched Feb. 23 when the U. S. First and Ninth armies smashed across the Roer, knocking the Germans off balance so badly that the high command ever since has blacked out most of the movements of the First and Third armies to keep the enemy confused.

It was obvious the Germans were once more caught off guard by the suddenness, and the boldness of the Rhine crossing, which Eisenhower himself once said would be equivalent to a major naval operation. The first waves found opposition light.

The news swept swiftly through division after division, cheering battle-grimed veterans who felt that the end of the bloodshed in Europe was just that much nearer.

Twenty-four hours after the first troops set foot on the east bank, enemy artillery and mortar fire still was sporadic.

It was a great day for the U. S. First army and marked one more "first" for that battle-seasoned organization. It was the first ashore in Normandy, the first to enter Germany, and the first to break through the Siegfried Line.

MAR 9 - 1945

Crossed During Darkness.

Paris, March 8 (A. P.).—The American First Army crossed the Rhine south of Cologne last night and secured a firm footing on the east bank today.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges poured more and more infantrymen across the river after his sudden and sensational crossing in darkness. The exact location of the bridgehead over the quarter-mile-wide river was shrouded by military censorship because the Germans obviously did not know the situation.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York by NBC late today, Radio Atlantic, the clandestine German station, declared that the crossing took place at Remagen, where huge amounts of war material prepared for the defense of the right bank of the river had recently been captured by the Allies.]

Apparently an Amphibious Operation.

The Americans had got across against rather light opposition before the Germans could grasp what had happened, Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher said. The surprise announcement was passed by censors at 5:55 o'clock tonight after twenty-four hours of security blackout.

Apparently the crossing was an amphibious operation—second only to the crossing of the English Channel. All five bridges were down in Cologne. The Canadians on the flooded lower Rhine were known to be using Alligators, Ducks and Buffalos—water-going tanks and trucks—and it appeared probable that this type of equipment may have been used for the American crossing.

Gen. Hodges seized the opportunity of establishing the bridgehead, and with no delay threw in troops quickly. The Germans were found disorganized after the severe mauling they took in their rout across the Cologne plain.

Pontoon bridges could be thrown across the river swiftly, once the east bank was secured. The middle Rhine—the section between Cologne and Bingen—is generally from 1,300 to 1,700 feet wide, and from five to fifteen feet deep but occasionally twenty-five to seventy feet deep. Its normal current is from six to nine miles an hour.

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News Sweeps Through Ranks.

News of the Rhine crossing swept through the Army from division to division and down through the ranks to the privates in the front lines, Correspondent Don Whitehead reported. It brought grins to their whiskered and grimed faces and cheered every one in the Army.

"If we can hold that bridgehead it means the war is months nearer an end," said Lieut.-Col. Robert Evans of Davenport, Iowa.

This sentiment was echoed by many soldiers who had looked on the Rhine as one of the greatest obstacles to be faced by the Army since the beaches of Normandy.

The first crossing was made at 4:30 P. M. yesterday and in the hours since a steady stream of men and ma-

.as pou d o to the eastern bank and moved
d in a drive enemy artillery out of the range
of the crossing site

It was the first the Rhine had been crossed by any army fighting its way eastward since the days of Napoleon. The surge from the River Roer which began on February 23 had developed such momentum that the Germans along a 200-mile front from Holland to the Moselle were either routed in confusion, or fighting for their very lives.

During the first twenty-four hours there has been very little artillery or mortar fire on the bridgehead, indicating complete confusion of enemy forces as they fled back across the river before Gen. Hodges's driving divisions.

[Cologne is in about the same latitude as Newfoundland, and the days at this season are extremely short.]

Half of Bonn Captured.

Meanwhile other units of the First Army captured half of the Rhine university city of Bonn (101,000) and half of nearby Bad Godesberg, where Hitler six years ago humbled the late Neville Chamberlain before Munich. The Germans said the First Army was within seventeen miles of forming with the Third Army near Coblenz a trap on perhaps 50,000 Germans caught west of the middle Rhine.

Bonn is a university city of 101,000. Bad Godesberg is three miles up the river from Bonn and is the village where Neville Chamberlain pleaded with Hitler before Munich for "peace in our times." It is twenty-one miles from Third Army positions on the Rhine near Coblenz.

The German communique said the First Army had reached Remagen, only seventeen miles from Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's watch on the Rhine. Five to six German divisions back in the Eifels might be trapped by a joining of the First and Third Armies.

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Forward positions of the converging armies could not be disclosed through a security blackout, but every indication at Supreme Headquarters was that a great victory was shaping up. The Ninth Armored Division of the First Army was declared many hours ago to be over ten miles southwest of Bonn and "well under twenty-five miles" from the Third Army's Fourth Armored Division.

The amazing dash of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army tanks to the Coblenz area and the Rhine outflanked the Saar industrial district from the north, snapping many of its communications and routes for war material. The Seventh Army outflanked the Saar on the south and was two miles inside it.

Thousands of prisoners were streaming back westward from the 2,500-square-mile pocket in which five to six divisions were caught between the First and Third armies. The First Army counted 3,873 yesterday, and the Third had time to check in only 1,614 of the Germans who jammed the roads back to prison pens on the Kyll River. Farther north the Ninth Army took 1,068 in fighting for the Wesel pocket at the northwest corner of the invaded Ruhr Basin. The day's total for the Americans alone was 6,555.

All through the greatest west-Rhine pocket in the Eifel Mountains, German resistance was dissolving swiftly as the First and Third Army loosed at least eighteen divisions, six of them armored, against the foe.

Through corridors torn in the spongy pocket, Gen. Patton and Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges sent in infantry riding anything that would roll to complete the mop-up. The Germans have been in similar peril before and have shown adeptness in eluding traps.

Seven of Gen. Eisenhower's armies were on the Rhine. All were building strength.

Gen. Hodges's First Infantry Division entered Bonn's outskirts after bursting through Duisdorf and Dransdorf. The Ninth Infantry cleared Vitterschlick and Volnershoven and in the drive into Bad Godesberg, seven miles to the east. The Rhine was reached between Cologne and Bonn with the capture of Rodenkirchen, Suerth and Godorf.

Drizzles soaked the whole front all day.

Just What General Ordered.

For the first time, the Americans were meeting some resistance from civilians. The battle of Bonn was much more bitter than that for Cologne. Although thousands of German civilians still were in Bonn, the enemy was pouring rockets and artillery fire into the town. Many Germans were being killed by their own shells, Mr. Whitehead reported.

Tells of Entering City.

A prisoner of war said that the Germans had a guard at the western end of the Rhine bridge at Bonn with orders to shoot any civilians trying to flee to the eastern bank and that the defenders received orders from Hitler only last night to fight to the last. The city police were trying to force civilians to fight alongsnde the troops, this German said, and there were frequent clashes between police and the population, which had no stomach for the fight.

The First Division attacked the outskirts of Bonn at 5 A. M. today, and Mr. Whitehead reported that he entered the city in an armored car with Lieut.-Col. Edward Driscoll of Long Island and Capt. Charles R. Clark of Corbin, N. Y. The Germans still held flak gun positions on each side of the corridor leading into the city and frequently swept the road with shellfire. As the car rolled down the Dorotheenstrasse toward the waterfront German civilians gazed stolidly from the doorways and windows.

There was too much shelling and too much of the city in enemy hands to go on a sightseeing tour and check on the damage to historical places such as the University of Bonn and its famous library, Beethoven's birthplace and Muenster cathedral, Mr. Whitehead said, but judging from the sections on the northwestern side, Bonn has escaped destruction such as that at Cologne. There were rows upon rows of houses virtually undamaged and even with the windowglass intact.

Nearly all civilians carried handkerchiefs or white cloths to show their passive acceptance of the Americans' arrival. A team of Military Government men waited at the division command post to take up their duties. The team is composed of eight officers and twelve enlisted men, including Capt. Robert Whitney of White Plains, N. Y.

Gen. Eisenhower was known from the start of the current campaign to want a bridgehead across the Rhine as quickly as possible, because he felt that a crossing would shorten the war in Europe by weeks.

The swift crossing gave the Germans no time to reorganize ranks or improvise defenses east of the Rhine, far beyond the shattered debris of the Siegfried Line. It constituted Field Marshal von Rundstedt's greatest defeat since the landings in Normandy.

Strangely, the Germans who customarily have announced great military developments before either the western or eastern Allies still were silent about the Rhine crossing.

The fact that Supreme Headquarters used the word "bridgehead" in announcing the crossing indicated that Gen. Hodges's infantry had secured a good, solid grip. In military parlance, a bridgehead is established only after it has been expanded sufficiently for the crossing to be out of direct short range fire.

irteen Days After Jump Off.

e crossing of the Rhine—one ne great achievements of the ntire war—came just two days after the capture of the great Rhineland capital of Cologne, which was cleared completely today.

The crossing came thirteen days after Gen. Eisenhower's assault forces crossed the flooded Roer River. It came as the Germans cried out that seven huge Russian armies were smashing at defenses of the Oder—a lesser river than the Rhine—and were across it at one point only twenty-five miles from Berlin.

Farther north, the Canadian First Army struck with renewed vigor at the Wesel bridgehead at the northwest corner of the Ruhr, hitting hard at the ferry crossing at Xanten.

RUSSIANS SMASH WITHIN 25 MILES OF NAZI CAPITAL

MAR 9 - 1945

New Soviet Offensive Surges 10 Miles West of Oder River.

REDS REACH SEELOW

Invade Danzig Territory; Threaten Free City, 12 Miles Away.

WHEELER

LONDON, Friday, March 9—(AP) The Germans said last night that Russian tanks had plunged within 25 miles of greater Berlin on the second day of an all-out frontal assault, while Moscow announced that other Soviet forces invading Danzig territory for the first time had rolled within 12 miles of the former free city of Danzig.

Surging ten miles west of the Oder river, "the Rhine of the east," and last natural defense barrier before the Nazi capital, the Russians were reported by Berlin to have reached the junction town of Seelow, outflanking the Oder fortresses of Kuestrin and Frankfurt.

This development came as the Americans in the west crossed the larger obstacle of the Rhine south of captured Cologne.

Reds Silent on Drive

Russia's high command communique again ignored the vital Berlin sector except for the announcement that Red army troops to the north had overwhelmed German positions only seven miles from the Pomeranian capital of Stettin, main port for Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said the heavy fighting along the Oder might be the prelude to a final offensive against the Reich capital, but suggested that the main blows might be forthcoming later on both flanks of the Nazi heart city.

Striking eight miles inside southwestern Danzig territory in a 14-mile advance yesterday, Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army penetrated to within 12 miles of Danzig city and to within 17 miles of Gdynia, another important Nazi naval base on the Baltic, with the seizure of Stangenwalde.

The Germans in this northern coastal area were squeezed into a 3,826-square-mile area with all land escape routes cut.

Berlin announced that Russian troops in a new offensive also had crossed the Nogat river boundary from East Prussia, reaching Neuteich, 19 miles southeast of Danzig, in a seven-mile advance inside Danzig territory north of fallen Marienburg.

Reds Seize Schlawe

The First and Second White Russian armies together captured 360 towns and villages during the day, including the Pomeranian stronghold of Buetow, and the "Polish corridor" bastions of Koscierzyna and Skarszewy to the east, the Soviet communique said. Berlin said the Pomeranian junction town of Schlawe also had fallen.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second army captured 2,000 of the 5,000 German prisoners taken during the day and overran 300 localities on a 100-mile front between Schlawe in the west and the Vistula river in the east. A total of perhaps 200,000 Germans were caught in the trap around Danzig, original estimates said.

Enemy broadcasts told of "terrific fighting in the forefield of Berlin" as Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's tank-led First White Russian army infantry surged forward in an all-out assault covered by broadsides from massed Red army artillery.

Kuestrin, east bank Oder river stronghold, was outflanked as the Russians reached the key road hub of Seelow, 25 miles due east of the capital of the main Kuestrin-Berlin highway. The Nazi high command was said to have dispatched suicidal groups of Elite SS troops to defend Berlin's outer ramparts.

By German account a winding 170-mile front from the Baltic island of Wollin southward to Crossen was aflame, and the Russians were pouring reinforcements of tanks, artillery and self-propelled guns across the breached Oder in the wake of tommy gun assault troops.

Reds Threaten Swinemuende

Threatened all along this front were Swinemuende, big German naval base on Usedom island 33 miles northwest of Stettin; Poelitz, east bank Oder town controlling the neck of the sea channel between Stettin and Stettin bay; the big Pomeranian capital of Stettin itself; and Schwedt, east bank Oder town 27 miles southwest of Stettin.

Seelow is the junction of two great military highways, one of which runs directly into Berlin's eastern city limits, and another which skirts Berlin on the north. It is 11 miles southwest of embattled Kuestrin, where by German account the Russians had achieved two penetrations.

The Soviet advance to Seelow is the closest to Berlin yet announced by Berlin, and the enemy also said the Russians were hammering German troops at the east bank Oder village of Nieder-Wutzow, 29 miles northeast of greater Berlin, and 28 miles northwest of Kuestrin.

In a fluid battle raging in the Kuestrin-Seelow-Frankfurt triangle the Germans said the Russians also had captured Rathstock, seven miles southeast of Seelow, and Klessin, five miles south of Rathstock and eight miles north of Frankfurt.

Counterattacking German units "reentered" Rathstock, and "crushed the remnants of Russian defenders at Klessin," the Nazi Transocean news agency said. "Many places are changing hands repeatedly," it added.

The force which reached Seelow is under heavy German counterattack, the enemy broadcast said, but then told of the fighting spreading to the southern side of Frankfurt, 38 miles southeast of Berlin.

Soviets 25 Miles From Berlin's City Limits

London, March 8 (AP)—The Russians have driven to within 25 miles of Berlin's city limits, outflanking the fortress of Kuestrin and reaching Seelow on the west side of the Oder River, a Transocean broadcast from the German capital said today.

Seelow is directly east of Berlin and is 12 miles west of the Oder. It is on the main railway skirting the Oder which connects Stettin and Frankfurt.

Marshal Gregory Zhukov's massive new offensive, timed with the Allied drive to the Rhine, 321 miles to the west, also has reached a point 29 miles from Berlin northwest of Kuestrin, Berlin reported.

Terrific Fighting

Transocean said Seelow was reached from the Russian bridgehead at Goerlitz, between Kuestrin and Frankfurt, and said terrific fighting was taking place in the area, with many places changing hands repeatedly.

Moscow maintained silence on these sectors.

However, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day the capture of the Polish town of Koscierzyna, 29 miles southwest of Danzig, and the Pomeranian rail junction of Buetow, 20 miles west of Koscierzyna. Capture of the towns marked advances of 8 miles for the Red Army.

Big Attacks Reported

Heavy attacks are taking place at Niederwutzen, 4 miles southwest of Zehden in a loop of the Oder, Col. Ernst von Hammer said in a Berlin broadcast, and the Russians have made two breaches in the defenses of the fortress of Kuestrin to the southeast.

Fighting was reported flaming along a 125-mile front along the Oder from Stettin Bay to Crossen, following a terrific artillery barrage that began 48 hours ago. The enemy said the focal point of the attack was on both sides of Kuestrin, 39 miles east of Berlin, with the Russians battering at the northwestern, eastern and southern sides of that city.

19 Miles From Danzig

To the northeast, the Germans said, the Russians have invaded the old Danzig Free State and smashed to within 19 miles of Danzig.

Eighty miles west of Danzig, near the Baltic coast, the Russians captured the railway center of Schlawe, a town of 8,000, the Germans said. Schlawe is 22 miles northeast of Koeslin.

Moscow had not officially confirmed German announcements of the launching of the second great phase of Marshal Stalin's eastern offensive toward Berlin, but correspondents in the Soviet capital were permitted to hint that the German broadcasts were true.

Zhukov, who drove to the Oder in the first phase, has been preparing his forces for the grand assault for more than a month while Marshal Ivan Konev, on the south, pushed abreast to the Neisse River and other forces brought the northern flank up to the Baltic and the lower Oder.

Stettin's Peril Grows

The latter wing also was developing a front which threatened to place Stettin, Berlin's chief port and birthplace of Russia's Catherine the Great, under attack from south, east and north.

The Germans said the Russians had used boats to cross Madue Lake and were only 11 or 12 miles south of Stettin.

The Russians last night announced advances to places within 13 miles northeast of Stettin.

In Canalized Section

Farther north they had pushed even closer. After capturing Stepenitz, Gollnow and Massow they reached the narrow canalized section of the Oder, linking Dammscher Lake and Stettin Bay.

Stettin is built on the west side of Damnscher Lake and a crossing of the Oder below that barrier would cut Stettin off from the bay. Already Poelitz, 6 miles north of Stettin on the main railway linking the city with the bay, was under fire from Russian guns.

Many Cleanup Battles

Berlin reported that the Russians had invaded Wollin, first of the stepping-stone islands separating the bay from the Baltic Sea. Moscow dispatches said reconnaissance patrols were believed to have reached the island and that preparations were under way to storm it.

Scores of cleanup battles were being fought eastward along the Baltic, where up to 200,000 Germans have been encircled in Pomerania, Danzig and the old Polish corridor, and Berlin said there was a "terrific bloodletting" in these fights.

Moscow dispatches said the remnants of half a dozen German divisions were cornered in bypassed Kolberg on the Baltic. Berlin said the Russians had broken into the city.

Polish-born Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky was reported from Moscow to have reached positions about 19 miles southwest of Danzig. The boom of German guns defending Skarszewy, only 3 miles from the border of the old Danzig Free State, presumably could be heard in Danzig.

Skarszewy is 8 miles northwest of fortress Stargard, captured by the Russians yesterday. The Russians had also spanned the Wierszyca, Vistula tributary, which had formed one of the chief defenses of Danzig.

Across Nogat River

The Germans said Rokossovsky also had surged across the Nogat River, north of Marienburg in East Prussia, which formed the chief defense of Danzig on the southeast, and plunged to Neuteich, 6 miles inside the old Free State and 19 miles southeast of Danzig.

Berlin said the Kuestrin-Frankfurt front before Berlin was under the command of Lieutenant General Reinefahrt, an SS leader, who is accused by the Russians of war crimes in Poland.

Under him, Major General Remer, who the Germans said frustrated a plot to seize Berlin during the plot against Hitler last July, commands the Kuestrin garrison, the Germans announced.

U.S. PARATROOPER DIES IN GALLOWS

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SINGLETON

NIGHT

LONDON, March 8—(AP) A United States parachute trooper was hanged today on a British prison gallows for slaying a taxi driver while one of England's most familiar opponents of capital punishment protested outside the walls.

British prison officials and two American Army officers witnessed the execution in Pentonville prison of Karl Gustav Hulten, of Cambridge, Mass. On his 23rd birthday, Hulten became the first United States soldier to be executed by British authorities.

In another prison, saved from a similar punishment by commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, was his co-defendant, Elizabeth Jones, 18, a frail but pretty former strip tease dancer.

They were convicted of killing taxi driver George Edward Heath—"the man with the cleft chin"—who was shot in a robbery. The body was dumped into a ditch.

The girl's reprieve, granted by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, was stressed by the black-garbed Mrs. Violet Van Der Elst, who came to the prison walls shouting a protest.

"You let the girl off, but let the man hang," she cried, striding to and fro among the crowd of approximately 200 persons. "It's a damned shame."

Her demand to be admitted to the gallows chamber denied, Mrs. Van Der Elst boarded a garbage truck across the street, and, with the driver, charged toward the prison's wooden gate.

Quick-witted police maneuvered another truck into the way, forcing Mrs. Van Der Elst's truck to the curb. They dragged her and the driver from the machine and walked them away amid her shouted warnings: "Don't touch me."

Hours later, Mrs. Van Der Elst and a man listed as Charles Francis Smith, truck driver, were charged with attempting to cause bodily harm to a police sergeant and were freed under $200 bail each for a hearing March 26.

Hulten went to his death shortly after 9 a. m. wearing a civilian suit. prison authorities said death was instantaneous.

In Boston Hulten's mother, Mrs. Signe Hulten, sobbed "I'd be better off dead with my boy." She said she would appeal to British authorities for his body.

Hulten's wife, Rita, and their 21-month-old daughter, June, were both ill at their Cambridge home. She cabled Hulten last night to "keep up your hope and courage, darling."

30.24 — 23719

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Hulten's Wife, Mother Loyal To Him To Finish

Boston, March 8 (AP)—Mrs. Signe Hulten broke into sobs today when she was informed by the Associated Press that her son had died on a London gallows for the robbery slaying of a cab driver.

Words failed her completely and she could only murmur "yes, yes" as the news was brought to her in her Boston rooming house.

Both she and the Cambridge (Mass.) paratrooper's wife were under a doctor's care as they waited the long night hours away, hoping and yet fearing to hear from London.

Proud Of Her Son

"I am still proud of my son," Mrs. Hulten said in a statement to the Boston *Globe* last night.

Yesterday was the twenty-first birthday of the paratrooper's wife and she and her daughter, June, 21 months old, were ill.

Nevertheless, Rita Hulten marshaled strength enough to send a cablegram to the London *Daily Mirror* to be delivered to her husband before the execution.

"Keep up your hope and courage, darling," she cabled, "Trust in God this will come out all right. I love you and am with you, hoping for the best."

Statement For England

Mrs. Signe Hulten's statement, which she asked be sent to British papers, follows:

"I just want to say this—I am glad my dear son don't have no more to answer for to God. He is a saint, compared to those who have condemned him. Let them remember it when the real hour of justice will strike. I am still proud of my son.

"I know he had told the truth when he said 'Those are not my words.' Too tired to read the ghastly statement made up for him, he just signed himself to be murdered and to die for the satisfaction of the bloodthirsty-minded England.

"And then they dared to call my son a cold-blooded murderer. Then they do the same to him, but in a more ghastly way.

"And now I take the liberty in pointing out to you who have condemned him, I am glad my son has so very little to answer for."

1,700 U.S. Craft Raid Ruhr; 8th Reports Loss Of 1 Plane

CHAMBERLIN

London, March 8 (AP)—More than 1,700 United States heavy bombers blasted rail yards and motor-fuel plants of the Ruhr today and the Air Ministry said RAF Mosquitos had bombed Berlin tonight for the seventeenth consecutive night.

During the evening enemy radio stations blared warnings that a bomber column 200 miles long was over western Germany. The warnings indicated that British Lancasters and Halifaxes were heaping fresh destruction upon vital plants and communications as the greatest air *Blitz* of the war carried through its twenty-fourth straight day.

From the great American armada just one bomber was reported missing—an all-time low for losses on an operation of such magnitude.

The Flying Fortresses and Liberators met no opposition from the German air force and most flyers said they had encountered no anti-aircraft fire over the Ruhr, long notorious as "flak valley."

"Real Change In Air War"

One gunner, Sergt. Ted Menpavols, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., observed that "a month has seen a real change in the air war. Only a few weeks ago German flak batteries threw up tons of shrapnel when we flew over the Ruhr. Today, I could have counted the flak bursts on two hands."

Benzol plants were among the American targets and at one a terrific explosion on the ground swept into the sky 20,000 feet high. Mustang pilots said they saw "a ball of fire and brown smoke turning white rising about 8,000 feet" after the attack. Some pilots 4 miles high could feel the concussion from the blast.

The daylight blows caught the Germans still reeling from a Wednesday night assault by the largest force of bombers sent out by the RAF this year and tonight the enemy's *Achtung* warning system told of British bombers being over Brandenburg province where Berlin has been hit for sixteen successive nights previously.

Approximately 1,250 British bombers rained destruction in last night's attack on Dessau, important Eastern front base, and on two oil refineries at Harburg and another at Heide in Schleswig-Holstein. More than 500,000 incendiaries were dropped on Dessau and fires spread over the greater part of the target area, the RAF reported.

Essen Rail Yards Hit

With the daylight, more than 700 Fortresses and Liberators concentrated on rail yards at Essen, six benzol plants in the Gelsenkirchen-Dortmund area and the Uerscholven synthetic oil refinery plant which had been knocked out previously but had been repaired sufficiently to merit renewed attention.

Nearly 700 more bombers blasted congested freight yards at Siegen, 45 miles southeast of Cologne; Giessen, 75 miles southeast, and Betzdorf and Dillenburg on the main line from Giessen to Cologne.

Both Siegen and Giessen were attacked yesterday when the 8th Air Force sent out 900 bombers in the opening phase of what is developing into an intensified aerial assault to isolate the Ruhr by strangling its rail outlets.

Gas Supplies Target

Attacks on benzol and oil plants fall within the plan of Allied air chiefs to deprive the German Army of any "on-the-scene" gasoline for the Ruhr battle.

More than 300 fighters accompanied the bombers through the Ruhr sky. Clouds obscured targets and the 4,000-ton explosives were dropped by "magic eye" sighting.

Preliminary reports said there was little flak and no German air force interference.

The RAF reported that 38 bombers and one fighter failed to return from the night operations.

15th Out Again

The 15th Air Force in Italy, freed from bad weather, resumed coordinated operations with the Russian armies in Hungary by attacking railroads at Hegyeshalom, 70 miles from the Hungary front lines.

Other Liberators struck at the German escape route between Vienna and Zagreb, bombing rail yards at Maribor, Yugoslavia, while others blasted steelworks at Kapfenburg, 70 miles southwest of Vienna.

1,350 U.S. Bombers Hit Oil, Rail Targets

London, March 8 (AP)—German rail and oil targets were struck another blow today as 1,350 American bombers, following up the RAF's 1,250-plane night assault, attacked seven oil plants and five switching yards handling traffic to the Ruhr battlefields.

The most sustained air campaign of the war carried through its twenty-fourth consecutive day.

The Americans' targets included the clogged yards at Essen, almost within earshot of the fighting along the upper Rhine; Siegen, Betzdorf, Dillenburg and Giessen. Six benzol plants and one synthetic refinery in the Gelsenkirchen-Dortmund regions were the oil objectives.

Fighter Cover

Approximately 350 fighters provided cover for the bombers. Close protection against the German air force seldom is needed any more.

The British night attack was carried out by the largest force sent out by the RAF this year. The British planes blasted the Germans' Eastern front base of Dessau, struck at vital oil refineries and gave Berlin its sixteenth successive night raid.

3,000 Tons Dropped

It was estimated that 3,000 tons of explosives and fire bombs were dropped on Dessau, on the Elbe River 65 miles southwest of Berlin. The city still was in flames today.

The British Air Ministry listed 39 bombers and one fighter missing from the night's operations. At least fourteen German night fighters were shot down.

United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers resumed operations in co-ordination with Russian armies in Hungary, attacking railroads at the Hungarian city of Hegyeshalom less than 70 miles behind German lines.

Hegyeshalom is on the Vienna-Budapest trunk railway in the Danube basin 90 miles northwest of Budapest. Bad weather had grounded the Italian-based bombers for several days.

Good Results Reported

Liberator pilots returning from the attack reported good results at Hegyeshalom, last raided December 6.

Other Liberator squadrons struck the German escape and supply route between Vienna and Zagreb, bombing the railyards at Maribor, Yugoslavia. Still others blasted the steel works at Kapfenburg, 70 miles southwest of Vienna.

Pilots returning from the assault on Dessau reported the whole target area was "ablaze from end to end, with smoke rising to a height of 17,000 feet."

Other Targets

Dessau is one of the largest industrial cities of central Germany and is located on several railways feeding German lines on the Russian front barely 100 miles to the east.

Other targets of RAF heavy bombers last night included oil refineries at Harburg, across the river from Hamburg, and Heide in Schleswig-Holstein, west of Kiel.

Last night's raid on Berlin was carried out by Mosquitos, which again dropped two-ton blockbusters on the city.

Bad weather over the continent yesterday curtailed operations by Allied tactical air forces until late afternoon, but fighter and medium bombers made a number of successful attacks on rail traffic north of the Ruhr.

Five German planes were shot down yesterday over the front.

Britons Planning To Resume Television

London, March 8 (AP)—Plans for resuming television, perhaps within the year, on a Government subsidy basis were projected today in an official White Paper.

A television committee headed by Lord Hankey suggested the service should be started into British homes on a prewar basis, so that there would be no waste of time, but added that improvements should be made as rapidly as possible.

Frank's Yanks Beaten In London Tournament

London, March 8 (AP)—Upset of the favored team, Frank's Yanks, representing the 398th Bomb Group, marked the opening round of the three-day basketball tournament for the championship of the American forces in the United Kingdom last night. The Yanks were whipped, 50 to 40, by the 1st Base Air Depot five.

Sixteen teams out of an original starting field of 2,000 qualified for the biggest sports tournament of the war. The finals will be held Friday night.

GOEBBELS SAYS WAR IS PAST ITS 'CLIMAX'

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels told the German people today that the war had "already exceeded its climax" and would "lead up to a furioso in its final phase, then end suddenly and rashly" in German victory.

Predicting that German superiority in morale and purpose would permit Germany to snatch victory in the final moment of crisis, Goebbels said in an article in his magagine Reich:

"Experience teaches us it is not man's business to argue or speculate about the forcible necessities of the war. War comes at the moment it is due with the force of a hurricane and usually ends the same way, quite suddenly after its wildest eruption."

The fighting fronts remain fluid, he said, and "it is not to be presumed that it will become completely stabilized anywhere at any time."

The German radio, more than twenty-four hours after the Americans crossed the Rhine, made no mention of it tonight, but some accounts stressed the growing fury of the battle.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius of the Transocean news agency predicted that the major Rhine crossing would be attempted by the British Second and Canadian First armies across the north German plain.

He asserted that despite the pressure on the central Rhine, "there is no serious threat to the Rhine line yet between Bonn and Coblenz."

Britain And U.S. Hold Communications Talks

London, March 8 (AP)—British and American special delegations on communications said today in a joint statement that their conversations here were designed to facilitate "the exchange of official communications in the Mediterranean area, both military and civil, incident to the war effort."

A spokesman said the question of press rates had not been considered yet.

The joint statement said "numerous and complex problems" and their effect on the war effort made the conference "not only essential but urgent."

Mark Barron Promoted in Army

With the United States Forces in France, March 8 (A. P.).—Mark Barron, former drama critic for the Associated Press, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army, it was announced tonight. He had been serving as a staff sergeant in the Army's communication's zone in France.

Lieut. Barron, who once was New York city editor for the Associated Press, has been overseas since February, 1944.

SWISS TALKS SUCCEED

London, March 8 (A. P.).—Allied trade negotiations with Switzerland, intended to prevent supplies from getting into Germany and Nazi loot from moving out through Switzerland, have ended with some concessions on both sides, the Swiss radio said today.

Spaatz's Pilot Weds WAC

London, March 8 (AP) — Capt. Bryce B. Smith, personal pilot for Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, and Capt. Murl L. Fodness, aide to Brig. Gen. E. P. Curtis, Spaatz's chief of staff, were married today somewhere in France.

Ancient Painting In Cathedral

Glasgow, March 8 (AP)—A nativity picture, painted in oil by an unknown artist some 300 years ago and discovered in an antique dealer's back shop, now hangs in ancient Glasgow Cathedral, the only picture in the church.

France to Get British Food

To Borrow Stocks Saved to Meet Threat of Nazi Invasion

PARIS, March 8 (AP).—Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, of Great Britain, was reported today to have promised French food supply authorities that England would lend to France stocks of fats and sugar once accumulated to meet threats of Nazi invasion.

France, it was said, will reimburse England in kind as soon as she can obtain imports from West Africa, Tunisia and other French empire producing areas.

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Relief Convoys Go To Prison Camps

Paris, March 8 (AP)—Allied authorities announced today that the International Red Cross, aided by the American and British Red Cross, had sent train and truck convoys from Switzerland into German prison camp areas.

Last Tuesday, headquarters disclosed, a trainload of food and medical supplies was sent to Moosburg, Germany, for 100,000 Allied prisoners under a safe conduct guarantee from Nazi authorities. Yesterday a convoy of 25 trucks left Switzerland with supplies under a similar arrangement to aid prisoners being transferred from eastern Germany in forced marches.

Red Cross Seeks Trucks

Stockholm, March 8 (AP)—The American Legation is negotiating the purchase of 50 trucks from Sweden for alleviation by the International Red Cross of a critical situation among relocated Allied prisoners of war in Germany, a legation spokesman said today.

He said many prisoners, moved westward because of the Russian offensive, lost virtually all their equipment.

Supplies will be sent to Luebeck, where the International Red Cross will take over with drivers and technicians from among the prisoners, the spokesman said.

EISENHOWER PRAISES AMERICAN FIRST ARMY

WITH THE FIRST U. S. ARMY March 8—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower praised the U. S. First army today for its "speed and boldness" in establishing a bridgehead across the Rhine river.

The Supreme Allied commander in a message to Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the First army, said:

"The whole Allied force is delighted to cheer the First U. S. army whose speed and boldness have won the race to establish the first bridgehead over the Rhine. Please tell all ranks how proud I am of them."

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Daring Gamble On Lucky Break Won Bridgehead Across Rhine

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

With U.S. 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 8 (AP)—By capitalizing on one of the greatest battlefield breaks in history, American troops are across the Rhine today in force, confident that the final great battles of World War II are at hand.

They think their audacious gamble—details of which cannot yet be told because of security reasons—has shortened the war by weeks and perhaps months.

"We will beat those Russians into Berlin yet," shouted one grinning doughboy as he planted his foot on the eastern banks of the river which military men have regarded as the greatest remaining barrier to Allied victory.

Foe Caught Flatfooted

After 24 hours—the first soldier crossed at 3.50 P.M. yesterday in broad daylight—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's bridgehead has been established firmly.

The Germans were caught flatfooted by the surprise crossing and are still falling back under 1st Army pressure.

The best they have been able to muster so far is sporadic artillery fire which has caused a number of casualties but has been completely ineffective in interrupting Hodges's rapid exploitation of his bridgehead.

Ths crossing was so sudden it completely dazed the German high command which stil. is trying to regroup its scattered units retreating across the Rhine.

'Traffic Cop's Nightmare'

Every road leading to the bridgehead is bringing weapons to carry into the eastern Rhineland the massive power punch the 1st Army delivered fourteen days ago at the Roer River.

It is a traffic cop's nightmare. Everybody wants to get over to the east bank of the Rhine as soon as possible.

There is considerable risk in going over for the German artillery guns now are zeroed in on the crossing site, even if their shelling thus far has been sporadic.

I moved up to the crossing point on foot in the middle of a long column of joking doughboys. We were only a short distance from the river's edge when a Nazi shell whined over and struck almost at the feet of one soldier. He pitched forward, dead without a sound, as we scattered for shelter.

'He'll Never Know'

They could have waited at least until he got over to the other side of their damned river," said one soldier resentfully. "Poor guy, he'll never know now what it's like over there."

After a few moments the column formed again and ran forward in the tense, double time of doughboys in battle, holding their rifles at the ready before them. There was no more joking about crossing the Rhine or what it meant.

They knew now what it meant—more fighting.

Crossing Site Beautiful

The crossing site has all the storied beauty of the Rhineland. It is situated between high, sheer bluffs and rolling green hills softened by a light mist. The river itself winds between these hills like a lazy, silver-gray snake.

One of the first things the original company to cross had to tackle was a sheer, 300-foot crag fissured with many crevices where enemy machine gunners could have set up all but impregnable positions—but didn't because German military leaders were not expecting the crossing.

"They got three of our engineers, though, by sniping fire," said Lieut. M. J. Eder, of Chippewa Falls, Wis. "And taking that cliff wasn't any picnic. Our boys got halfway up when some Nazi ack-ack gunners down the river saw them and fired on them with 20-mm. bursts. That was really rough going."

To The Top And Inland

But the doughboys soon worked to the top and pushed on inland. They still were advancing late this afternoon through rugged hills and heavy woods — terrain the Nazis could have held through many days of bitter battle had they been prepared.

The men who made the first crossing still are foremost in the line. They have fought on without rest of any kind and when I left at dusk to recross the river to file this story the hills and valleys still echoed with the bark of their rifles and the nervous chatter of machine guns.

American artillery is giving them support now and big-throated Yank batteries still are slamming strong counterbattery fire at hidden German guns shelling our crossing. Rainy skies during most of the day kept grounded the little artillery spotter planes.

Streets Are Littered

The debris of battle lines both banks of the crossing. Streets on the eastern bank are littered with sand-colored *Volkswagons*, flak guns, self-propelled guns, trucks and even horse-drawn carts. They were caught trying to evacuate across the river and ripped to pieces by American warplanes and infantry.

I saw at least a dozen dead German soldiers lying by their knocked-out vehicles, their boots pointed skyward. Villagers had covered some of the faces but others stared starkly with mouths still half opened as if in surprise.

Children playing near by paid no attention to the dead soldiers and German farmers thriftily busied themselves looting Nazi ordnance trucks of tools and wrenches.

The western bank also showed signs of quick, fierce battle. Bombs had destroyed many houses in the first small village seized by American infantry. One German motorcycle rider, shot as he tried to escape with news of the Yank crossing, lay sprawled in the roadway, his head only a few inches from groaning trucks laboring forward with heavy ammunition loads.

Hospital In A Tunnel

Medics had set up aid facilities in a tunnel near the crossing site and casualties were quickly and efficiently treated and evacuated. Every few minutes little groups of prisoners wandered back from the hills with their hands clasped over their heads. Advancing doughboys had disarmed them and merely waved them on back to the rear. They wanted ground more than prisoners.

"We took more than a thousand prisoners yesterday during operations on both banks of the river," said Capt. Charles Gillett, of Newport, Ky.

In a dimly lit cellar of a German home already scored by bomb damage, commanders of the bridgehead force had set up a command post and were busy ordering the advance of new troops streaming across the river.

'Ordered Confusion'

Muddy roads bordering the crossing churned into the whole bridgehead scene and gave the impression of vast "ordered confusion" which is normal in every big invasion.

Describing in general terms the establishment of the bridgehead, Major Ben Cothran, former advertising executive with the J. Walter Thompson firm in New York city, said:

"When we started out to reach the Rhine, we didn't have much hope of getting across immediately. But we believed it was possible and we were told to go ahead if the chances of success looked good when we got here.

"We moved much more quickly than the Germans expected. They had been using the same site here themselves earlier in the day. We caught two German prisoners crossing. Going over was just a short job when we were set."

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Swift Blow Catches Nazis by Surprise, Then They Rally Too Late to Dislodge Americans; Three Counter-Attacks Are Beaten Off

By Howard Cowan

ACROSS THE RHINE, March 8 (AP).—Troops of the United States 1st Army of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges swept across the Rhine late yesterday and were firmly intrenched on the east bank tonight after severe fighting. Three counter-attacks were hurled at the bridgehead last night and one of them, at 2:30 a. m., drove the Americans out of a command post and 500 yards up the river before being repulsed.

"They had a 20-mm. gun they were using on us," said Lieutenant Lyman Smith jr., of Naples, N. Y., "but we have got that knocked out now."

The crossing caught the enemy entirely by surprise. The infantry which got across first was commanded by Major Murray Devers, of Hagerville, Ark. When I reached a command post on the east bank today Devers was asleep in a room where maps were spread out, with the next objectives marked in crayon.

"It's the first sleep he has had in four days and nights," an officer said.

I can't say where the crossing was made and can tell little of what I saw, but this much can be said — the Americans are across the Rhine to stay.

Hodges's hurdling of the Rhine, across an expanse probably more than 400 yards wide, was one of the most thrilling coups of the war. The crossing was so swift that the Nazis were able to put up only frantic and confused resistance.

Men were so busy fighting it was difficult to get details, but when the full story is told the names of Lieutenant Emmett J. Burrows—I don't know where he's from; Lieutenant John Mitchell, of Pittsburgh; an engineer named Lieutenant Mott and Lieutenant Carl Timmerman, of Westpoint, Neb., will be at the top of the list.

"It hasn't been confirmed yet," said Sergeant Major Stephan S. Price, of 1514 Unionport Road, the Bronx, during a brief talk in a command post on the east bank of the Rhine, "but we are pretty sure Burrows was the first man to set foot on this side of the Rhine."

The first troops began swarming onto the German-held side of the river at 3:50 p. m. Wednesday afternoon (accounts from the west bank said 4:30 was the crossing time). Since then the flow of men and material has proceeded uninterrupted despite intermittent shelling which had grown heavier late today.

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

The crossing site was nearly out of range of small-arms fire today.

Germans in a village near the fast-moving operation watched wide-eyed as American military might poured across the Rhine throughout the day. Their consternation was exceeded only by the natives in towns across the river who made no move to evacuate even though Cologne had fallen and the 1st and 9th Armies were drawing up along the Rhine on a broad front.

One of the first men to greet me on the opposite shore was a chaplain from Henryetta, Okla., William Gibble. Every one else was so busy fighting this morning that he went with a German medical corps man into a town on the east bank of the river and accepted the surrender of the entire populace and some 400 to 500 wounded Germans in a hospital.

It was a fitting recompense for the soft-voiced Oklahoman, who was captured by the Germans during the Ardennes break-through and held prisoner for six hours before an American counter-attack released him.

The fighting men of the army which forced the D-Day beachhead in Normandy were wild with joy at the success of the Rhine crossing.

Private John Motsinger, of Pittsburgh, Kan., was playing a French harp. "Want one?" he asked. "I got millions of 'em." His pockets were bulging.

Prisoners were coming in so fast there was no one to take care of them. Many were wandering about disarmed, and they remained wary of the 88-mm. shells which were dropping spasmodically.

The unluckiest individual was a German naval officer who came chugging down the Rhine in a barge at an embarrassing moment. Half a dozen Americans leveled guns at him and his hands came up. For several hours every one was too busy chasing the Germans on the bank to bother with those in the water, and the naval officer in gold braid and blue serge, and his crew, just stood in the boat with their hands up.

Major James Baker, of Columbia, Mo., a physician who superintended evacuation of wounded back across the river, said casualties "were extremely light" for the operation.

I made the crossing to the east bank with Private John Getz, of Strasbourn, N. D., whom I had met while walking along a road leading to the west bank after my jeep became entangled in a traffic jam.

As we approached the river bank an 88-mm. shell landed squarely in the middle of the street, killing one American soldier and wounding another in the leg. Every one hit the dirt. A couple of medical corps men, crouching low, ran to the side of the wounded man lying in the gutter.

We reached the other side without any more shell fire and took shelter in a huge tunnel in the side of a rock precipice that towers on the eastern bank of the river when the 88s opened up again.

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erican Rhine offensive.

Cologne Called Example Of National Suicide

By Louis P. Lochner

Cologne, March 8 (AP)—After taking inventory of what remains of Cologne and other lesser German cities captured by the Allies, the conclusion is inescapable that Adolf Hitler has committed the Reich to national suicide.

I have just completed my first detailed tour of Cologne's downtown section. It was a sorry sight on this bleak, cold day.

Cologne's Wall Street, the Unter Sachsenhausen, exists no more. The proud structures of the Reichsbank, Dresdener Bank, Diskonto Gesellschaft and other financial institutions are burned-out shells.

Phone Exchange Is A Wreck

The main post office directly opposite these banks is in far worse condition than the post office in ruined Aachen.

The telephone exchange is a wreck — "completely *kaput* (finished)," is the way it was described by Lieut. Col. Robbins P. Crowell, of Washington, D.C., AMG telephone specialist.

"It's far worse than Aachen," Crowell added.

It will take a long time to re-establish telephone service in Cologne—much longer than in smaller Aachen, where all the public offices already are serviced from the main exchange in the post office.

St. Gereon's Church Gutted

I stumbled over the bodies of Germans as I picked my way through debris along almost unidentifiable streets to the section near gutted St. Gereon's Church. It is in this area that the large German insurance companies had their headquarters.

The large modern insurance company buildings have taken terrific beatings from the air, and none can be used without complete overhauling.

Many Living In Cellars

Large quantities of dynamite were found within the structures. A woman who emerged from a nearby basement explained bitterly:

"The Gestapo swine intended to blow up all those buildings.

"What did they care that many of us had been living in the cellars. When the American soldiers came they ran away and never paused to blow the buildings up."

Not even the residents in the western part of Cologne are aware of the full extent of the damage in the *Altstadt*," or old part of the city because of the complete breakdown of transportation facilities in the urban area.

Various burghers living on the northwestern fringe of Cologne, for instance, were convinced that three celebrated hotels in the shadow of the ancient cathedral were still livable—namely the Excelsior, the Ewige Lampe and the Dom.

Some Damage To Cathedral

As a matter of fact, they are heaps of rubble.

The cathedral itself is still standing, but there is no denying that it suffered some damage. There are big holes next to the north and south portals of the imposing west facade, though the main portal itself is practically intact.

There are several holes in the roof of the transept through which rain streams unretared, and the structure is at present windowless. Most of the valuable stained glass windows were removed early in the war for safekeeping.

War or no war, however, mass has been said daily in the cathedral by the remaining priests.

Baltimore Major Is In Cologne

Cologne, Germany, March 7 [*AP—Delayed*]—American troops gazed across the Rhine to the east from shattered, captured Cologne today, and an officer spoke their thoughts:

"Know what I'd like to do?" asked Major John Dean, of 3700 North Charles street, Baltimore. "I'd like to hit across the Rhine and get this thing over with fast."

Enemy Not Far Away

It seemed strange to stand on the western side of the river and know that the enemy was in those buildings a few hundred yards away—at least everyone supposed the enemy was there although there was no answering fire to shells which United States artillery poured across the stream.

Major Dean sat before a stove in the basement of a bombed building as he spoke of getting this over with in a hurry.

No Bridges In Cologne

But there are no bridges in Cologne over which troops can cross. All five of the great span had been dumped into the stream by Allied bombings, including the Hohenzollern bridge, which was the last destroyed.

Soldiers talked chiefly about the feeble German effort to hold Cologne. Americans suffered few casualties, one unit having only two men killed in fighting through town to the river bank.

"Didn't Fire A Shot"

Private Sam Armato, of Tickfaw, La., and Pfc. Theodore Johnston, of Detroit, said they couldn't understand it.

"We got into town without firing a shot and, boy, I didn't expect to," Johnston said.

Son Of Gen. John G. Dean

Major Dean is the son of Gen. John G. Dean, head of the "mission to Moscow" group in Russia for the last two years. He is a 1942 graduate of West Point.

The husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Heard Dean, who is living in Baltimore for the duration, at the Northway Apartments, 3700 North Charles street, the major left for overseas duty last August. He first landed in Normandy and then moved on through France, Holland, Belgium and into Germany with the 1st Army.

Only 25 years old, Major Dean was a resident of Washington before going to West Point, and his mother is now living in Washington. His family owns the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

The major and Mrs. Dean have a 14-month-old son, John R. Dean 3d. Mrs. Dean is the daughter of Gen. Jack W. Heard, now serving in the European theater.

GERMANS SHELL BONN AS YANKS SMASH IN

BONN, Germany, March 8 (AP)—Doughboys fought their way through the streets of Bonn tonight while this birthplace of Beethoven, one of Germany's cultural centers, was raked by shells from both German and American guns.

The famous fighting First Infantry Division was plowing through stiff opposition here while a few miles to the south the Ninth Infantry was cleaning out the resort town of Bad-Goedesberg, the scene of the second Hitler-Chamberlain conference, which ended with the disagreement over Czechoslovakia. American troops tonight had cleaned out resistance in about half of both towns.

For the first time American troops were meeting some resistance from civilians and the battle for Bonn was much more bitter than that for Cologne. Although there were still thousands of civilians in the city, the Germans were pouring rockets and artillery fire into the town and many Germans were being killed by their own shells.

A prisoner of war said the Germans had a guard at the western end of the Rhine bridge with orders to shoot any civilians trying to flee to the eastern bank and that the defenders had received orders from Hitler last night to fight to the last.

City police were trying to force civilians to fight beside the troops, this German said, and there were frequent clashes between the police and the population, which had no stomach for the fight.

1st Infantry Division Has 60,000 Prisoners

Bonn, Germany, March 8 (AP)—The United States 1st Infantry Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Clift Andrus, captured its sixty thousandth prisoner today—rounding out a bag equivalent to an entire German Army with two corps of three divisions each.

The famous Fighting First, many of whose men are from New York, rolled up its record in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, France, Belgium and Germany.

YANKS CLOSING ON ITALY TOWN

Find Resistance Light In Villages Near Vergato

London, Friday, March 9 (AP). A voice purportedly that of Gen. Mario Roatta, former Italian chief of staff, who escaped while on trial in Rome for his connections with the Fascist regime, was heard by Daily Express monitors during the night broadcasting from one of Mussolini's radio stations in northern Italy.

Rome, March 8 (AP)—American 5th Army troops closed in from three sides tonight on the German highway stronghold of Vergato, 17½ miles southwest of Bologna on the Central Italian front.

Advancing among Italian peaks towering as high as 2,600 feet, the Americans captured the small villages of Fornaci, Salvaro and Serra, just east of the Bologna-Pistoia highway and northeast of Vergato, encountering what was officially described as "light resistance."

Counterattack Driven Off

Farther east in the area of the newly captured town of Casaglia, 13 miles south of Bologna, a German counterattack in company strength supported by the fire of artillery, mortars, self-propelled guns and automatic weapons was driven off after bitter fighting.

West of the Bologna-Pistoia highway the United States 10th Mountain Division repulsed German attacks against its newly won positions in the Monte Belvedere-Monte d'Ella Castella area and then forged ahead making local improvements in its line.

This consolidation of the eight-mile gain scored by the division during the last two weeks was made despite intermittent enemy artillery and mortar fire. The Americans added more prisoners to their bag of 1,200 taken since the drive started.

There was no official Allied announcement concerning the German report yesterday that a British fighting group attempted to make a landing on the Adriatic coast behind the Nazi lines.

Bomb Supplies And Guns

Flying in close support of the ground troops United States 12th Air Force fighters and fighter bombers hammered fuel and ammunition dumps in the central and eastern Po Valley and Nazi gun positions and buildings on the 8th Army front yesterday. Other fighters and medium bombers concentrated on the southern half of the Brenner Pass rail line.

Eight Allied aircraft were missing from the 1,250 sorties flown. RAF Liberators and Wellingtons bombed rail yards, 15 miles north of Udine, for the first time at night.

Ranging over the central Po Valley in a night-flying Havoc, Lieut. Harlan J. Jewett, of Los Angeles, caught a large convoy of motor vehicles on a highway 10 miles east of Cremona. He destroyed six and damaged fifteen.

Yanks Consolidate Advances In Italy

Rome, March 8 (AP)—The United States 10th Mountain Division made "local improvements" yesterday despite German attacks on its newly-won positions west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway on the 5th Army Italian front, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The American division is consolidating a 5-mile advance through rough terrain and heavy artillery, machine-gun and mortar fire. Several dominating peaks within 20 miles of Bologna were captured in the drive which headquarters yesterday termed "a most successful limited-objective attack.

Gains East Of Highway

In new overnight gains 5th Army troops seized positions at three small villages northeast of the Bologna-Pistoia road town of Vergato, a German stronghold which has held out for months against Allied attacks and is now virtually enflanked.

The gains east of the highway were made against what the communique said was "light resistance," suggesting the possibility that the Nazis may have decided to give up Vergato.

General Morgan Gets Post In Rome

Rome, March 8 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander announced today the appointment of Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan as chief of staff of Allied force headquarters in the Mediterranean theater.

He succeeds Lieut. Gen. Sir John Harding, who has been given an unspecified new military assignment.

Allies' Monarchy Stand Made Issue

Rome, March 8 (AP)—The question of Allied responsibility for maintaining the monarchy in power and enabling it to prepare for an eventual showdown fight against the Leftist Republicans was raised tonight as opposition parties continued to batter at the Bonomi Cabinet.

Allied policy demands of any Italian Cabinet a pledge not to raise the question of Italy's monarchy until after the war. Both the Badoglio and the present Bonomi governments signed this pledge before they were approved by the Allied commission.

Held Core Of Stride

The new Allied program for Italy, while lifting some of the control over the Italian Government, made no modification of this policy, which is regarded as the core of liberated Italy's political strife.

Critics of Allied policy say that the Allies, by maintaining an embargo on the monarchy question, are placed in the position of calling Tuesday's royal palace riot an "entirely Italian affair" when they are preventing the Italians from freely deciding by elections whether they want a monarchy.

They say that the Bonomi Government attempted to appoint a commission to investigate the Italian military debacle in Rome after the armistice—a probe which would have raised the question of the King's and Marshal Badoglio's responsibility—but that the Allied Commission quashed such an inquest.

Communists Insist On Purge

Communist Cabinet members, meantime, warned Premier Bonomi they would remain in the government only if a promised Fascist purge was carried out swiftly and completely.

An organ of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, which claims 2,000,000 members, declared that the present government commands no popular respect, and added:

"If things continue this way, the people themselves will administer law and obtain justice. The French revolution was preceded by much less disturbing symptoms."

The situation continued tense in Rome as shots were fired during the night at police guarding the clinic where Lieut. Gen. Count Francesco Jacomoni is being held during his war crimes trial as a co-defendant of the esaped Gen. Mario Roatta. The assailants escaped. Jacomoni was escorted to court today by guards armed with submachine guns.

Rome Open Golf Field Led By Private Bolt

Rome, March 8 (AP)—Private Tom Bolt, Abilene (Texas) amateur, posted a two-over-par 73 today to take the lead in the first round of the Rome Open golf tourney.

Because of the 300 entrants and the shortage of clubs and balls only half the field competed today. The others shoot their qualifying round tomorrow.

After tomorrow's round, the low 100 scorers will be permitted to negotiate an 18-hole test Saturday with the low 60 survivors playing for $800 in prize money in a 36-hole competition Sunday.

Bolt, who hadn't played a round in two and a half years, one-putted three greens to finish two strokes in front of his nearest rivals.

Deadlocked for second with 75s were Naval Technician Al Zimmerman, a pro star from Portland, Ore., and Lieut. Charles Dudley, Greenville (S.C.) amateur. Back of them came Corporal Bert Topping, British pro from Lancaster, with a 77, and Private Earl Howell, of Richmond, Va., at 78.

Tournament favorite Sergt. Vic Ghezzi failed to arrive but is expected tomorrow.

Visits Headquarters In Italy

Rome, March 8 (AP)—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut congresswoman, arrived at Allied headquarters in Italy today.

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Shots Fired In New Rome Protest

Rome, March 8 (AP)—Shots were fired in the night at Carabinieri guarding a clinic where Lieut. Gen. Count Francesco Jacomoni is held on war-crime charges, in another of the series of demonstrations so far weathered by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi.

No attempt was made to burst into the hospital.

The escape Sunday of Gen. Mario Roatta and a protest riot before the royal palace were previous incidents of the week.

Vote Of Confidence

The Cabinet declared its confidence in Bonomi late yesterday. Opposition parties protested anew against his retention of control of the Government.

Jacomoni, brought to court for continuation of his trial this morning, was guarded by Carabinieri armed with submachine guns. He told newsmen that "I heard the shooting, but I stayed in bed."

Former Viceroy of Albania he was one of a group accused of helping Mussolini maintain his dictatorship. Among acts charged to him are the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, aggressive international policies and murder of the Roselli brothers in France.

Request By Albania

[The FCC quoted the Tirana radio a week ago as announcing that the Albanian Government had forwarded a request to the International Committee on War Criminals in London that Jacomoni be handed over for trial in that country.]

In the incident last night many shots were fired by an unknown person who succeeded in escaping from two Carabinieri, who fired back. There were no casualties.

Editors Arrive in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 8 (AP)—The committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which is seeking assurance of post-war freedom of news exchange, arrived here today. The committee previously has visited Great Britain, France, Italy and the Middle East. En route here they were weatherbound at Stalingrad for three days.

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Peasants Seize 32 Big Estates

Moscow, March 8 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Bucharest said today that thousands of Romanian peasants had divided more than 32 large estates among themselves and now looked to the new government to approve their action.

Heeding the call of the "central committee of the land front," the Tass report said 10,000 peasants shared the 138,000-acre holdings of Count Strudz at Piatra-Neamt, while 38,000 acres of woodland at Bacau were parceled out.

"Unused farm machinery also was divided by the peasants and immediately put to work," Tass said.

German Chemical Plant Uncovered In Pomerania

Moscow, March 8 (AP)—A secret source of German productive power was discovered by Russian correspondents in Pomerania when the Red Army came upon the ruins of a chemical factory where 10,000 foreign workers once were employed.

Izvestia said today the factory was located beside a railroad "which was not shown on any map and was adjacent to an ancient forest."

"A week before we came," the dispatch said, "the Germans blew up the main part of the plant and evacuated a majority of the workers."

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY SWISS

BERN, March 8 — (AP) Switzerland concluded trade agreements with the United States, Great Britain and France today in which she undertook to prevent concealment of Nazi loot here in return for Allied promises of assistance in obtaining food and raw materials.

Signing of the agreements this morning ended one phase of negotiations begun Feb. 12. The Swiss want—and insist they must have—American food shipped through Lisbon and French ports; the Allies want to trace Nazi bank accounts and hidden art treasures from lands formerly occupied by the Germans.

The Allies feel that such Nazi assets may form the basis for financing of a possible future war.

Lisbon Denies Coup Report

Lisbon, March 8 (AP)—Reports carried by the Paris radio of an attempted coup against Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar were declared here today to be completely unfounded. The situation here was quiet and entirely normal.

Belgian Senate Refuses To Fight Black Market

Brussels, March 8 (AP)—The Belgian Senate refused today to give the Government special powers to combat black market and profiteering operations and Premier Achille van Acker, in a broadcast to the people, accused his opposition of ruining the Government's campaign against those activities.

"The situation of our country remains grave," van Acker said. "Belgium wants to be governed and it shall be. For that the Government needs special powers. It will not fail in its task, knowing that it is the country's will."

His assertion was considered an indication that he would propose an even stronger bill.

U-Boat Sinks Swedish Boat

Stockholm, March 8 (AP)—The Swedish fishing boat Vaestkust was rammed and sunk by a German U-boat early today near the island of Smoegen north of Gothenburg, Swedish dispatches reported. The six-man crew was rescued by other fisherman with assistance from the submarine.

Berlin Reported Short Of Medical Facilities

Stockholm, March 8 (AP)—Berlin is suffering from a shortage of doctors, nurses, medicines and hospitals, and the German capital is daily being converted more and more into a fortress, a responsible neutral informant said today.

An informant, who has just arrived here from Berlin, gave this description of Berlin's developing defenses:

Perhaps 500,000 Germans and foreigners, especially Poles, Italians and prisoners of war, are converting the sprawling, ruined capital into a fortress under the direction of army engineers.

A tour of the city gives the impression that at least 80 per cent of the street corners are fortified, with machine guns and anti-tank guns controlling the approaches.

Bombs dropped by Allied planes in their regular raids frequently detonate mined areas.

REDS SALUTE WOMEN

Moscow, March 8 (A. P.).—The Soviet Union observed international women's day by paying tribute today to Russian women for their tremendous contributions to the war effort. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world have women played greater part in the war than they have in Russia. They drive tanks in the thickest fighting, they fly bombers over the toughest targets, and they load bombs on icy airfields. They build and repair planes; they load by hand thousands of tons of cargo, and man machine guns on the front. They even ride horses in cavalry units.

The percentage of women on collective and State farms runs from 85 to 90 per cent. Their percentage in factories is from 60 to 85 per cent. It is about 70 per cent in communications, such as railways and motor transport.

Both Allied and Swiss spokesmen emphasized their satisfaction over the discussions and the agreements. The Allied delegates especially said they were pleased because the agreements set a precedent which Spain and Portugal will be asked to follow.

The agreements reached do not end the discussions. The Swiss have frozen Nazi bank accounts and credits which they considered it possible to do under neutrality, but they have not given the Allies access to names and details of these accounts which the Allies still are seeking.

The Allies promised with Allied military approval to open transport, including some facilities at the French Mediterranean port of Toulon. Military requirements still will put a limit on this transport, however.

The chief American delegate, Laughlin Currie, who also was leader of the negotiations for the Allies, made it clear that Switzerland might expect increasing difficulties in obtaining supplies because of the Allies' military needs.

He told the Swiss, however, that to "a foreigner coming to your country through devastated Europe there appears to be a superabundance of goods in Bern shops."

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Chinese Troops Press Attack On Suichwan

Chungking, March 8 (AP)—The high command said tonight that Chinese troops were pressing an attack on Suichwan, once one of the United States 14th Air Force's major forward bases east of Japan's "west wall."

Other troops, trying to breach the Jap-held Canton-Hankow railroad, maintained pressure against the enemy at Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton and the near-by city of Ichang, the command reported. But Japanese troops were striking back about 10 miles southwest of this area and fighting was in progress.

A communiqué by the 14th Air Force, recapitulating activities during February, reported that despite continued adverse weather a total of 78 enemy planes were destroyed, five probably destroyed, and 98 damaged. Thirteen enemy vessels with a total of 30,400 tons were sunk, and five ships totaling 11,100 tons probably sunk.

GAINS BY CHINESE

Chungking, March 8 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have closed in on Pingshek, 165 miles north of Canton, in attacks designed to break the Japanese hold on the Canton-Hankow railroad.

The Chungking radio was quoted by FCC as saying four strongpoints around the Japanese-held town of Hochih in northwest Kwangsi province were captured yesterday by Chinese troops in renewed fighting along the Kweichow-Kwangsi communications corridor in south China.

EMPIRE FORCE IN MANDALAY

British And Indian Troops Enter Suburbs, Fall Imminent

London, Friday, March 9 (AP). An all-India radio report heard in London early today said that Indian troops of the British forces in Burma had captured the main railway station in Mandalay.

Calcutta, March 8 (AP)—British and Indian troops hammered into the northern suburbs of Mandalay today after a 14-mile night advance through disintegrating Japanese resistance and the fall of Burma's second city was believed here to be imminent.

The final drive into the Obo suburb, about a mile from the main part of the big river port, was made from the town of Madaya, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River above Mandalay, by troops of the 19th Division, who established a bridgehead at Singu last month.

Many Japanese were bypassed in the spectacular night thrust to be mopped up at leisure.

Thousands Of Foe Trapped

Capture of Mandalay, a city of 135,000 population, is expected to seal off additional thousands of enemy troops, whose retreat routes have been virtually severed by a British drive to the Meiktila area to the south, between Mandalay and Rangoon.

The Burma picture was the brightest for the Allies since the Japanese invaded the country in the Spring of 1942. Unless the enemy is reinforced strongly and quickly, the weight of odds against him makes it certain he will be driven from Burma in the not distant future.

"There are 50,000 Japanese in the central Burma pocket waiting to be killed," it was declared tonight at headquarters of the Southeast Asia command.

City Is Badly Wrecked

As Maj. Gen. T. W. Rees, of Wales, 5 foot 4 inch commander of the 19th Division, led his men on the double-march into Mandalay, it was predicted that the Japanese garrison probably would retire to high ground dominating the city on the east.

Sections of Mandalay have been badly torn by Allied bombers and its railways have been smashed into uselessness. The attacking Allied troops apparently had famous Fort Dufferin as their first objective.

To the northeast of Mandalay Chinese forces drove 2 miles and occupied New Lashio and its railway station, a day after their seizure of Old Lashio. Thus in six weeks after opening of the Ledo road from India into China, the remaining 105 miles of the old Burma road down to Lashio, its Burma terminus, had been opened.

Opens Silver, Lead Supplies

As an immediate reward from the Chinese smash down to Lashio the Allies now will be able to transport silver and lead from the rich Bawdwin mines, 25 miles north of Lashio, to India and China. Lashio is the northern terminus of the main Burma railroad from Rangoon.

"Killing Japanese now is our prime objective in Central Burma," said a top British officer.

More than 3,000 Japanese bodies have been counted by the British and Indian column which plunged from the Pagan bridgehead southwest of Mandalay to the Meiktila area. In one area 100 by 1,200 yards square at Meiktila, there were 879 dead Japanese. More than 6,000 enemy troops have been killed since the campaign to clear the Burma west coast began in November.

Jap Communications Cut

Key Japanese communications north and south now have been severed, and the enemy's tenuous alternate routes are under continual hammering from the air. Scores of Japanese supply dumps all over Burma have been blown up in recent weeks and virtually every bridge on road and rail lines has been knocked out repeatedly, despite enemy efforts to make repairs.

Front advices say the Japanese forces remaining north or Mandalay are breaking up into isolated groups, apparently without a central command.

The enemy's confusion was highlighted by failure to fight on the Chaungmagyi River line, the best natural barrier before Mandalay.

British Troops In Mandalay Suburbs

Calcutta, March 8 (AP)—Spearheads of the British 19th Division plunged into the northern suburbs of Mandalay today, and official estimates at Allied headquarters left the impression that the fall of Burma's second city was imminent.

In their 14-mile dash southward from Madaya to Mandalay Indian troops of the British division bypassed a considerable number of Japanese. These enemy groups appear dazed and bewildered and are scheduled for later elimination.

New Lashio Taken

Chinese troops 130 miles northeast of Mandalay smashed two miles through Japanese defenses and occupied New Lashio and its railway station, establishing Allied control of the entire Burma Road from Lashio to Kunming. The Chinese had captured Old Lashio yesterday.

Enemy battle plans apparently

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have been disorganized by the British dash across the Irrawaddy River valley to the Meiktila area, an operation which has threatened the Japanese rear communications.

Unless the Japanese can bring in reinforcements immediately, it is believed here they may be ousted from Burma in the not too distant future. Supplying troops and reinforcements is a major Japanese headache, since their key north-south communications now are severed and tenuous alternate routes are under continual hammering by air.

AMERICANS STRIDE IN LUZON CAMPAIGN

33d Division Drives 12 Miles North on West Coast as 11th Airborne Gains in South

RECORD BOMBING IS MADE

Thousand Tons Are Dropped on Japanese Shimbu Line to the East of Manila

MANILA, Friday, March 9 (AP)—American forces of the Thirty-third Division drove twelve miles north along the west coast of Luzon to seize the town of Aringay, due west of the Philippine summer capital of Baguio, while United States troops on Luzon's south coast advanced thirteen miles east of Balayan Bay to capture Lemery.

East of Baguio the Twenty-fifth Division was probing northward from Digdig and Carranglan toward Balete Pass, gateway to the extensive Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon. The bulk of the remaining enemy garrison is believed to be in this area.

Capture of Lemery gave the Americans a firm foothold on the southern shores of Luzon, just thirty miles across the vital Verde Island passage from American-held Mindoro Island.

The Eleventh Airborne Division and the 158th Regiment of the Eighth Army reached Balayan Bay on Tuesday. They moved eastward along the fringe of the bay on a good highway.

East of Manila, in the bitterly contested Marikina watershed area, the First Cavalry and Sixth Infantry Divisions maintained active patrolling of the front and continued steady pressure on the flanks of the Shimbu Line, stretching along the mountains from Antipolo to Wawa.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in his communiqué today that bombers on successive days hit Japanese defenses along the line with more than 1,000 tons of bombs. This was the heaviest supporting action of any ground campaign in the Southwest Pacific.

Heavy bombers sank or damaged eleven freighters in wide sweeps of the China Sea and areas around the Philippines. One was a 10,000-ton tanker, sunk off Formosa. Among ground targets pounded were airdromes on Formosa and Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines.

General MacArthur announced that Australian forces in an amphibious operation had landed without opposition on Saposa Island, at the southern entrance to Matchin Bay, off the northwestern coast of Bougainville.

Units of the 38th and 43d divisions were completing the combing of the Zambales Mountains in western Luzon, while troops of the 1st Corps continued to press slowly forward into the mountains of the north.

American planes, which MacArthus reported were active over "all Luzon sectors," also struck at Japanese positions on the Philippine Islands of Cebu, Panay, Bohol and Negros. One plane was lost.

LUZON AMERICANS ON SOUTH SHORE

BERGEZ

Manila, March 8 (A. P.).—American troops were on the southern shores of Luzon for the first time today as other troops, east of Manila, inched forward against Jap positions softened by the heaviest air strikes thus far used in support of ground action in the Southwest Pacific.

While American bombers sweeping China Sea shipping sank or damaged two warships and sixteen freighters, Eleventh Airborne Division and 158th Infantry Regiment units penetrated to the south coast of Luzon Tuesday to capture Balayan and Calatagan at Balayan Bay. They met only scattered resistance.

In the bitterly contested Marikina watershed area east of Manila, heavy bombers, attack planes and dive bombers dropped more than 900 tons of explosives on the elaborate Jap intrenchments which have held the Americans virtually stalemated for weeks. Despite this record attack, the American Ground Forces found the going tough along this mountainous Shimbu Line between Antipolo and Wawa.

Gen. MacArthur said in his communique today that American counterfire at the Shimbu Line had "noticeably reduced the enemy's artillery and rocket barrages." He reported nineteen Jap cave strong points had been sealed off.

Heavy bombers sank or severely damaged nine ships in Formosa Strait and sank another small freighter and left still another afire in nearby waters. A destroyer was sunk southwest of Hongkong, where three freighters and three freighter-transports were sunk or badly damaged. Rail facilities on Formosa itself were shot up by fighters.

New Filipino Cabinet Sworn In By Osmena

Manila, March 8 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena today administered the oath of office to the new Philippine Commonwealth Cabinet, composed of men who had refused stanchly any step of collaboration with the Japanese.

The ceremony was at Malacanan Palace, where the restored Commonwealth Government is starting to function.

Several of the new Cabinet members were guerrilla leaders during the Japanese occupation. One, Tomas Caoili, named Secretary of National Defense, is engaged now in fighting the Japanese on Mindanao and was unable to be present.

GEN. [illegible]JDGE WOUNDED BY JAPANESE GRENADE

MANILA, Friday, March 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, commander of the hard-hitting First Cavalry Division, was wounded severely Feb. 28 by a Japanese grenade, but the medical staff reported today his recovery was certain.

General Mudge's home is Fellsmere, Fla. His wife lives in San Diego.

The General was wounded on the battle line northeast of Manila, while looking for a dugout that the Army engineers had blasted. A Japanese, who had been left for dead, tossed a grenade. Shrapnel wounded General Mudge in the abdomen.

General Mudge has been with the cavalry since he left West Point in 1920. The First Cavalry Division, a veteran outfit, took Tacloban on Leyte and was the first to enter Manila.

The first report of his wounding was permitted today coincident with announcement that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross for the Luzon campaign.

General Mudge's cavalrymen composed the motorized column that raced down the east side of the central Luzon plain to free the 3,700 internees at the Santo Tomas prison camp.

General Mudge long has been known as a "front line" general. He was awarded the Silver Star on Leyte for actively directing his troops on an isolated mountain front when the Japanese attacked while he was on an inspection tour.

He also holds the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star.

Mudge's jeep driver was injured on a morning visit to the front.

Later in the day, the cavalry general returned to the same section again with a new driver.

During the Admiralty islands campaign last year, Mudge commanded the Second brigade of the First Cavalry division. When Maj. Gen. Ennis P. Swift was taken from the First Cavalry to command the First corps, Mudge was promoted from Brigadier general to major general and given command of the division.

Shell Uncovers Great Fortune Japs Buried

With the U.S. 33d Division, Philippines [*AP—Delayed*]—A $500,000 treasure in silver coins, apparently buried by Japanese after looting Philippine banks, was uncovered by an exploding artillery shell north of Rosario.

It was discovered by an army scout, Pfc. Lewis Zerillo, Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., who said:

"There I stood, knee deep in money."

Ten Filipinos worked two days collecting the coins, most of them Philippine, but some American and Chinese, and shovelling them into trucks. Some of the metal was hard to handle. The heat of the artillery blast had fused coins into chunks the size of a man's head.

[This was the second reported discovery of loot buried by the Japanese and uncovered by American artillery shell fire. Another large sum was found in the 25th Infantry Division's area north of Rizal.]

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Philippine Valor Medal To MacArthur

Manila, March 8 (AP)—The Philippine Government will present Gen. Douglas MacArthur the Medal of Valor Saturday. The award is the highest the Commonwealth Government can bestow.

Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo said the medal was created twelve years ago but MacArthur will be the first to receive it.

Success On Iwo Jima Never Doubted: Turner

By Morrie Landsberg

Aboard United States Expeditionary Force Flagship, Iwo Jima, March 8 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*]—Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, the Pacific's veteran invasion boss, said today that despite unexpected Japanese resistance there was never a chance that the Marines would fail on Iwo Jima.

The 61-year-old over-all commander of the Iwo amphibious force said the Marine commanders on the island were cheerful and added: "They feel as I do—that it won't be long before the thing is over." He declined to give a more definite estimate.

Asked if the Marines were ever in danger of losing their beachheads, Turner vigorously replied: "Not a chance—not a chance!"

Heavily Fortified

He said the small island fortress was even more heavily fortified by the Japanese than the American command expected. And the enemy defenses were "tremendously better organized" than on other islands taken in the campaigns directed by Turner, who started the amphibious business at Guadalcanal.

Turner (referred to now as "that man Turner" by Tokyo radio) told correspondents that "the Japs didn't have much chance to show their best fighting ability on Iwo because they were pinned down by our gunfire. Our troops kept at them every move."

Turner went ashore on Iwo today. He said, "Airfield developments are going along well," adding:

"Iwo is going to be a very valuable place for us. I am favorably impressed with the island as an airbase. It is better than I had expected it to be, from looking at photographs and looking at it from this ship."

Turner said he was particularly pleased by the flexibility of the Marines' beachhead thrusts, which permited shifts in points of attack. This permitted the concentration of landings on southern beaches after operations on more northern beaches were curtailed by heavy Japanese fire.

Jap Defenses Praised

"But there were no safe places to land anywhere," he added with emphasis.

Discussing the Japanese defenses, he declared they were not only better organized than any other islands taken by Americans but the smallness of Iwo enabled concentration of fire.

"These defenses," Turner said, "were really built, many of them for a long time. The Japs have a good sense of ground positions and and expectations that this island would be well organized was more than fulfilled. There were more pillboxes than expected and more heav yguns—but the general nature of it we knew pretty well from photographs."

Tanks Repel Jap Blow On Iwo

LAND

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship off Iwo Jima, March 8 [*Via Navy Radio—AP*]—Marine infantrymen compressed Japanese into a narrow crescent on northern Iwo today in the final stages of the long, bloody campaign to conquer this air stepping stone to Tokyo.

Softened up by the shattering artillery bombardment the day before, enemy troops yielded on all fronts yesterday. In the northern central sector the Japanese were forced to withdraw into their caves at times as they sought to throw back the oncoming 3d Division in hand-to-hand combat.

Make Suicidal Charge

A Yank tank battalion reported Japanese made a suicidal charge on armored vehicles operating with the 3d Division, attacking suddenly with explosive charges mounted on the ends of long poles. Tankmen said it failed completely.

No tanks were damaged, they reported, and "a considerable number" of Japanese were killed.

The three Leatherneck divisions threatened to split the remaining enemy force of several thousand men by a co-ordinated drive in an effort to bring the eighteen-day-old operation to a successful conclusion.

Advances 500 Yards

The 5th Division, on the northwest side of the island, advanced 500 yards on the left flank, the 3d Division gained equal yardage in the center, threatening to isolate the Japanese along the northeast coast. Units of the 3d already command dominating heights of the northeastern coastal area where their line swings down from the north-central front.

The Japanese suffered a serious setback when the 3d Division captured the island's third hill 362. This one, east of Motoyama town, was the core of enemy opposition on the right flank.

The 4th Division picked up 100 to 200 yards on the east.

Slow Progress Expected

Where the final showdown will occur remains to be shown by subsequent fighting. Any Yank advance from now on is expected to be extremely slow because of the necessity of cleaning out every pillbox and cave as the troops move along.

The Japanese blew up one of their own ammunition dumps in the north-central sector as Americans threatened it.

A reconnaissance company found 30 to 40 Japanese dead in the surf at the base of Mount Suribachi on the island's southern tip. The patrol did not report whether the Japanese had flung themselves to death from the cliffs of the volcanic mountain, as a number of their companions had done previously.

Nothing To Do, Iwo Civil Affairs Officer Says

With the Marines on Iwo Jima, March 8 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*]—That man wandering gloomily around looking for something with absolutely no chance of finding it is the American senior civil affairs officer for Iwo Jima.

The rub is that the affairs here are strictly military and if there are any civil affairs to administer they've escaped the notice of Navy Lieutenant E. M. Duerbeck, of Washington.

Lieutenant Duerbeck brought along office equipment and a staff of two officers and eight enlisted men, as well as considerable clothing and other necessities for the hypothetical civilians.

"I guess I came along just for

the ride," he said. "In 1941 there were 200 civilians here and we had no way of knowing whether any of them remained. Apparently the Japanese evacuated them before the show started."

Lieut. Col. Vandegrift Wounded On Iwo Jima

With 5th Marine Division, Iwo Jima, Feb. 26 [*AP—Delayed*]—Lieut. Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Jr., son of the commandant of the Marine Corps, was wounded slightly Saturday while leading his battalion against Japanese fortifications on the northern end of this island.

Vandegrift commands the 3d Battalion, 24th Regiment, 4th Division, which was sweeping up the center of the island.

He has been evacuated for treatment aboard ship of what was described as flesh wounds in the thigh.

Congressional Medal Winner Is Killed

FARO

With Fifth Marine Division, Iwo Jima, Feb. 21 [*AP — Delayed*]—Sergt. John Basilone, first enlisted Marine to win the Congressional Medal in this war, was killed by Japanese artillery fire on the beach on the first day of the battle for Iwo.

Basilone, 27-year-old hero of Guadalcanal from Raritan, N.J., was leading his machine-gun platoon through a heavy artillery barrage when he was felled on the black sands. He and several of his men were caught by the Japanese fire soon after they hit the beach in the opening assault.

Although Basilone could have stayed in the United States after the Guadalcanal campaign, he had volunteered for another tour of overseas duty which ended in his death. Men of his platoon praised his aggressive courage.

Wanted to Be Overseas.

Washington, March 8 (A.—In a delayed dispatch received here today, Staff Sergt. Henry Giniger of 609 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, Marine Corps combat correspondent on Iwo, said that Sergt. Basilone was wounded fatally a few hours after he had hit the beach.

Known as Manila John on account of his service with the Army in the Philippines before joining the Marine Corps, Sergt. Basilone was decorated in January, 1943, for his gallantry in the fighting at Lunga on Guadalcanal on October 24 and 25, 1942.

Sergt. Giniger added in his dispatch that Sergt. Basilone had said he wanted to spend the rest of the war overseas.

His Medal of Honor citation said that he contributed "in a large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment" on Guadalcanal by battling his way through the enemy lines to get ammunition for his isolated machine-gunners. Firing a machine-gun and a pistol, for three days and nights without sleep or food, he piled up thirty - eight Japanese bodies in front of his own emplacement as the Japs sought in vain to knock his machine-gun out.

Toured U. S. in Bond Drives.

After Guadalcanal he returned to the United States and was received by the people of Raritan and nearby Somerville with one of the largest parades in the history of those two boroughs. After the parade his townspeople presented him with $5,000 worth of War Bonds. He turned down a chance for officers' training, saying that he was just a plain soldier and wanted to get back into the fight.

For a little while, then, he spoke on War Bond tours. But this palled on him, and he said he felt like a museum piece. His great ambition, he confessed was to be present at the recapture of Manila.

"I kept thinking," he said, "of how awful it would be if some Marines made a landing on Dewey Boulevard and Manila John Basilone wasn't among them."

He asked to be transferred back overseas, and when he was assigned to a combat outfit, he said he felt like kissing the heavy machine - guns.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sergt. Basilone served as a private in the Army from 1934 to 1937, and enlisted in the Marine Corps on July 11, 1940. Last July he married Sergt Lena Riggi of Portland, Ore., a member of the Marine corps Women's Reserve, now stationed in California. He also leaves nine brothers and sisters, in addition to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Basilone, who live atthe Raritan address. His father, a native of Naples, Italy, is a tailor in Somerville.

His Parents Notified.

An official telegram announcing Sergt. Basilone's death was received today by his parents.

They had heard previously that something had happened to their son.

Today's telegram was received by Mr. Basilone at his place of employment in Somerville. He telephoned his home in Raritan, where the call was answered by his wife's sister-in-law, who listened for a moment and then exclaimed: "Johnny?"

When she heard the answer she began to cry. She said nothing, but hung up the receiver, and Mrs. Basilone, realizing what the message was, began to weep hysterically. A physician was called to attend her.

Two brothers of Sergt. Basilone are now in combat areas. Corporal Alhponse Basilone is serving with Gen. Patton's Third Army in Germany, and Marine Pfc. George Basilone is believed to be on Iwo. In a letter, dated February 4 aboard ship, John and George said they were headed for action together. It added that they had been together in Honolulu, where they visited John Fox, their former teacher at Washington School, Raritan, who is now teaching in Honolulu.

There was a constant stream of relatives and friends at the Basilone home this afternoon. Mayor James J. del Monte of Raritan, summoned home by his wife from his work in New York, called at the house. The Rev. Amedeo Russo, pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, was another who offered condolences.

MARINES ON IWO COMPLETE DRIVE ACROSS PLATEAU

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Reach Cliff Top Overlooking Northeast Beach of Island.

JAP RESISTANCE FIERCE

Fifth Division Shoots Enveloping Arm Up Northwest Shore.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Friday, March 9—(AP) Front line dispatches disclosed today that the Third Marine division has reached the cliff top overlooking the northeast beaches of Iwo and the Fifth Marine division has shot an enveloping arm 1,000 yards up the northwest shore.

The disclosures followed a Navy communique announcing only small gains Thursday on the third day of an all-out push so bitterly contested that the Marines had to call on tanks to operate in unfavorable terrain as support.

Approach Iwo Beach

The front line dispatches amplified these gains, placing Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third division at the edge of cliffs only 300 yards from the beach. The cliffs are honeycombed with dugouts in which machineguns and possibly heavier weapons bar the precipitous path down to the surf.

The place where the Third has completed the drive across the plateau is 1,500 yards southeastwardly down the coast from Kitano point, northernmost part of Iwo.

It also was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's hard fighting Fifth Marine division thrust up the northwest coast 1,000 yards Wednesday and Thursday.

(The exact spot reached by Rockey's men was not reported, but a few days ago the Fifth was in a straight line with Third division Marines who captured a 362-foot hill. An advance of 1,000 yards on the coast opposite that promontory would put the Fifth less than 2,000 yards from the extreme north tip of Iwo).

Meet Fierce Resistance

Indicative of the tough fight being encountered by the Fourth Marine division of Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates on the east side, its position still is a [illegible]ed only a short distance nort[illegible] the original landing beaches, [illegible] Feb. 19.

Inland, however, the Fourth has driven some salients up to 300 yards or more.

Today's communique on the stiff battle said the three Leatherneck divisions, "attacking resolutely," "all advanced" against a foe "defending every prepared position desperately."

The tanks lumbered over extremely difficult terrain to help the Devildogs get through the maze of enemy defenses.

Carrier planes poured bombs on the Nipponese and warships of the U. S. Fifth fleet raked the positions with shellfire.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Marine divisions have spotty advances of around a half mile to show for three straight days of intense hand-to-hand combat.

Drive Began Tuesday

The drive began Tuesday after a much-needed day of rest in a bitter, bloody campaign which entered its 15th day today.

In the air, neutralization attacks were dealt the Bonins, north of Iwo, and raids were made in the Palaus and on Wake island, today's communique announced.

The core of enemy opposition on the right flank was wiped out Wednesday by the Third Marine division's capture of another hill 362. This one, the third of that height to be seized, is east of the town of Motoyama.

Below this position the Fourth Marine division picked up 100 to 200 yards in its northward drive which is clearing the coastline.

Advances of about 500 yards were scored Wednesday in the center of the line by the Third division and on the left by the Fifth Marine division. The gains were made in the face of intense small arms and machinegun fire.

AP War Correspondent Morrie Landsberg reported that a tank battalion fighting with the Third division repelled a suicidal charge made against armored vehicles by Japanese carrying long poles on which explosives were mounted. Not a single tank was damaged but many enemy soldiers were killed.

Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner, over-all amphibious commander, visited the Volcanic island Thursday, inspected its shattered defenses, took note of its possibilities and chatted with Marine commanders.

MARINES FIGHT WAY TO IWO'S NORTH RIM

Reach Cliff Top Overlooking Northeast Shore as Others Stab Up Northwest Coast

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By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Friday, March 9—Front-line dispatches disclosed today that the Third Marine Division has reached the cliff top overlooking the northeast beaches of Iwo and the Fifth Marine Division has shot an enveloping arm 1,000 yards up the northwest shore.

The disclosures followed a Navy communiqué announcing only small gains Thursday on the third day of an all-out push so bitterly contested that the marines had to call on tanks to operate in unfavorable terrain as support.

The front-line dispatches amplified these gains, placing Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Division at the edge of cliffs only 300 yards from the beach. The cliffs are honeycombed with dugouts in which machine-guns and possibly heavier weapons bar the precipitous path down to the surf.

Stride 1,000 Yards in Two Days

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Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's hard fighting Fifth Marine Division thrust up the northwest coast 1,000 yards Wednesday and Thursday.

[The exact spot reached by General Rockey's men was not reported, but a few days ago the Fifth was in a straight line with the Third Division Marines, who captured a 362-foot hill. An advance of 1,000 yards on the coast opposite that promontory would put the Fifth less than 2,000 yards from the extreme north tip of Iwo.]

Indicative of the tough fight being encountered by the Fourth Marine Division of Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates on the east side, its position still is anchored only a short distance north of the original landing beaches, won Feb. 19.

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Tanks Go Into Action

Today's communiqué on the stiff battle said the three leatherneck divisions, "attacking resolutely," all advanced against a foe "defending every prepared position desperately."

The tanks lumbered over extremely difficult terrain to help the Devil Dogs get through the maze of enemy defenses.

Carrier planes poured bombs on the Japanese and warships of the United States Fifth Fleet raked the positions with shellfire.

The drive began Tuesday after a much-needed day of rest in a bitter, bloody campaign that entered its nineteenth day today.

In the air neutralization attacks were dealt in the Bonins, north of Iwo and raids were made in the Palaus and on Wake Island, today's communiqué announced.

Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, over-all amphibious commander, visited the volcanic island Thursday, inspected its shattered defenses, took note of its possibilities and chatted with marine commanders.

"They feel as I do—that it won't be long before this thing is over," he said.

Brazil Aids Russia But Denies Recognition

SAO PAULO, Brazil—(AP) The Brazilian Red Cross here recently completed packing some 10,000 pieces of clothing to be sent to Russian relief. The twenty-two crates, containing men's, women's and children's clothing of all kinds, will be sent via the United States. Brazil, although a fighting ally, does not recognize Russia.

U.S. Wants 20,000 Jamaicans For Farms

Kingston, Jamaica, March 8 (AP). Herbert MacDonald, chief liaison officer in Washington for the Jamaica Government, said here that the United States wants more than 20,000 Jamaicans this year to work on American farms and in industrial plants.

He said 19,000 Jamaicans who went to the United States last year established a creditable record.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ENDS

MEXICO CITY, March 8—(AP) Delegates to the Inter-American conference signed a blueprint for a new era in this hemisphere tonight. Then they started home, preparing to extend their system for peace and prosperity to the rest of the world at San Francisco.

The 16-day meeting here closed with traditional pomp and ceremony, first in a plenary session in Mexico's gilt and marble chamber of deputies, then at beautiful Chapultepec Castle, where delegates signed the final act containing 59 resolutions.

The conference reached historic decisions on its outstanding problems in an aura of friendliness which provided a startling contrast to the tension in continental relations a few months ago. Nevertheless, prime questions were left over for the San Francisco meeting where, some delegates said, the real test of decisions made here will take place.

The Mexico conference has put a problem to the United Nations at San Francisco which may cause far more strain in that meeting

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than appeared here. It stems from the Act of Chapultepec, guaranteeing American frontiers with the armed might of the American nations.

It remains for the San Francisco conference to decide how far this hemisphere can go in imposing peace, without the express direction of the World Security council. Main point of conflict is the fear that if a virtually autonomous system is created in the Americas, Russia and Britain may seek the right for independent action in their part of the world.

Indications here were that the United States may ask special conditions to allow the western hemisphere to handle its family problems, since it has never threatened world peace. There is a division of opinion among U. S. delegates here on this point.

Another open question is how far the Latin American nations, with very definite ideas about the Dumbarton Oaks plan, will get in their efforts to change the proposals for a world peace agency.

The United States carefully sidestepped supporting their program for revisions here, which pound at expansion of the security council to include more Latin Americans, increased powers for the assembly, and territorial guarantees similar to the Act of Chapultepec.

PARLEY'S 6 BIG POINTS GIVEN

Stettinius Calls Hemisphere Talks At Mexico City Success

Mexico City, March 8 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Secretary of State, declared tonight that the inter-American agreements just completed here will "contribute much" to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

He asserted also that "under the resolutions adopted here, no Axis leader, official or agent who is guilty of crimes against law and civilization in this war will be able to escape punishment by finding refuge in this hemisphere."

Six Points Of Agreement

At the close of the conference Stettinius in a statement summed up its accomplishments by listing six points of agreement which he described as "of outstanding significance":

1. Reaffirmation of wartime collaboration in the "common struggle against the Axis" together with measures to stamp out Nazism in this hemisphere and to deny refuge to Axis war criminals.

2. Indorsement by the twenty American republics which participated here of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals "as a basis of the charter for the world organization" which is expected to be created at San Francisco in the meeting starting April 25.

3. Provision in the Act of Chapultepec for "machinery for united action by the American states in the face of aggression or the threat of aggression whether from within or without this hemisphere."

4. Adoption of "sweeping and specific measures toward strengthening and reorganizing the inter-American system and preparing it for whatever new responsibilities it may assume within the world organization."

5. Rededication of the American nations "to American principles of humanity and to raising the standards of living of our peoples, so that all men and women in these republics may live decently in peace, in liberty and in security."

6. Adoption of a resolution calling upon Argentina "to unite with us in our common struggle against the aggressors and so to guide its policies that it may become eligible to sign the declaration by United Nations and adhere to the final act of this conference."

Stettinius emphasized throughout his statement that the actions in Mexico City were entirely in line with the proposed security organization to be taken up at San Francisco.

Broadcast By Stettinius

Later in the evening, Stettinius made a radio broadcast summarizing the six points.

"In our agreements here, I believe we have given concrete expression to that spirit of the good neighbor which has long since found acceptance among all the peoples of the Americas," the secretary said.

As he had done in the statement, he projected the work of this gathering forward to the next inter-American meeting scheduled to be held at Bogota in 1946. The conclusions reached here "foreshadow the more complete and perfect organization of the inter-American system" at Bogota, Stettinius said.

Conference Ends

Delegates to the conference signed a blueprint for a new era in this hemisphere tonight and then started home.

The sixteen-day meeting here closed with traditional pomp and ceremony, first in a plenary session in Mexico's Chamber of Deputies, then at Chapultepec Castle, where delegates signed the final act containing 59 resolutions.

Mackenzie King On Way To White House Parley

Ottawa, March 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King today announced that Canada's delegation to the San Francisco world security conference April 25 will include representatives of the parliamentary opposition here. He left for Washington to discuss details of the conference and other matters with President Roosevelt.

Mr. King declined to state whether the opposition representatives would be confined to the Progressive Conservative party and added that the proper time for a further statement would be when Parliament meets March 19.

The Prime Minister said he did not propose to ask for an extension of the life of the present Parliament beyond April 17.

Mr. King said he was journeying to Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt and planned to stay at the White House Friday night and part of Saturday.

ADM. NIMITZ HINTS AT U.S. LANDINGS ON CHINA COAST

WASHINGTON, March 8 — (AP) Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, forecasting the final assault on Japan as one of overwhelming might, said today "it may well be" that some of the now-secret take off spots will be in China.

The U. S. commander of the Pacific ocean areas popped up in Washington at a time when other important figures of the war against Japan were circulating in the capital.

But at a news conference he discounted thoughts that there might be a direct connection. He shied away from the idea that a stride toward Tokyo via the Chinese mainland may be just around the corner.

Says Navy Strong

"The Navy is strong enough to go to any point in the Pacific it wants to go," he said.

"Where?" he was asked.

With a grin, the pink cheeked, blue-eyed fleet admiral replied: "The Japanese would like the answer to that very question. They'll learn in due course."

More than 100 reporters packed around him in a paneled conference room, where he sat with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and other officers.

One asked directly whether there was any connection between his arrival here and the presence in Washington of General Joe Stilwell, Admiral William F. Halsey, Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, ambassador to China.

"I think not," said Nimitz.

He said he arrived Sunday night, coming for one of his periodic conferences with Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the Fleet.

Reporters pressed for comment on the advantages of a landing in China. Nimitz said:

"In planning the final assault on the empire, we need more than one position. We need a number of positions. It may well be that some of these position will be in China."

Mindful that Nimitz is in command of the Pacific ocean areas and that General Douglas MacArthur is commander in the southwest Pacific, a reporter inquired in what zone the Japanese home islands lie.

"The Japanese islands are in the Pacific ocean area," Nimitz said. "But they are large land masses and conduct of operations in large land masses is properly a function of the army."

Sees Big Job Ahead

Emphasizing that "we still have a very big job before us," Nimitz said he did not believe "much over 10 per cent, if that much, of the Japanese army has been committed in the various island operations to date."

Other Nimitz statements, volunteered or brought out by questions:

"Russian bases would be useful to us.

"I do not believe there have been any changes in plans for the employment of the British Pacific fleet.

"I am not aware of any such considerations. (Political considerations conceivably blocking use of British ships against Japan.)

"We knew when we went to Iwo Jima it would be a tough nut to crack. The very toughness makes clear the importance the Japanese placed on that position.

"The pattern of resistance on Saipan, where there was a considerable number of civilians, and on Iwo, where I believe there were no civilians, may be anticipated in the Japanese homeland. I believe the civilian population will participate fanatically with troops in defense of their homeland.

"We would welcome an attempt at interference (by the remainder of the Japanese fleet.)

"Japanese shipping has been reduced to the point where their capacity to engage in overseas operations has almost reached the vanishing point.

"The Japanese have been able to manufacture airplanes somewhat faster than we have been able to destroy them—at least until recently."

"We have always gone in great force and intend to continue."

REVISED LABOR MEASURE IS SENT BACK TO HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 8—(AP) The Senate sent a completely remodeled manpower control bill back to the House today, with all direct penalties aimed at balking employers rather than employes.

Jammed in the Senate two full weeks, the substitute bill drawn by the Senate Military committee was blasted loose late today by a 63 to 16 roll call vote. Thirty-nine Democrats, 23 Republicans and a progressive voted for the measure, seven Democrats and nine Republicans against.

The House is expected to refuse to take the Senate substitute, sending the legislation to conference with instructions to hold out for the work-or-jail bill the representatives approved Feb. 1.

The outcome there is doubtful. Senate Majority Leader Barkley has said repeatedly that the conference committee will write the final version of the bill.

Shortly before the final vote, the Senate reversed a decision taken Tuesday and wrote back into the bill a penalty of a year in jail or $10,000 fine for employers convicted of violating employment ceilings which the War Manpower Commission chairman would be authorized to establish for any and every place of business in the nation.

The vote in favor of the penalty today was 40 to 36. Tuesday a similar clause was knocked out, 44 to 35. A significant and contributing factor in the reversal was a heavy switch of Republican votes. Twenty-three Republicans voted Tuesday to remove the penalty; only nine were recorded today against putting them back in.

The Senate also adopted an amendment by Senator Morse (R-Ore.), a former member of the War Labor board, which would give the director of War Mobilization (James F. Byrnes) authority to set up tribunals for appeal of challenged regulations. The bill had provided that the WMC Chairman (Paul V. McNutt) could set up the appeal boards.

Morse argued that it would be unfair to let "the very man whose regulations may be challenged by a citizen have power to set up a tribunal to determine if the regulation was unjust."

The theories of the Senate and House bill are almost squarely opposed.

The House voted to empower local draft boards to order men from 18 to 45 to take war jobs, or stay on their present jobs if necessary to the war effort. Men who refused to do so would be subject to draft dodging penalties—up to five years imprisonment or $10,000 fine.

The core of the Senate bill is a provision authorizing the WMC chairman to set employment ceilings and to forbid hiring of new workers.

While there is no direct penalty on employes, it has been pointed out that men and women forced out of work by such a ceiling might not be able to get other jobs.

PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO HOME

Has Full Schedule on Return From Hyde Park.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt returned today from a four-day visit to his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and almost immediately went into conference with Democratic congressional leaders.

Those calling at the White House were Vice-President Truman, Speaker Rayburn, Senate Leader Barkley and House Leader McCormack.

The President still wants the best man power control bill he can get as soon as possible, Senator Barkley reported after the conference.

"That's so we can get some men and some power," the Senator added.

A full day of engagements was announced by Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistant, with twelve Rangers who took part in the capture of the Cabanatuan Prison camp in the Philippines being presented to the Chief Executive after the Congressional conference.

The Rangers came with Gen. Joseph Stilwell, chief of the Army Ground Forces.

The President also scheduled a meeting with Major-Gen. Hurley, Ambassador to China, and Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, American Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Admiral Halsey was invited to lunch with the Chief Executive.

Change in Policy.

Announcement that the President had returned from Hyde Park, where he arrived by special train last Sunday morning, marked a change of policy. Rarely since the war began has his return from visits of that sort been made public. When asked the reason for the change today, Mr. Daniels said:

"We felt that where security is not involved, security should not be invoked.

"As we go along through the war we come to a point where experience has shown that, without endangering the President, there can be some relaxation of rules that seemed essential before we had the experience."

Mr. Daniels added, however, that the policy of not announcing presidential trips in advance would be continued.

12 Rangers Who Freed 513 Meet The President

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Twelve officers and men of the 6th Ranger Battalion who helped free 513 American and Allied prisoners from the Cabanatuan stockade on Luzon were presented to President Roosevelt today.

Gen. Joseph Stilwell, chief of the Army Ground Forces, made the introductions. The President was particularly interested in the Philippine ribbon which the men wore for service on Leyte and Luzon. He examined one on the uniform of Capt. Robert W. Prince, of Seattle, and commented it was the first he had seen.

When General Stilwell was asked if the President had made any interesting remarks to the two officers and ten men, he replied:

"You don't have to say anything extra for these fellows."

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BELGIAN ENVOY SEES PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Pledges More Supplies for Nation.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told the new Belgian Ambassador today that every effort consistent with the military situation is being made to expedite the delivery of supplies to Belgium. He gave this assurance when the new envoy, Baron Robert Silvercruys, former Belgian Ambassador to Canada, presented his letters of credence at the White House.

"I know how sorely depleted are the resources of Belgium, which she has so unselfishly pledged to the continuation of the struggle against our common enemy," Mr. Roosevelt said. "Allow me to assure you that every effort consistent with the military situation is being and will continue to be made to facilitate delivery of the supplies so vitally needed for the Belgian people."

The President also received the Italian Ambassador, Alberto Tarchiani, the first envoy from Rome to call at the White House since before the United States and Italy went to war in December, 1941. Mr. Roosevelt and the diplomat exchanged written statements in the traditional ceremony of the formal opening visit and both expressed the hope for even greater friendship and understanding between the American and Italian peoples.

The President said that the United States is confident that "Italy will build at home, and help to build for Europe a political and social organization worthy of the heart and mind of her people."

Ambassador Tarchiani declared: "It is the Italian people's determination to throw, more and more, the full weight of their will and their resources into play in the common struggle for freedom and peace, with the objective of sharing in bringing about a state wherein the principles of justice and security shall have prevailed and brotherhood shall be established for all peace-loving nations."

FORRESTAL COMMENDS ROSENTHAL'S COURAGE

WASHINGTON, March 8—(AP) Secretary of Navy Forrestal today called Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal "gallant as the men" whose picture he took as they planted the American flag on Mt. Suribachi.

Telling solicitors for the Washington Red Cross campaign of the Iwo Jima fighting, Forrestal praised correspondents on Iwo for the "extraordinary accuracy and speed" of the invasion coverage and said:

"The gallantry of the newspapermen has been outstanding. For example that unforgettable photograph of the soldiers placing the American flag on Suribachi. I want you to remember that that picture was taken by an Associated Press photographer, a man named Joe Rosenthal. A man just as gallant as the men going up that hill."

Senate Applauds Rhine News

WASHINGTON, [illegible] 8 (AP).—The Senate halted its debate on the man-power bill today to applaud an announcement that American troops had crossed the Rhine. When the Democratic leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, read an Associated Press dispatch on the crossing, Senators broke into applause.

HOUSE SEEKS SHARE IN WRITING OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, March 8—(AP) The House opened a serious bid for a share in the writing of peace terms today, ignoring a Senate committee's determination to balk the plan for the war's duration.

The Rules committee ordered two days of general debate on a Constitutional amendment which would erase the Senate's traditional two-thirds vote control over treaties and make future peace pacts subject to ratification by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

The Senate Judiciary committee has announced it will not consider any constitutional amendment proposals until the end of the war.

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Committee Favors House Vote On Treaties

Washington, March 8 (AP)—The House Rules Committee added its support today to a proposal to give the representatives a voice in treaty ratifications.

It approved for floor consideration a proposed constitutional amendment to eliminate the Senate's present two-thirds vote rule on treaties and making future pacts subject to a majority vote of both branches of Congress. The plan was granted two days of general debate, despite an expression by the Senate Judiciary Committee that it will consider no constitutional amendments until the war ends.

HOUSE BOOSTS DEBT OF U.S.

Passes Bill, 358-4, Raising It To $300,000,000,000

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Legislation boosting the national debt limit to $300,000,000,000 was approved by the House, 358 to 4, today after Democrats and Republicans alike called for an end of "wasteful" spending.

The House beat back, 71 to 26, a Republican supported effort led by Representative Rich (R., Pa.), to hold the debt top at $280,000,000,000. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Only Authorizes Borrowing

No new expenditures are authorized by the measure, which simply authorizes borrowing to cover expenditures otherwise provided for.

Representative Carlson (R., Kan.) sought to impress on the House how much is $300,000,000,000, saying that many dollars put together would make a line 18,000 miles long.

While the actual debt now is $242,500,000,000, the Treasury estimates war costs will boost it to $300,000,000,000 or above by July 1, 1946. The debt, when the United States began preparing for war was about $43,000,000,000.

Must Stop Wasteful Spending

In presenting the new legislation, Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee declared "promiscuous spending by the Federal Government must stop, if we are to maintain the security of our credit."

The four voting against the bill, all Republicans, were Representatives Rich, of Pennsylvania; Thomas, of New Jersey; Winter, of Kansas, and O'Konski, of Wisconsin.

Jesse Jones' Office in Hotel

Ousted Commerce Secretary's Plans Not Known

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Jesse H. Jones, ousted Secretary of Commerce, has taken two rooms at the Statler Hotel as a temporary office, but what for is not known.

Friends said they doubt he has made any particular plans. In the office are his assistant, Norman Baxter, who left the Commerce Department when Mr. Jones was ousted by President Roosevelt to give the post to former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, and a secretary.

Mr. Jones, who lives at the Shoreham Hotel, continued to go to his office in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation building—to be occupied henceforth by Fred M. Vinson—until this week. Mr. Baxter said today Mr. Jones took no official actions after being dismissed in January, but made himself available for consultation with R. F. C. officials on matters that Mr. Jones had been handling.

Lend-Lease Extension Okayed

Washington, March 8 (AP)—The House Rules Committee today approved a one-year extension of the Lend-Lease Act which expires June 30. The bill probably will reach the House floor next week.

Temporary U.S. Generals Face V-E Day Demotion

Stimson Explains Procedure for Transfer to Pacific

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Many of America's temporary generals are due for demotions soon, but it's no reflection on their ability.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reported this today in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, requesting legislation to permit "orderly reduction" of ranks.

Secretary Stimson proposed that the President, for the war's duration and six months thereafter, be permitted to re-appoint officers of temporary major general or higher to lower temporary general officer grades.

"Changes in assignments of general officers are being required with increasing frequency and will reach a maximum during the redeployment and reduction in strength of the Army following the defeat of Germany," Mr. Stimson asserted.

"Under the present system a lieutenant general, for example, who must be stepped down in order to place him in a position in which his capabilities can be utilized to best advantage, must be reduced at one shock to his permanent grade of lieutenant colonel or colonel.

"Under the proposed legislation it would be possible, when necessary, to effect a reduction of only one grade, this making the most effective use of an officer, and to so time the action as to cause a minimum embarrassment to him.

"Thus an officer now serving in the European theater who is to be re-assigned to the Pacific in a lower general officer grade could be given a leave of absence at home in his higher grade and reduced while en route to his Pacific assignment.

"Earlier reduction would be unjust to the individual. Later reduction would be detrimental to his prestige and the efficiency of his new command."

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Senator Vandenberg Calls For Representative Rule for Poland

WASHINGTON, March 8—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) declared today that the American people will support the Moscow three-nation decisions on a Polish provisional government only if it is "a truly representative coalition."

The Republican delegate to the San Francisco world security conference voiced to the Senate "complete approval" of British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's warning to the Soviet-backed Lublin regime not to molest supporters of the London Polish government.

Declaring that the American government "should be equally frank about this situation," the Michigan Senator told his colleagues:

"There is no escaping the fact that the treatment accorded Poland—symbolizing generally the attitude of the United Nations toward our smaller allies in this war for liberation—will have a large effect upon the success of our ultimate plans for collective security and organized peace."

Eden told the House of Commons that if the British were to have confidence in the Moscow negotiations by representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Russia to set up a provisional Polish government, the Lublin government must avoid persecutions of Poles loyal to the London regime.

Vandenberg said the "acid test" of the Moscow government will come when it is revealed whether General Anders and the Poles who fought at Cassino, as well as General Bor and his followers in the Polish underground, are to have a home and country under the new provisional government.

Beyond that, the Michigan Senator said he thought the American people want the expedient decisions of wartime to pass in review at the peace table for "full, free, fair study and for recommended correction."

"Expediency and justice frequently are not even on speaking terms with each other," he declared. "The hopes of men for permanent peace cannot subordinate basic justice to expediency."

It is a curious process at best, he continued, for an American, a Britisher and a Russian to sit down with no Poles present to create a government for Poland.

One of the "acid tests" to be applied to the new Polish Government, the Michigan Senator told colleagues, would be whether it furnished a home and country to the Polish troops which fought with the Allies at Cassino in Italy and are fighting on the European front.

"Curious Process"

At best, he said it was a "curious process" for American, British and Russian representatives—with no Poles present—to sit down in Moscow and attempt to constitute a provisional Polish government.

There is no escaping the fact, Vandenberg continued, that the treatment accorded Poland will be looked upon by other small nations as indicative of their fate.

Emphasizing that "dreadful proportions" of the Moscow decisions, the Michigan Senator reiterated his demand that agreements made in the stress of war be subjected to "full, free and fair review" at the peace table.

The only way to attain lasting peace, he said, is on the basis of justice, "and expedience and justice often are not on speaking terms."

Vandenberg Warns On Poland

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) declared today that the three-power committee meeting in Moscow must set up "a truly representative" Polish coalition government if it is to be supported by the United States.

Vandenberg, a delegate to the April 25 World Security Conference, gave the Senate his "complete approval" of a warning voiced by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden to the Lublin Government against persecution of supporters of the London exile government.

"But the fact that we have imposed this trusteeship upon Poland and are participating in it ourselves simply accentuates and magnifies the importance of our own share of this responsibility to see to it that this new provisional government is a truly representative Polish coalition," he declared.

Oil Situation Better

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes said today that "we have turned the corner on the oil situation."

"There was a time, a little while back," he told his news conference, "when only we and St. Peter knew how badly off we were. Now we're inclined to do a little boasting."

Ickes, who also is petroleum administrator, said the situation was "brighter" for fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene, but Solid Fuels Administration experts said there is no indication that rationing will be relaxed.

Chinese Study U. S. Railroads

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Thirty-nine Chinese engineers have reached this country for railroad training. Sixty others will arrive later in the year. The idea is to educate the Chinese in American railroad methods so that they can apply them at home. The training will be carried out on twelve railroads with topographical conditions somewhat similar to China. The Foreign Economic Administration will finance the program under lend-lease.

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'FRINGE' WAGE LIMITS FIXED

Vinson Orders Adjustments Just Before Changing Jobs

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Fred M. Vinson fixed the limits for four common "fringe" wage adjustments tonight in his last act as economic stabilizer, and said they could be granted without OPA approval.

These adjustments involved vacations, shift differentials, merit increases and job reclassifications.

At first the Vinson order, handed down as he took the oath as Federal Loan Administrator, to be succeeded by William H. Davis, former WLB chairman, was regarded as a concession to the board.

Restraining Statement

Later analysis by the board showed, however, that the ruling was not as liberal as it had expected it to be.

The possibility immediately arose that Davis might have to make his own revision or extension of the order to cover additional fringe adjustments.

In a statement, which the board at first blocked from release through the Office of War Information but later withdrew objection to, Vinson said that all other fringe adjustments, which he classed as "minor," could not become effective if OPA says a price increase would be needed.

Two Particular Cases

Of immediate concern was the status of the meat packing and textile industry cases, blocked in the dispute over this "fringe" policy.

Both still must be released by the board, which stayed the effectiveness of its decisions pending settlement of the policy, and some portions will go through Davis and some through OPA.

The textile case, establishing a 55-cent minimum and 5-cent general increase for 23 Southern and 31 Northern mills, would have to be approved by Davis, who voted for it several weeks ago as a member of the WLB.

Clears Desk For Davis

Job reclassification phases of the meat packing case would go through Davis, but the OPA would have to pass on the provision for free tools and work clothes, a board spokesman said.

Clearing his desk for Davis, Vinson issued the order authorizing WLB approval of these four wage adjustments to become effective on authorization of Davis, instead of OPA, if price ceilings or production costs would be increased.

Vinson and the board, under Davis's leadership, had been locked in a dispute over this point and the board offered as a solution a set of standards or limitations for several common types of adjustments to be followed in the future.

Provisions Of Order

The order provided for these standards:

1. Vacation provisions up to one week after one year of service and two weeks after five years of service.

2. Shift differentials in non-continuous operations not to exceed 4 cents an hour for the second shift, and 8 cents an hour for the third shift.

3. Merit increases and automatic progressions on a basis no more liberal than that embodied in the board's present standards.

4. Reclassification and job revaluations not to exceed an average increase for all employés in the plant of one per cent an hour or one per cent.

The board, Vinson's order read, "shall continue to use its present safeguards to prevent such adjustments from becoming general wage increases.

Vinson Takes Oath

In rare and unusual cases affecting critical needs of war production the board may authorize reclassification or re-evaluations in excess of these amounts, if approved by the new Economic Stabilizer, Davis.

Vinson ruled that other wage adjustments or changes in working conditions affecting earnings but not basic rates, shall remain subject to the Presidential "hold-the-line" order of April 12, 1943.

Vinson took the oath today as the new Federal Loan Administrator.

MURPHY RETURNS TO U. S.

Eisenhower's Adviser Will Confer With President and Others

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's ranking adviser on German affairs has returned from Supreme Allied Headquarters to confer with President Roosevelt and other American officials.

The exact nature of his mission remains unexplained, although it coincides with an approaching new period of operations and civilian control inside Germany. The State Department says only that Mr. Murphy is maging one of his "periodic trips" back to Washington.

There is reason to believe, however, that one of the critical questions now to be answered is: What attitude should be taken by Allied military authorities toward general cleanup and reconstruction work in Germany with a view first to speed the march to victory and, second, to lay the foundation for long-range control and pacification of Germany.

TRANSPORT BATTLE OFF LUZON IS TOLD

Refitting of the USS Callaway Reveals Heavy Casualties and Damage at Invasion

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The U. S. S. Callaway, veteran Coast Guard-manned assault transport, is ready for action again after suffering heavy casualties and serious damage in the invasion of Luzon. In reporting this today the Navy said the Lingayen assault was the Callaway's sixth amphibious action.

The Callaway, commanded by Capt. D. G. McNeil of West Newton, Mass., was flagship for Capt H. G. Wright, commodore of the transport division in the Lingayen landing.

She was leading a column of attack ships through twisting straits between islands in the Philippines. There were frequent air attacks, but the sturdy Callaway came through unscathed until the morning of Jan. 8 when she was leading her ships up the west coast of Luzon.

When the vessels were thirty-five miles offshore and sixty miles from Manila the Japanese hit hard. The Callaway then scored her third enemy plane, but not before receiving a searing blow in her superstructure.

"The attack," the Navy reported, "killed several members of the crew instantly—many of them men who had stood by guns although they knew danger was all around them. The attack started a blaze on the starboard side of the superstructure which turned men into human torches. Flames leaped to the top of the stack and shot down toward the engine room through a ragged hole in the upper fiddley. Men jumped up, others jumped down, they ran and they rolled on the deck trying to escape the flames and put out the fire on their own clothes and skin."

Jack Ginsberg, yeoman 1/c, of 57 Second Avenue, New York City, said, "Smoke and flames enveloped the area. Screams and moans were heard. Unexploded shells pop-popped from the flames. The air was fetid—fire, burned human flesh, rubble, eye-tearing smoke."

Fred Sanek, signalman 3/c, of Washington, Pa., told how he lay on deck with a sprained ankle and a wound in the right leg. Suddenly he saw on the signal-light platform above him one of his buddies, his clothing burned off exposing his charred body gripped in the blazing ring of a lifebelt.

"Rip your belt off!" Sanek yelled at him.

The burning man helplessly raised his arms, showing his shipmates the burned skeletons of what had been fingers. Lieut. (j. g.) Richard M. Lloyd of Glendale, Calif., the ship's recognition officer, went to the rescue. Seizing a guy wire, he went up hand over hand to the platform and lowered the burned man to helping hands.

While the crew cared for the wounded and searched for the dead, the Callaway continued her course, leading her division toward Lingayen Gulf and the next day's invasion.

WIN WAR FIRST, SAYS STIMSON

Rules Out Post-war Acts Till Fighting Is Over.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson, in a renewed appeal to get on with the war, declared today that there can be no post-war action until the battle is won. He incorporated his statement in the war review at his weekly news conference. It follows:

"Here at home the Army is operating under the heaviest pressure in the effort to meet the insistent demands of the various theaters. At no time since we have been in the war have the pressures been so heavy and the requirements so great, and at no time has it been so important that we meet these demands without delay or discussion.

"Our great purpose is to maintain the momentum of the present operations in a tremendous effort to bring the war in Europe to a prompt conclusion.

"Although the post-war discussions now underway are of the greatest importance to the future of this and all other countries, we must always bear in mind there can be no post-war action until we first achieve a victory.

"There can be no real economies in lives and dollars until we bring this fighting to a successful conclusion."

Sees Early Philippine Victory.

Mr. Stimson predicted completion of the Philippine campaign far ahead of schedule.

"The campaign in the Philippines has gone forward with machine-like precision and great rapidity, forecasting the reconquest of the islands at a much earlier date than we had ever thought possible," he said.

In discussing what he termed "the victory of the west bank of the Rhine," Mr. Stimson praised the "vigor of the attacks launched by the various American armies on the western front."

Although the figures have not all been tabulated, "it is certain that we have passed the one million mark in prisoners taken by Allied forces in the west since the D day landings in France on June 6," he said.

FIRST NEGRO NURSE SWORN INTO NAVY

Among Five Commissioned, She Hopes Others Will Follow Example and Join Up

Five registered nurses, the first commissioned in New York under the Navy's speed-up nurse recruiting system, were sworn into the Navy Reserve Nurse Corps yesterday morning at the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 33 Pine Street. Included among the new ensigns was the first Negro nurse to be commissioned by the corps, Miss Phyllis Mae Daley, 25 years old, of 167 West 143d Street.

The corps is in urgent need of 2,500 additional nurses by June 30, Cmdr. Thomas A. Gaylord, USN (retired), announced. At present there are 9,000 Navy nurses. Commander Gaylord, who is director of the Office of Officer Procurement, administered the nurses' oath. Arrangements have been made, he said, to speed up recruiting by receiving applications for commissions through the Pine Street office rather than through Washington. Nurses have been assured that they will be notified of the Navy's decision approximately thirty days after final papers have been filed.

The nurses sworn in yesterday were Jane Agnes Belanger, 37-36 88th Street, Jackson Heights; Marion Helen Bendix, 531 East Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon; Adele Lee Bruce, Mount Kisco; Barbara Jean Zeigler, 35-05 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing; and Miss Daley.

Miss Daley said she hoped she would be "only the first of a large number of Negro nurses" in the Navy corps. She applied with five friends about a month ago but the others have not yet been notified of their acceptance or rejection, she said.

ARMY ASKS HALT TO OPERATION OF CANOL OIL PROJECT

WASHINGTON, March 8 — (AP) Operation of most of the controversial multi-million dollar Canol Oil project in northwestern Canada will be halted June 30, the War department announced tonight.

The move was attributed to an expected improvement in the tanker situation as well as the more favorable military position in the Alaskan area.

The $134,000,000 project was launched in April, 1942, a few months after Pearl Harbor, when Alaska was threatened by the Japanese and the sea route from the United States to Alaska was endangered. Abandonment long has been recommended by Secretary Ickes, petroleum administrator for war, who said the Army went into it without consulting him. Numerous congressional attacks have been made on Canol, but the Army heretofore has defended it as strategic insurance.

The Army announcement failed to satisfy congressional opponents of the Canol projects.

Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) of the Senate War Investigating committee greeted it with a statement saying the June 30 date for cessation of operations is too far away and the whole thing should be dropped now. The committee, he said, has advised the War department that in its opinion, "in view of the urgent need for aviation gasoline we can not afford to waste manpower at Canol any longer," Mead said.

The statement quoted Ickes as advising the committee that domestic 100 octane gasoline output has been retarded for lack of properly qualified manpower.

Facilities included in the suspension are petroleum production at Norman Wells; a 600-mile pipe line that carries crude oil from Norman Wells to Whitehorse in the Yukon territory, and a refinery at Whitehorse.

American personnel and movable equipment, such as trucks will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible, the Department said, adding that several hundred experienced refinery men will be released for jobs in United States refineries.

Still to be left in operation is a petroleum products pipe line which will deliver motor fuels from Skagway, on the Alaskan coast, to Whitehorse and thence down the Alaskan highway to Watson lake and up the highway to Fairbanks.

Arrangements with Canada provided that at the end of the war the installations should be appraised at commercial value. Canada was given the option of purchasing with the stipulation that if she failed to exercise her option, the property could be sold to any other bidder at not less than appraised value. The agreement provided, however, that the project could not be dismantled except upon the advice of the permanent joint board on defense, United States - Canada.

A recent agreement made it possible to dispose of the project prior to the conclusion of the war. The Department said the Canadian and U. S. governments have agreed to name representatives to appraise the property at an early date—if possible before the operations are halted on June 30.

The War Department said that experience during December, 1944, and January and February, 1945, showed the average cost of Canol products was $11.15 a barrel delivered at Whitehorse. This compared with an average of $7.33 per barrel if the products were obtained in the United States, delivered by tanker to Skagway and thence by pipeline to Whitehorse.

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,168 casualties in the European war area.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Included in the list are the following with next of kin:

MAR 9 - 1945

U.S. Losses Total 823,632 To Date

Washington, March 8 (AP)—More than half a million sick and wounded American fighting men were flown out of battle zones last year with just 28 deaths in flight.

They were carried to medical centers overseas and in this country and twenty per cent of all American casualties returned to the United States in 1944 came by plane, without a single loss by enemy action.

This was reported today by the Office of War Information, based on information from all flight branches of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Casualties To Date

Meanwhile, army and navy statistics showed that total combat casualties reported since the start of the war have reached 823,632. They were divided as follows:

Army: 142,285 killed, 438,734 wounded, 91,237 missing, 60,666 prisoners.

Navy: 34,513 killed, 41,209 wounded, 10,671 missing, 4,317 prisoners.

The total figure of 823,632 is higher by 10,600 than a week ago. The Army accounted for all the increase except 373.

Deaths from wounds and sickness would have been far higher, the OWI report said, but for air evacuation. It described this as "one of the . . . greatest life-saving measures of military medicine."

Russians Liberate New Yorker

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The War Department released today a list of American prisoners of war reported liberated by the advance of Soviet armies in Europe. The list included First Lieut. Harold Zucker, whose wife, Mrs. Natalie L. Zucker, lives at 65 West 192d Street, New York City.

513 JAP CAPTIVES FREED SWIFTLY

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—The daring raid that liberated 513 prisoners from the Japanese camp at Cabanatuan on Luzon in January was pulled off twenty-four hours after it was originally scheduled, a leader of the raid disclosed.

Capt. Robert W. Prince, who led 121 rangers and Alamo scouts on the rescue mission, related at a news conference that the raid first had been set for Monday, January 29, but was postponed a day when it was discovered that a large force of Japanese was stopping there overnight.

Capt. Prince, Stanford University graduate whose home is in Seattle, Wash., and eleven other veterans of the raid returned to the United States ten days ago by plane.

The raid, first mass liberation of prisoners in the Pacific area, took only twenty-eight minutes to carry out, Capt. Prince reported. Two of the rangers were killed and three wounded while two of the 280 Filipino guerrillas who took part were slightly wounded.

Capt. Prince, who is 25, calculated the Japanese losses at 523 killed, including 300 ambushed by guerrillas who had set up a flanking position on a highway near the camp. The remainder of the Japanese were slain in the camp.

Manila Prisoners Freed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The War Department released today additional lists of civilians liberated in Philippines. They include the following:

CIVILIANS

AHERN, Rev. HILARY R., Rev. Stephen T. McDermott, 869 Lexington Ave., New York City.

BECK, FRANCIS H.; Fred Brychta, Field Service Dept., Curtiss Propeller Div., Caldwell, N. J.

BOGUSLAV, DAVID THEODORE; Alexander Boguslav, brother, 114 Albermarle Rd., Brooklyn.

BRAMWELL, HELEN L.; Mrs. Mary Lou Liddell, Farmington, Conn.

BURNS, JAMES; Peter Jensen, friend, 418 W. 23d St., New York City

CARITAS, SISTER MARY (Margaret McCabe), Maryknoll, N. Y.

CHRISTIE, ALEXANDER; Mrs. Alexander Christie, wife, 7 Gramercy Park, New York City.

COLEMAN, SISTER MARY, Maryknoll, N. Y.

COLLINS, THOMAS J.; Mrs. Thomas J. Collins, wife, 33 Holland Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.

CONE, HECTOR A.; Mrs. Katheryn Mulheron, mother, R.F.D No. 2, Victor, N. Y.

COOK, Mrs. WELLING T.; Fred P. Hemphill, brother, 406 Lippincott Ave., Riverton, N. J.

CROTHERS, JOHN YOUNG; Rev. James M. Crothers, 508 North Aurora, Ithaca, N. Y.

CULLUM, REV. LEO A.; Mrs. C. E. Cullum, mother, 8006 Fifth Ave. North Bergen, N. J.

DE LOFFE, JOHN; Nicholas De Loffe, father, 244 Nevada St., Newtonville, N. Y.

DE WITT, CLYDE A.; Mrs. C. A. De Witt, wife, 30 Beekman Pl., New York City.

DOW, REV. WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Hubert O'Conner, sister, 33 Rockland St., Paterson, N. J.

EATON, LEON S.; Phillip Eaton, son, 315 Park St., Hackensack, N. J.

FLOOD, SISTER MARY; Devine Child Convent of the Good Shepherd, Peekskill, N. Y.

GEOSGIN, SISTER MARY (Clara L. Schmitt); Maryknoll, N. Y.

GRANT, HELEN GORDON; Oliver Pratt, friend, 155 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

GUICHETEAU, REV. ARMAND J.; Miss Marguerite M. Guicheteau, sister, East Broad St., Milliville, N. J.

HINCK, MARY LOUISE and MRS. DOROTHY A.; George Hinck, 333 Grand Ave., Palisades Park, N. J.

HOLLAND, MRS. BORITA F., ALBERT EDWARD, JR., and BORITA FRANCES; Mrs. Edward W. Holland, mother-in-law and grandmother, 511 W. 235th St., New York City.

IMELDA, SISTER AGNES (Agnes M. Brennan); Maryknoll, N. Y.

IRWIN, REV. HENRY; J. C. Irwin, brother, Bridgeport, Conn.

LESAGE, ALPHONSE G.; Rev. Emil Lesage, brother, St. Joseph's Mission House, Bordentown, N. J.

LUTZ, RAYMOND A.; Mrs. M. G. Lutz, mother, 3900 Union Rd., Cheektowaga, N. Y.

MACKIE, SISTER MARY BEATA, Maryknoll, N. Y.

McGOVERN, Rev. LEO; B. McGovern, 88 Carnegie Ave., East Orange, N. J.

PANGBORN, WALLACE J.; Mrs. S. J. Pangborn, mother, 2118 St George Ave., Linden, N. J.

REDEMPTA, SISTER MARY (Mary Coffey), Maryknoll, N. Y.

REUTER, JAMES B.; J. B. Reuter, father, 158 Washington Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUANE, JOHN P.; Mrs. T. Ruane, mother, 12 Sheffield St., Jersey City.

SCHAFFERS, SISTER MARY SCHOLASTICA; Maryknoll, N. Y.

SCHECHTER, SEYMOUR; Mr. Schechter, father, 415 Lefferts Ave., Brooklyn.

SCHEIDL, RUDOLF J.; Mrs. Paula Scheidl, mother, 301 E. 76th St., New York City.

SCHWARER, DONALD V.; Edmond L. Schwarer, father, 118 8th Ave., Brooklyn.

SIENA, SISTER MARY (Agnes T. Schnettls); Maryknoll, N. Y.

SKLENAR, A. J.; Joseph Sklenar, uncle, 303 E. 71st St., New York City.

SNEAD, ELIZABETH B., MARY C., PAUL K. and PAUL L.; Rev. A. C. Snead, foreign secretary, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, 260 W. 44th St., New York City.

SNIFFEN, JOHN M.; Mrs. M. T. Sniffen, mother, 348 Colorado Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

SOTILLE, F. J.; Philip La Motta, cousin, 415 High St., Middletown, Conn.

STEVENS, FREDERICK H.; Miss Arline Gardiner, cousin, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TRINITA, SISTER MARY; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll, N. Y.

WILSON, EDWARD JOHN; Mrs. E. J. Wilson, wife, 415 Richey Ave., West Collingswood, N. J.

More From N. Y. Area Freed in Philippines

Additional names of civilians liberated from prison camps in the Philippines were announced yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press as follows:

BOGUSLAV, DAVID THEODORE; brother, Alexander Boguslav, 114 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

CHRISTIE, ALEXANDER; wife, Mrs. Alexander Christie, 7 Gramercy Park, New York.

DE LOFFE, JOHN; father, Nicholas De Loffe, 244 Nevada Street, Newtonville, N. Y.

DE WITT, CLYDE A.; wife, Mrs. C. A. De Witt, 30 Beekman Place, New York.

FLOOD, SISTER MARY DIVINE CHILD; Convent of the Good Shepherd, Peekskill, N. Y.

GEOSGIN, SISTER MARY (CLARA L. SCHMITT); Maryknoll, N. Y.

GRANT HELEN GORDON; friend, Oliver Pratt, 155 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

HOLLAND, MRS. DORITA F., ALBERT EDWARD JR. and DORITA FRANCES; mother-in-law and grandmother, Mrs. Edward W. Holland, 511 West 235th Street, New York.

IMELDA, SISTER AGNES (AGNES M. BRENNAN); Maryknoll, N. Y.

IRWIN, The REV. HENRY; brother, J. C. Irwin, 342 Suburban Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

LUTZ, RAYMOND A.; mother, Mrs. M. G. Lutz, 3900 Union Road, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

SCHAFFERS, SISTER MARY SCHOLASTICA; Maryknoll, N. Y.

SCHECHTER, SEYMOUR; father, Mr. Schechter, 415 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn.

SCHEIDL, RUDOLF J.; mother, Mrs. Paula Scheidl, 301 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York.

SCHWARER, DONALD V.; father, Edmond L. Schwarer, 118 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

SIENA, SISTER MARY (AGNES T. SCHNETTLS); Maryknoll, N. Y

SKLENAR, A. J.; uncle, Joseph Sklenar, 304 East Seventy-first Street, New York.

SNEAD, ELIZABETH B., Mary C., Paul K. and Paul L.; the Rev. A. C. Snead, Foreign Secretary, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, 260 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.

SNIFFEN, JOHN M.; mother, Mrs. M. T. Sniffen, 348 Colorado Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

SOTILLE, F. J.; cousin, Philip La Motta, 415 High Street, Middletown, Conn.

AHERN, the REV. HILARY R.; the Rev. Stephen T. McDermott, 869 Lexington Avenue, New York.

BRAMWELL, HELEN L.; Mrs. Mary Lou Liddell, Wolf Pit Road, Farmington, Conn.

BURNS, JAMES; friend, Peter Jensen, 418 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

CARITAS, SISTER MARY (MARGARET M'CAPE); Maryknoll, N. Y.

COLEMAN, SISTER MARY; Maryknoll, N.Y.

COLLINS, THOMAS J.; wife, Mrs. Thomas J. Collins, 33 Holland Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y.

CONE, HECTOR A.; mother, Mrs. Katheryn Mulheron, Victor, N. Y.

CROTHERS, JOHN YOUNG; the Rev. James M. Crothers, Ithaca, N. Y.

MACKIE, SISTER MARY BEATA; Maryknoll, N. Y.

REDEMPTA, SISTER MARY (MARY COFFEY); Maryknoll, N. Y.

STEVENS, FREDERICK H.; cousin, Miss Arline Gardiner, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1550, New York.

TRINITA, SISTER MARY; Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll, N. Y.

WILSON, EDWARD JOHN; wife, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, 415 Richey Avenue, West Collingswood, N. J.

MAR 9 - 1945

DECLINES HERO AWARD

Wounded Sergeant Was Not Considered Officer Material by Army

LOUISVILLE, March 8 (AP)—Sgt. Joseph Kusaila, 24, of Waterbury, Conn., has declined to accept a medal for "leadership under fire" after the Army refused to make him a commissioned officer.

In a letter to General Marshall, Chief of Staff, Sergeant Kusaila, who is a patient here at the Army's Nichols General Hospital, said that the officer candidate school at Fort Benning, Ga., "washed him out" as officer material on the ground that he "lacked the qualifications of a leader."

Later he went overseas and as he related in his letter when two officers deserted their men and fled in thhe face of enemy fire, he led an assault against enemy positions. Kusaila and his group knocked out four German pillboxes and isolated a fifth, he said, taking more than fifty prisoners.

For this he received the Bronze Star, which he termed in his letter to the Chief of Staff "an ill-conceived sop to my conscience."

The 2,500-word letter was typed with the veteran's left hand while his right, broken and partly paralyzed by a shell fragment, hung in a sling.

MAR 9 - 1945

Ready For Yank Invasion, Say Japanese

San Francisco, March 8 (AP)—The imperial Japanese high command is awaiting an American invasion of Nippon with the "greatest confidence," the Domei News Agency reported today.

Domei quoted the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* as saying the high command had completed plans for defense of the homeland and for "dealing the enemy literally an annihilative blow, thereby securing decisive victory at one stroke."

Navy Reported Ready

The broadcast, heard here, said the Japanese naval force is "being kept in full readiness" to strike "the first decisive blow" before invasion forces can land. "If some enemy forces should escape" they will meet "smashing attacks at the beach lines.

"Should enemy remnants still manage to invade inland," *Asahi* went on "then our field army in its all-out assault will literally wipe them out."

Sees Supply Difficulties

The broadcast said American invasion forces would meet the same supply problems that have hampered Japanese in defense of islands they have lost."

Domei also reported that the Diet (Parliament) would reconvene on Sunday and Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso would be asked to outline progress in carrying out "decisive war policies," explain "countermeasures being planned for disasters" and the Government's attitude toward the "current situation."

IRAA Poses Questions

The Domei dispatch said the three questions would be asked by a special representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, parliamentary wing of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Recall of the Diet after less than a month's recess resulted from agitation for direct assurance of Koiso's "determination to cope with the gravity of the war situation" and for formation of a new totalitarian party to replace the IRAA.

Domei said the Parliament would act on emergency wartime measures after the Government clarifies its wartime policies.

Bataan Heroes Given Welcome On Arrival in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8—(AP) "This makes it all worth while!"

With these few, tear-choked words, Sgt. William Thomas, 48, Bloomsburg, Pa., expressed for nearly all the 272 heroes of Bataan returned here today, the reaction to the open armed, heartfelt and clamorous welcome given them as they steamed through the Golden Gate and into San Francisco.

After three years of imprisonment by the Japanese, they were liberated Jan. 30 by Rangers who broke into the Cabanatuan camp to free all held there.

San Francisco turned out in a tumultuous welcome for the heroes. The harbor was alive with boats, their whistles and sirens screaming, their masts and lines bedecked. Bands played and flags tossed.

Mayor Roger Lapham and Army officers boarded the big transport in the harbor to extend an official welcome.

"Every one of us is glad you're here," the mayor exclaimed. "We will try to make up for the things you have gone through. Thank God you're back."

The liberated soldiers lined the rail as the transport moved to the dock. Many seemed straining to catch sight of a familiar face among the men and women standing on the wharf. Occasionally one would lift a hand to brush away a tear. One lad—he had lost an arm—caught sight of his mother, and she saw him. They waved across the few feet of water that separated them.

"This was worth every day we spent over there," exclaimed Lt. William J. Duncan, quartermaster, of Pelahatchie, Miss. "That day, Jan. 30, when we saw the Rangers, and this day will compete in my heart for the greatest experience in my life."

There was a great cry from the ship of "where's Eleanor? Where's Eleanor?" as the official launch drew alongside the transoprt. The nation's first lady was not on hand, however.

Army officials in charge of the welcoming ceremonies announced that after a checkup by medical officers at Letterman hospital, the men will be outfitted and processed for their furloughs and leaves.

7 Local Men in Group

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 (AP).—Two New Yorkers and five New Jersey men were among those released from the Japanese prison camp of Cabanatuan who landed from a transport in San Francisco today.

The New Yorkers are Private Carl A. Carleson, of 444 East 149th Street, and Corporal Max M. Greenberg, 1450 Harrod Avenue, the Bronx. Those from New Jersey are First Lieutenant Eugene J. O'Keefe jr., of 224 Walton Road, South Orange; Private Paul M. Browning, 54 Maple Street, Princeton; Private David A. Coull, 412 Main Avenue, Atlantic City; Technical Sergeant Barney Machovic, 40 Paulison Avenue, Ridgefield Park, and Sergeant Leon A. Tice jr., Valley Road Mahwah.

Marines Battle To Edge Of Cliff On Northern Iwo

San Francisco, Friday, March 9 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that warships have been bombarding Zamboanga, on the southwest tip of Mindanao Island, in the southern Philippines since early Thursday morning and the bombardment "is believed to be a prelude to a landing attempt."

ARMY PRAISES THE NEW "GI"

"Work - Or - Fight" Inductees Called Good Soldiers

Camp Ellis, Ill., March 8 (AP). Physically deficient "work-or-fight" inductees undergoing specialized training demonstrated today that they can "take it" like good soldiers.

The camp commander, Col. John S. Sullivan, asserted, furthermore, that "they are good soldiers."

Camp Ellis is the only one in the

nation where this type of inductee is being trained. They are men under 38 and below physical par for general military service, and who were not in or who left essential jobs, whereupon their local selective service boards drafted them under War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes's "work-or-fight" order.

Can Choose Assignment

During their first ten days here they must choose between volunteering for assignment in essential industry or assignment in the Army. If they elect industry they will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and work in war-production plants at civilian wages. If they then quit or get fired, they will be returned to active army duty. If they choose army service at the outset they will be assigned to work in uniform at army pay in an army-operated arsenal, for example, or will be sent to some other military installation.

Among 50 who have made the choice so far, only eight elected to stay in the Army.

Inductee's Attitude Good

Col. Joseph E. Torrence, director of training, said the trainees' attitude and desire to learn soldiering "is better than the average ordinary inductee." He added that so far no disciplinary action of any kind has been required.

The first eight men completing the four weeks training all qualified as rifle marksmen, two as experts.

Only 164 have reached camp so far from all parts of the country, but more are arriving daily. A training cadre of 235 officers and 600 enlisted men was established, sufficient for 5,000 trainees in two regiments, if necessary.

GRAHAM-PAIGE STRIKE ENDED BY WORKERS

DETROIT, March 8—(AP) Striking employes of the Graham-Paige Motors, Inc., plant here voted this afternoon to return to work Friday morning, but any back-to-work decision by 13,000 Briggs Manufacturing Co. strikers awaited a mass meeting scheduled for Friday night.

The end of the Graham-Paige stoppage was voted at a meeting of Local 142, United Automobile Workers (CIO). Approximately 3,000 were idle in this dispute.

The Briggs workers, members of Local 212, UAW-CIO, who walked out after the management dismissed eight men it accused of inciting previous stoppages, will consider a regional War Labor Board directive ordering them to return to work and the Briggs company to reinstate the eight dismissed men.

The strike started a week ago.

A dispute over plant rules limiting employes' time for washing up to five minutes caused the walkout at Graham-Paige. The strike followed the disciplining of a number of employes the management said left their jobs 15 minutes before quitting time.

Gen. Batista's Wife Visitor In Los Angeles

Los Angeles, March 8 (AP)—Senora Elisa Godinez Batista, wife of Gen. Fulgencia Batista, former President of Cuba, has arrived for a visit.

She said the general, now visiting in Mexico City, would join her here shortly. Afterward, they expect to visit San Francisco, the Pacific Northwest and then the East Coast.

4 Nazi P.W.'s Removed From Plant

Frederick, March 8 (AP) — Four German war prisoners were removed from the Ox Fibre Brush factory after the employés threatened to shut down all machinery and walk out unless the prisoners were sent away, Superintendent G. Arthur Jones reported today.

Jones said that a local shortage of part-time unskilled laborers had prompted the bringing of the prisoners to the factory, where they were stacking lumber. He said that the German war prisoner camp was the only immediate available source of emergency labor.

Jones added that civilian workers at the company volunteered to unload the needed lumber and the prisoners were dismissed several hours after their arrival.

Col. Church M. Matthews Reported Killed In War

West Point, N.Y., March 8 (AP)—The War Department today said that Col. Church M. Matthews, 40, chief of staff of the 7th Armored Division, was killed in action last December 17 in eastern Belgium.

Born in Kentucky, Colonel Matthews was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1928, later attending field artillery schools and the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A son, Church M., Jr., also survives.

MAR 9 - 1945

Jimmy Durante Sets Overseas Tour

Hollywood, March 8 (AP)—Jimmy Durante and company are finally going overseas to entertain our fighting men.

Jimmy doesn't care which theaters of operations he visits, but he'll be lost if he gets in a place too devoid of city sounds.

"I gotta live where you can hear good noises. Autos and auto horns. Birds and bees are not for me."

Pride-Wounded GI Spurns A Medal

Louisville, March 8 (AP)—With a wound to his pride deeper than those of the flesh, Sergt. Joseph Kusaila, 24, of Waterbury, Conn., has declined to accept a medal for "leadership under fire" after the Army had refused to make him a commissioned officer.

In a letter to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Kusaila, who is a patient here at the Army's Nicholas General Hospital, said that the officer candidate school at Fort Benning, Ga., "washed him out" as officer material on the grounds that he "lacked the qualifications of a leader."

Says Officers "Fled In Terror"

Later he went overseas. He related in his letter to General Marshall that when two officers deserted their men and "fled in terror" in the face of enemy fire, he led an assault against enemy positions. Kusaila and his group knocked out four German pillboxes and isolated a fifth, he said, taking more than 50 prisoners.

For this he received the Bronze Star, which he termed in his letter to the chief of staff "an ill-conceived sop to my conscience."

The 2,500-word letter was painfully typed with the veteran's left hand while his right, broken and partly paralyzed by a shell fragment, hung in a sling.

Stands On His War Record

Kusaila, an honor graduate of Columbia University and a former photographer's model, addressed the American commander earnestly and respectfully. In an interview here he said he realized the seriousness of the charges he was making against American officers. He asserted that the majority of commissioned leaders in the armed services are brave and efficient.

He admitted that his complaint to General Marshall might react against him, but declared:

"I am willing to pit my war record against anything they can do to me. After all, nothing more can hurt me."

In Washington a War Department spokesman declined comment on the letter.

W. M. C. to Shift 10,921 Workers In Philadelphia

New Program, First To Be Adopted in a City, Will Aid Area's War Plants

MAR 9 1945

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP).—A program to transfer 10,921 men from "less essential" industry into highly critical war industry in the labor-starved Philadelphia area will go into effect Monday, the War Man-Power Commission said today.

The program was prepared after months of conferences among labor, industry, Federal, Selective Service and W. M. C. officials, the commission said, following which an eleven-point agreement was signed.

"This is not the same program as the Allentown 'war work or no work' plan begun on a small scale in Allentown, Pa., early this year, but it is similar," a commission spokesman said.

The new program affects male workers in "less essential" industries from sixteen years of age upward, the W. M. C. said. "There is an over-all need in the Philadelphia area of 25,000 persons, including women," the commission added.

First City Test of Plan

First to be affected, the commission said, will be such industries as confectionery, hat manufacturing, brewery, taxicab, lace manufacturing, baking (not bread makers, but fancy cake bakers), soft drink bottling and textile manufacturing.

"Philadelphia is the first city in which such a plan has been adopted after months of preparation," the W. M. C. spokesman said.

The W. M. C. said, in effect, the plan will work in this manner:

Workers to be transferred will be called into United States Employment Service offices and be given as wide a war-production job choice as possible. If they refuse they will become unemployed (that is, the U. S. E. S. will not give them a certificate of availability, without which workers cannot be employed) until such time as they accept the U. S. E. S. transfer.

They will be given opportunity to appeal the decision, the W. M. C. said.

"The plan will fit a pattern as much as possible of trying not to have workers lose wages. In some cases they might lose some wages, but bonus and overtime pay in war production should make up for their loss," the W. M. C. said.

WARSHIPS BLASTING MINDANAO, JAPS SAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio said today that warships have been bombarding Zamboanga on the southwest tip of Mindanao island in the southern Philippines since early Thursday morning and the bombardment "is believed to be a prelude to a landing attempt."

The report was without any Allied confirmation.

Mindanao is second only to American-invaded Luzon island in size in the Philippines.

JAPAN ALL SET FOR INVASION

Tokyo Professes Greatest Confidence in Defenses.

The Imperial High Command is awaiting an American invasion of Japan with the greatest confidence, Domei, the Japanese news agency, said today. In a broadcast recorded by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press, Domei quoted the Tokyo newspaper Asahi as saying that the High Command had completed all its plans for the defense of the homeland and for "dealing the enemy literally an annihiliative blow, thereby securing a decisive victory at one stroke."

The Japanese naval force is being kept in full readiness to strike the first decisive blow before the invasion forces can land, and if some enemy forces should escape they will meet smashing attacks at the beach lines, Asahi continued, and added: "Should enemy remnants still manage to invade inland, then our field army in its all-out assault will literally wipe them out."

The American invasion forces will meet the same supply problems that have hampered Japanese in defense of islands they have lost, Domei declared.

A Japanese warrior code with teeth in it was reported by the Tokyo radio yesterday.

"Though his weapons are damaged and his ammunition exhausted, he will charge empty-handed and bite the enemy to death," read one resolve of the by-passed Japanese at Rabaul, New Britain, as reported by Domei.

Domei said that the Japanese garrison at Rabaul was prepared for the coming of the enemy, and listed a series of their "commandments," including a pledge to "defy death and fight to kill ten of the enemy."

Domei also reported today that the Diet would reconvene on Sunday and that the Premier, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, would be asked to outline the progress made in carrying out "decisive war policies" and explain the "counter-measures being planned for disasters" and the Government's attitude toward the current situation.

MAR 9 1945

SAY NEW WEDGE IS DRIVEN DEEP IN JAP IWO LINE

Tokyo Dispatches Report One Position Penetrated by 2000 Americans.

The Tokyo radio declared today in a broadcast picked up here by NBC that about 2,000 American troops supported by ten tanks penetrated the northern position on Iwo Jima and drove a wedge into the Japanese lines, but that the Japanese were still holding a large defense stretch.

In a later broadcast, recorded by CBS, the British radio quoted a Tokyo broadcaster as saying that the situation on Iwo has entered its most critical stage.

Envoy to Italy Named by Czechs

Czecho-Slovakia has resumed diplomatic relations with Italy and has named Vladimir Vanek as Ambassador to Italy, BBC said today in a broadcast recorded at New York by NBC.

30.24-23729

Bonn, a Picturesque City, Is Beethoven's Birthplace

Rhine University Center Has Known Wars Since 70 A.D.

Bonn the city on the west bank of the Rhine southeast of Cologne which was entered yesterday by the American 1st Infantry Division, is one of the picture towns of the river. It is the home of Beethoven, and a statue of the famous musician stands in the Munsterplatz there.

This ancient town has been besieged by many armies through the centuries. Originally a Roman military settlement, it was the scene of a Roman defeat in 70 A. D. It was devastated by bands of Norse raiders in 889. Occupied by the French after 1794, it was made over to Prussia in 1815.

A bridge 1,417 feet in length was stretched across the Rhine at Bonn in 1898. Many villas and gardens flank the river here, adding greatly to the appearance of the town.

The finest buildings in Bonn comprise the old university, which occupies the larger part of the southern frontage of the town. It was first the electoral palace of the Archbishops of Cologne and was constructed in about 1717 of materials of old fortifications. The central part of the town, with its narrow streets, contains the gray-stone Munster surmounted by five towers. The central tower stands 315 feet and is a landmark in the Rhine Valley.

Because of the scenery and educational facilities of Bonn, the place has been a mecca for world tourists for many years.

German Radio Fails To Mention Crossing

New York, March 8 (AP)—The German radio, more than 24 hours after the Americans crossed the Rhine, made no mention of it tonight but some accounts stressed the growing fury of the battle.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, of Transocean, predicted the major Rhine crossing would be attempted by the British 2d and Canadian 1st armies across the north German plain.

Japanese Minister Quits Luzon

The Tokyo radio reported yesterday that the Japanese Minister to the Philippines, Nariyoshi Tajeiri, had returned to Japan "for consultation" and claimed some Filipinos still supported Japan's cause. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

JAPS REPORT B-29S BLASTED WAKE ISLE

The first Superfortress raid of the war on Wake Island and scouting B-29 flights over three of Japan's primary industrial areas were reported by the Tokyo radio today. In a broadcast recorded by the FCC and distributed by A. P., the Japs said that four B-29s raided Wake Island, former American base, but caused no damage. Liberators usually make the strikes at Wake and it is possible Japanese mistook high-flying B-24s for Superforts.

Six B-29s flew individually over Honshu, main island of Japan, during daylight this morning without dropping bombs, said another broadcast heard by FCC. Three were over the Tokyo area, two scouted Nagoya and a sixth circled the Osaka-Kobe region.

New Clashes Occur In Greek Capital

New York, March 8 (AP)—The Greek Army announced today that one man was killed and four others were wounded in the streets of Athens yesterday in two clashes precipitated by ELAS demonstrations.

The announcement, broadcast by the Athens radio, said that ELAS groups had been marching and singing "hymns of a political character" despite official bans.

In the first instance the police intervened after unidentified persons clashed with ELAS demonstrators and in the second outbreak a police officer fired on the demonstrators when they failed to disband, the broadcast said.

The British radio said the EAM, the political organization of which the ELAS is the military division, had charged taht the Greek Government was violating the agreement which ended the country's civil war.

Lady Mountbatten Visits China

Lady Louis Mountbatten, wife of the Allied supreme commander in Southeast Asia, arrived at Chungking Wednesday on a four-day visit to Chinese Red Cross units and was entertained at a dinner yesterday by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chungking radio said in a broadcast which was beamed in English to North America and was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

A159 (100)

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-RUSSIAN APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA FROM HUNGARY TO ROMANIA WAS INDICATED TONIGHT IN A BUCHAREST RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE.

THE BUCHAREST RADIO QUOTED NEW PREMIER PETRU GROZA AS DECLARING IN A STATEMENT THAT HE HOPED "WITHIN A FEW DAYS WE WILL BE IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA."

EARLIER RADIO REPORTS SAID THAT AT HIS FIRST MINISTERIAL MEETING GROZA TOLD OF TALKS WITH MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY AND SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ANDREI J. VISHINSKY ON INCORPORATION OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA INTO ROMANIA.

HUNGARY ACQUIRED NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA UNDER THE VIENNA ACCORD.

M1207AEW

A151 (120)

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9-(AP)-GEN. NICOLAE RADESCU, WHO STEPPED OUT AS ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER AFTER A LEFT-WING UPRISING AGAINST HIS GOVERNMENT, WAS REPORTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO EARLY TODAY TO BE HIDING OUT IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN BUCHAREST, APPARENTLY IN FEAR OF "BEING HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIVITIES AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT."

RADESCU'S DISAPPEARANCE FROM HIS RESIDENCE FIRST WAS REPORTED IN BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS WEDNESDAY AND THE MOSCOW RADIO ADDED THAT "IT HAS BECOME KNOWN THAT HE IS STAYING IN THE BUILDING OF THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN BUCHAREST."

THE SOVIET BROADCAST SAID ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES "EXPRESS ASTONISHMENT THAT RADESCU IS HIDING SINCE HE IS NOT BEING PROSECUTED AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOUND IT POSSIBLE TO GIVE HIM REFUGE."

M1152PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

A127

BURMA

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9-(AP)-AN ALL-INDIA RADIO REPORT HEARD IN LONDON EARLY TODAY SAID THAT INDIAN TROOPS OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN BURMA HAD CAPTURED THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION IN MANDALAY.

(EDITORS, MAY BE BRACKETED INTO NIGHT LEAD MANDALAY IF DESIRED).

JR1041PEW

A124

(160)

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE BY AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE IMAGINATION OF BRITONS MORE THAN ANYTHING SINCE D-DAY, AND SOME MORNING NEWSPAPERS PROCLAIMED ENTHUSIASTICALLY TODAY THAT THE END OF GERMAN ORGANIZED RESISTANCE NOW SEEMED SURELY AT HAND.

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO CONCLUDE THAT THEIR TOTAL COLLAPSE IS CLOSE AT HAND," SAID THE DAILY HERALD. "IF THERE IS THE SLIGHTEST SINCERITY IN HITLER'S CLAIM THAT HE LOVES GERMANY MORE THAN HE LOVES HIMSELF, HE MUST NOW PROCLAIM TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT HIS LEADERSHIP IS AT AN END."

WHILE THE SECURITY BLACKOUT ON THE FRONT HAD SUGGESTED SOMETHING BIG WAS DEVELOPING, THE AVERAGE BRITON WAS ASTOUNDED WITH THE SPEED BY WHICH THE FIRST ARMY CROSSED THE GREAT WATER BARRIER.

GEN. EISENHOWER NOW HAS "CAUGHT UP" TIME LOST BY THE GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN DECEMBER, SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS. IT ADDED:

"THIS NEW TRIUMPH IS A THING TO SET THE HEART BEATING IN ANTICIPATION OF FINAL VICTORY. THE HUNT IS UP. X X X SIMULTANEOUS MASS OFFENSIVES EAST AND WEST MIGHT MEAN THE END OF ORGANIZED WEHRMACHT RESISTANCE IN A MATTER OF WEEKS."

JR1032PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LIBERAL PARTY DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE PRICE OF PEACE IS THAT EACH STRONG NATION SHOULD BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT JUSTICE IN ITS OWN CASE AND DO ITS FULL SHARE WITHOUT QUESTION IN ENFORCING JUSTICE FOR OTHERS."

A COMMITTEE REPORTING ON DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS SAID THAT NO NATION WAS STRONG ENOUGH TO STAND ALONE, THAT PEACE COULD NOT BE SECURED MERELYY BY RENDERING GERMANY AND JAPAN IMPOTENT FOR AGGRESSION AND THAT LASTING PEACE COULD NOT BE SECURED EXCEPT BY RADICAL CHANGE IN THE OLD CONCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

LORD PERTH, ONE-TIME LEAGUE OF NATIONS GENERAL SECRETARY, HEADS THE COMMITTEE.

FD1027AEW

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT LT. GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, HAD CONFERRED AT BERN TODAY WITH MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY'S CONDOLENCES ON THE VIOLATION OF SWISS AIR SPACE AND BOMBING OF SWISS TERRITORY BY AMERICAN PLANES.

THE BROADCAST SAID SPAATZ EXPRESSED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S REGRET TO THE KIN OF BOMB VICTIMS AND ANNOUNCED THAT THE PILOTS RESPONSIBLE HAD BEEN PUNISHED.

M1150PEW

30.24 - 23731

MAR 9 - 1945

THE SOUTH... LONDON MARS-ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN-WHEELER

THE DESPERATE JOB OF HOLDING BERLIN, THREATENED BY POSSIBLE RUSSIAN UWEEPS AROUND BOTH FLANKS, WAS ENTRUSTED BY ADOLF HITLER TO A MAN ACCUSED BY THE RUSSIANS AS A WAR CRIMINAL GUILTY OF OUTRAGES IN POLAND --SS GRUPPEFUEHRER LT.GEN.REINEFAHRT.

UNDER HIM WAS ANOTHER HITLER FAVORITE, LT.GEN.EMIL REMER, CREDITED BY THE NAZIS WITH FRUSTRATING THE SEIZURE OF BERLIN DURING THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE LAST JULY.

RQ401PEW

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-A FULL RESUMPTION OF WORK ON THE STRIKE-BOUND LONDON DOCKS APPEARS IN PROSPECT AT 8 A.M. TOMORROW. STEVEDORES VOTED TODAY TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS AT THAT TIME. DOCK WORKERS HAVE SAID THEY WILL GO BACK TO WORK WHEN THE STEVEDORES DO.

SINCE MARCH 1, WHEN THE STRIKE WAS CALLED, 3,500 SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN HANDLING MOVEMENT OF WAR IMPORTANT CARGOES.

UNION LEADERS SAID THERE WOULD BE AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES WHICH CAUSED THE WORKMEN TO STRIKE.

MK820AEW

LONDON: March 8-(AP)- British railroads announced plans today to establish post-war air service in the United Kingsom and to Eire and the continent with British planes being used as soon as possible to replace those of American make. They expect to make a trip tp Paris every half hour.

The railroads said they had the "utnost confidence in British designs," but that htey might be required to use American planes for apporximately two years until British aircraft became available. A government white paper on post-war aviation is awaited.

Declaring that they regarded air transport as a primary service and not as an auxiliary to rail and steaner facilities, the railroads' statement said that they proposed "to offer partnerships tot other air operators who provided regular services in this country before the war and to those shipping lines that operated pre-war services."

KA1010AEW

B52

A U.S.FORTRESS BASE IN BRITAIN, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "ROSE OF YORK," CHRISTENED LAST SUMMER BY PRINCESS ELIZABETH IN WHOSE HONOR IT WAS NAMED, WAS ONE OF 19 BOMBERS MISSING AFTER THE BIG BERLIN RAID OF FEB.3, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE SHIP WAS PILOTED BY LT.VERNON F.DALEY, 419 SHADWELL DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND CARRIED A PASSENGER, GUY BYAM, BBC WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO HAD REQUESTED TO MAKE THE FLIGHT.

THE PLANE WAS HIT BY FLAK OVER BERLIN. ONE ENGINE WAS SMASHED AND A SECOND WAS LEAKING GASOLINE AS THE BIG BOMBER TURNED FOR HOME.

IT KEPT LAGGING BEHIND THE MAIN FORMATION. FINALLY ANOTHER BOMBER CREW REPORTED HEARING ITS LAST DISTRESS SIGNALS FROM AN AREA OVER THE FRISIAN ISLANDS IN THE NORTH SEA. THE PLANE HAD BEEN ON 62 PREVIOUS MISSIONS OVER VITAL TARGETS IN GERMANY.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW ON THE ILL-FATED TRIP WERE:

LT.PAUL A.BECKER, 277 HARVEY ST., GERMANTOWN, PA., NAVIGATOR; SGT. ROBERT E.CREDE, 1105 OREGON AVE., TARENTUM, PA., BOMBARDIER; SGT. REISEL HORN, ANSON, TEXAS, TOPTURRET GUNNER; SGT.GEORGE PETRILLO, 652 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C., BALL TURRET GUNNER; SGT.SILVIO BE ZOLT, BELLE VERNON, PA., WAIST GUNNER; SGT.OKEY R. COPLIN, PALESTINE, W.VA., TAIL GUNNER, AND SGT.PORFIRIO J.MARQUEZ, 609 NORTH WALTER ST., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., RADIO OPERATOR.

JP725AEW

A161 (Q)

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE RECONNAISSANCE STATION, ENGLAND, MARCH 8-(AP)-CAPT. TROY MCGUIRE OF HANFORD, CALIF., AND SIX OTHER RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS, FLYING OVER HOLLAND RECENTLY, SAW A ROCKET HURTLING SKYWARD. BUT SUDDENLY THE V-2 TURNED AND PLUNGED TOWARD THE EARTH, MISSING MCGUIRE'S PLANE BY 100 FEET.

"WE'RE CONVINCED THE GERMANS WHO FIRE THE V-2 AGAINST ENGLAND MUST USE THEIR DEEP AIR RAID SHELTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND NEAR MANY OF THEIR CAPTURED LAUNCHING SITES," MCGUIRE SAID. "THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL INSTANCES OF THOSE THINGS BOOMERANGING."

ON THE TRIP WITH MCGUIRE WERE LT. HAROLD WEIR OF NEW PLYMOUTH, IDA.; LT. CHARLES SARBER OF SAN FRANCISCO, LT. JAMES FLOWERS OF MT. OLIVE, N.C., LT. BYRON WALDRAN OF SALT LAKE CITY, LT. STANLEY REILLY OF PHILO, CALIF., AND LT. ELLIS EDWARDS OF ELKHART, IND.

M1210AEW

NIGHT CABLES

NIGHT LEAD TELEVISION

MAR 9 - 1945

LONDON, MARCH 8--(AP)-- AN OFFICIAL WHITE PAPER SUGGESTED TODAY THAT TELEVISION BE RE-BEAMED INTO BRITISH HOMES WITHIN A YEAR ON A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY BASIS.

A TELEVISION COMMITTEE HEADED BY LORD HANKY PROPOSED

THAT TELEVISION BE STARTED ANEW ON A PREWAR BASIS IN ORDER THAT THERE BE NO WASTE OF TIME BUT THAT IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

PRE-WAR TELEVISION IN ENGLAND WAS ON A 405-LINE DEFINITION BASIS BUT THE REPORT SAID THE DEFINITION SHOULD BE IMPROVED TO 1,000 LINES AND THE INTRODUCTION OF COLOR AND STEREOPTIC EFFECTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

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LORD HANKY SAID XN PLANS SHOULD BE MADE FOR EXTENSION OF TELEVISION SERVICE TO THE SIX MOST POPULOUS PROVINCIAL CENTERS IN ENGLAND AS SOON AS IT IS RESUMED IN LONDON. HE SAID THE LONDON SYSTEM COULD BE IN OPERATION WITHIN NINE TO 12 MONTHS AFTER THE RELEASE OF THE REQUISITE STAFF FROM OTHER DUTIES.

UNDER THE WHITE PAPER PLANS TELEVISION WOULD BE OPERATED UNDER THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, WHICH RECEIVES GRANT-IN-AID FROM PARLIAMENT, WITH A CABINET MINISTER RESPONSIBLE TO PARLIAMENT FOR BOTH TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING.

A GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX ON RADIO RECEIVING SETS HELPS SUPPORT BBC SO BRITISH LISTENERS DO NOT HEAR ANY "COMMERCIALS" BUT THE WHITE PAPER RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF SPONSORED TELEVISION PROGRAMS.

MAR 9 - 1945

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"IN THE EARLY STAGES,HOWEVER," THE REPORT SAID, "WE COULD NOT EXPECT SPONSORED PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE COST OF TELEVISION SERVICE."

THE AGENCY SAID THE OPPOSITION WING OF JULIU MANIU'S NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY APPEARED TO APPROVE THE PEASANTS OWN LAND REFORM, ACCUSING MANIU OF BEING "ARCHREACTIONARY."

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LONDON, MARCH 8--(AP)-- RUSSIAN APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA FROM HUNGARY TO ROMANIA WAS INDICATED TONIGHT IN A BUCHAREST RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE.

THE BUCHAREST RADIO QUOTED PREMIER PETRU GROZA AS DECLARING IN A STATEMENT THAT HE HOPED "WITHIN A FEW DAYS WE WILL BE IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA."

EARLIER RADIO REPORTS SAID THAT AT HIS FIRST MINISTERIAL MEETING GROZA TOLD OF TALKS WITH MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY AND SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ANDREI J. VISHINSKY ON

INCORPORATION OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA INTO ROUANIA.

HUNGARY ACQUIRED NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA UNDER THE VIENNA ACCORD.

LONDON, MARCH 8--(AP)--CAPT. BRYCE B. SMITH, PERSONAL PILOT FOR LT. GEN. CARL SPAATZ, CHIEF OF U. S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, AND CAPT. MARY L. FORNESS, AIDE TO BRIG. GEN. E. P. CURTIS, SPAATZ'S CHIEF OF STAFF, WERE MARRIED TODAY SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

MAR 9 - 1945

THEY LEFT FOR A WEEK'S WEDDING TRIP ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

SMITH, FROM 130 [redacted] PEACH ST., ATLANTA, GA., ROSE FROM A PRIVATE TO BECOME A PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS. HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO SPAATZ'S HEADQUARTERS AFTER WINNING THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR COMBAT OPERATIONS.

[redacted] HIS BRIDE WAS A MEMBER OF THE FIRST WAC OFFICER TRAINING CLASS. SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF C. E. FORNESS OF WIMBLEDON AND BRAND FORKS, N. D.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE COUPLE WAS ATTENDED BY OTHER STAFF OFFICERS.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, MARCH 8--(AP)--COURT MAGISTRATES TODAY ORDERED AN AMERICAN SOLDIER TO PAY AN UNMARRIED BRITISH MOTHER $3 WEEKLY UNTIL THE CHILD IS 16 YEARS OLD AFTER HEARING TESTIMONY THAT SHE HAD SIGNED A TYPED FORM PRESENTED BY THE SOLDIER SETTLING ALL CLAIMS FOR A [redacted] SMALL SUM.

MAR 9 - 1945

COUNSEL FOR THE GIRL SAID A COPY OF THE FORM SIGNED BY THE GIRL HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE GIRL'S MOTHER FROM AN AMERICAN COLONEL AT THE DEFENDANTS STATION.

THE GIRL TESTIFIED SHE SIGNED A SIMILAR FORM AFTER THE SOLDIER TOLD HER IT CALLED FOR CONTINUING A PAYMENT OF $4 A WEEK. INSTEAD THE FORM AGREED TO SETTLE ALL CLAIMS FOR [redacted] $4 WEEKLY FOR FIVE MONTHS PLUS HOSPITAL COSTS.

"IF THIS IS THE WAY THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE ENDEAVORING TO DEAL WITH THIS MATTER," THE GIRL'S COUNSEL SAID, " I THINK IT IS TIME

30.24 — 23733

.. .. ..

THEIR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT THAT THE COURTS IN [redacted] THIS

.. .. ..

COUNTRY DO NOT LIKE THAT TYPE OF PROCEDURE."

A160

PARIS, MARCH 8-(AP)-LOSS OF THE DESTROYER "LA COMBATTANTE," ONE OF THE FRENCH WARSHIPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE NORMANDY COAST ON INVASION DAY, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE NAVY MINISTRY.

OF ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, THE SHIP WAS GIVEN TO FRANCE IN DECEMBER 1942.

M1209AEW

-- MAR 9 (ADD BEALMEAR)-

PARIS--~~SECOND ADD~~ THIRD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X AND WEAPONS.

MAR 9 - 1945

THE VETERAN FIRST DIVISION CLEARED AT LEAST HALF OF BONN, A CITY OF 101,000, DURING THE DAY IN FIGHTING WHICH ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD SAID WAS MUCH MORE BITTER THAN THE BATTLE FOR COLOGNE. DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS IN THE FAMED UNIVERSITY CITY, THE GERMANS WERE POURING ROCKETS AND ARTILLERY INTO IT, KILLING MANY OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

AT LAST REPORTS THE IRON BRIDGE CARRYING THE HIGHWAY AND TRAMWAY ACROSS THE RHINE AT BONN WAS STILL PASSABLE.

THREE MILES SOUTH OF BONN THE NINTH DIVISION OF THE FIRST ARMY CLEARED THREE FOURTHS OF THE RESORT TOWN OF BAD GODESBERG AND SEVERED THE RIVER BANK ROAD RUNNING BETWEEN BONN AND COBLENZ.

A131

THE THIRD ARMY'S FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH REACHED THE RHINE NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ YESTERDAY, FANNED OUT ALONG THE RIVER AND THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION SPEARED EASTWARD ANOTHER FOUR MILES IN ITS SECONDARY SALIENT BEYOND THE KYLL RIVER.

OTHER THIRD ARMY TROOPS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DOUBLE SALIENT PUSHED AHEAD AS MUCH AS 3 1/2 MILES, CAPTURING SEVERAL MORE TOWNS ALTHOUGH RESISTANCE WAS STILL DESCRIBED AS STIFF IN THESE REAR AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY CUT OFF BY THE SWEEP UP TO AND ACROSS THE RHINE.

ALL OF THIS, HOWEVER, WAS SUBORDINATE TO THE FEAT OF CROSSING THE RHINE -- A FEAT WHICH RAISED EXHILARATING HOPES EVERYWHERE THAT THE SUDDEN, SURPRISE BRIDGEHEAD WOULD SHORTEN THE WAR

~~LT. GEN., ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.~~

JR1053PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

PARIS MAR 9 - (ADD BEALMEAR/X LINE)

ALL SEVEN OF EISENHOWER'S ARMIES NOW WERE LINED UP IN POSITION TO CROSS, AND THE GERMANS LONE FIRM HOLD ON THE WEST BANK--90 WINDING MILES FROM COBLENZ SOUTHEASTWARD TO KARLSRUHE--WAS BEING OUTFLANKED BY THE BLITZ DRIVE OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY.

BY OFFICIAL ACCOUNT, THE FIRST ARMY'S NINTH ARMORED DIVISION LAST WAS REPORTED 10 MILES SOUTH OF BONN, BIRTHPLACE OF BEETHOVEN AND A CULTURAL CENTER, WHICH WAS UNDER ASSAULT BY THE FIRST DIVISION AND RAKED BY SHELLS FROM BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN GUNS.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME GERMAN CIVILIANS HAD JOINED THE BATTLE, AND BONN WAS PROVING EVEN TOUGHER THAN COLOGNE.

THE GERMANS SAID THE NINTH HAD LANCED ON INTO REMAGEN, SITE OF A RHINE BRIDGE 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BONN.

THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS CLEANING OUT THE RESORT TOWN OF BAD GODESBERG, THREE MILES SOUTH OF BONN.

THE BLACKOUT WAS IMPOSED ON THE MOVEMENTS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION DRIVING SOUTH AND THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE THIRD ARMY PUSHING NORTH.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID, HOWEVER, THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD

ARMY PATROLS WERE ENCOUNTERING NO RESISTANCE NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ.

A19

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THAT WAS TRUE ALL ALONG THE NORTH FLANK OF THE 65-MILE LONG CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE, WHICH PATTON HAMMERED OUT WITH A BLAZING BURST OF SPEED.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, WERE COUNTERATTAKING ALONG THE SOUTH FLANK, BUT STILL WERE UNABLE TO HOLD BACK THE FLOOD OF MEN AND TANKS WHICH PATTON IS POURING INTO THE BREACH.

THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION ALSO WAS RHINE-BOUND, AND LAST WAS REPORTED SPEEDING THROUGH THE HILLS SOUTHWEST OF MAYEN, WHICH IS 16 MILES WEST OF COBLENZ.

HEMMED IN TO THE NORTH OF THE CORRIDOR IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS WERE AN ESTIMATED FIVE TO SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS, WHICH HAD BROKEN OFF THE FIGHT ON THE WEST AND WERE TRYING TO FIND A WAY OUT.

ROADS ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE KYLL RIVER WERE CROWDED WITH GERMANS MARCHING OFF TO PRISON PENS. GOING THE OTHER DIRECTION WERE AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN, RIDING EVERYTHING THAT COULD ROLL.

A20

ON THE NORTH END OF THE FRONT, THE U.S.NINTH AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES WERE BEATING THE GERMANS BACK INTO A WEST BANK POCKET NOW EIGHT MILES LONG AND AT MOST ONLY FIVE MILES WIDE.

THE CANADIANS LAUNCHED A NEW ATTACK ON THE NORTHERN ANCHOR OF XANTEN, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING BITTERLY TO KEEP OPEN THE LAST CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE.

ON THE SOUTH, THE NINTH ARMY WAS LOCKED IN A BRUISING STRUGGLE FOR THE TOWN OF OSSENBERG, TWO MILES NORTH OF THE FALLEN CROSSING POINT OF RHEINBERG.

THE POCKET SOUTH OF RHEINBERG WAS VIRTUALLY CLEARED BY NINTH ARMY TANKS, BUT ONLY AFTER HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

RQ5PEW

MAR 9 - 1945 Jo. 24 — 23735

BY WADE WERNER

PARIS, MARCH 8-(AP)-SGT.FRANCIS W.MITCHELL, A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN UNITS TO ENTER COLOGNE, SAID TODAY THAT RULES AGAINST FRATERNIZING DO NOT WORK AMONG COMBAT SOLDIERS BECAUSE "WE BEGIN TO FEEL SORRY" FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS WHEN THE FIGHTING IS OVER.

HE TOLD HOW THESE CIVILIANS IN COLOGNE CRAWLED OUT OF CELLARS AND "SEEMED GLAD TO SEE" THE AMERICANS WHEN THE WORD SPREAD THAT THEY WERE NOT GOING TO BE MASSACRED.

THEY TOSSED THE AMERICANS LOAVES OF BREAD AND BROUGHT OUT JAM, PRESERVED CHERRIES, BEER AND PRETZELS, SAID MITCHELL, FROM 72 BARROW STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"THEN SOME GIRLS--VERY PRETTY TOO--BROUGHT OUT A PHONOGRAPH AND PLAYED RECORDS," HE SAID. "IT GOT REAL COZY, BUT SOON WE HAD TO SPEAK IT OFF TO GET ON WITH THE JOB."

DENYING IT WAS JUST THE GIRLS WHO CAUSED THE AMERICANS TO FEEL SORRY FOR THE RESIDENTS LEFT IN THE CITY, THE SERGEANT SAID: "THEY (THE CIVILIANS) WERE MOSTLY CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE--JUST SORT OF HELPLESS AND GLAD THEY WERE NOT BEING KILLED. IT'S HARD TO KEEP THAT ICY FRONT WHEN PEOPLE ACT FRIENDLY, ALSO, WE AMERICANS USED TO HAVE SOME RESPECT FOR OLD FOLKS."

MITCHELL IS A MEMBER OF COMPANY A, 36TH ARMORED REGIMENT. THIS OUTFIT WAS GIVEN THE HONOR OF SPEARHEADING THE ENTRY INTO THE RUINED RHINELAND CITY FROM THE NORTHWEST BECAUSE IT PREVIOUSLY HAD WON A PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR GALANTRY. MITCHELL WAS BROUGHT TO PARIS TO TELL CORRESPONDENTS HOW IT FELT TO OCCUPY THE REICH'S FOURTH LARGEST CITY.

DECLARING THAT THE NONFRATERNIZATION RULE WORKS ONLY AFTER THE MPS COME UP, THE SERGEANT SAID: "WE ARE SUPPOSED TO HATE PEOPLE--BE VERY TOUGH CUSTOMERS. BUT AS SOON AS THE FIGHTING IS OVER IT WORKS JUST THE OTHER WAY--WE BEGIN TO FEEL SORRY FOR THEM. NONFRATERNIZATION WORKS IF SOMEBODY IS THERE WITH A CLUB, BUT RIGHT AT THE FRONT WHERE A SOLDIER IS RISKING DEATH YOU CANNOT SCARE HIM WITH A $65 FINE."

MQ951PEW

A158

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

COLOGNE, GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE NAZIS THEMSELVES TOOK AN UNWANTED BUT IMPORTANT STEP IN THE REEDUCATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE COLOGNE AREA BY DISREGARDING ORDERS AND DESERTING THEIR POSTS

RUMMAGING AROUND AMONG THE DEBRIS I FOUND THE LAST ISSUE OF THE COLOGNE NACHRICHTEN BEFORE THE SATURATION BOMBING OF MARCH 2 MADE FURTHER PUBLICATION IMPOSSIBLE.

IT CONTAINED A FINAL PROCLAMATION TO THE COLOGNE POPULATION BY GAULEITER JOSEF GROHE CALLING ON THE INHABITANTS TO FIGHT THE ENEMY TO THE FINISH.

YET WHEN THE HOUR OF DECISION CAME ALL THE NAZI FUNCTIONARIES LEFT, HASTILY ABANDONING THE CITY TO ITS UNCERTAIN FATE.

M1205AEW

MAR 9 - 1945

A152
BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

Had

COLOGNE, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT LOOKED LONG AND HARD IN BOMB-AND SHELL-RUBBLED COLOGNE BEFORE IT COULD FIND A PLACE TO SET UP HOUSEKEEPING.

I DROVE AROUND COLOGNE MOST OF YESTERDAY WITH LT. COL. JOHN K. PATTERSON OF 3244 PINE ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF., IN CHARGE OF THE AMG HERE. THE TASK OF FINDING SOMETHING FIT FOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICES AT FIRST SEEMED HOPELESS. LITERALLY NOWHERE IS ANY OFFICE BUILDING INTACT. IT MERELY WAS A QUESTION OF FINDING A LOCATION THAT COULD BE CONDITIONED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. BUT LATE IN THE DAY A PLACE WAS DISCOVERED. ITS LOCATION MUST, FOR SECURITY REASONS, GO UNMENTIONED AT PRESENT.

OUR PROGRESS OFTEN WAS INTERRUPTED BY BEWILDERED GERMAN CIVILIANS ASKING WHAT THEY SHOULD DO, WHERE THEY SHOULD GO. ALL WERE CRUSING THE NAZI GOVERNMENT FOR LEAVING THEM.

ONCE OUR MOVEMENT WAS HALTED BY A PITIFUL CRY FOR FIRST AID FROM A BLONDE LITTLE GIRL OF ABOUT 13 WHOSE FOOT HAD BEEN MANGLED BADLY BY A STRAY MORTAR FIRED BY GERMANS FROM ACROSS THE RHINE. HER SISTER EXCLAIMED BITTERLY OF THE NAZIS:

"FIRST THEY TERRORIZE US, THEN THEY RUN OUT ON US, AND NOW THEY SHOOT AT US."

MAR 9 - 1945

M1156AEW

BOYLE

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE

THE FIRST COMPANY WAS LED OVER BY CAPT. CARL TIMMERMAN OF WEST POINT NEB., UNDER COVER OF SMOKE CALLED DOWN BY CAPT. CHARLES A. CASWELL OF KANOPOLIS, KANS., A FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVER WHO CLIMBED INTO A STONE TOWER IN SIGHT OF THE ENEMY TO GET A BETTER VIEW OF THE CROSSING SCENE.

JR1025PEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

COLOGNE, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE RHINELAND IS BEING "DEMILITARIZED" BY THE ALLIES AS EFFECTIVELY AS IT WAS "REMILITARIZED" BY ADOLF HITLER IN VIOLATION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES NINE YEARS AGO.

IT WAS MARCH 6, 1936, THAT HITLER DEFIANTLY CALLED TOGETHER THE REICHSTAG AND ANNOUNCED THAT "AT THIS VERY MOMENT OUR TROOPS ARE PROCEEDING INTO THE RHINELAND."

THE UNITED NATIONS LAST NIGHT AND TODAY WERE MAKING UP FOR THEIR MISTAKE IN LETTING HITLER GET AWAY WITH IT.

DRIVING INTO COLOGNE FROM A POINT ABOUT 25 MILES AWAY LAST NIGHT OVER THE VAST COLOGNE PLAIN, I FIRST HEARD THE CEASELESS DRONING OF RAF MOTORS, AND THEN SAW VIRTUALLY THE WHOLE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHINE FROM DUESSELDORF TO MEUSS ILLUMINATED AS BOMB AFTER BOMB STARTED HUGE FIRES, AND THE GERMANS SENT UP TRACERS, FISHED WITH SEARCHLIGHTS, AND AIMED THEIR FLAK IN VAIN HOPE OF STOPPING AN AVALANCHE OF STRAFERS

MAR 9 - 1945

THEN, AS I RETIRED TO MY COLOGNE BILLET, AMERICAN ARTILLERY TOOK OVER. PRACTICALLY WITHOUT CESSATION HEAVY SHELLS ROARED ACROSS THE RHINE AND THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD NOTHING WITH WHICH TO ANSWER. THE AIR WAS SO RENT WITH CONTINUOUS ARTILLERY POUNDING THAT THE WALLS OF OUR BUILDING SHOOK. EXPERTS TOLD ME THEY'D NEVER HEARD THE LIKE OF THAT SHELLING.

AND THEN THIS MORNING, THE SEEMINGLY ENDLESS DRONING IN THE AIR SWELLED AGAIN. THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE HAD TAKEN OVER.

JR1136PEW

FRONT SITUATIONER

MAR 9 - 1945

BY WES GALLAGHER

COLOGNE, GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE FIRST ARMY'S CROSSING OF THE RHINE ALTERED THE WESTERN FRONT MILITARY SITUATION OVERNIGHT, AND OPENED THE POSSIBILITY OF SHORTENING THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE BY MONTHS.

AS A RESULT, THE FIRST, NINTH, AND THIRD U.S.ARMIES AND THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY MAY CHANGE OVER FROM THEIR LIMITED OPERATIONS OF CLEARING OUT THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE TO THE MORE CONTINUOUS AND AMBITIOUS PROJECT OF FORCING THE RIVER BEFORE THE GERMANS HAVE TIME TO ORGANIZE ANY SEMBLANCE OF ORGANIZED DEFENSE.

THE RAPID THIRD AND FIRST ARMY ADVANCES SOUTH OF COLOGNE CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE. IT IS APPARENT THAT THEY HAVE HAD NO TIME TO REORGANIZE THEIR SCATTERED FORCES EAST OF THE RIVER AT ANY POINT.

MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO HOLD THE GERMAN BORDER DEFENSES. IN THE ALLIED DRIVE TO THE RHINE BY FOUR ARMIES

30.24 — 23737

HE LOST AT LEAST A THIRD TO A HALF OF WHAT FEW HE HAD.

THUS WITH DISORGANIZED FORCES TOTALING LESS THAN HE HAD TO HOLD A STABILIZED FRONT, THE NAZI FIELD MARSHAL IS FACING IF NOT AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK AT LEAST THE MOST DIFFICULT TASK OF THE WAR.

THIS IS THE TASK OF TRYING TO SEAL OFF THE FIRST ARMY BRIDGEHEAD AND AT THE SAME TIME THROWING UP A DEFENSE ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER.

ONLY TWO POSSIBILITIES SEEM OPEN TO THE GERMANS IN TRYING TO HALT THE FIRST ARMY THREAT TO RUN THROUGH THE CENTER OF GERMANY. ONE IS TO PULL TROOPS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT. THE OTHER IS TO ABANDON THE ITALIAN FRONT AND PULL THE 27 GERMAN DIVISIONS OUT OF THERE.

THE FIRST STEP APPEARS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY IN VIEW OF THE NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE ODER TOWARD BERLIN, WHICH BERLIN REPORTS, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND STRIPPED THE WESTERN FRONT TO MEET THE LAST RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

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IT IS KNOWN THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS CONSIDERED FOR SOME TIME THE PLAN OF ABANDONING THE ITALIAN FRONT AND ATTEMPTING TO HOLD A LINE IN THE ALPS WITH A SKELETON FORCE.

WHETHER THESE TROOPS COULD NOW BE BROUGHT UP TO BOLSTER THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS QUICK ENOUGH TO MEET THE NEW THREATS REMAINS TO BE SEEN. EVEN IF BROUGHT OUT OF ITALY THEY PROBABLY COULD REACH THREATENED POINTS ONLY ONE DIVISION AT A TIME. THEY MIGHT WELL BE DESTROYED PIECEMEAL WITHOUT HAVING APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE SITUATION, AS IN NORMANDY.

THIS PIECEMEAL EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVES HAS BEEN CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GERMAN ARMY DIRECTION FOR MANY WEEKS AND SEEMS TO INDICATE THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS HIT THE BOTTOM OF THE SOLDIER BARREL.

THUS AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE IN A POSITION TO DELIVER A DEATH BLOW WHILE OTHER ALLIED FORCES IN TENS OF THOUSANDS

MAR 9 - 1945

ARE ALONG THE RIVER THREATENING VON RUNDSTEDT EVERYWHERE. HE HAS FAR FEWER FORCES THAN HE HAD TO HOLD THE SAME ALLIED TROOPS WEST OF THE RHINE TWO WEEKS AGO, WHEN HE FAILED.

IF HE HAD TIME, SAY TWO WEEKS OR A MONTH, TO REORGANIZE AND SPREAD ALONG THE RIVER BANK HIS AVAILABLE TROOPS, BOLSTERED BY INCOMING DIVISIONS FROM ITALY, HE MIGHT PUT UP A MUCH MORE FORMIDABLE BATTLE.

MAR 9 - 1945

BUT GEN.EISENHOWER HAS NOT GIVEN HIM THIS TIME.

VON RUNDSTEDT NEEDS EVERY MAN AND ANY BRIDGEHEAD NO MATTER HOW SMALL WILL GOBBLE UP HIS AVAILABLE TROOPS IN CONSTANT FIGHTING, LEAVING HIM NEITHER MEN NOR TIME TO ORGANIZE THE REST OF THE RIVER DEFENSES.

THIS WILL MAKE OTHER AMERICAN DROSSINGS WHEN THEY COME MANY TIMES EASIER THAN THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD BEEN GIVEN A QUIET THREE OR FOUR WEEKS WITH NO LOSSES TO ORGANIZE THE SITUATION.

A39

MOST MILITARY MEN, IN FORECASTING A LONG SUMMER WAR, BELIEVED THAT ONCE ACROSS THE RHINE IT WOULD TAKE WEEKS OF BITTER BATTLING REALLY TO BREAK THROUGH INNER GERMAN DEFENSES.

AMERICANS ALREADY ARE INTO GERMANY'S INNER DEFENSES AND THE NEXT FEW DAYS MAY WELL BRING A DEFINITE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR.

THE GERMANS HAVE NO MORE TERRITORY TO TRADE. THEIR LAST GREAT NATURAL BARRIER IS FORCED. IT IS A QUESTION OF STAND AND FIGHT OR LOSE ALL.

RQ548PEW

NIGHT LEAD CROSSING

MAR 9 - 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 8-(AP)-VETERAN DOUGHBOYS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST U.S.ARMY POURED ACROSS THE RHINE SOUTH OF COLOGNE TODAY AND DEEPENED THEIR ONE-DAY OLD BRIDGEHEAD, ESTABLISHED WITH DRAMATIC SPEED AND EXTREMELY LIGHT CASUALTIES AFTER THE FALL OF COLOGNE.

THE FIRST INFANTRYMAN ACROSS REACHED THE EASTERN SHORE AT 4:30 P.M. YESTERDAY--A PATHFINDER FOR OTHERS WHO HAVE RACED ACROSS SINCE AND SEIZED A GOOD HOLD ON THE EAST BANK.

THIS SUDDEN CROSSING OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE NATURAL BARRIER ON THE WESTERN FRONT GAVE THE FIRST ARMY A FIRM TOEHOLD ON ENEMY TERRITORY WHICH MOST MILITARY EXPERTS DID NOT THINK COULD BE REACHED FOR DAYS.

THE GERMANS WERE IN SUCH CONFUSION AFTER THEIR FRANTIC RETREAT BEFORE HODGES' MEN ACROSS THE COLOGNE PLAIN THAT THEY NEVER WERE ABLE TO MAKE A REAL STAND.

THERE WAS LITTLE ARTILLERY OR MORTAR FIRE ON THE CROSSING SITE DURIN THOSE FIRST 24 HOURS AND THAT IN ITSELF WAS PROOF OF THE ENEMY'S DISORGANIZATION AND UNPREPAREDNESS FOR THE ASSAULT.

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A23

THE GERMANS DID NOT EVEN HAVE PREPARED POSITIONS ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE STREAM AND THE SPEARHEADING UNITS OF DOUGHBOYS QUICKLY FANNED OUT AND BEGAN DEEPENING THIS UNEXPECTED BRIDGEHEAD WHILE THE HIGH COMMAND MOVED WITH SPEED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION WHICH DEVELOPED FAR SWIFTER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

AS A RESULT OF THE BRIDGEHEAD BEING SECURED--AND IT IS NO MILITARY SECRET THAT WE ARE OVER THE RIVER IN STRENGTH--TROOPS RUSHED UP TO STRATEGIC POSITIONS SO THAT THE BRIDGEHEAD CAN BE EXPLOITED IN FULL.

FOR MONTHS, MILITARY EXPERTS HAVE BEEN PLANNING THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE. ELABORATE PLANS HAD BEEN MADE FOR LARGE SCALE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION MUCH ON THE SAME BASIS AS THE EXPERTS PLANNED THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY. IT WAS GENERALLY ACCEPTED THAT ONCE OUR ARMIES GOT TO THE RHINE THERE WOULD BE A PAUSE FOR REGROUPING AND RESHUFFLING TO GET SET FOR THE GIANT EFFORT TO BRIDGE THE STREAM. THE MOST OPTIMISTIC THOUGHT IT WOULD BE AT LEAST MONTHS BEFORE THE CROSSING COULD BE MADE.

MAR 9 - 1945

A24

BUT THE DOUGHBOYS WHO GOT ACROSS THOUGHT OTHERWISE AND THE RESULT IS THAT SPIRITS ARE SOARING TONIGHT ALL THROUGH THE ARMY. HODGES HAS NO INTENTION OF LOSING THIS VALUABLE HOLD ON THE EASTERN BANK AND IS STRENGTHENING IT AS FAST AS MEN AND MATERIAL CAN BE MOVED UP.

R&SOSPEW

WITH THE FIRST U.S. ARMY--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CROSSING (BY WHITEHEAD) XXX MOVED UP.

FIRST ARMY CENSORSHIP CLAMPED A STRICT BLACKOUT FOR THE TIME ON THE PLACE OF CROSSING. THE MEANS BY WHICH THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS SECURED IS ONE OF THE DRAMATIC STORIES OF THE WAR AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT, FOR THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT THE SWIFTNESS WITH WHICH THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS OBTAINED WAS THE MEANS OF SAVING UNTOLD LIVES AND POSSIBLY SPEEDING THE END OF THE WAR BY MONTHS.

THIS WAS THE FEELING WHICH SWEPT THROUGH THE FIRST ARMY TODAY

30.24 — 22739

AS NEWS OF THE RIVER CROSSING FILTERED DOWN FROM ARMY TO DIVISIONS TO BEWHISKERED, BEGRIMED DOUGHBOYS OUT IN THE FRONTLINES. THEY HAD BEEN DREADING THAT CROSSING, FOR SPANNING A RIVER THE SIZE OF THE RHINE IS A DANGEROUS COSTLY TASK AND THEY KNEW IT.

"THIS MEANS WE'VE GOT 'EM LICKED MONTHS SOONER THAN WE MIGHT HAVE OTHERWISE," ONE OFFICER SAID.

LT. COL. ROBERT EVANS OF DAVENPORT, IA., SAID:

"IF WE CAN HOLD THAT BRIDGEHEAD IT MEANS THE WAR IS MONTHS NEARER THE END."

AND THAT'S THE WAY THE DOUGHBOYS FELT ABOUT IT, TOO.

THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE HAD BECOME MORE A SYMBOL OF COMING VICTORY THAN MOST OF THEM HAD REALIZED, FOR THE MEN FELT THAT ONCE ACROSS THE RIVER THEY WOULD BE ON THE HIGHROAD TO THE HEART OF GERMANY.

MAR 9 - 1945

GH610PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 8-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES POURED INFANTRY ACROSS THE RHINE TODAY IN A SUDDEN AND SENSATIONAL CROSSING OF THE GREAT RIVER BARRIER BEGUN LAST NIGHT.

SECURITY FORBADE DISCLOSING EXACT LOCATION OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, BUT SUBSTANTIAL FORCES HAVE BEEN THROWN ACROSS THE RIVER SOUTH OF COLOGNE AND THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE A FIRM FOOTING ON THE EAST BANK.

A204

THE CROSSING WAS ANNOUNCED JUST TWO DAYS AFTER FIRST ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED THE GREAT RHINELAND CITY OF COLOGNE AND 13 DAYS AFTER HODGES LAUNCHED HIS OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE ROER RIVER.

THE RHINE CROSSING, IT CAN BE DISCLOSED, WAS MADE WITH SUCH SUDDENNESS THAT THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT UNPREPARED AND THERE WAS LIGHT OPPOSITION.

A205

MAR 9 - 1945

HODGES SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ESTABLISHING A BRIDGEHEAD WITH NO DELAY AND THREW IN TROOPS QUICKLY WHILE THE GERMANS WERE STILL DISORGANIZED FROM THE SWIFT AMERICAN SMASH ACROSS THE COLOGNE PLAINS AND EIFEL MOUNTAINS.

NEWS OF THE RHINE CROSSING SWEPT THROUGH THE ARMY FROM DIVISION TO DIVISION AND DOWN THROUGH THE RANKS TO THE DOUGHBOYS IN THE FRONT LINES. IT BROUGHT GRINS TO THEIR WHISKERED FACES AND CHEERED EVERYONE IN THE ARMY.

A206

"IF WE CAN HOLD THAT BRIDGEHEAD IT MEANS THE WAR IS MONTHS NEARER AN END," SAID LT.COL.ROBERT EVANS OF DAVENPORT,IA.

THIS SENTIMENT WAS ECHOED BY MANY SOLDIERS WHO HAD LOOKED ON THE RHINE AS ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES TO BE FACED BY THE ARMY SINCE THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY.

A207

THE FIRST CROSSING WAS MADE AT 4:30 P.M. YESTERDAY AND IN THE HOURS SINCE A STEADY STREAM OF MEN AND MATERIAL HAS POURED OVER ONTO THE EASTERN BANK AND MOVED FORWARD IN A DRIVE TO GET ENEMY ARTILLERY OUT OF THE RANGE OF THE CROSSING SITE.

DURING THE FIRST 24 HOURS THERE HAS BEEN VERY LITTLE ARTILLERY OR MORTAR FIRE ON THE BRIDGEHEAD, INDICATING COMPLETE CONFUSION OF ENEMY FORCES AAS THEY FLED BACK ACROSS THE RIVER BEFORE HODGES' DRIVING DIVISIONS.

MJ228PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

THE DRAMATIC ACHIEVEMENT CAPPED AN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED FEB. 23 WHEN THE U.S.FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES SMASHED ACROSS THE ROER, KNOCKING THE GERMANS OFF BALANCE SO BADLY THAT THE HIGH COMMAND EVER SINCE HAS BLACKED OUT MOST OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES TO KEEP THE ENEMY CONFUSED.

IT WAS OBVIOUS THE GERMANS WERE ONCE MORE CAUGHT OFF GUARD BY THE SUDDENNESS, AND THE BOLDNESS OF THE RHINE CROSSING, WHICH EISENHOWER HIMSELF ONCE SAID WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO A MAJOR NAVAL OPERATION. THE FIRST WAVES FOUND OPPOSITION LIGHT.

THE NEWS SWEPT SWIFTLY THROUGH DIVISION AFTER DIVISION, CHEERING BATTLE-GRIMED VETERANS WHO FELT THAT THE END OF THE BLOODSHED IN EUROPE WAS JUST THAT MUCH NEARER.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER THE FIRST TROOPS SET FOOT ON THE EAST BANK, ENEMY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE STILL WAS SPORADIC.

IT WAS A GREAT DAY FOR THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AND MARKED ONE MORE "FIRST" FOR THAT BATTLE-SEASONED ORGANIZATION. IT WAS THE FIRST ASHORE IN NORMANDY, THE FIRST TO ENTER GERMANY, AND THE FIRST TO BREAK THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

MAR 9 - 1945

A18

ALL SEVEN OF EISENHOWER'S ARMIES NOW WERE LINED UP IN POSITION TO CROSS, AND THE GERMANS LONE FIRM HOLD ON THE WEST BANK--90 WINDING MILES FROM COBLENZ SOUTHEASTWARD TO KARLSRUHE--WAS BEING OUTFLANKED BY THE BLITZ DRIVE OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY.

BY OFFICIAL ACCOUNT, THE FIRST ARMY'S NINTH ARMORED DIVISION LAST WAS REPORTED 10 MILES SOUTH OF BONN, BIRTHPLACE OF BEETHOVEN AND A CULTURAL CENTER, WHICH WAS UNDER ASSAULT BY THE FIRST DIVISION AND RAKED BY SHELLS FROM BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN GUNS.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME GERMAN CIVILIANS HAD JOINED THE BATTLE, AND BONN WAS PROVING EVEN TOUGHER THAN COLOGNE.

THE GERMANS SAID THE NINTH HAD LANCED ON INTO REMAGEN, SITE OF A RHINE BRIDGE 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BONN.

THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS CLEANING OUT THE RESORT TOWN OF BAD GODESBERG, THREE MILES SOUTH OF BONN.

THE BLACKOUT WAS IMPOSED ON THE MOVEMENTS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION DRIVING SOUTH AND THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE THIRD ARMY PUSHING NORTH.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID, HOWEVER, THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY PATROLS WERE ENCOUNTERING NO RESISTANCE NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ.

MAR 9 - 1945

A19

THAT WAS TRUE ALL ALONG THE NORTH FLANK OF THE 65-MILE LONG CORRIDO TO THE RHINE, WHICH PATTON HAMMERED OUT WITH A BLAZING BURST OF SPEED.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, WERE COUNTERATTAKING ALONG THE SOUTH FLANK, BUT STILL WERE UNABLE TO HOLD BACK THE FLOOD OF MEN AND TANKS WHICH PATTON IS POURING INTO THE BREACH.

THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION ALSO WAS RHINE-BOUND, AND LAST WAS REPORTED SPEEDING THROUGH THE HILLS SOUTHWEST OF MAYEN, WHICH IS 16 MILES WEST OF COBLENZ.

HEMMED IN TO THE NORTH OF THE CORRIDOR IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS WERE AN ESTIMATED FIVE TO SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS, WHICH HAD BROKEN OFF THE FIGHT ON THE WEST AND WERE TRYING TO FIND A WAY OUT.

ROADS ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE KYLL RIVER WERE CROWDED WITH GERMANS MARCHING OFF TO PRISON PENS. GOING THE OTHER DIRECTION WERE AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN, RIDING EVERYTHING THAT COULD ROLL.

A20

ON THE NORTH END OF THE FRONT, THE U.S.NINTH AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES WERE BEATING THE GERMANS BACK INTO A WEST BANK POCKET NOW EIGHT MILES LONG AND AT MOST ONLY FIVE MILES WIDE.

THE CANADIANS LAUNCHED A NEW ATTACK ON THE NORTHERN ANCHOR OF XANTEN, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING BITTERLY TO KEEP OPEN THE LAST CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE.

ON THE SOUTH, THE NINTH ARMY WAS LOCKED IN A BRUISING STRUGGLE FOR THE TWN OF OSSENBER

MAR 9 - 1945

FOR THE TOWN OF OSSENBERG, TWO MILES NORTH OF THE FALLEN CROSSING POINT OF RHEINBERG.

THE POCKET SOUTH OF RHEINBERG WAS VIRTUALLY CLEARED BY NINTH ARMY TANKS, BUT ONLY AFTER HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

BY ROBERT EUNSON

RHEINBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-WHITE FLAGS POPPED OUT LIKE SHEETS ON A WASH DAY LINE TODAY AS THREE GERMAN VILLAGES SURRENDERED TO 35TH U. S. INFANTRY DIVISION DOUGHBOYS WHO ALSO HURDLED THE ALTER CANAL EAST OF HERE AND THUS BROUGHT THE ENTIRE NINTH ARMY SECTOR FLUSH AGAINST THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE.

OSSENBERG, MILLINGEN AND HUCK WERE THE SURRENDERED TOWNS BUT IN OSSENBERG THE GERMANS FOUGHT A BITTER, REAR GUARD ACTION BEFORE THE TOWN CAPITULATED.

"SOON ALL OF KRAUTLAND WILL BE A COUNTRY OF PLAIN WHITE FLAGS," COMMENTED PFC. DOM FRISUNE OF 2370 SECOND AVE., NEW YORK CITY, AS HIS 320TH REGIMENT SET OUT TO OCCUPY MILLINGEN AND HUCK. THESE ARE TINY, RED-BRICKED GERMAN VILLAGES WHOSE CHURCH STEEPLES KNIFE INTO THE MIST SHROUDED HORIZON.

THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 137TH REGIMENT RAN INTO MORE SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE AT OSSENBERG "THAN ANYTHING WE HAD ENCOUNTERED PREVIOUSLY," ACCORDING TO ITS COMMANDER, LT. COL. ALBERT M.BUTLER OF PASADENA, CALIF.

BUTLER'S MEN FOUGHT IN AND OUT OF OSSENBERG FOR TWO DAYS AFTER COL.WILLIAM MURRAY OF NOGALES, ARIZ., THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, DECIDED TO SLUG IT OUT WITH THE JERRIES WHO FOUGHT A BITTER REARGUARD ACTION TO PERMIT EVACUATION OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE WESEL BRIDGEHEAD.

BUTLER HAS BEEN IN THE LINE ALL BUT TWO WEEKS SINCE ST. LO AND IF HE SAYS AN OPERATION IS TOUGH, HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

MILLINGEN AND HUCK FELL TO A FOOTWEARY TASK FORCE THAT HAS SLOGGED MORE THAN 60 MILES TO REACH THIS SECTOR. COL.BERNARD BYRNE OF BRADENTON, FLA., SENT HIS FIRST BATTALION, LED BY LT.COL.WILLIAM WALTON OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., INTO HUCK AND THE SECOND BATTALION, LED BY LT.COL.WARREN T.HANNUM, JR., OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., INTO MILLINGEN.

(MORE) SN905PEW

30.24 - 2374

RHEINBERG--FIRST ADD 35TH U.S. INFANTRY DIVN X X X INTO MILLINGEN.

FIGHTERBOMBERS FROM THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF A SHORT BREAK IN THE OVERCAST TO HIT THE GERMANS' LAST BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE IN THIS SECTOR AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY GUNNERS SANK 12 ENEMY BARGES TRYING TO CROSS THE RHINE.

"IT'S A GREAT DAY FOR THE ARTILLERY AND PLANES," SAID PFC. JOSEPH WAGNER OF 4436 SOUTH WENTWORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. "A LOT OF THOSE KRAUTS UT THERE WON'T EVER SEE THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE AGAIN."

WHEN FIVE ENEMY TANKS WERE SUCKED INTO A TRAP SET BY TWO PLATOONS OF AMERICAN TANKS LED BY 1ST LT. MARTIN CAMPBELL OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., THE YANKS ARGUED WHO WAS GOING TO GET THE FIRST SHOT. THE ARGUMENT ENDED IN A SHOOTING GALLERY FREE-FOR-ALL WHICH WAS FUN FOR EVERYBODY EXCEPT THE KRAUT TANK CREWS.

THE FINAL DOUGHBOY ATTACK ON OSSENBERG WAS LED BY 1ST LT.WILLARD ULLIAM OF PENDLETON, ORE.

SN910PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE THIRD U.S. ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE THUNDER OF BIG GUNS SHELLING FERRIES TRYING TO EXTRICATE TRAPPED GERMANS FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE RIVER TODAY SOUNDED THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF THE RIVER ON THE THIRD U.S. ARMY FRONT.

THE ARTILLERY SIMULTANEOUSLY SHELLED COBLENZ.

THE TRAFFIC IN SHELLS WAS ALL ONE WAY--THE GERMANS FAILED TO REPLY.

CRASHING SALVOS ECHOED THROUGH THE RHINE VALLEY, ENVELOPED BY A CLAMMY, BLUE-WHITE MIST WHICH HID THE RIVER'S SURFACE. FROM HILLS ACROSS THE RIVER THERE WAS SILENCE, UNACCOUNTED FOR EXCEPT BY THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S DASH TO THE RIVER WAS SO FAST THE GERMANS WERE CAUGHT UNPREPARED FOR AN IMMEDIATE DEFENSE.

MAR 9 - 1945

WHILE AMERICAN TANK CREWS TOOK A BREATHER AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE INFANTRY, THE GERMANS WERE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE MIST AND SENT MOTOR DRIVEN FERRIES ACROSS THE STREAM FOR REMNANTS OF THEIR FORCES WEDGED ALONG THE RIVER'S EDGE. THEY ALSO STILL HAD A RAILROAD BRIDGE INTACT MIDWAY BETWEEN COBLENZ AND ANDERNACH AND A VEHICULAR BRIDGE AT COBLENZ WHICH HAD BEEN REPAIRED AFTER BEING BOMBED.

FROM HEIGHTS ABOVE THE RIVER TOWN OF WESSENTHRUM, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ, AMERICANS WERE SLAMMING ARTILLERY INTO FERRY TERMINALS AND ACROSS THE MOSELLE INTO COBLENZ ITSELF, LYING IN THE TRIANGLE FORMED BY THE MOSELLE AND RHINE RIVERS.

OVERRUN AND LEFT BEHIND BY OUR SWIFT, 65-MILE THRUST TO THE RIVER WERE REMNANTS OF THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS WANDERING IN HOPELESS CONFUSION BETWEEN THE KYLL AND THE RHINE RIVERS. DOUGHBOYS ARE COMBING THEM OUT OF THE WOODS TODAY.

THESE CAN BE ADDED TO SOME 4,000 PRISONERS ALREADY TAKEN. GERMAN EQUIPMENT LOSSES TO THE FOURTH ARMORED, WHICH HAD A BIGGER DAILY AVERAGE DURING THE DRIVE THAN ANYWHERE IN FRANCE, INCLUDED AN ESTIMATED 400 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 150 TRACTOR DRAWN GUNS, 15 TANKS AND HUNDREDS OF HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES.

AGAINST THESE LT. COL. CREIGHTON ABRAMS' SPEARHEADING COMBAT COMMAND LOST ONLY FOUR TANKS AND 50 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING EIGHT DEAD.

MAR 9 - 1945

WITH THE THIRD U.S. ARMY ON THE RHINE --FIRST ADD SHELLING (BY BALL) X X X EIGHT DEAD.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE FOURTH'S LOW LOSSES WAS THE USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS MOUNTED ON TANKS WHICH DROVE TO THE EDGE OF GERMAN TOWNS AND CALLED UPON THE TOWNS TO SURRENDER OR BE SHELLED. MANY WERE FESTOONED QUICKLY WITH WHITE FLAGS.

FROM TWO 90TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AND RESCUED BY TANKMEN CAME A STORY OF ENEMY ROUT AS SEEN BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

"WE WERE FORCED TO PUSH A TWO-WHEELED CART WITH PRISONERS OF EVERY OTHER NATIONALITY FROM RUSSIANS TO SERBS," SAID ONE LIBERATED PRISONER, A STAFF SERGEANT. "THE GERMANS WERE HYSTERICAL. ALL THEY WANTED TO KNOW WAS WHERE OUR TANKS WERE.

"THEIR HORSES WERE DYING FROM EXHAUSTION. THEY JUST FELL DEAD FROM PULLING HEAVY LOADS. YOU COULDN'T CALL THIS A RETREAT. THEY DID NOT TAKE OFF IN COLUMNS OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT. ONE GUY WOULD TAKE OFF THIS WAY, ANOTHER THAT WAY. IT WAS EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF AND THE HELL WITH THE NEXT GUY."

ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN ALONG THE RHINE TODAY WAS SGT. ROY CARTER, A RADIO TECHNICIAN WHO PUNCHED A TELETYPE PRINTER IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS KANSAS CITY OFFICE FOR 15 YEARS.

"THESE ARMORED GUYS," HE SAID, "KEEP IN CONTACT BY RADIO--AND IT LOOKS LIKE EVERYONE HAS RECEIVERS AND TRANSMITTERS--AND WHEN THEY THROW A PUNCH LIKE THIS ONE, THEIR EQUIPMENT TAKES A TERRIFIC BEATING."

"LET THE TANKERS HAVE THEIR GLORY," SAID CPL. PAT LAPEARL OF PONTIAC, MICH., "BUT WHEN IT'S TIME FOR THE CLEANUP AND RIVER CROSSINGS THEY SEND FOR US DOUGHS."

WHILE PAT WAS CHANGING A JEEP TIRE PUNCTURED BY A SHELL FRAGMENT, MAJ. HARRY ROCKEFELLER OF ASBURY PARK, N.J., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 51ST ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION, TOOK A NEUTRAL STAND IN THE ARMOR VERSUS INFANTRY DISCUSSION.

BUT IT WAS NOT SO WITH THE MAJOR'S DRIVER, PVT. LEROY DIEFFENBACH OF MYERSTOWN, PA. HE BELIEVES THAT IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE ARMORED INFANTRY, NOBODY WOULD GET ANYWHERE.

JR653AEW

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE RACE AMONG WAR CORRESPONDENTS SEEKING TO BE FIRST ACROSS THE RHINE WAS WON TODAY BY HOWARD COWAN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AT THE FIRST REPORT OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, CORRESPONDENTS WITH LT.GEN COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY MADE A MAD SCRAMBLE TO REACH THE SITE AND GET ACROSS THE RIVER.

COWAN HAD THE HELP OF PVT.JOHN GETZ OF STRASBOURN, N.D., WHO WAS TAKING OVER AMMUNITION, AND FINISHED BARELY YARDS AHEAD OF THREE BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS. THEY WERE FOLLOWED SHORTLY BY GORDON FRASER OF THE BLUE NETWORK.

MQ944PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

WITH THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-STAFF SGT.GERALD DYKSTRA, OF GRANDVILLE, MICH., WALKED INTO AN EMPTY PILLBOX TODAY AND FOUND THE ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM INTACT.

HE PICKED UP THE PHONE. SOMEONE ANSWERED AND DYKSTRA, SPEAKING FLUENT GERMAN, SAID HE AND HIS AMERICAN BUDDIES WERE FRYING FRESH EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.

"IF YOU CARE TO JOIN US WE WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU," HE ADDED.

FIVE MINUTES LATER THREE GERMANS SOWED UP FOR CHOW.

FIVE MINUTES LATER THREE GERMANS SHOWED UP FOR CHOW.

QQ831AEW

IN GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-LT.WILLIAM J.O'CONNOR, OF 2185 NORTH 53RD SSTREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., SAID TODAY THAT WHEN HIS PLATOON BEGAN CLOSING IN RECENTLY ON A GROUP OF GERMANS TWO OFFICERS TOOK CAREFUL AIM AND KILLED EACH OTHER.

JP705AEW

30.24 — 23743

A137

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, MARCH 8-(AP)-JAMES MCGLINCY, A WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE UNITED PRESS, HAS BEEN DISACCREDITED FOR "VIOLATION" OF REGULATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCE TONIGHT.

NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN IN A TERSE ANNOUNCEMENT, BUT IT WAS REPORTED THAT IT CONCERNED AN INCIDENT AT THE NINTH ARMY PRESS CAMP AND, AS FAR AS COULD BE DETERMINED, DID NOT INVOLVE ANY ISSUE OF PRESS FREEDOM.

--DASH--

UNITED PRESS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK HAD NO COMMENT ON THE ACTION.

JR1103PEW

MAR 9 - 1945

E

B14 G1

BY DON WHITEHEAD

COLOGNE, GERMANY, MARCH 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS GAZED ACROSS THE RHINE TO THE EAST FROM SHATTERED, CAPTURED COLOGNE TODAY, AND AN OFFICER SPOKE THEIR THOUGHTS:

"KNOW WHAT I'D LIKE TO DO?" ASKED MAJ.JOHN DEAN OF 3700 NORTH CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD. "I'D LIKE TO HIT ACROSS THE RHINE AND GET THIS THING OVER WITH FAST."

IT SEEMED STRANGE TO STAND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE RIVER AND KNOW THAT THE ENEMY WAS IN THOSE BUILDINGS A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY--AT LEAST EVERYONE SUPPOSED THE ENEMY WAS THERE ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO ANSWERING FIRE TO SHELLS WHICH U.S.ARTILLERY POURED ACROSS THE STREAM.

MAJOR DEAN, WHOSE FAMILY OWNED THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, SAT BEFORE A STOVE IN THE BASEMENT OF A BOMBED BUILDING AS HE SPOKE OF GETTING THIS OVER WITH IN A HURRY.

BUT THERE ARE NO BRIDGES IN COLOGNE OVER WHICH TROOPS CAN CROSS. ALL FIVE OF THE GREAT SPANS HAD BEEN DUMPED INTO THE STREAM BY ALLIED BOMBINGS, INCLUDING THE HOHENZOLLERN BRIDGE WHICH WAS THE LAST DESTROYED.

SOLDIERS TALKED CHIEFLY ABOUT THE FEEBLE GERMAN EFFORT TO HOLD COLOGNE. AMERICANS SUFFERED FEW CASUALTIES, ONE UNIT HAVING ONLY TWO MEN KILLED IN FIGHTING THROUGH TOWN TO THE RIVER BANK.

PVT.SAM ARMATO OF TICKFAW, LA., AND PFC THEODORE JOHNSTON OF 15874 MCARTHUR ST., DETROIT, SAID THEY COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

"WE GOT INTO TOWN WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT AND BOY I DIDN'T EXPECT TO," JOHNSTON SAID.

KK406AEW

WITH THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-STAFF SGT.GERALD DYKSTRA, OF GRANDVILLE, MICH., WALKED INTO AN EMPTY PILLBOX TODAY AND FOUND THE ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM INTACT.

HE PICKED UP THE PHONE. SOMEONE ANSWERED AND DYKSTRA, SPEAKING FLUENT GERMAN, SAID HE AND HIS AMERICAN BUDDIES WERE FRYING FRESH EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.

"IF YOU CARE TO JOIN US WE WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU," HE ADDED.

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QQ831AEW

FOLO LONDON RUSSIAN (220)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MAR 9 - 1945

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-REPORTS OF HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND FIERCE LOCAL ACTIONS BY RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE KUESTRIN AND FRANKFURT SECTORS HINTED TODAY THAT A NEW GRAND OFFENSIVE AGAINST BERLIN MAY BE SHAPING UP.

MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S NEXT BIG OBJECTIVE IS THE GERMAN CAPITAL BUT THE EXACT POINT WHERE HE WILL SEEK A BREAKTHROUGH WAS STILL A MATTER OF GUESSWORK AS HIS ARTILLERY LAID DOWN HEAVY BARRAGES ON ENEMY POSITIONS ALONG THE EAST BANK OF THE ODER.

MEANWHILE, HIS TANKS, LIGHT ARTILLERY AND TOMMYGUN ASSAULT SQUADS PUNCHED TO THE ODER'S EDGE BETWEEN DAMSCHER LAKE AND THE ODER HAFF, AFTER CAPTURING THE FLANKING POINTS OF GOLLNOW AND STEPENITZ.

RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER JUST BELOW STETTIN HAVE BEEN BROKEN BY RUSSIAN SHELLING AND GUNNERS TODAY POUNDED POELITZ, TRAFFIC HUB SIX MILES DOWNSTREAM. RUSSIAN STORMOVIKS ATTACKED THE MAIN STETTIN-BERLIN ROAD.

ZHUKOV'S MOP-UP OF THE POMERANIAN SEABOARD OCCUPIED A CONSIDERABLE PART OF HIS ARMOR AND INFANTRY, BUT SOME DIVISIONS ALREADY HAVE BEEN RELEASED FOR NEW OPERATIONS WESTWARD TOWARD BERLIN.

THE BATTLE FOR STETTIN SHAPED UP AS TYPICAL OF THE GERMAN TACTICS OF CONVERTING CITIES INTO FORTRESSES FOR ISOLATED SUICIDAL ISLANDS OF RESISTANCE.

THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED ARTILLERY ON THE PORT'S PERIMETER AND RAPIDLY BUILT TRENCHES AND TANK TRAPS, AS THE RUSSIANS SWIFTLY MANEUVERED INTO VANTAGE POINTS FROM WHICH TO ATTEMPT AN EARLY ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE CITY.

FW734AEW

MAR 9 - 1945

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS WHICH IS SEEKING ASSURANCES OF POSTWAR FREEDOM OF NEWS EXCHANGE ARRIVED HERE TODAY. THE COMMITTEE PREVIOUSLY HAS VISITED GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND THE MIDDLE EAST. ITS MEMBERS ARE WILBUR FORREST OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, RALPH E. MCGILL OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AND CARL W.ACKERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

ENROUTE HERE THEY WERE WEATHER-BOUND AT STALINGRAD FOR THREE DAYS. THEY PLAN TO STAY IN MOSCOW ABOUT A WEEK.

MAR 9 - 1945

GH1248PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION OBSERVED INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY BY PAYING TRIBUTE TODAY TO RUSSIAN WOMEN FOR THEIR TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR EFFORT.

IT IS DOUBTFUL IF ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD HAVE WOMEN PLAYED GREATER PART IN THE WAR THAN THEY HAVE IN THE LAND OF THE RED STAR. IN FEW IF ANY COUNTRIES HAVE WOMEN CONTRIBUTED MORE TO THEIR HOMELAND.

AS MAGNIFICENT AS THE WOMEN OF BRITAIN HAVE BEEN DURING THE BLITZ ATTACKS AND THROUGH THE LONG, DREARY YEARS OF WAR, AS SPLENDID AS THE WOMEN OF AMERICA HAVE BEEN IN THE FACTORY LINE, ANY PERSON WHO HAS BEEN IN RUSSIA MUST TAKE HIS HAT OFF TO THOSE WHO WEAR SKIRTS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THEY DRIVE TANKS IN THE THICKEST FIGHTING. THEY FLY BOMBERS OVER THE TOUGHEST TARGETS. THEY LOAD BOMBS ON ICY AIRFIELDS. THEY BUILD AND REPAIR PLANES. THEY LOAD BY HAND THOUSANDS OF TONS OF CARGO.

THEY MAN MACHINE GUNS ON THE FRONT. THEY FIRE ANTI-AIRCRAFT, THEY EVEN RIDE HORSES IN CAVALRY UNITS.

THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ON COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS RUNS FROM 85 TO 90 PER CENT. THEIR PERCENTAGE IN FACTORIES RUNS FROM 60 TO 85 PER CENT. IT'S ABOUT 70 PER CENT IN COMMUNICATIONS, SUCH AS RAILWAYS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT.

RUSSIAN WOMEN HAVE BEEN HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION'S HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL HONOR FOR GALLANTRY ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE. THEY HAVE BECOME MOTHER HEROINE IN THE OFFICIAL ROLLS OF THEIR COUNTRY BY BRINGING 10 OR MORE CHILDREN INTO THE WORLD.

THEY HAVE BEEN NURSES TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED AND BY THE THOUSANDS THEY HAVE GONE DOWN INTO MINES TO DIG COAL AND FUEL. AND TODAY, DESPITE THE HOLIDAY, RUSSIAN WOMEN ARE WORKING AS ON ANY OTHER DAY.

FW409AEW

MAR 9 - 1945

STOCKHOLM, MAR.8-(ADD SHANKE)xx AREA

ALTHOUGH ALLIED BOMBING OF THE CAPITAL'S RAILWAY NETWORK IS ACCURATE, THE GERMANS GENERALLY MANAGE TO GET TRAFFIC MOVING AFTER A FASHION WITHIN 24 HOURS, MY INFORMANT SAID. STREETCARS NO LONGER OPERATE BECAUSE THEY ARE BLOCKED BY THE BARRICADES.

ALLIED BOMBS HIT TWO ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS RECENTLY. IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS THE CURRENT HAS BEEN TURNED ON FOR ONLY 45 MINUTES DURING THE DAY AND 90 MINUTES AT NIGHT, WITH SOME AREAS ENTIRELY CUT OFF.

BERLIN'S AIR RAID ALARM SYSTEM HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY THE IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY, AND SOMETIMES RESIDENTS ARE CAUGHT UNAWARES BY RAIDERS BECAUSE THE SIRENS FAIL TO FUNCTION.

JR1010PEW

MOSCOW, MAR 8-(ADD ROMANIAN ESTATE)

THE DISPATCH SAID THE PEASANTS' OWN LAND REFORM APPEARED TO BE APPROVED BY THE OPPOSITION WING OF JULIU MANIU'S NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, WHICH ACCUSED MANIU OF BEING "ARCHREACTIONARY." WHAT ATTITUDE THE NEW GROZEA CABINET WOULD ADOPT TOWARD THE LAND PROBLEM WAS NOT MENTIONED.

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30.24 - 23745

STOCKHOLM?, March 8-(AP)- Sweden and Great Britain have signed a monetary agreement fixing the exchange rate 16.90 kronor to a pound sterling, or slightly less than 24 cents to the dollar, ~~it~~ it was officially announced today.

A collaterla protocal covering Swedish and British trade relations for the first postwar period of 12 months also was signed.

Agreement was reached in London on March 6 with monetary pact considered as predated to Jan. 1. 1945 and lasting for five. years. KA1053AEW

ROME,MARCH 6-(AP)-MYRON C.TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPRESENTATIVE IN VATICAN CITY, DECLINED TODAY TO CONFIRM A REPORT THAT EDWARD J.FLYNN, BRONX, N.Y., FORMER NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN, WOULD VISIT POPE PIUS XII ON HIS WAY HOME FROM MOSCOW.

"I CAN ONLY SAY THAT I HOPE SO," TAYLOR COMMENTED.

FLYNN, WHO MADE AN APPEARANCE AT YALTA DURING THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE, HAS TALKED WITH HIGH DIGNITARIES OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH WHILE IN MOSCOW.

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MT~~8~~AEW

ROME, MARCH 8--(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF LT. GEN. W.D. MORGAN AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

HE SUCCEEDS LT. GEN. SIR JOHN HARDING WHO HAS BEEN GIVEN AN UNSPECIFIED NEW IMPORTANT MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

~~MORGAN~~ MORGAN FORMERLY WAS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SOUTHERN COMMAND IN ENGLAND. AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR HE WAS AN ARTILLERY COMMANDER IN FRANCE AND LATER WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIRST BRITISH DIVISION THEN COMMANDED BY ALEXANDER. HE ALSO WAS WITH ALEXANDER AT DUNKERQUE.

A153
(120)
Had
MADRID, MARCH 8-(AP)-AUTHORIZED SOURCES CONFIRMED TODAY REPORTS OF MILITARY MOVEMENTS TOWARD THE PYRENEES BORDER WHERE GENERAL FRANCO IS ESTABLISHING THREE SEPARATE ARMY GROUPS BEHIND STRONG FORTIFICATION TO SAFEGUARD SPANISH NEUTRALITY AGAINST POSSIBLE RAIDS BY SPANISH REPUBLICAN MAQUIS.

GEN. FIDEL DAVILA, CHIEF OF THE SPANISH ARMY'S GENERAL STAFF, IS IN SUPREME COMMAND WHILE THE CATALAN, ARAGON AND NAVARRESE ARMIES ALONG THE FRONTIER ARE COMMANDED BY GENERALS JOSE SOLCHAGE, JUAN BAUTISTA SANCHEZ AND JUAN YAGUE, RESPECTIVELY.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE BORDER WAS CONSIDERED A NATURAL PRECAUTION AS THE WAR LEFT THE MEDITERRANEAN AND MOROCCO, LEAVING ONLY THE PYRENEES LAND FRONTIER IN DANGER FROM REPUBLICAN GUERRILLA RAIDERS.

M1158PEW

A70
(270)
MAR 9 - 1945
PRECEDE LONDON (DAY)
BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, MARCH 8-(AP)-SWITZERLAND CONCLUDED TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TODAY IN WHICH SHE UNDERTOOK TO PREVENT CONCEALMENT OF NAZI LOOT HERE IN RETURN FOR ALLIED PROMISES OF ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS.

SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENTS THIS MORNING ENDED ONE PHASE OF NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN FEB. 12. THE SWISS WANT -- AND INSIST THEY MUST HAVE -- AMERICAN FOOD SHIPPED THROUGH LISBON AND FRENCH PORTS; THE ALLIES WANT TO TRACE NAZI BANK ACCOUNTS AND HIDDEN ART TREASURES FROM LANDS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

THE ALLIES FEEL THAT SUCH NAZI ASSETS MAY FORM THE BASIS FOR FINANCING OF A POSSIBLE FUTURE WAR.

BOTH ALLIED AND SWISS SPOKESMEN EMPHASIZED THEIR SATISFACTION OVER THE DISCUSSIONS AND THE AGREEMENTS. THE ALLIED DELEGATES ESPECIALLY SAID THEY WERE PLEASED BECAUSE THE AGREEMENTS SET A PRECEDENT WHICH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL WILL BE ASKED TO FOLLOW.

THE AGREEMENTS REACHED DO NOT END THE DISCUSSIONS. THE SWISS HAVE FROZEN NAZI BANK ACCOUNTS AND CREDITS WHICH THEY CONSIDERED IT POSSIBLE TO DO UNB
(MORE)

FX432PPW

CHUNGKING - MAR 8 - ~~XXX~~ EARLY SUNC

(THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SEA TRAFFIC BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND JAPAN HAD BEEN DISRUPTED SINCE FEB. 2 BECAUSE OF HAVOC CAUSED BY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS. IT ADDED ORDINARY PASSENGER SERVICE ALONG THE SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW RAILROADS HAS BEEN SUSPENDED TO ENABLE EVACUATION OF JAPANESE CIVILIANS FROM SHANGHAI.)

EJ757PEW

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER, CHIEF OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TODAY FOR COMPLETING 1,3? HOURS COMBAT FLYING TIME OVER AND BORDERING ENEMY TERRITORY IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER.

THE FLYING GENERAL, WHOSE HOME IS IN CORSICANA, TEX., WAS DECORATED BY MAJ.GEN. THOMAS J.HANLEY, JR. STRATEMEYER HAS MORE THAN 4,000 HOURS FLYING TIME TO HIS CREDIT. HE HAS FLOWN 770 HOURS SINCE ARRIVING IN INDIA IN AUGUUT, 1943, COVERING APPROXIMATELY 140,000 MILES.

HIS WIFE LIVES AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DA1018AEM

AMS BUDGET (400)

NIGHT LEAD IWO JIMA

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,FRIDAY,MARCH 9 (AP)-A COORDINATED DRIVE BY THREE AMERICAN MARINE DIVISIONS SUPPORTED BY AIR, AND AND SEA BOMBARDMENT THREATENED TODAY TO SPLIT THE REMAINING JAPANESE ON IWO JIMA AS THE BITTER CAMPAIGN FOR THIS ISLAND FORTRESS NEARED A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

EXTREMELY SLOW GAINS, SUCH AS HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE FIGHTING FOR MANY DAYS, WERE EXPECTED AS THE LEATHERNECKS FOUGHT HAND TO HAND FOR EVERY PILLBOX AND EVERY CAVE.

THE SCORE OF ENEMY OPPOSITION ON THE RIGHT FLANK WAS WIPED OUT WEDNESDAY BY THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION'S CAPTURE OF ANOTHER HILL 362. THIS ONE, THE THIRD OF THAT HEIGHT TO BE SEIZED, IS EAST OF THE TOWN OF MOTOYAMA.

BELOW THIS POSITION THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION PICKED UP 100 TO 200 YARDS IN ITS NORTHWARD DRIVE WHICH IS CLEARING THE COASTLINE.

ADVANCES OF ABOUT 500 YARDS WERE SCORED WEDNESDAY IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE BY THE THIRD DIVISION AND ON THE LEFT BY THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION. THE GAINS WERE MADE IN THE FACE OF INTENSE SMALL ARMS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

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AP WAR CORRESPONDENT MORRIE LANDSBERG REPORTED THAT A TANK BATTALION FIGHTING WITH THE THIRD DIVISION REPELLED A SUICIDAL CHARGE MADE AGAINST ARMORED VEHICLES BY JAPANESE CARRYING LONG POLES ON WHICH EXPLOSIVES WERE MOUNTED. NOT A SINGLE TANK WAS DAMAGED BUT MANY ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED.

VICE ADM.RICHMOND K.TURNER, OVER-ALL AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER, VISITED THE VOLCANIC ISLAND THURSDAY, INSPECTED ITS SHATTERED DEFENSES, TOOK NOTE OF ITS POSSIBILITIES AND CHATTED WITH MARINE COMMANDERS.

"THEY FEEL AS I DO--THAT IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE THIS THING IS OVER," HE TOLD LANDSBERG, WHO HAS BEEN REPORTING THE IWO INVASION FROM THE ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP. HE DECLINED TO SPECULATE IN TERMS OF DAYS

IWO'S DEFENSES WERE "TREMENDOUSLY BETTER ORGANIZED" THAN ON ANY OTHER ISLAND TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE, ADMIRAL TURNER SAID.

AS TO IWO'S PLACE IN FUTURE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE ENEMY, TURNER SAID:

"IWO IS GOING TO BE A VERY VALUABLE PLACE FOR US. I AM FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE ISLAND AS AN AIRBASE. IT IS BETTER THAN I EXPECTED IT TO BE."

ROWS OF WHITE MARKERS IN THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING MARINE CEMETERY MUTELY TESTIFIED TO THE HIGH COST BEING PAID FOR THE BLEAK BIT OF AO ISLAND. A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVERY OF THOSE MEN WAS THE SIMPLE COMMENT OF CAPT.LEWIS NUTTING, DIVISIONAL BURIAL OFFICER:

"WE ARE GOING TO HAVE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY HERE OF ALL OUR CAMPAIGNS."

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U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 8-(AP)-

DENTS IN THE LAST-STAND LINE OF THE JAPANESE ON NORTHERN IWO, DRIVEN UP TO 500 YARDS IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT WEDNESDAY, WERE EXPLOITED TODAY BY THREE MARINE DIVISIONS STRIVING FOR A BREAKTHROUGH.

IN A MAZE OF PILLBOXES AND BLOCKHOUSES, WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE CLIFFS, THE NIPPONESE STILL SHOWED NO SIGN OF A COLLAPSE AS THEY MET THE ALL-OUT LEATHERNECK DRIVE WITH INTENSE SMALL ARMS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

THE LATEST PUSH OPENED TUESDAY. THE FIGHTING ALL THAT DAY NETTED ONLY LOCAL GAINS. YESTERDAY ONE 500-YARD SALIENT WAS WON ON THE WEST SIDE BY MAJ.GEN.KELLER E.ROCKEY'S FIFTH DIVISION. ANOTHER WAS PUSHED INTO THE IENTER OF THE LINE BY MAJ.GEN.GRAVES B. ERSKINE'S THIRD DIVISION. A DENT OF 200 YARDS WAS PUNCHED INTO THE EAST SIDE BY MAJ.GEN.CLIFTON B.CATES' FOURTH.

THEY WERE, BY NO MEANS, GENERAL ADVANCES. EVERY STEP WAS CONTESTED BY A FOE WHICH HAS LOST TWO-THIRDS OF AN ORIGINAL GARRISON

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OF 20,000 AND IS BATTLING TO THE LAST MAN.

THE FULL COST OF THE 18-DAY-OLD INVASION TO THE MARINES REMAINS TO BE DISCLOSED. FROM IWO, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT MORRIE LANDSBERG TOLD IN A DISPATCH YESTERDAY OF MARINES ON GRAVE DETAIL BUSILY PAINTING CROSSES WHILE "A TRUCK RETURNED FROM THE FRONT WITH ANOTHER LOAD OF BODIES." THE ENTIRE ISLAND BATTLEGROUND IS SO SMALL THAT THE GRAVE DETAIL HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE AND SUFFERED SOME CASUALTIES.

FOUR DAYS AGO IN WASHINGTON, NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL SAID THE MARINE DEAD THEN EXCEEDED 2,000.

THE LATEST IWO PUSH, AIMED AT CRUSHING ALL ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE, OPENED ONE WEEK TO A DAY AFTER LT.GEN.HOLLAND

20.24 - 23747

SMITH FORESAW A POSSIBILITY OF THE BATTLE ENDING IN "A FEW DAYS." THE PUSH WAS PRECEDED BY A DAY OF REST WHILE THE LEATHERNECKS INCREASED THE POWER OF THEIR PUNCH WITH NEWLY-LANDED EQUIPMENT. YET IN TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY ASSAULTS, BACKED BY WARSHIP GUNS, HEAVY ARTILLERY, LAND AND CARRIER BASED PLANES, THE DEVILDOGS HAD TO BE CONTENT WITH GAINS OF LESS THAN A HALF MILE.

LAST REPORTS PLACED SOME ADVANCE UNITS WITHIN 250 YARDS OF THE CLIFF EDGE ON THE NORTHEAST COAST. FROM THERE THE BEACH EXTENDS FOR 350 MORE YARDS.

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CARRIER PLANES, BENT ON KEEPING THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE AWAY FROM THE SCENE, NEUTRALIZED ENEMY BASES IN THE BONIN ISLANDS NORTH OS IWO TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY WITH BOMBS

IQUIQUE, CHILE: FIRST ADD STRIKE XXX WERE REJECTED.

The workers demanded wage increases of 40 per cent and rejected a report the company was unable to pay, made by conciliation committee composed of two workers, two representatives of the company, which is Chilean-British owned.

The plants produce about 25 percent of Chilean nitrates.

Meanwhile, similar wage demands were under study by two big American-British companies and the same firms were threatedned with a strike of 300 workers at Tocopilla Port. Two big units of the Anaconda Copper Co. at Chuqicanata and Potrerillos were in the midst of new wage contracts with demands for increases. FD158PEW

HAMILTON, ONT., MARCH 8-(AP)-A SERIES OF SHARP EXPLOSIONS BROKE OUT ABOUT 10:40 A.M. TODAY IN THE PLANT OF THE CANADIAN ANILINE DYE COMPANY AND SEVERAL EMPLOYEES WERE INJURED.

FIRE FOLLOWED THE EXPLOSIONS. WINDOWS IN THE JAIL, NEARLBY, WERE SHATTERED BY THE EXPLOSION.

FOUR EMPLOYEES WERE REMOVED TO A HOSPITAL AND POLICE CHECKED REPORTS THAT FOUR OTHERS WERE TRAPPED IN THE BURNING BUILDING.

THERE WERE FEARS THAT FURTHER EXPLOSIONS MIGHT FOLLOW WHEN THE FLAMES REACHED CHEMICALS IN THE BUILDING.

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GH1150AEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES TODAY:

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS--FLYING OFFICER RAOUL ALBERTO OROZCO FLORIPE; MOTHER, MRS. ROSARIO FLORIPE, 633 WEST BANCROFT ST.; TOLEDO, OHIO.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRESUMED DEAD--SGT. ARTHUR EMERSON ROE; FATHER, ARTHUR ROE, 1268 61ST STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF.

JP726AEW

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A156

OTTAWA, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY MAJ.-GEN. F.F. WORTHINGTON, 54, HAD BEEN APPOINTED PACIFIC COAST COMMANDER SUCCEEDING MAJ. GEN. G.R. PEARKES, V.C. WORTHINGTON HAS BEEN COMMANDER AT CAMP BORDEN, ONTARIO MILITARY CAMP, AND FORMERLY WAS COMMANDER OF AN ARMORED DIVISION OVERSEAS.

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO WHO WOULD SUCCEED WORTHINGTON AT THE BIG ONTARIO CAMP.

THE STATUS OF PEARKES WAS UNCERTAIN. HE HAS SAID HE LEFT THE PACIFIC COAST COMMAND ON ORDERS FROM DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS, WHILE THE HEADQUARTERS ITSELF SAID HE WAS RELIEVED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

M1202AEW

INTER-AMERICAN (250)

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE COMES TO AN END TODAY WITH A PLENARY SESSION EXPECTED TO PLACE THE STAMP OF APPROVAL ON A RESOLUTION INVITING ARGENTINA TO "PUT HERSELF IN A POSITION" TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER NATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE AND JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS.

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THE RESOLUTION, IN EFFECT WILL CALL UPON ARGENTINA TO CHANGE THE POLICIES THAT RESULTED IN HER EXCLUSION FROM THE FAMILY OF AMERICAN NATIONS. AN ARGENTINE DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE AXIS APPEARED TO BE A REQUISITE TO GENERAL RECOGNITION, ALTHOUGH THIS WAS NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED.

THE STATEMENT, APPROVED LAST NIGHT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE 20 NATIONS REPRESENTED HERE, WAS FRAMED AS AN ANSWER TO AN ARGENTINE REQUEST OF LAST OCTOBER FOR A CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER HER DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION.

THE RESOLUTION "DEPLORED THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES" WHICH KEPT ARGENTINA FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE MEXICO CONFERENCE HAVE NOT UNDERGONE "ANY CHANGE TO JUSTIFY THAT THIS CONFERENCE" MOVE TO REESTABLISH, "AS IS ITS GREATEST WISH, UNIFORMITY IN THE POLITICAL SOLIDARITY OF ALL THE AMERICAN STATES."

EZEQUIEL PADILLA, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS EMPOWERED TO RANSMIT THE DECLARATION TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

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AFTER LONG AND HEATED DEBATE, THE UNITED STATES' PROPOSED "ECONOMIC CHARTER OF THE AMERICAS" WAS APPROVED YESTERDAY AFTER BEING STRIPPED OF ITS FREE TRADE AND TARIFF REDUCTION CLAUSES.

THE DOCUMENT URGES THAT THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS WORK TO RAISE THE LIVING STANDARDS IN THEIR COUNTRIES, THAT TRADE DISCRIMINATIONS BE ELIMINATED, AND THAT TRADE BARRIERS OF ALL KINDS BE REMOVED. THE GENERAL EFFECT OF THE CHARTER IS EXPECTED TO BE A GRADUAL, REGULATED INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

MK644AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:15 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 8)

(ADVANCE) (WX) MEXICO CITY, MARCH 8-(AP)-TEXT OF A RADIO TALK TONIGHT BY UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND STATION XEW, MEXICO CITY, ON THE RESULTS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE: (ABOUT 900)

I BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE TWENTY DELEGATIONS TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE IN MEXICO CITY SHARE MY OPINION THAT THE CONFERENCE HAS ACHIEVED TRULY HISTORIC RESULTS.

WE HAVE REAFFIRMED OUR WARTIME COLLABORATION IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST AXIS COUNTRIES, STRENGTHENED OUR SYSTEM OF INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION, AND ASSURED THE PARTICIPATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE EFFORT TO ORGANIZE THE WORLD FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.

THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED HERE WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE OF UNITED NATIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO IN APRIL, AND THEY ALSO FORESHADOW THE MORE COMPLETE AND PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM AT THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES TO BE HELD AT BOGOTA IN 1946.

30.24 - 22749

AMONG MANY NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS AT THIS MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE, AT LEAST SIX SEEM TO BE OF EXTRAORDINARY SIGNIFICANCE.

FIRST, WE HAVE AGREED TO STAMP OUT EVERY VESTIGE OF NAZI INFLUENCE IN THIS HEMISPHERE AND HAVE DECLARED THE FORMAL ADHERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR CRIMINALS MADE IN OCTOBER 1943, BY GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION. NO AXIS WAR CRIMINAL WILL BE ABLE TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT BY TAKING REFUGE IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

SECOND, AFTER FULL DELIBERATION, TWENTY AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE ENDORSED THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS AS A BASIS OF THE CHARTER FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION TO BE WRITTEN AT SAN FRANCISCO. THE THOUGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF EACH OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE ITSELF. THE WORLD CAN REST ASSURED THAT THE AMEICAN REPUBLICS ARE PREPARED TO JOIN WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN THE SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

X24WX

THE THIRD GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS CONFERENCE IS THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC--NAMED FOR THE HISTORIC CASTLE WHICH WAS THE SCENE OF OUR MEETINGS--BY WHICH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL UNITE TO RESIST AGGRESSION WHETHER FROM WITHOUT OR WITHIN THIS HEMISPHERE.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES AND WARTIME POWERS, HAVE AGREED TO ACT TOGETHER IN THE USE OF WHATEVER MEASURES, INCLUDING FORCE IF NECESSARY, THAT MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT OR SUPPRESS AGGRESSION IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

OF COMPARABLE IMPORTANCE IS THE AGREEMENT TO STRENGTHEN AND REORGANIZE THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM, AND TO PREPARE IT FOR WHATEVER NEW RESPONSIBILITIES IT MAY ASSUME WITHIN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. CLIMAXING THE STEADY GROWTH OF INTER-AMERICAN FRATERNITY AND COOPERATION DURING A CENTURY, IT IS NOW AGREED THAT CONFERENCES OF AMERICAN STATES WILL BE HELD REGULARLY AT FOUR-YEAR INTERVALS; THAT THERE BE REGULAR ANNUAL AND SPECIAL EMERGENCY MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS; THAT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION WILL BE GIVEN INCREASED POWERS. A NEW INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IS CREATED, AND THE FUNCTIONS OF NUMEROUS EXISTING INTER-AMERICAN AGENCIES OF JURIDICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTER ARE EXTENDED OR EMPHASIZEDM PARTICIPATION OF WOM

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MILITARY, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTER ARE EXTENDED OR EMPHASIZED. PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN INTER-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGED.

FIFTH, IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AN ECONOMIC CHARTER OF THE AMERICAS AND A DECLARATION OF MEXICO HAVE STATED THE PRINCIPLES AND GUIDING PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THE REPUBLICS REPRESENTED HERE HAVE REDEDICATED THEMSELVES TO THE HIGH PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY AND TO PRACTICAL MEASURES AS WELL, DESIGNED TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THEIR PEOPLES IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF PEACE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY.

X25WX

AGREEMENTS HAVE ALSO BEEN REACHED ON WORKABLE MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ECONOMIES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS DURING THE DIFFICULT PERIOD OF TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE.

SIXTH, EVERY ONE OF THE TWENTY AMERICAN REPUBLICS REPRESENTED AT THIS CONFERENCE HAS JOINED IN A RESOLUTION STATING A UNITED POLICY TOWARD ARGENTINA. UNANIMOUSLY, THESE TWENTY AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE CALLED UPON THE ARGENTINE NATION TO UNITE WITH US IN OUR COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS AND SO TO GUIDE ITS POLICIES THAT IT MAY BECOME ELIGIBLE TO SIGN THE DECLARATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND ADHERE TO THE FINAL ACT OF THIS CONFERENCE. IT IS OUR COMMON DESIRE THAT ARGENTINA BE ABLE TO RESUME HER TRADITIONAL PLACE IN THE FAMILY OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS AND RESTORE IN FULL MEASURE THE SOLIDARITY OF THIS HEMISPHERE.

FOR THESE AND MANY OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS, I WISH TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE VISION AND STEADFASTNESS OF THE STATESMEN OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT THIS CONFERENCE. WE OFFER OUR PARTICULAR GRATITUDE AND OUR FELICITATIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO; TO THE HONORABLE DR. EZEQUIEL PADILLA, FOREIGN MINISTER OF MEXICO; TO SENOR DON MANUEL TELLO, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE AND HIS MANY ABLE ASSISTANTS.

THE LABORS OF THIS CONFERENCE HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED WITH CONSTANT INTEREST AND GOOD WISHES BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE LONG AND EARNEST EFFORT TO FOSTER FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IS SO WELL KNOWN TO US ALL. IN OUR AGREEMENTS HERE, I BELIEVE, WE HAVE GIVEN CONCRETE EXPRESSION TO THAT SPIRIT OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR WHICH HAS LONG SINCE FOUND ACCEPTANCE AMONG ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS.MLL (END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:15 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 8)

LT/MR605PEW

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NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE A P HAS NO INFORMATION TO SUBSTANTIATE VAGUE RUMORS OF A HITLER SURRENDER ORDER. TWO POINTS HAVE ASKED ABOUT THESE RUMORS, ONE ATTRIBUTING THEM TO A BROADCAST, THE OTHER TO A FINANCIAL WIRE SERVICE. THIS WIRE SERVICE HAS DENIED HAVING CARRIED THE RUMORS AND NO SUCH BROADCAST HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.

THE AP.

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SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA CHARGED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE INDISCRIMINATELY BEHEADED PROMINENT PERSONS IN THE NEI (CAPS) AND CARRIED OFF MORE THAN 1,000,000 INDONESIANS FOR SLAVE LABOR.

THE REPORT, ISSUED ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF THE EAST INDIES, WAS CIRCULATED FROM MELBOURN BY ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY. IT SAID MORE THAN 2,000 INDONESIANS WERE BEHEADED IN APRIL, 1944, IN DUTCH BORNEO.

THE NIPPONESE, "SEEING THE HATRED OF THE POPULATION COMING TO A BOILING POINT" ARE EXTERMINATING "EVERYONE WHO MIGHT BE A LEADER.

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"THEY ARE FLAUNTING ATROCITIES BY PUBLISHING IN MALAY-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS WHICH THEY ESTABLISHED STORIES AND PHOTOGRAPHS ABOUT THE MURDER OF PROMINENT CITIZENS," THE REPORT CONTINUED.

IT LISTED AMONG THOSE BEHEADED A DR. SUSILO, OF BORNEO, INSPECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES AND BROTHER OF THE FOUNDER OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

OTHER BORNEO VICTIMS INCLUDED 13 NATIVE RULERS, ALSO PROMINENT CHINESE, ARABS AND LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS AND THREE INDONESIAN PHYSICIANS.

MH830PPW NM

WITH BATAAN RELEASEES

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS WHO RETURNED HERE TODAY FROM THE PHILIPPINES WHERE THEY HAD BEEN PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE JAPANESE UNTIL RELEASED BY THE RANGERS JAN. 30:

"IT GIVES ME SPECIAL PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU BACK TO YOUR NATIVE SHORES, AND TO EXPRESS, ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE JOY WE FEEL AT YOUR DELIVERANCE FROM THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY. IT IS A SOURCE OF PROFOUND SATISFACTION THAT OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH YOUR RETURN HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

"YOU HAVE FOUGHT VALIANTLY IN FOREIGN LANDS AND HAVE SUFFERED GREATLY. AS YOUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, I TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR PAST ACHIEVEMENTS AND EXPRESS THE THANKS OF A GRATEFUL NATION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN COMBAT AND YOUR STEADFASTNESS WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR.

"MAY GOD GRANT EACH OF YOU HAPPINESS AND AN EARLY RETURN TO YOUR HEALTH."

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RA959PCW

A81
NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 25 MILES (FROM SEELOW; GERMAN REPORT).
2--WESTERN FRONT
277 MILES (FROM REMAGEN; BRUSSELS REPORT).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
JR756PEW

B72 (300)
NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS AND AMERICANS STRUCK VIGOROUSLY AT GERMAN WESEL BRIDGEHEAD IN NORTH CORNER OF THE RUHR.
CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. FIRST ARMY CROSSED RHINE, OPENING CLIMACTIC BATTLE FOR GERMANY; ESTABLISHED STRONG BRIDGEHEAD; OTHER FIRST ARMY UNITS ENVELOPED BONN AND BAD GODESBERG IN DRIVE TOWARD JUNCTURE WITH THIRD ARMY; THIRD MASSED BEFORE COBLENZ, DREW NOOSE ON EIFEL POCKET.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: PRESSURE CONTINUED ON SAAR DEFENSES.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, U.S. NINTH ARMIES: STABBED VIGOROUSLY AT GERMAN WESEL POCKET AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF RUHR.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: NO OFFICIAL REPORT.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: CROSSED RHINE; FOUGHT INSIDE BONN.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: MASSED BEFORE COBLENZ, MENACED EIFEL POCKET WITH PERHAPS 60,000 GERMAN TROOPS. OUTFLANKED SAAR ON NORTH.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: CONTINUED PRESSURE ON SAAR DEFENSES.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO OFFICIAL REPORT.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FIRST INFANTRY: DROVE INTO BONN.
FOURTH INFANTRY: WIDENED CORRIDOR BEHIND THIRD ARMY ADVANCE.

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FOURTH ARMORED: AT RHINE NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ.
FIFTH INFANTRY: PROTECTED RIGHT FLANK OF THIRD ARMY DRIVE TO RHINE.
EIGHTH INFANTRY: ADVANCED SOUTH OF COLOGNE.
NINTH INFANTRY: DROVE INTO BONN.
TENTH ARMORED: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF TRIER BEHIND THIRD ARMY DRIV TO THE RHINE.
ELEVENTH ARMORED: WIDENED CORRIDOR BEHIND THIRD ARMY ADVANCE.
50TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
76TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF TRIER.
78TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED ON FIRST ARMY'S SOUTHERN FLANK.
90TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN SECTOR BEYOND PRUEM.
104TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN COLOGNE AREA.
(DIVISIONS CROSSING RHINE NOT IDENTIFIED.)
SN932PEW

A133KX
(WEST OUT)
MAR 9 - 1945
UNDATED JAPANESE MINISTER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE MINISTER TO THE PHILIPPINES, NARIYOSHI TAJEIRI, HAD RETURNED TO JAPAN "FOR CONSULTATION" AND CLAIMED SOME FILIPINOS STILL SUPPORTED NIPPON'S CAUSE.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED TAJEIRI AS SAYING JOSE P.LAUREL'S PUPPET GOVERNMENT HAD MOVED FROM MANILA LAST DEC. 22. HE DID NOT DISCLOSE LAUREL'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.
(THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN REPORTED FOR SOME WEEKS TO HAVE MOVED TO BAGUIO, THE PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL, IN NORTHERN LUZON, WITH GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER.)
RA956PCW

UNDATED DIET (130)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT THE DIET (PARLIAMENT) WOULD RECONVENE ON SUNDAY AND PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO WOULD BE ASKED TO OUTLINE PROGRESS IN CARRYING OUT "DECISIVE WAR POLICIES," EXPLAIN "COUNTERMEASURES BEING PLANNED FOR DISASTERS" AND THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE "CURRENT SITUATION".

THE DOMEI DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE THREE QUESTIONS WOULD BE ASKED BY A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY, PARLIAMENTARY WING OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION (IRAA).

RECALL OF THE DIET AFTER LESS THAN A MONTHS RECESS RESULTED FROM AGITATION FOR DIRECT ASSURANCE OF KOISO'S "DETERMINATION TO COPE WITH THE GRAVITY OF THE WAR SITUATION" AND FOR FORMATION OF A NEW TOTALITARIAN PARTY TO REPLACE THE IRAA.

DOMEI SAID THE PARLIAMENT WOULD ACT ON EMERGENCY WARTIME MEASURES AFTER THE GOVERNMENT CLARIFIES ITS WARTIME POLICIES.

WU2BAPW

BROADCASTS
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NEW YORK, MARCH 8--CBS SAID TONIGHT IT HAD RECORDED A BROADCAST BY THE STATION AT LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN AFRICA, ASSERTING THAT THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB HAD QUOTED PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AS SAYING THAT "THE WAR HAS GONE BEYOND ITS CLIMAX AND WILL HAVE A SUDDEN END."

THE BROADCAST SAID GOEBBELS' FORECAST WAS MADE IN HIS WEEKLY ARTICLE IN HIS MAGAZINE, DAS REICH.

NO OTHER VERSION OF THE ARTICLE WAS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. DNB EMISSIONS RECORDED ELSEWHERE HAD NOT MENTIONED IT.

GH606PEW

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BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, MARCH 8--RADIO ATLANTIC, HEARD BY NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, SAID TODAY THAT THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE RIVER BY THE U.S. FIRST ARMY TOOK PLACE AT REMAGEN. HUGE AMOUNTS OF WAR MATERIAL PREPARE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES, THE BROADCAST ADDED. RADIO ATLANTIC IS A CLANDESTINE STATION WHOSE EXACT STATUS NEVER HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

RQ402PEW

UNDATED FIRST ADD UNDATED JAPANESE [illegible]

XXX WARTIME POLICIES.

ADM.SEIZO KOBAYASHI, WHO RESIGNED FROM KOISO'S CABINET TO ORGANIZE A NEW TOTALITARIAN POLITICAL PARTY, TODAY TOLD A MEETING OF 300 SPONSORS OF THE PARTY THAT THE JAPANESE MUST SCRAP EXISTING POLITICAL GROUPS TO "COPE WITH THE DECISIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MILITARY SITUATION."

DOMEI SAID THAT AFTER THE MEETING WITH KOBAYASHI ALL THE SPONSORS ATTENDED A CONFERENCE WITH KOISO AT THE PREMIER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE. KOISO ALREADY HAS GIVEN GOVERNMENT CONSENT TO FORMATION OF THE NEW PARTY.

THE SPONSORS ELECTED DR.RENTARO MIZUNO, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ASIA DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE, AS CHAIRMAN OF THEIR GROUP, DOMEI SAID. THEN MIZUNO APPOINTED A SUBCOMMITTEE TO UNDERTAKE "SPEEDY ORGANIZATION" OF THE PARTY.

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GG1232PCW NM

NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATI SAID TODAY THAT "BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF PRESS COMMUNICATIONS INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS" IT HAD SET UP A COMMITTEE ON PRESS COMMUNICATIONS, HEADED BY BRIG. GEN. JULIUS OCHS ADLER, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTHER MEMBERS ARE:

E.M. ANTRIM, BUSINESS MANAGER, CHICAGO TRIBUNE; HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT, UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS; J.V.CONNOLLY, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; EDWIN S.FRIENDLY, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK SUN; BRIG. GEN. CLARK HOWELL, PUBLISHER, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. JOHN S. KNIGHT, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND PUBLISHER OF KNIGHT NEWSPAPERS; ROBERT MCLEAN, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN AND OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; JOSEPH PULITZER, PRESIDENT, ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

FD1031AEW

A123PX

PHILADELPHIA,MARCH 8-(AP)-CAPT.CLARA MUELLER, ARMY NURSE LIBERATED FROM SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP LAST MONTH, SAYS THAT, "GENERALLY SPEAKING," THE JAPANESE DID NOT MOLEST OR MISTREAT INTERNED WOMEN.

ARRIVING AT HER HOME, MISS MUELLER SAID "AFTER LOOKING AT JAPS FOR THREE YEARS OUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS CERTAINLY LOOKED HANDSOME."

BJ1033AEW

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A124PX

PHILADELPHIA,MARCH 8-(AP)-SIX HEROES OF BASTOGNE, ON AN ARMY-SPONSORED TOUR OF WAR FACTORIES, TODAY VISITED SKF INDUSTRIES WHERE YESTERDAY A "SITDOWN STRIKE" HALTED PRODUCTION IN TWO PLANTS FOR FIVE HOURS.

THE VISIT WAS SCHEDULED BEFORE THE SHUTDOWN, ARMY OFFICIALS SAID.

KAZ MILLER, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS (CIO), SAID THE UNION PERSUADED 1,200 EMPLOYES TO RETURN TO WORK AFTER THEY "STRUCK WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION."

HE QUOTED WORKERS AS PROTESTING WHAT THEY TERMED "UNWARRANTED DEPARTMENTAL TRANSFERS, THE LAYOFF OF FOUR MEN AND REDUCTIONS IN PIECEWORK RATES FOR 100 MEN." THE COMPANY DENIED ANY CONTRACT VIOLATIONS.

G1035AEW NM

NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-IN A CABLEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, POPE PIUS XII, THROUGH A MEMBER OF THE VATICAN'S SECRETARIAT OF STATE, TODAY ANSWERED TWO OF THREE QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM LAST SATURDAY BY ROBERT CONWAY, NEWS REPORTER, IN A TELEPHONE CALL TO ROME.

THE CALL, WHICH THE NEWS SAID WAS ONE OF THE FIRST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ROME SINCE RESUMPTION OF SUCH COMMUNICATION LAST FRIDAY, WAS ANSWERED BY MSGR. WALTER S. CARROLL WHO TOLD CONWAY HE WOULD COMMUNICATE CONWAY'S QUESTIONS TO THE POPE AND CABLE BACK THE REPLIES.

THE FIRST QUESTION WAS: "HAS HIS HOLINESS ANY IDEAS ON GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR POSTWAR SECURITY OR FOR THE PLANNING OF POSTWAR PEACE?"

THE PONTIFF REPLIED: "THE VATICAN IS WILLING AND ANXIOUS AT ALL TIMES TO AFFORD THE FULLEST COOPERATION TO ANY UNDERTAKING AIMED AT ESTABLISHING JUST AND ENDURING PEACE AND AT ADVANCING THE WELFARE OF HUMAN SOCIETY."

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THE SECOND QUESTION WAS: "HOW ARE CONDITIONS IN ITALY AND WHAT, IN THE OPINION OF HIS HOLINESS, CAN THE UNITED STATES DO TO AMELIORATE OR HELP CONDITIONS THERE?"

THE POPE ANSWERED: "THE VATICAN IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE TRAGIC FATE OF THE POOR UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS OF WAR EVERYWHERE AND WOULD VIEW WITH PARTICULAR SATISFACTION AND APPRECIATION ANY EFFORTS EXPENDED TOWARD IMPROVING THEIR LOT AND TOWARD PROVIDING THEM WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF A DECENT LIVELIHOOD."

THE LAST QUERY WAS: "WOULD HIS HOLINESS CARE TO MAKE ANY COMMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE YALTA CONFERENCE, AS ANNOUNCED BY CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT?"

HIS HOLINESS ANSWERED: "NO COMMENT."

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30. 24 — 23753

BALTIMORE, MARCH 8-(AP)-WHEN LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE S.PATTON ORDERED THOUSANDS OF HIS MEN TO SWIM ACROSS THE SWIFT AND COLD SURE RIVER WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT, HE KNEW IT COULD BE DONE--AND JUST TO PROVE IT, HE DID.

THE STORY OF PATTON'S INSPIRING SWIM ACROSS THE 150-FOOT SURE, A WATER OBSTACLE UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE NEAR THE MEETING PLACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG, GERMAN AND BELGIAN BORDERS, WAS TOLD BY ONE OF THE MEN WHO FOLLOWED HIM--STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS J.DEFIBAUGH OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

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DEFIBAUGH SAID THAT DESPITE THE HAIL OF ENEMY MACHINE GUN AND ARTILLERY FIRE, THE SURE HAD TO BE CROSSED QUICKLY SO THAT THE FOURTH DIVISION COULD TAKE THE TOWN OF BETTENDORF ON THE OPPOSITE BANK, RELIEVING PRESSURE ON THE TRAPPED AMERICAN FORCES AT BASTOGNE LAST DECEMBER.

THE SOLDIER, TOURING BALTIMORE WAR PLANTS WITH OTHER BASTOGNE HEROES, SAID THE TROOPS FIRST BEGAN TO CROSS THE RIVER IN THREE-MAN BOATS. CHUNKS OF ICE IN THE WATER GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE SURE'S TEMPERATURE.

"AFTER A WHILE, HOWEVER," DEFIBAUGH SAID, "GENERAL PATTON CALLED THE BOATS BACK AND ORDERED THE MEN TO SWIM ACROSS WITH RIFLES, BAZOOKAS AND EVERYTHING THEY COULD CARRY BECAUSE THEY WERE 'SITTING PIGEONS' FOR THE GERMANS WHILE IN THE BOATS, SITTING TWO OR THREE FEET OUT OF THE WATER."

GENERAL PATTON REASONED THAT TROOPS SWIMMING THE RIVER WOULD PRESENT MUCH SMALLER TARGETS TO THE ENEMY.

TO SHOW HIS MEN THAT THE RIVER COULD BE SWUM, GENERAL PATTON JUMPED INTO THE WATER AND SWAM TO THE OPPOSITE BANK AND THEN SWAM BACK, DEFIBAUGH CONTINUED. "THOUSANDS OF TROOPS FOLLOWED HIM," THE STAFF SERGEANT CONCLUDED.

BASIC NEWS
UNITED NATIONS

1945

LIST OF NATIONS SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE IN UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO ON APRIL 25, 1945

- 0 - Read March 8, 1945

Forty-four nations are scheduled to participate in the United Nations Conference on security, opening April 25th in San Francisco. The list includes all of the United Nations except Poland, and in addition, Saudi Arabia. Poland may receive an invitation later, if its provisional government is reorganized in line with the Crimea conference decision, before opening date of the San Francisco conference.

The nations, date invitation to parley accepted, and date each signed United Nations Declaration, follow:

SPONSORING NATIONS Country	DATE INVITATION ACCEPTED	DATE SIGNED UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION
United States of America		Jan. 1, 1942
Great Britain		Jan. 1, 1942
Soviet Union		Jan. 1 1942
China		Jan. 1 1942
INVITED NATIONS		
AUSTRALIA		Jan. 1, 1942
BELGIUM		Jan. 1, 1942
BOLIVIA		May 5, 1943
BRAZIL		April 10, 1943
CANADA		Jan. 1, 1942
CHILE		Feb. 14, 1945
COLOMBIA		Jan. 17, 1944

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BASIC NEWS
UNITED NATIONS

LIST OF NATIONS

Costa Rica	Jan. 1, 1942
Cuba	Jan. 1, 1942
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1, 1942
Dominican Republic	Jan. 1, 1942
Ecuador	Feb. 14, 1945
Egypt	Feb. 28, 1945
Ethiopia	March 7, 1944
France (Refused to be one of "sponsoring" nations, but acceptance to participate announced 3/5/45)	Jan. 1, 1945
Greece	Jan. 1, 1942
Guatemala	Jan. 1. 1942

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Haiti	Jan. 1, 1942
Honduras	Jan. 1, 1942
India	Jan. 1, 1942
Iran	Sept. 14, 1943
Iraq	April 10, 1943
Liberia	April 10, 1943
Luxembourg	Jan. 1, 1942
Mexico	June 14, 1942
Netherlands	Jan. 1, 1942
New Zealand	Jan. 1, 1942
Nicaragua	Jan. 1, 1942
Norway	Jan. 1, 1942
Panama	Jan. 1, 1942
Paraguay	Feb. 14, 1945
Peru	Feb. 14, 1945

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LIST OF NATIONS

Philippines, Commonwealth of	June 14, 1942
El Salvador	Jan. 1, 1942
Saudi Arabia	(Has not signed)
Turkey	Feb. 28, 1945
South Africa, Union of	Jan. 1, 1942
Uruguay	Feb. 24, 1945
Venezuela	Feb. 20, 1945
Yugoslavia	Jan. 1, 1942

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FRAWLEY
3/7/45
BN FILES, LIBRARY, NYT
R.W.R. 3:00 p.m.

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Accomplishments of Inter-American Parley in Mexico City

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 8—Partial texts and summaries of the most important resolutions adopted by the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, which ended today, follow:

Political and Military Defense

Argentina

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace resolves:

(1) Deplore that the Argentine Nation has up to the present time not found it possible to take steps that would allow it to participate in the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, with the conclusions of which the principle of the solidarity of the hemisphere is consolidated and extended.

(2) To recognize that the unity of the Nations of America is indivisible and that the Argentine Nation is and always has been an integral part of the Union of American Republics.

(3) To manifest its desire that the Argentine Nation may put itself in a position to express its conformity with and adherence to the principles and declarations resulting from the conference of Mexico—principles and declarations that enrich the juridical and political heritage of the continent and enlarge the scope of American public law, to which on so many occasions Argentina has made notable contributions.

(4) To renew the declaration established at Havana, amplified and stressed in the Act of Chapultepec, and demonstrated in the association of the American republics as members of the United Nations, to the effect that the conference considers that complete solidarity and a common policy among the American States in the face of any menace or acts of aggression on the part of any state against an American State are essential to the security and the peace of the continent.

(5) To declare that the conference hopes that the Argentine Nation will cooperate with the other American nations by identifying itself with the common policy pursued by the latter and by orienting its own policy until it achieves its incorporation into the United Nations as a signatory of the joint declarations drawn up by them.

(6) To declare that the final act of the conference is open to adhesion by the Argentine nation, provided always that it be in accord with the criteria of this resolution, and that his Excellency, Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, the chairman of the conference, be empowered to communicate the resolutions of this Assembly to the Argentine Government through the Pan American Union.

Act of Chapultepec

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference on the Problems of War and Peace, declare * * *

That every attack of a State against the integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, shall, * * * be considered as an act of aggression against the other States which sign this act * * *

That in case acts of aggression occur, or there may be reasons to believe that an aggression is being prepared by any other State against the integrity and inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, the States signatory to this act will consult amongst themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take.

That during the war and until the treaty recommended in Part II hereof is concluded, the signatories of this act recognize that such threats and acts of aggression constitute an interference with the war effort of the United Nations, calling for such procedures within the scope of their constitutional powers of a general nature and for war as may be found necessary * * *

That the principles and procedures contained in this Declaration shall become effective immediately inasmuch as any act of aggression or threat of aggression during the present state of war interferes with the war effort of the United Nations to obtain victory. * * *

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace therefore recommends:

That for the purpose of meeting threats or acts of aggression against any American Republic following the establishment of peace, the Governments of the American Republics should consider the conclusion, in accordance with their constitutional processes, of a treaty establishing procedure whereby threats or acts may be met by the use of force if necessary.

The above declaration and recommendations constitute a regional arrangement for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action in this hemisphere. But that arrangement and the pertinent activities and procedures shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization, when established.

Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco

The Inter-American Conference declares:

That the Dumbarton Oaks proposals constitute a basis for an invaluable contribution to the setting up of a general international organization which may permit the achievement of a just, peaceful order and the welfare of all nations, which the American republics are striving to attain [and, therefore, the] resolve:

(1) That the Secretary of the Conference transmit to the states which formulated the Dumbarton Oaks proposal and to the other nations invited to the forthcoming conference at San Francisco and to that conference itself, this resolution and the reports with the documents thereto attached containing the views, comments and suggestions which, in the judgment of the American republics presenting them, should be taken into consideration in the formulation of the definitive charter of the projected organization, especially the following points regarding which a consensus exists among the American republics represented in this conference that did not participate in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations:

(a) The aspiration of universality as an ideal toward which the organization should tend in the future;

(b) The desirability of amplifying and making more specific the enumeration of the principles and purposes of the organization;

(c) The desirability of amplifying and making more specific the powers of the General Assembly in order that its action as a fully representative organ of the international community may be rendered effective, harmonizing the powers of the security council with such amplifications;

(d) The desirability of extending the jurisdiction and competence of the International Tribunal or Court of Subjects;

(e) The desirability of creating an international agency specially designed with promoting and directing an oral cooperation between nations;

(f) The desirability of solving controversies and questions of an inter-American character in accordance with inter-American methods and procedures;

(g) The desirability of giving an adequate representation to Latin America in the Security Council.

Permanent Military Agency

The Inter-American Conference recommends:

(1) That the Governments consider the creation at the earliest possible time of a permanent agency formed by the representatives of each one of the General Staffs of the American Republics for the purpose of proposing to the said Governments measures for a better military collaboration between all the Governments and for the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

(2) That the Inter-American Defense Board continue as an agency of inter-American defense, until the establishment of the permanent body provided for in this recommendation.

War Crimes and Elimination of Subversive Activities

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

(1) To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics do not give refuge to individuals guilty of or responsible for or accomplices in the commission of such crimes.

(2) To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics shall upon the demand of any of the United Nations * * * surrender individuals charged with the commission of such crimes to the United Nations making the request, or to the custody of the agency of the United Nations which may be established for trial and punishment of such criminals. * * *

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

To reaffirm the determination of the participating Governments to prevent individuals or groups within their respective jurisdictions from engaging in any activities fomented by the Axis Powers or their satellites for the purpose of prejudicing the individual or collective security and welfare of the American Republics recommend;

(1) That the participating Republics, individually and collectively, intensify their efforts to eradicate the remaining centers of Axis subversive influence in the hemisphere, whether such influence is exercised by the Axis Powers or by their satellites or by the agents of either.

(2) That the participating Republics take effective measures to prevent Axis-inspired elements from regaining or securing any vantage points within the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions from which such elements might disturb or threaten the security or welfare of any Republic. * * *

Strengthening the Inter-American System

The conference of American Republics cooperating in the war effort resolves:

(1) That the International Conference of American States shall meet ordinarily at four-year intervals * * * and the ordinary meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall be held annually upon call by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. * * *

(2) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall be composed of one ad hoc delegate designated by each of the American Republics, which delegate shall have the rank of Ambassador and shall enjoy the privileges and immunities thereof but shall not be part of the diplomatic mission accredited to the Government in whose territory shall be the seat of the Pan American Union.

(3) In addition to its present functions, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall (among other things) take action within the limitations imposed upon it by the International Conference of American States or pursuant to the specific direction of the meetings of Foreign Ministers on every matter which affects the effective functioning of the inter-American system and the solidarity and well-being of American Republics. * * *

Tribute to Canada

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

(1) To pay a tribule of admiration and gratitude to Canada for its magnificent war effort in the defense of the American Continent;

(2) To express its wish that the collaboration of Canada with the Pan-American system shall become ever closer.

Free Access to Information

The Inter-American Conference recommends:

(1) That the American Republics recognize their essential obligation to guarantee to their people free and impartial access to sources of information;

(2) That with this assurance in view they undertake, upon the conclusion of the war, the earliest possible abandonment of those measures of censorship and of control over the services of the press and radio which have been necessary in wartime to combat the subversive political tactics and espionage activities of the Axis States . . .

Summaries of other resolutions in the field of political and military defense are as follows:

Control of Armaments

This resolution proposes that the American Republics adopt necessary measures to reserve to their Governments the control over the manufacture and distribution of armaments within their territory as well as the international traffic in arms.

Atlantic Charter

The Governments of America reaffirm the principles and purposes of the Atlantic Charter.

Crimes of Aggression

This resolution recommends that American Governments that have not done so adopt legislation making it a national crime to support or aid a non-American State that has attacked an American State.

Declaration of Mexico

This resolution reaffirms the principles governing the relations between the American States, emphasizing the primacy of international law and the non-recognition of gains acquired by aggression.

Economic Questions

Economic Charter of the Americas

The American republics collaborating in the war effort * * * declare their firm purpose to collaborate in a program for the attainment of:

(1) The continuation of mobilization of their economic resources until the achievement of total victory.

(2) An orderly transition of the economic life of the Americas from war to peacetime conditions, with joint action looking to the maintenance of the economic stability of the American republics during such transition period.

(3) A constructive basis for the sound economic development of the Americas through the development of natural resources, industrialization, improvement of transportation, modernization of agriculture, development of power facilities and public works, the encouragement of investment of private capital, managerial capacity and technical skill, and the improvement of labor standards and working conditions, including collective bargaining, all leading to a rising level of living and increased consumption.

The American republics in the attainment of these ends, recognizing that these objectives form a fundamental aspiration of peoples everywhere and given the cooperation of like-minded nations, declare as their guiding principle:

[Here the economic charter lists ten principles that will govern their policies, including equality of access "on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world"; elimination of excesses of economic nationalism; restriction of private business arrangements that obstruct international trade; just and equitable treatment for foreign enterprises and capital; the promotion of the system of private enterprise.]

Economic Adjustment in Transition Period

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

(1) That the supply and acquisition of basic products and strategic materials be continued, consistent with war requirements, by the American Nations with the same determination as has been manifested up to now until final victory is attained.

(2) That the American Governments recognizing the problems and purposes herein recited and their common interests in and responsibilities for the minimizing of serious consequences which may result to the economies of their countries through reduction in the procurement of certain basic products and strategic materials during the period of transition, agree:

(a) That when during the transition period it should finally become necessary to effect reductions in the volume of procurement under agreements with Governments or by Government agencies for the acquisition of certain basic products and strategic materials which are likely seriously to affect the stability of the economy of one or more producing countries, the affected country or countries and the country or countries purchasing such products and materials shall adopt, through bilateral arrangements, measures designed to minimize, during the transition period, the adverse consequences to the economy of the countries concerned by orderly adjustment of the procurement contracts or by any other suitable means. * * *

(b) That all effort shall be made to attain, as rapidly as possible, the re-establishment of normal commercial trade in these commodities.

(c) To formulate appropriate plans, by common agreement, as far in advance as the uncertainties of war permit, so that each country shall enjoy the maximum of time for its readjustment in connection with reduction in the procurement of basic products and strategic materials for war.

Relaxation of Wartime

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Economic Control

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

(1) That the special control which has been or may be unavoidably imposed on international trade owing to the war situation shall be eliminated in the interest of the development of trade in the post-war period as soon as possible and in a manner compatible with the most efficient prosecution of the war, having regard for the fact that at the end of hostilities the temporary maintenance of such restrictions might be necessary, but only for general purposes directly related to the transition from war to peace or to the economic stability of the country in question during such period.

(2) That each American Government adopt a gradual procedure for the modification of its laws, measures and emergency orders designed to protect the national economic status, having regard for the rate at which means of production and transportation worn down as a result of the war or rendered obsolete in view of technical improvements are expanded.

Social and Cultural Relations

Declaration of Social Principles

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

(1) To consider of international public interest the enacting by all the American republics of social legislation that will protect the working class and that will embody guarantees as well as rights on a scale not inferior to the one recommended by the International Labor Organization.

(2) To establish in all countries of the hemisphere a minimum living wage, computed in accordance with the living conditions pertaining to the geography and economy of each American country; that this salary be elastic and related to the increase in prices, so that its remunerative capacity protects and increases the purchasing power of the worker.

(3) To develop the application of social insurance for illness, old age, disablement, death, maternity and unemployment.

(4) To provide for services of preventive medicine, protection of women and children, nutrition and the enactment of necessary legislation to establish adequate means of hygiene, industrial insurance and professional risks.

Racial or Religious Discrimination

The Inter-American Conference resolves:

(1) To reaffirm the principle recognized by all the American States of equality of rights and opportunities for all men regardless of race or religion.

(2) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that, without prejudicing the freedom of the spoken or written word, they make in their respective countries every effort to prevent all acts which tend to provoke discrimination between individuals by reason of their race or religion.

Democratic Education

The Inter-American conference resolves:

(1) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the most careful deletion from the official textbooks used in their schools of everything which might tend to jeopardize the inter-American system.

(2) To recommend to the Governments of the American republics that they exercise the greatest vigilance to see that the teachings in their schools are based on the principles of peace, justice, freedom and equality that are found in the bases of the inter-American system.

(3) To recommend to the Governments of the American republics the deletion from official textbooks used in their schools of everything which sustains directly or indirectly racial or totalitarian theories or which might therefore be susceptible of compromising the friendly relations existing between the States of the Continent.

Summaries of other resolutions in the social and cultural fields are the following:

Essential Rights of Man

This resolution calls on the American States to declare themselves in favor of a system of international protection of the rights of man, and it charges the Inter-American Juridical Committee with the preparation of a draft declaration of these rights, which shall be submitted to all the Governments of the Continent within the next six months.

Equal Rights for Women

This resolution recommends that, "within the conditions peculiar to the respective countries," each country should adapt its legislative system to the objective of abolishing "any existing discriminations by reasons of sex."

Protection of European Children

This resolution recommends that the international American institutes for the protection of children give special attention to the manner in which the American republics may help in taking care and providing opportunities for the European children who are homeless.

MAJOR BATTLE LOOMS AS GERMAN COLUMNS CONVERGE ON YANKS' RHINE BRIDGEHEAD

300 B-29s Set Tokyo Fires in Greatest Raid

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NAZI GUNS HURL HEAVY SHELLS AT REMAGEN BRIDGE

Enemy Rushes Up Reserves in Effort to Check Yank Assault.

NIGHT

DOUGHBOYS SEIZE BONN

First, Third Armies Link West of Rhine Trapping 50,000 Germans.

Boetmer

PARIS, Saturday, March 10.—(AP) The first major battle of the U. S. First army's Rhine bridgehead was taking form today as German columns converged on the American toehold east of the river and began pumping heavy shells at the bridge on which the crossing was made.

A field dispatch said the enemy forces were seen approaching the scene last night with all lights on—presumably evidence of violent reaction to the Allies' growing threat to inner Germany.

In a dispatch sent from the bridgehead at 2 a. m., Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said "there is no doubt that the Germans are making a supreme effort to bring up available strength to throw in a counter-attack designed to drive the Americans back across the Rhine."

Battle Lost for Nazis

But he expressed the view that the Germans already had lost the race. The First army is steadily strengthening the bridgehead with what he called an "awesome display of power."

The Americans smashed the first tank-led counter-attack at the bridgehead yesterday. To the south the First and U. S. Third armies linked up west of the Rhine, trapping an estimated 50,000 Germans to the west.

Men, guns, tanks and supplies poured into the expanding bridgehead 28 miles south of Cologne across the great Ludendorff bridge, officially disclosed to have been taken intact.

German planes in ones, twos and threes tried repeatedly to knock out the bridge during the day, but were shot down or driven off by [illegible] alert anti-aircraft gunners guarding what for the moment is the key to the whole battle against Germany on the west.

Supreme headquarters blacked out the scope of the advance, but it was possible that a breakout on the road to Berlin might be disclosed at any hour.

(A Blue network correspondent broadcast from the front that the bridgehead had been doubled in size and width since yesterday and that "a number of towns and villages" had been captured).

Bonn, Rhineland city of 101,000 fell to the First army north of the middle Rhine bridgehead, and the Third army to the south battled within four miles of the traffic center of Coblenz after sweeping the enemy from the Coblenz plain west of the Rhine.

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Remagen Span Seized Intact; U.S. Foothold Now Believed 5 Miles Deep, More Than 5 Wide

Paris, March 9 (AP)—The American 1st Army steadily reinforced and built up its Rhine bridgehead today at a point south of Cologne which the Germans said was Remagen, 227 miles southwest of Berlin.

The Germans said the Americans had captured a bridge intact at Remagen. The Ludendorff span there is a double-track railroad bridge capable of bearing tanks, trucks and foot troops. A Berlin military spokesman said the 1st Army troops found the bridge, which, "by chance," was not destroyed.

Remagen is about halfway between invested Bonn and threatened Coblenz. Of the crossing, the Berlin radio said:

"At Remagen, the Americans succeeded in crossing to the eastern bank of the Rhine. These relatively weak U.S.A. forces could penetrate on the eastern bank of the Rhine. Their advance guards were, however, halted by German bolt positions before the town of Linz." Linz is 3 miles east of Remagen, where the Ludendorff railway bridge was reported intact only two days ago

Bad Godesburg, the resort town three miles south of Bonn where Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain held their second meeting in 1938 to arrange "peace in our time," was captured by the First Army's Ninth Infantry division and Doughboys cleared the west bank of the Rhine as far south as Remagen.

Blow Bridge at Bonn

The only bridge at Bonn was blown today by the Germans after they had shot up some of their own tanks with artillery in a determined effort to prevent an American crossing.

On one of the blackest days for Germany since Hitler plunged Europe into the Second World War within a generation, the Allies handed the enemy more bad news by disclosing that the U. S. 15th army now was on the Western front at an undisclosed sector.

Under Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, a corps commander on D-day, the New 15th gave Gen. Eisenhower nine armies—five of them American—for the showdown battles of Germany.

The Germans counter-attacked Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army bridgehead in force for the first time today with elements of an armored division, but were hurled back. It was estimated that the bridgehead now was 10 or more miles wide.

Obviously, the German high command was marshalling all available forces to attempt to drive the Americans into the Rhine. Allied heavy bombers carried out two obliteration raids on Kassel, a rail city 110 miles east of the bridgehead, to keep enemy communications snarled.

It was considered likely here that the Americans were well over five miles beyond the river, for field dispatches told of the Americans boring steadily deeper into Germany while mountains of supplies, and strong reinforcements were built up to the rear.

Seize Ludendorff Bridge

More than 48 hours after the crossings, Supreme headquarters took the wraps off the story of the bridgehead—one of the most dramatic of the war—and disclosed that daring American troops seized the Ludendorff double-track road and railway bridge intact at Remagen.

They then speared across the stream and captured a town on the superhighway leading northeastward to the Ruhr basin.

While the Ninth Armored division, which took the bridge, exploited its advantage today, other First army forces sped eight and 12 miles farther south and met the Third army's 11th armored division at Brohl and at the Rhine ferry of Andernach, which has a population of 10,000.

Third army troops moved so swiftly for this junction that they captured a general and his staff at Andernach, took 4,000 prisoners along its front and seized such huge quantities of booty that a front dispatch said it probably would take days to estimate it.

West of them in the Eifel mountains, five or more German divisions were caught in a gigantic sack, with roads north, east and south under the guns of converging First and Third Army infantry and tanks.

The U. S. Third army drove north along the Rhine to a point within eight miles of a junction with the First army, and was laying siege to the Rhineland city of Coblenz (pop. 80,000). To the west, German resistance collapsed in the Eifel mountains and an estimated 50,000 troops were left stranded with all Rhine bridges in the area destroyed.

On the north, the Canadian First army was crushing the last German stand in the Wesel area after seizing the anchor town of Xanten. The Germans said eight British divisions were preparing to storm across the Rhine and strike for the Reich's northern plain outflanking the Ruhr's industries.

In the middle Rhine, the Americans had captured virtually all the Rhine transit center of Bonn, and the Germans had blown the bridge there and two others at Coblenz, fearful that new crossing attempts were imminent.

Ninth Army Resting

In fact, one German commentator said the U. S. Ninth army which made the Roer breakthrough, had been resting for three days and might drive across the Rhine in new offensive at any hour.

But for the moment the main efforts on both sides were concentrated on the Remagen bridgehead, which the Germans admitted was made possible by their failure to blow the 1,200 foot Ludendorff bridge in one of the most monumental blunders of military history.

Supreme headquarters let it be told that the bridge fell Wednesday to Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard's Ninth Armored division after a sensational 25-mile dash from Euskirchen at such high speed that the Germans had no time to organize a defense.

Even as the first Americans ran boldly out on the bridge at 3:50 p.m.—10 minutes before the enemy planned to blow it—waiting Germans threw the plunger that touched off one batch of explosives and caused superficial damage.

Before the Germans could try again, wires had been ripped, armored infantry had stormed across, hundreds of Germans threw down their arms, and the Americans seized a 300-foot bluff at the eastern end of the bridge.

Other heights were captured which left the Germans without direct observation of the crossing area, and the bluff itself protected the vital bridge from direct fire.

First east bank town to fall was Erpen, across the Rhine from Remagen and on a superhighway leading northeastward toward the munitions factories of the Ruhr basin.

The Germans said the Americans struck north and south but were checked at Linz, a mile south of Erpel.

At Remagen the Rhine is more than 1,000 feet wide and banks are steep.

Bridgehead Believed 5 Miles Deep, More Than 5 Wide

Supreme Allied headquarters continued strict secrecy This much was known, however, through the more than 45 shrouded hours since the infantry crossed at 3.50 P.M. Wednesday in one of the greatest military strokes since the invasion of Normandy.

Hodges was pouring troops by the thousands [17 words censored] into the east-bank bridgehead, which presumably was a good 5 miles deep and wider than that.

Up to latest reports at supreme headquarters—covering action well into yesterday evening—the Germans had been able neither to rally enough strength for a fighting stand nor to get enough troops to the danger point for serious counterattacks, although three small ones were made.

The Rhine crossing was made and the bridgehead was expanded under some mortar and small arms fire. This was neither heavy nor particularly effective.

Drive East Would Flank Ruhr Basin

Remagen is 30 miles south-southeast of Cologne and 20 miles northwest of Coblenz, where American 3d Army elements stood a bare 4 miles away.

No great German cities lie immediately beyond Remagen, but a drive eastward would flank the Ruhr Basin. A smash northward would overrun its cities and factories, which, near the start of the war, supplied Hitler with three fourths of his arms. A drive southward up the Rhine would encircle the whole Saar industrial district and the Palatinate.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's aggressive 3d Army overran two thirds of the Coblenz Plain and seized Miesenheim, 15 miles south of Remagen. With the 1st Army, he was rapidly forging a trap on perhaps 50,000 Germans caught in his audacious plunge to the Rhine near Coblenz two days ago.

On the lower Rhine, the Canadians captured Xanten, and compressed the west Rhine bridgehead opposite Wesel down to a 20 square mile triangle.

Capture Of Bonn And Bad Godesberg Near

Just north of Remagen, 1st Division men were cleaning out Bonn; they drove to the Rhine inside the city overnight. Resistance was strong, but the city was being cleared block by block by infantry-tank combat teams. The Bonn bridge was blown up, and was within sight of the infantrymen who were on the river. The fall of Bonn could not long be delayed.

The troops were also fighting for the last fourth of Bad Godesberg, 3 miles up river from Bonn.

The exploits of the 1st and 3d armies constituted one of the greatest victories in the career of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commanding the 12th Army Group. He had administered a rapid succession of defeats to Field Marshal von Rundstedt, including the crossing of the Roer, the capture of Cologne and now the Rhine crossing, and the possible destruction of five or six German divisions caught between his armies, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Indications Of The Bridgehead's Size

Briefing officers at supreme headquarters explained that the use of the term "bridgehead" for the Rhine crossing

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means that the foothold is secured beyond the range of the enemy's light artillery. The main German light fieldpiece is a 77-mm. gun, with a range of 4 miles. This would suggest that the bridgehead had been pushed at least 4 miles east of the Rhine and about 8 miles along its eastern banks, covering perhaps a minimum of 32 square miles.

Frontline correspondents made this clear: The bridgehead was secure. It was constantly receiving streams of reinforcements. The Germans were confused. Opposition was light and desultory at first. Three counterattacks made when the Germans realized what had happened were repelled. One of these forced the Americans back 500 yards from a command post, but the 1st Army veterans recoiled and threw the Nazis back.

Names Of Air Targets Withheld

Supreme headquarters said simply: "Our units have reached the Rhine and crossed it to establish a bridgehead on the east bank, south of Cologne."

Even the aerial section of General Eisenhower's communiqué carefully avoided clues to the bridgehead's location by failing to name exact targets. It said merely: "Striking at the enemy's communications leading to the area of our bridgehead over the Rhine south of Cologne, medium and light bombers attacked targets in a number of towns."

The 1st Army troops east of the Rhine in the area between Cologne and Coblenz were in the Westerwalde, where wooded hills rise to 2,000 feet. The terrain is tough and obscured, but both the 1st and 3d armies have overcome worse country.

No Fixed Fortifications

So far as is known, no fixed fortifications, such as the Siegfried Line, or fortress cities lie ahead. The German positions are believed to be largely old-style trenches, scattered pillboxes and blockhouses and the like—with little steel and concrete.

At Remagen, 12 miles south of Bonn, the east bank of the Rhine rises abruptly beyond Erpel in the hill country just south of the Ruhr. A superhighway through Erpel connects with the Ruhr road network to the north.

By the time supreme headquarters discloses specific news of the bridgehead the 1st Army may be well under way with a breakout.

The weather began to break in favor of the Allies. Skies were clearer after three days of drizzling rain.

Most Of Xanten In Ruins

The dramatic Rhine crossing overshadowed all other developments along the 450-mile front from the Alps to the North Sea. General Eisenhower has at least 79 divisions on the assault line. Seven armies are on the Rhine.

The Wesel pocket at the northwest corner of the Ruhr was cracking under the pressure of the Canadians and British and Americans of the 9th Army. Xanten fell after a week of the most violent fighting, remindful of the Normandy battles around Caen. Most of the town, built around a Thirteenth Century Cathedral, was demolished.

Possible Berlin Route

In this pocket the attacking Allies faced one of the fiercest concentrations of heavy artillery and mortars since D-day but closed steadily on the German parachute troopers, estimated two days ago to number 20,000. Mingweis, on the Rhine, and Beek, just west of the river, were taken.

Should the Rhine be crossed at Wesel, the Allies would gain a network of fine roads for bursts into the flat north German plain toward Berlin. This would allow flanking of the Ruhr from the north.

The 9th Army, attacking the Wesel pocket from the south, fought in and around Ossenberg and Huck, both within artillery range of the Ruhr city from the south.

Probably considerably less than fifteen miles separated the 1st and 3d armies between Coblenz and Bonn, for Patton's tanks and foot troops were moving swiftly and enveloping town after town. His fourth armored division patrolled the Rhine above Coblenz and his 11th Armored Division was striking toward a merger with Hodges's 9th Armored Division moving south and southwest of Bonn.

'Brave Sarge' Gets It Crossing Rhine

Across the Rhine, March 8 *[AP—Delayed]*—The saddest story of the Rhine crossing is the story of the young sergeant who didn't quite make it.

"He was one of the finest and bravest men we ever had," said Lieut. K. P. Larson, Duncan, Okla. "Everybody liked and respected him.

"He had been recommended for a battlefield commission and word that it had been approved had come through; but we were moving up fast and had a battle on our hands, so he was to have received his commission formally today.

Shells Hit Near By

"He was in one of the first groups to make the crossing over the Rhine."

Larson was telling the story in an old house serving as a command post and as he talked German shells were whistling overhead and exploding less than 100 yards down the road.

Just after one burst an officer came in, poured himself a small drink of Rhine wine from a bottle on the table and said:

"That last one killed one of our doughs moving up." The other officers nodded, but there just didn't seem to be anything to say. They all knew the next shell might have their own numbers on it.

First One Killed

"This sergeant," Larson finally went on, "was in front of his men guiding them across the river, when German ack-ack gunners in hill positions on the other side spotted them and turned their 20-millimeter guns on them. They're wicked things when used against infantry.

"The first one to catch it was the sergeant. He was killed. He never got his commission and he never lived to see what we did to the Jerries trying to hold us up."

Larson paused to take a gulp of wine, and then said hurriedly with that strange shyness men feel in expressing admiration for battle comrades:

"He was a good, hard-working boy. It hurt me to see him go."

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Dash Across Rhine Led By Sergeant From Ohio

Lieut. Burrows, of Jersey City, Also in Van in Crossing

ON THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, March 9 (AP).—A gangling embarrassed former butcher boy Holland, Ohio, received the praise today of his commanding general for leading the heroic charge across the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen and completing the capture of the span which gave the United States 1st Army the first Allied bridgehead across the Rhine.

A careful check disclosed that Sergeant Alexander A. Drabik actually was the first American to step on the east bank of the Rhine. Behind him came ten riflemen shooting as they ran in a wild dash which surprised the Germans before they could blow the bridge.

This takes none of the glory from Lieutenant Emmet J. Burrows, of Jersey City, whose platoon was in the fight also and helped capture Remagen Bridge.

Brigadier General William M. Hoge, of Lexington, Mo., praised Drabik's heroism as the greatest single factor in establishing the bridgehead and singled him out as the man who deserved the most individual credit. It was Hoge's "Combat Command B" which took the bridge.

Prepared for Demolition

The bridge had been prepared for demolition and small explosions in the great steel structure occurred even as a company of American armored infantrymen stormed across through German anti-aircraft gun fire, staking their lives on a desperate gamble to grab the bridge intact.

Before German engineers could make further efforts to destroy this vital causeway to Berlin, American Doughboys and tanks swept over in power. They quickly knocked out a number of 20 millimeter ackack guns guarding the bridge, took hundreds of prisoners from disorganized retreating German units who had just pulled across the bridge themselves a few hours before and drove on without pause to take the village of Erpel and push on.

The first troops rushed over at 3:50 p. m. Wednesday and for seven hours one battalion of armored infantry held the bridge alone. They also seized a 300-foot bluff at the eastern exit and drove the Germans off surrounding heights giving direct observation on the crossing area.

The security news blackout still prevents telling the full story of the bridge capture in detail but military observers rate it as a classic case of quick thinking exploitation of an enemy blunder—an example of ingenuity and daring which Americans like to think is a native characteristic on or off the battlefield.

Doughboys Exploited Nazi Blunder to Capture Bridge

Daring Attack by Yanks Has Changed Entire Picture of War.

By HAL BOYLE

ACROSS THE RHINE, March 9—(AP) The capture of the bridge at Remagen, which took advantage of a cataclysmic German fumble was a classic example of brilliant daring and quick thinking in the American tradition.

There were just ten minutes to spare. The Yanks made the most of them, and in the next few hours changed the entire picture of the war. Here is the story:

Spearheading over the biggest barrier remaining before final victory climaxed a spectacular sweep from Euskirchen to the Rhine by the Ninth armored division under command of Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard of Toledo, O.

The bridge was taken by combat command "B" led by Brig. Gen. William H. Hoge of Lexington, Mo., builder of the Alcan highway across Western Canada to Alaska.

Decision Made by Hoge

The decision to try to seize it was made by Hoge after a hurried conference near the water's edge with a task force commanded by Lt. Col. Leonard Engeman, Minneapolis, Minn., and Maj. Murray Deevers of Hagerville, Ark., commander of the 27th armored infantry battalion.

In the drive from Euskirchen Hodge's men had taken more than 1,000 prisoners and destroyed or captured scores of enemy vehicles and even the Rhine did not look big to them.

"The task force," said Capt. Charles Gillett of Newport, Ky., "had been given the secondary mission to take the bridge if possible but no one really expected to. German army engineers usually see that you don't get a chance to reach the bridges intact, but this time we moved so fast we caught them by surprise.

"They had prepared the bridge for demolition but their traffic had been coming over from the west bank all morning.

"Our men had to move fast because a prisoner told them that the German engineers would blow the bridge at 1600 hours (4 p.m.)."

It was then 3:50 p. m., and the Yanks had only 10 minutes to go.

Tanks Blast Gun Positions

American tanks began banging away at enemy gun emplacements on the other side to provide a covering fire and from a lofty perch on the western entrance to the bridge Capt. Charles A. Caswell of Kanapolis, Kans., called down for a smoke screen to hide the Yanks from the enemy artillery.

The first group over was Company "A" of the 27th Armored Infantry Battalion, commanded by Lt. Karl Timmerman of West Point, Neb., and Division officers said they believed the first man actually across was platoon leader Lt. Emmett J. Burrows, whose wife lives at 2917 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, New York city, and whose father lives at 92 Stuyvesant Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Doughboys still were racing over the span when dynamite left by the Germans to destroy the bridge began to explode. Several infantrymen were killed or wounded, but American engineers cut all the wires they could find and the march across continued as soon as the injured had been taken care of by medics.

Three engineers were killed by sniper fire as they repaired the bridge before the avalanche of tanks and men rolled over and crushed all further resistance near the eastern approaches to the bridge.

Since then the Germans have thrown sporadic artillery fire—up to 30 rounds an hour—at the bridge and made four attempts to knock it out from the air.

At 5:30 p. m. yesterday three Junkers 87's and one Messerschmitt tried to dive bomb the 1,300-foot structure. All four planes were shot down by powerful ack-ack batteries.

This morning at eight o'clock a lone Focke-Wulfe 190 tried to skip-bomb the span. The plane escaped through overcast. An hour later three more Nazi fighter bombers dived toward the bridge and all three were shot down. And at 12:40 p. m. four German planes tried separately to dive-bomb the bridge.

How Yanks Took Remagen Bridge

By HOWARD COWAN

Across the Rhine, March 9 (AP)—One of the great dramatic moments of the war occurred late Wednesday when a nervy band of American infantrymen dashed onto the 1,300-foot road and rail bridge at Remagen and jerked loose the wires attached to tons of German-set explosives only ten minutes before the vital span was to have been blown up.

"I expected to see it blow up right in our faces," said Major Murray Deevers, commander of the 27th Armored Infantry Task Force which captured the bridge in spectacular fashion and saved Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies a costly amphibious operation.

Some Did Go Off

Some explosives did go off while the Americans were on the bridge, but the damage caused was superficial, and in a matter of seconds after the span was seized, tanks of the 9th Armored Division were dashing across and fanning out on the east bank. The bridgehead was won.

A company of infantry led by Lieut. Emmet J. Burrows seized the bridge. Lieut. John Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., found the cache of explosives and disconnected the wires. The first tanks went rumbling across at 3.50 P.M. German civilians said the structure was to have been blown at 4 P.M.

Bridge Is Repaired

Word that the bridge was won spread like wildfire throughout the frontlines, and before nightfall the roads leading to Remagen were alive with weapons and vehicles of every description. Hundreds of tanks and guns and streams of truck-borne infantry headed for the scene.

It might have been a rehearsed display of American armed might.

Only one-way traffic was possible over the bridge for several hours, but engineers, working under fire, then repaired the slight damage to its surface and released the full torrent of men and machines.

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Some tank crews, too impatient to wait, trained their guns across the river and blasted the Germans on the east bank from the streets of Remagen. Field guns hastily wheeled up to the west bank also joined in throwing a sheet of fire across to protect the bridge, and the terror-stricken residents of Remagen fled to the fields behind the town.

German Guns Open Up

The Germans, once they recovered from the paralysis which seized them at the catastrophic turn of events, opened up with field guns, but a steep cliff at its eastern end made it difficult for them to bring their shells directly down on the span.

Major Deevers, commander of the armored infantrymen who accomplished the "miracle of Remagen," admitted it was strictly a gamble and said none of his men had the slightest idea they would bring it off so successfully.

Many, many times since the Allies invaded Normandy they have driven up to bridges in similar manner—just in time to see them go up in a burst of smoke and fire.

So stunned were the Germans by the act of the Americans in dashing out onto the explosive-laden structure that two prisoners actually were taken on the bridge itself. Within two hours hundreds of other prisoners were laying down their arms and confusing the situation on the east bank.

The inhabitants of Erpel on the east bank, believing they were secure behind the great Rhine moat, had made no move to evacuate, but they quickly produced white flags and set them flapping from the buildings.

A German medical officer surrendered to Chaplain William Gibble of Henryetta, Okla., and asked him to take over the town. He led Captain Gibble to the Erpel hospital, where there were 600 German wounded and a few Americans.

man artillery fire.

All through the night masses of men and supplies moved over the crossing to meet the great counter-attacks that the Germans are certain to make unless they are ready to concede that the war is lost.

The Germans fumbled. They were caught by surprise—caught flat-footed by this great gamble which has turned into a brilliant coup.

Could Have Been Impregnable

There is rugged beauty at the scene of this crossing—sherr bluffs and rolling hills above the river. That very ruggedness could have made the spot all but impregnable, had the Germans been ready. But the best they could muster was the intermittent artillery fire.

The narrow and winding roads to the crossing were jammed with military traffic. Patient infantrymen in jeeps traveled at snail's pace in drizling rain. Military police sweated, shouted and swore at the jams on every crossroad, but the doughboys paid little attention.

Mud, Jokes—And Tension

These weer tired and muddy men in mud-spattered vehicles. They joked because all American soldiers joke in the shadow of danger. They knew they were going to cross the Rhine, and everyone wanted to be among the first, and they joked about this. But there was tenseness in this elation. They are certain the Germans still have a last effort in store and none of these Americans wants to get killed now, with victory so clearly in sight.

Even in such a historic event as the crossing of the Rhine, the infantrymen were resigned to the truth of that old army adage: "Hurry up and wait."

The Beauty Is Marred

They had little eye for the beauty around them—the deep valleys with quaint villages nestled among them, the towering church spires, the imposing cliffs—because that beauty has been disturbed. Scores of knocked-out German vehicles and military equipment lit-

Nazi Fire Taking Toll

The crossing grew more dangerous by the hour. The German big gun fire, sporadic though it may be took its toll.

The Yanks streaming toward the crossing site can see a procession of American ambulances going in the opposite direction.

An officer in an open jeep holds a lady's umbrella over his head with one hand, to keep off the rain, while he studies a map. Several soldiers forget the somber things to come, for the moment, and wear silk top hats found in some bombed-out ruins. Veterans stretch out in trucks and catch some badly needed sleep.

Soldiers In The Doorways

As the column crawls through a village near the river you notice for the first time the doughboys standing watchful-eyed in the doorways. You know then that German shells have been bursting nearby.

The road curves slowly down from the last tree-crowned hill and as it turns suddenly you see an open space criss-crossed by empty German trenches. There is one small knocked-out German anti-tank gun. Then, around a bend, with shocking suddenness you see the Rhine itself in all its majesty, sweeping as far as the eye can reach among the rounded hills and the cliffs.

"There she is!" shouts a soldier.

Every man in the long column looks out at this magnificent river, whose lifegiving beauty and productivity have caused immeasurable grief throughout centuries of war. Beyond its spring-flooded waters lies the way to Berlin and victory and home.

A German shell crashes into the crossing site far below, where hundreds of tiny men and tiny machines work their way across the river. Seconds afterward the noise of the shellburst echoes up.

As the column winds slowly down the steep hills, hundreds of doughboys, spaced 20 feet apart, begin trotting in double columns toward the crossing point. More shells crack and explode in black towers of debris.

On the other bank infantrymen crouch as they move forward into battle.

"It won't be long now!" a doughboy calls.

Beauty, Turmoil Of Rhine Crossing Described

By Harold V. Boyle

With the U.S. 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 9 (AP)—Long columns of Americans were plowing across the Rhine today because the Germans blundered and gave up one of the most bridgeheads in military history.

The Yanks jogged into the bridgehead despite sporadic Ger-

streets of the villages. Dead lie in their freshly shed hey were too late in getting back across the Rhine.

The German civilians stare in consternation at the parade of American might, but they show little sympathy for their dead soldiery. These people are too sick of war to care much now who gets killed. They only hope dully that the war will be over soon.

Covering Rhine Crossing Hard Task For Writers

By Harold V. Boyle

With the 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 8 [AP—Delayed]—Covering the crossing of the Rhine was the hardest journalistic marathon of the war—a marathon won by Howard Cowan, of the Associated Press, who was the first field reporter to cross the stream with 1st Army troops.

Cowan not only was the first correspondent to get across—by a margin of minutes—but was also the first to get back with the story.

Many newsmen jeeped several hundred miles in the race to the Rhine when word came through that the Yanks were crossing.

14 Hours For 225 Miles

It took 14 hours for Jack Thompson, of the Chicago *Tribune;* Harry Austin, of the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald,* and myself to make a 225-mile trip through traffic jams, over side roads and around detours.

We had two flat tires and had to hoof the last two and one half miles.

There were all sorts of mishaps. Chris Cunningham, of the United Press, and Bill Downs, of Columbia Broadcasting System, also had two flat tires and had to get an extra one from an ordnance outfit to get back.

Two Get Lost

The toughest luck befell Gladwin Hill, of the New York *Times,* and Andy Rooney, of *Stars and Stripes,* who got lost on the return trip and almost drove through the German lines. They got back at 1.30 A.M. after an eight-hour drive.

"We were gone altogether 17½ hours," said Rooney, "and spent only twenty minutes actually getting the story. The rest of the time we spent in the jeep.

Newspaper men assigned to the 1st Army returned to the press camp after a long day of jeeping over muddy roads with enough diluted German real estate on their faces to start a potato farm.

The story was so hot, however, they had no time to get rid of the accumulated topsoil until they had finished pounding out their accounts of this most surprising and enterprising military adventure of the war.

Cities Seen First-Hand

By J. W. Gallagher

Cologne, March 9 (AP)—The American dash to the Rhine has lifted the lid of German secrecy on the effects of Allied air raids, permitting ground observers to assess for the first time the full extent of the damage inflicted.

A check of Cologne, Rhine industrial capital; Krefeld, textile and silk center; Muenchen Gladbach, one of the smaller Rhine industrial cities, and the Rhine River port of Neuss, opposite Duesseldorf, shows:

1. That American and British strategic air force claims gleaned from photographs—such as the estimate that Cologne was 60 to 80 per cent destroyed—are conservative.

Won't Break Morale

2. That bombings of cities will not break German civilian morale, but will so disrupt life in a city and discourage workers that factories cannot operate with even a fraction of efficiency.

3. That big incendiary raids cause considerably more vital damage than high explosives.

4. That bombing of railroad yards has not yielded the results expected, largely because of the extremely efficient German repair system.

5. That bombing of roads has been virtually useless in trying to stop traffic in a country like Germany, where there are hundreds of good roads. Only in rare cases of such bottlenecks as the Rhine bridges has the bombing of bridges been productive.

75,000 Still In City

Some 75,000 to 100,000 persons are estimated to be still living in Cologne, which had a prewar population of nearly a million.

Wandering about the city you wonder where they are living.

The inner circle, bounded by the Kaiser Wilhelm ring, is virtually wiped out. It is difficult to describe such devastation.

But if a New Yorker should wake up some morning to find every building in Manhattan just a shell and the streets piled with rubble—with no water, no lights, no gas and not a pane of glass in the whole island—the situation would be comparable to that in Cologne.

70,000 Killed Or Injured

From the center of the city and around the port the devastation dwindles off in the suburbs, where there are some buildings with just a hole or two in them.

Germans in the city estimate that raids have killed or injured 70,000 persons—30,000 of them last summer and fall.

Every factory has been hit once or twice. Some are out of commission permanently. None has been operating since last September 1. They could not keep enough workers in the plants for efficient operation.

Deutz Plant Destroyed

Cologne had such vital war production plants as the Hambaldt Deutz Motor Works, which built airplane and tank motors and employed 22,000. This plant was destroyed. The Germans say the same destruction is happening in the rest of the Ruhr towns.

When the RAF first hit Cologne with a 1,000-bomber raid in May, 1942, it caused tremendous damage. But the Germans were ready.

Repair crews by the thousands poured in and not only had the factories operating again in a remarkably short time but also did some work on workers' homes and the city itself.

Start To Lose Ground

Throughout most of 1943 this repair process kept fair pace with raids. Then the raids got heavier and American strategic bombers joined the attack. The repair crews started to lose ground. They gave up trying to repair the city and concentrated on factories, but they still lost ground steadily.

Workers were paid for their wrecked homes in cash by the Government. Having plenty of money and nothing to buy, they did not want to work. The Gestapo tried to make them.

But incessant raids burned all the city's records and the Gestapo had no way of checking. Attendance at the Deutz plant fell from 22,000 to 9,000, and finally to 2,000.

City Dead Since Last Fall

Meanwhile, the German manpower shortage drained off repair crews into other occupations, principally the army.

Finally, last fall the repair crews gave up altogether. From then on the city was dead. Only a few essential city industries remained in operation.

By far the largest amount of damage was caused by fires. Residents said big fires sometimes burned for days.

This was particularly true in Krefeld, which is about 50 per cent destroyed. Most of the buildings were burnt-out hulks from incendiaries.

Worse Than Stalingrad

The damage suffered by Cologne was far greater than Stalingrad, observers who saw both have said.

The freight yards at Cologne and Krefeld are not nearly as cluttered with wrecked cars as those in France. The expert work of the German repair system is clearly in evidence.

That German railroads have been "harassed" but not crippled by Allied air raids, is the opinion of both Germans on the spot and military men studying results on the ground today.

Reich Hasn't Escaped

A consoling factor for those who felt that Germany would escape without having the destruction of warfare touch her—a look at Cologne or any of the hundreds of captured towns would convince anyone that the war already has been brought home to the Germans.

It has been estimated that it will take five years to clear the rubble from Hamburg—the worst-bombed city in the world. It certainly will take three or four years to clear Cologne before rebuilding can start.

Full Effect Of Raids On Rhine

YANKS CONTROL COBLENZ PLAIN

WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION NEAR COBLENZ, March 9—(AP) The Fourth Armored division tonight controlled the Coblenz plain west of the Rhine.

This division has made no attempt to enter Coblenz, a city of 80,000 population at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle river.

Instead, the Americans are concentrating upon a mop-up of the plain and the destruction of huge quantities of equipment abandoned along the west bank of the Rhine.

This whole area was as quiet as a mid-western town on Sunday afternoon. Occasionally, the Germans on the east bank of the Rhine left fly with antiaircraft guns, but that was no noisier than automobiles backfiring.

Hundreds of Germans are still streaming into the Fourth Armored areas, carrying white flags and anxious to be taken prisoner.

The official count of prisoners already was well beyond 4 000.

The roads to the Coblenz area are choked with liberated slave

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laborers, walking away from the forward area, lugging suitcases and blankets. They greeted passing Americans with salutes or fingered Victory signs.

This morning artillery supporting the Fourth Armored sank a ferry jammed with Germans trying to flee across the Rhine to Neuied from Weissenthurm. Scores probably were drowned or killed.

So much booty has been abandoned by the Germans that it probably will take days for an inventory.

Lt. Col. Harry E. Brown, St. Louis, whose wife lives at Indianapolis, Ind., said American casualties were "exceedingly light."

Gestapo Cruelty Seen In Cologne Prison

Cologne, March 9 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Oswald F. Hedley, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of public health for the AMG in this occupied city, said today he had found "eloquent testimony to Gestapo inhumanity" at the Gestapo prison here.

"I thought I had seen everything in the course of my profession," said the Boston physician, "but what the Gestapo did to the 80 inmates in its prison got me down. All were near starvation. Thirty are hospital cases, suffering fro tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhus and extreme malnutration.

Political Prisoners

"Only a few were Germans and these were political offenders, the rest were Poles, Russians, Frenchmen and Belgians, four were already dead."

In many sections of the city dead lie in the streets. Hedley said he found fifteen dead in one hospital.

Since bombed-out civilians have been living in cellars and public shelters, there is a danger of communicable diseases. The water supply is a further menace, for the public water works is not functioning and civilians are using wells of doubtful purity.

Enough civilian doctors remain in Cologne to handle the medical situation, but transportation is difficult for them. This problem must be solved in co-operation with other AMG departments.

AMERICAN TROOPS CLEAR BONN AFTER SHORT STRUGGLE

BONN, Germany, March 9—(AP) American doughboys cleared this seat of German culture to the banks of the Rhine today after a short fight, sharply accentuated by resistance of troops in a German replacement center who had only to march from the barracks to get into their first battle.

They flunked their test.

"They just had to march from the barracks to get in their first battle," said Maj. Sam Carter of North Attleboro, Mass., an officer with the "Fighting First" Division which cleared most of the city.

He said it was all over at one o'clock this afternoon.

But the resistance of these Nazi troops prolonged the battle for the city a couple of hours after the First Division started popping away at the replacement center and its commandant ordered its garrison to battle.

"They were pretty hard to handle because of the model positions they had dug for schooling. But we took care of them in a couple of hours. About 100 surrendered," said Maj. Carter.

Though the Germans put up more fight than they did at Cologne, casualties were extremely light. They came mostly from a rip roaring artillery duel fought by opposing forces across the Rhine, long after the last Nazi in Bonn had given up.

After the city's streets were cleared to the river, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodge's men took up positions from which they could observe everything on the opposite bank.

Late in the afternoon two tugs were seen getting up steam. They headed upriver in the direction of the Remagen bridgehead. Later a column of troops started winding down toward the tugs—about 200. American artillery scattered the Germans and then got direct hits which wrecked both vessels.

It was a screwy picture in Bonn after resistance ceased.

A Calypso singing Jewish lad from New York's Bronx talked the mayor out of swastika flags which flew from the top of city hall.

"It was respectable scrounging," insisted Capt. Maxie Zera, First Division Public Relations Officer. "I told him I wanted a flag, and whadda ya know? He brings me all three—with the poles."

Natives greeted American doughboys fresh from battle with beautifully colored tourists' guides printed on slick paper—and in English.

The First got some dandy specimens for the prisoner cage out of Bonn.

A Nazi colonel, who stared icily from pale, blue eyes, was using a telephone when he was taken. He was charged with defending the north edge of the city.

"I was calling higher headquarters to report that tanks had broken through when one of your very brave soldiers stuck a pistol in my back," he said, explaining his capture.

A 21-year-old girl who had been in the German army six years also was taken. Six other Wehrmacht men confessed they didn't care much if they were captured. They were pretty disgusted with war.

For three years the prisoners had tended the "Bonn deception board"—a dummy set up intended to fool RAF night bombers into thinking a trick lighting pattern in the woods outside the city was Bonn. When raiders approached one pulled a switch, lighting up the dummy city. The other five grabbed buckets of water and ran to the woods to put out fires to be caused by the bombs.

In those three years there were plenty of raids. The lights went on every time and the bucket brigade rushed to the woods. But every time the bombs fell on Bonn, they said—"even after we used sparklers and colored lights."

GEN. GEROW HEADS NEW 15TH ARMY

PARIS, March 9—(AP) American armed might in Euorpe has been increased by an additional army, the U. S. 15th, under command of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, former commander of army ground forces in Britain and onetime chief of the War department's war plans division, Supreme headquarters announced tonight.

Gerow, 56-year-old native of Petersburg, Va., was commander of the Fifth corps in the U. S. First army at the time of the Normandy campaign when the First army was under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, now 12th army group commander.

Gerow's new command increased Gen. Eisenhower's forces to nine armies. On the Rhine are the U. S. First, Third, Seventh and Ninth, the British Second, the Canadian First and the French First. The Allied First Airborne army has not been reported in the current campaign.

The 15th's presence on the Western front was disclosed at ceremonies in which Gen. Alphonose Pierre Juin, chief of staff of the French armed forces, presented Legion of Honor decorations to eight American generals, including Gerow, for their part in the liberation of France. Other generals decorated were Bradley, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, First army commander; Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Third army; Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, U. S. 8th air force; Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, Ninth army; Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Allied First airborne army, and Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenburg, U. S. Ninth air force.

Moscow, March 9 (AP)—The great hope expressed here tonight was that now that the Americans are across the Rhine, they will move on Berlin and take up the battle there alongside the Russians. The general impression here is that withdrawal of German forces from the west has made the Allied advance possible.

300 SUPERFORTS HAMMER TOKYO, START HUGE FIRES

Japs Admit Flames Set by U.S. Raiders Still Unchecked.

CONGESTED AREA HIT

All-Incendiary Raid Is Switch from Previous Strategy.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Saturday, March 10 — (AP) A record force of more than 300 Superfortresses spilled an estimated 1,300 tons of incendiaries in a 10 square mile congested area of Tokyo today and one returning flier said "hellish fires were spread across the twisted town."

Tokyo radio acknowledged that flames set by raiders shortly after midnight still were unchecked at dawn.

The first incendiaries quickly touched off an inferno which sent smoke as high as 10,000 feet.

Jap Capital Aflame

"We saw two or three square miles all aflame before we left," reported Col. Carl R. Storrie, of Denton, Tex., an observer on one of the B-29s.

The target was a rectangular section extending roughly four miles from north to south and three miles from east to west.

The Tokyo railroad station, just east of the Imperial palace, was in the area attacked. The average population within the 10-square miles is 103,000 to a square mile.

Gathering reports of the raid, Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th airforce, said fleets of 1,000 or more B-29s will be put over the Japanese homeland if that is necessary to win the war.

The huge bombers struck from bases on Guam, Saipan and Tinian.

For an hour and a half, they poured incendiary bombs upon the sections of the city selected for destruction.

The bomb load, unofficially estimated here at 1,300 tons, was the largest ever dropped on Tokyo, and the force was the largest of the Superfortresses ever put into the air. The raid was the first large night attack on Japan's homeland. There was a previous light raid.

Announcement that this was an all-incendiary raid stirred speculation whether it might mean a departure from the previous strategy—a switch from strategic to area bombing. There was no official comment on this score but one officer said General Le May called it "just bombing and bombing."

This officer further quoted Le May as saying: "A fight is a fight—if you see an opening you take it."

Hit Congested Area

The area struck today is regarded as more congested and more subject to sweeping damage than the 240 blocks devastated in the heart of Tokyo in the Feb. 25 strike.

It was also the first announced all-incendiary strike at the Japanese capital.

The weather was clear and the bombardiers could see their targets. They reported fires rapidly spreading in the target area—10 square miles of small industrial plants and other military targets in the center of the city.

After hearing the initial reports, Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May said at his 21st Bomber Command headquarters: "I can say with conservatism that this looks good from our point of view and grim from the point of view of the enemy.

"There is a conflagration in Tokyo tonight."

(Tokyo radio admitted "some fires" were burning and in another broadcast quoted a Japanese Imperial headquarters spokesman as consoling the people with a reminder that citizens of London, Berlin and other cities had "courageously fought air raids and survived them.")

It was the 12th attack by B-29's from the Marianas on the Japanese capital. The largest previous attack was by more than 200 of the big bombers Feb. 25.

Le May remained up all night at his headquarters to follow the progress of the raid and greet the returning crews. He did not attempt to guess the size of the Tokyo conflagration.

The flight time of today's raid was about 15 to 16 hours and took a small army—more than 3,500 men—over Japan.

Hit 10 Square Miles

The target assigned and hit by the massive force was an area of 10 square miles in the center of Tokyo. It contains scores of small industries, factories and other military targets and a population of about 1,000,000.

It is considered the most congested area in the capital. In character it varies from sections comparable to a downtown business section in an American city, with administration buildings and many important business houses, to tightly packed residences.

Fire breaks, cut through the section in anticipation of incendiary raids, apparently failed to stop the spread of the flames.

The weather over the city during the 90-minute attack was a complete contrast to the heavy overcast and obscuring fog which forced B-29s to rely on precision instruments in the last two raids, March 4 and Feb. 25.

At headquarters, General Le May followed intently the reports of the earliest fliers leaving the target.

"Small fires," said the first to report.

"Large fires," came later reports.

"Conflagration," was the thrilling word received when only half the planes had reported.

Caught flat-footed as the first raiders swooped in, the Japanese sent up meager fighter opposition. Pilots reported heavy anti-aircraft fire, however.

Not a single plane had been lost as of Le May's latest word.

1,000-Plane Raids Predicted

GUAM, March 10 (Saturday) (AP) (Via Navy Radio).—Japan can expect "fleets of 1,000—or more—B-29s" over its homeland if that many are required to complete the Superfortresses part in winning the war, Brigadier General Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th Air Force, here from Washington, said today.

Commenting on the B-29 new record raid on the enemy capital with 300 Superfortresses, he said:

"Just how many B-29s will be required for this job is dependent upon many things—most of them, perhaps, have to do with conditions inside Japan itself. One thing is certain, however, and that is, if fleets of 1,000—or more—B-29s are required to do the job, the 20th Air Force will provide them."

RUSSIANS SEIZE PART OF KUESTRIN, POUR ACROSS ODER

Extend Bridgeheads on West Bank in Prelude to Berlin Assault.

PERIL PORT OF STETTIN

Reds Advance 17 Miles in Pomerania, Approach Danzig City.

LONDON, Saturday, March 10—(AP) The Germans said last night that the Russians had captured part of the Oder fortress town of Kuestrin, 38 miles east of Berlin, and were pouring reinforcements by day and night across the river on both sides of that stronghold

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in a flaming prelude to the battle for the Nazi capital.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army troops were reported in enemy broadcasts to be extending their west bank Oder bridgeheads and trying to link them up "to create a jumping board for further operations against Berlin."

Reds Peril Stettin

While the Soviet High command ignored for the third day these Nazi reports of heavy battles on the Berlin front, the regular Soviet communique announced that Red army forces had rolled within five miles of the docks of Stettin, Pomeranian capital and Berlin's main port, and were only nine miles from Danzig city.

The Pomeranian strongholds of Stolp, Schlawe, Ruegenwalde, and Stolp-Muende, all fell to the Russians yesterday, along with 200 other localities as Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian troops gained up to 17 miles and hurled the Germans into a shrinking 257-square mile trap along the Baltic coast.

These rapid Soviet strokes in the north and northeast, in which Moscow said that a total of 16,500 Germans had been killed or captured in two days, were preliminary steps in the approaching showdown battle for Berlin.

But the Germans said that Zhukov's central forces had fought their way into the heart of Kuestrin and were engaged in fierce struggles on a 21-mile front from Kienitz, west bank village 10 miles northwest of Kuestrin, down to the area west of Lebus, 11 miles south of Kuestrin.

Adolf Hitler was said to have visited the Oder front several days ago on a morale-raising tour, apparently in the belief that the all-out assault toward Berlin was imminent, if not already begun.

The DNB agency said that Soviet troops had been thrown back from Seelow, 10 miles west of the Oder and 25 miles from greater Berlin, after penetrating to that town on Thursday. Seelow is 11 miles southwest of Kuestrin.

In the attack toward Stettin Zhukov's northern wing gained three to five miles yesterday on a 30-mile arc east of the lower Oder river stronghold, and Berlin said spearheads of three Soviet armies were battling in Stettin's suburbs.

Reds take Wolfshorst

At the top of the assault arc Moscow said its troops took Wolfshorst, only a mile from the narrow Oder channel between Papen Wasser and Dammscher See leading to Stettin. At this point the Russians were only five miles northeast of Poelitz, west bank crossing town a few miles north of Stettin.

In the direct frontal assault toward Stettin another Soviet column captured Muehlenbeck, three miles southeast of the crossing town of Altdamm and within five miles of Stettin's big ship basins.

Further south the Russians took Woltin and Wierow, two to three miles east of Grejfenhagen, another crossing town. The Germans said Nazi troops had abandoned Greifenhagen, 11 miles south of Stettin, during Thursday night, fleeing across the Oder.

Zhukov's troops captured 3,900 more Germans in this mop-up of the Oder's east bank, making a two-day total of 5,000, the Soviet bulletin said. A divisional commander was among the prisoners.

Rokossovsky's troops in the northeast struck forward on a winding 90-mile front from captured Ruegenwalde on the Baltic Pomeranian coast to Rheinfeld, "Polish corridor" village only nine miles southwest of Danzig city and 15 miles south of the former Polish naval base of Gdynia.

Stolp, 12-way communications hub in Pomerania, was the biggest prize of the places taken, and a midnight Soviet bulletin said that 4,000 Germans were slain in its streets.

The Germans now have only one major stronghold left in northeastern Pomerania, the communications hub of Lauenburg, farther east along the Stettin-Stolp-Danzig railway. Its fall also appeared imminent because the Russians seized Darsin and Gross Gluschen, towns on the trunk railway and highway only 12 miles southwest of Lauenburg.

Death Struggle Urged

Berlin said that "five or six" Russian armies were involved in the tremendous push on surrounded Danzig, and the Nazi gauleiter in the former free city, Albert Forster, again called on the people there to fight to the death.

Rokossovsky's troops captured 1,500 more Germans, making an announced two-day total of 4,500, in addition to killing thousands of others.

In one week the combined First and Second White Russian armies have overrun more than 8,000 square miles of Pomerania, an area larger than the state of Massachusetts, swiftly clearing their northern flank for a resumed drive to the west.

Violent street fighting raged inside Kuestrin after the Russians broke in from the northwest, Berlin said. A late Nazi report indicated that the Russians virtually had conquered the new part of the town and said the entire area was under furious assault.

"Some German strongpoints in the 'new city' are still holding out with the last grenade and the last bullet," a front report said. "Other sectors of the Kuestrin region are being attacked equally heavily."

The enemy said the Russians "undoubtedly are preparing a large-scale offensive along the Oder between Kuestrin and Crossen, 45 miles to the southeast, and declared the ferocious assault on Kuestrin was intended to knock out that vital crossing town before the main lunge.

Close quarter combat also still raged at Guben, east bank Neisse river town 51 miles southeast of Berlin, the Germans disclosed. One broadcast said that "Gueben was liberated," although the Russians never have claimed the stronghold. The Neisse river is a southern continuation of the Oder defenses in front of the Reich capital.

Adolf Hitler visited the Oder front east of Berlin a few days ago, conferring with generals and meeting troops "who came straight from their trenches to be introduced to him," Nazi broadcasts said.

This was the first official German report on Hitler's movements since Feb. 25 when it was announced he had decorated the Reich labor chief at his headquarters. German newspapers were said to have published pictures of Hitler and the Oder front commanders studying maps.

Russians Fight Way Back To Kuestrin

London, March 9 (AP)—Troops of Marshal Gregory Zhukov in their offensive toward Berlin have fought into Kuestrin a second time, the Germans reported today, and a bitter battle is raging in the ancient streets of the Oder River fortress.

Russian tanks and infantry attacked seventeen times from the northwestern part of the city—which the Germans said yesterday had been bypassed on the north and south by the Russians who had driven across the Oder to within 25 miles of Berlin—but were finally driven back to the suburbs, a German broadcast announced.

Kuestrin, 39 miles east of Berlin, was first reported penetrated about a month ago, before the momentum of Zhukov's drive from Warsaw was spent.

Not Confirmed By Moscow

The Russians, however, had not yet confirmed officially the crossing of the Oder—an announcement which would signal that the Allies in the east as well as in the west have joined battle with the Nazis in the heart of Germany.

To the north the Russians pushed forward from an arc 8 miles southeast, east and northeast of Berlin's Baltic port of Stettin and rushed up boats and landing craft for an assault across Dammscher Lake, which fronts Stettin on the east.

Moscow dispatches said a crossing, which would outflank Stettin on the north and threaten a northern sweep around Berlin, might already have been made along the canalized section of the Oder between the lake and Stettin Bay.

Retreating Nazis Bombed

Soviet bombers loosed a torrent of bombs and fire on German troops falling back into Stettin and destroyed an important bridge near Altdamm, the Stettin suburb on the east side of the Oder outlet.

The Germans admitted the assault had reached the port's "outer defense zone" and declared German naval forces had joined the battle along Stettin Bay.

RECORD RAID BY MOSQUITOS

Berlin Hit By More Than 1,000 Tons Of Explosives

London, March 9 (AP)—The biggest force of RAF Mosquitos ever sent to Berlin dumped more than 1,000 tons of explosives on the battered capital tonight after 1,000 United States heavy bombers had smashed by daylight at the central German rail junction of Kassel. It was the eighteenth consecutive night attack on Berlin.

Enemy planes, the German radio warned, were over Brandenburg province, in which Berlin is located, early in the night and another force was crossing western Germany.

The 8th Air Force, which sent 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators on a many-pronged attack during the day, lost ten bombers and five escorting fighters in the operations. The RAF lost three bombers out of about 1,000 which smacked Kassel last night.

Italy Planes Join Attacks

Heavy bombers from Italy joined today's attacks, striking communications systems at Graz in southern Austria while fighter bombers hit at rail targets from Vienna to Italy.

Bad weather curbed operations of the 2d Tactical Air Force, but reconnaissance pilots ranging near the American bridgehead across the Rhine below Cologne said they could see no enemy movement in the direction of the American hold on the east bank.

Kassel's vast rail yards, with main lines radiating to the Ruhr and eastern Germany, the large Heddernheim propeller and castings plant at Frankfurt-am-Main, and a tank works were chief objectives of 8th Air Force bombers, which also struck freight yards at Frankfurt, Munster, Rheine and Osnabruck.

Benzol Plants Raided

Attacks on the latter cities were aimed at blocking rail lines which Germany now is forced to use for the transportation of steel, coal and war supplies since other more direct lines are cut.

Maintaining the pace, an RAF force of about 300 Lancasters sped to the northeast corner of the Ruhr and attacked two benzol plants at Datteln while fighter planes and light and medium bombers sprang from forward bases on the Continent to join in the battle of the Ruhr and the Rhine.

Before noon United States 9th Air Force planes had made 600 trips, centering their attacks on communications and supply targets near Wiesbaden, in the Rhine bend southeast of Coblenz, and making protective cover flights over the American 1st Army beachhead on the east bank of the Rhine.

Four Rail Yards Blasted

More than 350 Marauders, Invaders and Havocs pounced on four railway yards and two depots in the Wiesbaden area. One depot consisted of fifteen warehouses where tank engines were being overhauled.

A group of eight Air Force fighters, escorting the Marauders, shot down two enemy planes. The Fortresses and Liberators which hit Kassel and Frankfurt in clear weather swung over their targets without aerial opposition, but met intense flak.

This suggested that the Germans might have pulled some guns from the Ruhr in an attempt to ward off obliteration assaults. Little anti-aircraft fire has been noticed in flights over the Ruhr in the last few days—an area once known as "death valley" to the flyers.

Walked Right Across

Describing the Kassel raid, Lieut. Col. Allison Brooks, of Pasadena, Cal., leader of a fighter scouting force, said: "The bombs walked right across the target today. They must have hit something big, because there was a terrific explosion right in the middle of the yards."

The RAF not only paid attention to Kassel last night but attacked the Blohm and Voss submarine building yards at Hamburg, and bombed Berlin for the seventeenth

GERMANY DRAFTS ALL 16 TO 62 MALES

Manhood Barrel Scraped, Utmost Confusion Hinted

London, March 9 (AP)—Faced with mounting reverses in the west and east, Germany today ordered every male in the Reich between the ages of 16 and 62 to register with military authorities "for active

Kassel Is Hammered By Night And Day

London, March 9 (AP)—The German industrial city of Kassel, heavily bombed by the RAF last night, was attacked again today by the main force of a 1,000-bomber fleet sent out by the United States 8th Air Force.

In the night raids the British also hit submarine-building yards in Hamburg and unspecified objectives in Berlin. German radios began warning of the approach of daylight bombers shortly after 8 A.M.

Targets In Hungary

The United States 15th Air Force struck a heavy blow at German communications yesterday in Hungary, hitting railroad yards at Komarom, 20 miles in advance of Russian ground forces, and blocking all through lines at Hegyeshalom, near the Austrian frontier 45 miles west of Komarom. The Italian-based flyers were carefully briefed against dropping bombs in areas where the Russians might be.

American aircraft from Italy have flown over the Russian front before in recent weeks as the western bombing program was meshed with the Red Army assault, but the Komarom attack was the first so close to the scene of battle. Komarom lies 40 miles northwest of Budapest.

Bombing Effective

Only a small force of Liberators hit the Komarom railyards, but Air Force headquarters said reconnaissance showed all tracks were cut or blocked and 40 units of rolling stock were destroyed or damaged.

The German radio said Allied bombers from Italy were striking the Reich again today.

At midmorning, 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed at already battered rail yards and two tank-manufacturing plants at Kassel. The plants had recently been repaired and put into partial production.

Other U.S. Targets

Other American bombers fanned out over western Germany, hitting railway targets at Osnabruck, Muenster, Rheine and Frankfurtammain. The entire fleet was given cover by about 400 Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

In the night attacks, the British who lost 67 aircraft on three previous nights, reported only four planes missing. The RAF operations included attacks on Hannover and Hagen, in northern Germany.

Kassel, situated about 115 miles east of Cologne and a major target for the British night raiders, was at least 60 per cent destroyed by previous bombings. Some of the city's industries—including important aircraft and locomotive works—have been reported partly restored and it was these the RAF attacked.

Submarine Yards

At Hamburg, the main objective was the Blohm-Voss submarine yards, where new-type U-boats are being assembled.

Berlin was again the target of Mosquito bombers, which dumped two-ton blockbusters on the German capital for the seventeenth consecutive night.

The German radio indicated that Allied fighters and medium bombers from advanced bases on the Continent were operating full strength over the front today after two days of comparative inactivity because of the weather.

Before noon fighter-bomber formations were reported mauling Nazi positions from Wesel to Coblenz. Their main job was to hinder the movement of German troops and equipment in or out of the battle zone.

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defense of the nation" under penalty of being punished as deserters.

The decree, broadcast by DNB, hinted that the utmost confusion prevailed in the Reich. The order had the multiple purpose of scraping the manpower barrel, rounding up deserters and calling back soldiers lost from their units.

Ration Books Cut Off

To enforce compliance with the decree, which applied even to Nazi party "political leaders and subleaders," it was provided that "pension payments and ration books would be distributed only to those who can prove their proper registration."

The new decree declared that "many people have sought shelter in the interior of the Reich during the last few weeks," and that "workers and officials have lost their working places and soldiers were cut off from their units," suggesting chaotic conditions inside Germany.

List Of Measures Decreed

"In order to give them a chance to intervene actively in the defensive struggle of the nation," the decree stated, "the following measures have been taken:

1. No furlough for deeds of bravery except in the case of ill health.

2. The declaration of unfitness of men in enemy-occupied territory is no longer valid. (This apparently was a summons to 4-F's in the overrun provinces to try to reach the interior of the Reich.)

3. All members of the *Wehrmacht* who are not with their units—including men on furlough and on commando missions—must register with their respective authorities.

4. All persons who have left their residence since January 1, 1945, must register immediately with the police. Men of the age groups 1884 to 1929 must report to their military authorities. Political leaders and subleaders must report to their district command as well.

5. Payments of welfare organizations and ration books will be distributed only to those who can prove their proper registration to all authorities.

6. Every host must see to it that the registration of his guest is in order.

7. Suspects who fall under suspicion of trying to shirk their military or labor duties are to be reported to the nearest police station.

8. Whoever fails to register will be treated as a deserter. Not only the culprit but also his abettor will be punished.

The American crossing of the Rhine was not told to the German people until late this afternoon in a DNB home-service broadcast. This attributed it to a "surprise thrust, which, by a lucky chance, succeeded in capturing an undestroyed railroad bridge."

Failure to destroy the bridge was laid to confusion in "German river defenses." The broadcast said successful German counterattacks had been opened immediately against the bridgehead. The Germans said other Allied crossing attempts were imminent.

At the same time, the Germans radio announced that Hitler, in an effort to buck up the defenders of Berlin, had visited the Oder River front in the East. The time and exact place of Hitler's visit were not revealed.

Germans Not Told Of Rhine Bridgehead

London, March 9 (AP)—The German high command kept from the German people today the news that American troops have established a bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine.

The communiqué which is read to all the German people admitted that German forces had been pushed across the Rhine at Cologne, but otherwise told only of fighting on the west side.

A Transocean dispatch acknowledged that American forces had crossed, and said the bridgehead was opposite Remagen, about halfway between Bonn and Coblenz. This dispatch was beamed overseas for foreign consumption.

Transocean asserted the crossing was made only at one point by "relatively weak" forces.

The German communiqué said: "In the sector of Cologne the Americans succeeded in pushing back our forces to the eastern Rhine bank, while the garrison of Bonn is offering furious resistance. In the Rhine-Moselle triangle enemy tanks gained ground, particularly in the direction of the lower Moselle."

Hitler Visits Oder Front

London, March 9 (AP)—The German radio said today that Hitler had visited the Oder River front.

The Transocean Agency said he had "convinced himself personally of the fighting spirit of the German soldiers on the Oder."

"A number of photos of the visit have been published in the German press," it added.

The broadcast also said that Hitler had assured himself of German defensive measures. It did not specify the date of the visit.

BRITISH HAVEN GIVEN RADESCU

Ex-Romanian Premier Flees To Bucharest Embassy

London, March 9 (AP)—Nicolae Radescu, who resigned as Romanian Premier while under attack from Moscow, has been given refuge in the British Embassy in Bucharest from his "political opponents," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He told British officials that his life was in danger.

"We considered his appeal justified," the Foreign Office representative said, "and gave him refuge."

The spokesman said the British had notified the Soviet and American governments and the Allied Control Commission in Bucharest that Radescu had been given sanctuary.

Tass Reports "Astonishment"

A Tass dispatch from Moscow quoted Bucharest newspapers as saying there was widespread "astonishment" that Radescu had fled from his residence and that the British had given him shelter. The Soviet press made no comment of its own.

Another Tass dispatch from the Romanian capital reaching Moscow said the first meeting of the new Government of Peter Groza, who succeeded Radescu, was held Wednesday and that the Premier had announced all departments of the Government would be purged quickly of pro-Fascists.

The Left-Wing National Democratic Front, which looks toward Moscow for support, clamored for Radescu's resignation last week after street skirmishes between its members and the Romanian police.

Radescu Under Moscow Fire

The Moscow radio had repeatedly attacked Radescu for not ridding the country of Fascist elements. Following the street clashes the Moscow radio said the police had fired on unarmed peaceful demonstrators.

A few days before Radescu's Government fell Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Foreign Commissar, arrived in Bucharest for a first-hand investigation of conditions.

Fascist Purge Demanded

Since Romania was occupied by the Russians there have been a series of governments, none of which was able to carry out its administrative duties or establish a broad democratic regime.

Both Moscow and the National Democratic Front have been insisting that the country could not operate democratically until the Fascist elements inside and outside the Government were eliminated.

During a Foreign Office press conference today attempts to define just who were Radescu's "political opponents" brought only negative answers from the spokesman, who explained that all he knew was that the former Premier showed up at the British legation and said his life was in danger and the British took him in.

Meanwhile, Premier Groza in a message to Prime Minister Churchill today said the "turning of Romania into a democracy has started." Similar telegrams were said to have been sent to Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt.

Radescu In Bucharest Legation, British Say

London, March 9 (AP)—The British Foreign Office said today that the former Romanian Premier Nicholae Radescu had taken refuge in the British legation in Bucharest against his political opponents.

A spokesman said Radescu told British officials his life was in danger, and "we considered his appeal justified."

London Dock Strike Ends

London, March 9 (AP)—Approximately 10,000 dock workers and stevedores returned to their jobs in the port of London today after a nine-day strike.

German General Killed in East

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The German radio announced tonight that Lieut. Gen. Wolf Dietrich Ritter von Xylander, Chief of Staff of an army group on the Eastern Front, had been killed in action on the same day he received the Knight's Cross.

BRITISH USING NEW ROCKET GUN

LONDON, March 9—(AP) A new type ground rocket projector described as "one of the war's most devastating weapons" now is being used in barrage work as medium artillery by British and Canadian troops on the Western front, was disclosed today.

The barrage is laid down by groups of the rocket projectors—each group consisting of 12 guns with 32 barrels each. These 384 barrels give a concentrated firepower comparable with that of more than 280 5.55-inch guns of the orthodox type.

Although considerably smaller, each missile fired by the rocket projectors is described as comparable with the 100-pound shell fired by the 5.5-inch guns.

A battery of rocket projectors can be handled by less than 200 men while the equivalent fire power with 5.5-inch guns would demand approximately 3,000 men, but the War Office said the rocket does not replace the gun because it lacks the necessary accuracy.

"For the purpose of laying down a barrage of fire, however," the announcement said, "the rocket is a deadly weapon, as the enemy is now discovering."

SYRIA, LEBANON PROTEST LACK OF INVITATION

LONDON, March 9—(AP) Seeking complete recognition as independent democratic countries, Syria and Lebanon formally protested today to the Big Three against the fact they were not invited to the United Nations world security conference next month in San Francisco.

Camille Chamoun and Dr. Mejil Armanazi, ministers to London of Lebanon and Syria, respectively, filed a protest with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. The American and Russian governments also were informed of the two countries' regret that they had not been invited.

Chamoun said in an interview that both Syria and Lebanon still hoped they would be invited "in justice to our cause."

The ministers argue that the two nations have been helping the Allies since 1941.

In recent weeks both Lebanon and Syria have repeatedly stated they do not recognize the French mandate and consider themselves entitled to recognition as free countries without the supervision of outside powers. They have objected to giving France a "predominant position" in the Levant, which Gen. deGaulle recently suggested.

Soldier Throws Away Rifle, Gets 18 Months

Bordon, Hampshire, England, March 9 (AP)—Private W. H. Smith, a Canadian soldier, has been sentenced to eighteen months' detention by a field general court-martial for throwing his rifle and two kit bags into the sea when boarding a troopship en route to England, it was announced today.

Smith told the court that he deliberately threw his equipment overboard in hopes military police would take him off the ship.

FIFTH ARMY MEETS HEAVY GUN FIRE

Yanks Close Within Mile Of Vergato, Nazi Stronghold

Rome, March 9 (AP) — United States 5th Army troops on the Central Italian front below Bologna closed within a mile of Vergato on the east today from the occupied town of Carviano through tightening German resistance and heavy artillery fire.

Allied headquarters said the Germans dumped a heavy concentration of artillery and mortar fire onto the roads over which the Yanks were moving supplies into their new positions in the Castel d'Aiano area.

Vergato is 17½ miles southwest of Bologna on the road to Pistoia and has been one of the Germans' main stronghold on the approaches to Bologna for months.

5th Commands Approaches

The 5th Army now holds positions commanding the approaches to the town. East of Carviano there were a series of sharp clashes between patrols as the Germans probed Allied positions in the rugged Italian terrain in that sector.

As the fighting northeast of Mount Belvedere simmered down the Germans showed extreme sensitivity to Allied patrols on the more eastern curve of the arc below Bologna, dropping heavy concentrations of shells among Allied advance positions and on raiding parties.

Air Force In Action

To the east, along the Adriatic coast, activity of the 8th Army was confined mainly to patrols into the German lines.

While heavy bombers were concentrating on Nazi communications in Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia and northern Italy, medium and light bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force kept up the campaign against enemy targets along the Brenner Pass rail line and in direct support of the ground forces with assaults on enemy targets immediately behind the battleline.

Allied coastal planes also attacked shipping in the Adriatic area, the Allied communiqué said.

Belgium's Food Supply Chaotic

Brussels, March 9 (AP)—Premier Achille Van Acker announced today he would submit a bill asking special powers for a limited time to deal with what he called "a state of anarchy" existing in Belgium's food supply system.

Goebbels Finds Life Hard

MADRID, March 9 (AP).—A copy of "Das Reich," Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's weekly, received here today, contained this plaint: "We go to the barber's and find it not overcrowded, for once. The barber starts to cut our hair with electric clippers when the electricity goes off, and we must go home with only half a haircut."

1,200 Freed Yanks Start Home

Moscow, March 9 (AP) — The United States military mission said today that 1,200 United States officers and enlisted men liberated by the Red Army from German prison camps had left Odessa en route home.

NET TIGHTENS ON MANDALAY

British, Indian Troops Fighting Way To Heart Of City

Calcutta, March 9 (AP)—British and Indian troops in 30 hours of street fighting inside Mandalay have driven to the area of Government House in the Fort Dufferin compound in the heart of the storied Burma city, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

Hand-to-hand fighting raged in three sections of the city of 135,000. While the original storming force of the 19th Division surged in steadily from the north, Maj. Gen. T. W. O. Rees led another column in an encircling drive across the Mandalay Canal, which enters Mandalay from the northeast and passes along the east side of Fort Dufferin.

Battle For Mandalay Hill

Heavy fighting was in progress for Mandalay Hill, which rises abruptly near the northeast corner of Fort Dufferin, and on the adjoining race course. Japanese resistance was heavier than had been expected, but Indian infantry was making steady progress and mopping up carefully as it ap-

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proaches the center of the city.

Fort Dufferin, a great square built to guard the inner city, is inclosed by brick walls 26 feet high and running approximately one and a quarter miles each way. A broad moat 75 feet wide surrounds the wall. The old Royal Palace, as well as the British Government House, are inside the huge inclosure.

50,000 Japs Pocketed

It was felt at headquarters here that Allied troops were in position to take their time and reduce Mandalay with the fewest possible casualties, now that it has been officially estimated that 50,000 Japanese troops are hopelessly pocketed in the city and in the surrounding territory of central Burma, awaiting death or capture.

Tightening the noose on Mandalay, the British 2d and the 20th Indian divisions on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, 30 miles southwest of Mandalay, began driving toward the city and advanced several miles despite strong opposition.

Lashio Airfield Used

The last Japanese snipers were being cleared out of Lashio, rail terminus 135 miles northeast of Mandalay, and the first Allied plane landed on the city's airfield only 24 hours after it fell to Chinese troops.

An artillery shell thrown into Lashio by the withdrawing Japanese landed within 25 yards of Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, American commander in the Burma-India theater, and Lieut. Gen. Sun Li-jen, commander of the Chinese 1st Army, as they inspected the newly captured city. Neither general was injured.

British Advance Mile Inside Mandalay

Calcutta, India, March 9 (AP)—Hand-to-hand fighting raged in three sections of Mandalay today as British and Indian troops surged another mile into the heart of Burma's second city.

After 30 hours of continuous fighting in the city, forward elements of the British 14th Army reached the area of Government House beside Fort Dufferin.

Other battles raged on the race course and on Pagoda Hill east of the city, and some troops had penetrated into the area of the rifle range between Pagoda Hill and the race course.

Japs Face Encirclement

Fort Dufferin is inside the old walls of the city. In the center of the area stands the old palace on its raised brick platform.

Fifty thousand Japanese defenders of Mandalay and its surrounding area were faced with an increasing threat of encirclement as Allied forces 80 miles south, on the north, northeast and west consolidated their Irrawaddy bridgeheads and other positions astride central Burma's communications.

COMMUNISTS ASK THE REMOVAL OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

CHUNGKING, March 9—(AP) China's Communists today called Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek a despot and a dictator and declared he should be removed and punished.

A statement, issued from Communist headquarters here, apparently dispelled any lingering hopes of an early settlement of China's political problems. It was the most incisive attack on the Generalissimo since the central government began fresh negotiations with the Communists last May.

Written as a reply to Chiang's March 1 announcement that a national assembly would be called in November to give China a constitutional government, the statement said such an assembly would be a "congress of slaves" and accused Chiang of plotting to swallow the Communist armies.

(Chiang, in his March 1 announcement, implied that the calling of the assembly would be contingent upon the Communists' willingness to place their armed forces at the disposal of the central government in the war against Japan.)

The Communist statement, written by an unidentified correspondent of the party's official news agency, charged that Chiang had given a false picture of his negotiations with the Communists and said he spoke "like a lunatic" when he suggested that an American officer be placed in command of Communist troops, under Chiang's over-all command.

It accused Chiang of indulging in "gangster talk" and insisted on immediate termination of his "dictatorship." Free elections for memberships in the national assembly were demanded.

This was the first open suggestion that Chiang be removed from China's leadership since the united front was formed in 1937 to fight Japan.

"If a coalition government is formed, Chiang Kai-Shek may still be allowed to occupy a seat in the government to allow him to correct his former mistakes and atone for his crimes," the statement said.

Chinese Force Foe to Flee

CHUNGKING, March 9 (AP).—The Chinese high command said today that counter-attacking Chinese troops had successfully assailed Japanese positions seven miles west of Paoching, enemy stronghold sixty-three miles west of Hengyang, inflicted heavy casualties and forced the enemy to retreat toward Paoching.

In the southeast, in Kiangsi Province, Chinese attacking from a southwest direction have reached the suburbs of Suichwan, lost American air base city.

YANKS SEALING JAPS IN CAVES

Luzon Shimbu Line Crumbling Under MacArthur Tactics

Manila, *Saturday*, March 10 (AP)—Several thousand Japanese have been suffocated in a fantastic maze of caves 14 miles east of Manila by a clever campaign of closing tunnel entrances, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today in a communiqué which was silent on Japanese reports that Mindanao has been invaded.

The communiqué mentioned a 107-ton bombing of Zamboanga, on the southwest coast of Mindanao, but did not substantiate Tokyo broadcasts that Allied troops invaded that point Friday after a bombardment by two task forces.

Cave Defenses As Jap Tombs

MacArthur described at great length the intricate cave defense of the Shimbu Line east of Manila and the manner in which Yanks are sealing them with small loss to the attackers.

Saturation bombardments by planes and artillery, ground attacks with phosphorous grenades and flame throwers, followed by planting of demolition charges are turning the trick.

By virtue of the successes, the Shimbu Line is crumbling with tough American foot soldiers now sitting atop its first line of defense and knocking on the door to the second.

Once it is smashed, the Japanese will be broken up into small disconnected parties, doomed to a campaign of attrition.

Yanks In Enveloping Movement

The new gains constitute an enveloping movement against the southern anchor of the Antipolo-Wawa (Shimbu) Line.

MacArthur said the 1st (dismounted) Cavalry Division and the 6th Infantry Division have made substantial gains on the south flank of the defense-studded line in the vicinity of Bayanbayanan.

The enemy line "consists almost entirely of caves in the hillsides closely spaced for interlocking fire."

"A cave normally consists of a 10-foot shaft large enough for a man to climb up or down a rope ladder," MacArthur said in emphasizing the difficulty of the operation.

137 Such Caves Taken

"At the foot of the shaft, a small tunnel leads to a compartment some 20 by 30 fet. Four or five lateral tunnels lead from the compartment. Just before a lateral reaches the surface slope of the hill, it makes a sharp bend to prevent shells from entering the tunnel."

In the last 48 hours, 137 such caves have been taken and 446 outlets blown up "with practically no loss" to the Americans.

The method of attack has been to confine the enemy with air and artillery saturation bombardments, then to send forward small demolition groups with flame throwers, white phosphorous and demolition grenades.

Occupants "Suffocated To Death"

First the laterals are sealed off with several hundred pounds of explosives. The vertical shaft then is blown from the top of each cave. Thus the cave occupants are "suffocated to death and destroyed."

Each cave can hold as many as 25 Japanese.

The Shimbu Line is in the Marikina watershed sector east of Manila.

Luzon Yanks have seized launching devices the Japanese used to fire eight-ton rockets. They fired three rockets simultaneously, each with seven propellent charges. Loaded with picric acid, the rocket had range of between four and five miles.

MacArthur said "It is an extremely powerful weapon but its accuracy is very doubtful."

South of Manila in the Batangas area, 11th Airborne division units secured the highway between Lake Taal and Balayan bay and captured the towns of Taal and San Nicholas.

Yanks Closing On Baguio

Manila, March 9 (AP)—American forces on Luzon today were closing in on Baguio, summer capital of the Commonwealth, and widening their holdings on the South Coast.

The severe wounding of Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, was made known today. He was wounded on the battlefront northeast of Manila, February 28 by a grenade thrown by a Japanese soldier who had been left for dead.

Fragments hit the veteran cavalryman in the abdomen, but the medical staff said his recovery was certain.

Aringay Captured

MacArthur reported that 33d Division Yanks on Luzon advanced 12 miles up the west coast to capture Aringay, due west of Baguio. This gave the Americans control of a line reaching within 10 miles of the summer capital.

An American force was last reported within 5 miles of Baguio on the south, moving north from Camp Four.

On the south coast of Luzon, Yanks of the 11th Airborne Division and the 158th Regiment of the 8th Army captured the town of Lemery in a 13-mile sweep eastward along a good highway fringing Balayan Bay. This increased the pressure on Japanese, who are being cut off from escape routes in southern Luzon.

Shimbu Line Battle

Heavy fighting continued in the Shimbu Line sector east and northeast of Manila. In three days bombers of all sizes have dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on enemy entrenchments along this line, stretching from Antipolo to Wawa.

In wide sweeps of China Sea shipping, heavy United States bombers sank or damaged eleven freighters, including a 10,000-ton tanker sent to the bottom off Formosa.

Low-flying Mitchell medium bombers bombed and strafed Hainan Island, off the northern French Indo-China coast, and battled 25 Japanese fighters in the biggest air fight of this theater since the Luzon invasion.

Five enemy fighters were shot down and four others probably destroyed. Three American bombers were lost. In addition, twelve Japanese planes were destroyed or seriously damaged on the ground as the raiders swept the air base at Samah, leaving the target covered with smoke.

U.S. Mindanao Landing Told By Tokyo

London, March 9 (AP)—American forces have landed on Mindanao Island after a heavy bombardment from a naval task force which included four battleships and twenty other craft, the Tokyo radio said today.

This broadcast was in German. Another Tokyo broadcast, in Italian, said the Americans "attempted to land troops," but "up to the evening of March 9 no landing had taken place at any point."

The Tokyo broadcast, heard here, gave this "flash":

"Enemy trying to land at Zamboanga at Mindanao since March 8.

"The landing was preceded by a heavy bombardment. On March 8 in the morning 30 enemy ships appeared from the west. Soon afterward three cruisers, four battleships, twenty other ships and twenty landing boats were lying off Zamboanga.

"Signal For Landing"

"In the afternoon enemy forces with one battleship and two cruisers appeared from the West and other forces including two cruisers approached Zamboanga from the East. Three cruisers appeared at Lecort and took Zamboanga and Lecort under fire. This gave the signal for the landing.

"At about 8 o'clock Thursday morning the enemy approached from the west with a surface force of twenty warships," the broadcast went on, giving details.

"Two hours later, an enemy surface force composed of three battleships, four cruisers, twenty small craft, and twenty landing craft were sighted, and they immediately began mine sweeping operations.

Two Surface Forces

"At 1 P.M., a surface force, with one battleship and two cruisers as its mainstay, approached from the west while an additional surface, west with an additional surface force, with two cruisers as its mainstay, approached from the east.

"Meanwhile, three enemy cruisers, under cover of a substantial air force, shelled Zamboanga, showsigns of landing although no landing signs of landing although no landings were made up to Thursday night."

Japanese broadcasters are usually first to report a major American invasion in the Pacific, although they occasionally make their announcements a day or so ahead of the actual landing.

Second Largest Island

Mindanao is the second largest of the Philippine group. Zamboanga is the principal city. It had a prewar population of 131,455, with extensive community facilities and the Army maintained installations there following the early days of island occupation.

Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines, was the island where the Japanese expected Gen. Douglas MacArthur to strike first when he returned to the Philippines. MacArthur took the enemy by surprise when he bypassed their supposedly strong Mindanao defenses to land on Leyte.

Mindanao is the site of the greatest Japanese prewar penetration of the Philippines. Davao and the rich surrounding agricultural territory were predominantly Nipponese.

On Surrounding Islands

American forces are on Palawan Island, west of Mindanao, and on Leyte and Samar islands, to the north. Gen. Douglas MacArthur has reported guerrillas active on Mindanao.

The Japanese radio once reported that United States forces invaded the Island of Jolo, southwest of Zamboanga, but there has been no American confirmation.

Zamboanga is the site of an ancient Spanish fortress from where the military went forth to subdue the tribesmen in the days when Spain ruled the Philippines.

Japs Neglected Roads, Bridges On Luzon

By Fred Hampson

Central Plains Command Port, Luzon, March 9 (AP)—You need do no more than follow the American

troops down this rich valley from Lingayen to Manila to see why Japan has muffed her chance at empire.

When the 14th Corps troops made their Blitz to the capital, they ran into all sorts of blasted bridges. But at least half of the big bridges—the ones that gave the greatest trouble—hadn't been blown up by the Japanese at all. They were the unrepaired remnants of bridges the Americans blasted in their withdrawal in 1941. The Japanese had never repaired them, although they were the economic arteries of one of the richest areas captured by Nippon.

In the main, the Japanese replaced them with flimsy makeshift spans reachable only via tortuous detours scarcely able to support heavy traffic, and almost every one was a constant bottleneck.

Wire Black With Rust

At Bamban, for example, the parallel railroad and highway trestles had been dropped into the river. I saw them first from the air and remarked to the pilot "the Japs did a good job on those two."

But when I passed through Bamban with the troops later I saw my error. The steel wire reinforcing that hung from the jagged broken concrete blocks was black with old rust. The Japanese didn't perform that artistic job of demolition at all—we did back in 1941.

Two big spans linking rich Tarlac and Pangasinan and the northern provinces to Manila's ship piers via rail and road—hadn't been repaired in three years. Down between them on the river's surface was their solution, a one-way small piling treadway on a pontoon. They didn't get around to blowing that one up but even so our engineers had to strengthen it before big stuff could move across.

Bridges Compared

When we looked that area over, Major Reginald Jackson, of Toledo, Ohio, used words of the major league baseball scouts after watching a raw left-hander: "Japan as an empire builder is several seasons away."

My retort was that after she has been pushed all the way through this current meat grinder she'll be a hundred seasons away.

I backtracked the troops after reaching Manila and I can tell you this—that after 26 days, the supply men and engineers of the 14th Corps of the United States Army had better bridges between Lingayen and Manila than the Japanese had after three years.

The bridges were only part of the answer.

Between Calumpit and Malolos, the National road—the Lincoln highway of Luzon—contains a 5 or 6 mile segment that was not hard-surfaced. You ought to ride that stretch in a jeep after three years of Japanese maintenance. We drove over it never more than 10 miles an hour. I was so bounced and bumped that the canteen in my belt was bent.

These were physical evidences that a would-be empire builder had sliced himself off a chunk that his protuberant incisors couldn't even nibble at.

The greater answer was in the eyes of the people.

There was the old shopkeeper at Balintawak on the outskirts of Manila who dashed up to the jeep of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, 37th Division commander, with an armful of cold beer.

He saw the two stars on our jeep, jumped up and down, waived his arms and yelled "Welcome, welcome. No more Japs. No more of those . . . Japs. No more of those little . . ."

Eloquent Testimonial

Again he waved his arms and hunted for stronger words.

"Hallelujah, Hallelujah. No more . . . Japs."

There—it occurred to me—was an Asiatic small-business man, perhaps representative of the business core of Asia, celebrating with American oaths the end of Japan's program of "Asia for the Asiatics."

The bitterness, the utter hatred, they had wrought among these people in three years was, when you thought it over, far more eloquent testimonial to their failure than the bridges they didn't rebuild."

IWO JAPS KEEP UP GRIM RESISTANCE

Marines Forge Ahead Slowly In Face Of Intense Fire

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, *Saturday*, March 10 (AP)—Grinding ahead from rock to rock, American Marines today fought against continuing bitter resistance for the tiny northern corner of Iwo Jima which the Japanese are trying to hold at all costs.

The hour for the issuance of this morning's Tokyo communiqué passed without its appearance. There was no word to indicate whether this suggests a stalemate or a blackout of significant developments unavailable to the enemy.

As the all-out drive to conclude the invasion went into its fifth d the Leathernecks held all but t extreme northern end of the volcanic island and a sector several thousand yards long on the northeast coast.

The 4th, 3d and 5th Marine divisions were strung across the battle line from east to west in that order. Although the terrain was almost prohibitive, some use was being made of tanks in ferreting out the enemy troops from pilboxes and caves.

Japs Keep Up Intense Fire

From their sheltered positions the Nipponese poured out an intense curtain of small-arms and machine-gun fire, augmented by mortars.

Rocket and strafing attacks by carrier aircraft and pin-point shelling by American warships standing offshore supported the Marines. It was necessary, however, to rely largely on flame throwers, grenades and hand-to-hand combat to dislodge the Japanese remnants from their numerous strong points.

"Small advances in all sectors" were made through Thursday, said the official communiqué covering that day's fighting.

Within Mile Of Kitano Point

Field dispatches said the 5th Division had driven along the northwest coast to within a mile of Kitano Point. The 3d was atop a cliff overlooking the ocean, only 300 yards off the northeast coast but still 1,500 yards from Kitano Point, the island's northern tip. The 4th, which had been making slight progress up the east coast, was still but a short distance from its invasion beachhead.

Possibility that the 4th might have cracked the resistance ahead, however, was seen in a report from that division saying some Japanese were observed withdrawing from caves immediately ahead.

With American air and naval forces in complete control above and around this strategic island 750 miles from Tokyo, the Japanese were without hope of rescue or reinforcement.

Yanks Advance Rock By Rock On Iwo Jima

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship, Iwo Jima, March 9 [AP—Via Navy Radio]—Japanese remnants contested the American advance "rock by rock" today in the slow-moving continuation of the Marine effort to dislodge the enemy from sheltered positions in the rugged northern part of Iwo Jima island.

The Marines have all of the island with the exception of the extreme northern end and a sector several thousand yards long on the northeast coast.

The 5th, 3d and 4th Marine Divisions, stretched across the island in that order, reported only small gains yesterday.

Taken By Surprise

The enemy was surprised temporarily by a Marine attack but rallied in time to impede the push by Leathernecks seeking to squeeze out Japanese troops in the two main sectors of the north.

The 4th Division on the northeast coast reported some Japanese withdrawing from caves on their immediate front where the opposition has been continuously heavy.

Fifth Division men were slowly reducing enemy pillboxes but were subjected to heavy mortar fire. Tanks were called in to help knock out the positions from where the fire was coming.

Same Pattern Followed

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 9 (AP)—The battle for Iwo Jima is assuming the pattern of the final phases of American conquests of other Pacific islands—but it may be several days before correspondents can flash "Iwo secured."

The Japanese have adopted desperation tactics such as preceded collapse of their organized resistance on Guam and elsewhere.

Frontline dispatches tell of small *banzai* charges; of suicidal attacks against American tanks by Japanese armed only with poles to which were attached explosive charges; of enemy troops confined to a great extent in dugouts and caves honeycombing precipitous coastal cliffs; of the discovery of Japanese bodies floating in the surf.

Sees Destruction Of All

In Washington, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told correspondents he expected Japanese resistance on Iwo would continue "until the last Jap is killed, wounded or captured."

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskin's 3d Marine Division fought yesterday to a cliff top overlooking the Pacific, only 300 yards off the northeast coast. They still were 1,500 yards, however, from Kitano Point, northern tip of the island. Their own ranks hard hit by casualties, the Marines yet must conquer 5,000 or 6,000 enemy troops.

Japs Cling To Caves

Ahead of the 3d Division, Japanese were well-entrenched in cliffside caves and dugouts.

These enemy troops, and others similarly dug in ahead of the 5th Marine Division in the northwest and the 4th Marine Division on the east, probably will have to rely chiefly for defense upon machine guns, rifles and grenades, although there may be some big enemy guns in working condition in the cliffside caves.

Japs Claim U.S. Iwo Losses Are 30,000

San Francisco, March 9 (AP)—The unconfirmed claim that American Marines on Iwo have sustained "nearly 30,000 casualties" was made by Tokyo radio today in a broadcast intercepted here.

The last official Navy report from Guam, covering only the first three days of an operation now nineteen days old, placed Marine casualties on Iwo at 5,372, including 644 killed.

Turner Bans Toll Row

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship, Iwo Jima, March 8 [AP—Delayed]—Admiral Richmond K. Turner said today he was "not going to get into any controversy" over casualties in the Iwo Jima campaign.

The subject was brought up at a press conference by a correspondent who remarked: American newspapers soon "will start writing editorials about the casualties on Iwo Jima."

"There are some people who are trying to sell the idea that the Marines wasted lives," the correspondent told Admiral Turner. "I think you ought to make the point stronger about the Iwo defenses being heavier than expected.

Figures Recalled

It was called to Admiral Turner's attention that the last fatality figure for Iwo announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was around 500 and that Navy Secretary Forrestal announced in Washington that the casualty total was more than 2,000 as of last Saturday.

Admiral Turner said, "I am not going to get into any controversy. Naturally we are concerned with losses. But so are we all." He added that the press had the right to criticize but that he didn't want to become embroiled over the number of men killed in the bitter fighting ashore.

Indulgence in wholesale rape by the Japanese led to a number of uprisings which were suppressed with the greatest brutality, the freed men added.

Several hundred men were liberated by daring dashes through Japanese-held sectors of Dutch New Guinea to Inland prisoner camps.

2,000 Beheadings Laid To Japs

Melbourne, March 9 (AP)—Liberated Dutch and Indonesian prisoners of war newly arrived in Australia say the Japanese, realizing they cannot hold the Indies, have embarked on a wanton campaign of mass tortures, rape and slaughter.

They said that more than 2,000 civilians were beheaded in April, 1944, in Dutch Borneo, among them thirteen native rulers.

Indonesian intellectuals and civil administrators assertedly are being exterminated.

In Java, the Nipponese discovered subversive organizations among the Indonesian railway staffs, and mass murders followed.

Rat-Eating Encouraged

The liberated men said the food situation was so acute that the Japanese were encouraging the people to eat rats.

Stettinius Hails Parley Achievements

Mexico City, March 9 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, declared last night that the Inter-American Conference had "given concrete expression to that spirit of the good neighbor which has long since found acceptance in this hemisphere.

In a statement issued at the final session of the conference, he predicted that the agreements reached here would "contribute much" to the World Security Conference in San Francisco.

"Under the resolutions adopted here," he said, "no Axis leader, official or agent who is guilty of crimes against law and civilization in this war will be able to escape punishment by finding refuge in this Hemisphere."

In a final address, Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez, Chilean Foreign Minister, hinted at possible Latin-American action at the San Francisco conference.

"We want," he said, "Latin-American countries to have adequate representation on the security council and we want strengthened authority for the assembly."

Bolivia Seeks To Stop Illicit Rubber Export

La Paz, Bolivia, March 9 (AP)—The United States-operated Rubber Development Corporation announced the Bolivian Government would make available $30,000 to finance a plan to curb the illicit export of rubber from the country.

The principal features of the plan now under study call for extensive vigilance of the frontiers, particularly that with Argentina where a flourishing contraband business has been built up in recent months, as well as the establishment of official license papers which must be carried by every truck coming from the producing zones.

Producers also would be obliged, under the plan, to declare the available stock of rubber on hand.

JAPS IN INDO-CHINA SEIZE KEY POSITIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio broadcast an Imperial communique Friday saying the Japanese in the puppet state of Indo-China have seized all "key establishments and facilities" from resisting French armed forces.

The Japanese said they have decided "to defend the land single-handed and thereby to wipe out hostile influences."

The Federal Communications commission intercepted the broadcast.

The communique referred to "repeated treacherous actions" by French authorities in "secretly attempting to join hands with the anti-Axis."

It also referred to the "unpardonable disloyalty to the joint-defense of 1941 on the part of the French Indo-China authorities."

The enemy communique, issued from Hanoi, said the French had refused a Japanese plan for joint defense.

Then:

"Our army immediately started action and disarmed part of the French Indo-China forces and the armed police which resisted us."

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Japs Seize Indo-China Reigns

London, Saturday, March 10 (AP). The Japanese wiped out the last vestige of French control over the puppet state of Indo-China early today, taking over full administration of the land after charging French officers had tried secretly to join hands with the Allies.

Moving swiftly, the Japanese Army seized all key installations and facilities from "resisting" French and announced they would defend the land "single-handed," said a Tokyo broadcast.

The broadcast charged that during a conference of French Indo-China wartime military leaders in Hanoi February 20, "many of them were known to have strongly advocated immediate launching of an armed attack on Japan."

French officials were accused of "secretly co-operating with the United States air forces in the Philippines, China and India, as well as with enemy submarines," and added that American planes had dropped supplies to French forces in the colony "a number of times between February 20 and February 22."

Although the colony had been occupied by the Japanese since before Pearl Harbor, Tokyo has announced repeatedly that administration was left up to French officials there, and this was the first outward break between them and the Japanese.

Even now, the broadcast from Tokyo said, "outwardly, French Indo-China authorities appear to maintain friendly relations, as heretofore."

But the broadcast added that there is "undeniable evidence that they are secretly scheming to get into contact with the enemy, thus making it necessary for Japan to keep a close watch over them."

Jap Army Shakeup Reported By Domei

San Francisco, March 9 (AP)—Lieutenant General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, member of the Japanese Supreme War Council and commander of the Tokyo Division, has been appointed president of the Army Staff College in a shakeup of ranking Nipponese army officers, the Domei news agency reported today.

He succeeds Gen. Shizuichi Tanaka who was appointed commander of the Eastern Army District, replacing Gen. Keisuke Fujie whose new post was not announced.

The Domei dispatch, intercepted intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, announced Lieutenant Generals Shozo Kawabe, commander of the Central Army, and Seiyichi iKta, now "on active duty," had been elevated to full generals.

Japan's war minister, Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, told his people today that "the enemy" obviously was "contemplating a plan to invade this divine land."

He called for "steel-tight unity" among the armed forces, the Government and civilians, to meet what he termed Japan's "unprecedentedly grave war position."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

March 8, 1941. — Admiral Ingersoll tells Congress that some naval auxiliaries to be built under Vinson authorization bill may be transferred to Great Britain.

Sumatrans Expecting Early Yank Landing

San Francisco, March 9 (AP)—An American landing on Sumatra within the next few months is expected by the people of that Dutch East Indies island presently held by the Japanese, an official Dutch news agency dispatch from Colombo, Ceylon, said today.

"Even Japanese seem to share this opinion," said the Aneta agency dispatch, which was based on reports from Sumatra-born Chinese who had escaped from the island.

Sugiyama Fears Invasion Of "This Divine Land"

San Francisco, March 9 (AP)—

Many Troops to Get Furloughs, Discharges After Nazi Defeat

WASHINGTON, March 9—(AP) The Army plans to bring at least part of the troops in Europe back to the United States for furloughs before sending them to the war in the Pacific. Some discharges are planned.

The first official disclosure of the program came tonight from Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of Army service forces. In an address over the Columbia Broadcasting system on the third anniversary of ASF, Somervell said the problem of redeploying forces after V-E day will be the most difficult yet faced by the War department.

Somervell's outline was presented this way:

"We will face a big load in moving troops back to this country, handling their furloughs, re-equipping them and shipping them to the Pacific. There will be a movement of men and supply directly from Europe to the Orient."

The general said that "we have closed about one-fourth of the capacity of the posts we manage in the United States and are holding them ready for troops back from Europe for redeployment or return to their homes."

The War department insists, however, that it is utterly impossible to estimate at this time the number of soldiers who will be discharged after victory in Europe.

Approximately 5,000,000 now are deployed in all overseas theaters, with perhaps slightly more than 3,500,000 across the Atlantic.

ROOSEVELT MAKES FRIENDLY MOVE TO GEN. DE GAULLE

WASHINGTON, March 9—(AP) President Roosevelt held out the olive branch to General Charles De Gaulle today.

Whether De Gaulle would grasp it is a question. At the moment his problem seems to be clutching for straws in France's suddenly confused relations with Russia.

Makes Move to Reporters

The President made his gesture when a group of visiting French newspapermen stayed behind after his regular news conference for presentation.

They were stopped by long custom for initiating any newsworthy talk so the Chief Executive took the lead.

With friendly words for the man who snubbed him on his way home from Yalta by declining to meet him at Algiers, the President advised the French visitors not to pay any attention to the talk about himself and De Gaulle.

We're great friends, the President was quoted as saying, adding that when De Gaulle was over here for his last visit last year they had a great time.

He also said that as far as the matter of his going to see De Gaulle in Paris was concerned he was too busy even to have time to see General Eisenhower. But he expressed regret that he had not been able to go to France.

American diplomats hoped this gesture of friendship might evoke equal warmth in response but were by no means certain it would.

The belief here now is that the real test of French policy on collaboration with the big powers will come in the world security conference at San Francisco. There is considerable concern lest France seeks to dissident countries which ship of dissident countries which may try to upset Dumbarton Oaks plans.

However, there is evidence that France's main concern at the moment is with Russia. De Gaulle has the task not only of fitting his nation into the European scene, where Russian power promises to be dominant for years to come, but also of dealing with a very lively Communist element inside France.

Reds Hit De Gaulle

Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the Communist party in France, today lambasted the De Gaulle government for its failure to help sponsor the San Francisco conference.

"This attitude does not conform to the well conceived interests of our country," Thorez said.

Here is a significant sequence of events leading up to the present state of French relations:

1. When De Gaulle was first approached on the possibility of a meeting with the President he was very receptive to a meeting, not only in France but evidently anywhere within reason.

2. At that time he hoped to be included in the Big Three talks at Yalta. When he was excluded he was evidently inclined to blame President Roosevelt. He decided not to meet the President any place outside Paris.

3. Later it turned out that it was Premier Stalin, with his estimate of political power in terms of military forces, who vetoed De Gaulle's attendance at Yalta. Furthermore it was Moscow which turned down French proposals to reserve certain rights for changing the Dumbarton Oaks plan before France would agree to sponsor the invitations.

4. The Russian attitude, following the line that the Big Three powers were working together and that any Franco-Soviet alliance was subordinate to Big Three cooperation, appears to have been a shock to the French government which had depended heavily on its special relations with Moscow.

5. While the future course of French policy is not predictable here it would appear that De Gaulle's task now is to reorient his relations from primary dependence on Moscow to many-sided cooperation with the leading Allied nations.

WARN STASSEN TO SOFT PEDAL VIEW ON PEACE

Some Senators Bar Plan for Higher-level World Rule at Present.

THEY REGARD IT AS UNTIMELY

Commander Says Allied Nations Should Build Government Based Upon Justice.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—Capitol Hill foreign policy makers cautioned Commander Harold E. Stassen today to soft-pedal his advocacy of a gradually developed higher level world government.

Senator George (D.-Ga.), acting chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he fears the raising of controversial issues might "do great hurt to the immediate peace objectives Ex-Gov. Stassen so ably champions."

Other Senators in both parties expressed similar views after reading the former Minnesota Republican Governor's speech in his home State last night. In it Commander Stassen outlined his personal world peace attitude in advance of the April 25 San Francisco United Nations Conference he will attend as a delegate.

Hatch in Accord.

Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.), asserting he is "in thorough agreement with everything Gov. Stassen advocates," added:

"I strongly concur in the gradual development of a higher level of government, but the process must be gradual."

"There is great doubt whether the world is ready for a world-wide government," remarked Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) "There is grave danger that in seeking to achieve too much, nothing will be accomplished."

Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) said that he considers Commander Stassen's proposal that every nation agree on just and fair trials "a most worthy objective that could well be one of the agreements reached through the United Nations organization."

The view that he is not prepared "to junk the United States of America for any idealistic plan for a super government" came from Senator Bushfield (R.-S. D.).

Talks On Poland Eyed As Key To Peace Moves

Washington, March 9 (AP)—Senators watched the Moscow negotiations on a provisional Polish government today for advance signs of the kind of Big Three nation co-operation they may expect at the world security conference.

Calling the Moscow meeting a testing ground, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) told a reporter the results will demonstrate to him, at least, how far Russia is willing to go in accepting American and British viewpoints on political matters vitally affecting the Soviet.

"This is the acid test of our ability to co-operate with the Russians and the British on questions of international security," Vandenberg said.

Recognition Of Others

He added that the three countries must recognize the sensibilities of the others, "and the quicker we can all get this habit the safer will be the peace of tomorrow."

Vandenberg, one of the eight American delegates to the San Francisco security conference in April, told the Senate yesterday that if American, British and Russian representatives at Moscow do not set up a government that is "truly a representative Polish coalition," they may sacrifice American support of the results.

Vandenberg's indorsement of British Foreign Minister Eden's warning to the Soviet-supported Lublin poles not to persecute backers of the London exile government was applauded today by Senator Ball (R., Minn.).

Free-Election Test

Ball said he is inclined also to agree with the Michigan Senator's appraisal of the critical nature of the Moscow decisions. He noted, however, that any government agreed upon there must stand the test of the free elections guaranteed by the Yalta agreement between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Vandenberg took occasion in the Senate to reiterate his theme that decisions made in the expediency of war often lack justice and must be reviewed by the peace machinery.

While Senator George (D., Ga.) said he sympathized with this viewpoint, he added that many of the agreements now being made are likely to become final.

Col. Louis J. Van Schaick Is Dead in Philippines

Medal of Honor Man Succumbs After Release From Captivity

COBLESKILL, N. Y., March 9 (AP).—Colonel Luis J. Van Schaick, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, died Feb. 23, a few days after his release from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, relatives here were informed today. He was sixty-nine years old.

Colonel Van Schaick, who retired from active duty in 1934, had been associated with a gold mining company in the Philippines. He won the Medal of Honor for leading attacks on Philippine insurgents following the Spanish-American War. Survivors include his widow, the former Nellie Mae Kellogg; a sister, Mrs. Arden L. Norton, of Cobleskill, and three brothers, Dr. John Van Schaick, of Boston; George S. Van Schaick, of New York City, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Francis E. Van Schaick, of Cobleskill.

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Allies Pressing War On U-Boats

Washington, March 9 (AP)—German U-boats sank "a moderate number" of Allied merchant vessels in February, but anti-submarine forces destroyed more undersea raiders than in January.

This was reported tonight in the monthly Anglo-American statement on submarine and anti-submarine operations. The monthly report, as issued under the authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, said:

"During the month of February a moderate number of Allied vessels fell victim to U-boat activity. However, the anti-submarine forces were successful in destroying more enemy submarines this past month than in January.

"Despite satisfactory results now being obtained in the war on undersea raiders, our forces must maintain increasing vigilance because any enemy with a large number of submarines always possesses a potential threat."

Submarines Sink 12 Craft

U. S. Includes Escort Carrier and Destroyer in Far East Toll

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—American submarines have sunk twelve more enemy vessels, including an escort carrier and a destroyer, in Far Eastern waters, the Navy announced today.

The announcement raised to 1,057 the total of enemy vessels of all types sunk by American submarines, including 112 combatant and 945 non-combatant craft.

Non-combatant ships listed in today's announcement included a large cargo transport, a large tanker, two medium cargo transports, five medium cargo vessels and a small cargo transport.

Navy Sinks Two PT's In Error; 'Loss Light'

Washington, March 9 (AP)—Two United States motor-torpedo boats have been sunk in the Philippines by another United States vessel as a result of mistaken identity, the Navy announced today.

Skippers of the two vessels, the PT-77 and PT-79, both were saved. Other casualties were light, the Navy said. Normal complement of a PT boat is from eleven to fifteen men. Next of kin of all casualties have been notified.

Salvage Vessel Lost

Loss of the small salvage vessel Extractor in a similar accident was announced March 1 by the Navy.

Lieut. (jg) Frank A. Tredinnick, Jr., Wakefield, Mass., was skipper of the PT-77, and Lieut. (jg) William G. Hartman, Cheektowaga, N.Y., was skipper of the PT-79.

The announcement raised to 218 the number of naval vessels sunk since the start of the war and to 272 the total lost from all causes, including those listed as overdue and presumed lost or destroyed to prevent capture.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,168 casualties in the European war area.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Arms Losses 500 Millions

New York, March 9 (AP)—Ordnance equipment valued at $500,000,000 has been lost by American armies in Europe since the Normandy invasion, Brig. Gen. Stewar E. Reimel, New York ordnance district chief, said today.

He enumerated the losses as a estimated 6,205 combat vehicles 34,250 general-purpose vehicles 166,885 rifles and other small arms 23,871 mortars and machine guns and 75,245 binoculars, watches and compasses.

The ordnance chief said the highest loss was about $200,000,000 in tanks.

tional names of civil the New York area resc m prison camps in the Phi nes were released yesterday he War Department through T Associated Press as follows:

BURNS, REV. FRANCIS: mother, Katherine Burns, 1502 Mott Avennue, Fa Rockaway, N. Y.

DORSCH, SISTER MARY FIDELIS: Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll Sisters, Maryknoll, N. Y.

FOX, JAMES JOSEPH: sister, Mrs. Robert E. Coughlin, 15 Jetland Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

HAMRAH, ADEEB: brother, George J. Hamrah, 1406 Putnam Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

MATSEN, EDWARD: mother-in-law, Mrs. Albert Peterson, Argyle Road, Wantagh, N. Y.

POND, HORACE B.: Pacific Commercial Company, D. F. Webster, 120 Wall Street, New York.

ROGERS, JOHN JOSEPH: mother, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, 595 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.

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Earlier Shutdown Of Canol Work Urged

Washington, March 9 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee called on the Army today to move up a scheduled June 30 shutdown of the Canol project in northwestern Canada.

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) quoted Interior Secretary Ickes as saying that by dropping the whole thing now and transferring 281 of Canol's skilled workers to specific refineries, aviation gasoline production could be increased 2,000 barrels daily.

"In view of the urgent need for aviation gasoline, we cannot afford to waste manpower at Canol any longer," Mead said.

Canada and the United States soon will name representatives to appraise the property. Under a recent agreement, Canada holds the option of purchasing Canol at its commercial value.

Soviets Improve Fighter Planes

Washington, March 9 (AP)—The Russians, unusually reticent about their aircraft, now say officially they have improved their fighter planes in speed, climb and firepower since the war began.

Col. Vasili Miloserdov, writing in the Soviet Embassy's information bulletin, says Red fighters are more than 50 per cent faster than 1941 models, will climb more than twice as fast and have 40 to 50 per cent more firepower. Furthermore, "the Soviet air force is now equipped with all types of planes necessary to satisfy demands of the present war."

Lightest Fighter

The Yak-3 is described in the article as "the world's lightest fighter of its class" with a speed "far higher than that of all the enemy's serial planes." The same qualities are claimed for the Lavochkin-7, powered with an air-cooled engine and designed as a fighter bomber.

Miloserdov said that the Germans tried but failed to build a plane to equal the Russian assault plane, the Ilyushin-2 or Stormovik, used for strafing and low level bombing.

Great Lifting Capacity

The Typolev-2 is claimed to be "vastly superior to most foreign bombers in lifting capacity" without exceeding in weight or size other bombers in its class.

The Russian officer made no mention of American warplanes. The Soviet has been the heaviest recipient of lend-lease aircraft.

MINERS' STRIKE VOTE ATTACKED

Producers Ask NLRB To Halt Plan Of Lewis

Washington, March 9 (AP)—The Southern Coal Producers Association, employing one third of John L. Lewis's mine workers petitioned the NLRB today to halt plans for a strike vote among the miners March 28.

Lewis on February 26 served notice on the National Labor Relations Board that a dispute exists within the meaning of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act, and the board interpreted the act as leaving it no discretion. Accordingly, NLRB is preparing to take the strike vote.

The Southern Coal Producers Association challenged that interpretation of the act and said a vote was not automatically required.

Notice Filed As Parley Began

Lewis's notice was filed with the start of negotiations with the nation's operators on a new contract to replace the one expiring March 31.

The question to be submitted to the 400,000 coal miners is whether they want to go on strike April 1 in the absence of a new agreement.

The petition, signed by Edward R. Burke, former Nebraska Senator, and John C. Gall, questioned Lewis's contention that there could be a dispute at this stage of the negotiations, and asserted Lewis's notice was "wholly null and void and should be so declared by the board."

Is Powerful Group

The Southern organization is a powerful arm of the bituminous operators' group, which includes the Northern Appalachian, Illinois, and Western units, all involved in the current negotiations.

A spokesman for all the operators said the move might indicate that the Southern association will carry its challenge of the board's interpretation of the Smith-Connally Act into court if necessary. Such a court test might be obtained in a Federal district court suit for injunction.

Denies Dispute Exists

"By no stretch of the imagination can it be truthfully alleged that even a dispute as to the terms of a future contract presently exists," the petition read.

Lewis's demands, "no matter how controversial," are not in themselves a "labor dispute," the petitioners contended.

The filing of the notice in itself "threatened seriously to interfere with war production," they added.

Wage Talks Concluded

Lewis and representatives of bituminous coal operators completed their first general discussion of all eighteen United Mine Workers wage demands in "record time" today.

Ezra van Horn, conference chairman, Cleveland operator and spokesman for the sixteen-member committee negotiating a new contract, said the miners and producers completed preliminary discussion of the last six demands.

TABER ATTACKS CCC OPERATIONS, DEMANDS PROBE

WASHINGTON, March 9—(AP) Three employees of the Commodity Credit corporation have been "separated" from their jobs, it was disclosed today, after Rep. Taber (R-NY) asserted that a situation exists which "transcends Teapot Dome."

On the House floor Taber and Rep. Keefe (R-Wis) demanded searching investigation of what Keefe termed reports that speculators with inside information on CCC operations have made "millions and millions of dollars" in the grain market.

Frank Hancock, CCC head, told reporters of the three separations from service as he listened to the discussion from a gallery seat. Since he took over the agency January 1, Hancock said, investigations have been in progress and Marvin Jones, head of the War Food administration, has requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make an inquiry.

To support what he said was his belief there have been leaks from the CCC to Chicago grain speculators, Taber cited again price quotations at Chicago for September 26, 1944.

"Before the grain market opened," he said, "the government announced that it would buy on May 1, 1945, at full parity price all wheat under loan that remained unredeemed. This came as a surprise and caused a five-cent advance in wheat that day.

"From September 9 to September 25, there was a steady rise in the price of wheat and the spread reached a height of 14 1-5 cents per bushel. There was a very large volume of purchases and those purchases were dropped on the market immediately after the announcement on the 25th at a very large profit."

"Is it possible to infer anything other than that there had been a leak in the operations of the Commodity Credit corporation and that those with the tip-off made an enormous profit in getting rid of the wheat at the high prices?" he asked.

There were indications also, the New Yorker said, of "a leakage and a profit on the part of speculators" in the egg market, in the CCC raisin program and in the rye market.

Four days before the War Food administration announced early last year that it would sell 200 carloads of eggs, Taber declared, the egg market dropped two cents per dozen, and after the announcement it dropped another two cents.

"I understand that there was a large short sale of eggs just before the announcement," he added.

"Why did they buy 450 tons of raisins from a particular New York broker in 1943?" he asked. "These raisins were not bought to take care of military camps. They must have been bought for some purpose not in the public interest."

Without saying who made it, Taber said "A charge has been made that twenty million pounds of lard was allowed to spoil in Cincinnati about a week ago and instead of having it renovated and turned over to the bakers and other producers of food who could use it for that purpose it was sold for soap—and now we are faced with a situation where the lard is again rationed and it is impossible to buy it."

When Representative Michener (R-Mich.) suggested that Jones and Hancock issue a statement "telling the truth," Representative Patman (D-Tex.) replied:

"Tell the truth about what? No charges have been made. All is rumor."

STRIKE IS ENDED IN BRIGGS PLANTS

DETROIT, March 9—(AP) Resumption of war production Monday in seven plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., closed for eight days by a strike of 13,000 employes, was voted tonight at a meeting of the strikers.

The workers, who twice previously rejected back-to-work proposals, agreed by a 10 to 1 margin to terminate the work stoppage, which had tied up output of plane assemblies and other war materiel, after hearing pleas that they return to their benches from officers of the local and international union.

More than 2,500 unionists attended the meeting.

Supporting a back-to-work movement were Walter P. Reuther and Richard T. Frankenstein, vice presidents of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), and John J. Murphy, president of the striking local 212, UAW-CIO.

Murphy had told the Regional War Labor Board he would "do everything in my power" to get the strikers to adhere to a board's back-to-work directive. The RWLB order, issued last Wednesday, also directed the company to reinstate seven employes, discharged by the company after the work stoppage started.

Negotiation between the company and union on reinstatement of eight other workers, whose discharge precipitated the strike, was directed by the board. The company charged the workers with fomenting previous strikes.

DAVIS AND TAYLOR BEGIN NEW JOBS

WASHINGTON, March 9—(AP) A couple of guys who have been trying to quit public office for months wound up today taking on new and bigger jobs.

William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor board since it was established three years ago, took the oath as economic stabilization director.

The WLB vice chairman, George W. Taylor, was sworn in as chairman.

Both sought to resign last fall and were talked out of it by President Roosevelt. Said Taylor:

"For a couple of guys who were trying to go home, we sure made an awful mess of it."

There was quite a ceremony. More than 100 employes of the WLB crowded into the board room to watch, some even standing on

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tables in the rear.

Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme court, his unruly, sandy hair sticking out like a well-worn brush, strode in with a copy of the oath in his hand.

Davis, whose gray locks are just as unruly, shook hands and averred that he "swears," he doesn't "affirm." Then Taylor, who keeps his hair cut crew style, had his inning.

Lloyd Garrison, a public member of the board, made a speech declaring that the entire WLB setup had a "deep sense of personal loss" in the departure of Davis. He said some nice things about Taylor, too.

Secretary of Labor Perkins came in late and got into the informal atmosphere, sitting on a desk. Later somebody found a chair for her.

Davis told the Board and staff:

"I'm not able to make a speech and particularly in this room where I never was permitted to."

It is the room where the WLB fights out its intramural arguments.

"One of my regrets," said Davis, "is that the country is going to find out that it wasn't me that made the War Labor board work."

He referred to the "driving force" of Taylor, and said in his new job he will "try to do as well as I can so I won't get completely in disgrace."

He said as stabilization director "we're going to get along all right; we know one another's language."

Taylor said he didn't know anybody he'd rather see in the stabilization job than Davis and said he willl do the best he can as Davis' successor.

WILLIAMS CLAIMS RACE ISSUE USED BY HIS OPPONENTS

WASHINGTON, March 9—(AP) Aubrey Williams, fighting for Senate confirmation as Rural Electrification administrator, told reporters today his racial views "have become practically the dominant issue."

He quoted Senator Bilbo (DMiss) as having written a constituent:

"We do not want this Negro lover on this job."

Williams said, "I deplore the fact that the racial issue has been so clearly drawn by a member of the United States Senate."

President Roosevelt's nomination of the former National Youth administrator to head the REA was given an unfavorable vote, 12 to 8, in the Senate agriculture committee. The Senate may vote on confirmation next week.

New Milford [illegible] Aids Him

Williams' news conference was arranged by a group called "friends of Aubry Williams." It is headed by Eliot D. Pratt of New Milford, Conn., an associate of Williams in the National Farmers union.

This committee issued a "tentative standing" of senators in the fight. Called flexible by Williams, it showed 43 senators for confirmation, 41 against and the rest of the 96 doubtful.

A week ago an Associated Press canvass of senators showed that, among those willing to state their position, 42 were opposed and 31 were favorable to the nomination.

Williams said "senators are shifting because they are hearing from back home, I suppose."

Several Endorse Williams

Williams' friends said that among the endorsements received recently were those from President William Green of the AFL; the Right Rev. Luigi Ligutti of Des Moines, Iowa, executive secretary of the National Rural Life Conference; Mark Ethridge of Louisville; President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Marshall Field of Chicago; Publisher David Stern of the Philadelphia Record; President Philip Murray of the CIO; James G. Patton of the Farmers Union; Judson King of Washington, and James McGill, of Valparaiso, Ind.

Reporters noted that some of these were especially active in the fight to make Henry Wallace Secretary of Commerce, but Williams discounted the suggestion of any special connection.

STANDARD OIL SUED BY OPA

Indiana Firm Charged With Overceiling Gasoline Sales

Chicago, March 9 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, in a suit which it said "may involve millions of dollars," today charged the Standard Oil Company of Indiana with selling gasoline at overceiling prices and asked that the company be required to cease all gasoline sales 30 days after a court order or maintain proper pricing records.

The suit, filed in the Hammond division of the United States District Court of northern Indiana, did not state the amount of damages. However, Rae E. Walters, regional OPA administrator, said it "may involve millions of dollars, since it alleges overceiling prices on gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products throughout the nation."

Chester Bowles, national OPA administrator, in a statement released here termed the suit part of an action "to eliminate refiners' overcharges on gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products in the Middle West and to relieve the squeeze on jobbers and retailers."

Complaint Against Standard

Bowles referred to suits for injunctions and treble damages previously filed against four of the country's largest petroleum refiners. He asserted that overcharges "are expected to run into several millions of dollars."

The corporations are the Hughes Oil Company, the Texas Oil Company, the Globe Oil and Refining Company and the Sinclair Refining Company.

The complaint filed against Standard Oil contends the company failed to keep records showing the basis upon which it determined maximum prices for its petroleum products since February 19, 1944, neglecting to keep them available for inspection by the OPA.

It also charged that since September 16, 1942, the company has sold petroleum products for which it was unable to determine maximum prices without making proper application to the OPA covering this type of sale.

The company issued a statement, saying: "This suit is based on a difference of opinion as to whether the pricing law and regulations permit ceiling prices for certain petroleum products to be set on what is known as the GJ Group-3 basis, or whether they must be based on the last sale of similar classification within the 60-day period prior to October 15, 1941; also on differences regarding the proper method of classifying customers."

The statement added "Standard Oil Company has at all times endeavored to obey the OPA regulations, although this has been difficult in some instances owing to the uncertainty as to their applicability and meaning.

"Practices Now Permitted"

"We believe trial of the cases will demonstrate that Standard's pricing methods were entirely correct and proper, or if not, it was because of the honest belief that the company had properly interpreted the price regulation, and without any intent to violate applicable law or regulations.

"The acts complained of in this suit took place some time ago and were in conformity with practices which are now expressly permitted by subsequent amendments to the price regulation," the statement said.

Six Adventists Tried By Army Court Martial

Refused to AttendGuardMount on Saturday Before Sundown

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—The War Department reported today that six Seventh-Day Adventists at Camp Barkeley, Texas, had been court martialed for refusing to obey an officer's command.

It made its report to Senator Frank P. Briggs, Democrat, of Missouri, who had asked an inquiry into complaints that Charles O. Eastham, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., had been sentenced to six months at hard labor for refusing to drill on his Sabbath.

An investigation was said by the department to have shown:

Eight Adventists refused to attend guard mount scheduled for 6:15 p. m. on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1944, because Saturday was their Sabbath and they could not perform such duty prior to sunset, which on that date was at 6:40 p. m.

The commanding general explained to the men on Dec. 27 that the Army's policy was to give the men every opportunity to observe Saturday as their Sabbath to the same extent that men observing Sunday were given an opportunity to worship.

Those who observe Sunday as the Sabbath do not get a full twenty-four hours off duty but have to perform guard duty and kitchen police.

The Adventists were told that, although no other soldier could have every Sunday off, Adventists regularly had been allowed the full twenty-four-hour period from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday, except when they were detailed to guard duty and had to attend guard mount.

Only two of the eight said they were willing to attend the ceremony of guard mount, and the other six were court martialed.

While on patrol duty the Adventists were not required to carry arms on their Sabbath.

Eastham was sentenced to six months at hard labor and $33 of his monthly pay was forfeited for six months.

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ALTHOUGH CONSIDERABLY SMALLER, EACH MISSILE FIRED BY THE 'ROCKET
PROJECTORS IS DESCRIBED AS COMPARABLE WITH THE 100-POUND SHELL FIRED
BY THE 5.9 INCH GUNS.
"THIS IS BECAUSE A ROCKET SHELL, THE MOMENTUM OF WHICH INCREASES
RELATIVELY GRADUALLY ON ITS DISCHARGE, CAN BE CONSTRUCTED WITH MUCH
THINNER WALLS, THUS INSURING A SPECIALLY EFFECTIVE BURST," A WAR
OFFICE BULLETIN SAID.

THE LAND ROCKET WAS SUGGESTED AND DEVELOPED AFTER THE ARMY SAW THE
SUCCESS OF THE ROCKET BARRAGES USED BY THE NAVY AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT
DEFENSES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT TODAY, FRIDAY MARCH 9)

JJ1PM

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LONDON--FIRST ADD INDO-CHINA (PRECEDE UNDATED) X X X OVER THEM."

MARSHAL PETAIN'S VICHY GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE WAS REPORTED TO BE IN CONTACT WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS IN INDO-CHINA, BUT GENERAL DEGAULLE HAS REGARDED THE COLONY MORE AS CONQUERED TERRITORY AND HAS ANNOUNCED THAT FRENCH TROOPS WOULD BE READY TO PARTICIPATE IN A BATTLE FOR ITS LIBERATION.

EVEN AFTER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, THE FRENCH WERE PERMITTED TO MAINTAIN A SMALL ARMED FORCE IN THE COLONY, BUT THIS PROBABLY WILL BE DISARMED NOW.

ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX IS THE FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA AND TOKYO'S REFERENCES TO HIM ALWAYS HAVE BEEN FRIENDLY. ONLY THIS WEEK A BROADCAST SAID HE HAD WRITTEN A PREFACE TO A BOOK OF POEMS BY MICHIYO MORI, THE JAPANESE POETESS.

(THE TOKYO BROADCAST, AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CHARGED THAT FRENCH COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AIRFORCE BROUGHT ABOUT "STEADILY INTENSIFIED ATTACKS ON OUR SHIPS ALONG THE INDO-CHINA COAST." THIS APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE RECENT SWEEP BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM S.HALSEY'S TASK FORCE.

(THE BROADCAST ALSO DECLARED THAT NOT ONLY HAD THE FRENCH FAILED TO FIRE ON ALLIED AIRCRAFT RAIDING INDO-CHINA, BUT SHELTERED AIRMEN SHOT DOWN BY THE JAPANESE.)

Add London (Russian (Wheeler) xxx studying maps.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT NAZI TROOPS PENETRATED THE MAIN RUSSIAN LINES ON BOTH SIDES OF LAKE BALATON IN HUNGARY, A FURTHER INDICATION OF THE IMPORTANCE THAT THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND ATTACHES TO SOVIET PREPARATIONS FOR A RENEWED DRIVE TOWARD VIENNA, AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

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AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE ITALY-BASED 15TH AIR FORCE SMASHED GERMAN COMMUNICATION TARGETS IN HUNGARY THURSDAY, MESHING THEIR OPERATIONS WITH THOSE OF THE RED ARMY. THEY ATTACKED KOMAROM, (OMARNO) ON THE DANUBE NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, AND RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THAT ALL TRACKS THERE HAD BEEN CUT OR BLOCKED.

THEY ALSO STRUCK HEGYESHALOM, 42 MILES TO THE WEST ON THE BUDAPEST-VIENNA TRUNK LINE.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED :T RED ARMY HEAVY BOMBERS ON THURSDAY NIGHT HAD ATTACKED THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION OF VESZPREM ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF LAKE BALATON, SETTING FIRES AND TOUCHING OFF EXPLOSIONS AMONG A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAINS IN THE YARDS.

AGROUND THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS WRECKED 70 GERMAN TANKS AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED THEIR ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH TO THE DANUBE AT POINTS SOUTH OF RUSSIAN-HELD BUDAPEST.

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No. 24 — 23769

Add London (Russian (Tradischle) xxx Stettin Bay.

BERLIN SAID RUSSIAN FORCES, SURGING ACROSS THE "RHINE OF THE EAST" TWO DAYS AGO, REACHED THE JUNCTION TOWN OF SEELOW, BUT OFFICIAL MOSCOW KEPT A NEWS BLACKOUT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THAT SECTOR.

THE RUSSIAN HIGH COMMAND, HOWEVER, DISCLOSED THAT OTHER SOVIET TROOPS ROLLED WITHIN 12 MILES OF DANZIG IN A 14-MILE ADVANCE YESTERDAY, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY HAD DRIVEN TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF STETTIN, GREAT BALTIC PORT FOR BERLIN.

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DESPITE MOSCOW'S LACK OF CONFIRMATION THERE SEEMED NO VALID REASON TO DOUBT BERLIN REPORTS THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV, COORDINATING HIS MOVES WITH ALLIED GAINS IN THE WEST, HAD SENT HIS TROOPS OVER THE ODER, BYPASSING THE GERMAN STRONGHOLDS OF KUESTRIN AND FRANKFURT.

HIS NORTHERN WING ADVANCED UP TO SEVEN MILES YESTERDAY AND CAPTURED 60 LOCALITIES ON A 35-MILE ARC NEAR STETTIN, WHOSE SUBURBS WERE UNDER SOVIET ARTILLERY FIRE, A SOVIET WAR BULLETIN SAID.

AT THE TOP OF THE ARC ONE COLUMN SEIZED LUEBZIN, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF STETTIN IN THE ODER RIVER ESTUARY. BERLIN PREDICTED THE RUSSIANS WOULD ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE SEA CHANNEL BETWEEN STETTIN AND STETTINER HAFF (LAGOON) AT POELITZ IN AN EFFORT TO TAKE STETTIN FROM THE REAR. ENEMY REPORTS SAID POELITZ WAS ALSO UNDER SOVIET ARTILLERY FIRE.

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THE RUSSIANS CLOSED IN ON ALTDAMM, GATEWAY TO STETTIN ON THE EAST, AND GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID SOVIET TROOPS HAD REACHED GREIFENHAGEN, 2 MILES SOUTH OF STETTIN ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ODER.

IN THE DANZIG AREA, MARSHAL K. K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY ENVELOPED 300 LOCALITIES, GAINING UP TO 14 MILES, DRIVING A

10-MILE WEDGE NORTHWARD TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE FORMER FREE PORT AND TAKING 2,000 PRISONERS.

WITH THE CAPTURE OF STANGENWALDE, THE RUSSIANS WERE EIGHT MILES INSIDE DANZIG TERRITORY AND WERE MENACING THE BIG RAIL JUNCTION OF TOZEW. PERHAPS 200,000 GERMANS WERE TRAPPED IN THE DANZIG AREA.

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OTHER SOVIET FORCES FURTHER WEST IN POMERANIA, BEYOND TOPPLED BETOW, CAPTURED FRANZEN AND QUAKENBURG, SIX MILES SOUTH OF THE 12-WAY ROAD JUNCTION OF STOLP, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE CAPTURE OF STANGENWALDE ALSO PUT THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 17 MILES OF GDYNIA, IMPORTANT NAZI NAVAL BASE ON THE BALTIC.

ENEMY REPORTS SAID THE RUSSIANS IN A N[illegible] STROKE HAD CROSSED THE NOGAT RIVER BOUNDARY FROM EAST PRUSSIA, REACHING NEUTEICH, 19 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DANZIG.

A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID PERHAPS 500,000 GERMANS AND FOREIGN SLAVE LABORERS UNDER ARMY SUPERVISION WERE CONVERTING BOMB-BEATEN BERLIN INTO A VERITABLE FORTRESS IN ANTICIPATION OF A SOVIET SIEGE.

A NEUTRAL INFORMANT SAID AT LEAST 80 PER CENT OF THE STREET CORNERS ARE NOW FORTIFIED WITH MACHINEGUNS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS CONTROLLING THE APPROACHES.

MK335AEW

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE SUPREME "BRAIN TRUST" OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO NEXT MONTH BEGAN TO TAKE SHAPE TODAY AS A SURVEY DISCLOSED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF 16 EUROPEAN, MIDDLE EASTERN AND FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES PROBABLY WILL LEAD THEIR DELEGATIONS TO THE MEETING.

BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND TURKEY ALREADY HAVE FORMALLY DESIGNATED THE MEN WHO WILL HEAD THEIR DELEGATIONS. THESE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INFORMATION FROM OTHER CAPITALS INDICATES THE FOLLOWING LINEUP:

BRITAIN--FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE.

RUSSIA--FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV.

AUSTRALIA--MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DR.H.V.EVATT AND ARMY MINISTER F.M.FORDE.

TURKEY--FOREIGN MINISTER HASAN SAKA.

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EGYPT--FOREIGN MINISTER ABDEL HAMID BADAWIN PASHA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA--FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK.

NORWAY--FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGVE LIE.

FRANCE--FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT.

NETHERLANDS--FOREIGN MINISTER DR.E.N.VAN KLEFFENS.

BELGIUM--FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK.

LUXEMBOURG--FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECH.

GREECE--FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS.

YUGOSLAVIA--FOREIGN MINISTER DR.IVAN SUBASIC.

IRAQ--FOREIGN MINISTER SAYID TANSIN AL ASKERI.

~~[illegible]~~--VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ATO AKILOU HABTE WOLD. ETHIOPIA—

No. 24 -23771

CHINA--FOREIGN MINISTER T.V.SOONG.

B53 (Q)

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WOULD ATTEND THE CONFERENCE, BUT DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE BELIEVED THAT IF HE DID GO TO THE UNITED STATES IT WOULD ONLY BE TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE DEAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE LUXEMBOURG'S 50-YEAR-OLD DR.BECH, WHO HAS HELD HIS POST FOR 20 YEARS AND WHO WAS HIS COUNTRY'S PRINCIPAL DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA.

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)- A ...L COMMITTEE OF THE HOME OFFICE IS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR V-DAY CELEBRATIONS, THE EVEN NEWS SAID TODAY.

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PLANS WERE KEPT SECRET, BUT NEWSMEN UNDERSTOOD THE "DECLARATION OF PEACE" IN EUROPE WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED OR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY JOYFUL RINGING OF CHURCHBELLS, INCLUDING ST. PAUL'S AND THE DEEP-NOTED BIG BEN, AT INTERVALS ~~DURING~~ THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WILL HAVE HOURLY SERVICES ~~THROUGHOUT~~ THE DAY OF VICTORY. THE NEWS REPORTED THAT 30,000 SPECIAL HYMN SHEETS ARE BEING PRINTED FOR ABBEY SERVICES, SHOWING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AND PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING.

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE DIPLOMATIC SOURCE TODAY INTERPRETED THE ALLIED-SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BERN YESTERDAY AS A SERIOUS ECONOMIC BLOW TO GERMANY.

UNDER TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT, THE ALLIES, INCLUDING FRANCE, MADE WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "A POLITICAL MOVE OF GREAT SUCCESS."

THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE:

1. STOPPAGE OF IRON TRANSPORT THROUGH SWITZERLAND TO NORTHERN ITALY. THIS LEAVES ONLY AUSTRIA AS A ROUTE FOR THE GERMANS TO SEND IRON INTO ITALY.

2. REDCUCTION OF EXPORTS TO GERMANY TO FIVE PER CENT OF THE 1940 QUOTA WITH THE CONDITION THAT THIS AMOUNT BE PAID FOR BY GERMANY IN GOLD.

3. BLOCKING OF GERMAN FUNDS IN SWITZERLAND APPARENTLY WITH THE VIEW OF MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GERMANS TO BUY COMMODITIES ABROAD.

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4. STOPPAGE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT FROM SWITZERLAND TO GERMANY. UNDER THE AGREEMENT FRANCE WILL GET THE CURRENT WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD GONE TO THE REICH.

AMS (520)

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)-STRONG SENTIMENT FOR THE QUICK CREATION OF AN "INTERMINGLED" INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE TO BACK THE MANDATES OF THE WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE WAS DEVELOPING TODAY AMONG SOME OF EUROPE'S SMALLER NATIONS WITH THE PROBAABILITY THEY WILL PRESS THEIR CASE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

A HIGH-PLACED OFFICIAL OF ONE OF THESE GOVERNMENTS--RELUCTANT TO PERMIT THE USE OF HIS NAME "IN ADVANCE OF THE HEARING"--SUGGESTED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT SUCH A FORCE COULD BE USED FOR POLICING GERMANY FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD ONCE COMPLETE MASTERY OVER GERMANY COULD BE ACHIEVED AND THE INITIAL OCCUPATION PERIOD ENDED.

THIS, HE ARGUED, WOULD SERVE A DOUBLE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING A PREMATURE ENDING OF THE PERIOD OF OCCUPATION WHILE PROVIDING A TRAINING GROUND FOR WELDING SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL ARMY INTO A COORDINATED FORCE READY TO ACT IMMEDIATELY TO PUT DOWN ANY THREAT TO THE PEACE.

HE ACKNOWLEDGED FRANKLY THAT THE PLAN WAS PROMPTED IN PART BY THE PERSISTENT BEHIND-THE-SCENES BELIEF IN MANY QUARTERS OF EUROPE THAT A POWERFUL DEMAND WILL ARISE FOR THE RETURN HOME OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS SOON AFTER VICTORY, AND THAT SUCH SENTIMENT WILL BE DUPLICATED IN PART IN BRITAIN.

UNLIKE MANY OF THOSE WHO ADVOCATE AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE WITH RESERVATIONS, HE CONTENDED THAT THE MEN AND MATERIEL EARMARKED FOR THE LEAGUE'S USE IN TIME OF NECESSITY--GROUND TROOPS AS WELL AS AIR FORCES--SHOULD BE TRAINED TOGETHER UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMAND.

HIS PROPOSAL WOULD BE IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN GENERALLY REGARDED AS HAVING THE SUPPORT OF THE MAJOR POWERS--ONE UNDER WHICH THE VARIOUS SECURITY LEAGUE MEMBERS WOULD AGREE TO CONCERTED ACTION IN TIME OF A CRISIS BUT WOULD TRAIN THEIR OWN NATIONALS SEPARATELY.

THE OFFICIAL EXPLAINED THAT THE SMALLER COUNTRIES--UNABLE IN MONEY OR MANPOWER TO SUPPORT A LARGE STANDING FORCE--OBJECTED TO THE LATTER PLAN FOR FEAR IT WOULD:

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1--DEVELOP, RATHER THAN CURB, THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM.

2--FOSTER A SPIRIT OF RIVALRY IN DEVELOPING MORE DEADLY WAR WEAPONS.

3--FORCE THE SMALL COUNTRIES INTO A POSITION OF DEPENDENCE UPON THEIR BIG NEIGHBORS WITH THE RESULTANT LOSS OF ECONOMIC--AND PERHAPS EVENTUALLY POLITICAL FREEDOM, AND

4--BY THIS DEPENDENCE NULLIFY THE AIM OF THE WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE LITTLE COUNTRIES, IN EFFECT, WOULD BE FORCED TO VOTE WITH THEIR PROTECTING POWER AND THUS GRADUALLY SHAPE AND SOLIDIFY SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

SN1112PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN HAS AGREED TO THE RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA FROM HUNGARY TO ROMANIA, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST SAID STALIN SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED THAT THE NEW ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED THIS WEEK BY PETER GROZA SHOULD "ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ORDER AND PEACE" IN THAT REGION AND TAKE CARE OF THE "RIGHTS OF NATIONALITIES" LIVING THERE.

HUNGARY TOOK OVER TRANSYLVANIA BEFORE THE WAR WITH GERMANY'S APPROVAL.

RW118AEW

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)-WING CMDR.GERARD SINCLAIR-HILL, 48, OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, PLAY AND FILM PRODUCER, HAS DIED IN ACTIVE SERVICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HIS SON, PILOT OFFICER NIGEL SINCLAIR-HILL, DIED IN ACTIVE SERVICE LAST YEAR.

THE ELDER SINCLAIR-HILL'S FIRST STAGE PRODUCTION WAS A THRILLER TITLED "TEN MINUTE ALIBI!" WHICH RAN HERE FOR TWO YEARS. FOR 20 YEARS BEFORE THE WAR HE HAD BEEN A LEADING FILM PRODUCER.

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)-EXISTENCE OF A HUGE NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER, EW. THE HMS IMPLACABLE, ALREADY IN ACTION WITH THE HOME FLEET, HAS JUST BEEN DISCLOSED.

THE IMPLACABLE ALREADY HAS AN IMPRESSIVE COMBAT SCORE, INCLUDING DISCOVERY OF THE TROMSOEFJORD HIDING PLACE OF THE TIRPITZ. QUEEN ELIZABETH LAUNCHED THE NEW CARRIER.

RW127AEW

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A13 Ad Paris Front (Beal) ADD-E Rel

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT [illegible]RD COWAN TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME HOW THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE WAS CAPTU[illegible] WITH THE INTREPID AMERICANS EXPECTING IT TO BLOW UP IN THEIR FA[illegible] AT ANY MINUTE.

SECONDS AFTER INFANTRY LED BY LT.EMMETT J.BURROWS CAPTURED THE BRIDGE IN THE MIDST OF EXPLOSIONS DESIGNED TO DESTROY IT, TANKS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION WERE RACING ACROSS. WIRES WERE RIPPED FROM EXPLOSIVES ATTACHED TO THE BRIDGE WHILE IT WAS UNDER FIRE.

COMPANY A OF THE 26TH ARMORED INFANTRY, COMMANDED BY LT.KARL TIMMERMAN, WEST POINT, NEB., WAS THE FIRST TO REACH THE EAST BANK.

STAFF OFFICERS SAID THAT IN 48 HOURS TANKS AND INFANTRY ESTABLISHED A FIRM HOLD ON THE EAST BANK AND WERE DRIVING DEEPER INLAND AS STREAMS OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS HURRIED ACROSS.

THE GERMANS SO FAR HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OFFER ONLY DESPERATE LOCAL RESISTANCE, WHILE THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND TRIES TO MASS FORCES FOR A COUNTERATTACK STRONG ENOUGH TO DRIVE THE AMERICANS BACK INTO THE RIVER.

IF CALCULATIONS THAT THE BRIDGEHEAD NOW IS FIVE MILES DEEP AND 10 MILES WIDE ARE CORRECT, THEN A LARGE NUMBER OF EAST BANK GERMAN TOWN HAVE BEEN OVERRUN.

GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID THE AMERICANS HAD MOVED ARTILLERY ACROSS THE RHINE AND THAT A FIERCE BATTLE RAGED AT LINZ.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH ITS BUILDUP OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, THE FIRST ARMY MOPPED UP MORE TRAPPED GERMANS ON THE WEST BANK.

TWELVE MILES NORTH OF REMAGEN, THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION CLEARED ALL BUT THE SOUTH SECTION OF THE CITY OF BONN, BIRTHPLACE OF BEETHOVEN AND "THE HARVARD OF GERMANY."

ON THE SOUTH, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY VIRTUALLY SLAMMED THE DOOR ON THE GERMANS IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS BY DRIVING UP EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF REMAGEN, CAPTURING EN ROUTE A GERMAN GENERAL AND HIS ENTIRE DIVISION STAFF AT THE FERRY TERMINAL OF ANDERNACH.

ANDERNACH IS 12 MILES NORTH OF COBLENZ, AND THE THIRD ARMY WAS FOUR MILES FARTHER NORTH AT BROEHL, EIGHT MILES FROM REMAGEN.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE AMERICANS NOW [illegible]OMINATED THE RHINE FROM [illegible]BLENZ NORTHWARD.

CAREFUL THAT THE HARD-RIDING THIRD ARMY DID NOT DUPLICATE THE FIRST ARMY'S FEAT, THE GERMANS BLEW THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT COBLENZ AND A RAILROAD SPAN NEAR ANDERNACH.

IN ALL THE THIRD ARMY SEIZED 3,200 MORE PRISONERS AND TOOK A CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AT COBLENZ'S APPROACHES, INCLUDING MULHEIM, FOUR MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, AND BASSENHEIM, FIVE MILES DUE WEST NEAR THE MOSELLE RIVER.

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[illegible] AND [illegible] THE WESTERN FRONT [illegible]

FARTHER WEST, THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED THE STRONGHOLD OF MAYEN AND OTHER FORCES STILL FARTHER WEST IN THE EIFELS WERE NEARING ADENAU, 17 MILES SOUTH OF THE FIRST ARMY'S LAST REPORTED POSITIONS.

TWO THIRDS OF THE 16-MILE LONG PLAIN BETWEEN COBLENZ AND MAYEN HAD BEEN CLEARED, AND ALL ALONG THE 65 MILES FROM TRIER TO COBLENZ THE GERMANS WERE BEING PRESSED BACK AGAINST THE MOSELLE RIVER.

THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB SAID GEN.EISENHOWER INTENDED TO SEND THE THIRD ARMY SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER FOR A CONCERTED ATTACK WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WHICH WOULD PINCH OFF THE RICH SAAR COAL AND STEEL-PRODUCING REGION.

ONE GERMAN COMMENTATOR ALSO DECLARED THAT ON THE NORTH SECTION OF THE FRONT, THE U.S. NINTH ARMY OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON "HAS PAUSED FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS, MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW ONSLAUGHT AND IT CAN BE EXPECTED THIS STORM WILL BREAK AT ANY HOUR."

DNB GUESSED THAT ANOTHER RHINE CROSSING WOULD BE ATTEMPTED IN THE XANTEN AREA, WHERE IT SAID AT LEAST SEVEN OR EIGHT BRITISH SECOND ARMY DIVISIONS HAD BEEN BROUGHT UP WITH SPECIAL ENGINEERING FORMATIONS "ENTRUSTED WITH THE TASK OF PREPARING A CROSSING OF THE LOWER RHINE."

IT WAS IN THIS AREA THAT THE GERMANS WEST OF THE RHINE WERE FIGHTING MOST FIERCELY.

XANTEN FELL ONLY AFTER DAYS OF THE MOST SAVAGE FIGHTING, AND FORCES PRESSING ON A MILE EAST CAPTURED BEEK, FIVE MILES FROM THE FERRY CROSSING AT WESEL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, BRITISH FORCES CAPTURED THE SOUTHERN STRONGPOINT OF ALPEN AND THE GERMANS WERE FLEEING THE FOUR BY FIVE-MILE POCKET IN BARGES, AT LEAST 15 OF WHICH WERE DESTROYED BY WAITING FIGHTERBOMBERS.

THE BRITISH AND [illegible]

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THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS WER FIGHTING INTO A HAIL OF PROJECTILES FIRED FROM GUNS MASSED ON THE EAST BANK TO REPULSE ANY RHINE CROSSING.

SCOTTISH TROOPS THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BEEK CUT THE XANTEN-OSSENBERG HIGHWAY FIVE MILES FROM WESEL.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE SOUTH FLANK TOWN OF OSSENBERG WAS BITTERLY DEFENDED, BUT THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD EVACUATED IT.

THREE MILES TO THE WEST, ALLIED TROOPS CAPTURED ALPEN, BUT THE GERMANS WERE MAKING A FIGHTING RETREAT AND THE WAY TOWARD THE RHINE WAS THROUGH BLAZING ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

BZ506PEW

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BULLETIN
FOURTH LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY STEADILY ENLARGED ITS REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD IN INNER GERMANY TODAY TO AN EAST BANK WEDGE AT LEAST FIVE MILES DEEP AND TEN WIDE.

DARING ARMORED INFANTRYMEN OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED THE DOUBLE-TRACKED LUDENDORFF RAILROAD BRIDGE AT REMAGEN AND SWIFTLY RACED ALONG ITS 1,200-FEET LENGTH INTO THE STEEP CLIFFS OF ERPEL, 276 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN AND 30 SOUTHEAST OF COLOGNE.

TANKS QUICKLY FOLLOWED THE FOOT TROOPS, AWARE OF THE DANGER THAT THE GERMANS AT ANY SECOND MIGHT BLOW UP THE STRUCTURE. THE SHERMANS REACHED THE SPAN AT 3:50 P.M. WEDNESDAY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO DISCLOSE FOR THE FIRST TIME TONIGHT.

BETWEEN THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD AND SHELL-ROCKED COBLENZ, GERMAN RESISTANCE COLLAPSED SUDENLY IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS TRAP AND THE LOST NAZI DIVISIONS RACED TOWARD THE RHINE. BRITISH TO THE NORTH CAPTURED XANTEN AND STEADILY REDUCED THE WESEL POCKET.

IN A MATTER OF SECONDS AFTER THE INFANTRY COMPANY COMMANDED BY A JERSEY CITY LIEUTENANT, EMMET J.BURROWS, HAD SEIZED THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS RACING ACROSS AND FANNING OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE GREAT RUHR BASIN WAS IN IMMINENT PERIL OF BEING OUTFLANKED; THE VERY HEART OF GERMANY WAS MENACED.

SOME EXPLOSIONS ACCOMPANIED THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION DASH ACROSS THE RHINE AND CAUSED SLIGHT DAMAGE TO THE BRIDGE. WIRES TO EXPLOSIVE CHARGES WERE CUT SWIFTLY BEFORE ANY MORE THAN SUPERFICIAL HARM WAS DONE.

REPA[illegible] UNDER GERMAN FIRE WERE STARTED IMMEDIATELY.

ERPEL (POP:1,000), AT THE EAST END OF THE BRIDGE, WAS SWIFTLY OVERRUN AND THE TANKS AND FOOT TROOPS SWARMED INTO THE BALSATIC CLIFFS AND ROLLING GREEN RHINELAND HILLS BEYOND. A GERMAN MEDIC SURRENDERED THE TOWN AND 600 WOUNDED GERMANS AND A FEW AMERICAN PRISONERS IN IT.

THE GERMANS WERE STUNNED ALMOST INTO PARALYSIS. HUNDREDS LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS. WHITE FLAGS FLAPPED ALONG THE ENTIRE ROUTE OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION'S CHARGES.

WHEN NIGHT FELL WEDNESDAY, ALL ROADS WEST OF THE RHINE LEADING TO THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE WERE CHOKED WITH TRUCKS OF TROOPS AND SHELLS, TANKS, SELF PROPELLED GUNS--EVERY VEHICLE AND WEAPON IN EASY REACH.

THE STEADY STREAM OF EASTBOUND MILITARY TRAFFIC SUCH AS THE RHINE HAD NEVER EXPERIENCED SINCE NAPOLEON CROSSED 140 YEARS AGO CONTINUED THROUGH THE NIGHT, YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

ONLY ONE-WAY TRAFFIC CROSSED THE BRIDGE FOR HOURS UNTIL A SIZABLE FORCE OF INFANTRY AND ARMOR WAS ACROSS. ENGINEERS WERE REPAIRING AND STRENGTHENING THE SPAN--ONCE TERMED MORE VALUABLE TO GEN. EISENHOWER THAN COLOGNE OR ANY OTHER RHINELAND CITY.

THE 9TH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED THE RHINE AFTER A 25-MILE DASH FROM EUSKIRCHEN.

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IT WAS THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. JOHN W.LEONARD, WHICH HELD OUT AT BASTOGNE ALONGSIDE THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION LAST DECEMBER.

THE DECISION TO TAKE THE BRIDGE WAS MADE AT A HURRIED CONFERENCE NEAR THE WATERS EDGE BY BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM .HOGE OF LEXINGTON, MO., COMMANDER OF COMBAT COMMAND B WHICH CARRIED OUT THE DECISION, LT. COL.LEONARD ENGEMAN OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., TASK FORCE COMMANDER, AND MAJ.MURRAY DEEVERS OF HAGERVILLE, ARK., COMMANDER OF THE 27TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION.

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FOR SEVEN HOURS AFTER THE FIRST TROOPS RUSHED ACROSS A SINGLE BATTALION OF ARMORED INFANTRY HELD THE BRIDGE AS WELL AS THE BLUFF AT THE EASTERN EXIT AND THE SURROUNDING HEIGHTS.

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HAD BEEN HALTED BEFORE THE CASTLED EAST BANK TOWN OF LINZ, THREE MILES EAST OF REMAGEN AND 276 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

THE BUILDUP IN THE ROLLING GREEN RHINELAND HILLS WAS SWIFT AND UNDER A PROTECTIVE COVER OF FIGHTER BOMBERS AGAINST RESISTANCE WHICH THE SURPRISED ENEMY STILL HAD BEEN UNABLE TO STIFFEN.

OTHER THAN THAT, NO DETAILS WHATEVER WERE RELEASED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE GROUND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CROSSING WON MORE THAN 48 HOURS AGO. NOR WOULD CENSORS AT THE FRONT PASS DETAILS OF THE GREAT MILITARY COUP WHICH HAD STAGGERED THE WEHRMACHT CRITICALLY OFF BALANCE.

GERMAN RESISTANCE FINALLY COLLAPSED IN THE HUGE EIFEL MOUNTAINS POCKET BETWEEN THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES AS HEMMED IN DIVISIONS BROKE FROM THEIR LINES AND RACED FOR THE RHINE.

THE THIRD ARMY WAS SHELLING COBLENZ AND WAS LAST REPORTED FOUR MILES AWAY. REPORTS MANY HOURS LATE PLACED PROBING TANK COLUMNS OF THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ONLY 15 MILES APART SOUTH OF REMAGEN.

THE BRITISH, CANADIAN AND U.S. NINTH ARMY WHITTLED DOWN THE VIOLENTLY DEFENDED WESEL BRIDGEHEAD TO THE NORTH AND CAPTURED XANTEN, FABLED BIRTHPLACE OF WAGNER'S SIEGFRIED.

BONN, BETWEEN COLOGNE AND COBLENZ, WAS IN ITS LAST HOURS OF NAZI RULE AS THE FIRST DIVISION CRASHED THROUGH ITS ANCIENT STREETS TO THE RHINE, WHERE THE ENEMY BLEW THE RHINE BRIDGE.

THE GERMANS X X X ETC AS BEFORE

FD102PEW

Add Cologne AMG (Lochner) xxx departments.

HEDLEY FINDS HIMSELF CONFRONTED WITH A TASK IN THIS CITY WHICH WILL TAX NOT ONLY HIS OWN ENERGIES BUT ALSO THOSE OF HIS STAFF. THE STAFF MEMBERS ARE CAPT.CHARLES E.COOK, SANITARY CORPS, OF FRANKLIN PARK, FALLS CHURCH, VA.; CAPT.JAMES M.MORLEY, MEDICAL CORPS, 9@ MARSHALL BOULEVARD, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; AND SERGT.ARTHUR R.MORLEY, OF 117 NORTH GARLAND AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, O.

ON THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD--FIRST ADD DRABIK (BY WHITEHEAD) X X X THE BRIDGE.

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DRABIK WAS CALLED FROM HIS PLATOON TO COME TO HOGE'S COMMAND POST TO BE INTERVIEWED. HE STOOPED AS HE ENTERED THE DOORWAY, BENDING HIS SIX-FOOT FRAME, AND THEN STOOD FIDGETING IN EMBARRASSMENT. HE HAD NEVER BEEN INTERVIEWED BEFORE AND HE DIDN'T QUITE KNOW WHAT TO MAKE OF THIS SUDDEN ATTENTION.

IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT DRABIK NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT THE JOB HE DID AS BEING ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC HEROIC ACTIONS OF THE WAR. AND THERE WERE NO FLOURISHES TO THE SIMPLE STORY HE TOLD.

HE SAT DOWN AND CRADLED THE M-1 GUN IN HIS ARM AND CLASPED IT WITH BIG BONY HANDS STILL GRIMY FROM COMBAT. HIS DARK BROWN HAIR WAS MATTED AND THERE WAS A THREE-DAY REDDISH STUBBLE ON HIS CHIN.

"WELL," HE SAID, "IT WAS LIKE THIS. LT.TIMMERMAN (LT.CARL TIMMERMAN, WEST POINT, BEM) TOLD US TO GO ACROSS THE BRIDGE, WITH THE FIRST PLATOON LEADING. I'VE GOT THE THIRD PLATOON OF A RIFLE COMPANY.

"WE HAD FOUGHT THROUGH REMAGEN TO THE RIVER AND OUR COMPANY WAS AT THE EDGE OF TOWN ABOUT 200 YARDS FROM THE BRIDGE. I DON'T KNOW WHAT TIME IT WAS BECAUSE I LOST ALL TRACK OF TIME THESE PAST FEW DAYS.

"I WAITED UNTIL THE FIRST PLATOON GOT ON THE BRIDGE BUT THEY WERE HELD UP BY MACHINE-GUN AND SNIPER FIRE FROM THOSE BIG STONE TOWERS AT THE EASTERN END OF THE BRIDGE. WHEN I BROUGHT MY MEN UP THE FIRST PLATOON WAS KEEPING THE GERMANS IN THE TOWER BUSY, SO I WENT BY THEM AND YELLED TO MY MEN TO GO ACROSS, FIRING INTO THE TUNNELS IN THE HILL AT THE END OF THE BRIDGE.

"THOSE FELLOWS IN THE FIRST PLATOON TOOK COVER BEHIND THE GIRDERS [illegible] THEY HAD THE

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AND SOME OF THEM WERE LYING ON THE FLOOR OF THE BRIDGE. THEY HAD THE GERMANS PRETTY WELL DOWN WITH THEIR FIRE, SO THEY COULDN'T GET A GOOD SHOT AT US.

"WE RAN DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE BRIDGE, SHOOTING AS WE WENT. I DIDN'T STOP BECAUSE I KNEW IF I KEPT MOVING THEY COULDN'T HIT ME. MY MEN WERE IN SQUAD COLUMN AND NOT ONE OF THEM WAS HIT.

"ALL OF THEM ARE GOOD BOYS. EIGHT OF US HAVE BEEN TOGETHER SINCE I WENT INTO THE ARMY IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

"WE HAD A MACHINE-GUN SQUAD COMING UP BEHIND US TO CLEAN OUT THE TUNNEL IN THE HILL, BUT THEY WERE NOT FIRING BECAUSE THERE WAS TOO MUCH DANGER THEY WOULD HIT US.

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"WHAT WERE THE GERMANS FIRING AT US? WELL, I SWEAR I DON'T REMEMBER. IT'S FUNNY BUT THERE WAS SO MUCH SHOOTING I DON'T EVEN REMEMBER WHETHER THERE WAS ANY ARTILLERY.

"I KEPT THINKING IF WE COULD KEEP THE GERMANS ON THE RUN AND WIN OUT, THEN WE COULD CROSS THE RHINE ON THEIR OWN BRIDGE.

"THAT'S WHAT I KEPT THINKING. I DIDN'T THINK MUCH ABOUT THEM BLOWING UP THE BRIDGE WHILE WE WERE ON IT ALTHOUGH I FIGURED ANYTHING COULD HAPPEN. ALL I WAS WORRYING ABOUT WAS GETTING OVER AND ORGANIZING THE OTHER END SO WE COULD GET OUR ARMOR AND MEN ACROSS.

"WE GOT PAST THE TOWERS ALL RIGHT AND THE FIRST PLATOON CAME IN BEHIND US AND CLEANED THEM OUT. THEN I GOT TO THE END OF THE BRIDGE TO SEE IF ANY OF THE ENEMY WAS AROUND. WE LEFT THE GERMANS IN THE TUNNEL TO THE MACHINE-GUNNERS.

"WE RAN DOWN ABOUT 200 YARDS AND THEN I GOT MY MEN INTO A SKIRMISH LINE TO HOLD THE ENEMY IF THEY DID COME. WE TOOK COVER IN SOME BOMB CRATERS. THEN WE JUST SAT AND WAITED FOR THE OTHERS TO COME IN.

"THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS."

AS HE SAID THIS, THE 34-YEAR-OLD BUTCHER, WHO WORKED IN FLOGERS PACKING HOUSE IN TOLEDO BEFORE HE WENT INTO THE ARMY, SETTLED BACK IN HIS CHAIR, THOROUGHLY RELIEVED THAT HE DIDN'T HAVE TO TALK ANYMORE.

RW1258AEW

PARIS--INSERT ~~LEAD~~ GEROW AFTER FOURTH GRAF ENDING X X X AIR FORCE.

THE SHAEF ANNOUNCEMENT DISCLOSED NOTHING ELSE ABOUT THE MAKE-UP OF THE 15TH ARMY, WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN REPORTED IN COMBAT.

THE FACT THAT IT IS A NEW ARMY DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT IT IS COMPOSED WHOLLY OF NEW TROOPS, FRESH BUT INEXPERIENCED.

THE 15TH, ALTHOUGH RELATIVELY NEW, IS KNOWN TO INCLUDE SOME OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED DIVISIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT--VETERAN UNITS SWITCHED TO IT FROM OTHER ARMIES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW CREATION OF THE 15TH SIMPLY MEANS THAT ANOTHER ARMY WILL BE THROWN INTO COMBAT IF NECESSARY AND SERVES NOTICE ON THE GERMANS THAT CONTINUED RESISTANCE IS USELESS IN VIEW OF THE AMERICAN POTENTIALITIES.

GEROW, AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY GROUND FORCES IN BRITAIN HAD THE TASK OF TRAINING AMERICAN TROOPS FOR THE INVASION.

HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE GROUND FORCES IN 1943 AND ACQUIRED THE REPUTATION OF BEING A HARD-WORKING, PERFECTIONIST WHO LIKED TO BE WITH HIS MEN IN THE FIELD RATHER THAN AT A DESK.

BEFORE ASSUMING THIS IMPORTANT COMMAND, HE HAD SERVED FROM BEFORE PEARL HARBOR UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1942, AS CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S WAR PLANS DIVISION, A POST IN WHICH HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY GEN.EISENHOWER.

A98

LEAVING THAT POST, HE THEN COMMANDED THE 29TH (BLUE AND GRAY) DIVISION AND PARTICIPATED IN SOME OF THE ARDUOUS TRAINING EXERCISES IN THE SOUTH.

[illegible] IN FRANCE AT THE TIME OF THE INVASION

AS COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH CORPS IN FRANCE AT THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF NORMANDY, HE WAS HONORED BY LT.GEN.BRADLEY FOR THE VICTORY AT CHERBOURG. HE RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

HIS CAREER RECALLS THE WORDS OF STONEWALL JACKSON BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, "THE INSTITUTE WILL BE HEARD FROM TODAY."

FOR LIKE STONEWALL JACKSON AND CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, GEROW IS A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, "THE WEST POINT OF THE SOUTH."

GEROW HAS A RECORD OF SERVICE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER, IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IN THE PHILIPPINES AND CHINA AS WELL AS AT VARIOUS ARMY POSTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

HE HAS SERVED WITH BOTH THE INFANTRY AND THE SIGNAL CORPS AND HAS STUDIED EXTENSIVELY AT VARIOUS ARMY SCHOOLS FROM THE WAR COLLEGE DOWN.

DURING HIS COMMAND OF THE 29TH, IT WAS HIS MEN'S BOAST THAT:

"HE'S A FIELD SOLDIER."

HE WON THIS ACCOLADE DURING THE CAROLINA MANEUVERS OF 1942 WHEN HE WORKED AS HARD AS THE PRIVATE IN THE FIELD. HE WAS UP AT DAWN, SHAVED BY LANTERN AND PLAYED THE WAR GAMES FOR "KEEPS." HE OFTEN TOLD HIS OFFICERS HE WOULD NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING SHORT OF PERFECTION--AND HE WAS AROUND TO SEE THAT OPERATIONS WERE PERFORMED THAT WAY.

GEROW, THE SON OF A RETIRED RAILROAD CONDUCTOR, IS KNOWN BY HIS MIDDLE NAME OF TOWNSEND TO HIS OLD CRONIES BACK IN PETERSBURG, VA., AND AFFECTIONATELY AS "GENERAL GEE" TO THE MEN HE COMMANDS. HE'S NOT THE ONLY ARMY MAN IN THE FAMILY. HIS BROTHER IS BRIG.GEN.LEE SAUNDERS GEROW.

HE MARRIED THE FORMER MISS MARY LOUISE KENNEDY OF ST.PAUL, MINN., THEY HAVE NO CHILDREN.

RW913PEW

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BY HOWARD COWAN

ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 9-(AP)-A DARING BAND OF ARMORED INFANTRYMEN, UTTERLY IGNORING THE FACT THAT THE 1,200-FOOT STEEL ROAD AND RAIL BRIDGE MIGHT BLOW UP IN THEIR FACES.
RACED ACROSS THE RHINE AT REMAGEN AND SAVED THE ALLIES
THE COSTLY PRICE OF AN AMPHIBIOUS INVASION OF I

THE COSTLY PRICE OF AN AMPHIBIOUS [illegible]

IN A MATTER OF SECONDS AFTER A COMPANY OF INFANTRY, PACED BY LT. EMMET J.BURROWS, HAD SEIZED THE BRIDGE--IN THE MIDST OF EXPLOSIONS WHICH CAUSED SLIGHT DAMAGE--ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION FANNED OUT ON THE EAST BANK AND CARRIED THE BRIDGEHEAD.

THE OPERATION TOOK PLACE WEDNESDAY.

A177

CIVILIANS SAID THE BRIDGE WAS TO GO AT 4 P.M. THE TANKS GOT THERE AT 3:50 P.M.

LT.JOHN MITCHELL OF PITTSBURGH, PA., FOUND THE CACHE OF EXPLOSIVE AND QUICKLY DISCONNECTED THE WIRES.

MEN WERE CALLED UP TO START REPAIR OF THE SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE, WHILE THE BRIDGE STILL WAS UNDER FIRE.

THAT WAS HOW THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPPED A PATTONESQUE TANK DASH FROM THE ROER RIVER TO THE EASTERN BANKS OF THE RHINE.

MAJ.MURRAY DEEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE 27TH ARMORED INFANTRY TASK FORCE, WHICH GOT THE BRIDGE, SAID IT WAS STRICTLY A GAMBLE, AND THAT NONE OF THE MEN HAD THE SLIGHTEST IDEA IT WOULD BE SO COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

"I EXPECTED TO SEE IT BLOW UP RIGHT IN OUR FACES," HE SAID.

THAT HAD BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF THE ALLIES IN OTHER BRIDGING OPERATIONS SAVE AT NIJMEGEN IN HOLLAND WHERE AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS, TEAMED WITH THE BRITISH AND CAPTURED ANOTHER BRIDGE IN MUCH THE SAME WAY.

So. 24 — 23775

A180

THE GERMANS WERE STUNNED ALMOST INTO PARALYSIS WHEN THE IMPORT OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED DAWNED UPON THEM.

-TWO PRISONERS WERE TAKEN ON THE BRIDGE ITSELF. MAR 10 1945

WITHIN TWO HOURS HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRISONERS WERE LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS AND CONFUSING THE SITUATION BY CLUTTERING UP THE POSITION ON THE EAST BANK WHILE IT WAS STILL BARELY A FOOTHOLD.

WHITE FLAGS, ALREADY FLAPPING ALONG THE ENTIRE ROUTE OF THE 9TH ARMORED'S PELLMELL DRIVE, BEGAN TO APPEAR IN ERPEL ON THE EAST BANK.

A181

THE INHABITANTS HERE, WITH THE RHINE MOAT PROTECTING THEM, HAD MADE NO MOVE TOWARD EVACUATION.

A GERMAN MEDIC CAME OUT OF TOWN AND SURRENDERED TO CHAPLAIN WILLIAM GIBBLE OF HENRYETTA, OKLA., AND ASKED HIM TO COME AND TAKE OVER THE WHOLE TOWN. GIBBLE DID.

HE FOUND 600 GERMAN WOUNDED AND A FEW AMERICANS IN THE HOSPITAL THERE.

A RHINE BARGE HAD THE MISFORTUNE TO COME ON THE SCENE AT AN INOPPORTUNE MOMENT AND THE AMERICANS TOOK THE CRAFT AND CREW ALTHOUGH THE AMERICANS WERE SO BUSY THEY HAD NO TIME UNTIL HOUR AFTERWARD TO REMOVE THE CREW AS PRISONERS.

A182

WORD THAT BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM HOGE'S NINTH ARMORED HAD THE REMAGEN BRIDGE AND WAS CLAMBERING TO THE OPPOSITE BANK SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE THROUGHOUT THE FRONT LINES.

BEFORE NIGHTFALL THE ROADS LEADING TO REMAGEN WERE ALIVE WITH WEAPONS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A REHEARSED DISPLAY OF AMERICAN ARMED MIGHT.

HUNDREDS OF TANKS AND GUNS, TRUCKLOAD AFTER TRUCKLOAD OF INFANTRY CHATTERING EXCITEDLY OVER THE SUDDENNESS OF THE EVENT, WERE HEADING FOR THE SCENE.

SOME OF THE TANKS DID NOT EVEN WAIT TO CROSS THE RIVER. THEY POKED THEIR SNOUTS IN THE AIR AND BLASTED THE GERMANS FROM THE STREETS OF REMAGEN. THE DIN WAS TERRIFIC, COUPLED WITH THE ROAR OF FIELD GUNS ON THE HILLY WEST BANK. RESIDENTS OF REMAGEN, TERROR-STRICKEN, FLED TO THE OPEN COUNTRY--BACK TO TERRITORY ALREADY CLEARED BY THE AMERICANS.

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A183

ACKACK GUNS BEGAN POPPING UP HERE AND THERE LIKE WEEDS.

BUT THIRTY-SIX HOURS AFTER THE BRIDGE WAS WON, GERMAN BOMBERS STILL HAD NOT APPEARED OVER THE BRIDGEHEAD.

ONLY ONE-WAY TRAFFIC WAS POSSIBLE OVER THE BRIDGE IN THE EARLY HOURS, BUT AFTER A SIZABLE FORCE OF ARMOR AND INFANTRY WAS ACROSS ENGINEERS STARTED REPAIRING THE STRUCTURE.

THE GERMANS BY THIS TIME HAD BEGUN SHELLING THE AREA, THOUGH THE STEEP CLIFF AT THE EASTERN END MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO BRING THEIR FIRE DIRECTLY DOWN ON THE BRIDGE.

THE HIGHWAY ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE RHINE FORKS OUT AT A RIGHT ANGLE AND THE RAILROAD DISAPPEARS INTO A TUNNEL.

FD134PEW

"B" force of the

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WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 9--(AP)-ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES HAVE JOINED UP IN THE VICINITY OF BROHL, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF REMAGEN.

UNITS OF THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY MADE THE CONTACT WITH ELEMENTS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST ARMY NOT ONLY AT BROHL BUT AT A FERRY CROSSING AT ANDERNACH, FOUR MILES FARTHER SOUTH.

THE JOINING OF TWO ARMIES TRAPPED THE REMNANTS OF A NUMBER OF GERMAN DIVISIONS SLOW TO ESCAPE TO THE EASTERN BANKS OF THE RHINE.

(A DISPATCH FROM THE THIRD ARMY FRONT LAST NIGHT SAID AT LEAST FIVE DIVISIONS STILL WERE BELIEVED TO BE IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS, AND A REPORT FROM THAT FRONT TODAY SAID THE BAG OF PRISONERS HAD REACHED 4,000 WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHERS STILL COMING IN.)

NOW THEIR ONLY WAY OUT LIES BACK TO THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS.

THE LINK-UP PUT THREE AMERICAN ARMIES, THE FIRST, THE NINTH AND THE THIRD, IN CONTROL OF 100 MILES OF THE RHINE WEST BANK STRETCHING FROM OSSENBERG ON THE NORTH TO ANDERNACH ON THE SOUTH.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THIS CONTINUOUS FRONT--ENABLING THE AMERICANS TO SHIFT AND CONCENTRATE FORCES AT WILL--IS OBVIOUS FROM A GLANCE AT THE MAP.

BROHL, A VILLAGE EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF REMAGEN, BRIDGE CROSSING SITE, IS KNOWN CHIEFLY AS A DEPOT FOR STONE QUARRIES IN THE AREA.

ANDERNACH, FOUR MILES FARTHER SOUTH, IS A MALT MANUFACTURING CENTER WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 10,000.

IT IS AN ANCIENT TOWN AND IN ROMAN TIMES WAS ONE OF THE 50 FORTS OF THE DRUSES. IT WAS FOR SEVERAL CENTURIES A ROYAL FRANKISH RESIDENCE AND WAS AN IMPERIAL TOWN IN THE MIDDLE AGES. THE FRENCH BURNED IT IN 1688.

RW628PEW

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 9-(AP)-TANKERS AND ARMORED INFANTRYMEN OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, STILL IN THE BATTLE-LINE 48 HOURS AFTER SPEARHEADING ACROSS THE RHINE, WERE TOLD TODAY BY LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY THAT THEIR FEAT "SPEEDS THE DAY WHEN OUR FULL FORCES CAN COME TO GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY."

IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES, THE 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER SAID:

"WILL YOU CONVEY TO GENERAL LEONARD (MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.LEONARD) AND TROOPS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION MY GREATEST ADMIRATION FOR THE SKILL AND DARING WITH WHICH THEY CROSSED THE RHINE TO SEIZE AND ESTABLISH THE FIRST BRIDGEHEAD FOR ALLIED ARMIES.

"THIS BOLD ADVANCE, CHARACTERIZED BY AN ABLE WILLINGNESS TO CHANCE GREAT RISKS FOR GREAT REWARDS, SPEEDS THE DAY WHEN OUR FULL FORCES CAN COME TO GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY."

HODGES, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMY, FORWARDED TO THE BRIDGEHEAD FORCES AN EARLIER MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM GEN.EISENHOWER AND ADDED:

"TO THE MEN OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY WHO WON THIS RACE, I EXTEND MY CONGRATULATIONS. I SHARE THE PRIDE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN THEIR FINE ACHIEVEMENT."

RW1215AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

BEFORE COBLENZ, GERMANY, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE U.S.THIRD ARMY WON DOMINATION OF THE RHINE NORTH OF COBLENZ TONIGHT BY CAPTURING THE FERRY TERMINAL OF ANDERNACH AND THE TOWN OF BROHL, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF REMAGEN.

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THE GERMANS DESTROYED A RAILROAD BRIDGE MIDWAY BETWEEN ANDERNACH AND COBLENZ AND A VEHICULAR BRIDGE AT COBLENZ, LEAVE THE THIRD ARMY FRONT BRIDGELESS NORTH OF THE MOSELLE RIVER. THE MOSELLE MEETS THE RHINE AT COBLENZ.

MAYEN, 16 MILES WEST OF COBLENZ AND A CITY OF 16,400, WAS CAPTURED BY THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION.

A GERMAN GENERAL DIVISIONAL COMMANDER AND HIS ENTIRE STAFF WERE CAPTURED AT ANDERNACH. A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS WAS TAKEN; THEY STILL WERE BEING COUNTED.

COBLENZ ITSELF WAS SHELLED AND THE THIRD ARMY WAS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THAT MIDDLE RHINE TRANSIT CENTER. THE GERMANS SENT A SCATTERING OF LARGELY INEFFECTIVE SHELLS FROM ACROSS THE RHINE.

FD218PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

BONN, GERMANY, MARCH 9-(AP)-BOGGING THE CAPTAIN'S PARDON, BUT 2ND LT. PAT BLAKENEY, OF 5707 ROSS AVE., DALLAS, TEX., WAS NOT QUITE ON SCHEDULE FOR THAT RECONNAISSANCE LOOK-SEE ON THE RHINE TODAY.

THE AUDACIOUS YOUNG OFFICER TARRIED ALONG THE WAY--TO CAPTURE 63 GERMANS.

BLACKENEY JEEPED INTO THE EDGE OF BONN THIS MORNING WITH DRIVER T/5 HAROLD MUNSON OF 606 SOUTH POPLAR ST., PANA, ILL.

IT'S EASY TO LOSE YOUR WAY IN BONN, SO BLACKENEY WAS FEELING AROUND THE CORNER FOR THE RIGHT ROAD TO THE RIVER WHEN HE WAS CONFRONTED BY A GERMAN SERGEANT WHOSE HANDS SHOT UP LIKE A WELL DONE SLICE OF BREAD IN AN AUTOMATIC TOASTER.

THE SERGEANT SAID HE KNEW SOME MORE BOYS WHO WANTED TO QUIT.

"ONLY WHEN I GOT THERE SOME OF THEM HAD CHANGED THEIR MINDS AND WANTED TO FIGHT," SAID BLAKENEY.

ABOUT 40 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN MARCHED OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP BUT THE REMNANTS OF A FLAK OUTFIT STAYED IN FOXHOLES AND REFUSED TO COME OUT. BLAKENEY TOOK HIS PRISONERS TO THE REAR AND TURNED THEM OVER TO LT. PALMER SCHNEPPEL OF 301 SOUTH TERRACE DRIVE, WICHITA, KANS., WHO HAD DROPPED BY.

THEN BLAKENEY RETURNED TO THE FLAKMEN AND TOLD THEM THEY WERE SURROUNDED AND SHOULD GIVE UP. MEANWHILE, MUNSON COVERED BLAKENEY WITH A TOMMY GUN.

THE GERMANS MULLED THE SITUATION OVER A BIT AND DECIDED TO SURRENDER. THE WHOLE LOT--THERE WERE 63, INCLUDING THE FIRST BAG--WERE TURNED OVER TO MP'S AND BLAKENEY HURRIED TO COMPLETE HIS MISSION--A LOOKSEE AT THE RHINE.

RP1107PEW

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 9--(AP)--SOME RUSSIAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT ARE TRYING TO GET ACROSS THE RHINE TOO.

THE TWO CORRESPONDENTS FOR TASS, SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, WERE COVERING THE CANADIAN SECTOR WHEN WORD CAME THAT THE U.S. FIRST ARMY HAD

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VAULTED THE RHINE.

THEY IMMEDIATELY ~~TOOK STEPS TO~~ MADE PREPARATIONS BUT BEFORE THEY COULD GET ~~UP~~ STARTED FOR THE SCENE OF THE BIG NEWS THE MOVEMENT OF ALL CORRESPONDENTS INTO THE FIRST ARMY SECTOR WAS HALTED BY AN OFFICIAL ORDER BECAUSE OF OVERCROWDING. THE RUSSIANS ARE AWAITING THE NECESSARY APPROVAL THAT WILL LET THEM GO AND MEANWHILE COOLING THEIR HEELS.

APR YARBROUGHS 01815 CCC 156P

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

RHEINBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 9-(AP)-SOMEBODY FORGOT TO TELL THE GERMANS IN THE WESEL POCKED THEY'RE LICKED--BECAUSE THE GRIM, GRISLY BATTLE OF NAZI ARTILLERY AGAINST AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS RAGED INTO ITS FOURTH DAY TODAY WITH NO SIGNS OF THE ENEMY WEAKENING.

WHEN CLOUDY SKIES BROKE ABOUT NOON AND VISIBILITY CLEARED OVER THE GREEN TABLE LAND BETWEEN HERE AND WESEL, COL. WILLIAM MURRAY OF NOGALES, ARIZ., COMMANDER OF THE 35TH DIVISION'S 137TH REGIMENT, CALLED FOR AN AIR STRIKE. FIGHTERBOMBERS LED BY CAPT.EDWARD PURDY OF SOUTH WILMINGTON, ILL., RIPPED INTO 28 ENEMY BARGES EVACUATING TROOPS THAT THE CANADIANS HAVE CHASED SOUTH BETWEEN THE RHINE AND MAAS (NEUSE) RIVERS.

THREE SILVERY SAUSAGE BALLOONS THE GERMANS WERE USING FOR ARTILLERY OBSERVATION SUDDENLY WENT LIMP AND FLUTTERED EARTHWARD WHEN OTHER FIGHTERS POUNCED ON THEM.

IN A FIELD NORTH OF OSSENBERG, ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE POURED UP AT THE AMERICAN PLANES AND CONVINCED COL. MURRAY THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING ACK-ACK GUNS FOR ARTILLERY PURPOSES.

FIRE FROM THIS SAME GUN POSITION HAD THIS MORNING CRACKED INTO A HOUSE WHERE THE SECOND BATTALION COMMANDER HAD SOUGHT COVER AND HE TOLD HOW THE ROOM SUDDENLY WAS DEMOLISHED, KILLING SEVEN AND WOUNDING EIGHT OF HIS MEN.

"WHEN THE SHELLS STARTED POPPING WE RAN INTO THIS BUILDING," SAID MAJ. HARRY PARKER OF EMPORIA, KANS. "AND WE WERE JUST INSIDE WHEN TWO DIRECT HITS FLATTENED IT."

OBVIOUSLY SHAKEN BUT STILL DIRECTING THE BATTLE, THE 27-YEAR-OLD KANSAN TOLD HOW SEVERAL OF HIS DOUGHBOYS WERE BURIED ALIVE WHEN THE DEBRIS FROM THE EXPLOSION FILLED THE BASEMENT ENTRANCE. HE KEPT PRAISING THE NEGRO TANK UNIT SUPPORTING HIM.

"THERE ARE NO RACIAL PREJUDICES AT OSSENBERG," PARKER SAID. "IT'S THE FIRST TIME THOSE NEGRO TANK MEN HAVE BEEN IN ACTION AND TODAY THEY HAD THEIR FIRST CASUALTIES BUT THE REST OF THEM STILL ARE FIGHTING IN THERE. HELL, THEY'RE ALL SLEEPING AND EATING TOGETHER. THEY'RE FIGHTING TOGETHER, TOO."

MAJ. GEN. PAUL W.BAADE, COMMANDER OF THE 35TH, ESTIMATES THAT EIGHT DIFFERENT UNITS ARE FACING HIS DIVISION. FOUR OF THOSE IDENTIFIED ARE FROM CRACK GERMAN AIRBORNE OUTFIT.

"THOSE DIVISIONS DON'T GIVE UP," SAID A MEMBER OF BAADE'S STAFF.

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B37

A FACTORY AT OSSENBERG KNOWN AS THE SOLVAY WORKS WAS A NEST OF SNIPER AND ARTILLERY FIRE. IT WAS CLEANED OUT BY COMPANY "I" LED BY 1ST LT. WILLARD PULLIAN OF PENDLETON, ORE. THE COMPANY KNOCKED OUT TWO TANKS, ONE BIG GUN AND CAPTURED THREE NAZI OFFICERS AND 60 ENLISTED MEN.

PULLIAN'S MEN HAD BEEN FIGHTING 48 CONSECUTIVE HOURS WHEN THEY MADE THE GERMANS HOIST THE WHITE FLAG.

AMMUNITION COLUMNS BRINGING GUNS UP TO A CANNON COMPANY WERE HIT BY THREE LOW FLYING MESSERSCHMITTS.

"THEY SAID THE PLANES WERE SO LOW THEY COULD EASILY SEE THE BLACK CROSSES UNDERNEATH THE WINGS," SAID CAPT. HAROLD W.BODINE OF BUFFALO, MINN., WHO COMMANDS A CANNON COMPANY.

WM725PEW

NIGHT LEAD DIVISIONS

BY JAMES M.LONG

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, MARCH 9-(AP)-ALLIED ARMIES HAVE ELIMINATED 58 GERMAN DIVISIONS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 4,000 ENEMY TANKS AND CAPTURED MORE THAN 1,000,000 PRISONERS SINCE THEY STORMED THE NORMANDY BEACHES LAST JUNE 6.

ASSAYING THE RESULTS OF FIGHTING FROM D-DAY TO FEBRUARY 23, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT OF THE DESTROYED DIVISIONS FOUR CONSISTED OF PARACHUTE TROOPS COMPLETELY WRITTEN OFF.

SEVEN OF THE DIVISIONS WERE REFORMED ONLY TO BE DESTROYED A SECOND TIME. ARMORED FORCES ESTIMATED TO EQUAL 10 PANZER DIVISIONS ALSO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED TWICE AS FAR AS COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS IS CONCERNED, ALTHOUGH THE DESIGNATIONS OF GERMAN PANZER UNITS ALWAYS ARE CONTINUED. AS FAR AS IS KNOWN, 32 OF THE DIVISIONS NEVER WERE REFORMED.

SHAEF SAID 57,000 GERMANS CAPTURED THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS OF MARCH, SWELLED THE TOTAL KNOWN COUNT TO 1,009,631. MANY OTHER PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE LATEST BREAKTHROUGH HAVE NOT BEEN TABULATED.

IT WAS LEARNED HERE THAT PRISONERS INCLUDED 16 FULL GENERALS, 37 OTHER GENERALS, FIVE COLONELS COMMANDING DIVISIONS AND FIVE ADMIRALS. FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WAS KILLED IN ACTION AND FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE, COMMITTED SUICIDE.

SM11PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, MARCH 9-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER'S ALLIED ARMIES, WHICH HAVE CAPTURED MORE THAN A MILLION PRISONERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE D-DAY, ALSO HAVE WIPED OUT 58 GERMAN DIVISIONS AS SUCH AND HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN 4,000 ENEMY TANKS SINCE STORMING THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, ACCORDING THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE TODAY.

THE FIGURES ON THE DIVISIONS AND TANKS EXTEND ONLY TO FEB. 23, WHEN AMERICAN ARMIES BEGAN THE OFFENSIVE WHICH NOW IS OVERRUNNING THE RHINELAND. DESTROYED DIVISIONS, INCLUDING FOUR PARACHUTE UNITS, ARE THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN WRITTEN OFF COMPLETELY.

SEVEN OF THESE DIVISIONS WERE RE-FORMED, AND THEN WERE DESTROYED AGAIN.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE EQUIVALENT OF TEN ARMORED DIVISIONS ALSO HAS BEEN DESTROYED TWICE, SO FAR AS COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS IS CONCERNED, ALTHOUGH THE SPECIFIC DESIGNATIONS OF GERMAN ARMORED UNITS ALWAYS ARE CARRIED ON. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN AT HEADQUARTERS, AT LEAST 32 OF THE GERMAN DIVISIONS NEVER WERE RE-FORMED.

FD105PEW

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WITH THE FIFTH U.S. INFANTRY IN GERMANY, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH HOLDS THE HIGHEST PRIORITY IN THE THIRD ARMY FOR SENDING MEN HOME ON 30-DAY FURLOUGHS BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN OVERSEAS LONGER THAN ANY OTHER U.S. DIVISION, ALREADY HAS SENT 160 MEN HOME AND WILL SEND APPROXIMATELY 80 MORE IN APRIL.

THE FIRST GROUP OF 33 LEFT FEB. 7, THE SECOND GROUP OF 43 ON FEB. 13 AND THE THIRD GROUP OF 84 ON MARCH 7.

(THE FIFTH LANDED IN ICELAND SEPT.5, 1941, MOVED TO ENGLAND IN AUGUST, 1943, FOR TWO MONTHS, THEN SPENT EIGHT MONTHS IN IRELAND AND LANDED IN NORMANDY IN JULY, 1944.)

SN/WM457PEW

PARIS, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE U.S. 15TH ARMY IS ON THE CONTINENT AND UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

GEROW WAS COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH CORPS IN THE U.S.FIRST ARMY AT THE TIME OF THE NORMANDY CAMPAIGN, WHEN THE FIRST ARMY WAS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.OMAR N.DRADLEY, N

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WAS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, NOW 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER.

THE 15TH IS THE NINTH ARMY UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER'S COMMAND.

ON THE RHINE ARE THE U.S.FIRST, THIRD, SEVENTH AND NINTH; THE BRITISH SECOND, THE CANADIAN FIRST AND THE FRENCH FIRST. THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN.

THE PRESENCE OF THE 15TH ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS DISCLOSED AT CEREMONIES DURING WHICH GEN.ALPHONSE PIERRE JUIN, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FRENCH ARMED FORCES, PRESENTED LEGION OF HONOR DECORATIONS TO EIGHT AMERICAN GENERALS FOR THEIR OPERATIONS DURING THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

THE GENERALS WERE BRADLEY; GEROW; [illegible].GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES, FIRST ARMY COMMANDER; LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., THIRD ARMY; LT. GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE; LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, NINTH ARMY; LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON, ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY; AND MAJ.GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG, U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER.

JJ305PEW

PARIS, MARCH 9-(AP)-MAURICE THOREZ, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE

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MUNIST PARTY IN FRANCE, TODAY ASSAILED THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS REFUSAL TO HELP SPONSOR THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

"I REGRET THAT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY DID NOT ACCEPT THE PROPOSAL OF THE BIG THREE," HE SAID, "AND DID NOT TAKE HER PLACE AMONG THE SPONSORING POWERS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WHER THE BASIS FOR A SOLID AND DURABLE PEACE WILL BE LAID.

"THIS ATTITUDE DOES NOT CONFORM TO THE WELL-CONCEIVED INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY."

THE REMARKS BY THOREZ CAME SHORTLY AFTER PUBLICATION HERE OF REPORTS FROM MOSCOW THAT THE SOVIETS WERE DETERMINED TO SUBMIT THE RECENT FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE TO THE GENERAL SECURITY SCHEMES OUTLINED AT YALTA. THE FRENCH, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE BEEN INSISTING UPON AMENDING THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN TO PROVIDE THE ALLIANCE A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE SECURITY PROGRAM.

FD1216PEW

ROME, MARCH 9-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE ATTACKED GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS YESTERDAY IN THE HUNGARIAN CITY OF KOMAROM WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE RUSSIAN LINES, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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AMERICAN AIRCRAFT FROM ITALY HAVE FLOWN OVER THE RUSSIAN FRONT BEFORE IN RECENT WEEKS AS THE WESTERN BOMBING PROGRAM WAS MESHED WITH THE RED ARMY ASSAULT, BUT THE KOMAROM ATTACK WAS THE FIRST SO CLOSE TO THE SCENE OF BATTLE. KOMAROM LIES 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST.

ONLY A SMALL FORCE OF LIBERATORS HIT THE KOMAROM RAILYARDS, BUT AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED ALL TRACKS WERE CUT OR BLOCKED AND 40 UNITS OF ROLLING STOCK WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

CREWS OF THE BIG BOMBERS WERE CAREFULLY BRIEFED AND TOLD NOT TO UNLOAD THEIR EXPLOSIVES IF VISIBILITY WAS BAD.

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 9-(AP)-RED ARMY BOMBERS LOOSED A HEAVY ATTACK TODAY ON GERMANS RETREATING [illegible] O STETTIN, DESTROYING A VITAL BRIDGE NEAR ALTDAMM, EASTERN GATEWAY OF THE BIG PORT FOR BERLIN AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER RIVER.

A LARGE ENEMY COLUMN MOVING ACROSS THE BRIDGE WAS THROWN INTO CONFUSION AND THE SOVIET BOMBERS AND STORNOVIKS STRAFED THE GERMANS MERCILESSLY.

WHILE THE AIR FORCE STEPPED UP ITS ATTACKS, RUSSIAN GROUND TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ASSEMBLED BOATS AND LANDING CRAFT ALONG THE BANKS OF THE DAMMSCHER SEE, FARTHER NORTH, WHERE A CROSSING TO THE WEST SHORE MAY ALREADY HAVE STARTED IN AN OUTFLANKING MANEUVER ON STETTIN.

THE RED ARMY TROOPS WERE REPORTED WORKING SWIFTLY UNDER CONSTANT ARTILLERY FIRE IN MANNING THE AMPHIBIOUS THRUST TOWARD THE AREA BETWEEN STETTIN AND POELITZ, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER ESTUARY NINE MILES TO THE NORTH.

AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE DAMMSCHER SEE SOVIET UNITS HAVE PUSHED INTO THE REGION WHERE THE IHNA RIVER FLOWS INTO THE ISTHMUS AND WERE ENGAGED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

THE GERMAN COMMAND IS WELL AWARE THAT ANY PENETRATION HERE OR ACROSS THE SEE INSURES AN OUTFLANKING DRIVE ON STETTIN FROM THE NORTH AND MAY SET UP A POWERFUL SPRINGBOARD FOR A NEW DRIVE ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL THROUGH PERHAPS RELATIVELY VULNERABLE DEFENSES.

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THE RUSSIAN HIGH COMMAND, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED THE NEWS BLACKOUT ON DEVELOPMENTS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT EAST OF BERLIN, WHERE THE GERMANS REPORTED RED ARMY UNITS WEST OF THE ODER AND ONLY 25 MILES FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

THE TENOR OF FRONT DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, INDICATED THE RUSSIANS MAY BE PREPARING TO EMPLOY THEIR HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENCIRCLING OPERATIONS AGAINST BERLIN. A DISPATCH IN IZVESTIA POINTED TO REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE KILLED OR CAPTURED 300,000 GERMANS DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY IN THIS TYPE OF MILITARY STRATEGY.

PRESSURE AGAINST STETTIN ALSO WAS MAINTAINED BY THE RED ARMY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

DESPITE HUNDREDS OF OBSTACLES AND MILES OF MINED ROADWAY THE RUSSIANS MANAGED TO SNAKE THEIR WAY WESTWARD DOWN THE STARGARD-STETTIN HIGHWAY AND BREACH THE OUTER BELT OF DEFENSES BEFORE ALTDAMM, EASTERN GATE OF THE BALTIC PORT.

FARTHER SOUTHEAST THE RUSSIANS MOVED ON HILL POSITIONS DURING THE NIGHT AND BY MORNING HAD DUG IN HALFWAY UP THEM.

OTHER SOVIET TROOPS HAD A FIRM GRIP ON THE ODER'S EASTERN BANK IN THE REGION OF GREIFENHAGEN, ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF STETTIN.

JP623AEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 9-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM WARSAW SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER SAWADSKI OF POLAND HAD BEEN APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF SILESIA.

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THE SAME DISPATCH REPORTED THAT PREMIER OSUBKA MORAWSKI OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TOLD THOUSANDS OF WORKERS BEGINNING RECONSTRUCTION OF WARSAW THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS FURNISHING 50 PER CENT OF THE MATERIAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

QQ1034AEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 9-(AP)-VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS S. A. LOZOVSKY RECEIVED THE POSTWAR COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS TODAY AND DISCUSSED THE PROGRAM THE EDITORS WILL FOLLOW WHILE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

LATER THE VISITORS, WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, AND CARL ACKERMAN, DEAN OF THE COLUMBIA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, LUNCHED WITH U. S. AMBASSADOR AVERELL HARRIMAN.

GEROGE KENNAN, MINISTER COUNSELOR OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, WILL TENDER A COCKTAIL PARTY FOR THE EDITORS TOMORROW AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL MEET FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.M

HARRIMAN ALSO IS PLANNING A DINNER FOR THE COMMITTEE AND RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS AT A LATER DATE.

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APL GILMORES Q2120 JR 1050PEW

BY JOHN CROWLER

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE ALLIED ENTRY INTO MANDALAY CULMINATED A SIX-WEEK CAMPAIGN OF CLOSELY INTEGRATED ACTION BY AIR AND GROUND FORCES, THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND REVEALED TODAY.

MAJ.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER'S COMMAND, WHICH INCORPORATES BOTH RAF AND U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, FLEW MORE THAN 17,000 COMBAT SORTIES IN THE SIX WEEKS PRECEDING THE STORMING OF MANDALAY. CARGO AND TROOP-CARRYING AIRCRAFT FLEW AN EQUAL OR GREAT NUMBER OF SORTIES IN FERRYING IN UPWARDS OF 50,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES AND THOUSANDS OF TROOPS, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

LIAISON PLANES FLYING TO AND FROM LITTLE FIELDS AT THE FRONT EVACUATED THE WOUNDED AND CARRIED IN HIGH PRIORITY SUPPLIES IN EMERGENCIES.

HEADQUARTERS SAID THE EAC PERFORMED THESE MAJOR FUNCTIONS DURING THE MANDALAY DRIVE:

1. KEPT THE GROUND FORCES ADEQUATELY SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT.
2. TACTICAL AIRCRAFT OPERATING AT THE DIRECTION OF FORWARD GROUND FORCES DESTROYED JAPANESE STRONGPOINTS IN LOW LEVEL ATTACKS, CUTTING DOWN ALLIED CASUALTIES.
3. RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT KEPT GROUND COMMANDERS INFORMED OF THE MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE FORCES WITH HOUR BY HOUR VISUAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORTS.
4. MOSQUITOS, BEAUFIGHTERS, THUNDERBOLTS, HURRICANES AND MITCHELLS FLEW CONSTANT MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY FRONT LINES.
5. LONG-RANGE B-24S AND B-25S WRECKED JAPANESE SUPPLY LINES ALL ALONG THE 1,000-MILE-LONG ARTERIES FROM THAILAND, FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND SOUTHERN BURMA PORTS.

SN428PEW

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CALCUTTA, MARCH 9-(AP)-LT.GEN.DANIEL I.SULTAN, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE BURMA-INDIA THEATER AND LT.GEN.SUN LI-JEN, COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE FIRST ARMY, ESCAPED INJURY TODAY WHEN A JAPANESE SHELL LANDED 25 YARDS FROM THEM.

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THE TOP RANKING COMMANDERS WERE INSPECTING NEWLY CAPTURED LASHIO. CHINESE AND AMERICAN ENGINEERS HAVE COMPLETED RECONDITIONING THE LASHIO AIRSTRIP AND THE FIRST ALLIED PLANE LANDED THERE TODAY.

QQ1032AEW

BOMBAY, MARCH 9-(AP)-U.S.REP.DIRKSEN (R-ILL) ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A TWO-WEEK TOUR OF INDIA AFTER HAVING VISITED EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, HE SAID HE INTENDED TO INTERVIEW AS MANY INDIAN LEADERS AS POSSIBLE. PLANNED TO VISIT CEYLON AND HOPED TO GO TO BURMA AND CHINA. HE WILL REPORT TO THE HOUSE UPON HIS RETURN.

N846AEW

MAR 10 1945

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH (700)

KUNMING, CHINA (BY MAIL) (AP)-CONCURRENTLY WITH THE RE-SHAPING OF THE AXIS OF OPERATIONS OF THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE THERE HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT CHANGES IN AND PROMOTION OF KEY PERSONNEL, SOME OF A SECRET NATURE, SOME WHICH CAN BE DISCLOSED.

THE REORIENTATION OF THE 14TH, GEARED AS IT WAS TO LOSS OF ITS CENTRAL LINE OF SOUTHEASTERN CHINA BASES, INCLUDING SUICHUAN, KANCHOW, NAMYUNG AND SINCHENG, PERMITTED RELEASE OF SUCH TACTICAL STARS AS LT.COLS. EDWARD O.MCCOMAS AND JOHN C.HERBST FOR WELL-EARNED LEAVES TO THE STATES.

MCCOMAS, OF WINFIELD, KANS., AND HERBST, OF LOS ANGELES, HAVE SHOT DOWN MORE JAPANESE PLANES THAN ANY OTHER PILOTS OF THE 14TH. THEY COMMANDED P-51 SQUADRONS AT SUICHUAN AND KANCHOW WHICH, WITH THE YELLOW SCORPIONS SQUADRON AND FIGHTER OUTFITS OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPOSITE WING, HAVE COLLECTED A TERRIFIC TOLL RECENTLY IN ENEMY SHIPPING, AIRPLANES AND LOCOMOTIVES.

HERBST WHO WAS PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JUST BEFORE HIS LEAVE, HAS DOWNED 18 PLANES AND MC COMAS 14.

LIEUT.COL.CHARLES H.OLDER OF 813 WEST ROXBURY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., NOW EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A 14TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER GROUP, HAS A GRAND TOTAL OF 18 1/4, BUT GOT 10 1/4 OF THESE WITH THE OLD AVG.

MCCOMAS' DEPARTURE WAS FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY THAT OF HIS DEPUTY COMMANDER IN THE BLACK LIGHTNING SQUADRON, MAJOR JOHN E.MEYER, PROMOTED FROM CAPTAIN JUST BEFORE HE LEFT. MEYER HAD FULLY RECOVERED HIS VISION AFTER AN OPERATION FOR REMOVAL OF FIFTEEN TINY IMBEDDED GRAGMENTS OF A JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL FROM HIS EYES.

HIS RETURN FROM THE MISSION ON WHICH HE WAS INJURED, AN ATTACK AT ENRTAKAO AIRFIELD ON DEC. 26, GUIDED BY THE BARELY DISCERNIBLE WINGTIP AND THE RADIOED VOICE OF A COMRADE, FIRST LIEUT.JOHN F.EGAN OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., IN ANOTHER P-51, WAS ONE OF THE REMARKABLE EXPLOITS THAT HAVE ENRICHED THE TRADITION OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE.

MAJ.GEN.C.L.CHENNAULT HAS FREQUENTLY DRAWN UPON HIS OLD AVG VETERANS TO FILL JOBS IN HIS EXPANDING AIR FORCE. RECENT ARRIVALS INCLUDE MAJOR BERT M.CARLETON OF 3203 BRYKER DRIVE, AUSTIN, TEX., AND MAJOR L.G.HESTON, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT GRANTS PASS, ORE. BOTH ARE NOW ASSIGNED TO THE OPERATIONS SECTION OF CHENNAULT'S HEADQUARTERS.

COL.JOHN H.WILLIAMSON OF NINETY SIX, S.C., UNDER WHOM THE TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON WAS DEVELOPED FROM THE 14TH'S OLD TRANSPORT SECTION, IS ANOTHER RECENT HOME-GOER. THE SQUADRON NOW IS COMMANDED BY MAJ. ANDREW D.NORRIS OF ROUTE EIGHT, PORTLAND, ORE.

B69

UNDER WILLIAMSON THE SQUADRON PERFORMED ITS MOST EXACTING MISSIONS, SUPPLYING KANCHOW AND SUICHUAN IN FLIGHTS ACROSS THE JAPANESE CORRIDOR.

OTHER RECENT DEPARTURES INCLUDE COL.LOUIS R.HUGHES, JR., OF ROUTE NINE, KANSAS CITY, MO., (WIFE LIVING AT 2855 ROYAL PALM, MIAMI, FLA.) WHO COMMANDED THE 51ST FIGHTER GROUP.

THERE ARE SEVERAL COMPOSITE WINGS IN THE 14TH. EACH A MINIATURE AIR FORCE, INCORPORATING BOTH FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS. ONE OF THESE, FORMERLY REFERRED TO AS THE EASTERN WING, WAS COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.CLINTON D. (CASEY) VINCENT, NOW ON LEAVE TO THE STATES.

THE COMPOSITE WING COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.JOHN C.KENNEDY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., (WIFE LIVING AT 159 ST.PAULS ROAD, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.), PROVIDED THE CHINA-SIDE SUPPORT FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN BURMA, IN ADDITION TO FORAYS INTO THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE COMPOSITE WINGS WORKED WITH THE 308TH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP. MAJ.JAMES E.MAHER OF MIAMI BEACH, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 308TH, RECENTLY LEFT FOR THE STATES AFTER A CHINA TOUR OF NEARLY TWO YEARS.

KENNEDY, 50, RECENTLY FLEW A P-51, FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE REPUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE MADE A STORY OF IT BECAUSE KENNEDY FLEW THE FAST FIGHTER AFTER MERELY STUDYING A TECHNICAL MANUAL "TO FIND OUT WHAT ALL THE GADGETS WERE FOR." THE GENE

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KENNEDY, 50, RECENTLY FLEW A P-51, FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE MADE A STORY OF IT BECAUSE KENNEDY FLEW THE FAST FIGHTER AFTER MERELY STUDYING A TECHNICAL MANUAL "TO FIND OUT WHAT ALL THE GADGETS WERE FOR." THE GENERAL COULDN'T SEE HOW THAT MADE MUCH OF A STORY--"ONE AIRPLANE IS PRETTY MUCH LIKE ANOTHER EXCEPT FOR THE GADGETS," HE SAID.

RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A LEAVE THAT CARRIED HIM TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER, BRIG.GEN.WINSLOW C.MORSE OF 2710 W. 76TH ST., LOS ANGELES, (WIFE LIVING AT VALPARAISO, EGLIN FIELD, FLA.) HAS RESUMED COMMAND OF THE CACW WHICH WAS HEADED IN HIS ABSENCE BY COL.T.ALAN BENNETT OF 1009 CHICHESTER AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.

CHANGES IN SUBORDINATE COMMANDS IN ONE WING OF THE 14TH, A NORTHERN-BASED FIGHTER WING CALLED RANDALL'S RAIDERS (AFTER BRIG.GEN. RUSSELL E.RANDALL, COMMANDING), HAVE ADDED TO THE HOMEGOING LIST.

COL.CHARLES G.CHANDLER, JR., OF 142 WEST FAIR OAKS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A GROUP COMMANDER FROM THAT WING, AND MAJOR JAMES J.ENGLAND OF 318 E.GASTON ST., SAVANNAH, GA., WHO HAS BEEN COMMANDING THE YELLOW SCORPIONS SQUADRON, WENT HOME AFTER CHENNAULT PINNED THEM WITH LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE.

JJ1051AEW

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21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM--FIRST ADD COONS SIDEBAR X X X
NORSTAD SAID.
M "JUST HOW MANY B-29S WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THIS JOB IS DEPENDENT UPON MANY THINGS--MOST OF THEM, PERHAPS, HAVE TO DO WITH CONDITIONS INSIDE JAPAN ITSELF. ONE THING IS CERTAIN, HOWEVER, AND THAT IS, IF FLEETS OF 1000---OR MORE---B-29S ARE REQUIRED TO DO THE JOB, THE 20TH AIRFORCE WILL PROVIDE THEM."
NORSTAD IS HERE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF GENERAL OF THE ARMIES H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY AIR FORCES AND OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, TO CONVEY PERSONALLY TO MAJ.GEN.CURTIS LEE LEMAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, SOME IDEAS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE B-29 PACIFIC PROGRAM.
LAST NIGHT'S RECORD RAID ON TOKYO WAS THE FIRST ANNOUNCED USE OF GUAM, ALONG WITH SAIPAN AND TINIAN, AS A BASE FOR B-29 RAIDS. THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS HERE SENT A

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UBSTANTIAL FORCE FROM GUAM TO JOIN SUPERFORTS FROM ITS SISTER MARIANA BASES.
NORSTAD DISCLOSED THAT RECENT B-29 BOMBINGS OF THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND WERE CAREFULLY COORDINATED WITH "DRAMATIC AND EFFECTIVE" ATTACKS BY NAVY CARRIER TASK FORCES BY DIRECTION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. HE SAID DETAILS WERE WORKED OUT HERE BETWEEN LEMAY AND NAVAL OPERATIONAL STAFFS.
BRINGING ARNOLD'S PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS TO LEMAY AND PERSONNEL OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND FOR AN EFFECTIVE JOB, PARTICULARLY IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, NORSTAD SAID LEMAY'S COMMAND "IS JUST BEGINNING TO HIT ITS STRIDE. IT IS NOT AS BIG YET AS IT IS GOING TO BE. THERE STILL IS ROOM FOR MORE BASES IN THE MARIANAS. WITH THE HELP OF ALL THE VARIOUS ARMY AND NAVY AGENCIES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, THESE BASES WILL BE BUILT."
NORSTAD WAS REMINDED THAT ARNOLD HAD STATED UPON CREATION OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT B-29S TO WIN THE WAR SINGLE HANDED.
"HIS COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD REITERATED THIS AGAIN AND AGAIN" NORSTAD SAID. "EFFECTIVENESS OF CLOSE COORDINATION OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE PROGRAM OF STRATEGIC BOMBING WITH TACTICAL MOVES OF NAVAL AND ARMY SEA AND GROUND FORCES NOW HAS BEEN CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED IN TERMS WHICH MAY READILY BE UNDERSTOOD BY EVERYONE--INCLUDING THE JAPANESE."
PM708PPW

THE YANKS, WHO ONLY RECENTLY PUSHED TO THE SHORE OF VERDE PASSAGE IN BATANGAS PROVINCE, CONTROL THE ENTIRE ROAD NETWORK IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE. MINDANAO WOULD BE THE 21ST ETC FOURTH LEAD Add Manila Philippines (Manuel) xx San Nicholas.
PASSAGE IN BATANGAS PROVINCE, CONTROL THE ENTIRE ROAD NETWORK IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE.
MINDANAO WOULD BE THE 21ST PHILIPPINE ISLAND INVADED BY MACARTHUR'S TROOPS SINCE THE INITIAL LANDINGS ON LEYTE AND NEARBY SMALL ISLANDS IN OCTOBER, 1944.
THE TOKYO REPORT SAID THE LANDING AT ZAMBOANGA WAS PRECEDED BY A HEAVY NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, STARTED MARCH 8 BY BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND OTHER AMERICAN WARSHIPS.
MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID 33RD DIVISION TROOPS ON LUZON ISLAND MADE NEW GAINS IN THE VICINITY OF BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL AND REPORTED HEADQUARTERS OF JAPANESE GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA.
THE YANKS REACHED ARINGAY, ON THE WEST COAST, AND SECURED A LINE REACHING TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF BAGUIO.
ON SOUTHERN LUZON, THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AND ATTACHED 158TH INFANTRY REGIMENT ADVANCED 13 MORE MILES ON BALAYAN BAY'S NORTH SHORE TO CAPTURE LEMERY.
THE WOUNDING BY A JAPANESE HAND GRENADE OF MAJ.GEN.VERNE D. MUDGE, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WAS MADE KNOWN. MEDICAL OFFICERS SAID HE WOULD RECOVER. THE GENERAL WAS WOUNDED FEB.28 IN THE BITTER FIGHTING IN THE SIERRA MADRE FOOTHILLS, EAST AND NORTHEAST OF MANILA.
ZAMBOANGA, THE POINT OF THE REPORTED INVASION OF MINDANAO, IS ON THE TIP OF THE WESTERN PENINSULA JUTTING SOUTH AROUND MORO GULF. IT IS THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL AND PRINCIPAL CITY, WITH A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 131,455.
DAVAO CITY, EASTWARD ACROSS THE ISLAND ON DAVAO GULF, WAS THE CENTER OF A LARGE PRE-WAR COLONY OF JAPANESE, NUMBERING SOME 25,000.
THE ISLAND PRODUCES MOST OF THE PHILIPPINE'S HEMP. ITS OTHER CHIEF PRODUCT IS SUGAR CANE.
GUERRILLAS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ON THE ISLAND. IN HIS DEC.16 COMMUNIQUE MACARTHUR REPORTED THEY HAD "INVESTED NUMEROUS IMPORTANT COASTAL POINTS AND ENEMY-HELD AIRFIELDS AND HAVE LIBERATED THE ENTIRE PROVINCES OF LANAO AND MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL." MACARTHUR NAMED COL. WELDELL W.FERTIZ OF THE U.S.ARMY ENGINEER CORPS AS THE GUERRILLA LEADER ON THE ISLAND.

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ANOTHER LEADER IS TOMAS CABILI, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ON THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH CABINET. HE WAS STILL ON MINDANAO WITH HIS IRREGULARS WHEN THE CABINET WAS SWORN IN AT MANILA THURSDAY.
THE JAPANESE EXPECTED MACARTHUR TO MAKE HIS FIRST PHILIPPINE INVASION ON MINDANAO. INSTEAD, HE BYPASSED THE ISLAND TO STRIKE LEYTE.
MINDANAO, WITH ALREADY INVADED PALAWAN, WOULD WIDEN THE AMERICAN THREAT TO JAPANESE-HELD BORNEO, JUST TO THE SOUTH.
GG138PCW NM

GUAM--SECOND NIGHT LEAD TOKYO RAID BY COONS INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF BEGINNING: TOKYO RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED XXX ETC. AND ENDING XXX AT DAWN.
BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER, COMMANDER OF GUAM-BASED B-29S WHO WAS OVER TOKYO FOR TWO HOURS, SAID HE SAW "ONE SECTION OF POSSIBLY 50 BLOCKS BY 10"--500 BLOCKS--WHICH WAS "LITERALLY A WHOLE SEA OF FLAME."
HE SAID HIS CHART SHOWED THE IMPERIAL PALACE WAS MENACED BY THE FLAMES BUT APPARENTLY WAS NOT BURNED.
THE FIRST INCENDIARIES XXX ETC., THIRD GRAF, EDITING LATER ADD ON POWERS TO DELETE REPETITION OF NAME AND TITLE.
THE A.P. (FX)
HW1016PPW NM

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FIRST LEAD PHILIPPINES
BY JAMES HUTCHESON
MANILA, MARCH 9-(AP)-AMERICANS HAVE LANDED ON MINDANAO, SECOND LARGEST OF THE PHILIPPINES, SAID AN UNCONFIRMED TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON TODAY. AN EARLIER REPORT BY TOKYO SAID U.S. WARSHIPS WERE SHELLING ZAMBOANGA, ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF MINDANAO, BUT "NO LANDINGS HAD BEEN MADE UP TO THURSDAY NIGHT."
AMERICAN FORCES ON LUZON WERE CLOSING IN ON BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AND WIDENING THEIR HOLDINGS ON THE SOUTH COAST.
THE SEVERE WOUNDING, ETC., PICKING UP 2ND GRAF.
WW402APW

AEFX

Add USPFIG, Guam-Iwo-(World)-Cliffside caves.

THESE ENEMY TROOPS, AND OTHERS SIMILARLY DUG IN AHEAD OF THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION IN THE NORTHWEST AND THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION ON THE EAST, PROBABLY WILL HAVE TO RELY CHIEFLY FOR DEFENSE UPON MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES AND GRENADES, ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE SOME BIG ENEMY GUNS IN WORKING CONDITION IN THE CLIFFSIDE CAVES.

MAJ.GEN.KELLER E.ROCKEY'S FIFTH MARINE DIVISION HAS ADVANCED HALF A MILE UP THE NORTHWEST COAST IN TWO DAYS, PUTTING IT WITHIN A MILE OF KITANO POINT. ON THE RIGHT (EAST) FLANK, MAJ.GEN. CLIFTON B.CATES' FOURTH MARINE DIVISION STILL WAS HELD WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE BEACHHEAD IT WON ON D-DAY, FEB. 19, ALTHOUGH IT HAD PUSHED NORTHWARD 300 YARDS AT ONE INLAND POINT.

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MM1146PPW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 9-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-ALTHOUGH THE ROLE THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET WILL PLAY IN THE ASSAULT AGAINST JAPAN HAS NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED IT IS KNOWN THAT A LARGE PART OF THAT FLEET IS READY FOR ACTION.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET IS A SELF-CONTAINED UNIT PREPARED TO FIGHT AS A SEPARATE TASK FORCE UNDER ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ WITH A FULL COMPLEMENT OF CARRIERS, BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND ITS OWN FLEET OF SERVICE AND SUPPLY SHIPS.

ITS ACTING AS A SEPARATE TASK FORCE WOULD AVOID THE DIFFICULTY OF ATTEMPTING TO MATCH BRITISH SHIPS IN THE SAME FORMATION WITH THE SOMEWHAT FASTER AND LONGER RANGE AMERICAN WARSHIPS--IN THE SAME MANNER THAT OLDER AMERICAN VESSELS ARE OPERATED SEPARATELY FROM THE SPEEDIER NEW-CLASS WARSHIPS.

BRITISH UNITS ARE MORE THAN WELCOME IN THE PACIFIC, ADM. RAYMOND A. SPRUANCE CLEARLY INDICATED AT A RECENT PRESS CONFERENCE. HE COMMENTED BZXXNOADO

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XEDTWECZE WAYLOUR HANDS ON." AS ENOUGTT

GIVING THE BRITISH POINT OF VI

HE COMMENTEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

HE COMMENTED "NO ADMIRAL EVER HAS ENOUGH SHIPS AND WE WILL USE ALL WE CAN LAY OUR HANDS ON."

GIVING THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW, PETER BURCHETT OF MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA, NAVAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, SAID "THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET HAS BEEN COMPLETELY CONVERTED TO TROPICAL OPERATION. IT IS A BIT SLOWER THAN THE AMERICAN, BUT IT IS A FAST TASK FORCE IN EVERY WAY COMPARABLE TO THE AMERICAN.

"THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN CRUISING RANGE AND TECHNIQUE, [illegible] THAT DIFFERENCE

BUT WITH BRITISH UNITS IN A SEPARATE TASK FORCE, THAT DIFFERENCE IS NO PARTICULAR PROBLEM.

"BRITISH SHIPS HAVEN'T QUITE THE RANGE OF AMERICAN UNITS, NOR ARE THEIR CREWS SO EXPERIENCED IN SPEEDY REFUELING AT SEA, ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH FLEET HAS REFUELED AT SEA FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS USING SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT METHODS.

"AMERICAN FLEET UNITS ADAPTED THEMSELVES TO BRITISH METHODS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND NORMANDY INVASION. BRITISH UNITS SHOULD BE EQUALLY ADAPTABLE TO AMERICAN TECHNIQUES. AMERICANS MADE GOOD USE OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND UNITS EARLY IN THE WAR AND UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE ABLE TO EMPLOY ENGLISH WARSHIPS TO GOOD ADVANTAGE."

BURCHETT SAID THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET WOULD GET MOST OF ITS SHELLS, BOMBS AND OTHER ARMAMENT FROM ENGLAND AND ITS FOOD AND MUCH OF ITS EQUIPMENT FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. HE ADDED THAT THE FLEET HAD ITS OWN CARRIER BARRACUDA TORPEDO PLANES "BUT MAY GET FIGHTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ON A NORMAL LEND-LEASE BASIS."

WW803APW

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SHIMBU LINE WITH PIPS

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH SIXTH DIVISION, LUZON, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE VAUNTED SHIMBU LINE, WHERE THE JAPANESE PLANNED TO HOLD OUT EAST OF MANILA, IS BEGINNING TO CRACK.

STRONG ENEMY DEFENSES ALONG THE RIDGES AND HILLS EAST OF THE MARIKINA RIVER WERE ASSAULTED IN A COORDINATED AMERICAN DRIVE YESTERDAY, AND BY NIGHTFALL A HOLE HAD BEEN PUNCHED IN THE JAPANESE FIRST LINE EAST OF MARIKINA TOWN AND ITS CONCRETE-SURFACED AIRFIELD.

ELEMENTS OF THIS JUNGLE-TRAINED DIVISION ADVANCED NEARLY 1,000 YARDS INTO THE JAPANESE POSITIONS AND REPORTED SURPRISINGLY LITTLE RESISTANCE. THEY FOUND SOME CAVES AND PILLBOXES ABANDONED. THIS MAY HAVE BEEN DUE TO A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT. ONE OBSERVER SAID AS MANY AS 400 JAPANESE WERE SEEN RUNNING ABOUT DURING THE BARRAGE.

AFTER THE YANK SPEARHEAD HAD SECURED HIGH GROUND, ITS OBJECTIVE IN YESTERDAY'S ADVANCE, THE JAPANESE FAILED TO MAKE ANY CONCENTRATED COUNTERATTACK. THEY FIRED ONLY ABOUT TEN ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY SHELLS ON THE AMERICAN POSITIONS DURING THE NIGHT.

THE TOUGH AMERICAN FOOT SOLDIERS HAVE AT LEAST TWO MORE ENEMY LINES AHEAD OF THEM. ONCE THEY COMPLETE A BREAK THROUGH THE SHIMBU FRONT, THE ENEMY PROBABLY WILL SPLIT UP INTO SMALL PARTIES WHICH WILL BE DOOMED TO A CAMPAIGN OF ATTRITION.

DV1130PCWNM

TOKYO RAID EYEWITNESS (170)

BY EMONT WAITE

GUAM, MARCH 10--(SATURDAY)--(AP)--THE VERY FIRST LOAD OF BOMBS FROM TODAY'S RECORD 300-PLUS SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON TOKYO LIT UP THE WHOLE TOWN.

"TOKYO WAS BLACKED OUT WHEN THE FIRST PLANES ARRIVED," SAID COL. CARL R. STORRIE OF DENTON, TEX, WHO WENT ALONG AS AN OBSERVER. "WE SAW NOTHING UNTIL WE TURNED THE FIRE LOOSE. THEN THE VERY FIRST LOAD LIT UP THE WHOLE TOWN.

"WE HIT THE TARGET ON THE NOSE.

"IT LOOKED AS IF IT WAS GETTING PRETTY HOT DOWN THERE. THERE WAS A GOOD BIT OF SMOKE, RISING AS HIGH AS 10,000 FEET, FROM THE FIRST FEW BOMB LOADS.

"FLAK WAS RATHER LIGHT.

"WE SAW TWO OR THREE SQUARE MILES ALL AFLAME BEFORE WE LEFT.

"WE SAW NIGHT FIGHTERS TAKING OFF, BUT THE FIRST FEW PLANES

OVER THE TARGET WERE NOT BOTHERED."

LT.C.B.PHELPS OF CHICAGO (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) WAS BOMBARDIER OF THE B-29 IN WHICH STORRIE FLEW.

"HELLISH FIRES WERE SPREAD ACROSS THE WHOTE TOWN," SAID LT. JAMES O.WARREN, DUNN, N.C.

WARREN WAS PRECISION INSTRUMENT SPECIALIAST IN THE FIRST PLANE OVER THE TARGET AND THE FIRST B-29 TO RETURN TO GUAM FROM THIS GREATEST MARIANAS-BASED RAID.

WARREN CLASPED HIS HANDS IN THE AIR IN A VICTORY SALUTE AS HIS PLANE TAXIED TO A STOP.

CAPT. ED RUSSELL, STAMFORD, TEX., THE PILOT, SAID HE SAW FIRES 85 MILES AWAY, UNTIL THE WEATHER GOT TOO THICK. HE SAID IT WAS THICKENING WEATHER OFFSHORE RATHER THAN DISTANCE THAT FINALLY OBSCURED THE FLAMES.

MH/PM836PPW NM

THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, MARCH 9-(AP)-SGT. SABU DASTAGIR, THE ELEPHANT BOY OF THE MOVIES, AND A LIBERATOR TAIL GUNNER, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS ALONG WITH NINE OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF HIS PLANE FOR A SMASHING ATTACK ON A JAPANESE CONVOY NEAR BORNEO AGAINST HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE LONE LIBERATOR BOMBING PLANE WAS CREDITED WITH SINKING TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS AND DAMAGING THREE OTHERS BY BOMBING AND LOW LEVEL STRAFING.

SABU'S CREW MATES DECORATED INCLUDED: 2ND LT. RICHARD PAUL, THE PILOT, (1817 LOCUST ST) QUINCY, ILL.; 2ND LT. ALFRED SMITH (130 NORTH ST.) WATERTOWN,CONN.; SGT.WILLAIM ALBRO, KASGWAMSBT.FOLEY,WORCESTER

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KE CHAMER ST.) WORCESTER,MASS.; SGT.FOLEY, (MIDDLE NAME GARBLED) (35-15 84TH ST.) JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; SGT.ALBERT POPOVICH, (173 WORDIN AVE.) BRIDGEPORT,CONN., AND SGT.MATTHEW STRAUB, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

GGJW1023ACW

MEXICO CITY,MARCH 9 (AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS AND HIS PARTY, ACCOMPANIED BY GUILLERMO BELT, CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, LEFT FOR HAVANA AT 8:50 A.M. TODAY IN THE ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE IN WHICHSTETTINIUS FLEW TO THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AND BACK.

THE PLANE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN HAVANA IN THE LATE AFTERNOON.

IN THE PARTY ARE MRS.STETTINIUS, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER, SENATOR AND MRS.TOM CONNALLY, REP.LUTHER JOHNSON, REP. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER GUSTAVO CUERVO RUBIO, AND OTHER U.S.DELEGATES TO THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE.

ABOARD A PLANE EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON VIA BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, ARE PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER; DR.CELSO VELAZQUEZ, PARAGUAYAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON; GALO PLAZA, ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR; JUALIAN CACERES, HONDURAN AMBASSADOR; VICTOR ANDRABE; BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR; EMILIO GARCIA GODOY, DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR; RAFAEL OREAMUNO, COSTA RICA, AND OTHERS.

EARLY TODAY DR.CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO, FORMER COLOMBIAN FINANCE MINISTER, LEFT BY PLANE FOR BOGOTA. OTHER COLOMBIAN DELEGATES: DR. JORGE SOTO, LEAVES TONIGHT; FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARG AND ALBERTO GONZALEZ, TOMORROW TO BOGOTA; EMILIO TORO, TOMORROW TO WASHINGTON.

VX147PCW

MAR 10 1945

30.24 — 23783

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 9 - (AP) - THE INVITATION EXTENDED TO ARGENTINA BY THE MEXICO CONFERENCE TO REALIGN ITSELF WITH THE REST OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS, THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION SAID TODAY, RECOGNIZES THIS COUNTRY AS "A PRIME FACTOR" IN HELPING MEET THE PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "SHOW THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF SOLIDARITY AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLES IS DEVELOPING IN A NATURAL WAY."

-RPS AQ CC010 535A

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TODAY DECREED SUSPENSION OF POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND GERMANY, JAPAN, THERE ALLIES AND TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY AXIS FORCES. GERMAN PREVIOUSLY HAS INTERRUPTED POSTAL SERVICE TO ARGENTINA.

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---ESS--SUPTILLS 01650--7:27PEW---

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 9-(AP)-MAJ. ALEXANDER SIMMS, U.S. ARMY PILOT STATIONED AT PATTERSON FIELD NEAR DAYTON, O., AND HIS WIFE, DOROTHY, WERE INJURED TODAY IN THE CRASH OF A PRIVATE PLANE SIMMS

WAS FLYING ON A RETURN FLIGHT FROM ACAPULCO. ~~XNEXXNERXEX~~

BOTH WERE TAKEN TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL HERE, WHERE MRS.

SIMMS WAS DESCRIBED AS INJURED BADLY WHILE ~~HX~~ SIMMS HAD ONLY SLIGHT HURTS.

THE PLANE STRUCK THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN SOUTH OF QUERAVACA, AND

THE SIMMS WERE BROUGHT 60 MILES TO MEXICO CITY BY AUTOMOBILE.

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---EBO--ce7--8:05PEW---

PANAMA, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE STAR HERALD, WHICH HAS PUBLISHED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION SINCE 1849, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WAS FACED WITH A CRITICAL NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE AND "UNLESS WE RECEIVE WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH THE MINIMUM VOLUME STRICTLY NECESSARY FOR OUR OPERATIONS MORE THAN LIKELY WE WILL HAVE TO SUSPEND INDEFINITELY."
THE NEWSPAPER BLAMED THE SITUATION ON THE LACK OF SHIPPING SPACE.
RW126AEW

EDMONTON, ALTA., MARCH 9--(AP)--LT. C.R. ROBINSON OF JACKSON, MICH., AND PVT. VICTOR C. MORRIS OF AUBURN, MASS., WERE KILLED SUNDAY WHEN THEIR PLANE CRASHED ON A TAKE-OFF NEAR FORT NELSON, B.C., 360 MILES NORTHWEST OF HERE, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CP CCC 326P

undated turkish

MAR 10 1945

by the associated press

turkey was told yesterday (friday) in a moscow radio broadcast that it was "all right" to help with the organization of world peace but that "a country which helps in the cause of the democracies should first of all practice democracy within its own ~~hxm~~ borders."

"this is unfortunately not the case in turkey," declared the broadcast which was monitored by the ~~ff~~ fcc.

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"turkish reactionaries are trying the best turkish champions of democracy in their ankara courts and even torture them in the endeavor to make them talk," the broadcast asserted, adding:

"not even the turkish reactionaries can prevent the turkish people from asking 'why is this the case,' "whereas the partisans of fascism, the pan-uranians, are judged and treated mildly in istanbul courts."

owi mem 750 pew

30-24-23785

NEW YORK, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE POLISH FREE TELEGRAPH AGENCY QUOTED TODAY'S ISSUE OF "DZIENNIK POLSKI," NEWSPAPER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON, AS SAYING SCORES OF FORMER OFFICERS OF GEN. MIHAIL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI'S ARMY HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND PLACED IN A CAMP AT LUBARTOW, NEAR LUBLIN.

THEY ARE CHARGED EITHER WITH ADHERENCE TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S HOME ARMY, NOW DISSOLVED, OR WITH "OTHER POLITICAL CRIMES," THE DISPATCH SAID. ROLA-ZYMIERSKI'S ARMY NOW IS SERVING UNDER THE LUBLIN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN POLAND.

THE NEWSPAPER, ACCORDING TO THE AGENCY, SAID ABOUT 6,000 OFFICERS HAD BEEN IMPRISONED AT THE END OF FEBRUARY AND THAT "DEPORTATIONS TO UNKNOWN DESTINATIONS WERE TAKING PLACE AT REGULAR INTERVALS."

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--EBO--PTA--HDT--5:54PEW--

UNDATED FIRST-ACROSS-THE-RHINE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(NY) THE GLORY OF BEING THE FIRST ACROSS THE RHINE DANGLED LAST NIGHT BETWEEN TWO TYPICAL YANKEES.
SGT.ALEXANDER A.DRABIK, A BIG GANGLING FELLOW FROM HOLLAND, OHIO, WAS CALLED INTO DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AT THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD AND, WROTE AP WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, APPLAUDED FOR BEING NO. 1 ACROSS IN AN EPIC OF HEROISM.
THIS DEVELOPED AFTER LT.EMMET BURROWS OF JERSEY CITY, N.J., WAS ACCLAIMED BY OFFICERS OF THE 27TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION FOR GETTING TO THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER FIRST.
NO MATTER WHO GOT ACROSS FIRST, IT WAS A CLOSE RACE. WHITEHEAD WROTE THAT IMMEDIATELY BEHIND DRABIK CAME 10 RIFLEMEN SHOOTING ON THE RUN IN AN ASSAULT THAT BEWILDERED THE GERMANS.
A CLOSE CHECK, WHITEHEAD SAID, SHOWED THAT DRABIK GOT THERE FIRST BUT ADDED THAT THIS TOOK NONE OF THE GLORY FROM BURROWS, WHOSE PLATOON WAS IN THE FIGHT AND HELPED CAPTURE THE REMAGEN BRIDGE INTACT.
CALLED BACK FROM HIS PLATOON YESTERDAY, DRABIK WAS PRAISED BY BRIG. GEN.WILLIAM M.HOGE OF LEXINGTON, MO., FOR HEROISM AND SINGLED OUT AS THE MAN WHO EARNED THE MOST INDIVIDUAL CREDIT.
HAL BOYLE AND HOWARD COWAN, AP CORRESPONDENTS ALSO WRITING FROM THE SCENE, REPORTED THAT OFFICERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THAT BURROWS WAS THE FIRST ACROSS, GAINING THE EAST BANK AT THE HEAD OF HIS PLATOON.
SN1133PEW

UNDATED INFANTRY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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U.S.ARMORED INFANTRY SUCH AS THE COMPANY WHICH FIRST CROSSED THE RHINE ARE RIFLEMEN ASSIGNED TO ARMORED DIVISIONS AND SPECIALLY TRAINED TO WORK WITH TANKS. IN THE GERMAN ARMY THEY ARE CALLED PANZER GRENADIERS.

THE ARMORED DIVISION IS DIVIDED INTO "COMBAT COMMANDS" WHICH ARE SMALL ARMIES IN THEMSELVES, WITH TANKS, INFANTRY AND HEAVY WEAPONS ELEMENTS.

TERRAIN DECIDES THE RATIO OF TANKS TO INFANTRYMEN IN ANY ENGAGEMENT. IN OPEN COUNTRY A BATTALION OF TANKS MIGHT NEED THE SUPPORT OF ONLY A COMPANY OF RIFLEMEN. IN WOODED OR BROKEN AREAS THE REVERSE WOULD APPLY.

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JJ352PEW

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, MARCH 9--A NEW U.S.ARMY--THE 15TH---HAS GONE INTO ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT AS A PART OF LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP. AN NBC BROADCAST FROM THE FRONT SAID TODAY.
LT.GEN.LEONARD P.GEROW, IS THE COMMANDER.
HE FORMERLY COMMANDED THE FIFTH CORPS OF THE U.S.FIRST ARMY.
HE IS 56 AND A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.
THIS MAKES NINE ARMIES THAT HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED AS UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER'S COMMAND.
BRADLEY'S GROUP ALSO INCLUDES THE U.S.FIRST, WHICH WON THE CROSS-RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, AND THE U.S.THIRD. THE U.S.NINTH IS ORDINARILY PART OF HIS GROUP BUT FOR THE PRESENT IS UNDER FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY.

ER ARMIES ASSIGNED TO EISENHOWER ARE THE U.S.SEVENTH, ED FIRST AIRBORNE, BRITISH SECOND, CANADIAN FIRST AND FRENCH ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW ARMY WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH A CEREMONY AT BRADLEY'S COMMAND POST AT WHICH HIGH OFFICERS RECEIVED FRENCH MILITARY AWARDS FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE. THOSE RECE CING AWARD

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FRENCH MILITARY AWARDS FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE. THOSE RECEIVING AWARDS WERE BRADLEY, GEROW, LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES, LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE AND LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON.

FD1234PEW

UNDATED GERMAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HOME RADIO BROKE THE NEWS TO THE FATHERLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD CROSSED THE RHINE.

PREVIOUSLY, THE ONLY MENTION CAME FROM TRANSOCEAN NEWS BROADCASTS BEAMED TO FOREIGN STATIONS.

THE GERMAN HOME RADIO SAID THE AMERICANS WERE POURING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD "ENDEAVORING TO CONSOLIDATE THE CROSSING, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY BE SMASHED BY OUR COUNTER-MEASURES, WHICH ARE UNDER WAY."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS UNDER "VIOLENT" ARTILLERY FIRE. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS REPORTED THE BROADCAST

RW622PEW

UNDATED JAP IWO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED TODAY THAT NIPPONESE PLANES "HEAVILY HIT" AMERICAN POSITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS IN A PRE-DAWN ATTACK ON IWO JIMA.

EARLIER TOKYO RADIO BROADCASTS ASSERTED THAT MARINES HAD SUFFFERED "NEARLY 30,000 CASUALTIES". BOTH REPORTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WERE WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST HEARD BY FCC ASSERTED THAT TORPEDO BOATS AND AMPHIBIOUS TANKS HAD SEVERELY DAMAGED TWO AMERICAN MINES-WEEPERS NEAR THE PALAU ISLANDS.

WW622APW

UNDATED TOKYO RAID (140)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AT LEAST 50 AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT FRIDAY (11 A.M. FRIDAY, EWT) STARTING FIRES IN SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE CAPITAL CITY, THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID TODAY.

FLYING IN SEVERAL ECHELONS, THE RAIDERS ROARED IN FROM THEIR BASES IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS, THE BROADCAST SAID. IT WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

A208KX

THE UNCONFIRMED ENEMY ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED THAT THIS FIRST LARGE SCALE NIGHT ATTACK MIGH. STILL BE UNDER WAY SEVERAL HOURS LATER. IT SAID THAT AT 1 A.M. "THERE WERE ALREADY 50" OF THE B-29S OVER JAPAN. "SMALL SIZED INCENDIARIES" WERE DROPPED, TOKYO REPORTED.

THE USUAL CLAIMS OF INTERCEPTING THE SKY GIANTS AND INFLICTING A "CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF DAMAGE" BY "VIOLENT ATTACKS" WERE MADE.

REFERRING TO THE ATTACK AS THE FIRST ON A "LARGE SCALE DURING THE NIGHT," THE ENEMY BROADCAST ADDED:

"THERE ARE SOME FIRES GOING ON IN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS OF THE CAPITAL, CAUSED BY THE INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF THESE PLANES, BUT OUR GOVERNMENT AND CIVILIANS ARE CONTINUING THEIR ENERGETIC FIRE FIGHTING IN ORDER TO LIMIT THE DAMAGES TO THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE DEGREE."

TOKYO ALSO REPORTED THAT A SINGLE B-29 SCOUTED THE CITY DURING FRIDAY FORENOON AND THAT ANOTHER MADE A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER KYUSHU, THE SOUTHERN HOMELAND ISLAND.

GG210PCW NM

BULLETIN
(NY) FIRST LEAD UNDATED MINDANAO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN FORCES HAVE LANDED ON MINDANAO ISLAND AFTER A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FROM A NAVAL TASK FORCE WHICH INCLUDED FOUR BATTLESHIPS AND 20 OTHER CRAFT, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY.

MINDANAO IS THE SECOND LARGEST ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A TOKYO BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, GAVE THIS "FLASH:"

"ENEMY TRYING TO LAND AT ZAMBOANGA AT MINDANAO SINCE MARCH 8."

IT ADDED:

"THE LANDING WAS PRECEDED BY A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT. ON MARCH 8 IN THE MORNING 30 ENEMY SHIPS APPEARED FROM THE WEST. SOON AFTERWARD THREE CRUISERS, FOUR BATTLESHIPS, 20 OTHER SHIPS AND 20 LANDING BOATS WERE LYING OFF ZAMBOANGA.

A107

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"IN THE AFTERNOON ENEMY FORCES WITH ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO CRUISERS APPEARED FROM THE WEST AND OTHER FORCES INCLUDING TWO CRUISERS APPROACHED ZAMBOANGA FROM THE EAST. THREE CRUISERS APPEARED AT LECORT AND TOOK ZAMBOANGA AND LECORT UNDER FIRE. THIS GAVE THE SIGNAL FOR THE LANDING."

MINDANAO IS THE SECOND LARGEST OF THE PHILIPPINES GROUP. ZAMBOANGA IS THE PRINCIPAL CITY. IT HAD A PREWAR POPULATION OF 131,455 WITH EXTENSIVE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND THE ARMY MAINTAINED INSTALLATIONS THERE SINCE THE EARLY DAYS OF ISLAND OCCUPATION.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST POINTED OUT SIGNIFICANTLY THAT THE AMERICAN FLEET WAS CARRYING OUT MINESWEEPING OPERATIONS AND "SHOWING SIGNS OF A LANDING ATTEMPT." IN AN EARLIER BROADCAST TOKYO DECLARED THE BOMBARDMENT "IS BELIEVED TO BE A PRELUDE" TO A LANDING.

JAPANESE BROADCASTERS ARE USUALLY FIRST TO REPORT A MAJOR AMERICAN INVASION IN THE PACIFIC, ALTHOUGH THEY OCCASIONALLY MAKE THEIR ANNOUNCEMENTS A DAY OR SO AHEAD OF THE ACTUAL LANDING.

MINDA[illegible] SOUTHERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS THE ISLAND WHERE TI[illegible]PANESE EXPECTED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO STRIKE FIRST WHEN HE [illegible]URNED TO THE PHILIPPINES. MACARTHUR TOOK THE ENEMY BY SURPRISE WHEN HE BY-PASSED THEIR SUPPOSEDLY STRONG MINDANAO DEFENSES TO LAND ON LEYTE.

MINDANAO IS THE SITE OF THE GREATEST JAPANESE PRE-WAR PENETRATION OF THE PHILIPPINES. DAVAO AND THE RICH SURROUNDING AGRICULTIRAL TERRITORY WERE PREDOMINANTLY NIPPONESE.

AMERICAN FORCES ARE ON PALAWAN ISLAD, WEST OF

AMERICAN FORCES ARE ON PALAWAN ISLAND, WEST OF MINDANAO, AND ON LEYTE AND SAMAR ISLANDS, TO THE NORTH. GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS REPORTED GUERRILLAS ACTIVE ON MINDANAO.

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30.24— 23787

THE JAPANESE RADIO ONCE REPORTED THAT U.S. FORCES INVADED THE ISLAND OF JOLO, SOUTHWEST OF ZAMBOANGA, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION.

ZAMBOANGA IS THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT SPANISH FORTRESS FROM WHERE THE MILITARY WENT FORTH TO SUBDUE THE TRIBESMEN IN THE DAYS WHEN SPAIN RULED THE PHILIPPINES.

"AT ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK THURSDAY MORNING, "SAID THE TOKYO BROADCAST," THE ENEMY APPROACHED FROM THE WEST WITH A SURFACE FORCE OF 20 WARSHIPS.

"TWO HOURS LATER, AN ENEMY SURFACE FORCE COMPOSED OF THREE BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS, 20 SMALL CRAFT, AND 20 LANDING CRAFT WERE SIGHTED, AND THEY IMMEDIATELY BEGAN MINE SWEEPING OPERATIONS.

"AT 1 P.M., A SURFACE FORCE, WITH ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO CRUISERS AS ITS MAINSTAY, APPROACHED FROM THE WEST WHILE AN ADDITIONAL SURFACE FORCE, WITH TWO CRUISERS AS ITS MAINSTAY, APPROACHED FROM THE EAST.

"MEANWHILE, THREE ENEMY CRUISERS, UNDER COVER OF A SUBSTANTIAL AIR FORCE, SHELLED ZAMBOANGA, SHOWING SIGNS OF LANDING ALTHOUGH NO LANDINGS WERE MADE UP TO THURSDAY NIGHT."

WW4APW

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UNDATED NIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE WERE WARNED BY TOKYO BROADCASTERS TODAY THAT "WE MUST BE MOST CAREFUL AFTER WE GO TO BED" BECAUSE OF NIGHT-RAIDING AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID B-20S RAIDED JAPAN 216 TIMES BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND FEBRUARY INCLUDING 169 NIGHT-TIME STRIKES.

"A FEW ENEMY B-29S ARE ALWAYS COMING, AIMING TO HIT US WHEN WE ARE MOST RELAXED," TOKYO RADIO COMPLAINED. "EVEN HEARING NEWS OF A RAID BY ENEMY PLANES WOULD CAUSE US TO BE SHOCKED IF ITS NIGHT TIME," AND THE B-29S MAKE IT WORSE BY DROPPING BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES, ADDING TO THE "UNEXPECTED CONFUSION AND DAMAGES".

UNDATED JAP-YAMASHITA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DESPITE THE AMERICAN CAPTURE OF MANILA AND SUCCESS IN SPLITTING THE JAPANESE FORCES ON LUZON ISLAND INTO FOUR SEGMENTS, GENERAL TOKOYUKI YAMASHITA, THE NIPPONESE COMMANDER, SAYS HIS PLAN TO ANNIHILATE THE YANK FORCES IS PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO HIS ORIGINAL INTENTIONS.

A DOMEI JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY INTERVIEW WITH THE GENERAL, BROADCAST BY TOKYO RADIO TODAY, INDICATED THAT YAMASHITA, CONQUEROR OF SINGAPORE, WAS EXASPERATED AT HOMEFRONT DOUBTS OR IMPATIENCE CONCERNING HIS ATTACK PLAN.

YAMASHITA, WHO HAD PROMISED TO DEAL GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR A CRUSHING BLOW AND FORCE HIM INTO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, ORIGINALLY SAID HIS PLAN WAS "TO LURE THE ENEMY INTO THE LUZON PLAIN AND THE MANILA SECTOR AND THEN DESTROY HIM BY LAUNCHING ATTACKS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS."

BROADCAST OF THE DOMEI CORRESPONDENT'S DISPATCH, MONITORED BY THE FCC, SAID THE INTERVIEWER TOLD YAMASHITA "ALL THE PEOPLE ON THE HOME FRONT ARE LOOKING FORWARD WITH GREAT EXPECTANCY TO THE BIG COUNTEROFFENSIVES TO BE LAUNCHED BY OUR ARMY ON THE LUZON FRONT."

THIS DREW FROM YAMASHITA THE CURT REPLY, "THE ARMY MOVES WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF."

YAMASHITA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIS FORCES TO MOVE AGAINST THE AMERICANS SHOULD FAIL TO PRESENT ITSELF "IN THE NEAR FUTURE" HIS ARMY WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT ON "EVEN FOR 10 OR 20 YEARS" TO FORCE THE YANKS TO "BLEED AS HEAVILY AS POSSIBLE."

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. EASTERN FRONT: 25 MILES (FROM SEELOW, GERMAN REPORT).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 272 MILES (FROM EAST OF REMAGEN).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

RW617PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS REINFORCED RHINE BRIDGEHEAD STEADILY UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT; GERMANS SAID IT WAS AT REMAGEN, 277 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN; FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES PULL NOOSE TIGHTER ON PERHAPS 50,000 GERMANS IN EIFEL POCKET; CANADIANS IN NORTH CAPTURED XANTEN, FERRY POINT GUARDING GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS PREPARED TO CROSS DAMMSCHER SEE IN OUTFLANKING THREAT TO STETTIN; MOSCOW SILENT ON FRONTAL ASSAULT ON BERLIN AT ODER, WHERE GERMANS REPORTED RED ARMY 10 MILES WEST OF RIVER AND 25 FROM BERLIN.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS CLOSED IN ON VERGATO, HIGHWAY STRONGPOINT 17 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BOLOGNA; GERMANS SHELLED BOLOGNA-PISTOIA ROAD POSITIONS.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: IWO JIMA BATTLE ASSUMING PATTERN OF FINAL PHASE IN OTHER ISLAND CONQUESTS BY AMERICANS; AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES REPORTED BY TOKYO TO HAVE LANDED ON MINDANAO, SECOND LARGEST OF THE ISLANDS. ON LUZON, U.S. TROOPS CLOSED IN ON BAGUIO, SUMMER COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL, WIDENED HOLDS ON SOUTHERN COAST.

N919AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:

THE NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS CAPTURED XANTEN, FERRY POINT GUARDING GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE. ALLIES HAMMERED WESEL BRIDGEHEAD INTO 20-SQUARE-MILE POCKET.

CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. TROOPS POURED INTO EAST-BANK RHINE BRIDGEHEAD AT REMAGEN, 12 MILES SOUTH OF BONN; FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES CLOSED TRAP ON PERHAPS 50,000 GERMANS IN EIFEL POCKET.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: PRESSURE CONTINUED AGAINST SAAR GATEWAYS.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED XANTEN, GERMAN FERRY POINT AT RHINE.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: NO OFFICIAL REPORT.
U.S. NINTH ARMY: CONTINUED PRESSURE ON WESEL POCKET.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: POURED TROOPS ACROSS RHINE INTO REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: BESIEGED COBLENZ; DROVE TO SOLID JUNCTURE WITH FIRST ARMY WHICH SEALED OFF PERHAPS 50,000 GERMANS IN EIFEL POCKET.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: CONTINUED SAAR PRESSURE.
U.S. 15TH ARMY: DISCLOSED TO BE IN ACTION ON WESTERN FRONT.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO OFFICIAL REPORT:

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FIRST INFANTRY: FOUGHT INSIDE BONN.
FOURTH ARMORED: BATTLED TOWARD COBLENZ.
FOURTH INFANTRY: CLEARED TOWNS BEHIND THIRD ARMY ADVANCE.
NINTH ARMORED: ENLARGED ITS CROSS-RHINE BRIDGEHEAD AT REMAGEN.
11TH ARMORED: MADE JUNCTURE WITH FIRST ARMY NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ.
76TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF TRIER.

RP834PEW

MAR 10 1945

MAR 10 1945

NIMITZ (320) 17ad MAR 10 1945

WASHINGTON,MARCH 9-(AP)-MULTIPLE, POWERFUL BLOWS AGAINST JAPANESE OUTPOSTS BEFORE ANY HOMELAND INVASION SHAPED UP TODAY AS THE NAVY'S LIKELY COURSE OF PACIFIC ACTION.

FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, REVEALING HIS PRESENCE IN WASHINGTON AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LATE YESTERDAY, SAID THE NAVY "IS STRONG ENOUGH TO GO ANYWHERE IN THE PACIFIC IT WANTS TO GO."

"IT MIGHT EVEN BE POSSIBLE TO SEIZE A POSITION" ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, HE ADDED, "BUT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO KEEP SUCH A POSITION SUPPLIED" WITHOUT A "BROADER BASE" THAN ANY NOW AVAILABLE.

"OUR POLICY," NIMITZ TOLD NEWSMEN, "IS TO TAKE NO CHANCES UNLESS THEY MIGHT LEAD TO SUCH GREAT RESULTS THAT THE CHANCE IS WARRANTED. EVERY MOVE WE MAKE WE MAKE WITH PLENTY OF FORCE, AND WE PROPOSE TO CONTINUE UNTIL WE ARE SURE THE REMAINDER OF THE JAPANESE FLEET IS NO LONGER A THREAT. AT THE PROPER TIME WE WILL BE ABLE, BY REASON OF SUFFICIENT POWER, TO ENGAGE IN MULTIPLE OPERATIONS WHICH WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF SPEEDING UP THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR."

IN PLANNING THE FINAL ASSAULT ON THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, HE SAID, "WE WILL NEED MORE THAN ONE POSITION--WE WILL NEED A NUMBER OF POSITIONS. IT MAY WELL BE THAT SOME OF THESE WILL BE IN CHINA."

RUSSIAN BASES, HE AGREED, WOULD BE "USEFUL TO US."

NIMITZ SAID HE HAS BEEN IN WASHINGTON SINCE LAST SATURDAY FOR ONE OF HIS PERIODIC CONFERENCES WITH FLEET ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS. HE BRUSHED ASIDE SUGGESTIONS THERE MIGHT BE SOME SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FACT HIS VISIT COINCIDES WITH THOSE OF SUCH OTHER PACIFIC PERSONALITIES AS: ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., COMMANDER OF THE THIRD FLEET; LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK; AND MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

LOOKING AHEAD, THE FIVE-STAR ADMIRAL SAID:

"AS LONG AS JAPAN CAN MAINTAIN SEA CONNECTION WITH THE MAINLAND IT CAN DRAW SUPPLIES OF COAL,MINERALS AND FOOD. THE JAPANESE ARMY IS STILL VERY POWERFUL. I DON'T KNOW ITS STRENGTH, BUT NOT MUCH OVER 10 PER CENT OF THE ARMY HAS BEEN COMMITTED IN VARIOUS ISLAND OPERATIONS TO DATE. ITS FORTUNATE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION MAKES IT VERY DIFFICULT TO VISUALIZE AN EARLY DEFEAT."

MAR 10 1945 HY550AEW

GEROW

(NY) WASHINGTON, MARCH 9-(AP)-LT.GEN.LEONARD TOWNSEND GEROW, COMMANDER OF THE NEW 15TH ARMY IN EUROPE, HAD THE TASK OF TRAINING U.S. GROUND FORCES FOR THE INVASION.

HE WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY GROUND FORCES IN BRITAIN IN JULY, 1943, AND IMMEDIATELY ACQUIRED THE REPUTATION OF BEING A HARD-WORKING GENERAL WHO LIKED TO SPEND MOST OF HIS TIME WITH HIS MEN IN THE FIELD RATHER THAN AT HIS DESK.

HE TOOK THAT COMMAND AFTER HAVING SERVED FROM BEFORE PEARL HARBOR UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1942, AS CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S WAR PLANS DIVISION, A POST IN WHICH HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY GEN.EISENHOWER.

LEAVING THAT POST HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE 29TH (BLUE AND GRAY) DIVISION AND PARTICIPATED IN SOME OF THE ARDUOUS TRAINING EXERCISES IN THE SOUTH.

SHORTLY AFTER THE INVASION OF NORMANDY IT WAS DISCLOSED HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE FIFTH CORPS IN FRANCE. HE WAS HONORED BY LT.GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY FOR THE VICTORY AT CHERBOURG. HE RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP OF THE CORPS.

HIS CAREER RECALLS THE WORDS OF STONEWALL JACKSON BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, "THE INSTITUTE WILL BE HEARD FROM TODAY!".

FOR GEROW, LIKE STONEWALL JACKSON, AND CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, IS A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, "WEST POINT OF THE SOUTH."

THE 56-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF PETERSBURG, VA. HAS BEHIND HIM A RECORD OF SERVICE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER, IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IN THE PHILIPPINES AND CHINA, AS WELL AS AT VARIOUS ARMY POSTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

HE HAS SERVED WITH BOTH THE INFANTRY AND THE SIGNAL CORPS, AND HIS EXTENDED STUDIES AT VARIOUS ARMY FINISHING SCHOOLS, FROM THE WAR COLLEGE DOWN.

IT WAS NOT LONG AFTER HE BECAME COMMANDER OF THE 29TH THAT HIS MEN GAVE HIM THEIR ACCOLADE:

"HE'S A FIELD SOLDIER," THEY SAID.

DURING THE CAROLINA MANEUVERS OF 1942, HE WAS ONE OF THE HARDEST WORKERS ON THE FIELD. HE'D BE UP AT DAWN, SHAVING BY LANTERN LIGHT IN HIS TENT, AND HE PLAYED THE WAR GAMES WITH MUCH GRIMNESS.

SON OF A RETIRED RAILROAD CONDUCTOR, "GENERAL GEE" IS KNOWN BY HIS MIDDLE NAME OF TOWNSEND BY OLD FRIENDS BACK IN PETERSBURG. HE'S NOT THE ONLY ARMY MAN IN THE FAMILY:--ONE OF HIS BROTHERS IS BRIG.GEN.LEE SAUNDERS GEROW.

HE MARRIED THE FORMER MISS MARY LOUISE KENNEDY OF ST.PAUL. THEY HAVE NO CHILDREN.

JJ145PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 9-(AP)-LT.COL.JOHN C.MEYER, OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., 25-YEAR OLD TOP-RANKING ACE OF THE UNITED STATES 8TH AIRFORCE, SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO BE MARRIED APRIL 4 TO WAVE LT. (JG) MARY JUSTINE MOORE, 23, OF (1589 PARKER AVENUE) FORT LEE, N.J.

MEYER, CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 37 1/2 GERMAN PLANES, MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SAYING THE WEDDING WOULD TAKE PLACE AT [illegible] FIELD, WHERE WHERE MISS MOORE IS STATIONED.

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WESEL BRIDGEHEAD COLLAPSES. ENEMY CUT OFF; AMERICANS GAIN MILE ON EAST SIDE OF RHINE; CENTER OF TOKYO DEVASTATED BY FIRE BOMBS

GERMANS UNABLE TO HALT MIGHTY AMERICAN DRIVE

Doughboys Strike Out for Hills Commanding Rhine River.

MOP UP IN EIFEL AREA

Allies Close Wesel Escape Route, Enemy Quitting Holland.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris Sunday, March 11. — (AP) American troops gained almost a mile in the Remagen bridgehead east of the Rhine yesterday while collapse of the German west bank bridgehead opposite Wesel and the mop-up of trapped pockets in the Eifel region dealt new blows to the apparently fast-ebbing German defense which may foreshadow an early end of the war in Europe.

The Yanks across the Rhine at Remagen made their advances—deepening and lengthening their already powerful bridgehead—against the desperate opposition of enemy armor and infantry rushed there in a frantic effort to prevent the U. S. First army forces from rolling up the entire German Rhine line from the rear.

On the basis of Associated Press front dispatches from Remagen early today, the Americans are punching inland and along the river. The Germans, beset by battered communications and lowered morale, have not yet brought sufficient strength into the bridgehead area to halt the attackers.

Nazis Trapped at Wesel

A dispatch from the U. S. Ninth army front said that a spearhead regiment of the 35th infantry division had cut off the last remaining escape route from the Wesel pocket late last night and had reached the approaches of a railroad bridge which reportedly was blown out.

From the Netherlands front came reports by reconnaissance pilots of extensive eastward movements of German troops north of the Waal Rhine. This may indicate that in the face of heavy reverses and possible naval attacks on the Dutch coast, the Germans have decided to abandon all of Holland south of the Zuider Zee in order to fall back on the Ijssel river and a better defensive position.

Such a withdrawal would mean the abandonment by the enemy of Holland's main cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague and Utrecht.

The Americans were striking out for the commanding hills some six miles east of the Remagen crossing as both sides massed men and tanks for the crucial battle at Germany's inner threshold. Only seven miles east of the river (and apparently a mile or less from the Americans' advance) runs one of Adolf Hitler's new superhighways to Cologne, an ideal avenue for a northward charge towards the Ruhr industrial basin.

Yanks Pour Across Rhine

The Germans said American shock troops were storming across the Rhine in assault boats in a bid to broaden the bridgehead. Supreme headquarters did not confirm this, but a field dispatch said enemy resistance was stiffening and at least one armored division was deployed against the American advance.

It was said at headquarters that the original bridgehead was being enlarged steadily.

The Germans had not yet tried to seize the initiative, more than three days after the Americans first crossed, and had not yet made a major counterattack, Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle wrote from east of the Rhine.

This was the Ardennes in reverse, with Field Marshal Rundstedt forced to make heavy commitment of reserves against this threat to the heart of the Reich at an hour when four other Allied armies were lined up on the Rhine in position to cross.

Still on the defensive, the Germans were building up artillery in a desperate effort to knock out the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen before the advancing American infantry and tanks drive their guns beyond reach of the crossing.

Alert U. S. Eighth Air Force fighters broke up an attempt by six enemy planes to bomb the bridge this afternoon in a spectacular air batle, 3,000 feet directly above the bridgehead while German and American antiaircraft gunners filled the sky with flak.

Artillery Pounds Bridgehead

Standing outside the bridgehead of 50 square miles, enemy medium artillery and tank guns blasted at the bridgehead and the bridge, across which U. S. First Army guns, men and tanks streamed in endless procession.

To the south, the U. S. Third army hammered within two miles of the Rhine city of Coblenz, and flushed 9,000 prisoners from the Eifel mountain trap which it shut on six enemy divisions by a junction yesterday with the First army.

On the north side of the trap, the First army seized 20 miles of the Ahr river, moving so swiftly that it took 20 carloads of military supplies at Ahrweiler, two flying bomb sites, an ordnance dump at Brueck, 14 miles west of the Rhine, and numerous U. S. jeeps and trucks taken by the Germans in the Ardennes breakthrough. Some prisoners were shirts of U. S. units mauled in that breakthrough. At Brueck in the heart of the Eifels, the First army was eight miles or less from a second junction with the Third army in the center of the trap. The First army's prisoner bag yesterday was 3,000.

On the north end of the front, a field dispatch said the long-held Wesel pocket on the west bank of the Rhine collapsed under combined blows of the Canadian First and U. S. Ninth armies.

As Allied forces drove within two miles of Wesel, in the northwest corner of the Ruhr, the Germans blew both bridges there and rear-guards fled across the Rhine by barges in a storm of bombs and shells.

This was the final act in the great battle west of the Rhine which Supreme headquarters estimated cost the enemy 100,000 men in prisoners alone since Feb. 23. Twenty-two German divisions were destroyed or so badly mauled they must be refitted.

Farther south, the Germans said their soldier wounded, the aged, women and children were moving east across the Rhine in long lines in flight from the Saar industrial basin and the Palatinate, the only two provinces still in enemy possession west of the Rhine.

Lined Up Along Rhine

Allied armies now were lined up on 150 miles of the Rhine's west bank from the Dutch border to near Coblenz and the Ruhr's great arsenal cities were learning to their cost what this meant as the Ninth army rocked them with giant 240-mm Howitzers.

Duesberg and Duesseldorf have been catching it for a week, and a front dispatch said that from now on, other cities within range, especially Essen with its sprawling Krupp munition works, would know no peace.

German attempts to slash into the Remagen bridgehead yesterday with the aid of tanks were repulsed, and since then the enemy has been reluctant to return to the suicidal attacks.

Today, Berlin said, American troops in assault craft crossed the Rhine in the area of Honnef, five miles up the superhighway toward the Ruhr from Remagen.

The Germans said fierce fighting was raging here, with Honnef changing hands repeatedly. These accounts placed Honnef at the north end of the bridgehead, with Linz, six miles to the south, at the other end, and said the holdings extended four and a half miles inland.

Supreme headquarters gave no hint of the size of the bridgehead except to say that it was steadily being extended and reinforced, and that the First army had firm control of heights east of the bridge.

A field dispatch said the fighting was of such urgency that American troops stepped from Ludendorff bridge into battle.

Roads stretching far back of the front were loaded with trucks, troops, guns, tanks, supplies, all hurrying toward the bridge, which now is the key to the final battles of Germany.

United States 9th Air Force fighters mounted constant patrol over the span, and the German air force not once during the day tried to repeat its futile and costly attempts of yesterday to knock out the bridge.

The lack of counterattacks since yesterday indicated that the German high command was waiting until more power could be marshaled before trying again, and pilots last night reported enemy infantry units rushing up the highways.

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Berlin Admits Troops Have Widened And Deepened Remagen Hold

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Paris, March 10 (AP)—United States troops, rolling by thousands over the Rhine bridge at Remagen, repulsed a tank-supported Nazi counterattack today, and Berlin declared Americans were also crossing the river by boats 4 or 5 miles downstream and had entered Honnef.

The dispatch from the front said German reinforcements were racing up against the United States 1st Army's bridgehead, 50 square miles in size, for a showdown battle.

A Berlin broadcast said Americans in "storm rafts" were crossing the Rhine near Honnef, at the northern end of the bridgehead. Honnef is 5 miles north of Remagen, on a superhighway leading to the Ruhr.

Upstream near the west bank, United States 3d Army tanks struck within 2 miles of Coblenz, and a trap tightened on 20,000 Germans northwest of that city.

Germans Shelling The Bridge At Remagen

The Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen was under Nazi shellfire, but despite increasing resistance Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's men broadened their cross-Rhine foothold and held firm in the highlands east of the river.

United States 9th Air Force planes kept vigil over the bridgehead and attacked railways and roads east of the Rhine.

Allied armies were massed along a 150-mile stretch of the Rhine, and United States 9th Army 240-mm. guns hurled shells at long range into the Ruhr factories. The Krupp plant at Essen was within their range.

On the north end of the front, the Germans began pulling out of the Wesel pocket and Allied troops advanced as much as 2 miles today against light opposition.

The Germans blew up the road and railroad bridges across the Rhine at Wesel last night.

The German radio said Honnef had changed hands more than once. The Americans who crossed by boat were trying to link up with other forces moving down the river bank, it added.

Berlin Admits Expansion Of Bridgehead

Berlin said stiff fighting was continuing in the southern end of the bridgehead "especially east and north of Linz," upstream from Remagen, and said the 1st Army was held without gains there. It declared the bridgehead as a whole had been sealed off firmly.

Earlier Berlin broadcasts admitted that the Yanks had expanded the bridgehead to at least 6-mile width and 4½-mile depth. The bridgehead now extends from Linz, opposite Remagen, upstream to Honnef, Berlin said. It termed the position strong.

A dispatch from the front said several hundred Germans, buttressed by armor, were halted in a thrust against the Rhine bridgehead, which Allied reports said was at least 5 miles deep and 10 or more wide.

German convoys, desperately using headlights in night travel, converged on the bridgehead, and a major battle, perhaps a decisive one, impended.

The Berlin radio said today that the "bulk of German forces has taken up positions along the right bank of the Rhine" against the Americans striving to widen their foothold. The broadcast claimed that German counterattacks in the bridgehead area were causing considerable American casualties.

Ruebenach, 2 Miles From Coblenz, Taken

But the initial German attack had failed, and so great was the American power rolling over the bridge that a front-line correspondent declared "the Germans have already lost the race."

The 3d Army's 4th Armored Division seized Ruebenach, on a main road 2 miles northwest of tottering Coblenz, a city of 80,000 population.

Nazi broadcasts said that Germans pocketed south of Cologne between Rodenkirchen and Weiss were withdrawing to the Rhine's east bank protected by tank forces, but hinted that there was no hope of getting the tanks across the river.

On the north flank, British, Canadian and American troops reduced the German pocket at Wesel on the Rhine to a width of 5 miles and a depth of 3, capturing Veen and three other towns. Germans fought desperately while withdrawing to bridges still usable at Wesel.

Nazis Intensify Shelling Of Ludendorff Bridge

The Germans intensified artillery fire with which they were trying to knock out the Ludendorff Bridge, seized just a few minutes before the Germans could wreck it, and made four abortive bombing raids yesterday. Only a few days before the 9th Armored Division captured the bridge, Allied bombers had tried to wreck it to prevent the Germans from escaping across it.

The Rhine crossing had still not been announced today by the German high command communiqué, but some German home broadcasts have broken the news to the people of the Reich.

The 1st Army took 3,000 prisoners yesterday and the 3d Army's bag was estimated at 6,500 or more.

German demolitions sent the bridge at Bonn tumbling into the Rhine just before that city was captured. South of Remagen the Nazis blew up all bridges as far up the river as Coblenz.

The junction of the 1st and 3d armies was made between Coblenz and Remagen, at Brohl and Andernach.

The 3d Army's 10th Armored Division gained slowly but steadily in a drive down the Moselle northeast of Trier, and it appeared that the Germans would be squeezed back to positions south of that river all the way to Coblenz. From five to six Nazi divisions were pinned against the Moselle, but had an escape road southward to the Saar area.

In the Wesel pocket, British and Canadian troops cleared Veen, a main stronghold, and Luttingen and Bonning, while United States 9th Army men captured Drupt.

Allied planes destroyed 34 German barges clustered on the Rhine yesterday and damaged 63 more, most of them in the Wesel area.

Two Nazi Attacks Repulsed

On the 3d Army front, two weak German attacks were repulsed by the 10th Armored Division, 5 miles east of Trier, and by the 5th Infantry near Manderscheid, 15 northeast of Bitburg. Manderscheid and near-by Bettenfeld were captured by Americans.

The 90th Infantry took four towns 16 miles west of Mayen, and 10th Armored Division elements gained a mile northeast along the Moselle's bank, 7 miles northeast of Trier, and entered towns up to 12 miles northeast of that city. The 76th Infantry, advancing 1½ miles, seized Musweiler, and reached the vicinity of Grosslittgen, 13 miles north of Bitburg.

The Bridgehead Battle

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, at the bridgehead, said there was no doubt that the Germans were making "a supreme effort" to marshal all their strength for a counterattack designed to drive the Americans back across the river.

He said it was a race between the Germans and Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges's 1st Army to get infantry and tanks to the scene, but after seeing the flow of American men and fighting tools moving up to the bridgehead "there can be only one reaction—the Germans have already lost the race."

"An Awesome Display"

"The bridgehead is growing stronger by the hour and the Remagen bridge has become the most important stretch of highway on any fighting front," he added. "All roads seem to lead to Remagen and all those roads are literally jammed with convoys moving toward the bridgehead in an awesome display of power."

The Nazis lobbed 155 and 210 millimeter shells at the bridge, and the shells whizzed over viciously as the doughboys made their run across the 400 yards of concrete and steel. Three Nazi planes dived in yesterday from low hanging clouds and dumped bombs, braving ack-ack fire that shot down four German aircraft making similar attempts Thursday night.

with a tricky light pattern had been set up in the woods outside Bonn in an attempt to deceive R. A. F. night raiders, six captured Germans disclosed here. It had been in operation for three years.

The lights went on each time there was a raid. One of the Germans pulled a switch. The five others took stations with buckets of water to put out any fires the bombs might cause.

But every time the bombs fell on Bonn—"even after we used sparklers and colored lights," a spokesman for the prisoners lamented.

YANK GUNS POUND KRUPP PLANT AREA

With the U. S. Ninth Army, March 10 (A. P.).—Long-range artillery of the Ninth Army stabbed deep into Germany's Ruhr valley today with 240-mm. shells. The Krupp armament plant at Essen, fourteen miles from across the Rhine from captured Homberg, was within the orbit of these big guns, which have a range much greater than the 155-mm. Long Tom weapon used so effectively in the Normandy campaign.

For days these 58,000-pound behemoths have been getting priorities on all roads between the Roer and the Rhine. Duisburg, Duesseldorf and other important German towns on the east bank of the Rhine have been under American artillery fire for a week.

The howitzers' 345-pound shells can plunk into Essen at the rate of one round a minute.

NAZIS HAD DUMMY CITY FOR AIR RAIDS

Bonn, Germany, March 10 (A. P.).—A dummy city complete

U. S. Tanks Were in Jam in Remagen Until Gen. Hoge Stormed In.

[How the Remagen Bridge was captured intact is told here by an officer of the Ninth Armored Division's Combat

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Command B, as related to Don Whitehead of the Associated press.]

By MAJOR BEN COTHRAN.

On the Rhine Bridgehead, March 10 (A. P.).—On the morning of Wednesday, March 7, we started a drive at 5 A. M., with Combat Command B pushing on Remagen and Combat Command A driving on our left flank.

While we were on the road the Old Man (Brig.-Gen. William M. Hoge of Lexington, Mo.) was talking about the bridge and the possibilities of taking it. Our artillery had been shooting only time fire on it because we didn't want to damage it.

The division commander (Major-Gen. John W. Leonard of Toledo, Ohio) had told us that if the bridge was intact, to put something across. Of course, that worried us—having the job of making a bridgehead with our force. A combat force is not such a big force, although it does sound imposing. This order was passed along to a task force commanded by Lieut.-Col. Leonard Engeman of Redwood Falls, Minn.

Everything Quiet and Peaceful.

We got to high ground overlooking Remagen about noon, and we could see German vehicles streaming across the bridge. Everything in the valley looked quiet and peaceful. On the other side we could see locomotives with steam up, preparing to move out. We were apprehensive because it just didn't look right. They knew we were coming, and this scene was too quiet to be comfortable.

Col. Engeman decided to knock out the town first before making a grab for the bridge. That's what he did, and then he called up doughboys to take the bridge.

As it developed our problem was not so much taking the bridge as getting something across to back up those two battalions of infantry who were across at daybreak Thursday.

That night in Remagen was rough, plenty rough. The streets were clogged with vehicles and tanks, and we had a hell of a time getting it sorted. The old man came in and stormed and shouted and shoved people around until they got moving.

Bridge Blocked Three Hours.

We wanted to get tanks and tank destroyers across in case counter-attack. The Ger-

of a [illegible]. The Germans had managed to do some damage to the bridge, but the main charges had failed to explode.

Anyway, at that time the bridge could handle only one-way traffic. Then a tank destroyer slid off the bridging, and it took three hours to get it pulled out of the way.

The engineers did a terrific job on the bridge. The first thing they did was check for demolitions. They found several heavy charges which had not gone up because they were defective. The engineers ripped out all the wiring and then went to work repairing the damage to the bridge from minor explosions.

They were under the command of Lieut. John Mitchell of Brentwood, Pa.

They had the bridge repaired in a couple of hours and about midnight the first tank rolled across. By daybreak we had a company of tanks over to support the infantry and things were moving.

tank was manned by Sergt. William B. Goodson, Rushville, Ind.; Corporal William E. Richard, of Shrewsberry, W.Va.; Private Berthold Fried, of Shade Hill, S.D., and T/4 Robert A. Jones, of McKee, Ky.

Goodson was in command as the iron war horse crashed through the murky night. Fried was the cannoneer, Richard the gunner and Jones was at the controls.

Drabik Describes Crossing

Drabik was called to Hoge's command post yesterday to be interviewed.

Still grimy from combat and cradling an M-1 gun in his arm, the raw-boned Ohioan spoke in simple, matter-of-fact phrases of one of the war's most dramatic moments.

"It was like this," he said. "Lieutenant Timmerman (Lieut. Carl Timmerman, of West Point, Neb.) told us to go across the bridge, with the 1st platoon leading.

Company Near Bridge

"I've got the 3d Platoon of a rifle company. We had fought through Remagen to the river and our company was at the edge of the town about 200 yards from the bridge.

"I waited until the 1st Platoon got out on the bridge, but they were held up by machine-gun and sniper fire from those big stone towers at the eastern end.

"When I brought up my men the 1st Platoon was keeping the Germans in the tower busy. So I went by them and yelled to my men to go across—firing into the tunnels in the hill on the other side."

Men Keep Moving

Drabik said the 1st Platoon had the Germans "pretty well down" with their fire.

"We ran down the middle of the bridge, shooting as we went. I didn't stop because I knew if I kept moving they couldn't hit me. My men were in squad column and not one of them was hit."

A machine-gun squad came up behind as Drabik's riflemen ran forward 200 yards on the German side of the bridge and formed a skirmish line to "hold the enemy if they did come."

"We took cover in some bomb craters," Drabik said. "Then we just sat and waited for the others to come in. That's the way it was."

It was disclosed today that the American engineers who moved in and repaired the bridge were under the command of Lieut. John Mitchell of Brentwood, Pa.

Ohio Sergeant, 34, Is First Yank To Cross Rhine

On the Rhine Bridgehead, March 10 (AP)—A 34-year-old Ohio sergeant has been singled out as the man first across the Rhine in the daring establishment of the 1st Army's bridgehead.

Without detracting glory from other soldiers in the history making coup, Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge, of Lexington, Mo., whose armored forces took the Remagen Bridge, named Sergt. Alexander A. Drabik, butcher, of Holland, Ohio, as the outstanding hero of the day.

Hoge said yesterday a careful check disclosed Drabik actually was the first American to step on the east bank of the river, in the forefront of ten riflemen shooting as they ran in a wild dash which so astounded the Germans they failed to blow up the vital structure.

Lieutenant One Of First

Also in the vanguard of the first Americans over the river was Lieut. Emmet Burrows, Jersey City officer whose platoon was in the initial fighting.

The first tank to roll into the now solidly held bridgehead carried sons of four states.

Hitting the shore Wednesday, the

Drabik Bothered Only By Girls

Toledo, Ohio, March 10 (AP)—Sergt. Alexander Drabik, credited as the first American to cross the Rhine, was described today as a quiet, hard working man who wasn't bothered by the task of slaughtering pigs, but "the most bashful guy you ever saw when it comes to meeting girls."

Walter Drabik, a cousin, said: "I used to see him help his father stick pigs on the farm, and later he stuck pigs at the slaughter house. Nothing ever bothered him except girls. He is the most bashful guy you ever saw when it comes to meeting or talking to girls."

Mother "Very Proud"

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Drabik were proud of their youngest son, the only member of the family in service. Silver-haired, frail Mrs. Drabik when first told the news anxiously turned to her husband. He quickly told her in Polish of her son's exploit.

She replied and her son, Victor, 38, translated: "She says she is very proud."

Besides Victor, the sergeant has two brothers and five sisters, all reared on the 80-acre farm home in Holland, 10 miles west of here. Alexander worked as a meat cutter and in a slaughter house here before his induction in October, 1942.

EISENHOWER IS ACCLAIMED

Congratulations Pour In On Victory And Rhine Crossing

Paris, March 10 (AP)—Congratulations poured in to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today on Allied victories in Germany and the American crossing of the Rhine.

Prime Minister Churchill hailed "the great victory won by the Allied armies under your command by which the defeat or destruction of all the Germans west of the Rhine will be achieved."

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal: "The United States Navy joins the nation in admiration for the feats of the armies under your command and particularly sends its congratulations to the 1st Army on its historic crossing of the Rhine."

House's Congratulations

Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives: "At the request of the House of Representatives, unanimously expressed, I send to you, your officers and the men of all the services under your command our congratulations and thanks for the magnificent victories recently achieved on the Western front."

Churchill praised the "remark-

Text of the Churchill telegram:

"Let me offer you my warmest congratulations on the great victory won by the Allied armies under your command by which the defeat or destruction of all the Germans west of the Rhine will be achieved.

"No one who studies war can fail to be impressed by the admirable speed and flexibility of the American armies and groups of armies and the adaptiveness of the commanders and their troops to the swiftly changing conditions of modern battles on the greatest scale.

"I am glad that the British and Canadian armies in the north should have played a part in your far-reaching and triumphant combinations."

Eisenhower's Reply

In reply, Eisenhower said:

"On behalf of the Allied force I thank you sincerely for the warmth of your congratulations on our latest advances. These successes have stemmed from the gallantry and devotion of all ranks of all services and from the precision and power with which each successive blow of ground and air have been struck.

"The attraction of sizable enemy formations to the north to meet the attack launched by the 21st Army Group on February 28 resulted, as planned, in increasing the vulnerability of the enemy to the devastating later attacks of the 9th, 1st and 3d armies. With perfect team play, every Allied unit of every service has performed its allocated part of its own further distinction and to the dismay of the enemy."

Bonn About Destroyed By Yanks And Germans

Bonn, Germany, March 10 (AP)—Bonn, the birthplace of the composer Ludwig van Beethoven, the opening notes of whose fifth symphony have been used by the Allies as a symbol for victory, is just about destroyed.

The university area, too, was hard hit from the searing artillery duels of the final battle and the mighty air blows which had preceded it.

But the city itself was not as badly hit as Cologne, though the Germans put up more fight here than they did at the larger city, much destruction and some of the bloodshed were brought about by German guns which roared across the Rhine long after Bonn itself had been given up.

Nazis Have Lost 50 Generals on Western Front

18 Dead Include Marshals Rommel and Kluge; 32 Others Are Prisoners

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, March 10.—The war has cost the German Army fifty generals on the western front alone, eighteen of them killed and thirty-two captured, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

In addition, the Wehrmacht has lost three colonels in command of divisions, four admirals and one vice-admiral. Among the generals captured were six full generals, twelve lieutenant generals and fourten major generals.

The dead include two field marshals, Erwin Rommel and Guenther von Kluge, the latter a suicide. Rommel, victim of an Allied air attack in France, was commander of German Army Group B. Kluge was commander in chief in the west.

The sixteen others killed were: Freiderich Dollman, 7th Army; Erich Marcks, 84th Corps; Hans Friederich von Funk, 47th Panzer Corps (possibly a suicide); Fritz von Brodowski, commander of Clermont-Ferrand district; Viktor von Drabisch-Waechter, 326th Infantry Division; Wilhelm Falley 91st Infantry Division; Konrad Heinrich, 89th Infantry; Dietrich Krals, 352d Infantry; Heinz Hellmich, 243d Infantry; General Scherbening, 406th Division; Rudolph Stegman, 77th Infantry S.S. (Elite Guard) Gruppenfuehrer Fritz Witt, 12th S.S. Panzer Division; Alexander Michael Freiherr von Bassewitz, command not known; Ritter von Elber von Dawmans, chief of staff of 5th Panzer Army; Heinz Ongyldenfeldt, chief of staff of Army Group G, and Major General Oschmann, 388th Infantry.

Captured generals include: Dietrich von Choltitz, commandant of Paris district; Hans Eberbach, 7th Army; Ferdinand Neuling, 62d Corps; Bernard Ramcke commandant of Brest district Edwin Graf von Rothkirch, und Trach, 53d Corps; General Vierow Somme Corps.

Captured lieutenant generals include: Erwin Menny, 84th Division; Kurt Badinsky, 276th Infantry; Wilhelm Daser, 70th Infantry; Otto Elfeldt, 47th Infantry; Erwin Rauch, 343d Infantry; Hans Schaffer, 244th Infantry; Karl Wilhelm von Schleiben, 107th Infantry; Lieutenant General Heim, commandant of Boulogne district; Lieutenant General Heyking, 6th Paratroop Division; Lieutenant General Kittel, commandant of Metz district; Ernst Seyffardt, 348th Infantry, and Karl Spang, 266th Infantry.

Captured major generals include: Major General Stattler, second in command at Cherbourg; Major General Ullersperger, fortress engineer commander at Strasbourg; Major General Schramm, commander at Troyes; Major General Beiringer, 62d Corps; Major General Eberding, commander of 64th Infantry Division; Alfred Gutknecht, chief of motor transport troops on western front; Botho Elster, Field Command 541; Paul von Felbert, Field Command 560; Major General von der Mosel, chief of staff in the Brest district Otto Richter, commander of 198th Infantry; Christopher Graf Stollberg-Stollberg, commander of 136th Infantry; Major General Vaterbrodt, commandant at Strasbourg; Bock von Wuelngen, commandant at Liege; Karl Wahle, commander of the 47th Infantry.

(over)

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18 German Generals Killed In West And 29 Captured

Paris, March 10 (AP)—Eighteen German generals have been killed on the Western front alone, it was disclosed today at supreme headquarters, and 29 have been captured.

The captured include six full generals, twelve lieutenant generals and eleven major generals.

Three colonels in command of divisions, four admirals and one vice admiral also have been bagged.

Rommel, Von Kluge In List

The dead generals include two field marshals—Erwin Rommel, victim of an Allied air attack, and Guenther von Kluge, who committed suicide.

Since the western Rhine offensive began February 28 Allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners.

Rommel was commander of Army Group B, and von Kluge was commander in chief in the West.

16 Others Listed

The sixteen other generals killed were:

Friedrich Dollman, 7th Army; Erich Marcks, 84th Corps; Hans Friedrich von Funk, 47th Panzer Corps, who possibly was a suicide; Fritz von Brodowski, Clermont-Ferrand district; Viktor von Drabisch-Waechter, 326th Infantry Division; Wilhelm Fallay, 91st Infantry Division; Konrad Heinrich, 89th Infantry; Dietrich Krais, 352d Infantry.

Heinz Hellmich, 243d Infantry; General Scherbening, 406th Division; Rudolf Stegmann, 77th Infantry; S. S. Gruppenfuehrer Fritz Witt, 12th S.S. Panzer Division; Alexander Michael Freiherr von Bassewitz, command not known; Ritter von Elber von Dawmans, chief of staff of the 5th Panzer Army; Heinz Ongyldenfeldt, chief of staff of Army Group G; and Maj. Gen. Oschmann, 388th Infantry.

ants in the tradition of United States prohibition days.

A number of soldiers have been downed by poisonous so-called cognac in Tongres alone.

In the Hasselt-Tongres-Maastricht region, raids by Belgian food controllers, excise officials and American military police have unearthed many small distilleries hidden in peasant cottages, farm attics and stables.

Liquor Tax Evaded

By evading the high tax on spirits and collecting as much as 600 francs from GI's for a quart of their dangerous faked brandy, moonshiners and bootleggers are getting rich, by Belgian peasant standards, as long as the law doesn't catch them.

The liquor is made amid filthy conditions with sugar beet and methylated spirits, and, in at least one instance, was fermented with manure.

American military police who made this discovery almost shot the culprit on the spot. Bottles of the bootleg bear labels with five stars instead of the three customary for good brandy.

Heavy fines and penalties haven's stopped the racketeers, as the cost of low-grade ingredients is extremely small and the profits are large, since American soldiers seem ready to pay almost any price for hard liquor and buy it in most cases by the gallon.

YANKS POISONED BY BELGIAN LIQUOR

Bootleg Industry, Fake Brandy Bared By Sickness Epidemic

Tongres, Belgium, March 10 (AP). An epidemic of liquor poisoning among American soldiers has brought to light a Belgian bootleg industry being operated by peas

Nazi Reserves 'Facing Reds'

Moscow, March 10 (AP)—Col. Pavel Kolomeitsev, Russian tank expert, said today that "obviously (Field Marshal) Rundstedt has not sufficient reserves to close the gaps in the Western wall because these reserves are on the Eastern front.

"The German supreme command is not likely to remove these reserves," Kolomeitsev added in the army newspaper *Red Star*. He said the Western front offensive possessed "a decisive character" and that "the Allies aim to deliver a decisive defeat on the whole front west of the Rhine."

"It might have been expected that Cologne would be held," he wrote, "but the Allies took it in two days. The Germans simply went fleeing across the Rhine.

Nazis Report Normandy Raid

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—A Transocean broadcast said today that German forces had made a commando-type raid on the Normandy port of Granville, captured twenty-eight Allied prisoners, including an UNRRA official, freed sixty-five German prisoners, fired harbor installations, sunk six vessels and captured another.

Supplies Pour Into France

NANCY, France, March 10 (AP).—Almost 2,000,000 tons of war material has been brought into France through southern beaches and ports since Aug. 15, Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers said today. The 6th Army Group commander reported that during the last four months alone 807,000 tons of food, oil, ammunition, vehicles and other supplies have been delivered to the French and American armies in this sector.

Tokyo Left in Ruins By Superfort Attack

15 Square Miles Burned Out in Greatest Air Blow Ever Dealt Any City.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, Guam, Sunday, March 11—(AP) At a cost of two bombers, more than 300 Superfortresses laid waste to 15 square miles of Tokyo's industrial and waterfront Saturday in a raid described unofficially by some officers as the most devastating single air blow ever dealt any city in the world.

The raid "left nothing but twisted, tumbled-down rubble in its path," said Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May whose B-29s only recently wiped out 240 city blocks of Tokyo in another devastating attack.

Photographs Show Results

The prepared statement by the 21st Bomber Command leader added that the devastating results were "incontrovertibly established by reconnaissance photographs taken on the afternoon of the strike."

As the full extent of the damage by the more than 300 B-29s, which struck the Japanese capital shortly after midnight Friday (8 a. m. Friday, Eastern War Time), was being assayed, other Superfortresses lashed out from India at the Japanese rail supply line in Malay Saturday.

LeMay said the photographs confirmed earlier reports from the returning pilots that the destruction had swept beyond the 10 square mile target area in the heart of the city.

The total of the ruined area was shown as 15 square miles, from which clouds of smoke had covered the returning B-29s with soot.

Many Fires Burning

Fires were still burning at seven points in Tokyo when the photographs were taken Saturday afternoon, hours after the night strike.

Three were blazing at the north end of the rectangle of destruction and four at the south end. On the south one burned on each side of the mouth of Sumida river waterfront and the other two midway between the mouths of the Sumida and Naka rivers.

Some officers claimed unofficially that the raid was the most devastating single blow ever laid by any war upon any city in the world.

The area of destruction, if laid upon Metropolitan New York, would cover all the industrial sections of Brooklyn and Queens and half their residential sections, plus Manhattan from the battery to Sixtieth street.

LeMay said the area destroyed was "clearly identifiable" in the photographs. Large scale photographs showed that the destruction had spread eastward from the designated 10-square mile target area another five square miles to the bulge of the Naka river.

Claim Palace Hit

The destruction extends roughly from the Imperial palace (which Le May said was not a target, although Tokyo radio reported it had been set afire) to the waterfront at the mouth of the Naka river, thence approximately four miles north.

LeMay added soberly: "I have something else to say at this time. What I have to say is not easy to say. I shall try to say it as if I were saying it to the people at home who belong to my officers and men and to whom my officers and men belong.

"I believe that all those under my command on these island bases have by their participation in this single operation shortened the war.

"To what extent they have shortened it, no one can tell. But I believe that if there has been cut from its duration only one day, or one hour, my officers and men have served a high purpose."

Eight "identifiable industrial and urban targets lie in the ruins," he added. They are the Ueno railroad station (damaged in a previous raid), the Rising Sun Petroleum terminal, the Ogura Oil company, the Nisshin Spinning mill, the Japan Machine industry, the Maranouchi Telephone exchange, Kanda Market and Hattori company.

Le May's statement added: "Hundreds of small business establishments, directly concerned with war industry, many important administration buildings and other thousands of home industries were also in the area now wiped out."

The 21st Bomber Command said it had no report of plane losses resulting from the raid, but added one or two may be missing and "some landed on Iwo Jima."

An earlier report from the 20th Air Force at Washington said two of the big bombers were lost.

Tokyo radio broadcast an imperial communiqué which said the flames spread to the imperial palace and court ministry. All fires, the communiqué said, were extinguished in eight hours.

The Russian Tass news agency reported Tokyo newspapers failed to publish today, indicating their plants were damaged or destroyed.

...hus of incendiaries on the ...causing "50 times more dam... than the record February 25 ... which devastated 240 city ...cks, said Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Power.

2 Bombers Lost

Only two of the huge bombers were lost to enemy action in the raid, the 20th Air Force said. The Tokyo radio claimed 15 B-29's were downed and 50 damaged.

"The area below me was literally a sea of flame," Power reported after two hours over Tokyo. "It was the greatest show on earth."

A Japanese communiqué asserted fires broke out at the Imperial Palace but were put out before 3 A.M. Previously Tokyo radio said flames reached the Emperor's stables. The communiqué claimed all fires were under control by 8 A.M.

500-Block Area

General Power told Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, that one 500-block area was engulfed by flames.

An estimated 1,030,000 Japanese lived in the target area.

The B-29's dropped an estimated 1,300 tons of bombs—every bomb an incendiary—in highly inflammable, congested central Tokyo where targets were railroad stations, small factories not sufficiently valuable for precision bombing and industrial workers' homes.

Carried Greater Load

Total tonnage of the raid of February 25, in which 200 Superforts took part, probably was little more than half of today's record, for which every Superfort carried a greater load than on any of the eleven preceding bombings of the enemy's capital.

Today's raid, devastating as it was, can be tripled in strength if necessary.

Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th Air Force, Washington, said fleets of "1,000 or more Superforts will be put over the Japanese homeland if that is necessary to win the war."

Tokyo radio reported fires still were burning many hours after the raid, begun at midnight Tokyo time.

Larger Area Than Planned

Power said the area turned into a veritable inferno was far larger than the ten square miles originally planned. Possibly fifteen square miles were fired, he said. The target area was approximately four miles by three.

Senior officer on the raid, Power piloted his own plane and remained over Tokyo to observe results. He told ground crewmen at the takeoff he would return at 10 A.M. He checked in at 10.01 and was greeted exultantly by both Lemay and Norstad.

The entire heart of Tokyo was a leaping tower of flame long before the last of the B-29's ceased showering their loads of incendiaries. Pilots described the scene as "a hellish sea of fire."

"There is no comparison with any of our previous attacks—it seemed at least 50 times as devastating," exclaimed Power.

Fires Charted

The General checkde each fresh outbreak of flame by dotting with a red pencil a chart he held in his lap. He handed it to Lemay. The chart literally was streaked with color—which extended beyond the originally plotted 10-square-mile sector.

Lemay conferred briefly with Power, turned to newsmen and stated flatly:

"This looks like the most successful attack we have made to date." Then he cautioned: "Don't get too enthusiastic until we see the photographs."

The Imperial Palace was at the edge of the chart which Power handed Lemay. It was menaced by flames but apparently was not burned, he reported, pointing out on his chart that fire did not quite reach it.

Power saw one section possibly 50 blocks by 10 converted into "literally a whole sea of flame."

Grew In Intensity

Corporal Leon White, of Jacksonville, Fla., gunner on another B-29, said the fire seemed to be spreading eastward across the Sumida River, which formed a natural boundary of the target area. He added that fires appeared to be smaller east of the river.

Few of the first pilots and crewmen returning to Guam saw enemy fighters in the air, although men

B-29's Leave Tokyo In 'Sea Of Fire'

Twenty-first Bomber Command, Guam, March 10 (AP)—A "hellish sea of fire," touched off by the greatest raid ever made by Superfortresses, engulfed the heart of Tokyo today and eddied up to the Imperial Palace grounds.

"It looked as if the whole town was burning," said one airman returning this morning from the first mass nighttime raid on the enemy capital. More than 300 B-29's poured

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in the lead plane, piloted by Capt. Ed Russell, of Stamford, Texas, watched some night fighters take off shortly after the first of the raiders struck. Anti-aircraft fire was described as light by the earliest crews to reach Tokyo.

[A later dispatch from Washington reported that anti-aircraft fire grew in intensity as the stream of B-29's continued steadily dropping their death-dealing loads.]

Sergt. Warren Sephton, of Patchogue, Long Island, N.Y., heard Radio Tokyo tell the Japanese that night fighters were driving the raiders off—but the Superforts were not hampered.

Tokyo said the raid lasted from midnight to 2.40 A.M., Japanese time.

There was no official comment on the fact this was an all-incendiary raid or whether it might indicate a change from strategic to area bombing. An officer quoted Lemay: "A fight is a fight—if you see an opening to take it."

Had Clear Weather

The bombing was visual. Clear weather prevailed over the target. Fires were visible for 85 miles—then were lost to sight because of thickening weather offshore.

Superforts from Saipan, Tinian and Guam participated. This was the first announced use of Guam as a B-29 base. Norstad said additional bases for the super-bombers would be constructed in the Marianas as the twenty-first command built up to 1,000-plane raids.

The Japanese, anticipating incendiary attacks, had built 31 miles of wide fire alleys and had the city's firebreak project about 70 per cent complete, reported Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland. However, pilots' accounts indicated the fire spread rapidly across these alleys—some of them 110 yards wide.

Boundaries Of Target Area

Boundaries of the target area were, on the north: Ueno Park eastward along the Joban railway to the Sumida River; East: Southeastward to a point halfway between the Ara and Sumida Rivers; South: From the Y-shaped mouth of the Sumida westward to the Tokyo station; then, West: Northward to Ueno Park.

To fight fires, the Japanese built reservoirs 80 to 100 yards apart in the cleared fire alleys. Tall structures gave fire watchers excellent vantage points. Fifty-yard wide strips surrounding several factories were cleared of all houses in some congested areas.

Business, commercial and Government districts which might be hard hit by effects of the inferno, border the target area on the west and south. Army and navy administrative planning headquarters also are in near-by areas.

[Tokyo newspapers did not publish today after the night Superfortress raid on the capital, the Soviet Tass news agency reported in a dispatch intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission. The report would indicate the newspaper plants were in the extensive fire area.]

JAPS REPORT RAID SET PALACE AFIRE

London, March 10 (A. P.).—An Imperial communique broadcast today by the Tokyo radio said a big raid on the Japanese capital by American Superfortresses had started fires in the Emperor's Palace.

"About 130 enemy bombers of the B-29 type appeared over Tokyo early in the morning of March 10 and indiscriminately bombed several districts of the city," the communique said. Fires started in several places.

"Fires in the Imperial Palace and the Court Ministry were extinguished by 2:55 A. M., the others by 8 A. M.

"Fifteen planes were shot down and another fifty were damaged."

New Incendiary Bomb Credited For Tokyo Fires

San Francisco, March 10 (AP)—Why flames spread so fast and leaped so high in Tokyo Saturday was made clear today when the Army's Chemical Warfare Service released a limited description of the M-69 incendiary bomb, designed especially for use in Japan.

Col. J. W. Lyon, commanding officer of the chemical-warfare procurement district, said the bomb is made up of a 500-pound aimable cluster, which looks much like any ordinary demolition bomb.

At about 5,000 fee. the cluster opens, releasing individual 6-pound bombs filled with jellied gasoline. Each small bomb spreads burning gasoline for some 30 yards around upon exploding.

Congested Area Hit

GUAM, March 10 (AP).—The target for today's bombing of Tokyo was a highly congested rectangular section extending four miles from north to south and three miles from east to west.

The imperial palace grounds mark the southwest corner of the target, and Ueno Park, largest in North Tokyo, is on the northern corner.

The most important landmark on the western border is the Tokyo railroad station, just east of the imperial palace. The northern boundary extends from Ueno Park and follows the Joban railway eastward to the Sumida River, then southeastward to the north-south line—the eastern boundary—which is halfway between the Ara and Sumida Rivers.

Mapmakers may plot the southern boundary from the Y-shaped mouth of the Sumida River westward to the Tokyo station. Within this area of approximately ten square miles the average population is 103,000 a square mile—probably the most congested in the world.

Anticipating incendiary attacks, the Japanese had built thirty-one miles of fire alleys—adjacent city blocks cleared of all buildings—throughout Tokyo, and apparently had the city's fire-break project about 70 per cent completed.

The alleys, 45 to 110 yards wide, run generally in an east-ward direction, since prevailing winds are north-south except in the summer. An outstanding exception is a 110-yard-wide fire alley running north and south between the Sumida and Naka Rivers, separating the densely populated Honjo Ward from the factory district to the east. This line follows roughly the eastern boundary of the target area.

The Japanese spaced reservoirs 80 to 100 yards apart in cleared fire alleys for fire-fighting purposes. They also erected tall structures for fire watchers. Areas fifty yards wide around several factory installations in more congested wards also were cleared of all houses.

The area of destruction, if laid upon metropolitan New York, would cover all the industrial sections of Brooklyn and Queens and half their residential sections, plus Manhattan from the Battery to Sixtieth Street.

Reporter Sees Tokyo Aflame, Smells Smoke

B-29 Passenger Watches Fire Raging Through Capital,

Making It Like Daytime

The following eyewitness report on the Tokyo B-29 raid was written by Martin Sheridan, a "Boston Globe" correspondent, and offered to the combined American press.

OVER TOKYO, March 10 (AP).—I not only saw Tokyo burning furiously in many sections but I smeled it as we plowed through huge clouds of smoke billowing high above the city.

NIGHT

The conflagration was so great that the bomb bay doors of this Superfortress, the underside of the fuselage and the gun blisters were blackened with soot.

Our navigator didn't have to give the pilot a bearing on Tokyo. Other bombers were ahead of us, and forty miles from the city we could see the reddish glow of fires already started.

As soon as we reached the Japanese mainland we saw scores of smaller fires, en route to Tokyo, and possibly set by the Japanese as diversionary ruses.

The Superfortresses went in singly, a complete change from their previous formation tactics.

Over the outskirts of Tokyo our plane tore through high, somber clouds of smoke and fires. The smoke seemed inside the plane. It smelled like the interior of a long-burnt building.

Suddenly there was an opening through the pall of clouds and there was Tokyo.

I have never seen such a display of destruction nor had such an experience.

Fires were raging in several multi-block areas and creating almost daylight conditions. In addition, there were hundreds of blazes throughout the waterfront area, most densely populated section in the world.

Another indication of the conflagration's intensity was the turbulent air conditions we encountered over the target. Our plane—named Patches and bearing a semi-nude painting on its nose—struck down-and-up drafts and bounced 2,000 feet in split seconds. Crewmen were tossed from their seats. Several struck their heads violently against the top of the plane. They were protected from injury by flak helmets.

Major Walter F. Todd, of Ogden, Utah, operations officer and command pilot, said he thought we were hit by flak, but speedy examination proved everything was operating satisfactorily. A moment later Second Lieutenant Leo P. Ziemiansky, of Buffalo, navigator, sang out: "Three, two, one, mark!" At the last word of the count the bombardier, Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Moss, of Aurora, Ill., dropped the "eggs" in the target area.

As a civilian noncombatant, my contribution was limited to a brown beer bottle—empty, of course.

Several searchlights played on the plane a few moments, but we saw no interceptors and only a few scattered flak bursts.

We did see the city getting a terrific plastering and they'll need a highly efficient fire department to put out the blazes.

During the night trip out, the plane passed through several sharp squalls which would pass quickly and then the sky would be full of lights of other bombers.

We passed too close to Haha Island, north of Iwo. The Japanese probed the sky with searchlights.

Second Lieut. Richard W. Metcalfe of Chicago, flight engineer, at midnight broke out a carton containing sandwiches, a few oranges and several cans of grapefruit juice.

The crew was perturbed about "stateside" stories describing facilities in a bomber for keeping chow hot and other stories of fabulous meals. "That doesn't happen in the Pacific," they said.

Worry Over Gasoline Supply

The plane commander, Second Lieut. Leon L. Ballard of Houston, Tex., has been a second lieutenant for twenty-one months. The co-pilot, Second Lieut. Melvin Barnes of Blackfoot, Idaho, has gone fifteen months without a promotion. Moss, the bombardier, has been "frozen" sixteen months as a second lieutenant. The flight engineer, Metcalfe, hasn't been promoted for nineteen months and Lieutenant Ziemianski has not progressed in seventeen months.

Others in the crew were: S/Sgt. Frank A. Gish of Chicago, Ill.; S/Sgt. Elmo G. Hodges of Smithville, Tex.; Sgt. Joseph F. Kelly (address not included), and Cpl. Emerson B. Burke of Sapulpa, Okla.

These men and their enlisted mates sleep on cots in Quonset huts and tents at their base, eat mediocre chow and yet fly one of the Army's most difficult missions without complaints. They have had twelve Superfortress missions.

They have been flying through miserable weather, minus fighter escorts and without complete weather and navigational aids.

I saw them in action this morning, under completely new conditions, and a crew couldn't have looked better.

The greatest worry after the target is left behind is stretching the gasoline supply over 3,300 miles (the round trip) and making it despite head winds and squally weather.

The hardest worker is the navigator, who fiddles with his instruments and charts every moment. His computation was on the nose and I can see Saipan again.

After Tokyo, Saipan appears beautiful.

Tokyo Papers Fail to Appear

Japanese Premier Warns People U. S. Attacks Will Be Intensified.

DAY

The Tokyo newspapers failed to publish today after last night's Superfortress raid on the capital, Tass, the Soviet news agency, declared in a radio dispatch intercepted by the FCC. The report would indicate that the newspaper plants were in the extensive fire area, A. P. added.

U.S. Will Invade Jap Mainland, Koiso Says

San Francisco, March 10 (AP)—Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso warned the Japanese tonight "the enemy will no doubt increase his bombings . . . and is planning for landings on the mainland."

Koiso, broadcasting eighteen hours after some 300 Superforts turned the heart of Tokyo into a blazing furnace, expressed sympathy for the suffering of his people "at the hands" of "most cruel and barbaric" America.

But, he added in the broadcast recorded here, "you must renew your determination and forge onward in the war."

Third Tokyo Warning

The Premier's warning of an imminent invasion was the third such warning to come today from Tokyo radio, which daily warns the Japanese that American naval task forces may soon start a preinvasion bombardment.

Field Marshal General Sugiyama, War Minister, said "the enemy is going to force an all-out decision as soon as possible and will land in the near future."

An unidentified Tokyo broadcaster, heard by the Blue network, unintentionally went further when he got mixed up in his English. He was obviously attempting to paraphrase Sugiyama's warning that an invasion was imminent but what he said was, "The enemy . . . is now attempting to make a land-

ing on Japan proper."

Makes Casualty Claims

After claiming that Nipponese troops had inflicted 503,000 Allied casualties, plus 70,000 on Luzon and 30,000 on Iwo Jima, the broadcaster added:

"Due to heavy casualties, the enemy, trying to make a swift conclusion of this war, is now attempting to make a landing on Japan proper. The Japanese army on the other hand is inflicting decisive blows against the enemy and is awaiting for an opportunity to make a large-scale counteroffensive."

To Report To The Diet

Both Kioso and Sugiyama will report to the Eighty-Sixth Imperial Diet when it reconvenes tomorrow.

The Japanese Domei News Agency said Koiso will "express the determination and confidence of the Government in overcoming the present national crisis.

Suigiyama will make "a detailed report on the war situation."

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FIERCE STREET FIGHTING RAGES INSIDE KUESTRIN

Reds Strive for Quick Clean-Up of Oder River Bastion.

SMASH INTO ALTDAMM

Soviet Forces Tighten Baltic Trap in 17 Mile Advance.

LONDON, Sunday, March 11—(AP) Russian troops began shelling the great shipping center of Stettin yesterday and drove four armored spearheads close to bombarded Danzig, while the Germans announced that Red army shock forces had captured half of Kuestrin, key Oder river fortress 38 miles east of imperilled Berlin.

In a new invasion of Danzig territory across the Nogat river from East Prussia the Russians drove to within 17 miles of the former free city. Other columns were 12 miles from their goal on the south, within 10 miles on the southwest, and 15 on the west. Soviet planes began attacking the city and port installations.

Seize Half of Kuestrin

A late German broadcast said the Russians had captured the northern half, or new city district, of Kuestrin, last big bridgehead held by the Germans on the east bank of the central Oder. Then the Russians fought their way across the Warthe river into the older section of the town on the south side.

"Murderous battles are raging for every single house and every single floor of every house," the enemy broadcast said. The Germans said the Russians were striving for a quick clean-up of the Kuestrin area so that they could shift thousands of troops northward for the developing siege of Stettin, main port for Berlin 67 miles northeast of the Reich capital.

The Soviet high command ignored the flaming battle around Kuestrin, where by German account the Russians also have bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder above and below Kuestrin, and are threatening to trap the Nazi garrison on the eastern shore.

But in the north the Russians said their troops had pressed within three miles southeast of Altdamm, Oder river crossing town two miles from Stettin's great ship basins, with the capture of Franzhausen. The village of Klebow, six miles southwest of Altdamm and about the same distance south of Stettin, also was taken.

Gaining this high ground opposite the Pomeranian capital the Russians were reported in front dispatches relayed through Moscow to have begun shelling Stettin itself.

2,000 Prisoners Taken

The northern wing of Marshal G. K. Zhukov's First White Russian army captured 2,000 more prisoners, the Soviet communique said, and a dispatch said that Red army spearheads had broken into the streets of Altdamm.

The attack toward Stettin was a slow slugging match between hundreds of tanks, but far to the northeast Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army forces were making gigantic strides in narrowing the Baltic trap where thousands of Germans are pinned in the northeastern tip of Pomerania and the adjacent Gdynia-Danzig sectors.

Advancing up to 17 miles in 24 hours these troops overran more than 300 towns and villages and squeezed the Germans into a 1,750-square-mile pocket. The gains were so swift that it was indicated the Germans were retreating into the close-knit defenses around Gdynia and Danzig, important Nazi naval bases.

Premier Stalin in an order of the day announced the fall of Lauenburg, last big northeastern German stronghold in Pomerania. This 10-way junction town is 30 miles west of Gdynia, former Polish naval base, and 35 miles northwest of Danzig city.

The Russians also seized Landichow, seven miles north of Lauenburg, and a string of villages stretching 19 miles west to the Baltic coastal town of Schmolsin.

Fourteen miles southeast of Lauenburg, which is on the main Stettin-Gdynia-Danzig railway, the Russians overran Sierakowitz. Thirteen miles east of the latter point they toppled Kartuzy, an important road center only 15 miles west of Danzig and 17 miles southwest of Gdynia.

In their course through Kartuzy (Karthaus), it appeared that the Russians were striking toward the Baltic coast between Gdynia and Danzig in an effort to split the Nazi pocket into two more vulnerable sectors.

Smash Into Danzig

A late Moscow dispatch said that Soviet troops which on Friday had captured Rheinfeld, nine miles southwest of Danzig, had broken into the suburbs of the once free city and were bringing up Red artillery to shell the Baltic port.

Twelve miles south of Danzig the Russians captured Grossgolmkau, outflanking the big rail junction of Tczew, on the west bank of the Vistula river. Tczew itself was threatened with early capture by Russian seizures of Dolwin, six miles on the northwest, and Baldau, two miles on the south.

In the new drive into Danzig territory on the southeast the Russians captured 10 localities on a 22-mile front beyond Marienburg and Elbing, fallen East Prussian strongholds.

These included Junger, on the western end of the Frisches Haff (Lagoon), eight miles northwest of Elbing; the rail and road center of Tiegenhof, five miles to the southwest; nearby Ladekopp, 17 miles southeast of Danzig; and other points stretching down to Gross-Montau, on the east bank of the Vistula six miles southeast of Tczew.

Russian heavy bombers on Friday night set fires in both Danzig and Koenigsberg, besieged East Prussian capital, the communique said.

In Hungary, northeast of Lake Balaton, the Russians acknowledged that German forces had "wedged slightly" into Soviet defenses at the cost of heavy losses.

German troops on the southeastern approaches to Berlin gained ground near Guben, besieged Neisse River town fifty-one miles from the German capital, and at Forst, thirteen miles south of Guben, enemy broadcasts said.

Other German troops were reported by Berlin to have recaptured the junction town of Striegau, thirty miles southwest of the besieged Silesian capital of Breslau.

The Germans also said their troops had "recaptured" Ratibor, German Upper Silesian rail town sixteen miles north of Moravsk-Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third largest city, which controls the gateway to the Moravian gap leading to Prague and Vienna. Moscow has never claimed Ratibor.

One Nazi commentator said the counter-attacks at Ratibor and elsewhere in Silesia were aimed at throwing off balance Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukraine Army and prevent it staging an offensive toward the Moravian gap "as a companion piece to the impending great Russian offensive beyond the Oder" toward Berlin and central Germany.

Volkssturmers Kill Leader

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—The Moscow radio today quoted a member of the Volkssturm as saying one of his leaders was killed by the Home Guardsmen while making a pep talk asking them to show more enthusiasm. "After that, most of us surrendered readily to the Russians," the Volkssturmer was quoted as saying.

Reds Believed In Streets Of Altdamm

Map on Page 4

London, March 10 (AP)—Russian forces apparently have won some streets in Altdamm, the east-bank suburb of Stettin, and may have gained a foothold on the west side of the Dammscher Lake, just north of Berlin's Baltic port, Moscow dispatches reported today.

Stettin itself was under artillery fire for the first time, and the Russians also were firing shells into the defenses of Danzig, where the war started in 1939.

Lauenburg Captured

Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day the capture of Lauenburg, 33 miles west of Gdynia, and Kartuzi, 15 miles west of Danzig.

Altdamm is 3½ miles east of Stettin on the east side of the Oder. Dammscher Lake is the lagoon-like water 2½ miles wide and 10 miles long northeast of Stettin through which the Oder gets to the sea.

Gunfire Called Intense

"Altdamm was subjected to intense artillery and mortar fire and the Russians appeared to have won some streets in this suburban town of Stettin," Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow reported.

"Soviet storm units which have been moving out into the Dammscher Lake appeared to have won some places on the western bank under heavy artillery fire from guns firing from the eastern bank on Stolzenhagen, Frauendorf and Zuelenow."

Altdamm Trap Threatened

"The Germans are now in immediate danger of being cut off in Altdamm, for these storm units may be able to fight their way south down the Dammscher Lake and work their way in behind Altdamm," he continued.

Stolzenhagen, Frauendorf and Zuelenow are from 1½ to 4½ miles north of Stettin and about 1½ miles inland from the Dammscher Lake.

The Russians had won high ground in the region of Podejuck and Finkenwalde, 2 miles southwest of Altdamm and 4 miles southeast of Stettin, bordering the Oder's marshy banks, from which they could hurl shells into the city of 268,000 at will.

The German high command indicated that Marshal Zhukov's renewed offensive on both sides of Kuestrin was gaining ground in a slow grinding process aimed at reducing that Sixteenth Century fortress and clearing the way for the jump to Berlin.

Bridgehead Reported Narrowed

The German communiqué said the Nazi "bridgehead" at Kuestrin had been narrowed, and Berlin broadcasts suggested that Kuestrin was about to fall.

Berlin yesterday reported Russian tanks and infantry fighting in the streets of Kuestrin, 39 miles east of Berlin, and said the town had been partly overwhelmed.

By German account, Russian tanks and infantry still were pouring across the Oder on both sides of Kuestrin, although Berlin reported repulse of a spearhead which at one time had penetrated to Seelow, 25 miles east of Berlin.

Reported Inside Danzig

The Paris radio said Russians had fought into Danzig, the one-time Free City of 238,000 where some of the first shots of the war were fired the morning of September 1, 1939.

Moscow dispatches, however, reported the closest approach of Marshal Rokossovsky's tanks and cavalry was 6 to 8 miles after the capture of Rheinfeld, 9 miles southwest of the ancient port on the Vistula estuary.

This spearhead also was within 10 miles of Gdynia, the port which Poland developed between the two World wars as a rival to Danzig.

From captured Stolp and Stolpmuende on the Baltic, 67 miles west of Gdynia, another huge force of cavalry and tanks was moving eastward to join the battle for Poland's main port.

This advance was proceding across a series of irrigation canals and rivers.

Say Nazis Took A Gamble

Moscow dispatches said the Germans had taken a gamble in concentrating forces to protect Stettin, as they apparently had weakened their defenses along the Oder between Stettin and Kuestrin.

Significant advances were made west of captured Woltin, 4 miles east of Greifenhagen on the Oder's east bank, 11 miles upstream from Stettin. The Germans said they had quit Greifenhagen.

On the left flank of Marshal Konev's Silesian front the Germans claimed progress in counterattacks southwest and southeast of Breslau.

NAZIS URGED TO STAND FIRM

Churchill Dunkerque Speech Paraphrased By Goebbels

London, March 10 (AP)—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, speaking on the Eastern front in an hour of rising peril to the Reich, called on German troops and workers today to stand fast, and disclosed that if they did so "our capitulation will never come."

Paraphrasing Prime Minister Churchill's famed speech after Dunkerque, where German armies were tramping in triumph across Europe, the Nazi Propaganda Minister declared at the west Silesian towns of Lauban and Goerlitz:

"We must fight them in the fields, in the forests, in our cities, at every street corner and in every house until they are bled white and cannot continue the struggle. Then the hour of our triumph will strike."

Exhorted To Fight Fanatically

Summoning the people to fight fanatically, Goebbels asserted that "there is nothing left to do but see it through in the east and west."

"We must not yield an inch of German soil without taking a bloody toll of the enemy," he cried.

"The enemy has left us in no doubt as to what he would do to us, to our women, our children, even our children's children if in this hour of destiny . . . we fail or lost courage—laid down our arms and abandoned our cause."

With the Russians across the Oder on the east, and the Americans across the Rhine on the west, German military commentators speculated that fresh blows were impending.

Simultaneous Blows Forecast

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius predicted the Canadian 1st, the British 2d and the United States 9th armies would make simultaneous attempts to cross the Rhine under command of Field Marshal Montgomery.

Sertorius said the "main weight of battle" still lay with this army group and that the United States 1st Army bridgehead at Remagen was in hilly countryside with less chance of exploitation than the northern German plain opposite Montgomery's forces.

A different view of the Remagen bridgehead was taken by Transocean Correspondent Guenther Weber, broadcasting from headquarters of Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt.

He said the Allies intended to build Remagen into a major operative base.

Both Weber and other commentators reported Americans had crossed the Rhine in assault craft 5 miles north of Remagen near Honnef, and Weber reported "street fighting is raging there again and still goes on now."

Allied Radios Also Active

Allied broadcasters likewise were active.

The Brussels radio said the Germans so far had shown no signs of any real counterdrive against the Remagen bridgehead. The Luxembourg radio said German prisoners were pouring in so rapidly that counting them had been delayed 48 hours.

The Paris radio quoted Lieut. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French 1st Army commander, as saying "we are preparing to cross the Rhine very soon in close collaboration with our Allies so as to hasten victory and go in search of French prisoners deported for forced labor."

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Evidence Of Decay Seen In Germany

London, March 10 (AP)—There are increasing signs tonight that the process of economic and political decay in Germany is being accelerated sharply by the American and Russian drives.

Allied economic experts report that Hitler's belt-tightening home front is faced with a growing famine as a result of disrupted communications by the round-the-clock Allied aerial blows. These day and night attacks were coupled with Russian advances which deprived the Reich of roughly 16,000,000 tons of food.

The Signs Of Decay

Signs of decay inside Germany—each considered signficant in view of the Allied drives—were:

1. Allied economic experts said that on the basis of reports from inside Germany that country's food situation had deteriorated rapidly within the past weeks because of disorganized transport and the influx of millions of refugees from areas overrun by Allied armies and from cities leveled by British and American aerial bombing.

2. Hints that Hitler's widely spread armies face a shortage of ammunition and were operating on a "hand to mouth" basis.

3. A survey of Allied governments disclosed that Europe's resistance forces had reduced Germany's war weapon output in enslaved countries at least 40 per cent by sabotage and "go slow" tactics. Lost to the Germans also were war-weapon plants in France, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Poland.

4. Stoppage of Swiss coal and iron shipments and electric current into southern Germany and northern Italy as a result of the Allied-Swiss trade agreement signed in Bern this week.

Preparations To Take Over

In order not to be caught napping should Germany suddenly collapse, the Allies have speeded up moves in recent weeks for the occupation of the country.

Upward of 2,000 UNRRA workers have been concentrated on the fringes of the Reich to handle displaced European nationals.

Most diplomatic quarters believed the hurried trip to the United States of Robert Murphy, General Eisenhower's adviser on European affairs, to confer with President Roosevelt was connected with the possibility of an early disintegration of large parts of northern Germany.

However, a noted German physician who managed to elude the Gestapo and is now safely in this country told me it would be folly for the United Nations to hope for a revolution from within in view of the tight grip held on the people by Heinrich Himmler.

ROMMEL IN HITLER PLOT, BBC REPORTS

Broadcaster Not Sure He Was Killed By RAF Plane

London, March 10 (AP)—The BBC declared in a German language broadcast tonight that Marshal Erwin Rommel, "Hitler's favorite general," was one of the July conspirators against the Nazi leaders and would have asked the Allies for an armistice if the assassination plot had succeeded.

The Germans on October 15 announced Rommel's death of wounds suffered in France on July 17.

The bomb attempt on Hitler's life was announced by the Germans as having occurred July 20.

RAF Or Gestapo?

The British broadcaster, saying that more facts had now been ascertained about the scope and character of the conspiracy against Hitler, said the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels's statement that it was "a small and unimportant clique" had been shown to be a lie.

The BBC's German editor said "whether Rommel was in fact wounded in an RAF attack or whether he was got rid of by the Gestapo I do not know. In any case his elimination was very fortunate for the National Socalist regime."

France, Belgium Chiefs In It

The broadcaster, saying "information I gathered in Paris has now received complete confirmation from other sources," declared that besides Rommel, Generals Otto von Stuelpnagel and Alexander von Falkenhausen, German commanders in France and Belgium, were in on the plot.

Von Falkenhausen was dismissed from his Belgian command in December, reportedly for being "too easy" on saboteurs. Von Stuelpnagel was variously reported last August to have been injured by "terrorists" and to have committed suicide after the anti-Hitler plot failed.

Reich Outlaws Tobacco Raising

London, March 10 (AP)—The German Food Ministry today prohibited cultivation of tobacco in the Reich, decreeing that all land in Baden, the chief tobacco raising province, be devoted to growing potatoes. "In aonther year, German smokers may have no more cigarettes," a Berlin broadcast commented.

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AIR BATTLE RAGES OVER RHINE BRIDGE

Nazi Planes Driven Away in Attempt to Bomb Span.

LONDON, March 10—(AP) Berlin reeled under a shower of blockbusters tonight in a swift followup of heavy day raids on the Reich and a spectacular air battle that put to flight German dive bombers trying to knock out the Remagen bridge and wreck the Americans' span across the Rhine.

Swift Mosquitos of the RAF bomber command gave Berlin its 19th consecutive raid by night and the German radio reported another formation over western Germany as the Mosquitos started home.

Battle Over Bridge

The aerial battle over the bridgehead at Remagen was the high spot in a day of close vigil the Eighth and Ninth airforces kept over that vital artery to the heart of Germany.

The Ninth itself sent out 1,000 medium and light fighter bombers to patrol the bridge and slash at enemy road and rail traffic, particularly along the Third army front south of Moselle. Six of 723 fighter bombers failed to return, but no losses were reported among 375 medium light bombers.

Marauders, Invaders and Havocs hit railyards at Lennep, Lippstadt, Niederscheld and Erndstebruck in the Ruhr and bombed main roads at Altenkirchen and Siegen to snarl the movement of enemy troops toward the First army's bridgehead.

Thunderbolts, dropping below a 2,500-foot cloud ceiling over the bridge, spotted six Messerschmitt 109s carrying heavy bombs and escorted by five Folke-Wulfe 190's flying above Linz in the bridgehead area on a beeline for the vital Rhine span over which the First army was pouring men and equipment.

Planes Attack Nazis

The Thunderbolts swooped down on the enemy planes despite bursting flak from free-shooting American ground gunners throwing everything they had into the sky to protect the bridge.

In a savage pass, the Thunderbolts shot down one divebomber, one Folke-Wulf escort, and then in a swirling battle forced the others to jettison their bombs and scatter.

Two Thunderbolts were lost in the short battle which twisted up to 3,000 feet just under the low clouds.

Approximately 100 'Bolts and Mustangs had been dispatched by the Eighth airforce to help fighters from the Ninth airforce in maintaining guard over the bridge during the afternoon.

They moved in after huge forces of the Eighth's planes, in a 200-mile procession, struck the Ruhr earlier in the day in a relentless campaign to paralyze transportation, and isolate the Ruhr battlefields from the rest of Germany.

Assaults by more than 1,830 8th Air Force bombers and fighters on critical rail targets within the Ruhr Valley and on its fringes were followed by another crippling daylight blow at the enemy's oil supplies by RAF Lancasters which hit a synthetic plant near Dortmund. The 8th lost one bomber and two fighters in today's operations.

Raids From Bases In Italy

Flying from bases in Italy, Thunderbolts of the United States 12th Air Force attacked enemy rail targets in northwestern Yugoslavia and southern Austria for the fourth successive day, while mediums continued assaults on the Brenner Pass line and the United States 15th Air Force hit rail bridges northeast of Verona.

While the 8th was attacking the Ruhr, its chief, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, received a telegram of congratulation from Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Air Forces, addressed to all the 8th's combat and service personnel.

"During the last five weeks," the message said, "the number of sorties flown and the tonnage of bombs hitting the enemy, despite almost prohibitive weather during this period, add up to a most formidable sum. Complete defeat of the Germans is surely hastened by your perservance. Smashing of these communications routes also will surely curtail movement of German troops and supplies to the Western front."

Yanks, British Join In Raid On Reich

London, March 10 (AP)—More than 1,850 United States 8th Air Force bombers and fighters joined with hundreds of other American and British warplanes from forward bases on the Continent today in another grand-scale attack on German railways leading to the Ruhr battlefields.

The heavy bombardment group of British-based planes included more than 1,350 Flying Fortresses and 500 escorting fighters, also carrying bombs.

Some of the targets were within artillery range of the front lines.

9th Covers Bridgehead

Swarms of 9th Air Force planes kept a constant air canopy over American troops deepening their Remagen bridgehead across the Rhine.

Among the major targets attacked by the American heavy bombers were three railroad yards at Dortmund, 30 miles behind the Rhine. Numerous other rail objectives, including bridges, viaducts and sidings in the Soest and Paderborn regions, also were bombed.

As the planes repelled German airmen's attempts to hit the Ludendorff bridge—Lifeline to the bridgehead area—Allied heavy bombers from Britain again hit communications behind enemy lines.

18 Nazis Planes Bagged

Eighteen German planes were downed over the battlefront yesterday—fourteen by 9th Air Force pilots and four by the RAF. Seven were knocked down as they tried to break through for a crack at the bridge and troops on the other side.

Ninth Air Force divebombers, supporting the British tactical air force guarding Field Marshal Montgomery's forces fighting in the Wesel area, shot down eleven German planes.

Nine U.S. Planes Lost

Nine American and four RAF planes were lost.

Last night Berlin underwent its two hundred and thirty-eighth attack of the war and its eighteenth in succession by RAF Mosquitos. The Air Ministry said it was the heaviest attack of the present series, during which the Mosquitos have dropped more than 1,200 tons of bombs on the Nazi capital.

Other Mosquitos struck road and rail targets in the Ruhr and as far east as Magdeburg.

Five Railroad Centers Hit

Eighth Air Force bombers yesterday hit five railway centers handling urgent supplies from western Germany, at a cost of ten bombers. United States 15th Air Force bombers flew within 20 miles of Russian lines in Hungary and attacked Nazi communications for the third successive day.

British Spitfire bombers hammered rocket installations in Holland from dawn to dusk, refueling in France between assaults.

Dorothea Wieck Killed in Raid; Star of 'Maedchen in Uniform'

Actress, 37, Praised by Hitler, Dies in Dresden; Quit Hollywood in 1934

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—The German official news agency, D. N. B., said today that the German film actress Dorothea Wieck, who once won a personal compliment from Adolf Hitler, was killed in the recent Allied air raid on Dresden.

She was known to American film audiences for her role in the German picture "Maedchen in Uniform." She went to Hollywood after that production but returned to her native land in 1934, saying she was disappointed in the roles assigned to her at Hollywood.

Hitler, at a reception given by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels at which the actress was a guest, told her he had admired her many times on the screen and later he summoned the actress to his table at the reception.

Joined Paramount in 1933

Dorothea Wieck's portrayal of the sympathetic young school teacher in "Maedchen in Uniform" brought her wide critical acclaim in this country and abroad, and she was signed to a contract by the Paramount Company in 1933, a year after the German film was released here.

Upon her arrival here in April, 1933, she went immediately to Hollywood, where she was first cast in a movie titled "White Woman." Three months later she walked off the set of the picture, announcing that the role did not suit her. She was then assigned to "Cradle Song," which was released in November of that year. In "Cradle Song," she appeared as a young nun in a Spanish convent, who brings up an orphaned baby girl. Agai she won critical praise for her performance.

However, Miss Wieck continued to be dissatisfied with roles assigned her and only one other picture, "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen," was completed. She announced that she was leaving Hollywood for Berlin in March, 1934.

Born in January, 1908, in Davos, Switzerland, Miss Wieck was descended from Friedrick Wieck, Viennese music teacher, whose daughter was the wife of Schumann, the composer. After studying acting in Munich, she appeared with the Max Reinhardt Company in Vienna and in other stage and motion picture productions in Germany and Austria. She was married to Baron Ernst von der Decken in 1932. While the baron was visiting her in Hollywood, Miss Wieck found it necessary publicly to deny rumors that her husband was a power in the Nazi party.

Jeep Beats Nazi Car To B-17 Crew

London, March 10 (AP)—Five members of a Flying Fortress crew recently missed capture by seconds because an infantryman got there first with a jeep.

They crash-landed their flak-torn bomber in the middle of no-man's land northeast of Strasbourg. A jeep came tearing from the American lines and a German military car came racing from the opposite direction, but the jeep got there first.

"We had only a faint idea of where we were," said the pilot, Lieut. Earl D. Greenstreet, Kankakee, Ill., "and as we climbed out of the smashed plane we heard a lot of shooting and looked around.

"In the distance two motor vehicles were racing toward the plane. One came from the west and one from the east. The jeep from the west looked like it was going to take off.

"'Get the hell aboard in a hurry,' an infantryman yelled at us as the jeep skidded up tous. We lost no time.

"The jeep shot away like a scared rabbit and scattered rifle fire whistled around us. I looked back and saw a load of Germans pull up to the plane. By that time we really were rolling and got back to a first-aid station, where we waited forthe rest of the crew to be rounded up."

Soviet-Vatican Pact Reported Sought by U. S.

Papal Quarters Are Quoted as Pointing to Possibility of Friendly Relationship

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—The Rome radio, quoting what it said were Vatican City reports, said today that Vatican circles had authoritatively confirmed there have been American attempts to bring about a rapprochment between Russia and the Vatican.

The broadcast said Vatican

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circles pointed out that it is possible an agreement between the Vatican and Russia may be reached. Later, Rome radio said, this agreement could be strengthened to a concordat between the Holy See and Russia.

Political Role Criticized

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP).—"Izvestia," government newspaper, said today that "prominent members of the Catholic Church" sought to interfere in matters outside their jurisdiction in an effort "to mend their crumbling affairs by means of certain political combinations."

An article signed by B. Ilyin said: "When one hears the voices in numerous countries of individual Catholic functionaries blending in a melodious chorus, according to the rules of counterpoint, one asks one's self—who is the conductor?"

Ilyin attacked the Most Rev. Bernard Griffin, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, for his advice to the Poles. (He told the Anglo-Polish Catholic Association in England, March 5: "Soviet Russia has done you a grievous wrong. But surely the greater the wrong, the greater the grounds for forgiveness. I appeal to you in the name of your great Christian traditions to give the Soviet Union a chance to redeem itself.")

Ilyin said the Catholic press in the United States had conducted a campaign against the bombing of Germany on the ground it showed another concession to the Soviet Union.

Norway Floats A Loan

London, March 10 (AP)—The Norwegian Government in exile announced tonight that the Bank of Norway had arranged with eleven New York banks for $16,000,000 credit to facilitate financing of essential Norwegian industries and trade after the war.

Turkey Calls Moscow Envoy

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Selim Sarper, Turkish Ambassador to Moscow, will return to Ankara early next week for a consultation, the Ankara radio said today.

V-Bomb Hits Crowded Market, Toll Is Heavy

London, March 10 (AP)—A V-bomb which crashed recently on a crowded market in southern England took a heavy toll, it was revealed today. Additional damage and casualties were inflicted in southern England during the period from dawn yesterday until 7 o'clock this morning.

Immediately after the V-bomb hit the market, fire broke out, hampering rescuers. Acetylene torches and mobile cranes were needed to get through the tangled mass of steel girders and broken timber.

G2 Depot Five Takes Cage Title

London, March 10 (A. P.).—Led by T/Sergt. Bill Podany of Hazleton, Pa., and Pfc. Don Stitt of Portland, Ore., the G2 Depot team won the United Kingdom G. I. basketball tourney last night by beating the First Base Air Depot, 49 to 42. Podany and Stitt each scored 10 points.

Behind from the start and lagging by three points starting the last period, the G2 quintet spurted into the lead with six minutes left and won going away over their taller opponents.

Pfc. Bob Powell of Topeka, Kan., led the Air Depot with 11 points.

S/Sergt. Leo Mogus of Youngstown, Ohio, center on the 826th Convalescent team, received a trophy as the outstanding player of the tourney.

Belgium Freed Of Nazis: Monty

London, March 10 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told the people of Brussels in a broadcast today that no Germans remained on Belgian soil and "never will they return—never, never."

The commander of the Allied 21st Army Group, speaking at a front military ceremony which was recorded here, said that "if ever a nation brought misery to millions of good people, it was the German nation."

"She now is paying the full price of her tyranny," the commander said. "There is not the slightest doubt that final victory is assured. The only point which is still in doubt is to know exactly when."

French Assembly Asks Security Commitment

Paris, March 10 (AP)—The Consultative Assembly's foreign affairs committee demanded today that the French delegation to the San Francisco conference be committed completely to the principle of collective security in accord with the major Allies.

The assemblymen and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault argued at a closed meeting over France's refusal to become a San Francisco sponsor. Bidault said France preferred to be invited so as to have a free hand in offering amendments to proposed security measures. Vincent Auriol, committee chairman, disputed Bidault's thesis, arguing that Britain, one of the sponsors, intended to propose certain amendments.

Canadian Corvette Sinks Nazi Sub

London, March 10 (A. P.).—The Canadian corvette St. Thomas sank a German submarine lurking along the route of a recent Atlantic convoy, it was announced today.

Russians Sink 20,000 Tons

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Aircraft of the Russian Baltic Fleet have sunk three German transports totaling 20,000 tons, a patrol ship and a high-speed landing barge in a raid of the port of Pillau, the Moscow radio reported tonight.

French Envoy to Australia

PARIS, March 10 (AP)—The French Foreign Office announced today the opening of separate diplomatic relations with Australia. Pierre Auge, chief of a regional resistance group, will be the Minister to Canberra; Australia designated Col. William Hodgson, former Cabinet member, as her envoy here. Gen. Charles de Gaulle received the credentials of Ministers Eric Boheman of Sweden, Auguste de Castro of Portugal and Mme. Adnhn Bey Adassy of Syria.

YANKS EXPLOIT ITALIAN GAIN

5th Army Pushes Up On Two Sides Of Vergato

Rome, March 10 (AP)—The United States 5th Army put a new clamp on the German stronghold at Vergato on Highway 64 leading to Bologna today, but the long Italian front through the Apennines remained generally quiet.

The Americans who have fought a long, brutal and costly campaign in Italy were fired with a new optimism by news of the Allied Rhine bridgehead, and there was a general feeling in Rome that the long-awaited break was close.

Meanwhile, the dangerous and monotonous patrolling of rugged mountain country south of Bologna continued with clashes that cost both sides casualties.

Find Ammunition Cache

One Allied patrol north of recently captured Monte Della Tarraccia found no enemies, but discovered caches of German artillery, mortar ammunition and guns.

The advance on Vergato was made by Americans exploiting yesterday's capture of Carviano. They pushed along the banks of the Reno River to within a mile of the town from both sides.

British 8th Army patrols met stiff opposition and had to retire after moving up the spit of land separating the Adriatic from the Valli de Comacchio at the extreme eastern end of the Allied line.

Striking at vital German communications in northern Italy, heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force attacked the Paronal rail bridge across the Adige River 3 miles northwest of Verona today.

The American attack followed an assault last night by the RAF on the structure, which carries the Brenner Pass rail line across the river at the foot of the Alps.

Roatta Recapture Denied

Rome, March 10 (AP)—An Italian Government spokesman denied today persistent rumors, some of which were broadcast by the Paris and other European radios, that Gen. Mario Roatta had been recaptured. Roatta escaped while awaiting trial on war-crimes charges.

A Government communiqué said earlier that demonstrators against the escape had fired on an automobile Thursday and killed a male passenger at Andria, near Foggia.

Italy Yanks Near Nazi Stronghold

Rome, March 10 (AP)—American 5th Army troops, closing in on the Nazi stronghold of Vergato southwest of Bologna, pushed to within a mile of the town from both sides today in gains along the banks of the Reno River.

Quickly exploiting yesterday's capture of Carviano, the Americans moved north a mile to Sabbioni and got control of all the dominating high ground on the Reno east bank as far as a mile north of Vergato, which has been holding out four months.

Penetrate Village

On the west side of the river the doughboys occupied high ground overlooking the town of Africa, 1 mile west of Vergato, and patrols stabbed into the village itself.

Farther west, beyond the Bologna-Pistoia highway, troops of the United States 10th Mountain Division fanned out north of captured Monte Torraccia, but encountered little resistance.

Eighth Army patrols penetrating deeper up the spit of land separating the Adriatic from the Valli de Comacchio on the extreme east sector of the Italian front, bumped into strong enemy positions and had to retire.

U.S. Bombers Raid Brenner Line Bridge

Rome, March 10 (AP)—Striking at German communications in northern Italy, heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force attacked the Paronal rail bridge across the Adige River 3 miles northwest of Verona today.

The American attack followed an assault on the structure last night by the RAF. The bridge carries the Brenner Pass rail line across the river at the foot of the Alps.

It last was hit February 28, but it had been repaired.

American-flown Thunderbolts of the United States 12th Air Force, meanwhile, pounded rail targets in northwest Yugoslavia and southern Austria for the fourth consecutive day.

Mitchell medium bombers attacked the Brenner line while fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force attacked ammunition dumps in northeast Italy. One dump east of Milan was hit twelve times.

The Verona-Vicenza rail line was cut in seven places by a formation of Thunderbolts. Fifteen miles west of Vicenza 75 feet of track were knocked out.

Pope Pius To Address Christian Labor Group

Vatican City, March 10 (AP)—Pope Pius XII will address 5,000 members of the Italian Christian Labor organizations in Rome tomorrow.

The Pontiff also is preparing an address for delivery March 18 from a Vatican balcony to people of the Rome diocese at the conclusion of pentience exercises which have been taking place in the Roman parishes.

Pontiff's Confessor Ill

ROME, March 10 (AP)—Pope Pius XII's confessor, the Rev. August Merk, 76 years old, is gravely ill. The Jesuit priest, Professor of New Testament at Rome's Pontifical Biblical Institute, became the Pope's confessor two years ago.

30,000 Italians Freed to Fight

ROME, March 10 (AP).—The Italian government disclosed today that 30,000 Italian troops held in American and British prisoner of war camps in southern Italy had been released and absorbed into the new Italian army, some units of which are fighting alongside the Allies against the Germans.

Relief Program Signed With Italy

Rome, March 10 (A. P.).—The Italian Government and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed an agreement yesterday for a $55,000,000 relief program through which refugees, mothers and children will receive medical aid and supplies.

Reports Of Roatta's Arrest Denied In Rome

Rome, March 10 (AP)—An Italian Government spokesman denied today persistent rumors, some of which were broadcast by the Paris and other European radios, that Gen. Mario Roatta had been recaptured. Roatta escaped while awaiting trial on war crimes charges.

A Government communiqué said earlier that demonstrators against the escape had fired on an automobile Thursday and killed a male passenger at Andria, near Foggia.

Rome, March 10 (A. P.).—Twenty-nine members of a clandestine Fascist organization have been arrested in Rome in a two-day roundup by Allied and Italian police, Brig.-Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, Allied commander in the Rome area, announced today.

TRANSYLVANIA IS RESTORED

Romanian Premier Notified Of Action By Stalin

Moscow, March 10 (AP)—Northern Transylvania, Hungary's share of Hitler's Balkan loot, has been restored to Romania.

Marshal Stalin informed Premier Petru Groza of Romania in a letter made public today that under terms of the September 12 armistice the 17,400-square-mile territory was being returned.

The Marshal informed Romania's new Premier that it was his Government's responsibility to keep order, protect minorities, and to see that war-front needs imposed upon Transylvania were met.

Called Sign Of Faith

Soviet newspapers, hailing the transfer as showing Soviet faith in Groza's new regime, declared that sabotage and terrorism in the province under the recent government of Premier Nicolae Radescu had made it impossible to restore the province earlier.

Groza and Gheorge Tatarescu, Foreign Minister, wrote Stalin that "it has been the ardent desire of the Romanian people to see themselves once again within the limits of Transylavnia, part of which was unjustly torn away from them."

"This province," their petition continued, "was liberated, thanks to the heroism of the Red Army, in close co-operation with the Romanian Army, and the Romanian people in northern Transylvania await impatiently the day of their return within the borders of Romania."

Groza Gives Pledge

Groza pledged his Government to "look after the rights of nationalities living there, being guided by the principles of democracy, equality and justice for the entire population" and promised to maintain order.

In reply, Stalin said:

"Taking into consideration the fact that the new Romanian Government, which has assumed the direction of the country, takes upon itself the responsibility for necessary order in the territory of Transylvania and guarantees the right of the nationalities and the proper functioning of all local institutions serving the needs of the front, the Soviet Government has decided to satisfy the petition of the Romanian Government and, in accordance with the armistice agreement of September 12, 1944, to agree to the establishment of an administration of the Romanian government in Transylvania."

Pravda said the Red Army had taken over the area under the Radescu government because the former regime "not only did not halt terroristic sabotage activities" but "shielded them."

"Izvestia," government newspaper, declared Transylvania was still virtually in the front zone, and said the fact that the Russians were turning the area over to the Romanians revealed Soviet trust "in the new Romania, and the Romanian people evaluated the significance of this generosity."

Transylvania, with a total of 40,530 square miles, had been a Balkan sore spot even before the end of the World War, when it was taken from Hungary and ceded to Romania.

Northern Transylvania, repre-

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senting less than half the entire area, but with ha population of 2,500,000, was returned to Hungary in August, 1940, when Hungary became a Hitler partner.

The population is about 58 per cent Romanian, although there are a million or more Hungarians. The area is rich in minerals, forests, has natural gas and some oil and is a fertile agricultural region.

Romania Given Transylvania Territory

Moscow, March 10 (AP)—Marshal Stalin has informed Premier Petru Groza of Romania that, in accord with the armistice terms of last September 12, northern Transylvania has been returned to Romania from Hungary.

The formal return of the territory awarded Hungary by Hitler was made public today in a disclosure of letters from Groza and his Foregin Minister, George Tatarescu, to Stalin, and the Soviet leader's reply.

Stalin informed Romania it was her responsibility to maintain order and protect minorities in the territory and to see that any war front needs imposed upon Transylvania were met.

The text of the Romanian letter:

"*Mister Marshal*—After the act of September 23, 1944, by which Romania joined the United Nations in order to wage war against the common enemies, it has been the ardent desire of the Romanian people to see themselves once again within the limits of Transylvania, part of which was unjustly torn away from them.

Thanks To Red Army

"This province was liberated with thanks to the heroism of the Red Army in close co-operation with the Romanian Army, and the Romanian people in northern Transylvania await impatiently the day of their return within the borders of Romania.

"The Romanian Government has the honor to petition the Government of the Soviet Union and to present to the supreme Soviet command a request that this desire of the Romanian people be carried out.

"The Romanian Government proposes, suggests and asserts that the administration it will set up in this province will look after the rights of nationalities living there, being guided by the principles of democracy, equality and justice for the entire population.

Keeping Of Order

"It (the Romanian Government) will also take into consideration maintenance and complete order so that nothing will interfere with the proper functioning of all institutions serving the battlefront.

"The Romanian Government hopes its petition will be met with sympathy and a favorable decision on part of the Soviet Government and the supreme command."

Marshal Stalin's reply:

"*Mr. President*—The Soviet Government has considered the request of the Romanian Government set forth in your letter of February 8 regarding the establishment of a Romanian administration on the territory of Transylvania.

Responsibility For Territory

"Taking into consideration the fact that the new Romanian Government which has assumed the direction of the country takes upon itself the responsibility for necessary order in the territory of Transylvania and guarantees the rights of the nationalities and the proper functioning of all local institutions serving the needs of the front, the Soviet Government has decided to satisfy the petition of the Romanian Government and, in accordance with the armistice agreement of September 12, 1944, to agree to the establishment of an administration of the Romanian Government in Transylvania.

"STALIN."

Nazis Ban Danish Paper

STOCKHOLM, March 10 (AP).—The Danish newspaper "Bornholms Avis" has been banned by the Nazis. It printed Kipling's line, "Come ye back, you British soldier, come ye back to Mandalay" over a D. N. B. announcement of the British entry into Mandalay.

Mandalay Foe Stiffens; Allies Get Half of City

Japanese Sniper Parties Destroyed Along Supply Lines; British 5 Miles Off

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND Advanced Headquarters, March 10 (AP).—Half of the city of Mandalay, including its northern and eastern sectors, was in Allied hands today as the 19th Indian Division continued attacks on Japanese defenses in the center of the town.

Resistance increased as the enemy apparently recovered from the surprise achieved by the 19th in its southward plunge from Madaya, but it was not clear whether the Japanese action was merely a rear-guard fight to cover a retreat or whether the enemy intended to make a house-to-house fight for Mandalay.

Mandalay Hill, dominating the city on the east, was completely cleared of Japanese after sharp and bitter fighting. Disorganized parties of Japanese north and east of the city were being annihilated. These groups have been operating as snipers on the flanks of supply columns, but have not been effective in retarding Allied operations.

British Close on Mongmit

Northeast of Mandalay, elements of the 36th British Division closed in on Mongmit, an important road junction south of the Shweli River, the closest column being five miles from the town.

At Rangoon and Prome, supply dumps were raided by B-24s of the Strategic Air Force, but results were uncertain because of adverse weather. Planes of the United States 10th Air Force and British formations continued to support the Meiktila and Mandalay operations.

Heho and Toungoo airfields were hit and damaged in routine raids aimed at denying the Japanese use of the fields. Not a single enemy plane has been reported in the air over central Burma in the last twenty-four hours.

Key Point Falls In Mandalay

Calcutta, March 10 (AP)—Troops of the 19th Indian Division have captured Mandalay Hill, key defense feature at the northeast corner of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay's inner city, and other forces are closing in from the north on the Japanese garrison of 50,000, headquarters announced today.

Hand-to-hand fighting was raging in three sections of the city, which has a normal population of 135,000 and is Burma's second largest.

Advances On East Bank

A communiqué said the 2d and 20th Indian Divisions, driving toward Mandalay along the east bank of the Irrawaddy 30 miles from the city, occupied two more villages yesterday in the wake of an air attack.

In the Irrawaddy bridgehead west of Mandalay progress was made against stern opposition, headquarters said.

Meanwhile, heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command made a heavy attack on Rangoon, Burma's capital and chief port.

Kuala Lumpur B-29 Target

A B-29 Base in India, March 10 (AP)—About 40 Superfortresses, making a round trip of about 3,500 miles, bombed the strategically vital Kuala Lumpur railroad yards on the Malaya Peninsula today.

"Generally excellent" results were announced by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the 20th Bomber Command.

The weather favored the Superfortresses, which had also attacked Kuala Lumpur on February 19, when its railway repair shops were obliberated by precision bombing.

Pilots reported that the Japanese offered considerable fighter opposition today.

[A Washington announcement of the raid said all of the B-29's returned safely. One of the Jap fighters was reported probably shot down.]

The Kuala Lumpur yards are one of the focal points of the Jauanese rail-supply system through which passes much of the tin, rubber and coal produced in Malaya.

Burma Yanks Get Manna From Heaven

Assam, India, March 10 (AP)—Burlap-wrapped ration packs are being dropped to soldiers of the Mars force in the forward area of the Northern Combat Area Command in Burma.

The Air Supply Service has found that enough fruit juice, milk, coffee, sugar, vitamins, cigarettes and other articles for one soldier for three or four days can be dropped at one time. Convalescent hospital patients help pack the rations.

Andaman Islands Shelled

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—Four destroyers shelled the northern Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal yesterday, the Tokyo radio reported today in a broadcast heard by the Blue Network. The British East Indian Fleet operates in these waters.

Foe Attacks Near Swatow

CHUNGKING, China, March 10 (AP)—The Japanese have opened an offensive against Chinese forces near the China coast about twenty-five miles northeast of the former treaty port of Swatow, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Battles were reported in progress five miles beyond Kityang, which is approximately twenty-three miles inland and upriver from Swatow, which the Japanese captured in 1938.

In Kiangsi Province Chinese troops met determined enemy resistance as they continued to attack Suichwan, one of the air base cities formerly used by the United States Fourteenth Air Force. Observers said the main value of the Chinese operations was in preventing the Japanese from using the air base, which fell to them early last month.

Fight for Swatow Rages.

Chungking, March 10 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced tonight that fresh fighting had broken out in the East China coastal region with Japanese attacks against the former treaty port of Swatow. Fighting was said to be in progress about twenty - three miles inland from Swatow.

Chinese Report on Casualties

CHUNGKING, March 10 (AP).—Chinese casualties on the Yunnan-Burma front from Oct. 31, 1943, through Feb. 28, 1945, totaled 85,420, an army spokesman said today. Of the total 31,602 were killed, 49,731 wounded and 4,087 missing.

AMERICAN PLANES BLAST MINDANAO

MacArthur Silent on Invasion, Yanks Advance on Luzon.

MANILA, Sunday, March 11.—(AP) Hard-hitting Americans scored gains on mountainous battlefronts east and south of Manila while their airforce dealt heavy blows southward against Mindanao island and northward against strategic Balete pass on Luzon headquarters disclosed today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's report ed a strong force of Liberators dropped 300 tons on Zamboanga, on Mindanao island, Thursday and Friday. It was the heaviest strike yet in that area, which the Japanese said was invaded Friday.

Elements of the First Cavalry, Liberators of Santo Tomas, thrust into Antipolo in the foothills 13 miles east of Manila against surprisingly light resistance.

A headquarters spokesman said the town was not fully secured.

Antipolo is the southern anchor of the strongly defended Shimbu line which the Sixth division to the north breached in a major push after prolonged and bloody fighting during the past three days. The Sixth gained approximately one mile from its position attained Saturday.

Fifty miles south of Manila the 158th regimental combat group made a nine mile gain against long range machine gun and rifle fire to secure the road net between Lake Taal and Batangas bay, southeast of Manila.

Rough terrain and the enemy defenses in the mountains are providing stiff opposition for the 25th and 32nd divisions to the north. More than one hundred supporting Liberators bombed installations at Balete pass, the entrance to Cagayan valley.

MacArthur again ignored Tokyo radio reports that American forces have landed at Zamboanga, key city on the southwest coast of Mindanao island.

For the second successive day he reported heavy bombing attacks on Zamboanga. Heavy bombers of Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's Far Eastern command unloaded 300 tons of bombs to shatter defense points and supply depots. A bridge also was hit.

Fighter-bombers also struck Cotabato on Mindanao across the Moro gulf from Zamboanga.

Fliers reported large fires in fuel dumps were started at Zamboanga. One U. S. plane was lost in the attack.

At the same time Kenney's flyers continued hammering attacks on Borneo, striking Maggar airdrome at Balikpapan. A 2000-ton Japanese freighter was "effectively" attacked to the south.

U. S. airmen also supported ground activity on Luzon, ohe flight strafing and bombing Aparri airfield.

Indicative of the deadly effectiveness of our concentrated bombing and artillery fire was the discovery of 900 Japanese bodies in one sector of the Zambales foothills, the communique reported.

Shimbu Line Caves Being Sealed Off

Manila, March 10 (AP)—Silent on Japanese reports that big Mindanao Island has been invaded, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today that several thousand Nipponese have been sealed up and suffocated in caves east of Manila by Yanks operating with phosphorous grenades, flamethrowers and demolition charges.

MacArthur's communiqué reported a second straight air attack with more than 100 tons of bombs on Zamboanga, Mindanao's biggest city on the southwest coast. But he offered no comment on enemy reports that troops landed there Friday under the guns of two bombarding task forces.

Tokyo Reports Fighting

[Tokyo radio said today that American troops from a naval task force landed at Zamboanga Friday and that "violent fighting is in progress at present."

[The broadcast, recorded at San Francisco, said the landing was preceded by a bombardment from naval guns. Mindanao is the second largest of the Philippine group.

[Tokyo said the invading troops were accompanied by tanks, and that United States aircraft participated in the invasion. The Japs, also said the United States force appeared off Zamboanga Thursday but did not attempt a landing until yesterday (Friday).]

Past First Line

The successes of the Yanks east of Manila carried them past the first line of a maze of caves and tunnels known as the Shimbu Line, the most heavily fortified defenses encountered on Luzon.

Estimates of "several thousand" dead Japanese there probably pushed the foe's casualties on Luzon to around 100,000.

The forces of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita had laid careful plans to exact a fearful toll of Yanks in a frontal assault on the Shimbu Line.

MacArthur said this plan had been foiled by a systematic attack which doomed the Japanese to die in the caves "without taking any compensating toll from our troops."

First American artillery and plane attacks drove the Japanese into the depths. They were kept there by flame throwers and white phosphorous hand grenades. Thus covered, demolition squads planted explosives which sealed off the four or five lateral tunnels leading from each underground compartment. The ten-

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foot vertical shafts were closed with explosives.

One brigade of the First Cavalry Division in a forty-eight-hour period accounted for 137 caves and 446 outlets.

Japs Charge Hill Ten Times; All Massacred

By Richard Bergholz

At 6th Division Observation Post, Luzon, March 10 (AP)—"These Japs will do the damndest things when they pull off a *banzai* charge," a big infantry captain whose men have beaten off Japanese attacks for ten successive nights said today.

"We've stopped trying to figure them out," added Capt. Albert de Charlerois, of Monsey, N.Y. His infantry company has been sitting atop Hill 200 for eleven days. The hill was an important bastion in the heavily fortified Shimbu Line east of Manila and the Japanese want it back. They charged up its slopes every night except last night.

"Sheer Suicide"

"They haven't got a chance in the world of driving us off this hill with the tactics they use," De Charlerois said. "Look down there."

He pointed down steep slopes covered only with grass and low brush and went on, "In order to get to us they've got to come up the slippery, barren hill with us looking right down their throats.

"It's sheer suicide. The only way they might do it would be to pound us to pieces by artillery and rocket fire but they don't seem to have the stuff to do it.

Termed Massacre

"They come scrambling up the hill, climbing over each other, right smack into our fire. It's a massacre.

"In the second place the Japs aren't clever or smart in their attacks. For instance, we can always tell when an attack is coming. We hear the Japs start climbing out of caves and tunnels below us. Then they start flashing their little signal lights which apparently they use to get their attack organized.

Smell Them Coming

"Usually we can smell them coming. That's right—actually smell them. They've been living in caves so long that when they come out in the open that stench floats up to us and we know another little shooting match is coming up.

"So pretty soon we hear officers giving the Nips a little pep talk and of firing away. Most of them keep shouting all the time. It doesn't make sense, but we've seen it happen time after time.

Some Close Calls

"Our boys are sort of getting used to these *banzai* attacks. I guess you can't say we like them—nobody will ever like them—but we've learned it's a lot easier to kill Japs when they come to us in a clear field of fire than if we have to go get them."

There have been some close calls, as the night when 200 Japanese charged up the hill. A few penetrated first-line foxholes and kept going until they were killed. Two doughboys were wounded, none killed. Sixty-two Japanese dead lay in front of the foxholes.

BROOKLYN CARVER MADE VICTORY MAP

With the Twenty-fourth Infantry (Victory) Division in the Philippines (A. P.).—How a wood carver from Brooklyn used his patiently developed professional skill to materially aid the success of the Philippines invasion was revealed with the award of the Bronze Star to Private Carmelo S. Giacomazzo of 208 Stone avenue, Brooklyn.

A week before Private Giacomazzo's slugging Thirty-fourth Infantry Regiment embarked upon a decisive stage of the Philippines invasion, the former wood carver volunteered to fashion a detailed relief map of the difficult terrain beyond the invasion beaches. Higher headquarters had declared such construction impossible. But the soldier went to work, undaunted.

With papier-mache and plaster of paris, working from aerial photographs and inaccurate older maps, the Broolynite sweated through five days and nights. Then he called his superiors.

The officials studied the terrain model and then called the non-commissioned officers of the invasion force. The sergeants called in the men. All of them studied the model of the rugged area to be invaded.

Private Giacomazzo reaped the greatest triumph of his life when the invasion became a thundering success and officers pronounced his relief map as enormously helpful and most exact in every detail.

BATTLE END ON ISLE SAID TO BE NEAR

Main Group Of Enemy Pinned Into Area Half-Mile Square

Fleet Headquarters, Guam *Sunday*, March 11 (AP)—Overwhelming American superiority brought "the beginning of the end" on Iwo Saturday afternoon, with advancing Marines cutting the sharply reduced Japanese garrisons into three parts for the kill. The enemy's power to resist is crumbling.

The largest portion of the foe is in a half-mile-square area at Kitano Point, northernmost tip of the island.

4th Makes Big Gains

A communiqué today reported that the 4th Marine Division, which had been held back for days on the right flank, made big gains by 6 P.M. yesterday with patrols reaching the beach at Tachiwa Point, easternmost point of the 8-square-mile island.

That point is almost due east of Motoyama town but well south of points where the 3d Marine Division has spilled out onto the north east beaches.

The 4th apparently overran the village of Higashi just west of Tachiwa Point. Higashi is the Japanese word for east.

Below the Japanese half-mile pocket on Kitano Point, the 3d Marine Division holds or controls about 1,400 yards of the northeast shoreline.

Small Pocket On East Shore

Compressed by the 4th Division and some 3d Division troops along the eastern shore is a small pocket, perhaps 500 yards long, reaching 200 yards inland.

Just south of that, a larger pocket is 1,200 yards long and extends 300 yards inland.

The 4th Division, in order to reach Higashi, had to move over some of the worst enemy-held terrain.

Kitano Point, however, will be another hard nut to crack.

Gains All Along Sector

It had been Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates's 4th Division which was slowed up for long as Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's 3d Division in the center reached the northeast beaches and Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th advanced up the west side.

Today's communique said the 4th, which is fighting up Iwo's "bulge," made substantial advances all along its left flank sector.

The report of decreasing resistance suggested what staff officers have predicted—that it is the "beginning of the end" of the bloodiest, toughest fight of the Pacific war, now in its twenty-first day.

Still Shelled By Ships

Although the narrow warring front on the rocky north tip made pinpoint accuracy essential, warships still shelled the Japanese. Army planes based on Iwo's southern airfield, and carrier planes of the United States 5th Fleet, covered the advances.

But the remnants of a Japanese garrison estimated at 20,000 when the Marine invasion started 21 days ago still fought and made strong attempts to infiltrate American foxhole lines.

The 4th Division killed 564 Japanese while repulsing an infiltration attack supported by mortar and sniper fire Thursday night.

The attack was no wild *banzai* charge, but was a well organized effort by about 750 Japanese to sneak through American lines perhaps to destroy supply dumps or airfield installations in the rear. Some of the enemy soldiers carried demolition charges.

But Marine sentries discovered the enemy in time for quick action. While flares lighted the battlefield the Leathernecks cut down the Nipponese with grenades, machine gun and rifle fire.

Marines Smash To Northeast Iwo Beach

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 10 (AP)—Elements of the 3d Marine Division have driven forward against "very stiff" enemy resistance to reach the northeast beaches of Iwo Island, splitting enemy forces which continue to hold strong points tenaciously, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The drive for the beaches was completed yesterday afternoon by the Marines and the area widened in fighting up to noon today. Heavy artillery preparation softened up enemy positions for the attack while fleet units and Iwo-based aircraft gave support during the drive.

Infiltration Balked

Fourth Division Marines on the right of the American lines had previously repulsed large-scale infiltration attempts by the Japanese, killing 564 of the enemy while fighting off an enemy attack which was supported by very heavy mortar and sniper fire. "Resistance appeared to be diminishing, although the enemy was holding prepared strongpoints tenaciously and snipers were active," Nimitz reported.

The 5th Division on the northwestern beach is apparently now within 1,100 yards of Kitano Point, Iwo's northern tip.

The 3d Division breakthrough was about 2,000 yards from Kitano.

Jap Planes Retire

A small group of enemy aircraft approached the American positions early yesterday morning but retired without attacking. The Tokyo radio yesterday said the attackers had "heavily hit" the Americans.

Today's communiqué was the first since Friday.

The communiqué covered action through Thursday. A delayed front-line dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley described enemy rocket attacks Thursday night and an abortive *Banzai* charge easily repulsed by the Leathernecks early Friday.

Foe Using Knives

A dog-tired group of grimy, bearded Marines told Lindsley the "downright savagery of the fighting the past two days (they referred to Wednesday and Thursday) has not been equaled on Iwo Jima."

As the devildogs neared the sea on the north, the Japanese were being forced to come out and battle with grenades, small arms and knives.

The Marine staff officers noted increased activity by the enemy and welcomed it as perhaps signalling "the beginning of the end."

Draft Board To Raise AP Man's Classification

San Francisco, March 10 (AP)—Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, whose picture of the Marines in Iwo Jima raising the flag atop Suribachi is considered by many to be the outstanding picture of the Pacific war, may now get out of the 4-F draft classification.

It was poor eyesight that kept the 32-year-old photographer out of the armed forces. Now his draft board has sent word that his classification may be raised to 2-A (F) for men individually essential in an industry supporting the war effort.

The board volunteered this comment: "A registrant doing the work . . . this man is doing is deserving of better than a 4-F classification."

Secretary's Son Wounded On Iwo

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Raymond Wilmarth Ickes, United States Marine Corps, son of Secretary Ickes, was wounded at Iwo Jima March 7, it was learned today.

The Navy, upon inquiry, confirmed that he was wounded in the chest.

His wife, Mrs. Miralotta L. Ickes, lives at 8447 Woodcliff court, Silver Spring, Md.

Born June 23, 1912, at Evanston, Ill., young Ickes joined the Marine Corps as an enlisted man May 27, 1943. He was commissioned February 9, 1944, and went overseas with a replacement battalion in June, 1944.

Argentina May End Diplomatic Isolation

Buenos Aires, March 10 (AP)—Argentine Government officials indicated today they would take the opportunity offered in the inter-American declaration at Mexico City to end Argentine's diplomatic isolation.

However, some observers express belief that the administration of President Edelmiro Farrell faces a test in demonstrating its capacity of making a sudden, radical change in foreign policy.

Col. Juan Peron, Minister of War and Vice President, said Argentina would enter "a pre-electoral" period when the statue of political parties was fully approved. The statute is understood to be nearly completed. But Peron gave no dates.

Hostile Mob Traps Ecuador Delegates

Quito, Ecuador, March 10 (A. P.).—Delegates to Ecuador's constitutional convention were virtually trapped in the assembly hall last night by a hostile crowd which gathered outside as political tension mounted in the city.

Shots rang out inside the hall, but none was hurt, during discussion of an amnesty for political prisoners of the previous Ecuadorean regime.

ITEM ON MRS. LUCE STIRS CENSOR'S IRE

Bermuda, March 10 (A. P.).—The British Colonial Government has imposed a severe censorship on the Midocean News, declaring that the newspaper violated emergency security regulations in connection with the presence here of Clare Boothe Luce while the Republican Congresswoman was en route to Europe.

The News had criticized the Government's muzzling of the press on Mrs. Luce's presence in an editorial written by John R. Higgins, new American editor who was on his first day on his job. The editorial, referring to Mrs. Luce only as a very well known Republican Congresswoman, objected to the Government's refusal to explain why her presence was considered a security matter.

French Resist Japs In Indo-China

New York, March 10 (AP)—The Japanese news agency Domei said today in a Tokyo broadcast that "some French troops are still putting up resistance" in Indo-China after Japanese occupation forces, in a quick move last night, took over the full administration of the French colony.

The broadcast, recorded here by FCC monitors, said the French soldiers were barricaded in the citadel barracks at Hanoi.

In Chungking, Chinese quarters estimated the French garrison in Indo-China at 10,000 officers and men and said that a well-organized native underground was waiting for the proper time to strike the Japanese.

Thailand Affected

Domei

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Domei said that in addition to seizing full control of French Indo-China, the Japanese had forced the government of neighboring Thailand to accept a three-point program, including pledges to seize and disarm all Frenchmen escaping across the border and to increase the flow of supplies to Japanese forces in Indo-China.

In announcing that the Japanese had assumed full control in the French colony, Tokyo accused the French of trying secretly to join hands with the Allies.

The broadcast charged French officials had co-operated with the United States air forces and American submarines and declared that American planes had dropped supplies to French forces.

The broadcast said French forces had failed to fire on American raiders and instead "they sheltered and accorded the best treatment to enemy airmen who baled out after their planes had been shot down by Japanese forces."

In a later broadcast reported by the OWI, the Domei agency said Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, was being held in protective custody.

The agency said key facilities were seized "in a blitz move" beginning yesterday at 10:40 P. M. and lasting until midnight. The only resistance occurred at Saigon, the broadcast said, where troops and the armed police finally "surrendered their arms in compliance with our army's demand."

Chennault Predicts Invasion Of Japan

New York, March 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force in China, said in a statement prepared for a Blue Network broadcast today that he could foresee no way in which the Japanese might prevent Allied landings on the home islands of Japan.

His statement, together with one from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, were made on the second anniversary of the 14th Air Force and broadcast from Chungking.

Claims Air Superiority

"I think I can say now that we enjoy air superiority over all of occupied China," Chennault said. "The Japanese . . . now are attempting to dig themselves in for a last stand in China, Manchuria and Korea, as well as their own islands.

"I can see no way they can avoid Allied landings in Japan. . . ."

The generalissimo extended "warmest congratulations and heartfelt gratitude for the magnificent part" the 14th has played and will continue to play "in the final defeat of our common Japanese enemy."

Stettinius Flying Home

Havana, March 10 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius left on an Army transport plane for Washington today with members of his party, returning from the Yalta conference.

U.S. Combat Units And Commanders In The Various Theaters Of War

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Seventy-eight or more American army divisions have been identified as in combat against the Germans and the Japanese.

Fifty-one of these are deployed on the Western front, 20 in the Pacific and 7 in the Mediterranean theater. Obviously, more divisions are in all those areas, but have not been named.

A list of the identified divisions and the army groups, armies and corps of which they are a part, together with their commanders (in some cases commanders have not been identified):

EUROPEAN THEATER

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, supreme Allied commander

Army Groups

21ST—FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY.
12TH—LIEUT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY.
6TH—LIEUT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS.

Armies

1ST—LIEUT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES.
3D—LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
7TH—LIEUT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH, JR.
9TH—LIEUT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON.
15TH—LIEUT. GEN. LEONARD T. GEROW.
1ST ALLIED AIRBORNE—LIEUT. GEN. LEWIS H. BRERETON.

Corps

3D—MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. MILLIKAN.
5TH—MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE R. HUEBNER
6TH—MAJ. GEN. EDWARD BROOKS.
7TH—MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH L. COLLINS.
8TH—MAJ. GEN. TROY H. MIDDLETON.
12TH—MAJ. GEN. MANTON EDDY.
13TH—MAJ. GEN. ALVAN C. GILLEM, JR.
15TH—MAJ. GEN. WADE H. HAISLIP.
16TH—.
18TH AIRBORNE—MAJ. GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGEWAY.
19TH—MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND McLAIN.
20TH—MAJ. GEN. WALTON WALKER.
21ST—MAJ. GEN. FRANK W. MILBURN.

Divisions

1ST INFANTRY—BRIG. GEN. CLIFT ANDRUS.
2D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WALTER M. ROBERTSON.
2D ARMORED—BRIG. GEN. ISAAC D. WHITE.
3D ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. MAURICE ROSE.
3D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. O'DANIEL.
4TH INFANTRY—BRIG. GEN. HARROLD BLAKELEY.
4TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. HUGH CAFFEY.
5TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. LEROY IRWIN.
5TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. LUNSFORD OLIVER.
6TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. ROBERT GROW.
7TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. ROBERT HASBROUCK.
8TH ARMORED—.
8TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM G. WEAVER.
9TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. LOUIS A. CRAIG.
9TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. LEONARD.
10TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.
11TH ARMORED — MAJ. GEN. CHARLES KILBURN.
12TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. RODERICK R. ALLEN.
14TH ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. ALLEN C. SMITH.
17TH AIRBORNE—MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM M. MILEY.
26TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WILLARD S. PAUL.
28TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. NORMAN D. COTA.
29TH INFANTRY — MAJ. GEN. CHARLES H. GERHARDT.
30TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. LELAND S. HOBBS.
35TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. PAUL W. BAAD.
36TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. JOHN DAHLQUIST.
42D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. HARRY J. COLLINS.
44TH INFANTRY—BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM F. DEAN.
45TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ROBERT T. FREDERICK.
63D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. LOUIS E. HIBBS.
66TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. H. F. KREAMER.
70TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ALLISON J. BARNETT.
75TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. RAY E. PORTER.
76TH INFANTRY—.
78TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. EDWIN P. PARKER.
79TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. IRA WYCHE.
80TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. HORACE McBRIDE.
82D AIRBORNE—MAJ. GEN. JAMES N. GAVIN.
83D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ROBERT MACON.
84TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER M. BOLLING.
87TH INFANTRY — BRIG. GEN. FRANK L. CULIN, JR.
90TH INFANTRY—BRIG. GEN. HERBERT EARNEST.
94TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. HARRY J. MALONEY.
95TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. HARRY TWADDLE.
99TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WALTER LAUER.
100TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WITHERS A. BURRESS.
101ST AIRBORNE—MAJ. GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR.
102D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. FRANK A. KEATING.
103D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY C. McAULIFFE.
104TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN.
106TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ALAN JONES.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

15TH ARMY GROUP—LIEUT. GEN. MARK CLARK.

Armies

5TH—LIEUT. GEN. LUCIAN TRUSCOTT.

Corps

2D—MAJ. GEN. GEOFFREY KEYES.
4TH—MAJ GEN. WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER.

Divisions

1ST ARMORED—MAJ. GEN. VERNON E. PRICHARD.
10TH MOUNTAIN—
34TH INFANTRY — MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L. BOLTE.
85TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. JOHN B. COULTER.
88TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. PAUL W. KENDALL.
91ST INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM A. LIVESAY.
92D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. E. M. ALMOND.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, supreme commander.

Armies

6TH — LIEUT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER.
8TH—LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER.

Corps

1ST—MAJ. GEN. INNIS P. SWIFT.
10TH — MAJ. GEN. FRANKLIN C. SIBERT.
11TH—MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. HALL.
14TH—MAJ. GEN. OSCAR W. GRISWOLD.
24TH—MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE.

Divisions

AMERICAL—MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.
1ST CAVALRY—MAJ. GEN. VERN MUDGE.
6TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. EDWIN D. PATRICK.
7TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ARCHIBALD V. ARNOLD.
11TH AIRBORNE—MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH W. SWING.
24TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK A. IRVING.
25TH INFANTRY — MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L. MULLINS.
27TH — MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. GRINER.
31ST INFANTRY—
33D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. PERCY W. CLARKSON.
32D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. GILL.
37TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER.
38TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. H. L. C. JONES.
40TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. RAPP BRUSH.
41ST INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. JENS A. DOE.
43D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. L. F. WING.
77TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. ANDREW D. BRUCE.
81ST INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. PAUL MUELLER.
93D INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. H. H. JOHNSON.
96TH INFANTRY—MAJ. GEN. JAMES L. BRADLEY.

Austrian Freedom Near, Grew Hints

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, hinted today that the beginning of the liberation of Austria may be very near. He issued an appeal for the people of that Nazi-conquered country to join in the campaign for their own freedom.

The appeal was in a statement which Grew issued on the anniversary of the beginning of Hitler's "conquest of Europe" with the invasion of Austria on March 11, 1938.

Grew cited the Big Three declaration at Moscow in November, 1943, in which Austria was told that she had a responsibility to join in the fight against Hitler's Germany and "that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation."

"Crucial Period" Imminent

"It is the sincere desire of this Government to see re-established a free and independent Austria," Grew declared today, "in which the Austrian people themselves can guide their own destiny in harmony with the other peoples of the world seeking peace, security and well-being.

"This cannot be accomplished solely through the efforts of the outside world, but only if the Austrian people themselves are imbued with that ideal, and themselves strive for its realization.

"A crucial period, in which heavy responsibilities toward that end will rest upon Austrian patriotism, lies immediately before us."

WAR WON'T END WITH V-E DAY

Military Chiefs Fear Letdown

After Germany's Fall

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Surprised and cheered though they are by the unexpected crossing of the Rhine, American military leaders are approaching the end of the war in Europe with an attitude of apprehension.

For weeks they have been searching for some way to get these truths across to the American people:

1. There will be relatively few discharges; how many remains to be determined.

2. There will be some furloughs for men en route from Europe to the Pacific, but here again the number is uncertain.

3. And for untold hundreds of thousands there will be the swiftest possible direct transfer from the battlefields of Germany to the island approaches to Japan.

In general, it is planned as far as possible to give actual combat troops a few weeks at home before they go after Japan.

Dread Of War Weariness

The dread of the military leaders lies in their assumption that a kind of war weariness may set in after the first outburst of joy over victory in Europe.

It probably will take half a year to get those millions of men from Europe to the Pacific with adequate arms and supplies. There may be a period of relative quiet—although the commanders will prevent that if they can—in which people may begin to clamor for the return of troops to the United States.

In this would lie Japan's greatest hope of moderating the effects of her defeat, of gaining a compromise.

The High Price Of Victory

The enemy in the Pacific and Asia remains in a militarily powerful position. American military leaders have been hammering this home for months. What they have had trouble telling is the price which American will have to pay for victory.

The first payment will be continued fighting by the armies now struggling toward victory in Europe. Next, but of equal importance, will be the problem of maintaining war production at little if any below present levels.

Best estimates at the War Department are that the Japanese have 5,000,000 men in China. In time the Chinese could muster a very effective force against them, equipped with American arms and given modern training. But the impression here now is that so much time would be required that it would not be the most effective way to fight the Japanese.

Russia Could Change Picture

Apparently the idea of relying primarily on Chinese manpower has been heavily modified, if not abandoned. That means thousands more of American casualties and more months or years of separation of men from their homes.

The picture could be changed substantially for the better. The greatest change would be for Russia to come into the war against Japan. But if there is any evidence of any commitments by Moscow on this point, it never has become public.

BYRNES LIKELY AS TREATY AIDE

May Put Off Wish To Retire To Help League In Congress

Washington, March 10 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, may reconsider his decision to quit when the European war ends and stay on the job until the Senate acts on the projected world security organization, friends said today.

Byrnes tried to resign several months ago. When President Roosevelt persuaded him to stay on, he announced he would remain in office until after the German military collapse. He said he wants to enter private law practice, his profession before he became a member of the House, the Senate and the Supreme Court.

With signs pointing to a possible early termination of European fighting, former legislative colleagues predicted Mr. Roosevelt will ask his No. 1 home-front assistant to keep the Government post and help jockey the league treaty through the Senate.

Appointment Of Vinson

The President's appointment of Fred M. Vinson, the stabilization director, as Federal Loan Administrator lent some weight to this viewpoint.

It had been understood generally in Congress that if Byrnes persisted in leaving, Vinson would be promoted to the War Mobilization post. Whether the President would want to push William H. Davis, the new Stabilization Director, on up the ladder without more experience in his new job was a matter of conjecture.

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Friends also pointed to Byrnes's activities since he accompanied the President to the Yalta conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin as further indication that the War Mobilization Director might continue in the Government.

Defense Of Yalta Outcome

Quietly, the dimunitive South Carolinian has been busy since then building fences against an expected attack upon what he regards as the accomplishments of the Big Three meeting.

Byrnes's theme has been that the United States naturally did not get all it wanted at Yalta, but that the Russians and British exhibited what to him was a surprising willingness to compromise.

From long experience in Congress Byrnes knows about compromises. He talks the language of legislators who are confronted almost daily with the necessity for finding a common meeting place for almost wholly divergent views.

Beyond that, he can talk as friend to friend with Administration foes as well as Roosevelt supporters.

Lunch With Wheeler

Present at a recent luncheon when Byrnes took senators behind the scenes of the Yalta meeting was Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), outstanding critic of the Administration's foreign policies. Wheeler intimated subsequently that Byrnes's report hadn't changed his views, but others said it never hurts to talk thing over in a friendly fashion.

Some credit for the apparently favorable reception of the Yalta report by a majority of members went to Byrnes. Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) said the Administration would feel the loss keenly if Byrnes doesn't stay on.

"So far as relations with Congress are concerned," Chandler declared, "his loss would be almost irreparable. He certainly can help get the world-organization treaty adopted."

Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), a friend of long standing, said Byrnes is keeping his own counsel about future plans, but added:

"I certainly hope he stays."

Lend-Lease Aid To Allies Totals Over 36 Billions

$1,175,000,000 Was Sent in January; Crowley Calls War Role of Agency Vital

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, wrote President Roosevelt today that lend-lease totaled $1,175,000,000 during January, bringing the total aid since the enactment of the law to $36,557,000,000.

The letter, which the White House made public, took note of the fact that tomorrow is the fourth anniversary of the land-lease act.

"The last four years," Mr. Crowley said, "have proved by experience that lend-lease is a vital and valuable instrument in the fighting and winning of this war.

"It has meant the maximum of effectiveness in the mobilization and use of the combined resources in men, materials and facilities of the United Nations.

"By bringing us more closely and more quickly to military success, lend-lease have saved untold thousands of our own as well as Allied young men and women whose lives remain in danger as long as the war continues."

Mr. Crowley reported that through January the Lend-Lease Administration had transferred abroad finished munitions valued at $18,542,000,000; war production and other industrial materials valued at $7,030,000,000; petroleum products worth $1,652,000,000, and $5,183,000,000 in foodstuffs and agricultural supplies.

Also furnished under lead-lease services were $4,151,000,000 toward training of air and navy personnel, repair of war and merchant ships, shipping and ferrying of planes.

Mr. Crowley said the United States is devoting about 15 per cent of its war budget to lend-lease.

While he gave no figures on reverse lend-lease he said:

"Our allies have been enthusiastically frank in speaking their appreciation of this (United States) assistance. In return, too, our own effectiveness has been greatly enhanced by the aid we have received from our allies under reverse lend-lease—food, hospitals, air fields, hospitalization, transportation, munitions, military information and other such essentials."

Post-War Plan For China Will Cost 2 Billion

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Industrial and Transport Development Outlined by American Advisers

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Foreign Economic Administration officials disclosed today they have completed preparation of a $1,000,000,000 post-war industrialization plan for China, as well as another $1,000,000,000 transportation program.

The five-year program is in the hands of the Chinese government after more than a year's work by forty F. E. A. engineers and technicians, supplemented by the nation's best engineering and manufacturing talent.

Believed to be the first study of such proportions, F. E. A. officials said the plan was developed with this objective: "The making of the tools of industry with which China can mold her own future."

They emphasized that "it is not our official program for China. They asked us to help them work out a guide to the industrialization of China. And this is the result of our efforts."

The program calls for construction of 953 industrial plants. Recommendations for the internal transportation system would involve the expenditure of an additional $1,000,000,000.

Embracing ten volumes, the plan covers these subjects: mining and metallurgy, chemicals and basic processing, manufacture, power, transportation; production, processing and distribution of food; river control and irrigation and construction methods; industrial training and industrial hygiene; industrial research and the establishment of libraries of technical books.

The F. E. A. estimates that the plan will provide employment for 700,000 Chinese, but no attempt is made to gauge the number of persons who could be employed in development of the transportation system.

The F. E. A. plan is designed strictly for the post-war period, in contrast with the plan to increase China's war production drawn by Donald M. Nelson, Presidential adviser who has made two trips to that country.

No recommendations are made for financing of the plan.

"That's entirely up to the Chinese government," F. E. A. officials said, although they expressed the belief it could be financed either by government or private capital, or both.

Japan Talked In '30 of Tactics In War on U. S.

State Department Releases Papers for That Year Citing Navy Ratio Issue

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—As early as 1930 Japan spread a smokescreen of propaganda and diplomatic doubletalk which may have helped to disguise its intentions in Asia and the Pacific.

This is suggested by the release today of State Department papers relating to American foreign affairs in 1930, the year of the naval disarmament conference in London.

The papers show that the Japanese were seeking at that conference to get the prevailing naval ratio (10-10-6 for America, Britain and Japan set by the Washington Naval Treaty in 1922) revised to 10-10-7. Japanese naval experts told American naval attaches in Tokyo that if Japan had anything less than 7 to America's 10 in naval strength it would inevitably lose any war in which the two powers might become involved.

The theory they spread was that in the event of war, America would seek a quick decision, because a war of attrition would use up American merchant shipping and lose American carrying trade to rivals.

The American fleet, they theorized, would go immediately from Pearl Harbor to Manila if war should be declared, and, as a counter measure, the Japanese would intercept them with a large fleet of submarines operating from the Marshall and Caroline islands.

All this was reported at the time to the State Department by William R. Castle jr., then American Ambassador in Tokyo.

He reported further that Masanao Hanihara, former Japanese ambassador to the United States, had called upon him with a story about how public opinion in Japan feared an American attack because it was believed American naval plans covered the possibility of war with Japan to compel Japanese acceptance of American ideas regarding China.

Hanihara told Mr. Castle that war with the United States would be the worst possible disaster for Japan and Japan could never think of it. Mr. Castle informed the department that Hanihara was obviously acting under instructions. He said he told Hanihara that "our aims approximated the Japanese as both countries wanted only a China which was substantially and politically sound.

Against this background, the events of the next eleven years stand out:

The next year, Japan struck in Manchuria, in a campaign of aggression against China which continues today.

In 1941, the Japanese struck first in the Pacific and attempted to force a decision themselves by knocking out Pearl Harbor and capturing Manila quickly.

Their alleged plans about using submarine fleets to stop American naval advance through the Marshalls and Carolines did not materialize. One of the great mysteries of this war is the little Japanese submarine activity that has been reported.

Morgenthau To "Sell" Bretton Woods Pact

Minneapolis, March 10 (AP). Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here today with the avowed purpose of selling the people of the mid-West on the Bretton Woods monetary pact.

"I intend to devote every moment I can spare from administrative duties to 'sell' the pact to the people, and through them to Congress," Morgenthau told a press conference.

"Congressional approval of the pact by April 25 when the United Nations' peace conference meets at San Francisco will help establish a solid foundation for that meeting. This is not a 'pressure' campaign as some Republican members of the Congress have sought to make it appear. I hope by full explanation to make benefits of the Bretton Woods treat yclear to everyone."

Stalin Trip To Frisco Parley Held Doubtful

Washington, March 10 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Journal*, commenting on reports that Stalin and Churchill might attend the United Nations meeting at San Francisco next month, today remarked editorially:

"It is doubtful if the Soviet leader would or could make such a trip—he requires rulers to come to him!"

The unofficial service publication also referred to what it called the "dog-in-the-manger attitude" of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Asserting that Russia, as an ally of France, "necessarily looked out for her interests" at Yalta, the *Journal* said:

"Therefore, it smacks of ingratitude to him (Stalin) for de Gaulle to reject Mr. Roosevelt's request for a conference."

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More From N. Y. Area Freed in Philippines

Additional names of civilians liberated from prison camps in the Philippines were announced yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press:

ADRIAN, MICHAEL J.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Adrian, Box 613, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BOWIE, HAROLD D.; sister, Ruth B. Gorham, 450 Prospect Street, Glen Rock, N. J.

COOK, DR. WELLINGTON THOMAS and MAUDE; Mrs. Alice Cook Willner, 267 McKinley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

DUDLEY, BABS E.; grandfather, Ivan H. Wise, P. O. Box 962, Church Street Annex, New York.

DUFFY, ANN L. (SISTER MARY ASSUMPTA); Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters House, Maryknoll, N. Y.

MARIE, SISTER DAVID; Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters Motherhouse, Maryknoll, N. Y.

WENZEL, MARY KATHRYN (SISTER CONSTANCE); Mother General, Maryknoll Sisters, Maryknoll, N. Y.

Ball Calls Yalta Accord On Poles Best Possible

Terms Agreement With Russia Vital to Peace

PHILADELPHIA, March 10 (AP).—Senator Joseph C. Ball, Representative of Minnesota, said today that, although not everyone is satisfied with the Polish settlement at the Yalta conference, it is better to have it settled by three nations than one.

Speaking at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here, he said: "Most Americans think that the agreement on Poland violates the Atlantic Chapter, but it is the best settlement we could reach with Russia, and, if we are to build an international peace organization, we must have agreement with Russia."

He termed "realistic and practical" the compromises reached on voting procedure for the world security council.

Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States, told the association that creating a machine for peace has not solved anything yet. The spirit in which we enter into the world organization is more important that the form of the agreement, he said.

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California, another speaker, said: "We can no longer mind our own business by minding our business. If we pack up and go home now we will be walking out on the future of man."

THREAT IS NOTED TO WAGE CONTROL

WLB Industry Members Cite Fringe Wage Issues

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Industry members of the National War Labor Board asserted today that fringe wage issues are "threatening the flanks" of the Little Steel formula.

If not brought under control, they said, the attack may destroy the entire wage stabilization line.

The assertion came in a statement on a wage report to the President February 20, in which public members of the board recommended that no change be made now in the Little Steel formula but that wage controls be removed in the postwar period.

Called Weakest Segment

Declaring that permissible increases under the Little Steel formula largely have been granted, industry members termed demands for fringe increases as "now the weakest segment of our line" and called for their control under fixed standards.

Standards have just been fixed for four of the more common types of such fringe increases, and ceilings for others are reported now under consideration.

The Little Steel formula, limiting pay boosts to fifteen per cent of the rates of January, 1941, applies to basic wage raises. Fringe issues are those involving such side issues as vacation pay, shift differentials, provision of tools and safety equipment, and the like.

Issue Taken On Four Counts

While expressing agreement with the stand of public members on the Little Steel formula, industry representatives took issue on four counts with what they termed "unsound reconversion policies" recommended in the report.

Asserting that certain types of wartime wage increases are "wholly abnormal," the industry members said they "regard as unwise the suggestion that war-caused innovations be made postwar norms." Public members had declared that the Little Steel formula will have

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to give way in peacetime to a general rise in wage standards in order to maintain high-level production.

Adjustments Called "Pegs"

Wartime adjustment of wage-rate inequities between plants, industry members contended, has, in many cases, been "only a peg upon which to hang a concealed general wage increase." Commenting on the statement by public members that such adjustments would be an important part of postwar economic planning, the industry report stated:

"The over-all adjustment should . . . result in little or no over-all increase in the total wage bill."

Confusion Foreseen

A proposal by public members for postwar legislation pegging certain wage rates in key industries, the industry statement said, would make "rigid and inflexible" the entire national wage structure.

"Any attempt by the Government to formulate wage schedules for every industry," it added, "would bring only endless confusion and endless disputes. The functioning of the free enterprise system calls for flexible wage rates, free to adjust in accord with economic, not political, factors."

COAL MEETING FRICTION RISES

Lewis Charges "Bad Faith" To Southern Group

Washington, March 10 (AP)—John L. Lewis today charged Southern coal operators with "bad faith" in attempting to block a strike vote among the miners, creating the first evident friction in a week of contract negotiations.

Edward R. Burke, former Nebraska Senator and spokesman for the Southern Coal Operators Associations which yesterday petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to drop its plans for the vote March 28, said the "bad faith" charge was hurled at him in the morning conferences.

Interpretations Questioned

The producers' petition challenged the board's interpretation of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act which it said made it mandatory that a strike vote be taken 30 days after Lewis served notice on February 26 that there was a dispute now or on February 26.

Some operators saw in Burke's action the forerunner of an injunction appeal against the strike vote in the Federal District Court here, in the event the NLRB denies the petition.

Lewis demanded that all of today's proceedings be made available to the press, but the operators over-rode his motion. Rules of the conference require unanimous vote in these issues.

Controversial Demands

The negotiations began March 1 with three days of open session. The closed negotiations by committees of eight operators and eight United Mine Workers started Monday.

Ezra Van Horn, Cleveland operator who is conference chairman and spokesman for the entire negotiating group, said that in addition to discussing the petitions, the conference had gone into two of the most controversial of Lewis's eighteen demands—the ten per cent per ton royalty for the union, estimated to raise $60,000,000 for rehabilitation, health and "economic protection" of the members, and the elimination of the geographical differential which has existed between Southern and Northern operations.

Unfair Advantage Charged In Auto Plants Bargaining

Detroit, March 10 (AP)—A spokesman for organized labor in the nation's automobile industry charged today that management has taken unfair advantage of the union's no-strike pledge and "in too many instances refused to bargain collectively for the elimination of grievances."

The statements were made by Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in testifying before a Senate subcommittee investigating utilization of manpower in the production of war materiel in the Detroit area.

Reuther asserted there was much idle equipment in Detroit factories and said "the War Labor Board has blocked the efficient use of available labor by rigid rules which prevent the transfer of men to jobs requiring lower skill while maintaining the wage rate of the higher skilled jobs."

"Saw A Man Sleeping"

The committee also heard further testimony from George Romney, managing director of the Automotive Council for War Production, who charged that unions were "thwarting efforts to get productive efficiency" in automotive plants.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) disclosed in questioning Romney that he had made an unheralded visit to some Detroit area war plants yesterday.

"I saw a man sleeping on an assembly line yesterday," he said. "What are industry and labor doing about this?"

"We have attempted to apply discipline, but have been thwarted by the unions," Romney said, adding:

"The United States Government manacles industry by an outdated and weakened labor policy."

Charges No Postwar Plan

He testified that management had lost, "to a degree," its power to manage labor's development of grievances, which he said were "used to promote strikes."

Reuther told the committee that "failure to plan now for full employment after the war is responsible more than any other single factor for the loss to war production in Detroit and other critical areas."

Asserting that the UAW-CIO was not satisfied with the volume of production in the area, Reuther [illegible] Manpower needs in the Detroit area can still be met by more efficient production scheduling and by proper allocation and utilization of available manpower, as well as by the establishment for the workers of a sense of security about tomorrow's job."

Authority For Foremen

Reuther termed a statement by Romney that labor had caused a 25 to 50 per cent cut in productive efficiency "something pulled out of the air for propaganda purposes." He said he believed that with proper co-ordination and scheduling and "proper consideration for the human equation, we probably could get fifteen per cent more production with the same manpower."

Reuther said a "satisfactory labor policy" could be built if foremen, general foremen, superintendents and plant managers had labor relations authority. They lack this authority at present, he said, with the result that many problems have to be submitted to corporation policy committees composed of officers who he said "had no knowledge whatever of factory conditions."

Denying that the UAW-CIO was attempting to take over management functions as charged yesterday by Romney, Reuther said:

"That is just a windmill set up by the companies to give them something to fight. The best proof that the CIO does not want any of the functions or prerogatives of management is that we have refused to accept foremen as members of our union because they are a part of management."

Asked by Senator Ferguson regarding his views on reported gambling in war plants, Reuther said:

"We do not condone gambling, and if men are laid off for gambling the UAW-CIO will not appeal their cases. It is my understanding, however, that supervisory representatives wink at gambling. If gambling is to be cleaned up it should be cleaned up completely."

Blames Wage Policy

An extremely serious foundry situation exists in the Detroit area, Reuther said, and is due primarily to an inadequate wage policy.

"Foundry production has been increased in the past through labor-management-Government co-operation in the elimination of bad working conditions and wage inequities. But generally management and its spokesmen in the War Production Board have been cool to such co-operation and the foundry manpower situation has become increasingly critical."

Reuther reiterated a UAW-CIO objective of equal pay for equal work in all plants of the car industry. He disagreed with Senator Ferguson that such a policy would result in a standardization of production volume and a subsequent "cartelization of industry," as Ferguson termed it.

STRIKE SHUTTING BIG RUBBER PLANT

Institute, W. Va., March 10 (A. P.).—The United States Rubber Company's processing division of the giant synthetic rubber installation here moved toward a complete shutdown today as a result of an unexpected walkout of maintenance employees.

About 100 maintenance men, members of the A. F. of L. Chemical Workers Union, left their jobs at noon and formed a picket line which stopped incoming night shift workers, it was said. The walkout made between 600 and 700 workers idle.

Hugh McDermott, a labor relations representative of the War Production Board from Cleveland, Ohio, said he had been told by company officials that the dispute arose over the discharging of an employee who struck his supervisor during an argument.

HEARING NEAR ON FEPC BILL

House Group To Air Stormy Issue On Wednesday

Washington, March 10 (AP)—An issue laden with political dynamite—whether Congress should outlaw racial and religious discrimination by employers—today was ticketed for a public airing by the influential House Rules Committee.

The bill, to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, is in for a stormy session, even though its principles have the indorsement of both major parties.

Racial and religious organizations rallied a host of witnesses to appear before the Rules Committee when it opens hearings on the Administration-backed measure Wednesday.

Trouble Stretches Ahead

Some indication of the trouble that stretches ahead for the measure came from Southerners on the committee this week when the bill got a brief preliminary hearing.

"I wonder," said Representative Cox (D., Ga.), "if this bill isn't an attempt to break down all social distinction and make a melting pot out of the country. It's a thing that has to be gone into thoroughly."

Even Republicans shied away from definite commitments on the pending bill, which emerged from the Labor Committee several weeks ago.

Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, told a reporter he is in favor of the principles of a fair employment practices law, but he wouldn't say he will back the present bill.

49,000,000 Seen Affected

Labor Committee members said the bill can have a bearing on the job-treatment of 13,000,000 Negroes, 5,000,000 Jews, 20,000,000 Catholics and 11,000,000 persons of foreign birth.

Among witnesses who will appear for the measure are officials of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council, the United Council of Church Women, the American Jewish Congress, the CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At least one member of Congress will appear before the committee to fight the bill—Representative Fisher (D., Texas).

M.R.Young Named N. Dakota Senator

Bismarck, N.D., March 10 (AP)—Milton R. Young, 47-year-old Republican and farmer, is North Dakota's new United States Senator.

He was appointed last night by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl, Republican, to succeed the late Senator John Moses, Democrat, who died last Saturday at Rochester, Minn., after a long illness. Young, who lives in Berlin, N.D., will serve until the 1946 elections.

Tells His Stand On Peace

In a statement accepting the appointment, Young said he would be an "ardent supporter" of any program for the creation of "some sort of world organization for the preservation of peace."

"In North Dakota," said Young, "the great mass of public opinion unquestionably favors a policy under which the United States will take a leading part in the formation of some sort of world organization for the preservation of peace. As a member of the United States Senate . . . I will be ardent in my support of any program that looks to the creation of such organization.

Makeup Of Organization

"In my opinion, any organization to be effective in preservation of the peace must be backed by a well-officered, well-manned, well-equipped army and navy, and with air forces adequate to meet any situation. . . . The single objective of this organization must be the preservation of peace. . . ."

Young has been in politics since 1933 when he was elected to the State House of Representatives. He was elected to the State Senate in 1937 and has been there since.

Moses, who had been governor three times, defeated the veteran Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, in 1944, and was the first Democrat ever elected to Congress from North Dakota.

8,000th B-24 Bomber Leaves Assembly Line

Detroit, March 10 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced today that the eight thousandth B-24 bomber plane produced at the Willow Run plant will come off the assembly line next week.

The Willow Run plant currently is being converted for the manufacture of a revised version of the B-24 but there has been no interruption to production.

Senate Democrats' Margin Cut Again

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Democrats today hold their slimmest Senate majority since the Seventy-second Congress of 1931-33 following the appointment of a Republican to succeed the late Democratic Senator John Moses of North Dakota.

State Senator Milton R. Young, a farmer, was named last night by Gov. Fred Aandahl to fill Moses's unexpired term, hiking the Republican representation to 40. During the Seventy-second Congress they held 48 seats.

This leaves the Democrats with 55 senators. Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) holds the 96th seat.

The GOP picked up another seat recently when Senator Hart (R., Conn.) succeeded the late Senator Maloney, Democrat.

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Add London Russian xxx of Breslau.

THEY DECLARED THEY HAD RECAPTURED ALL BUT A FEW BLOCKS OF STRIEGAU, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BRESLAU, AND COMPLETELY REGAINED RATIBOR, 85 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU IN THE TRIANGLE OF THE POLISH, CZECHOSLOVAK AND GERMAN BORDERS.

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THE REGULAR SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED RED ARMY FORCES HAD ROLLED THIN FIVE MILES OF THE DOCKS OF STETTIN, GREAT BALTIC PORT FOR BERLIN, AND HAD STRUCK TO WITHIN NINE MILES OF DANZIG CITY IN THE AREA WHERE SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF NAZI TROOPS ARE TRAPPED.

THE WAR BULLETIN SAID ZHUKOV'S NORTHERN WING GAINED THREE TO FIVE MILES YESTERDAY ON A ROUGH 30-MILE ARC EAST OF STETTIN, CAPTURING MUEHLENBECK, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF ALTDAMM, GATEWAY CITY TO THE BIG NAZI STRONGHOLD AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER.

NORTH OF STETTIN, MOSCOW SAID, RUSSIAN TROOPS TOOK WOLFSHORST, ONLY A MILE FROM THE NARROW CHANNEL LEADING FROM THE DAMMSCHER SEE TO STETTIN. SOUTH OF THE BALTIC CITADEL, THE GERMANS SAID NAZI TROOPS HAD ABANDONED GREIFENHAGEN, ON THE ODER'S EAST BANK 11 MILES UPSTREAM.

THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, DRIVING FORWARD BETWEEN RUEGENWALDE ON THE BALTIC POMERANIAN COAST AND RHEINFELD, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF DANZIG AND 15 MILES SOUTH OF GDYNIA, CAPTURED STOLP, KEY COMMUNICATIONS HUB. MOSCOW SAID 4,000 GERMANS WERE SLAIN IN STOLP.

BERLIN SAID THAT "FIVE OR SIX" RUSSIAN ARMIES WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE ATTACK ON SURROUNDED DANZIG.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID VIOLENT FIGHTING WAS RAGING INSIDE KUESTRIN AFTER A RUSSIAN BREAKTHROUGH FROM THE NORTH. THE STEPPED UP ASSAULTS AGAINST THE CITY, THE NAZIS SAID, WERE INTENDED TO KNOCK OUT THAT VITAL FORTRESS BEFORE A FULL-SCALE DRIVE ON BERLIN.

JR341AEW

Add London German [illegible]

BUT HE SAID THAT ENTHUSIASM FOR NAZISM WAS AT A LOW EBB.

THE BELIEF STILL PERSISTS HERE THAT FANATICAL NAZIS WILL FIGHT UNTIL THEY ARE KILLED OFF. MOST INFORMED SOURCES IN LONDON WERE OF THE OPINION THAT ONE DAY THE ALLIES WOULD ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT ALL ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE HAD CEASED, BUT THAT ISOLATED POCKETS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT.

HITLER MAY EVENTUALLY GIVE UP NORTHERN GERMANY AND WITHDRAW HIS ARMIES TO THE SOUTH FOR A LAST-DITCH STAND. ACCORDING TO UNOFFICIAL REPORTS REACHING LONDON FROM INSIDE GERMANY A SALT-MINE NEAR BERCHTESGADEN HAS BEEN PREPARED AS A POSSIBLE FORTRESS HOLD OUT.

DA RQ402PEW

Add London Naval (Final) xxxx western front"

SPITFIRES OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND AGAIN JOINED THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS ON THE ENEMY WITH A SERIES OF LOW-LEVEL BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS ON ROCKET-LAUNCHING TARGETS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

RAIL LINES ALSO WERE CUT AND HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS BOMBED BY BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND POLISH PILOTS OF THE RAF.

RETURNING PILOTS SAID THE FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED ONLY ONE ENEMY PLANE OVER THE RUHR AND THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS "NIL TO MEAGER" IN WHAT FORMERLY WAS THE HEAVIEST FLAK ZONE IN THE REICH.

"ONE PURPOSE OF THE ASSAULT WAS TO SEVER RAIL LINES WHICH MAY STILL BE CARRYING VITALLY NEEDED COAL AND STEEL FROM THE RUHR TO FACTORIES IN CENTRAL GERMANY," AN OFFICIAL EIGHTH AIRFORCE REPORT OF THE DAY'S MISSION SAID.

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RQ441PEW

LT.RAYMOND A.FIRMANI, 226 NORTH CLAYTON STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL., CO-PILOT OF A FORTRESS OVER DORTMUND, REPORTED FLAK WAS "VERY SCARCE ALONG THE ROUTE AND LIGHT IN THE TARGET AREAS."

LT.RICHARD M. MCLAUGHLIN, 3448 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, A FORTRESS CO-PILOT IN THE SOEST ATTACK, SAID, "I DIDN'T SEE MORE THAN A HALF A DOZEN PUFFS OF FLAK AND THERE WASN'T AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN SIGHT ALL DAY."

LONDON ADD FOR PEW

THE EN[illegible] CREW WAS LISTED AS [illegible]NG IN ACTION FOR A WEEK BEFORE. THEY FINA[illegible] GOT TOGETHER AND GO[illegible] TO THEIR BASE. THE FOUR WHO LANDED WITH GREENSTREET AND [illegible] RESCUED BY THE JEEP WERE LT. WILLIAM GUION, RUSSELLVILLE, KY., CO-PILOT; LT.GEORGE J.ARNOLD, CICERO, ILL., BOMBARDIER; LT.DAVID M.ROCHE, NEWPORT,R.I., NAVIGATOR, AND TECH.SGT.KENNETH E.TRICKER, PORTLAND, ORE., ENGINEER.

FOUR OTHERS HAD PARACHUTED SAFELY BEFORE THE PLANE CRASHED. THEY WERE SGT.CLETUS L.WADLOW, JR., SAN RAFAELO,CALIF., WAISTGUNNER; SGT.THOMAS LEIBNER, KINGS PARK,N.Y.; TAILGUNNER; SGT.VICTOR J. DEMAISE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., RADIO OPERATOR; AND SGT.JOHN D. LOCKWOOD, LONG ISLAND CITY,N.Y., BALLTURRET GUNNER.

ALL ARE MEMBERS OF THE 390TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.JOSEPH A.MOLLER, CHICAGO, ILL. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE).

MJ521PEW

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO, QUOTING WHAT IT SAID WERE VATICAN CITY REPORTS, SAID TODAY THAT VATICAN CIRCLES HAD AUTHORITATIVELY CONFIRMED THERE HAVE BEEN AMERICAN ATTEMPTS TO BRING ABOUT A RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN. THE BROADCAST SAID VATICAN CIRCLES POINTED OUT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND RUSSIA MAY BE REACHED. LATER, ROME RADIO SAID, THIS AGREEMENT COULD BE STRENGTHENED TO A CONCORDAT BETWEEN THE HOLY SEE AND RUSSIA.

RQ522PEW

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LONDON, MARCH 10- THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GEN. MARIO ROATTA, WHOSE ESCAPE LAST WEEK PRECIPITATED AN ITAL GOVERNMENT CRISIS, HAD BEEN RE-ARRESTED.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED OFFICIAL ROME REPORTS.

ROATTA ESCAPED WHILE ON TRIAL IN ROME ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES. HE WAS ITALIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF UNDER THE FASCIST REGIME.

DN502AEW

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-THREE PILOTS FROM EIGHTH U.S. AIRFORCE UNITS, WHICH JOINED WITH THE NINTH IN MAINTAINING A WATCH OVER THE BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, SHARED KILLS TODAY WHEN THEY BROKE UP A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO DIVEBOMB THE VITAL SPAN ACROSS THE RHINE.

FIRST LT. NORMAN D. GOULD OF ERIE, PA., SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 DIVEBOMBER AND A FOLKEWULF FIGHTER WAS CREDITED JOINTLY TO FIRST LT. DONALD HENLEY, JR., OF 2000 BARINGER AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., AND SECOND LT. DENNIS A. CARROLL OF CONWAY, PA. ANOTHER DIVEBOMBER WAS DAMAGED BY FIRST LT. DAVID D. DUCEY OF IONIA ISLAND, N.Y.

HJ824PEW

PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WAR MINISTER WAS QUOTED IN A TOKYO BROADCAST TODAY AS DECLARING THAT JAPAN'S SITUATION WAS "VERY SERIOUS" AND THAT "THE ENEMY IS GOING TO FORCE AN ALL OUT DECISION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND WILL LAND IN JAPAN IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN A PROCLAMATION BY FIELD MARSHAL GEN SUGIYAMA, THE WAR MINISTER.

THE TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION:

"THE WAR SITUATION IS NOW VERY SERIOUS FOR JAPAN. THE ENEMY WANTS TO FORCE THE ISSUE AND WILL USE EVERY MEANS AT HIS DISPOSAL TO THAT EFFECT. IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE ENEMY WILL LAND ON THE JAPANESE MAIN ISLAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

"IT IS OUR DUTY TO DEFEND OUR FATHERLAND AND TO ANNIHILATE THE ENEMY. THE RESULT DEPENDS ON OUR MORALE AND CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY. THE FATE OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, WHICH HAS LASTED 3,000 YEARS AND HAS NEVER HAD TO FACE SUCH AN ASSAULT, LIES ON THE SHOULDERS OF OUR ARMY."

(THIS PRESUMABLY WAS A LATER STATEMENT THAN ONE PICKED UP YESTERDAY BY THE FCC ALTHOUGH ITS WORDING WAS SOMEWHAT THE SAME.)

DN502AEW

LICHFIELD, ENG., MARCH 10-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN PARATROOPERS WERE ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER AND ASSAULT CHARGES TODAY AT A U.S. ARMY COURTMARTIAL IN WHICH ONE AMERICAN SAID HE STARTED A HOTEL FIGHT AFTER OVERHEARING SOME BRITISH PARATROOPER SAY THAT, AFTER THIS WAR, THEY "WERE GOING TO HAVE WAR WITH THE YANKS."

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A FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT ENSUED BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS AND AN ELDERLY LIVERPOOL LABORER, PASSING THE HOTEL, WAS KILLED.

THE TWO U.S. PARATROOPERS, PVT. THOMAS L. BAILEY AND PVT. MOSES STUKES (HOME ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE), WERE CLEARED OF ALL CHARGES AFTER NEARLY TWO HOURS' DELIBERATION BY OFFICERS OF THE COURTMARTIAL.

ME902PEW

23803

3a.24— 23803

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY FOR A NEW EXCHANGE OF BRITISH AND GERMAN CIVILIANS, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY, ADDING THAT APPROXIMATELY 250 BRITISH NATIONALS WILL BE REPATRIATED FOR AN EQUAL NUMBER OF GERMANS.

THE SWEDISH VESSEL DROTTNINGHOLM WILL BE USED FOR THE REPATRIATION. THE EXCHANGE WAS ARRANGED AS A CONDITION FOR THE BRITISH GRANT OF SAFE CONDUCT TO THE DROTTNINGHOLM IN AN EXCHANGE OF TURKISH OFFICIALS IN GERMANY AND GERMAN AND ARGENTINE REPRESENTATIVES AT ISTANBUL.

BRITISH CIVILIANS TO BE REPATRIATED WILL BE BROUGHT FROM GOTHENBURG IN SWEDEN TO LISBON ON THE DROTTNINGHOLM'S OUTWARD TRIP FROM GERMANY. ABOUT HALF OF THE GERMAN CITIZENS TO BE EXCHANGED HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM CANADA TO ENGLAND.

MD913PEW

BY EDWARD BENNEHY

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE SECRECY OF AN ORDER OF SERVICE CIRCULATED AMONG CLERGYMEN BY THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK FOR THANKSGIVING DEVOTIONS ON V-DAY WAS ATTACKED TODAY BY AN ENGLISH VICAR WHO DECLARED, "THIS IS ENGLAND, NOT GERMANY."

THE VICAR, DR. L. MACASSEY OF MAPLE DURHAM, OXFORDSHIRE, SAID:

"X X X THIS IS ORDERING A LOT OF PEOPLE TO AGREE TO A THING WHICH IS MARKED 'SECRET.' THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IS NOT GOING TO BE RULED BY GESTAPO METHODS.

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM AND HAD BETTER GET STARTED BY HAVING FREEDOM IN OUR CHURCH. ONE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS I GREATLY OBJECT TO IS THAT THE WORDING IS NOT TO BE COMMUNICATED TO THE PRESS. FANCY PEOPLE TRYING TO MUZZLE THE PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN!"

THE VICAR TERMED THE WORDING OF THE SERVICE "INNOCUOUS" AND SAID IT "SEEMS DESIGNED NOT TO EXCITE ANY OPPOSITION OR CRITICISM."

"I THINK," HE CONTINUED, "I SPEAK FOR A VERY GREAT MANY PEOPLE WHEN I SAY THAT AFTER THESE WEARY YEARS OF WAR, WE WANT A REALLY TRIUMPHANT NOTE OF THANKSGIVING.

"WE WANT TO SAY, LET GOD ARISE AND LET HIS ENEMIES BE SCATTERED, LET THEM ALSO THAT HATE HIM FLEE BEFORE HIM."

MD918PEW

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-STRIKES IN PROGRESS IN ENGLAND THIS WEEKEND HAVE HAMPERED BUS TRANSPORTATION, LOWERED COAL PRODUCTION AND AFFECTED THE OUTPUT OF VITAL WAR FACTORIES IN FIVE AREAS OF BRITAIN.

MORE THAN 3,000 DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS OF BUSES SERVING SEVERAL TYNESIDE TOWNS CEASED WORK TODAY IN PROTEST OVER NEW WORKING SCHEDULES.

AN UNOFFICIAL SITDOWN STRIKE, SAID TO HAVE BEEN PRECIPITATED OVER THE MEALS IN THE COMPANY CANTEEN, CONTINUED AT THE BOULTON PAUL AIRCRAFT COMPANY IN WOLVERHAMPTON, INVOLVING HUNDREDS OF WORKERS.

SCOTTISH PIT FIREMEN, STRIKING OVER A WAGE DISPUTE, WERE REPORTED TRICKLING BACK TO WORK TODAY BUT 1,318 MEN STILL WERE OUT. ALL WERE EXPECTED TO RETURN MONDAY.

ME936PEW

RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS EAST OF THE RHINE LEADING TOWARD THE BRIDGEHEAD WERE UNDER ALLIED MEDIUM AND FIGHTERBOMBER ATTACK, BUT THERE WAS LITTLE QUESTION THAT A BATTLE OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE WAS IMPENDING.

THE BRIDGEHEAD TODAY WAS SIMILAR TO ANZIO AND THE FIRST NORMANDY BEACHHEADS IN THAT IT WAS IN EASY GERMAN GUN RANGE.

A202 Add Paris WFront (Kennedy) xxxx the highways.

IT DIFFERED IN THAT IT WAS PLANTED IN RUGGED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY LENDING ITSELF READILY TO DEFENSE AND HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF A BRIDGE LINKING IT WITH THE REST OF THE ALLIED ARMIES AND SUPPLY BASES.

THE BRIDGEHEAD UPSET GERMAN PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF THE RHINE LINE. THE HIGH COMMAND HAD TO WEAKEN POSITIONS ELSEWHERE TO CONTAIN IT, AND THIS WAS HAPPENING WHILE NAZI GUESSERS WERE PREDICTING IMMINENT CROSSINGS FARTHER NORTH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HAL BOYLE SAID FROM THE FRONT THAT THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED IN FORCE FOR THE FIRST TIME YESTERDAY WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED INFANTRYMEN SUPPORTED BY TANKS, BUT GOT NOWHERE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WAS STRIKING IN THREE DIRECTIONS --EASTWARD TOWARD COBLENZ, NORTHWARD INTO THE EIFEL TRAP, AND SOUTHWARD ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SEIZED RUEBENACH, TWO MILES WEST OF COBLENZ, WHICH, WHILE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE IS PROTECTED ON THE WEST BY THE BROAD MOSELLE RIVER, AS YET UNCROSSED IN THAT AREA.

BUT THE 75TH INFANTRY AND THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE DRIVING THE GERMANS BACK ACROSS THE MOSELLE AND IT SEEMED CLEAR THAT THE RIVER'S NORTH BANK SOON WOULD BE CLEARED ALONG ITS 65-MILE LENGTH BETWEEN THE FALLEN FORTRESS OF TRIER AND COBLENZ.

THESE FORCES HAD MOVED 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER TOWARD THIS GOAL. THE GERMANS SOUTH OF THE MOSELLE IN THE TRIER AREA WERE COUNTERATTACKING IN AN ATTEMPT TO BALK ANY SWEEP UP THE BROAD VALLEY TO THE RHINE, WHICH WOULD OUTFLANK THE VITAL SAAR BASIN.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE FIGHTING IN THE EIFELS, BUT THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED FIERCE FIGHTING ON LAKE LAACHER, FIVE MILES WEST OF ANDERNACH, WHERE THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES MET ON THE RHINE YESTERDAY AND SLAMMED SHUT THE DOOR OF ESCAPE.

THE AMERICANS SEIZED OSSENBERG, STRONGHOLD ON THE SOUTH FLANK. THE BRITISH SWUNG IN FROM THE WEST AND TOOK DRUPT, THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF OSSENBERG.

CANADIAN UNITS BATTLING DOWN FROM THE NORTH WERE TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE GERMANS' KNOCKED-OUT ANCHOR OF XANTEN AND WERE THREE MILES OR SO FROM A JUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH AT DRUPT.

THE GERMANS WAITED UNTIL THE LAST BIG GUN WAS WITHDRAWN ACROSS THE RHINE BEFORE BLOWING THE WESEL BRIDGES, BUT THEY HAD PLENTY MORE ON THE EAST BANK PLAGUERING THE ADVANCING ALLIES.

GECAN REARGUARDS WERE LEFT TO CROSS THE RHINE BY BARGE, AND 32 OF TH

GERMAN REARGUARDS WERE LEFT TO CROSS THE RHINE BY BARGE, AND 32 OF THESE WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY, LEAVING SCORES OF ELITE TROOPS FLOUNDERING IN THE CURRENT.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN DIVISIONS DESTROYED OR KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION SINCE THE BIG PUSH BEGAN FEB. 23 SHOWED BY ARMIES:

CANADIAN FIRST, ONE PARATROOP, ONE PANZER GRENADIER AND THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS; U.S.FIRST AND NINTH, TWO PANZER AND SEVEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS; U.S.THIRD, ONE PARATROOP, SEVEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION, CLEANING UP BEHIND THE FOURTH ARMORED, LUNGED FORWARD 4 1/2 MILES AND THE 76TH INFANTRY MOVED AHEAD 1 1/2 MILES ON A 15-MILE FRONT EAST OF BITBURG AS THE 10TH ARMORED SCORED GAINS UP TO FIVE MILES IN THE TRIER AREA, REACHING NEUERBERG AND THE FELLER RIVER NEAR FELL.

MEANWHILE, THE SWEEPING OFFENSIVE CONTINUED TO GOBBLE UP MORE GERMAN PRISONERS AND HUGE STOCKS OF MATERIEL. THE CANADIANS BAGGED 700 PRISONERS FRIDAY AND THE NINTH ARMY HAS CAPTURED 2,221 IN THE PAST

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THREE DAYS. THE THIRD ARMY'S BAG INCLUDED A NAZI DIVISIONAL COMMANDER AND THE WHOLE STAFF OF A FIELD HOSPITAL.

THE THIRD ARMY'S FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION ALONE IN FOUR DAYS COUNTED 4,207 PRISONERS AND HAS ESTIMATED THERE ARE 1,000 MORE NAZIS IN PRISONER CAGES WHO ARE NOT YET ENROLLED.

IN ADDITION DURING THIS PERIOD, THE FOURTH REPORTED DESTROYING OR CAPTURING 10 MARK SIX TANKS, 12 MARK FIVE TANKS, 14 MARK FOUR TANKS, THIRTY-NINE 88 MM. GUNS, 16 ANTI-TANK GUNS, TWENTY-NINE 75 MM. GUNS, 12 ACK-ACK GUNS, THIRTY-SIX 105 MM. GUNS, 417 HEAVY TRUCKS, 400 LIGHTER VEHICLES AS WELL AS MANY VOLKSWAGONS, MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SHELLS WERE TAKEN IN AN AMMUNITION DUMP OVERRUN.

THE "FIGHTING FIRST" DIVISION OF THE FIRST ARMY, COMPLETING THE CLEANUP OF BONN, CAPTURED 75 ARTILLERY PIECES, INCLUDING TWENTY-FIVE 88 MM. GUNS USED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY WHERE AN ESTIMATED 50,000 CIVILIANS REMAINED AFTER THE NAZIS WERE DRIVEN OUT.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY EXTRICATED MOST OF THEIR TROOPS FROM THE BITTERLY DEFENDED WESEL BRIDGEHEAD BEFORE DEMOLISHING THE BRIDGES.

BRITISH TROOPS ON THE NETHERLANDS FRONT RAIDED AN ISLAND IN THE WAAL RHINE, RETURNING WITH PRISONERS.

ME101AAEW

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~~ATTEMPTS THURSDAY NIGHT~~. All Revs W Front (Lead) xxxx Thursday night.

HODGES' TROOPS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE DRIVEN MORE THAN FIVE MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AFTER SMASHING THE FIRST NAZI ARMORED COUNTERATTACK YESTERDAY. SOUTH ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE THE FIRST LINKED UP YESTERDAY WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, TRAPPING ELEMENTS OF FIVE TO SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS, POSSIBLY 20,000 TROOPS. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CLOAKED THE FULL SCOPE OF THE ADVANCE.

ANOTHER FIVE TO SIX NAZI DIVISIONS WERE PINNED AGAINST THE MOSELLE RIVER BY LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S SWEEP TO THE RHINE. THEY HAVE AN ESCAPE ROUTE SOUTHWARD ACROSS THAT RHINE TRIBUTARY INTO THE GERMAN-HELD SAAR REGION.

A14

ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL PATTON ARMOR ON THE RHINE PUT THE AMERICAN FIRST, THIRD AND NINTH ARMIES AND THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY ON THE RIVER'S WEST BANK FROM THE DUTCH FRONTIER TO THE APPROACHES OF COBLENZ, A STRETCH OF MORE THAN 150 MILES BROKEN ONLY BY THE WESEL POCKET IN THE NORTH. THAT POCKET WAS BEING REDUCED STEADILY BY THE NINTH AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES.

THE RHINELAND CITY OF BONN NORTH OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD WAS CAPTURED BY THE FIRST ARMY. THE THIRD ARMY BATTLED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF COBLENZ TO THE SOUTH AFTER SWEEPING THE GERMANS FROM THE COBLENZ PLAIN WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE JUNCTURE BETWEEN THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WAS EFFECTED EIGHT AND 12 MILES SOUTH OF REMAGEN AT BROHL AND THE RHINE FERRY TOWN OF ANDERNACH. A NAZI GENERAL WAS CAPTURED AT ANDERNACH. THE THIRD ARMY COUNTED 4,000 PRISONERS IN YESTERDAY'S BAG AND BOOTY SO LARGE A FRONT DISPATCH SAID IT WOULD TAKE DAYS TO ESTIMATE IT.

THREE MILES SOUTH OF BONN THE FIRST ARMY'S NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED BAD GODESBURG, WHERE HITLER AND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HELD THEIR SECOND MEETING IN 1938 TO ARRANGE "PEACE IN OUR TIME." THE ONLY BRIDGE AT BONN WAS BLOWN UP BY THE GERMANS.

JR334AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ON THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE FIRST MAJOR BATTLE OF THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD APPEARED SHAPING UP TODAY AS GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS DROVE TOWARD THE AMERICAN-HELD TERRITORY ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ALREADY IS PUMPING HEAVY CALIBER SHELLS AT THE 1,200-FOOT SPAN AT REMAGEN ACROSS WHICH AMERICAN INFANTRY AND ARMOR

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23805

ARE POURING IN A STEADY FLOW.

THE GERMAN COLUMNS WERE SEEN APPROACHING LAST NIGHT WITH ALL LIGHTS ON -- EVIDENCE OF A VIOLENT REACTION TO THIS GROWING THREAT TO INNER GERMANY.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO BRING UP AVAILABLE STRENGTH FOR A COUNTERATTACK DESIGNED TO DRIVE THE AMERICANS BACK ACROSS THE RHINE.

IT IS A RACE NOW BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' FIRST ARMY TO GET INFANTRY, TANKS, GUNS AND SUPPLIES TO THE SCENE. BUT AFTER SEING THE FLOW OF MEN AND FIGHTING TOOLS WHICH ARE MOVING UP TO THE BRIDGEHEAD THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE REACTION--THE GERMANS ALREADY HAVE LOST THE RACE.

THE BRIDGEHEAD IS GROWING STRONGER BY THE HOUR, AND THE REMAGEN BRIDGE HAS BECOME THE MOST IMPORTANT STRETCH OF HIGHWAY ON ANY FIGHTING FRONT.

ALL ROADS SEEM TO LEAD TO REMAGEN AND ALL THOSE ROADS ARE LITERALLY JAMMED WITH CONVOYS MOVING TOWARD THE BRIDGEHEAD IN AN AWESOME DISPLAY OF POWER.

THE FIRST ARMY HIGH COMMAND IS LOSING NO TIME IN EXPLOITING THIS DRAMATIC SUCCESS ENGINEERED BY THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ.GEN.JOHN LEONARD, TOLEDO,OHIO, WHO ISSUED THE ORDER FOR THE TROOPS TO SEIZE THE SPAN.

THE BRIDGEHEAD HAS THE HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR ALL FIGHTING TOOLS AND MANPOWER, AND THEY ARE POURING FORWARD.

AS SOON AS A UNIT GETS ACROSS THE SPAN IT GOES INTO THE LINE.

"WE PUT THEM INTO ACTION AS SOON AS THEY COME OVER," SAID MAJ. BEN COTHRAN OF ROME, GA., FORMER CITY EDITOR OF THE KNOXVILLE, TENN., JOURNAL. "THERE'S NO TIME TO FOOL AROUND. AS SOON AS A MAN STEPS ON THIS BRIDGEHEAD HE'S GOT TO START FIGHTING."

THE GERMANS ARE TRYING DESPERATELY TO KNOCK OUT THE BRIDGE WITH HEAVY GUNS AND SUICIDE AIR RAIDS. FOUR PLANES MADE PASSES AT THE BRIDGE THURSDAY NIGHT AND ALL FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN BY ACK-ACK. THREE MORE DIVED IN YESTERDAY FROM LOW HANGING CLOUDS AND DUMPED THEIR BOMBS.

THE REMAGEN BRIDGE IS THE HOT SPOT OF THE ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT AS THE GERMANS POUR SHELLS IN INCREASING NUMBERS. THEY ARE LOBBING IN 155 AND 210 MILLIMETER SHELLS TRYING TO KNOCK OUT THIS SPAN, WHICH IS THE LIFELINE FOR OUR TROOPS AND ARMOR IN THE BRIDGEHEAD.

A26

AS THE DOUGHBOYS MAKE THE RUN ACROSS THE BRIDGE, SHELLS WHIZZ OVER VICIOUSLY AND THE TIME IT TAKES TO CROSS THE 400 YARDS OF CONCRETE AND STEEL IS PACKED WITH THE SUSPENSE AND DRAMA OF WAR.

THE TEMPO OF THE SHELLING INCREASED YESTERDAY AND NO ONE TARRIES ON THE SPAN UNLESS HE IS FORCED TO.

THE DOUGHBOYS GO ONTO THE BRIDGE ON A TROT AND NO ONE SLOWS DOWN TO A WALK UNTIL HE IS SAFELY ACROSS.

IN THE CENTER OF THE BRIDGE IS A DEAD GERMAN--HIS HEAD POINTED TO THE WEST AS THOUGH HE WERE RUNNING FORWARD TO HALT THE DOUGHBOYS WHEN THEIR FIRE CUT HIM DOWN. NO ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO TAKE TIME OUT YET TO REMOVE THE BODY.

PRIORITY OF TRAVEL IS TOWARD THE EAST, AND ONCE A VEHICLE GETS ON THE BRIDGEHEAD IT MAY STAY FOR HOURS BEFORE THERE IS A BREAK IN TRAFFIC FOR WESTBOUND TRAVEL.

MOST OF THE WOUNDED ARE COLLECTED IN A HILLSIDE TUNNEL AT THE EASTERN END OF THE BRIDGE AND ARE CARRIED ACROSS BY LITTER BEARERS WHO BRAVE SHELLFIRE TO GET THE WOUNDED TO AMBULANCES ON THE WEST BANK.

"IT'S A PRETTY TOUGH JOB CARRYING THE WOUNDED OVER," SAID T/4 JAMES P.BUTLER, LONDON MILLS, ILL., "BUT WE ARE GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT. SO FAR WE HAVE HAD SURPRISINGLY FEW CASUALTIES."

EVACUATION IS BEING DIRECTED BY CAPT. WILLIAM GIBBLE, HENRIETTA, OKLA., WHO ACCEPTED SURRENDER OF A GERMAN HOSPITAL IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF ERPEL. THERE HE FOUND THREE AMERICAN PATIENTS WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE AND WERE TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GERMANS. THEY ARE NOW ON THEIR WAY TO AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

DN436AEW

30. 24 — 23805

MAR 11 1945

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 10-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS INCREASED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE TODAY BY HALF A MILE AGAINST GENERALLY STIFFENING RESISTANCE.

THE GREATEST GAINS WERE MADE SOUTHWARD AND SOUTHEASTWARD. AMERICAN SPEARHEADS WERE DRIVING TOWARD A RANGE OF HILLS BETWEEN THE RIVER AND A SUPERHIGHWAY TO COLOGNE, RUNNING ABOUT SIX MILES EAST OF REMAGEN.

THE GERMANS HAVE YET TO LAUNCH A MAJOR COUNTERATTACK, ALTHOUGH ONE ARMORED DIVISION HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AMONG THE FORCES RUSHED UP TO TRY TO CONTAIN THE SPEARHEADING AMERICAN THREAT TO INNER GERMANY.

FOR THE GERMANS, THIS IS THE ARDENNES IN REVERSE--WITH FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT FORCED TO COMMIT ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES IN HIS ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE BRIDGEHEAD.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT MORE GERMAN DIVISIONS MAY BE THROWN AGAINST THE BRIDGEHEAD IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. BUT THUS FAR, THE NAZIS HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE.

INCREASED WEIGHT IN SHELLING OF THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE AT REMAGEN INDICATES THE NAZIS STILL ARE BUILDING UP THEIR ARTILLERY IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO KNOCK OUT THE ALLIED LIFE SPAN BEFORE ADVANCING AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AND TANKS DRIVE THEIR HEAVY GUNS BACK BEYOND REACH OF THE CROSSING.

REPORTS SAID THAT THE VOLKSSTURM--HITLER'S CIVILIAN ARMY--WAS WIDELY USED FOR SENTRY DUTY ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE, AND MOSTLY DURING THE NIGHT, SO THAT REGULAR TROOPS COULD REST.

A6

MORALE IS EXCEEDINGLY LOW WITH GERMAN TROOPS, WHO OPENLY ARE EXPRESSING DISGUST WITH THE WAR SITUATION, FOOD SHORTAGES AND LACK OF AMMUNITION.

ON THE FIRST ARMY'S SOUTHERN FLANK, WHERE THE LINK-UP YESTERDAY WITH THE THIRD ARMY POCKETED ELEMENTS OF SIX DIVISIONS, IT CAN NOW BE REVEALED THAT HODGES' ARMOR AND INFANTRY SEIZED A 20-MILE STRETCH ALONG THE AHR RIVER.

PRISONERS IN THIS AREA WERE FOUND WEARING AMERICAN SHIRTS WITH INSIGNIA OF AMERICAN UNITS MAULED IN THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH LAST DECEMBER. MANY AMERICAN JEEPS AND TRUCKS WERE RECAPTURED.

TWO FLYING BOMB SITES ALSO WERE OVERRUN BY THE AMERICAN ADVANCE--THE FIRST FOUND IN THIS SECTOR.

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A7

LOW CLOUDS AND BAD VISIBILITY PREVENTED DIRECT TACTICAL SUPPORT OF THE GROUND TROOPS BY FIGHTER BOMBERS, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF BLIND BOMBING MISSIONS ON NAZI RAIL AND ROAD NETS LEADING INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD WERE MADE BY MEDIUM AND FIGHTERBOMBERS. THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF FURTHER GERMAN AIRFORCE ATTACKS AGAINST THE REMAGEN BRIDGE CROSSING.

THE FIGHTING FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED 5,200 PRISONERS DURING THE THREE-DAY ENVELOPMENT OF BONN, BEETHOVEN'S BIRTHPLACE. THIS DIVISION ALSO TOOK APPROXIMATELY 75 ARTILLERY WEAPONS, INCLUDING 25 OF THE 88-MM. SIZE, AND A NAUMBER OF 75 AND 25-MM. GUNS AND A FEW RUSSIAN 8.6 GUNS.

FIFTY THOUSAND CIVILIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REMAINED BEHIND IN THE BONN AREA, FORMING ONE OF THE BIGGEST MILITARY GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS YET ENCOUNTERED ON THIS ARMY FRONT.

SWIFTLY-MOVING YANK UNITS OVERRAN AN ENEMY ORDNANCE DUMP AT BRUCH AND ANOTHER OUTFIT TOOK 20 CARLOADS OF NAZI MILITARY

SUPPLIES AT ARWEILER.
R0420PEW

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE SEVENTH CORPS, LED BY MAJ.GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, FORMED THE SPEARHEADING ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST ARMY WHICH STORMED ACROSS THE ROER RIVER, DROVE TO THE RHINE AND CAPTURED COLOGNE.

CENSORSHIP PERMITTED THIS DISCLOSURE TONIGHT AS THE FIRST ARMY FOUGHT TO WIDEN ITS REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF COLOGNE WHILE THE GERMANS TRIED TO KNOCK OUT THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE WITH HEAVY SHELLFIRE.

SPEARHEADING THE FIRST ARMY'S DRIVE WAS NO NEW EXPERIENCE FOR COLLINS, HANDSOME 49-YEAR-OLD NEW ORLEANS SOLDIER WHOSE NICKNAME IS "LIGHTNING." HE COMMANDED THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WHERE IT BECAME KNOWN AS "THE LIGHTNING DIVISION" BECAUSE OF ITS SWIFT MOVES IN THE JUNGLE.

COLLINS LED THE AMERICAN FORCES' DRIVE ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA IN FRANCE AND DIRECTED THE CAMPAIGN TO CAPTURE THE PORT OF CHERBOURG.

THEN HE WAS GIVEN THE JOB OF SPEARHEADING THE GREAT ST.LO BREAKTHROUG WITH HIS SEVENTH CORPS, BLASTING OPEN A GATEWAY THROUGH WHICH THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES POURED ACROSS FRANCE. HIS CORPS WAS THE FIRST INTO BELGIUM AND THE FIRST INTO GERMANY.

MAR 11 1945

BZ645PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

COLOGNE, MARCH 10-(AP)-"IF I EVER GET BACK INTO A P-47 I'LL NEVER LET MY FEET TOUCH GROUND AGAIN," LT.DONALD S.PRATT OF GALVESTON, TEX., SAID TODAY.

A THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHO HAS 20 MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT, HE HAD BEEN ATTACKED BRIEFLY TO THE 41ST ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENT, SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, AS AN AIR LIAISON OFFICER.

IN ONE NIGHT'S ACTION IN SCHIEFFBAHN, GERMANY, PRATT HELPED BEAT OFF A GERMAN TANK ATTACK ON A COMMAND POST BY LOADING A BAZOOKA, CALLING FOR ARTILLERY FIRE ON HIS OWN OBSERVATION POSITION, DODGING TANK FIRE RIGHT THROUGH A HOUSE IN WHICH HE WAS GUARDING 15 PRISONERS AND THEN BEING SAVED, AS THE GERMANS WERE ABOUT TO KICK IN THE FRONT DOOR, WHEN A SECOND ARMORED RELIEF COLUMN BROKE THROUGH.

BEFORE LEAVING THE DIVISION PRATT RECEIVED A BRONZE STAR FROM THE DIVISION COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. I.D.WHITE FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION "NO INVOLVING AERIAL FLIGHT."

"I SHOULD HAVE STAYED IN MY P-47," OBSERVED THE PILOT.

DA1203PEW

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, SUNDAY, MARCH 11-(AP)-A SPEAR HEAD REGIMENT OF THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION CUT OFF THE LAST REMAINING GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM THE WESEL POCKET LATE LAST NIGHT AND REACHED THE APPROACHES TO A RHINE RAILROAD BRIDGE WHICH WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DYNAMITED.

"THE 35TH DIVISION HAS CUT THE LAST ESCAPE ROUTE OVER THE RHINE IN THE WESEL BRIDGEHEAD AREA BY CUTTING ALL ROADS WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF WESEL, AND NOW CONTROLS ALL BRIDGE APPROACHES TO WESEL, "SAID A TERSE MIDNIGHT STATEMENT FROM THE NINTH ARMY.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE WAS BLOWN WHEN THE 134TH REGIMENT REACHED THE RHINE BANK, ACCORDING TO PVT. MORTIMER SPILLER OF LE ROY, N.Y.

THE SPEARHEADING COLUMN, WHICH DROVE FIVE MILES SINCE DAYLIGHT SATURDAY, WAS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. ALFORD BOATSMAN OF BEATRICE, NEB. HIS REGIMENT JUMPED OFF ACROSS THE ROER RIVER AND CAPTURED HILFARTH, GERMANY, FEB. 27. THAT WAS 60 MILES BACK FROM HERE.

THE CLOSING OF THE WESEL POCKET LEAVES SEVERAL GERMAN ARTILLERY AND PARACHUTE UNITS CUT OFF BETWEEN WESEL AND OSSENBERG TO THE SOUTH, WHERE THE 320TH REGIMENT OF COL. WILLIAM MURRAY OF ARIZONA IS PUSHING NORTH.

MD925PEW

PARIS, MARCH 10-(AP)-FOUR FRENCH GESTAPO AGENTS--TWO PAIRS OF BROTHERS--WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY AFTER A TRIAL WHICH DISCLOSED HOW THEIR GANG SOLD OUT FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND LIVED IN LUXURY ON MILLIONS OF FRANCS PAID THEM BY GERMANS.

TWO OTHERS OF THE GANG GOT LIFE SENTENCES, ONE RECEIVED 20 YEARS IN PRISON, WHILE ONE WOMAN WAS GIVEN FIVE YEARS.

MORE THAN 50 FRENCH PARACHUTISTS WERE BETRAYED BY THE GANG, HEADED BY GEORGES LEDANSEUR, ONE OF THE CONDEMNED MEN WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE RESISTANCE FORCES.

HE WAS A WIRELESS OPERATOR RECEIVING SECRET MESSAGES FROM THE BBC IN LONDON. CAUGHT BY THE GERMANS IN JUNE, 1943, HE TURNED TRAITOR AND CONTINUED TO RECEIVE CODE MESSAGES WHICH INDICATED ARMS OR OTHER SUPPLIES OR ALLIED AGENCIES WOULD BE PARACHUTED TO CERTAIN PLANES AT A CERTAIN TIME. GERMANS THEN WOULD NAB THE PATRIOTS OR AGENTS AND LEDANSEUR WOULD MESSAGE LONDON "ARMS GRATEFULLY RECEIVED."

EACH OF THE BAND WAS PAID $200 MONTHLY, AND ADDITIONALLY THE GERMANS ALLOWED THEM TO OPERATE A PURCHASING BUREAU AND IN A LITTLE MORE THAN ONE YEAR THEY HAD EARNED $800,000.

LEDANSEUR AND HIS BROTHER CLAUDE, AND JEAN MICHEL BOUILLON WERE THOSE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ROME, MARCH 10-(AP)-AN ACTION IN WHICH LT. DANIEL PALESKY, OF 217 FERDINAND ST., SCRANTON, PA., LED A RAIDING PARTY WHICH KILLED 20 GERMANS AND CAPTURED THREE AT THE COST OF FOUR WOUNDED WAS CITED TODAY IN THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE.

PALESKY'S TWO-PLATOON ASSAULT GROUP WAS FROM COMPANY K OF THE 361ST INFANTRY REGIMENT. IT SLIPPED THROUGH MINED AREAS TO WITHIN 10 FEET OF A GERMAN STRONGPOINT NORTH OF MONTE BELMONTE AND ATTACKED WITH GRENADES IN THE FACE OF FIRE FROM FIVE ENEMY MACHINEGUNS.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN WERE THREE GERMANS SPOTTED IN A FOXHOLE BY PVT. ERNEST E. SILVERT, 1877 EAST 40TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PVT. ALBERT LOPEZ, 602 SOUTH MAY ST. CHICAGO, ILL., GAVE A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION OVER RADIO TO HEADQUARTERS.

MK805AEW

NIGHT LEAD GOLF (300)

MAR 11 1945

BY SID FEDER

ROME, MARCH 10-(AP)-LIGHTNING FAST GREENS SENT SCORES ROCKETING IN THE ROOME OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT TODAY BUT PVT.TOM BOLT OF ABILENE, TEXAS, AND NAVAL TECHNICIAN AL ZIMMERMAN OF PORTLAND, ORE., MAINTAINED THEIR RESPECTIVE SECOND AND THIRD POSITIONS BEHIND PACESETTER UGO GRAPPASONNI, TWO-TIME ITALIAN OPEN CHAMPION.

GRAPPASONNI, BOLT AND ZIMMERMAN EACH POSTED FOUR-OVER-PAR 75S ON THE SECOND 18 AS THE FIELD OF 100 WHITTLED ITSELF DOWN TO THE LOW 60 FOR TOMORROW'S TWO-ROUND TRETCH DRIVE FOR THE $

60 FOR TOMORROW'S TWO-ROUND STRETCH DRIVE FOR THE $800 PRIZE MONEY (FOR THE PROS) AND THREE CUPS (FOR THE AMATEURS).

THE ITALIAN ACE CARDED 147 FOR THE 36 HOLES, ONE STROKE BETTER THAN BOLT AND THREE AHEAD OF ZIMMERMAN'S 150. BOLT, A SOUTHWEST AMATEUR, SETTLED DOWN AFTER TAKING A BIG FIVE ON THE PAR THREE SEVENTH AND TREATED HIMSELF TO EVEN PARS ALL THE WAY HOME FOR A 35

TYING FOR BEST NINE OF THE TOURNEY.

ZIMMERMAN, FOLLOWED BY A GALLERY OF 300 WHICH INCLUDED SOME OF ROME'S

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DEBUTANTE SOCIETY, BIRDIED THREE HOLES BUT HIS PUTTER FAILED HIM ON FOUR OTHERS. HE IS THE ONLY U.S. PRO WITH A CHANCE AT THE PRIZE CASH.

THE TOURNAMENT MAINTAINED ITS ODDITY-A-DAY RECORD WITH THE ARRIVAL OF 24 DOZEN BALLS FROM THE UNITED STATES BUT THEY CRACKED WIDE OPEN AFTER BEING HIT A COUPLE OF TIMES. THE BALLS WERE THE SMALL SIZED BRITISH STYLE OUTLAWED BY THE USGAA SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

BACK OF THE THREE LEADERS CAME THREE ITALIAN PROS FOLLOWED BY PFC CHESTER SANOK OF BELLEVILLE, N.J., AN AMATEUR WHO WORKS IN A GI BAKERY SHOP AND WHO BOUGHT SIX BALLS FOR $50 FROM A LOCAL DEALER. HE HAD 155.

OTHER AMERICAN QUALIFIERS WERE SAILOR AUBREY TURRENTINE, DURHAM, N.C.; SGT.JOE VILENO, SCARSDALE, N.Y. PRO, 157; T/5 LEONARD HOFFMAN, DALLAS, LT.CHARLES DUDLEY, GREENVILLE, S.C., 159; CPL.EARL HOWELL, RICHMOND, VA., CAPT.JONAS WEISS, ST.LOUIS, 160; CPL.JOHN SMITH, MARSHALL, TEX., SGT.WILLIAM ROBINSON, PHILADELPHIA, CHIEF SPECIALIST HARRY WELCH, HIGH POINT, N.C. 161 AND LT.FRED BOLTON, BETHESDA, MD. PRO, 165.

SW637PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-ONE YEAR AGO A SOVIET PLANE LANDED NEAR THE WRECKAGE OF THE GIANT POWER STATION AT NOVOYE ZAPOROZHE WITH THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF EXPERTS TO SUPERVISE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GREAT DNEPR DAM.

TODAY PRESS DISPATCHES TOLD OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN THE TASK, DESCRIBED AS "PERHAPS THE MOST DIFFICULT IN THE SOVIET UNION."

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF BLASTED CONCRETE -- ENOUGH TO FILL 15,000 FREIGHT CARS -- HAVE BEEN REMOVED. A NUMBER OF THE 26 WRECKED PIERS WERE REPAIRED, BUT EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN IT IS SIMPLER TO BUILD AN ENTIRELY NEW ONE THAN TO PATCH UP THE DAMAGE.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 17,500 TONS OF STEEL SECTIONS AND 14,000 TONS OF EQUIPMENT HAD TO BE ASSEMBLED. PART OF THIS WAS DONE IN THE LAST YEAR.

THE IMMINENT BREAKUP OF DNEPR ICE IS A CRISIS FOR WHICH SOVIET ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN PREPARING. THE WATER REGULATING MECHANISMS STILL ARE WRECKED, AND FLOOD WATERS WILL POUR THROUGH THE DAM AT THE RATE OF MORE THAN 15,000 CUBIC YARDS A SECOND.

TO SAVE THE POWER PLANT SITE ON THE RIGHT BANK FROM INUNDATION, A SPECIAL BARRIER HAS BEEN THROWN UP. A METAL BRIDGE WAS ERECTED TO CARRY TRAFFIC ACROSS THE RIVER DURING THE 70 TO 90 DAYS WHEN THE REGULAR ROAD ON THE INNER SIDE OF THE DAM WILL BE UNDER WATER.

MD923PEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 10--(AP)--A DELAYED DISPATCH TO THE MOSCOW NEWS REPORTED TODAY THAT THREE UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP, ~~ZZ~~ OFFAG 64 , IN POLAND IN JANUARY PASSED THROUGH ~~LWOV~~ LVOV LWOW RECENTLY.

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THE DISPATCH SAID THE THREE OFFICERS WERE SECOND LT. PETER GAICH, A PARACHUTE TROOPER OF SERBIAN DESCENT CAPTURED AT ANZIO

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(ADDRESS NOT GIVEN), & FIRST LT. WILLIAM R. CORY OF COLLEGE PARK, MD., AND SECOND LT. HILL T. MURPHY OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., BOTH CAPTURED IN TUNISIA.

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MPW DELUCE9 01535 CCC 217P

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 10-(AP)-A MASS MOVEMENT OF GERMAN REFUGEES TO DENMARK WAS DECIDED UPON AT A RECENT BERLIN MEETING OF HIGH OCCUPATION OFFICIALS AND HEINRICH HIMMLER, FREE DANISH PRESS OBSERVERS REPORTED TODAY.

ALL AVAILABLE HOTELS, APARTMENTS AND BUILDINGS SUCH AS HOSPITALS WERE ORDERED PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF EVACUATION AUTHORITIES, ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS. THE AGENCY ADDED THAT IT HAD LEARNED ALL CADET SCHOOLS IN POMERANIA AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO DENMARK, INCLUDING BETWEEN 25,000 AND 30,000 WOULD-BE OFFICERS.

ME903PEW

ALGIERS,MARCH 10 (AP)--COL.PAUL D.SHEELINE OF BOSTON,MASS.,WAS DECORATED TODAY BY GEN. PIERRE WEISS,COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH AIR FORCE IN NORTH AFRICA, IN BEHALF OF THE BEY OF TUNISIA.

COL.SHEELINE'S SON,PAUL, WAS PARACHUTED INTO FRANCE AND JOINED THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

MK01200 GLEISER AM1116AM

INDO-CHINA (PRECEDE UNDATED DAY) (350)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, MARCH 10-(AP)-JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAVE DISARMED FRENCH AND NATIVE FORCES IN INDO-CHINA AND ARRESTED THE PUPPET GOVERNOR-GENERAL, VICE ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX, IN FEAR THEY WOULD COLLABORATE WITH THE ALLIES. A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

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LATE CHINESE REPORTS SAID JAPANESE TROOPS ATTACKED FRENCH FORCES IN HAIPHONG, LANGSON, AND LAOKAY IN THE NORTHERN BORDER AREA OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND AT SAIGON LATE FRIDAY NIGHT. THE FIGHTING IN LAOKAY LASTED UNTIL NOON SATURDAY WHEN THE LAST FRENCHMAN WAS OVERPOWERED AND DISARMED.

CHINESE SOURCES ESTIMATED THE FRENCH GARRISON IN INDO-CHINA AT ABOUT 10,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, BUT SAID THAT, HAVING ELIMINATED ITS THREAT TO AID ANY ALLIED INVASION ATTEMPT, THE JAPANESE STILL FACED OPPOSITION FROM A WELL-ORGANIZED UNDERGROUND ARMY OF NATIVES. K

(THE OWI TODAY QUOTED THE TOKYO RADIO, WHICH HAD ANNOUNCED SEIZURE OF INDO-CHINA FRIDAY NIGHT, AS SAYING "SOME FRENCH TROOPS" STILL WERE RESISTING THE JAPANESE IN HANOI, WHERE THEY WERE BARRICADED IN THE CITADEL BARRACKS OF THE CAPITAL. ANOTHER BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID DECOUX WAS HELD IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AT SAIGON.)

CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THE DIARMING OF INDO-CHINESE TROOPS WAS A PART OF JAPAN'S GENERAL PLAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE INDO-CHINESE AND CHINESE TERRITORY IT HOLDS AGAINST AN AMERICAN LANDING. IT ALSO WILL FACILITATE THEIR OPERATIONS IN CHINA, THEY ADDED.

THE CHINESE PRESS HAS POINTED OUT THAT INDO-CHINA WOULD BE A LIKELY PLACE FOR AN AMERICAN INVASION OF THE ASIATIC MAINLAND BECAUSE IT HAS GOOD HARBORS AND BETTER INTERIOR COMMUNICATIONS THAN CHINA.

(OTHER JAPANESE BROADCASTS REPORTED BY THE OWI SAID FULL OCCUPATION OF INDO-CHINA MEANT "THE COLONIAL STATUS OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA HAS ENDED," AND:

("IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOLDS NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS AGAINST FRENCH INDO-CHINA. INSTEAD, BY WIPING OUT HOSTILE INFLUENCES, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT NOW IS ABLE TO EXTEND WHOLE-HEARTED COOPERATION TO THE PEOPLE OF INDO-CHINA, WHO HAVE BEEN GROANING FOR MANY YEARS UNDER FOREIGN OPPRESSION."

(THE JAPANESE RADIO ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND HAD FORCED THAT COUNTRY'S GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT A PROGRAM PLEDGING IT WOULD SEIZE AND DISARM ANY OF THE FRENCH WHO TRIED TO FLEE ACROSS THE BORDER FROM INDO-CHINA. IT SAID TOKYO WAS HOLDING OUT PROMISES OF EVENTUAL INDEPENDENCE TO INDO-CHINESE NATIVES IN RETURN FOR THEIR COOPERATION.)

DA156PEW

CHENNAULT (350)
BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, CHINA, MARCH 10-(AP)-MEN OF MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT'S 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE KILLED IN THE PAST YEAR DURING OPERATINGS WHICH DESTROYED MORE THAN 1,200 JAPANESE PLANES AND NEARLY 600,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING WERE REMEMBERED TODAY AT A REQUIEM MASS MARKING THE FORCE'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

SEVERAL HUNDRED OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN CHINA AS ELL AS OFFICIALS OF

IN CHINA AS WELL AS OFFICIALS OF OTHER FOREIGN MISSIONS CROWDED INTO THE LITTLE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT THERESE OF THE INFANT JESUS FOR THE CEREMONY.

CHENNAULT, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY READ TO ALL UNITS AT BASES SCATTERED FROM THE LUSH VALLEYS OF THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER REGION TO THE BARREN HILLS OF NORTH CHINA, REVIEWED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND SPOKE HOPEFULLY OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

"WHAT YOU HAVE DONE," HIS ORDER READ, "SPEAKS FOR ITSELF AND MAKES THE FUTURE REASONABLY PREDICTABLE. WE WILL CONTINUE TO DESTROY THE ENEMY WHENEVER AND WHEREVER WE FIND HIM UNTIL HE IS COMPLETELY DEFEATED."

THE MASS WAS CELEBRATED BY COL.JOHN S.KELLY, AYRSHIRE, IOWA, CHAPLAIN OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE, ASSISTED BY LT.COL.JOSEPH P. MCNAMARA, PROVIDENCE,R.I., CHINA THEATER CHAPLAIN; CAPT.ALBERT J.BUCKLEY, 3423 WALNUT ST., CHICAGO,ILL., CHAPLAIN OF THE 14TH FIGHTER GROUP; AND CAPT.JOHN E.ALBERT, BALTIMORE,MD., CHAPLAIN OF THE 14TH HEAVY BOMBER GROUP.

THE 14TH'S LOSSES DURING THE YEAR WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT CHENNAULT'S ORDER SAID MORE THAN EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES WERE DOWNED IN AIR COMBAT FOR EVERY AMERICAN PLANE LOST. MORE THAN 500 OF THE 1,200 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED WERE SHOT DOWN.

IN ADDITION TO THE HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE AIR AND MARITIME EQUIPMENT, THE 14TH KILLED MORE THAN 30,000 ENEMY TROOPS AND SOME 10,000 PACK AND CAVALRY HORSES.

CHENNAULT ALSO CITED THE FACT THAT THE 14TH HAD PROTECTED MORE THAN 2,000,000 CHINESE REFUGEES EVACUATING CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA.

"THEY MOVED," HE SAID, "UNDER THE SHELTERING WINGS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE AHEAD OF JAPANESE ARMIES, FREE FROM WANTON STRAFING AND BOMBING AND AIDED BY OUR SURGEONS AND FLIGHT NURSES."

N924AEW

DIVISION IN [illegible] ACCOUNTED FOR 137 CAVES AND 443 OUTLETS.

Add Philippines - Manila (Hutcheson) 1x446 outlets.

GENERAL MACARTHUR ALSO DISCLOSED THE YANKS ON LUZON HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING LAUNCHING DEVICES USED BY THE JAPANESE TO FIRE EIGHT-INCH ROCKETS. THE LAUNCHING MECHANISMS FIRED THREE ROCKETS SIMULTANEOUSLY, EACH CONTAINING SEVEN PROPELLENT CHARGES. THE ROCKET WAS LOADED WITH PICRIC ACID AND COULD BE PROPELLED FOUR TO FIVE MILES.

HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBED THE WEAPON AS "EXTREMELY POWERFUL" BUT OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY.

IN REPORTING THE AIR ACTION AGAINST ZAMBOANGA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID HEAVY, MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS HIT PERSONNEL AREAS AND FIRED FUEL AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

WW1123PPW

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TO BROADCASTS SAID THE AMERICANS LANDED AT ZAMBOANGA, ON MINDANAO'S SOUTHWEST COAST, FRIDAY AFTER UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS POUNDED THE COAST.

Add Manila Philippines xxx 1x446 outlets.

YANKS HITTING THE ENEMY'S SHIMBU LINE, A CHAIN OF CAVES AND EMPLACEMENTS BETWEEN ANTIPOLO AND WAWA IN THE HILLS 14 MILES EAST OF MANILA, HAVE SEALED SEVERAL THOUSAND JAPANESE TROOPS IN THEIR UNDERGROUND VHAMBERS AND PIERCED THE FIRST LINE OF THE DEFENSES, MACARTHUR SAID.

THE FIRST CAVALRY AND SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS MADE GAINS AGAINST THE SHIMBU LINE, USING ARTILLERY TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE INTO THEIR CAVES AND TUNNELS, THEN CREEPING FORWARD TO CLOSE THE ENTRANCES WITH DYNAMITE AND LEAVING THE ENEMY TROOPS TO DIE IN THEIR SELF-DUG TOMBS.

THE YANKS ALSO CAPTURED INSTALLATIONS USED BY THE JAPANESE TO LAUNCH ROCKETS CAPABLE OF FLYING FOUR OR FIVE MILES. THE DEVICES COULD FIRE THREE ROCKETS SIMULTANEOUSLY. THE MISSILES, CONTAINING SEVEN PROPELLENT CHARGES AND LOADED WITH PICRIC ACID, WERE CONCEDED TO BE VERY POWERFUL, BUT OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY.

TOKYO REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT AMERICAN SUPERFORTS WERE USING BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR STRIKES ON FORMOSA.

MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUES HAVE REPORTED DAILY STRIKES ON FORMOSA OR INTO THE CHINA SEA, BUT NEVER HAVE DISCLOSED THE KIND OF PLANE MAKING THE ATTACKS. HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY AIR PATROLS HIT ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE SAKISHIMA ISLANDS, NORTHEAST OF FORMOSA, AND SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE FIGHTER NEAR SWATOW ON THE CHINA COAST WEST OF FORMOSA'S SOUTHERN TIP.

NN238PCW NM

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CENTER OF TOKYO. A&A 21st Bomber Command, Guam (Write) x x or destroyed.

BOMBER CREWMEN CHOKED AT THE SMELL OF THE BURNING JAPANESE CAPITAL. THE ODORS ROSE THOUSANDS OF FEET AND CAME IN THROUGH OPEN BOMB BAY DOORS.

TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE FLAMES SPREAD TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE AND COURT MINISTRY. ALL FIRES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WERE EXTINGUISHED IN EIGHT HOURS.

THE RUSSIAN TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TOKYO NEWSPAPERS FAILED TO PUBLISH TODAY, INDICATING THEIR PLANTS WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED.

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO WARNED THE PEOPLE THAT "THE ENEMY WILL NO DOUBT INCREASE HIS BOMBINGS X X X AND IS PLANNING FOR LANDINGS ON THE MAINLAND."

THE MALAY RAID, ANNOUNCED BY THE 20TH AIR FORCE IN WASHINGTON, WAS BY A FORCE OF ABOUT 40 B29S. THEY BOMBED THE RAIL LINE AT KUALA LUMPUR WITH "GOOD RESULTS". ALL PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR INDIA BASE.

THIS STRIKE WAS BUT A TEASER IN COMPARISON WITH THE NIGHT ATTACK ON TOKYO BY THE LARGEST FORCE OF SUPERFORTRESSES EVER PUT IN THE AIR. THEY FLEW FROM BASES HERE AND ON NEARBY SAIPAN AND TINIAN.

TWO OF THE BIG BOMBERS WERE LOST OVER THE TARGET, ONE TO ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND ONE TO AN ENEMY NIGHT FIGHTER.

MAJ.GEN. CURTIS LE MAY SAID AT HIS COMMAND HEADQUARTERS THAT "THIS LOOKS LIKE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTACK WE HAVE MADE TO DATE."

BRIG. GEN.LAURIS NORSTAD, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, WHO CAME HERE FROM WASHINGTON TO OBSERVE THE MISSION, SAID THAT "IF NECESSARY" FLEETS OF 1,000 OR MORE B-29S WOULD BE SENT AGAINST JAPAN.

A207KX

BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER OF FORT WORTH, TEX., WHO FLEW WITH THE RAIDING PLANES, REPORTED THE TARGET AREA WAS LEFT "LITERALLY A SEA OF FLAME." HE ADDED: "IT WAS THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH."

MARTIN SHERIDAN OF THE BOSTON GLOBE, THE ONLY WAR CORRESPONDENT ON THE RAID, SAID THE SMELL OF BURNING TOKYO WAS STRONG. THE SMOKE, HE REPORTED, LEFT SOOT ON THE BOMB BAY DOORS, THE UNDERSIDE OF THE FUSELAGE AND THE GUN BLISTERS OF HIS PLANE.

"I HAVE NEVER SEEN SUCH A DISPLAY OF DESTRUCTION," HE REPORTED.

POWER SAID HE SAW ONE 500-BLOCK AREA IN THE SEA OF FLAME BELOW HIM.

"IT LOOKED LIKE THE WHOLE DAMN TOWN WAS BURNING," DECLARED CPL.LEON WHITE OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., A GUNNER. HE SAID THE FLAMES APPEARED TO BE SPREADING EASTWARD ACROSS THE SUMIDA RIVER, NATURAL BOUNDARY OF THE TARGET AREA.

THE AREA DAMAGED--COVERING ABOUT 15 SQUARE MILES BY POWER'S EYEWITNESS CHARTS--IS IN THE VERY HEART OF TOKYO. THAT PART OF THE CITY HAS A POPULATION OF 1,500,000.

THE RETURNED CREWS REPORTED ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, MEAGER AT FIRST, INCREASED DURING THE HOUR AND A HALF RAID CONTINUED.

NN214PCW NM

23809

30.24— 23809

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

IWO JIMA, MARCH 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DOG-TIRED MARINES JUST BACK FROM THE FRONT LINES FOR A LITTLE REST SAID TODAY THAT THE FIGHTING OF THE LAST TWO DAYS HAD BEEN DOWNRIGHT SAVAGERY.

THEY SAID ITS FEROCITY HAD NOT BEEN EQUALLED BEFORE ON IWO JIMA, WHICH PROBABLY MEANS IT WAS BY FAR THE BLOODIEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE MARINE CORPS.

SINCE D-DAY THE LEATHER NECKS HAD BEEN TRYING TO COME TO CLOSE GRIPS WITH THE JAPANESE, WHO HAD BEEN HIDING IN STRONGLY ENTRENCHED POSITIONS. AS THE AMERICANS EDGED THEM TOWARD THE SEA THEY WERE FORCED TO COME OUT, AND THE BATTLE DEVELOPED TO THE POINT WHERE SMALL ARMS, GRENADES AND EVEN KNIVES PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART.

PVT. EDWIN J. BLUM, (19 ALBANY POST ROAD), MONTROSE, N.Y., SAID THE ENEMY STARTED A BANZAI CHARGE EARLY TODAY BUT WAS DISCOURAGED BY A CURTAIN OF FIRE FROM THE YANKS.

"THERE WERE THREE OF US IN A FOXHOLE MANNING A MACHINE GUN," SAID BLUM. "A BUNCH OF JAPS APPEARED ON A RIDGE A FEW YARDS AWAY AND STARTED TOSSING GRENADES AND YELLING. WE CUT LOOSE ON THEM, KILLING AT LEAST FIVE, AND THE REST RETIRED."

BLUM SAID HE REACHED YESTERDAY FOR A FRESH BOX OF MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION AND AN ENEMY MORTAR CHARGE STRUCK THE BOX, EXPLODING IT, BUT HE WAS UNHARMED. SHORTLY BEFORE THAT, HE SAID, A MORTAR SHELL LANDED IN HIS FOXHOLE BUT TURNED OUT TO BE A DUD.

PFC. JAMES LAMBERT, LEWISTON, IDAHO, REPORTED ANOTHER BANZAI CHARGE LAST NIGHT.

"THE JAPS HAD BEEN THROWING GRENADES AND SNIPING ALL NIGHT," HE SAID. EARLY IN THE MORNING 50 OR 60 OF THEM MASSED ATOP A RIDGE JUST AHEAD OF US. THERE WAS MUCH YELLING AND SCREAMING. THEN THE WHOLE GANG STARTED FOR US. WE WERE READY AND CUT LOOSE WITH EVERYTHING WE HAD. WE KILLED ABOUT THIRTY. THE REST WENT OFF SCREECHING."

PFC.L.V.GRIFFIN, WHOSE WIFE CATHERINE LIVES AT (169 HENTY ST., LONG ISLAND,N.Y. (CABLE COPY) SAID UP TO NOW IT HAD BEEN A CASE OF ROOTING THE JAPANESE OUT OF HOLES. "BUT NOW THEY'RE COMING OUT, AND IT'S AWFUL ROUGH. BUT THE BOYS ARE FEELING BETTER, NOW THAT THEY CAN SEE WHOM THEY'RE FIGHTING.

PVT. STURGES J.DUCOING (COPY) WHOSE WIFE ESTELLE LIVES AT (1739 ALMOMASA AVE.), NEW ORLEANS, LA., SAID SEVERAL MEN APPROACHED HIS FOXHOLE THIS MORNING AND WERE CHALLENGED FOR THE PASSWORD. RECEIVING NO ANSWER, THE MARINES OPENED UP. THEN JAPANESE CHARGED THE HOLE.

"WE KILLED A LOT OF THEM," DUCOING SAID, "AND THE REST RETIRED. LAST NIGHT AND EARLY THIS MORNING THE JAPS AND THE MARINES WERE TOSSING GRENADES AT EACH OTHER, OFTEN FROM LESS THAN 15 YARDS DISTANC."

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WITH IWO (210)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

IWO JIMA,MARCH 10-(AP)-A PATROL OF TIRED, BEGRIMED MARINES, LED BY LT.EDWARD W.SMITH OF FRESNO,CALIF., REACHED THE SEA ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF IWO YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND SPLIT THE REMAINING JAPANESE FORCES.

SINCE THEN SOME SOME SMALL NIPPONESE GROUPS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED MOVING TOWARD THE BEACH IN THE FOURTH DIVISION'S SECTOR, WHICH MAY BE THE FIRST SIGN OF DISORGANIZATION.

THE PATROL UPON REACHING THE BEACH CELEBRATED BY WASHING OFF THE ACCUMULATED GRIME OF SEVERAL DAYS' FIGHTING.

SMITH'S MEN OF THE 21ST MARINES ENCOUNTERED NO IMMEDIATE RESISTANCE IN MOVING DOWN THE HIGH CLIFFS TO THE BEACH BUT AS THEY WERE WASHING A HAIL OF HEAVY MORTAR FIRE FELL ABOUT THEM FROM WELL CONCEALED JAPANESE POSITIONS.

THE PATROL RECEIVED A HEARTY "WELL DONE" FROM MAJ.GEN.GRAVES ERSKINE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE THIRD DIVISION, FOR SEPARATING THE ENEMY DEFENSE FORCE INTO TWO PARTS.

THE JAPANESE REMNANTS--POSSIBLY SEVERAL THOUSAND OUT OF THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATED FORCE OF 20,000--ARE NOW BEING

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COMPRESSED INTO THENORTHEAST SECTOR BETWEEN THE FOURTH AND THIRD DIVISIONS WHO COMMAND MUCH OF THE HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THEM. AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN TIP THEY FACE THE ON-COMING FIFTH DIVISION.

THE BREAKTHROUGH WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GAINS UP TO SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS IN A GENERAL ADVANCE.

THE FOURTH MET ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE TODAY, INDICATING THAT THE JAPANESE FIGHT HAS PLAYED OUT SOMEWHAT FOLLOWING AN ABORTIVE NIGHT INFILTRATION OFFENSIVE IN WHICH 564 JAPANESE WERE KILLED.

HW909PPW NM SPOT

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(470) AP RELAY SOUTH

(WRITTEN BY T/SGT KEYES BEECH, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY OF THE AKRON BEACONJOURNAL, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX) IWO JIMA (DELAYED)--FOX COMPANY'S COMMAND POST IS IN A SHELL CRATER ON THE LEFT SHOULDER OF A CLIFF, ON THE FORWARD SLOPE OF HILL 362.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THAT SHOULDER OUR MEN DON'T LIVE LONG AND THE STRETCHER BEARERS ARE WORKING OVERTIME.

THE MEN IN THE COMMAND POST ARE OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 28TH MARINES, THE REGIMENT WHICH TOOK MOUNT SURIBACHI AND RAISED THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER THE VOLCANIC CRATER. BUT THAT WAS A LONG TIME AGO, AND THIS IS ANOTHER WAR ON ANOTHER END OF THE ISLAND.

TWENTY-FIVE YARDS UP THE SLOPE IN FULL VIEW OF THE C. P. THERE IS A CAVE FULL OF JAPS. FOX COMPANY HAS BEEN THERE SINCE 8 A.M. TODAY AND THE JAPS KEEP THROWING GRENADES INTO THE C. P.

"WILL THE FOLKS BACK HOME KNOW WHAT IT'S LIKE OUT HERE?" ASKED PRIVATE FIRST CLASS S. E. OLKOSKI, 30, OF ZIEGLER, ILL.

"ARE YOU CORRESPONDENTS TELLING THEM WHAT IT'S LIKE?"

I SAID WE WERE TRYING, AND CROUCHED LOWER AS SHELL FRAGMENTS AND PIECES OF ROCK BEGAN TO RAIN AROUND US.

PRIVATE N. O. O'NAN, 31, OF 237 NORTH DONADLE ST., EL RENO, OKLA., DROPPED INTO THE C. P. HE WAS ON TOP OF THE CLIFF TRYING TO SET OFF A DEMOLITION CHARGE IN THE CAVE WHEN MORTAR FIRE CHASED HIM OFF.

CORPORAL WALLACE D. MILLER, 20, OF BOX 251, R. F. D 3, ALEXANDRIA, VA., COMPLAINS BITTERLY THAT OUR TANKS ARE MOVING UP AND DRAWING MORTAR FIRE.

THERE ARE TWO WEST VIRGINIANS, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES HERRON, 20, OF ROUTE 2, FAIRMOUNT, AND PRIVATE ROBERT M. BREWER, 23, OF WILLIAMSON. BOTH OF THEM EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE FOR THE HILLS OF WEST VIRGINIA TO THE HILLS AROUND THEM.

"CAN YOU GET WORD BACK TO MY WIFE?" ASKED PRIVATE FIRST CLASS TOM SALVUCCI, 23, OF 611 WEST SECOND ST., CHESTER, PA. "I GOT A TELEGRAM WHILE I WAS ABOARD SHIP SAYING SHE'D HAD A BABY. TELL HER I'M ALL RIGHT, WILL YOU?"

I ASKED HOSPITAL APPRENTICE FIRST CLASS A. W. O'BRYAN, 19, OF 236 EAST PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY, LONG BEACH, CALIF., HOW THE FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR COMPARED WITH MOUNT SURIBACHI.

"IT'S A LOT ROUGHER HERE" HE SAID. "THE TERRAIN MAKES

B?10 G7WX

IT THAT WAY."

OTHERS DISAGREED. FIRST SERGEANT JOHN PLATT 39, OF 2408 HARTRANFT AVE., PHILADELPHIA, SAID THAT "SO FAR THIS ISN'T AS BAD AS SURIBACHI."

"I'D GIVE A LOT TO BE WALKING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE RIGHT NOW," SAID PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE F. SCHOTT, 25, OF 25 STANFORD AVE., WEST VIEW, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR H. MAYLOR JR., 24, OF 22 FERGUSON AVE., PORT JARVIS, N. Y., CAME DOWN FROM THE BIG ROCK WHERE HE HAD BEEN STANDING. THE LAST TIME I SAW HIM WAS EIGHT DAYS AGO ATOP MOUNT SURIBACHI, WHERE HE WAS DIRECTING THE MOPPING UP OF THE FEW JAPS WHO WERE LEFT THERE.

BACK AT THE BATTALION COMMAND POST MAJOR THOMAS B. PEARCE JR., 28, OF 1808 CATAWBA AVE., COLUMBIA, S. C., SAID:

"WHAT WE'RE DOING IS STILL FIGHTING BEACH DEFENSES. THERE IS NO TACTICAL MOVEMENT OF JAP TROOPS. THE JAPS ARE DUG IN AND THEY'RE STAYING THERE UNTIL YOU GO IN AND KILL THEM."

MN431AEW

BY SERGEANT BOB COOKE OF METUCHEN, N.Y.,
A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.

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IWO JIMA--DELAYED)--MARINE DEATHS ON THIS, THE BLOODIEST BEACHHEAD IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY, WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR WORSE BUT FOR THE HEROIC WORK OF NAVY HOSPITAL CORPSMEN.

THEY HIT THE BEACH WITH THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES, BRAVING THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY, ROCKET, AND MORTAR BARRAGES IN THE PACIFIC, TO RESCUE WOUNDED MARINES.

ONE VETERAN MEDICAL UNIT, LEAD BY LIEUT. GEN. G. RICE OF SEATTLE, WASH., HIT ITS FOURTH BEACH IN A YEAR WITH CRACK SPEARHEAD UNITS.

THE CORPSMEN ATTACHED TO THIS BATTALION SAW MORE THAN THEIR SHARE OF DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THEIR THREE PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS--IN THE MARSHALLS AND AT SAIPAN AND TINIAN IN THE MARIANAS. BUT IWO JIMA, WHERE THE VETERAN OUTFIT LANDED ON A STEEP BLACK BEACH WITHOUT COVER, WAS THE WORST OF ALL.

SOME MEN NEEDED AS MANY AS FOUR PLASMA UNITS TO PULL THEM THROUGH.

STRETCHER-BEARERS WERE FORCED TO WALK THROUGH A HAIL OF FIRE TO BRING THEIR PATIENTS BACK TO AN EVACUATION CENTER. HOSPITAL JEEPS COULD NOT BE USED OVER THE ROUGH, HEAVILY-MINED BEACH.

XZ448ACW

BY LT. JIM G. LUCAS
A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FORMERLY OF THE TULSA TRIBUNE

IWO JIMA, MARCH 4-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-NO MATTER HOW MANY TIMES WE SEE THEM, WE ARE INVARIABLY JARRED BY THE APPEARANCE OF THE FEW JAPANESE PRISONERS TAKEN IN A BATTLE LIKE THIS.

UNTIL YESTERDAY, WE HAD TAKEN ONLY NINE PRISONERS ON THIS ISLAND FORTRESS. SUDDENLY, WE DOUBLED THAT FIGURE. TODAY, WE HAVE 18 OF THEM, NEATLY TUCKED BEHIND A BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURE IN A FOXHOLE NEAR THE IWO JIMA PRESS CLUB.

JAPANESE PRISONERS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS. THE FIRST ARE EITHER SULLEN OR SO BADLY FRIGHTENED THEY SAY NOTHING AND STARE OFF INTO SPACE WITH A PECULIAR DEAD PAN EXPRESSION. THE SECOND GRIN AND SCARAPE AS MUCH AS TO SAY IT WAS ALL A HARMLESS JOKE FROM THE BEGINNING AND THEY HOPE THEY WON'T BE TAKEN TOO SEVERELY TO TASK.

WHILE THERE ARE REPORTS OF SOME BIG JAPANESE ON THE ISLAND, OUR 18 PRISONERS ARE ALL STANDARD SIZED, FEW OF THEM MUCH OVER FIVE FEET TALL. THEY LOOK UTTERLY INCAPABLE OF PUTTING UP A MAN-SIZED FIGHT. JAMES B. INDSLEY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAYS THEY ARE LIVING PROOF THAT A GUN MAKES ALL MEN THE SAME SIZE.

JAPANESE PRISONERS ARE TRATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES LAID DOWN BY THE GENEVA COVENANT. CORPORAL GENE JONES OF WASHINGTON, D.C. AND PFC STAN LACEY OF NEW YORK CITY ARE STILL INDIGNANT THAT THE OFFICERS WERE ALLOWED TO KEEP THEIR SWORDS.

MK740AEW

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BY JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, P.I., MARCH 10-(AP)-A TEN-YEAR-OLD WHITE BOY WHO TOLD OF BEING HELD BY THE JAPANESE ABOARD A SHIP FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS WAS BROUGHT HERE TODAY BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER WHO FOUND HIM WITH FILIPINOS IN NORTHERN LUZON.

THE BOY, BELIEVED TO BE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, ALTHOUGH SPEAKING WITH AN ACCENT, SAID HE ESCAPED THE JAPANESE BY SWIMMING ASHORE ON LUZON LAST DECEMBER AFTER AMERICAN PLANES SANK THE VESSEL HE WAS ON. THE BOY SAID THE SHIP HAD A CREW OF ONLY FIFTEEN.

MAJ. WILL R. WILSON, DALLAS, TEX., DISCOVERED THE NEATLY DRESSED BOY WITH A GUERRILLA LIEUTENANT.

THE BOY COULDN'T EXPLAIN JUST HOW THE JAPANESE PICKED HIM UP, BUT HE SAID "THEY TREATED ME VERY BAD. THEY MADE ME WORK AND CARRY AMMUNITION WHEN THE SHIP SUNK. I HAD A LIFE PRESERVER AND SWAM FAST TO SHORE."

XZ631ACW NM

HAVANA, MARCH 10-(AP)-A BOMB EXPLODED IN MIDTOWN HAVANA TONIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PRIVATE LAW OFFICES OF MINISTER OF COMMERCE INOCENTE ALVAREZ, INJURING TWO PEDESTRIANS AND CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE. IT WAS THE SECOND EXPLOSION OF ITS KIND HERE IN TWO DAYS.
SW1240AEW

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 10-(AP)-PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT UP TO $20,000,000 WAS APPROVED YESTERDAY BY THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOCOMOTIVES AND BOTH FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CARS TO BE BOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AS QUICKLY AS CAN BE ARRANGED.

THE NEW GENERAL MANAGER, PABLO M. HERNANDEZ, LAID DOWN THE PRINCIPLES THAT MATERIAL SHOULD BE BOUGHT ONLY FROM LEADING FIRMS AND DIRECTLY FROM THEM WITHOUT INTERMEDIARIES.
FJ1124ACW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 10-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT THE COFFEE STATES' CONVENTION LIKELY WOULD CLOSE MONDAY WITH APPROVAL OF A SUBSIDY PLAN UNDER WHICH BRAZIL WOULD CONTINUE EXPORTING COFFEE TO THE UNITED STATES AT ITS CEILING PRICE.

THE CONVENTION, NOW IN ITS THIRD WEEK, WAS CALLED BY FINANCE MINISTER ARTHUR DE SOUZA COSTA TO WORK OUT A SOLUTION TO COMPLAINTS BY PLANTERS THAT THE RISING COST OF PRODUCTION MADE SALES AT CEILING PRICES IMPRACTICAL.

TWO MORNING AND ONE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED SIMILAR

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VERSIONS OF WHAT THEY CLAIMED WOULD BE THE FINAL SOLUTION. AS SET FORTH, THE SUBSIDES WOULD RANGE FROM 65 CRUZEIROS A SACK AT SAO PAULO TO 15 CRUZEIROS A SACK AT BAHIA. THE SUBSIDIES WOULD BE PAID FROM GOVERNMENT FUNDS REALIZED IN MASS SALES TO THE UNITED STATES AT CEILING PRICES THE LATTER HALF OF 1944 WHEN PRIVATE INTERESTS IN BRAZIL WERE UNWILLING TO SELL IN HOPES OF CRACKING THE CEILING.

23811

30. 24— 23801

THE DEPARTMENTO NACIONAL DO CAFE WOULD CEASE FUNCTIONING JUNE 30, 1946 AND A PLANTERS' BANK BE CREATED TO HANDLE THE SUBSIDY AS WELL AS EASY CROP FINANCING.

AUTHORIZED COFFEE CIRCLES INTIMATED THE PUBLISHED VERSIONS MIGHT POSSIBLY BE "TRIAL BALLOONS" TO ASCERTAIN PUBLIC REACTION. THEY WERE OF THE OPINION THAT WHILE THE SUBSIDIES M WERE NOT AS GENEROUS AS CERTAIN INTERESTS HAD HOPED, THEY WOULD BE REGARDED AS A COMPROMISE AND ACCEPTED.

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---EBC--BRYANTS 01730 MACKEY--11:52PEW---

UNDATED YUGOSLAV
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PREMIER-MARSHAL TITO BROADCAST A DECLARATION LAST NIGHT PLEDGING HIS NEW YUOGSLAV GOVERNMENT TO COMPLETE THE LIBERATION OF THAT NATION, PUNISH WAR CRIMINALS, COOPERATE IN WORLD SECURITY, AND TO SEEK INCLUSION OF "OUR NATIONAL TERRITORIES WHICH REMAINED OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF OUR STATE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR."

HE SAID FREE ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, THAT CIVIL LIBERTIES WOULD BE EXTENDED, AND THE GOVERNMENT WOULD INTERVENE IN REGULATION OF YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC LIFE BECAUSE OF WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION, BUT WOULD "GUARANTEE COMPLETELY FREEDOM AND ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE INITIATIVE AND ECONOMY WITHOUT WHICH THE SPEEDY RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY CANNOT BE CONCEIVED." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
FD912AEW

UNDATED PRECEDE CHUNGKING INDO-CHINA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE IMPOSED STRICT MARTIAL LAW IN INDO-CHINA YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) AS THEY REPORTED IN A RADIO BROADCAST FROM SAIGON THAT SOME FRENCH FORCES STILL WERE RESISTING JAPANESE SEIZURE OF COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE COLONY.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FCC, WAS A JAPANESE MILITARY PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING THE DEATH PENALTY WOULD BE IMPOSED FOR ANY ACT CONSIDERED HOSTILE TO THE OCCUPYING FORCES AND ORDERED A SUNSET-TO-SUNRISE CURFEW.

THE PEOPLE OF INDO-CHINA WERE FORBIDDEN TO HOLD MEETINGS OF MORE THAN THREE PERSONS AND "TO WALK IN GROUPS OF MORE THAN THREE."
R0545PEW

FIRST LEAD TOKYO BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 10-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCASTER STUMBLED OVER HIS ENGLISH TODAY AND SAID "THE ENEMY X X X IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO MAKE A LANDING ON JAPAN PROPER," WHEN OBVIOUSLY HE DIDN'T MEAN A WORD OF IT.

THE STATEMENT, APPARENTLY INTENDED TO REITERATE THAT AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES OPERATING IN JAPANESE WATERS THREATEN AN INVASION, WAS CONTAINED IN A TOKYO RADIO REVIEW OF THE CURRENT WAR SITUATION HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK.

CONTEXT OF THE TOKYO REPORT, AS RECORDED BY THE BLUE NETWORK, MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST WAS NOT REPORTING AN ACTUAL INVASION ALREADY UNDERWAY. EITHER THE RADIO WAS AGAIN WARNING THAT AMERICAN FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN OPERATING IN JAPANESE WATERS FOR WEEKS ARE PREPARING TO INVADE NIPPON, OR THE JAPANESE BROADCASTER HAD TROUBLE EXPRESSING HIMSELF IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE REPORT WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TOKYO'S CELEBRATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF JAPANESE ARMY DAY. AFTER CLAIMING THAT NIPPONESE TROOPS HAD INFLICTED 503,000 ALLIED CASUALTIES, PLUS 70,000 ON LUZON AND 30,000 ON IWO JIMA, TOKYO ADDED:

"DUE TO HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE ENEMY, TRYING TO MAKE A SWIFT CONCLUSION OF THIS WAR, IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO MAKE A LAND[illegible] PROPER. THE JAPANESE ARMY ON THE OTHER HAND IS [illegible] BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY AND IS AWAITING FOR [illegible] LARGE SCALE COUNTEROFFENSIVE."

THAT WAS THE ONLY REFERENCE

UM120APW NM

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE RADIO (300)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN AMERICAN LANDING IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND "IN THE NEAR FUTURE" WAS PREDICTED SATURDAY BY LEADERS OF NIPPON LESS THAN A DAY AFTER A RECORD MISSION OF SOME 300 YANK SUPERFORTRESSES LEFT THE HEART OF TOKYO IN FLAMES.

RADIO TOKYO, WHICH BROADCAST THE PREDICTION, ALSO TOLD OF FIRES SWEEPING THE CAPITAL, INCLUDING THE IMPERIAL PALACE, AND MADE THESE REPORTS:

JAPANESE FORCES HAVE SEIZED FULL CONTROL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND ARE FIGHTING SOME FRENCH TROOPS STILL RESISTING.

AMERICAN FORCES LANDED AT SAMBOANGA, ON MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, FOLLOWING NAVAL GUN BARRAGES, AND BITTER FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS.

B-29S, OPERATING FROM THE PHILIPPINES, RAIDED FORMOSA.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELLED THE ADAMAN ISLANDS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THE TOKYO BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FCC. THE REPORTS CONCERNING THE PHILIPPINES LACKED AMERICAN CONFIRMATION, AS DID THE ADAMAN ATTACK.

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO WARNED THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN THAT "THE ENEMY WILL NO DOUBT INCREASE HIS BOMBINGS XXX AND IS PLANNING FOR LANDINGS ON THE MAINLAND."

FIELD MARSHAL GEN.SUGIYAMA, WAR MINISTER, PREDICTED AN AMERICAN LANDING IN JAPAN PROPER "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

KOISO SYMPATHIZED WITH THE SUFFERING OF HIS PEOPLE AT THE HANDS OF "CRUEL AND BARBARIC" AMERICA AND CALLED ON THEM TO "FORGE ONWARD IN THE WAR."

THE NIPPON WAR MINISTER SAID "THE WAR SITUATION IS NOW VERY SERIOUS FOR JAPAN."

IN SEIZING INDO-CHINA THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THE FRENCH THERE WERE TRYING SECRETLY TO JOIN HANDS WITH THE ALLIED NATIONS.

AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT THE B-29S STARTED FIRES IN THE EMPEROR'S PALACE. IT TERMED THE BOMBING INDISCRIMINATE AND SAID THE FIRES IN THE CITY WERE EXTINGUISHED ABOUT EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE RAID. ONE TOKYO RADIO REPORT SAID NEWSPAPER IN THE CAPITAL WERE NOT PUBLISHING,INDICATING THEY WERE IN THE FIRE ZONE.

THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THAT 15 OF THE SUPERFORTS WERE SHOT DOWN AND 50 DAMAGED. (OFFICIAL AMERICAN REPORTS SAID TWO B-29S WERE LOST TO ENEMY ACTION.)

JW/DV353PCW

NEW YORK, MARCH 10-(AP)-A GROUP OF AMERICAN CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS PLAYED HOST AT THEIR CAMP IN THE BRITISH MIDLANDS TODAY TO 500 DUTCH CHILDREN UNDER CARE AT AN ENGLISH REST CAMP, THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT.

A HIGHLIGHT OF THE DAY CAME WHEN THEA VAN ANRODY OF NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND, PINNED THE PURPLE HEART ON PVT. CHARLES J. RITCHIE OF EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J.

THE WHOLE THING WAS THE SOLDIERS' IDEA, AND CAPT. GILBERT MONTI OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND SGT. BERNARD WHITNEY OF NEW YORK CITY WORKED OUT THE DETAILS. EACH CHILD WAS ADOPTED FOR THE DAY BY A YANKEE.

PVT. RALPH MARTELLA OF PHILADELPHIA, WHO LEFT A DAUGHTER BEHIND WHEN HE WENT TO WAR, SAID THIS WAS HS FIRST CHANCE

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WHEN HE WENT TO WAR, SAID THIS WAS HIS FIRST CHANCE TO PLAY WITH CHILDREN SINCE LEAVING HOME.

THE CHILDREN, ENCAMPED NEAR COVENTRY, WERE FED A BIG G-I MEAL AND LATER WERE SHOWN EQUIPMENT. HORACE FITE OF LUBBOCK, TEX., SHOWED THEM A BULLDOZER WHILE BILL HAY OF NASHVILLE, TENN., DISPLAYED A PLANE'S FUSILAGE.

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V HJ9 46PEW

UNDATED WAR FRONTS (MAPPER)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT:-FROM ST.PHILLIPSLAND 28 MILES NORTHWEST OF ANTWERP IN WESTERN HOLLAND FOLLOW A LINE EASTWARD ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE MAAS RIVER, CROSSING IT AND THE WAAL, FIVE MILES WEST OF NIJMEGEN.

TAKE A FIVE MILE ARC AROUND NIJMEGEN TO THE NORTH, THEN COME BACK ACROSS THE WAAL NEAR THE DUTCH FRONTIER, WHERE THE WAAL BECOMES THE RHINE.

THE FRONT FOLLOWS THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE SOME 25 MILES UPSTREAM TO THE VICINITY OF XANTEN, WHERE IT CURVES AROUND THE ENEMY'S WESEL POCKET AND RETURNS TO THE RIVER AT OSSENBERG. IT FOLLOWS THE RHINE

PAST COLOGNE TO THE VICINITY OF REMAGEN, 16 MILES SOUTH OF BONN.
AT REMAGEN IT CURVES AROUND THE FIRST ARMY'S EAST RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, THE SIZE OF WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.
THE LINE GOES BACK TO THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE AND FOLLOWS THE RIVER VIRTUALLY TO COBLENZ.
FROM COBLENZ THE LINE RUNS SOUTHWEST TO A POINT ABOUT 10 MILES NORTH OF TRIER, WHERE IT SWINGS SOUTH ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER AND PAST A POINT AT LEAST SIX MILES EAST OF SAARBURG, CROSSING TO THE WEST BANK OF THE SAAR MIDWAY BETWEEN SAARBURG AND MERZIG.
THE FRONT FOLLOWS THE SAAR SOUTH TO SAARLAUTERN, WHERE IT CURVES AROUND A SMALL BRIDGEHEAD, THEN CONTINUES ANOTHER FIVE MILES ALONG THE WEST BANK BEFORE LEAVING THE RIVER TO CROSS THE FRENCH BORDER JUST NORTHWEST OF FORBACH.
FROM THERE IT RUNS EAST-SOUTHEAST ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER AND A SMALL LOOP IN THE GERMAN BORDER NORTH OF SAARGUEMINES BEFORE SWINGING SOUTHEAST BITCHE ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE LINE AND HAGUENAU ON THE ALLIES SIDE TO REACH THE RHINE IN THE VICINITY OF OFFENDORF, 12 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
THE FRONT THEN FOLLOWS THE ALSATIAN RHINE ALL THE WAY SOUTH TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.
THE EASTERN FRONT: FROM RAGACIEMS 20 MILES WEST OF RIGA ON THE GULF OF RIGA THE LINE SWINGS SOUTHWEST THROUGH AUCE TO MEMEL ON THE BALTIC COAST, SEALING OFF THE GERMANS IN LITHUANIA AND LATVIA.
FROM CRANZ ON THE BALTIC SEA NORTH OF KOENIGSBERG, CAPITAL OF EAST PRUSSIA, THE FRONT DROPS SOUTH TO JUST NORTH OF KOENIGSBERG, SWINGS IN AN ARC AROUND THE CAPITAL TO A POINT ABOUT EIGHT MILES SOUTH.

B27 G19

THE LINE RUNS SOUTHWEST ABOUT 30 MILES, THEN TURNS NORTHWEST TO THE COAST AT FRAUENBERG. THE LINE THEN RUNS SOUTHWEST TO MARIENBURG IN A SEMI-CIRC

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THE COAST AT FRAUENBERG. THE LINE THEN RUNS SOUTHWEST TO MARIENBURG IN A SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND DANZIG, THEN NORTHWEST TO THE BALTIC COAST AT STOLPMUENDE.
FROM THERE THE LINE RUNS 35 MILES SOUTHWEST THROUGH RUEGENWALDE AND KOESLIN, THEN STRAIGHT WEST TO KOLBERG, THROUGH TREPTOW AND CAMMEN, WHERE IT DROPS SOUTH TO STEPENITZ AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER RIVER. THE LINE CUTS BACK TO GOLLNOW, THEN ON THE ODER'S EAST BANK PAST STETTIN, KEUSTRIN AND FRANKFURT ON THE ODER TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NIESSE AND ODER RIVERS.
THE LINE RUNS SOUTH ALONG THE NIESSE, THEN CUTS BACK AT LUCHTENBERG AND PRIEBUS SOUTHEAST TO NAUMBERG AND JAUER, THE LATTER 37 MILES WEST OF BRESLAU. FROM JAUER THE FRONT PASSES TO THE SOUTH THROUGH STRIEGAU, THEN CUTS BACK SOUTHEAST ACROSS THE ODER TO BISHOFSTADT NEAR THE BORDER BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMAN SILESIA.
FROM THERE THE FRONT TURNS SOUTHEAST THROUGH THE SOUTHWEST TIP OF POLAND INTO SLOVAKIA AT POPRAD, THENCE SOUTHWEST THROUGH SLOVAKIA TO KOMAROM NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST. FROM KOMAROM THE FRONT MAKES A SLIGHT ARC TOWARD BUDAPEST, THEN RUNS ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE BALATON TO THE SOUTHWEST TIP. THERE THE FRONT DROPS SOUTH TO BARCS ON THE YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, THEN CUTS SOUTHEAST ALONG THE DRAVA RIVER TO A POINT JUST SOUTHWEST OF APATIN.

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FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MARCH 10, 1941--THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER COLD HARBOR OF PHILADELPHIA, ARRIVES AT MARSEILLE WITH 1,500 TONS OF MILK, VITAMINS AND CLOTHING FOR FRENCH CHILDREN.

JR658AEW

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PRONUNCIATION GUIDE-GAZETTEER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
RODENKIRCHEN--(ROH'-DEN-KEER'-KEN)--MANUFACTURING TOWN OF 4,000 IN GERMAN RHINELAND BETWEEN COLOGNE AND BONN. IT HAS A BATHING BEACH ON THE RHINE.
HEGYESHALOM--(HEG'-YESH-HAW'-LOHM)--HISTORIC HUNGARIAN RAILROAD TOWN ON BORDER BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY KNOWN AS A RELIGIOUS CENTER. POP. 12,000.
ZAMBOANGA--(SAHM'-BOH-AHN'-GAH)--A PROVINCE IN MINDANAO ISLAND OF PHILIPPINES. A CITY BY THE SAME NAME IS TRADE AND MANUFACTURING CENTER. POP. 31,000.
N1132AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 10 (AP)-MAJ.ROBERT B.IRWIN, ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, A UNIT COMMANDER IN THE RECORD B-29 RAID ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL, SAID ON HIS RETURN TO GUAM TODAY THAT "WE SET OUT TO DESTROY A CERTAIN AREA OF TOKYO AND THIS WAS DONE BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS."
IN A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST FROM GUAM THE MAJOR SAID: "BEING AN EYEWITNESS OF THE ATTACK WAS AN EXPERIENCE I NEVER FELT BEFORE IN ANY PREVIOUS COMBAT MISSION WHICH HAVE TAKEN ME THROUGH PEARL HARBOR, AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA, NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND AND THE SOLOMON .
"I DON'T ENJOY SEEING BUILDINGS BURN BUT I REALLY ENJOYED THIS ONE. IT WAS LIKE A PAGE OUT OF DANTE'S INFERNO.
"GIVE US THE PLANES, GIVE US THE EQUIPMENT AND ALL JAP[illegible] FEEL THE RESULT OF SUCH WORK AS WAS DONE TODAY."
GG137PCW NM

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR--ALLIES CONTINUE TO COMPRESS WESEL POCKET WEST OF RHINE.
CENTRAL SECTOR--FIRST ARMY TROOPS WIDEN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, AIM FOR HILLS TO EAST AND HIGHWAY TO COLOGNE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR--ALLIES CONTINUE PRESSURE AGAINST SAAR.
--DASH--
ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, U.S. NINTH--POUR BARRAGE ON ENEMY FLEEING ACROSS RHINE BY BARGE AFTER WESEL BRIDGES DESTROYED, NARROW GERMAN POCKET WEST OF RIVER.
BRITISH SECOND, U.S. 15TH--NO OFFICIAL REPORT.
U.S. FIRST--DEEPEN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, STRIKING FOR HILLS SIX MILES EAST OF TOWN AND HIGHWAY TO COLOGNE, AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE; GERMANS SAY ASSAULT BOATS USED NEAR HONNEF AS WELL AS LUDENDORFF BRIDGE AT REMAGEN TO TRANSPORT AMERICAN MEN AND MATERIALS ACROSS RHINE.
U.S. THIRD--REACHES WITHIN TWO MILES OF COBLENZ, OPERATES WITH FIRST IN FLUSHING TRAPPED GERMANS FROM EIFEL MOUNTAINS.
U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST--CONTINUE PRESSURE ON SAAR AND AGAINST GERMANS WEST OF RHINE FARTHER SOUTH.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH ARMORED--CAPTURES RUEBENACH, TWO MILES FROM COBLENZ.

7TH. INFANTRY, 10TH ARMORED--DRIVING GERMANS BACK ACROSS MOSELLE RIVER.
1ST INFANTRY--CAPTURES 5,200 PRISONERS IN BONN AREA.
5TH INFANTRY--REPULSES COUNTERATTACK NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
90TH INFANTRY--TAKES FOUR TOWNS WEST OF MAYEN.
[illegible]--SPEARS 13 MILES NORTH OF BITBURG.

UNDATED FORMOSA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
RADIO TOKYO REPORTED SATURDAY, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES ARE FLYING FROM A BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES.
A TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC,

SAID TWO B-29S FROM THE PHILIPPINES RAIDED THE KIIRUN AREA OF NORTHERN FORMOSA AND THAT ONE WAS DAMAGED, WHILE OTHER AMERICAN AIRCRAFT STRUCK THE TAKAO AND TAINAN SECTORS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THAT ISLAND.
TOKYO CLAIMED DAMAGE WAS "SLIGHT."
TOKYO ALSO REPORTED A RAID ON NANKING, CHINA, BY 21 P-51 FIGHTER PLANES.
FJ1207PCW

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UNDATED ZAMBOANGA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN TROOPS FROM A NAVAL TASK FORCE LANDED AT ZAMBOANGA FRIDAY AND THAT "VIOLENT FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS AT PRESENT."
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE LANDING WAS PRECEDED BY A BOMBARDMENT FROM NAVAL GUNS.
ZAMBOANGA IS ON THE SOUTHWEST TIP OF MINDANAO ISLAND, SECOND LARGEST OF THE PHILIPPINES GROUP.
GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION ANY SUCH LANDING.
TOKYO SAID THE INVADING TROOPS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY TANKS, AND THAT U.S. AIRCRAFT PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASION.
TOKYO SAID THE U.S. FORCE APPEARED OFF ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY BUT DID NOT ATTEMPT A LANDING UNTIL YESTERDAY (FRIDAY).
UM338APW NM

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: FIRST GREAT BATTLE EAST OF RHINE TOOK SHAPE; AMERICANS THREW BACK TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACK AS VAST STREAM OF MEN AND SUPPLIES POURED OVER BRIDGE; MORE GERMANS RACED FOR AREA; [illegible]ESEL POCKET IN NORTH WHITTLED FURTHER; THIRD ARMY HACKED AT TRAPPED [illegible]ERMANS IN EIFEL POCKET AFTER JUNCTURE WITH FIRST.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMANS REPORTED RED ARMY CONSOLIDATING ODER [illegible]RIDGEHEAD FOR ASSAULT ON BERLIN, FIGHTING IN KUESTRIN; MOSCOW SAID GREAT ATTACK APPROACHED STETTIN ON 30-MILE ARC, DANZIG MENACED.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS CLOSED IN ON VERGATO, GERMAN ROAD [illegible]STRONGHOLD, CAPTURED NEW HEIGHT WEST OF BOLOGNA-PISTOIA HIGHWAY.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: VAST FIRES BURNED IN TOKYO, FIRES REPORTED IN EMPEROR'S PALACE AREA AFTER MIGHTIEST B-29 RAID YESTERDAY; MARINES ON IWO REACHED NORTHEAST BEACHES, SPLITTING ENEMY FORCES; ENEMY REPORTED MINDANAO IN PHILIPPINES INVADED; AMERICANS DROVE FORWARD EAST OF MANILA; BRITISH IN BURMA CAPTURED MANDALAY HILL.
[illegible]

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN

MAR 11 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. EASTERN FRONT: 25 MILES (FROM SEELOW, GERMAN REPORT).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 272 MILES (FROM EAST OF REMAGEN).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

NEW YORK, MARCH 10-(AP)-PRESS WIRELESS, INC., ESTABLISHED DIRECT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY TODAY, AND WES GALLAGHER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN STAFF FILED THE FIRST DISPATCH TO AP NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRESS WIRELESS MOVED ITS STATION PV FROM HOLLAND ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER TO PROVIDE SERVICE FOR PRESS SERVICES, NEWSPAPERS, AND RADIO CHAINS. THE MOBILE STATION ALSO TRANSMITS RADIOPHOTOS AND VOICE BROADCASTS.
PREVIOUSLY, DISPATCHES CARRYING GERMAN DATELINES HAVE BEEN COURRIERED FROM THE FRONTLINES TO STATION PV, AS WELL AS TO PRESS WIRELESS' STATION PX IN BELGIUM, AND TO MACKAY RADIO AND RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA STATIONS NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.
(EDITORS: GALLAGHER'S DISPATCH WAS THE COLOGNE-DATED STORY, A161, ABOUT LT. PRATT OF GALVESTON, TEX).
RR406PEW

MAR 11 1945

30. 24 — 23815

First Army Overruns Eight Towns East Of The Rhine B-29's Shower Nagoya With 2,000 Tons Of Incendiaries

MAR 12 1945

MAR 12 1945

TANKS, GUNS POUR ACROSS RIVER ON PONTOON BRIDGES

Hodges' Forces Gain Mile to Tighten Grip on Bridgehead.

CRUSH WESEL POCKET

Occupation of Virtually All Reich West of Rhine Completed.

By Wireless

PARIS, Monday, March 12. —(AP) American First army troops surged steadily ahead today, expanding their bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine, now nine miles wide by three miles deep — with magnificent air and artillery support holding enemy resistance to a minimum.

The Americans have overrun eight towns in the bridgehead area, an Associated Press front dispatch said.

NIGHT

Supreme Allied headquarters, in reporting that the First army still was surging forward, said the Allies had liquidated the last Germans in the stubbornly defended salient at Wesel and completed occupation of virtually all of the Reich territory west of the Rhine and north of the Moselle.

Hodges Gains Mile

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army Doughboys—exploiting the advantage gained by the surprise surge across the Rhine Wednesday—pushed forward more than a mile at several places in the bridgehead opposite Remagen.

A dispatch by Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead from the bridgehead, disclosing the seizure of eight German towns on the Rhine's east bank, said the Americans were hauling big artillery pieces across the river to add further sinew to their steadily tightening clutch on the Rhine's east bank.

The Germans said the American bridgehead was 11 miles wide — two miles more than the claims of SHAEF—and declared that the First army had thrown several emergency bridges across the river to supplement the use of the Ludendorff railroad span, seizure of which gave the Americans their opportunity.

Supreme Allied headquarters, partly stripping the security cloak from the bridgehead—possible evidence that the critical hours were past—said it was three miles deep and nine miles wide, with the Americans in possession of eight east bank towns, one of them unidentified.

As this push menacing Germany's inner citadel began to fan out, a new threat rose to the enemy's Rhine line on the north, where the Allies were massing men and guns for a possible new crossing behind a dense smoke screen rising for 40 miles along the river west of Wesel.

Wesel Pocket Crushed

The Canadian First, Ninth armies crushed the last Germans in the Wesel pocket. Now five Allied armies were linked solidly along 150 miles of the Rhine from the Dutch border to within a mile of Coblenz.

The U. S. Third army on the south took a 15-mile grip on the Rhine and threatened the last enemy holdings west of the Rhine in the Saar and palatinate by seizing control of 48 miles of the Moselle river's north bank between Coblenz and Trier on the southwest.

At least 22 more German towns were overrun by the Third army.

The U. S. First and Third armies pressed possibly 23,000 German troops in the Eifel mountains north of the Moselle into a sack of probably 100 square miles, less than a tenth of its size when the trap was sprung Friday.

Final liquidation seemed near for this pocket, along with the 17 miles the Germans still hold on the north bank of the Moselle.

In 17 days since the Americans broke across the Roer, Allied armies had all but fulfilled Gen. Eisenhower's orders to destroy every German west of the Rhine in a triangular section of western Germany 65 miles wide at the base and 165 miles from north to south.

Now the Germans were battling fiercely to hold back an avalanche of thousands of First army troops, bolstered by artillery, tanks and guns already across the Rhine and threatening to break out for the Ruhr's arsenals, or for Berlin.

Yanks Seige Daltenberg

Most southerly town reported captured in the bridgehead was Daltenberg, three miles south, of Remagen. The Germans said the Americans had sped six miles south of Remagen into the center of Hoenningen. They also reported loss of Leusdorf, a mile south of Daltenberg, but this was not mentioned in American field dispatches.

On the north, the Americans were fighting in Honnef, five miles north of Remagen. Among the towns captured was Linz, a shipping port with a population of 5,000 two miles south of Remagen.

The Germans aimed two light counterattacks at the bridgehead during the day, one supported by tanks, but artillery broke them up.

The enemy's artillery fire, intense yesterday and last night, fell off noticeably as a result of American gunners' counter-battery fire. For an hour in the afternoon, not a shell fell in the bridgehead, compared with a previous rate of fire as high as 50 rounds per hour.

Similarly, not a single German plane appeared over the bridgehead during the day, as American fighter planes threw an aerial umbrella over the positions.

Saturday, out of 47 enemy planes that showed up, 23 were shot down by anti-aircraft guns massed in the bridgehead, and five others probably were downed.

American medium, light and fighter-bombers laid a curtain of steel around the bridgehead throughout the day, hammering road and rail routes leading to the battle area.

The Germans were being beaten back from artillery range of the bridgehead's lifeline, the Ludendorf bridge. Correspondent Whitehead reported from the front that enemy fire, intense yesterday and last night, had begun to slacken.

In the first estimate of the size of the bridgehead, Whitehead put it at 3 miles deep and 9 miles wide, with the towns of Erpel, Linz, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, Bruchhausen, Ohlenberg and Dattenberg in American hands.

The Germans declared the Americans had made a sudden 5-mile spurt southward.

Armor Pours Across River

Whitehead said that in the four days since the Americans first crossed the Rhine, many thousands of troops had entered the bridgehead along with armor, artillery and mobile tank destroyers in a push that the Germans had been unable to check.

It was the story of the Normandy beachhead all over again, he said. Once across, the 1st Army rapidly built up reserve strength and now it was lashing out, driving the enemy steadily out of range of the landing.

Nazis Claim Gain At Honnef

Berlin radio said American forces in a surprise attack from the Remagen bridgehead overran at least three east-bank Rhenish towns, struck 6 miles southeast of Remagen and stormed into the center of Hoenningen.

Eleven miles to the north, enemy reports said, the Americans had been driven from half of Honnef, but that General Hodges, "supported by a strong air umbrella," was attempting to break out of the encircling ring.

The Allied communiqué announced the Germans were directing considerable artillery fire at the Ludendorff bridge.

Moreover, if American engineers have succeeded in throwing pontoon bridges across the Rhine—which is likely in view of the German reports—the importance of Ludendorff bridge to the Allies naturally lessens.

To reach Hoenningen, the Americans would have overrun Linz, 6 miles to the north, where the Germans yesterday located the south end of the bridgehead, and Daltenberg and Leusdorf.

Nazis Tell Of Other Bridges

The Germans admitted loss of the two latter towns by saying American tanks and infantry tried to push inland from both these Rhine-bank points.

A German front correspondent reported Hodges's engineers had succeeded in throwing "a number of emergency bridges" across the Rhine in the Remagen area despite bombing and artillery fire.

"Almost all units of the United States 1st Army are either wholly or in considerable part concentrated in this area," one enemy account said.

In concert with the 3d Army, the 1st was constricting the lines around the large German force cut off to the southwest in the Eifel Mountains. This force was believed still to number 23,000 after large blocks of it had been rounded up.

Patton Heads For Saar

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army in its southward lunge seemed headed for bigger stakes—the capture of the rich Saar steel and coal basin and the Palatinate of Bavaria, both now by enemy account being emptied of women, children and those too feeble to fight.

These two regions, the last the Germans hold west of the Rhine, are garrisoned by strong forces manning the only part of the Siegfried Line that still exists as a defense entity.

With the factories of the Ruhr already under United States 9th Army artillery fire, the loss of the Saar would be a blow to the enemy, and the stoutness of his defense on its northward approaches in the Moselle valley and on the south against the United States 7th Army testifies to his concern.

By capturing 18 miles of the Moselle's west bank, stretching from within a mile west of Coblenz southwestward to captured Carden, Patton was in position to cut in behind these defenses by forging across the broad Moselle River.

Patton still had opened no attack on Coblenz, a city of 80,000 protected on the west and north by the Moselle and its confluence with the Rhine. It was being shelled, however, and had lost much of its tactical importance because its bridges were destroyed.

When the 9th Army cleared the last pocket of resistance at Fort Blucher, opposite Wesel, there was not a German west of the Rhine from Bonn northward to the sea.

From all indications, the Germans managed to evacuate most of their forces from the Wesel pocket in good condition, a front dispatch said.

50,000 Nazis Captured

The German high command was shifting its troops, artillery and tanks along the east bank of the Rhine to meet the next Allied blow, which enemy broadcasts insist will be the main one and will aim for the north German plain on the high road to Berlin.

The liquidation of the German stand came four months and two days after Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian 1st Army opened the attack from the north.

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U.S. FLAG FLIES OVER RHINE

Stars And Stripes Raised At Colorful Cologne Ceremony

With U.S. 1st Army on the Rhine, March 11 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes fluttered over the Rhine today for the first time since 1922 after a colorful ceremony at Cologne almost within rifle-shot of the enemy on the east bank of the river.

Maj. Gen. J. Lawton (Joe Lightnin') Collins led divisional generals of his 7th Corps, their assistants, chiefs of staff and artillery officers into the *Sports Platz* of the battered city.

Troops See Ceremony

The flag-raising ceremony was held before massed troops representing the 104th, 8th and 1st Infantry divisions and 3d Armored Division.

These were the divisions of the now famous 7th Corps which spearheaded the 1st Army's drive from the Roer River, smashed enemy defenses ir the Cologne plain, and captured the Reich's fourth largest city.

Massed in the concrete grandstand for the flag ceremony were more than 2,500 soldiers. They overflowed onto the turf of the amphitheater under gray skies as P-47's circled overhead on guard against any possible German sneak raid.

There were platoons from each division as well as others representing Artillery, Cavalry, the Signal Corps, Engineers and the medics. Their standards made bright splashes of color under the dull skies.

Band Plays March

Thirty-five silver rings shone on the standard of the 4th Calvary, representing citations from half a dozen wars.

As General Collins stepped out in front of his troops and faced the honor guard, colors were brought forward and the band played a triumphant march.

Collins briefly reviewed the battles from Normandy's beaches to the Rhine—many of them spearheaded by his 7th Corps—and then the colors were raised slowly on the flagpole in the northeast corner of the *Sports Platz* to signal one of the 1st Army's greatest victories.

2 German Armies Captured In Month

With U.S. 1st Army on the Rhine, March 11 (AP)—American and Canadian troops have captured the equivalent of two German armies in little more than a month.

A total of 123,178 prisoners of war fell to the 1st, 3d and 9th United States armies and the Canadian 1st in that period. This is equal to two armies of two corps each, the corps comprising three divisions of 10,000 men each.

Since the Roer River offensive February 23, the 1st has taken 33,795 prisoners and the 9th 29,378. Since February 1, the 3d has captured 40,000 and the Canadians, 20,000.

NEW INSIGNIA ISSUED

U. S. Command Officers Now Wear Green Band on Shoulders

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, March 11 (AP)—Command officers of the United States Army now are authorized to wear a narrow green band beneath their shoulder insignia.

One of the first to attract attention to the new insignia was Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the United States Ninth Army, who recently was photographed with the band on his shoulder.

The band is authorized for commissioned officers of all ranks who actually command troops, to distinguish them from officers who operate only in an executive capacity.

British War Reporter Is Killed in Rhine Battle

Lawless of 'Telegraph' Is 48th Allied Correspondent to Die

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—Peter Lawless, a war correspondent for "The London Daily Telegraph," with the United States 1st Army, has been killed on the western front, it was announced here tonight.

Walter Farr of "The London Daily Mail," and William Troughton, of the "The London Daily Express," who were with Lawless, were injured slightly.

Lawless was wounded fatally Saturday when he crossed the Rhine to the Remagen bridgehead. He was struck by shell splinters in the leg and stomach and died fifteen minutes later. The three correspondents were caught in the thick of the bridgehead fighting.

Lawless, fifty-five years old, served as "Daily Telegraph" correspondent with the Royal Air Force in France during the first year of the war, then became a captain in the Army Intelligence Corps. He resumed war reporting last summer. He won the British Military Cross in the first world war.

[Lawless was the nineteenth British correspondent killed in the war. One is missing. Twenty-nine American correspondents or photographers have been killed and two are missing.]

Report Japan's Third Largest City In Flames Following Major Raid

21ST U. S. BOMBER COMMAND, Guam, Monday, March 12—(AP) Another great fleet of American B-29 Superfortresses turned Nagoya, Japan's third largest city and most important aircraft production center, into an inferno today while the fires of Saturday's record raid on Tokyo still smouldered.

The weather was clear, just as on the Tokyo raid, returning crews reported. Immense destruction appeared certain.

3000 B-29s Attack

Some 300 of the big bombers, about the same number as raided Tokyo 48 hours earlier, swarmed over crowded Nagoya shortly after midnight. It was another low-level, all-incendiary raid.

Bombs were dropped — just as they were over Tokyo shortly after midnight on Saturday—at elevations around 5,000 feet.

The B-29s usually bomb from very high altitudes.

Some 2,000 tons of the incendiaries were scattered over Nagoya.

"It looks like the boys did a pretty good job again," said Brig Gen. Thomas S. Power, commander of Guam-based B-29s. The raiding planes also flew from Saipan and Tinian.

Sgt. R. E. Williams of Springfield, Mass., tail gunner of the sixth plane over the target declared that even then "hellishly big fires were burning in the northwest part of the target area and also across the south part."

"The weather was perfect and we couldn't miss," reported Lt. Frank Hermes of Cincinnati, Ohio, special instruments operator on the first plane returning here.

He added that "big fires were burning in the target area and we hit the target right on the nose."

Meet Little Opposition

Lt. George H. Lane of Paterson, N. J., and Clarksville, Tenn., navigator, reported the bomber started its target run at 6,800 feet. "We saw no fighters and there was not much ack ack but plenty of searchlights," he said.

Capt. V. L. Chandler of Everett, Wash., pilot of the fourth bomber of the target, said: "There were three fires already burning when we got there. We started the fourth. They were growing fast in size.

"As we made our run, we saw many more bombs dropping. The weather was better than over Tokyo. It was a swell mission."

Lt. Allie Thacher of Pear Valley, Tex., pilot of the sixth plane to reach Nagoya, said he saw fires spreading from six or eight centers. He didn't see any Japanese fighters.

The incendiaries fell over a congested five-square mile area in the center of the city.

Headquarters revealed today that the Saturday Tokyo strike, which employed 2,300 tons of bombs and left 15 square miles of the city in flames, was the first time the Superforts had bombed at the 5,000 level. The planes are designed for high altitude work.

The daring of the venture may have contributed to the baffling of the enemy's defenses.

Only 2 Planes Lost

In the Tokyo raid only two planes were lost over the target, probably to flak.

Today's Nagoya strike was the fastest follow-up major attack on the Japanese empire yet staged by the Superforts.

Ground crews began readying most of the planes for this mission immediately after they returned from Tokyo, and about two-thirds of the Tokyo attack crews made the same 3,000-mile round trip to hit Nagoya.

At least seven big fires still blazed in the heart of Tokyo at 11:30 a. m. Sunday (Japan Time) following the Superforts' pre-dawn Saturday visit, reconnaissance disclosed.

The Nagoya target area is dominated by aircraft industries but also produces important railway equipment, machine tools, bearings, tanks, motor vehicles and processed foods.

The city, lying at the head of foot-shaped Ise bay, has an important port. It is not, however, the best of the harbors on Honshu island.

Through disruption of rail traffic the incendiary attack is expected to have an immediate effect on aircraft production and other industries, and to affect other vital war activities.

10-MILE RED GAIN MADE NEAR DANZIG

Soviet Forces Near Bay In Drive To Split Enemy

London, March 11 (AP)—A 10-mile eastward advance by Soviet forces operating west of Danzig brought them within 8 miles of the Bay of Danzig today in their drive to split the German defenders of Danzig and Gdynia.

The 2d White Russian Army captured Koelln, 12 miles northwest of Danzig and 9 miles southwest of Gdynia, the Soviet communiqué announced.

Push Along Vistula Bank

Gains southeast of Danzig also were reported in the communiqué. Soviet forces pushing northward along the eastern bank of the Vistula River captured Liessau, 19 miles southeast of Danzig.

A supplemental report from Moscow early today added that other Soviet forces were pushing eastward northwest of Gdynia and fighting on the approaches to Neustadt, 13 miles from Gdynia and 10 from the coast, threatening the port with imminent encirclement.

The Moscow bulletin was silent regarding operations at Stettin, the Baltic port northeast of Berlin, where fierce fighting is in progress, according to German accounts, but it announced another push north to the Baltic coast which toppled the town of Leba, 16 miles northwest of captured Lauenburg.

The communiqué also reported that Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian troops were fighting the trapped enemy garrison in the eastern part of Kolberg, near where 1,600 prisoners were taken Saturday.

Broadcasts from Berlin indicated the Eastern front from Danzig and Stettin southward to Hungary was flaring with army, SS (Elite Guard) and *Volkssturm* attempts to check the Russian advances.

Every Yard Contested

The Germans proclaimed determination to make a death stand in every important city. Contesting every yard of soil, they fell back to Danzig, Gdynia and into Stettin, defending each suburb and outlying strong point behind hastily built barricades and gun positions.

On the eastern outskirts of Stettin, the Germans were braced with additional reserves, tanks and artillery in an attempt to prevent a cave-in of the "Oder wall" north of Berlin. Hundreds of Soviet guns concentrated on Stettin's suburban areas of Altdamm, Finkenwalde and Podejuch.

Fire On Bridges In City

Heavy Russian batteries installed on wooded hills overlooking Stettin from the southeast laid down harassing fire on four bridges across the Oder river inside the city.

Most of Stettin's prewar population of nearly 300,000 has fled westward, but hastily mobilized labor gangs constructed tank barricades and converted shops, river warehouses and municipal buildings into forts for the street fighting to come.

Upstream and downstream from Stettin, Marshal G. K. Zhukov probed for bridgeheads on the river's west bank from which to launch a pincers movement on the city from the rear.

Claims Attacks Repulsed

Col. Ernest von Hammer, Nazi military commentator, claimed in a broadcast today that the Germans had repulsed Russian attacks between Frankfurt and Kuestrin due east of Berlin, although he admitted street fighting raged in Kuestrin.

German reports also acknowledged the Nazi withdrawal toward the Bay of Danzig in the Polish Corridor, but insisted that the Russians had been unsuccessful in splitting the German front.

Von Hammer said strong Russian tank spearheads were hammering between Kartuzy (Karthaus) and Zuckau, as well as between the Vistula and Nogat rivers, and claimed 59 Red Army tanks had been knocked out.

Push Across Delta

The wide delta of the Vistula, thickly veined with irrigation canals, was being crossed from east to west by a column of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces which last was reported by Moscow about 19 miles from Danzig.

Siege preparations similar to those of Stettin were reported under way in Danzig under a blanket order from Heinrich Himmler to carry on defense at all costs.

Marshal Konstantin N. Rokossovsky, meanwhile, pushed on west and northwest of Danzig and promised to cut through quickly to the coast between it and Gdynia. In its larger aspects, the joint offensive by Zhukov and Rokossovsky appeared to have virtually concluded its prime aim of crushing the German army east of the Oder.

Hammer reported a new battle has started south of the Upper Silesian industrial area as the Russians resumed attacks in the direction of the Moravian Gap.

Hungary Fighting Renewed

"The Germans expected the Silesian attack," he asserted, "and according to reports so far available, the Russians were thrown back at all points with great losses."

The Germans spoke of continued success in counter-attacks against Marshal Ivan S. Konev's and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's armies in Silesia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

"Germans advancing to the southeast of Lake Balaton (in Hungary) have reached the Sio Canal on a broad front and compressed the last Russian bridgehead," Hammer said. "Between Lake Balaton and the Drava, fighting has flared again." . . .

The Moscow communique said Soviet troops had repulsed attacks by large forces of German armor and infantry northeast and east of Lake Balaton and said that 153 enemy tanks were knocked out Saturday in that area by artillery and mines.

German Commentator Max Krull said that defensive fighting by the Germans on the eastern front had cost the Russians nearly 10,000 tanks since the Red Army offensive began Jan. 12.

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BERLIN BOMBED FOR 20TH NIGHT

Air Fleets Also Pound Essen, Kiel, Bremen, Hamburg

London, *Monday*, March 12 (AP)—Speedy RAF Mosquitos stung Berlin last night for the twentieth consecutive night in the round-the-clock battering of the Reich, dumping 4,000-pound blockbusters into the already ravaged capital.

The night assault followed a two-pronged daylight blow yesterday in which more than 1,000 RAF bombers hurled 5,000 tons of explosives on Essen, war-plant city just ahead of the United States 9th Army, and 1,200 American bombers attacked submarine plants at Kiel, Bremen and Hamburg.

The American daylight raiders dumped 3,500 tons of bombs on the three ports in one of the war's greatest blows against the German U-boat building program.

Canadians In Essen Raid

Then the RAF daylight force, largest in recent weeks, sent destruction shuddering through Essen, home of the Krupp Works and a key railway and communications center in the Ruhr.

Large numbers of Lancasters and Halifaxes of a Canadian group helped the RAF sow destruction on Essen. RAF losses were not disclosed immediately.

The bombers were escorted by strong forces of fighters. Returning crewmen reported large fires from which smoke billowed to great heights above Essen.

While the heavies mauled Essen and the submarine centers, the United States 9th Air Force ranged over Germany, stabbing at communications and supplies. Fighter-bombers flew 579 and medium bombers 660 sorties without loss.

Arms Dumps Bombed

The mediums struck two ammunition dumps in the Ruhr, raked four airfields near Giessen and attacked enemy communications. No enemy aircraft were sighted by the 9th's force as the fighter-bombers provided continuous air cover for the bridgehead over the Rhine at Remagen.

Essen is within range of United States 9th Army heavy artillery along the Rhine in the Duisburg area, and is less than 15 miles from the river.

Front dispatches have hinted the Allies soon might attempt a Rhine crossing in this area.

The RAF said "well over 1,000 aircraft" participated in the Essen attack, escorted by more than 200 Mustangs and Spitfires.

The American fleets hitting earlier at the northern ports totaled nearly 2,000 bombers and fighters.

Four U.S. Planes Missing

One bomber and three fighters are missing from the American force.

B-25's of the United States 12th Air Force, flying from bases in Italy, attacked a rail bridge in Austria near Brauburg, 115 miles southeast of Munich and 50 miles north of Udine. It was the first attack by the Mitchell medium bombers on Austrian targets.

Other Mitchells continued attacks on Brenner Pass rail-line targets, and other Allied warplanes struck targets along the Italian front lines.

Oil refineries adjacent to the U-boat yards at Bremen and Hamburg, used for on-the-spot fueling of the underseas packs, also were hit by the 1,200 heavy bombers and 750 fighters of the United States 8th Air Force, which wheeled through terrific flak.

200-Mile-Long Bomber Train

Preliminary reports said there was no German fighter opposition to the 200-mile-long bomber train which swept in over northern Germany and split into three forces.

Bombing by the 800 Flying Fortresses and 400 Liberators was done through thick clouds, but was extremely concentrated.

The Blohm and Voss shipyards at Hamburg and the Deschmiag yards at Bremen are two of Germany's largest producers of latest-type submarines.

Kiel, hit by Liberators, has three U-boat yards.

The continent-based United States 9th Air Force flew 750 bomber and fighter-bomber sorties before midday Sunday, concentrating on protecting the Remagen bridgehead.

Marauders Attack

More than 350 Marauders, Invaders and Havocs bombed four German airfields in an arc 40 to 75 miles beyond the bridgehead area, and two communications centers 20 to 30 miles east of the American crossing.

Fighter bombers flew protective cover over the bridgehead and battered highway centers beyond it.

The blow on Kiel was the first by the 8th Air Force since last September 12. Bremen and Hamburg were bombed February 24.

"The flak at Bremen was the heaviest I have seen over Germany in a long time," said Major Charles Bordner, of Stephensville, Texas.

"Black smoke boiled up after we dumped our load at Hamburg. Ack-ack fire was the heaviest I've seen over Hamburg in four missions there," said Sergt. Robert Vess, of East Liverpool, Ohio.

SWISS CITIES HIT AGAIN

4 Persons Killed by Unidentified Planes—Basle, Zurich Struck

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — The Swiss Government announced tonight that four of its nationals were killed and many injured and extensive damage was caused when planes of undetermined nationality bombed several localities in Switzerland.

A broadcast Swiss communiqué said that large fires were started in Basle by twenty incendiaries dropped from a single plane, rails were cut and fifty freight cars destroyed and the freight station damaged by high explosive bombs at Wolf, and that extensive damage to houses and an agricultural school was caused when six planes unloaded bombs on Zurich.

HILLS BALKAN AIR CHIEF

Former Air Ministry Official Succeeds Marshal Elliot

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Appointment of Air Vice Marshal George Holroyd Hills as commander of the Balkan Air Force was announced tonight by the British Air Ministry.

Marshal Hills, director of policy at the Air Ministry since 1943, succeeds Air Vice Marshal William Elliott, now chief executive at the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

ALLIES 'DRUNK WITH VICTORY,' HITLER SAYS

Exhorts German Troops To Fight Fanatically Until Foe "Gets Tired"

London, March 11 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, declaring the Allies are "drunk by their orgy of victory" and intend to destroy the German nation, exhorted Germans today to fanatical resistance until the Allies "get tired and will yet be broken."

"The year 1918 will not be repeated," declared a manifesto in Hitler's name marking the 10th anniversary of military conscription. It was broadcast from Berlin.

Offering a pallid hope of distant victory, Hitler asserted "only those suffer defeat who are unworthy of winning victory" and indicated Germany would fight on in guerrilla resistance if her armies were smashed.

"We witness both in the East and in the West what our people would have to face. Our task is therefore clear: To put up resistance and to wear down our enemies so long that until, in the end, they will get tired and will yet be broken. Everybody has therefore to fulfill his duty."

"It is my unshakable determination and it must become the unshakable will of us all to show the world no worse example than our forefathers have given," said the proclamation dated at Hitler's headquarters.

"The year 1918 will not be repeated. We know the fate Germany would meet otherwise. Drunk by their orgy of victory, our enemies have clearly announced their war aims — extermination of the German nation.

"Even if fate has turned against us now, there can be no doubt that these reverses can be overcome, as so often before, with steadfastness and courage, with endurance and fanaticism."

He declared there "can be but one command:

"To defy all dangers with iron determination and to do everything to bring about a turn for the better, and for this purpose to strengthen the power of resistance of our nation and its armed forces both materially and spiritually.

"Just as great must be our fanaticism in the destruction of those who are trying to resist our aims."

German military conscription ordered in March, 1935, "gained Germany the means necessary for her self-defense, without which there would be no Germany by now," Hitler said, and if Germany had remained militarily impotent, "Europe already would have fallen now to Bolshevism."

Again Hitler played the old themes that Germany had rearmed only after "our enemies" spurned German proposals for disarmament, that a "Jewish alliance between capitalism and Bolshevism" menaces Europe, and that Russia "built up a gigantic armed force with the outspoken aim to suddenly attack Europe, which was made powerless by the Jews."

Text of Order

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—The complete text of Adolf Hitler's order of the day, as broadcast by the Berlin radio, follows:

"Soldiers:

"In the peace treaty of Versailles the same enemies we have to fight now forced us to disarm completely and to keep a ridiculously small professional army instead of the armed forces of the people.

"We received the solemn promise that this disarmament would be the first step of a general disarmament. It was only a swindle and trickery. The moment Germany had definitely laid down her arms the time for blackmail and looting began.

"The peace treaty ordered the dismemberment of Germany. Our enemies armed as never before, Russia at the head of them. Screened before the eyes of the outer world, this state has built up a gigantic armed force with the outspoken aim suddenly to attack Europe, which was made powerless by the Jews.

"You, my soldiers fighting in the East, know the extent of this rearmament. Had Germany remained in a state of military impotence, all Europe already would have fallen now to Bolshevism—a war of extermination against the peoples of Europe would have been in progress for years.

Recalls "Defense" Orders

"Recognizing the danger facing the future of our Continent, I gave orders to make Germany fit for defense the moment I took over power, so that we had no longer to face a light-hearted attack. It happened, however, only after I had made numerous offers for a general disarmament, for limitation of the air force, for eliminating a war of bombing, to eliminate heavy artillery and tanks, to limit the number of troops to a minimum and so on, and all of the proposals were turned down by our enemies.

"This refusal of our enemies showed at the same time their brutal intentions. Ten years have passed since the days in March, 1935, when Germany introduced compulsory military serivce.

"This feat gained Germany the means necessary for her self-defense, without which there would be no Germany by now. The Jewish alliance between capitalism and Bolshevism which threatens Europe today has in the mean time drawn the veil from the armaments to destroy our Continent.

"In spite of this the German Reich, betrayed by most of her allies, has carried on the war for six long years. Germany has achieved successes of unique greatness. Even if fate has turned against us now, there can be no doubt that these reverses can be overcome as so often before, with steadfastness, and courage, with endurance and fanaticism.

"There is no great state which in its history did not go through the same ordeal. Rome in the second war against the Carthaginians, Prussia in the seven years war against Europe—there are only two examples of many.

"It is my unshakable determination and it must become the unshakable will of us all to show the world no worse example than our forefathers have given. The year 1918 will not be repeated. We know the fate Germany would meet otherwise. Drunk by their orgy of victory, our enemies have clearly announced their war aims: extermination of the German nation.

"Today, when the tenth anniversary of the introduction of compulsory military service is approaching, there can be but one command:

"To defy all dangers with iron determination and to do everything to bring about a turn for the better and for this purpose to strengthen the power of resistance of our nation and its armed forces both materially and spiritually.

"Just as great must be our fanaticism in the destruction of those who are trying to resist our aims.

"If a big nation like the German, with its 2,000 years of history, does not lose its faith in success and is carrying out its duties with fanaticism in good times and in bad, then the Almighty will not withhold his blessing.

"The God of the earth is helping only those who are determined to help themselves.

"We witness both in the east and in the west what our people would have to face. Our task is therefore clear, to put up resistance and to wear down our enemies so long that until, in the end, they will get tired and will yet be broken. Everybody has therefore to fulfill his duty.

"Given at headquarters, March 11, 1945. Signed, Adolf Hitler."

Nazis Denounce Roatta As Traitor To Fascism

London, March 11 (AP)—Gen. Mario Roatta, former chief of the Italian staff who escaped from a military hospital in Rome a week ago while awaiting trial for war crimes, found himself without friends tonight as the Germans denounced him as a "traitor" to fascism.

A Paris radio broadcast yesterday that Roatta had been rearrested has not been confirmed.

There have been reports—also unconfirmed—that Roatta would attempt to join his old crony, Mussolini.

Benes on Way Home After 6 Years of Exile

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—At the end of six years' exile, President Eduard Benes has left England to set up a government at Kosice (Kassa), second city of Czechoslovakia, it was disclosed today. He was accompanied by Mrs. Benes and a dozen members of his government and personal staff and will be joined at Moscow by other Cabinet members and Czechoslovak politicians.

At a farewell ceremony attended by high British officials Benes thanked England for her hospitality since he arrived here in October, 1938.

French Food Minister Assailed

LYON, France, March 12 (AP).—Several thousand persons, massing today in the center of this third largest city of France, demanded the resignation of Food Minister Paul Ramadier, a prompt improvement of the supply organization and a purge of Vichy holdovers within the rationing administration. The meeting was convoked by the leftist Labor Union Federation of the Rhone Valley.

Stage Door Canteen Is Opened In Paris

Paris, March 11 (AP) — Parisian society mixed with soldiers of the Allied nations last night in opening a French link to the chain of stage door canteens. A group of Parisian civic leaders established the canteen in a dance hall on the Champs Elysees and modeled it after the

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New York and London entertainment centers.

Noel Coward, Marlene Dietrich and Maurice Chevalier attended the opening.

Notables attending the opening night ceremony included the British Ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper and Lady Diana, Capt. Edward Molyneux, Mrs. Anthony Eden, Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, commander of the United States naval forces in England, Danielle Darrieux, film star, and Gaston Palewski, chief secretary to General de Gaulle.

PUPPET JAP RULE SET UP IN ANNAM

Protectorate Said To Declare Independence Of France

Paris, March 11 (AP)—The German radio today broadcast a Tokyo announcement that Annam, a protectorate of French Indo-China where the Japanese now are taking over full control, had proclaimed its independence from France and pledged "close co-operation with Japan." Annam extends nearly the full length of Indo-China's eastern coastline.

The Japanese moved to take full administration of Indo-China on the ground that French officials there secretly were scheming to get in contact with Allied forces, and because of Nipponese fears of Allied landings there.

The Japanese commander in Annam announced full approval of the Annam declaration, which "brings the small state completely into Japan's Greater Asiatic sphere," Japanese dispatches relayed by Berlin said.

Due To Resistance Forces

Japanese seizure of French Indo-China was aimed at native resistance forces which had been instructed to strike against their oppressors when the time was ripe, a French Provisional Government communiqué declared tonight.

The French Government now is in close touch with the United States, British and Netherlands governments with the view of coordinating Allied action against the Japanese with Indo-Chinese resistance groups, the communiqué added.

Germans Tighten Vergato Defense

Rome, March 11 (AP)—The Germans have tightened up their bitter defense of Vergato, a central Italy strong point southwest of Bologna, against the northward push of the 5th Army, an Allied communiqué reported today.

The 5th, standing to the east and the west of the town on the Bologna-Pistoia highway, ran into increasing resistance overnight as Field Marshal Albert Kesselring battled to hold the town which has staved off repeated attacks since last fall.

Meanwhile, the United States 10th Mountain Division seized two peaks — Monte Belvedere and Monte Valbura—3 miles southwest of Vergato, and 8 miles north of another Monte Belvedere they captured at the start of their current drive.

Yanks Fail At Fornaci

American patrols tried to break into Fornaci, northeast of Vergato, but each time ran into fierce small arms and machine gun fire and were forced to turn back.

The pace quickened also in the Apennine Mountain line directly south of Bologna. Unexplained enemy movements were observed north of Monte Grande, but American artillery and mortars hammered the Germans.

The 8th Army front along the Adriatic was marked by patrol action on both sides. One Allied patrol knocked out an enemy strong point northeast of Fusignano. Patrols mixed in the mountains below Tossignano, south of Highway 9.

The United States 15th Air Force sent heavy bombers on an hour-long attack on the Paronal railroad bridge across the Adige River on the Brenner line, without loss of a plane. Photographs showed a span at the north end of the bridge was demolished and both approaches cut in many places.

Mediums of the United States 12th Air Force slashed at the Brenner line also, hitting a bridge diversion at Ora and cutting a diversion at San Michele.

Brazilians piloting Thunderbolts cut rails at four places at Verona, fired an ammunition shed north of Modena and destroyed six railroad cars and cut rails in six places near Trento.

POPE VISIONS NEW ORDER

Pontiff Addresses Catholic Workers' Groups

Vatican City, March 11 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today declared the time had come to contemplate a "new order of productive forces of the people" wherein the welfare of the community is placed above that of labor or capital.

The Pontiff, in an audience given members of the Catholic workers' organization meeting here, said capital-labor accords which were confined merely to an agreement between the two parties were not a "stable principle of social order" because they might lead to exploitation either of labor or of capital. His 2,000-word message was in Italian.

On Socialization

The Pope said socialization was justified only when the "common welfare" really required it as an only means to repair the abuses or avoid the waste of a nation's productive forces. Even then, he added, just socialization requires that all interested parties receive indemnities.

"Democratization of economy," the Pontiff asserted, "is menaced as much by the economic despotism of anonymous conglomerations of private capital, as by the preponderant strength of organized multitudes ready to use their power contrary to the justice and rights of others."

For Common Welfare

Declaring it was time to abandon empty phrases, the Pope appealed to all men to recognize a "higher unity" as binding all who collaborate in production.

"That is to say . . . their duty to provide together, in stable fashion, for the common welfare and needs of the entire community," he said.

Noting that workers' syndicates now are being formed in Italy, the Pontiff said their activities must be confined to representing and defending labor in making contracts. He cautioned that if they go beyond that function and "assume . . . the right of disposing freely of labor . . . as occurs elsewhere," the conception of the syndicate would be altered or destroyed.

After the address, in which the Pope reiterated economic principles set forth by him in a world broadcast last September, he imparted the apostolic blessing to the Catholic workers.

Zimmerman Finishes Third in Rome Golf As Two Italian Pros Tie for First Place

ROME, March 11 (AP)—The old "practice makes perfect" dictum told the story in the Rome open golf championship today as a pair of Italian professionals who have been able to keep their game sharp clashed for the title with 298. Al Zimmerman, Portland (Ore.) pro, who could get in only five practice rounds at more than two years with the Navy, finished behind with 301.

After scoring 151's—four strokes off the pace—in the first two rounds, Alfonso Angelini, discharged from the Italian Army when his feet froze in the Russian campaign, and Cesidio Croce, mustered out when Italy capitulated in September, 1943, posted identical 73-74's in the final thirty-six holes today. They'll play off eighteen holes tomorrow for the $250 first prize and $120 second share out of a pot of $800, made up from two-dollar entry fees plus $200 given by the club in this strangest of all golf tournaments.

Zimmerman was the popular hero, however. A gallery of some 500 spectators trailed after the naval technician who sported a strictly un-GI baseball cap, a gray sweatshirt and a pair of sky-blue slacks. Zimmerman duplicated his first two 75's with an identical third round over the sharp dips, slopes and tricky greens of this layout, virtually in the shadows of Alben Hills.

Al had a hot streak on the way out in the final round. He birdied the first, fifth and sixth holes as he found his putting touch. He returned to the same steady golf the rest of the way around, winding up with a last round 76, good enough for the $90 third money and the Ben Loving cup, honoring the Petersburg, Va., pro killed at the Fifth Army front.

Back of Zimmerman came two more Italian professionals, both former Italian open champions—Pietro Manca, who had 303, and Ugo Grappasonni, the half-way leader, who blew up with an 81 final round for a 304.

Sixth was Pvt. Tom Bolt, southwestern simon pure star from Abilene, Tex. He was low scoring amateur with 306, although playing his first golf in two and a half years.

Pfc. Chester Sanok, GI baker from Belleville, N. J., wound up seventh with 310 and as low amateur from southern Italy won the Henry Styer Cup given in memory of the Lexington, N. C., amateur killed in the Italian campaign. Sanok was one stroke better than Allan Dailey, a former British Ryder Cup squad member.

Other 72-hole scores included:

Lieut. Charles Dudley, Greensville, S. C., 312; Aubrey Turrentine, Durham, N. C., and Sgt. Joe Vileno, Scarsdale, N. Y., both 313; Sgt. William Robinson, Philadelphia, 314; Capt. Jonas B. Wells, St. Louis, 316; Corp. Earl Howell, Richmond, Va., 318; Corp. John Smith, Marshall, Tex., 324; Navy Chief Specialist Harry Welch, High Point, N. C., 325.

Pvt. John L. Kozikowski, Greenvale (Long Island), 327; Sgt. Chester Taylor, Lake Champlain, N. Y., 328; Lieut. Milo Whisler, Portland Ore., 331; Sgt. Lewis Adesso, Ithaca, N. Y., 333; Sgt. Zeke Carello, Carbondale, Ill., 334; Pfc. Jack Rivers, Wilmington, Del., 336; Sgt. Robert Albright, Seattle; Pfc. Wallace Powell Jr., Kansas City, and Sgt. George Derosia, Ticonderoga, N. Y., each 337.

Sgt. Jerry Hughes, Brooklyn, 338; Sgt. Fred Knoderer, Kansas City, 339; Pfc. Roscoe Sherard, Atlanta, 340; Pfc. Rollie Rachel, Mansfield, Ohio, 344; Fred Wilson, Clarksburg, W. Va., 348; Corp. Joe Harvey, Deal, N. J., 351; Pvt. Al Banuet, San Francisco, 355.

800 Board Exchange Ship

Stockholm, March 11 (AP)—Approximately 800 Britons, Argentines, Turks and Portuguese began embarking today at Goeteburg aboard the repatriation ship Drottingholm, which will sail at midweek. The last group, including 60 Turkish diplomats, reached Goeteburg today by ferry from Denmark.

Report Romanian Reforms

Reds Play Up Army Pay Rise and Promise of Land to Soldiers

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP).—Reforms proposed for the Romanian Army and peasants were prominently reported today by the Soviet press. The dispatches, from Bucharest, said Minister of War Vasiliu Rascanu had announced the pay of soldiers would be increased and service men would be given first preference in the redistribution of landed estates.

Rascanu was reported to have pledged himself to eliminate from the army all "parasitical elements and those who oppose new ideas which will be the foundation of the new world."

Monastery Concealed German Radio Factory

Moscow, March 11 (AP)—Foreign slave labor was secretly used to produce radio equipment for the German armed forces in a factory located behind the walls of a Catholic church and monastery in Paradies, a small village in Brandenburg province, the Russian Army newspaper *Red Star* said today.

A Russian war correspondent and photographer investigating two golden doors behind the church altar discovered the entrance to the workshop located in the adjacent monastery, the paper said. It was filled with lathes, tools and supplies.

Numerous Italian, Czechoslovakian, French and Polish technicians formed the factory staff, said the *Red Star* correspondent. The factory had been transferred from western Germany to the monastery to escape Allied bombing. The foreign workers were housed in the upper floor of the monastery and assertedly were forbidden to appear on the streets under the threat of death.

3,413 Freed Prisoners Leave Odessa For Home

Moscow, March 11 (AP)—Nearly 10,000 American, British and French ex-prisoners of the Germans are awaiting repatriation at Odessa, *Pravda* said today, reporting that 3,413 sailed for home last week.

Last Wednesday and Thursday 969 United States soldiers and 227 officers left the Russian Black Sea port in steamers which also carried 1,391 Britons and 826 French nationals.

At present there are 2,000 United States soldiers and 250 officers in Odessa which has been turned into a transit camp for Allied nationals liberated in western Poland and eastern Germany by the Red Army.

One evacuation plane left Poland with eleven United States Army men and two British soldiers, *Pravda* reported, listing the Americans, without home addresses, as follows: Captains James, Dix, Ralph Anderson, Richard Kimball; Lieutenants Harold Zukor, William Buchals, Selif Goodman, John Aldofield, Frank Handler; Sergeants John Blaskow, Henry Andrews and Gilbert Hand. They were scheduled to continue to the United States by plane.

JAPS CLEARING SHANGHAI AREA

Chiang Calls On Chinese To Gird For Decisive Battle

Chungking, March 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told China today to gird for a decisive battle against Japan on the mainland amid reports that the enemy already was evacuating Japanese civilians and Chinese residents from Shanghai, apparently fearful of that great city's vulnerability to an American landing.

In a message commemorating the twentieth anniversary today of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the generalissimo told the Chinese they henceforth would have to shoulder a heavier responsibility in the war and exhorted them to double their war effort.

Mortal Blows Inflicted

Chiang declared Japan already had suffered mortal blows on land and sea, and that the Japanese strategy now was to prolong the war on the mainland in the hope of averting the collapse of her empire.

"A decisive battle on the mainland is drawing close," he said.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Chinese Republic, was given posthumously the title of "father of the Chinese Republic" by the Nationalist party which Chiang heads.

Meanwhile, Chinese reports asserted that Japanese authorities had ordered all of their nationals from Shanghai and had set a deadline for 1,000,000 Chinese to leave the teeming city.

Refugees Flee To Manchuria

The Japanese evacuation already has begun, these reports said, and trains running northward were crammed with refugees. Japanese civilians from various towns along the strategic Shanghai-Nanking railroad also were ordered to evacuate, the Chinese sources said.

The evacuees apparently were headed for the Japanese puppet state of Manchuria. Chinese ordered to quit Shanghai reportedly were forbidden to carry valuables.

There were many indications the Japanese believed an American landing might be attempted in the vicinity of Shanghai and defensive preparations were reported in full swing, particularly in the Hangchow Bay region.

3-Power Conferences Held In Chungking

Chungking, March 11 (AP)—A series of three-power conferences on future phases of the war against Japan was disclosed today after the departure of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief in southeast Asia.

Mountbatten was here Thursday through Saturday at the invitation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He talked several times with Chiang and with Chinese and American staff officers.

Mountbatten declined to discuss the conversations, but it was believed the main subject discussed was the collaboration between the southeast Asia command and the China theater in coming operations.

An authoritative Chinese statement said complete agreement on all problems relating to further co-operation between the China theater and the Southeast Asia Command had been reached.

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Gen. Hegenberger Named Head of 14th Air Force

Pioneer in Instrument Flying Succeeds Gen. Glenn

KUNMING, China, March 11 (AP)—Brigadier General Albert F. Hegenberger, of Castle Island, Boston, one of the pioneers of Army aviation, has succeeded Brigadier General Edgar E. Glenn as chief of staff of the United States 14th Air Force.

Glenn, a native of Kansas City, Kan., has returned to the United States for another assignment. He was chief of staff of the 1st Air Force at Mitchel Field, N. Y., before coming to China in March, 1943. His home is at 67 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, N. Y.

Hegenberger, like his predecessor a first world war graduate of the aviation section of the Army Signal Corps, was a partner of Lieutenant L. J. Maitland in the first non-stop flight from the United States, from Oakland to Hawaii, in 1927. In 1932, Hegenberger won the Collier Trophy for the first blind flight without a check pilot and solely on instruments, at Dayton.

Hegenberger was graduated from the Command and General Staff School and helped organize the Hawaiian Air Force. He served as chief of staff of the 2d Air Force for a year preceding his assignment to join Major General Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force. He arrived at Kunming last Feb. 7.

JAPS ISOLATED IN MANDALAY

Escape Routes To East Menaced, All Toward South Cut

Calcutta, March 11 (AP)—Veteran troops of the Indian 19th Division have tightened their grip on Fort Dufferin inside Mandalay, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

At the same time headquarters disclosed the British 36th Division had captured Mongmit, 92 miles northeast of Mandalay, threatening Japanese escape routes to the east.

An additional threat to the Japanese were Chinese troops fanning west, south and east from Lashio, 140 miles northeast of Mandalay at the head of the old Burma road.

Routes To South Cut

British and Indian troops south of Mandalay in the Meiktila area increased their hold on the vital Thazi railway. The capture of Meiktila cuts all Japanese escape routes to the south, leaving them only torturous routes to the east toward Thailand and Indo-China.

There are no east-west roads capable of carrying vehicular traffic between Mandalay and Meiktila and the enemy troops caught in the Pakkoku-Meiktila-Mandalay triangle now face the choice of surrendering, a suicide fight or of abandoning their equipment for the long trek over forbidding mountain terrain toward Thailand.

In Mandalay some 50,000 Japanese troops were putting up fanatical resistance. Allied forces hold Mandalay hill, a key defense position at the northeast corner of Fort Dufferin, and fighting was reported on three sides of the bastion.

BATTLE FOR IWO IN FINAL PHASE

Marines Capture Most of Northeast End, Fierce Fighting Rages.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, March 12—(AP) Most of the rugged northeast end of Iwo Jima was captured by U. S. Marines yesterday, and the remaining Japanese defenders were fighting viciously to hold the northern tip of the strategic island only 750 miles from Tokyo.

Resistance in the 1,000-yard deep triangle at the northeast was described as heavy in Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today, but Maj. Gen Keller E. Rockey's Fifth division leathernecks were pressing forward with naval gunfire and artillery support.

Battle Near End

The bloody battle for Iwo clearly was in its final phase as the Third and Fourth Division Marines, in their 21 day of fighting, drove through Japanese lines to reach the beaches and capture most of the cliff-fringed northeast coast.

A single small pocket of Japanese was bypassed by Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Division. This enemy force, in an area possibly 800 yards by 200, was still holding out at nightfall.

Japanses mortar and artillery fire was not mentioned today. The enemy's gun emplacements had been largely overrun, and the Marines now had to cope with frantic fire from automatic weapons and other smaller arms.

Admiral Nimitz said the Fourth division and Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third "drove through enemy lines to capture most of the east coast of Iwo island on March 11."

Heavy artillery and naval gunfire gave close support.

Previous reports had told of the Japanese showing signs of disorganization.

Bombers Hit Chicki Jima

Army fighter planes, operating from the southern air field on Iwo, raided Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonin islands, less than 200 miles north of Iwo. They scored hits on Chichi's airfield and harbor installations.

Liberator bombers of the strategic air force, Pacific ocean areas, also attacked the airfield on Chichi Saturday.

Marine planes started fires among Japanese positions in the Palaus and raided Yap, in the Western Caroljnes.

Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press correspondent at Iwo, said the Nipponese appeared to be milling about in disorganized groups under hammering by the Fourth Marine division on the right flank.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' Sunday communique credited the Fourth, whose front had lagged behind those of the Third in the center and the Fifth on the left, with substantial gains Saturday afternoon which carried up to Tachiiwa point, easternmost area on Iwo.

Nimitz said Japanese resistance, which repeatedly had been characterized as heavy up until Friday afternoon, was "decreasing at numerous points." Landsberg's dispatch spoke of light resistance to the Fourth's advances "indicating that the Japanese fight has played out somewhat."

The Fourth division by Friday night had compressed one group of the enemy into a pocket extending 300 yards inland from a 1,200 yard stretch of the east coast.

Farther north, a smaller pocket, 200 yards inland and 500 yards along the shore, stood against Leathernecks of the Fourth and others of Maj. Gen. Erskine's Third division. Erskine's men by Friday night controlled 1,400 yards of the northeast shoreline.

A third enemy pocket about a half mile square around Kitano point, northernmost spot on Iwo, confronted other Marines under Marines under Erskine and the Fifth division.

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YANK FORCES ARE LANDED ON MINDANAO

MacArthur's Announcement Notes Speedy Capture Of 4 Villages

Manila, *Monday*, March 12 (AP)—Veteran 41st Division infantrymen under Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe, invaded Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines Saturday, landing against light opposition at Zamboanga after a thorough naval and air bombardment.

They quickly captured four coastal villages and drove toward the Zamboanga municipal center and the Wolfe airdrome, whose seizure would put American planes only 200 miles northeast of Japanese-held northern Borneo.

Strengthens Sea Blockade

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the operation today, saying the move strengthened the American blockade of the South China Sea and further severed Japan from her stolen East Indies empire.

The amphibious operation by units of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army was at the southeasternmost point on Mindanao, second largest island of the Philippines. The invasion craft hit the beaches after mines had been swept from the 12-mile-wide Bisalan Strait.

General Doe's infantrymen, veterans of the Palawan invasion on February 28, secured the villages of San Mateo, San Jose, Calarian and San Roque and stabbed eastward along the coast toward the civic center of Zamboanga, only 2 miles away. It undoubtedly already is in American hands.

Actually In City Limits

The Yanks actually were in Zamboanga city the moment they set foot ashore, for the city covers 600 square miles, the entire end of the peninsula. In area it is one of the largest cities in the world.

The Tokyo radio said the Japanese garrison on Mindanao had "intercepted the enemy forces, and fierce fighting continues at this time." The Japanese said also that Yanks landed on Thursday on Basilan Island, across the narrow strait from Zamboanga. Basilan Island is about 35 miles long and 25 wide.

MacArthur said most of the enemy garrison was "caught off guard and has fled to the hills in disorder."

Control West Shore

He declared that "we now control the entire length of the western shores of the Philippine islands, from the northwestern tip of Luzon to the southwestern tip of Mindanao—a distance of approximately 800 miles."

American reconnaissance planes were already operating in the South China Sea, MacArthur said.

Mindanao was the twenty-first Philippine island invaded. It is 1,200 miles east of Singapore and 1,200 miles north of the Netherlands East Indies.

Mindanao is 1,200 miles east of Singapore and 1,200 miles north of the Netherlands East Indies.

On Luzon the First cavalry and Sixth infantry divisions were continuing the systematic reduction of Japanese pillbox and cave positions along the stubborn Shimbu line east of Manila.

Clear Verde Island

The 11th airborne division and the 158th regimental combat team kept up their drive along the southern short of Luzon, clearing the north end of the Verde island passage between Luzon and American-held Mindoro.

Other Yank units on Luzon put a tighter squeeze on Baguio, Summer capital of the Philippines.

Heavy bombers dropped 80 tons of explosives on waterfront facilities at Formosa, encountering no interception. A patrol bomber attacking shipping off the northwest coast of Borneo sank or damaged a 1,000-ton freighter-transport, a coastal vessel, a schooner and two tugs.

Zamboanga was hit with 300 tons of bombs Thursday and Friday as Liberators joined warships in the pre-invasion pounding. Barracks and supply areas were set afire.

Zamboanga is a city of 132,000 on the extreme southwest tip of the "beak" which appends to turkey-shaped Mindanao.

Mindanao has been one of the hotbeds of guerrilla resistance to the Japanese since shortly after the enemy overran Luzon.

In recent months the guerrillas, often led by American army officers and supplied by submarines, have confined the Mindanao Japanese to the larger cities and garrison strongholds.

FILIPINOS BURNED BY FOE

Americans Find New Evidence of Japanese Atrocities

MANILA, March 11 (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today the discovery of evidence that the Japanese military in Manila had blown up a building in which there were approximately 500 of their own wounded and then "used vast quantities of gasoline to further burn and attempt to destroy all evidence."

The incident, the spokesman said, occurred Feb. 8 in the mined Philippine Women's College building.

"There is a growing volume of evidence," he said, "that death by burning is a typical practice of the Japanese military."

A Japanese diary found in Manila told how the author participated in burning in the Intramuros of Filipinos described as guerrillas. The document referred to the burning of a group of 1,000 early in February.

ECUADOR CABINET QUITS

Resignations Follow a Stormy Session of Congress

QUITO, Ecuador, March 11 (AP)—The Ecuadorian Cabinet resigned tonight but President José Maria Velasco Ibarra refused to accept the resignations.

These developments followed a stormy session of the Constitutional Congress in which wild shots were fired from the spectators' gallery and police dispersed 300 persons who were milling around the assembly hall. The convention then adjourned at 3 A. M.

The assembly had given the President power to grant amnesty to political prisoners who were without major responsibility for the acts of the regime of former President Carlos Arroyo Del Rio, now in exile.

Shots in Ecuador Assembly

Fired by Spectators As Ibarra Wins Power of Amnesty

QUITO, Ecuador, March 11 (AP).—At a stormy session during which shots were fired in the spectators' galleries, a constitutional assembly today gave to President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra power to grant amnesty to certain political prisoners. The convention adjourned at 3 a. m. after police dispersed 300 persons who milled around the assembly hall. No one was injured by the shots fired during the debate.

The President was authorized to grant amnesty to persons who were without major responsibility for the acts of the regime of former President Carlos Arroyo del Rio, who preceded Velasco Ibarra in office and now is in exile.

COLOMBIA CATHEDRAL USED AS BOMB CACHE

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 11 (AP)—Several hundred homemade hand grenades were found in sacks beside an organ in the cathedral here today following rumors of a projected uprising against the government of President Alfonso Lopez.

A special judge was assigned to investigate the case and Archbishop Ismael Perdomo tonight expressed the church's disapproval of any subversive movement against the President.

In a formal statement the Archbishop said he was painfully surprised at the discovery and promised canonical sanctions against those responsible for the act, which he called criminal and sacrilegious.

The search of the cathedral was carried out in cooperation with the Catholic hierarchy.

The Government newspaper, Liberal, said twenty persons had been arrested, many of them Conservatives who make up the Opposition party, and that firearms and ammunition had been found in their homes.

The Partido Socialista Democratico, formerly the Communist party, issued a statement urging the working classes to aid President Lopez "against elements instigated by the fascist fifth column," and the Bogota radio urged members of the liberal party to stand by the President.

VARGAS WON'T RUN, HE SAYS

Not Candidate, Brazil's President Asserts

Rio de Janeiro, March 11 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas announced today he would not be a candidate in Brazil's forthcoming election—the first to be held since he became head of the Government in 1930.

Speaking to newsmen at a testimonial luncheon, Vargas declared: "I ask nothing for myself. I am not a candidate."

The President, who was interrupted repeatedly by applause, said he would not abandon his post "either through violence or aggression," and would turn over the

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office "to my legally chosen successor."

"I shall not deceive the people of Brazil," he added.

Promised Elections "Soon"

Vargas promised the elections "soon' in a "calm atmosphere."

Following his decree amending the Constitution, the President gave evasive answers when asked whether he would be a candidate. It was indicated at that time he would be available should he be drafted by a political party. Today's declaration still leaves that possibility open.

Whether Vargas would be a candidate had been one of the hottest questions in Brazil's presently intense political activity. Opposition forces to date have presented a united front behind Air Maj. Gen. Eduardo Gomes, but Gomes has not said whether he would accept.

Visit By Valadares

The subject of candidates received a new twist over the week end with a visit to Sao Paulo by Benedito Valadares, governor of the state of Minas Gerais. He told newsmen he went there to find a "patriotic solution to the question of presidential succession." The opposition has claimed that Valadares has been acting for the government trying to set up a third candidate and split the opposition.

Vargas announced March 1 that he would fix within 90 days the date for a general election and modified the constitution—which he established in 1937—so as to return to the people the direct vote in the election of president, governors of states, parilament and state legislative assemblies.

Today's luncheon was attended by about 600 newsmen from all over Brazil for the announced purpose of paying homage to Vargas for the newsmen's minimum wage law decreed last Nov. 17. The President devoted most of his speech to tracing social security measures, his government, and his reasons for establishing a minimum wage scale for newspaper offices throughout Brazil.

He got prolonged cheers when he insisted upon the rights of editors, copyreaders, and reporters for higher wages, and greater security guarantees.

Pilot Jack Kenny Missing

OTTAWA, March 11 (AP).—Pilot Officer Jack Kenny, son of Josef Kenig, of 102 West Seventy-third Street, New York, is missing after air operations, the Department of National Defense for Air announced today.

Jap Legislator Killed In Bombing Of Tokyo

San Francisco, March 11 (AP)—Friday's record 300-Superfortress raid on Toyko killed Yoshitaka Furuya, 67, veteran member of the Japanese House of Representatives.

Furuya was on duty as a volunteer fire fighter, said Domei (Japanese) news agency in a broadcast to occupied Asia intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Furuya, nine-term veteran of the Diet since first elected in 1915, had been councilor in the Railway Ministry and parliamentary vice president in the Home Ministry.

JAP PREMIER SEES INVASION

"Sacred Motherland" May Be Battleground, Diet Told

San Francisco, March 11 (AP)—Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso, addressing the Imperial Diet today, warned the people of Nippon that they must prepare for the time when their "sacred motherland" will become a battleground.

The remarks were reported by the Japanese agency Domei in a broadcast.

Koiso declared "the present war situation is very serious." He called upon the Japanese people to renew their confidence in "sure victory" and to prepare to fight in "defense of the national structure and the sacred motherland, whatever hardships may be in store for them."

Hints At Indo-China Invasion

Speaking of the situation in French Indo-China, where Japanese moved to take complete control last week, Koiso said the military situation had "become so intensified that a full-scale invasion of the region may be expected at any minute."

The report did not make clear whether Koiso meant that he thought an Allied landing there was imminent, or whether he referred to possible additional Japanese operations in that area.

The Premier spoke of "reckless enemy advances'" in the Philippines and on Iwo Jima and said American air-raids by Superfortresses and carrier-based p[illegible] on the Japanese homeland, reached "serious proportions." But, he added, his Government would speedily adopt "bold measures" to meet the situation.

Sees Invasion As God-Sent

Koiso said "judging from the past enemy strategy of reckless advance on the basis of material superiority, the enemy may in the near future start a blind, direct advance to our mainland in his desperate effort to end the war as soon as possible." An invasion of Japan proper, he said, would be "the God-sent opportunity for the decisive battle. . . .

"If the enemy should invade waters near our mainland we will crush him on the sea. If he should attempt to land, we will intercept him at the water's edge and drive him back into the sea. If he should finally succeed in landing, we will annihilate him with sledge-hammer blows.

"Geographical advantage will be with our side because the battle will be fought on our home ground. There will be solid unity among us. . . .

"What is more, we can count upon the brilliant strategy of our high command and the grim determination of our officers and men to defend the country to the last.

". . . I am more than confident that we will never allow the enemy to stay on our sacred motherland alive."

War And Naval Ministers Speak

Koiso's pledge of "bold measures" to meet the critical war situation was seconded by War Minister Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai.

Sugiyama told the Diet that an attempt to invade the Japanese homeland would be a "God-given opportunity" for Nippon suicide airmen and "new weapons" to send enemy warships and transports "to the bottom of the sea." In event of an actual landing, he added, "we have a sure program of destroying them all."

The War Minister spoke of the "distinguished leadership" of Gen. Tomyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in the Philippines, and Lieut. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, commander on Iwo Jima. He said the fights there were delaying actions and that Japanese "bleeding" tactics have already cost the Americans 70,000 casualties on Luzon and 20,000 on Iwo.

Sugiyama read this message from his Iwo commander: "Despite the gallant fighting put up by my men, a part of the islan[illegible] has been lost to the enemy for which I am filled with great trepidation, especially when I think of the future of our sovereign and our country, and if this airbase, so close to our capital, should be lost to the enemy, I feel my heart bursting."

In a message to the House of Representatives, the Iwo general said the battle there was "becoming more and more grim and sanguinary," but pledged his garrison "to crush the enemy."

Admiral Yonai said "it was regrettable" that no serious losses could be inflicted upon the United States fleet task force which recently sent carrier planes to raid Tokyo.

JAPS ALL BUT CUT FROM EAST INDIES

Nimitz Says Time Is Near When South Lifeline Is Gone

San Francisco, March 11 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today said the time is almost at hand when the Japanese will be unable to operate any shipping whatever to the Netherlands East Indies or to their holdings on the South China Sea."

American submarines are operating freely along the China coast now and "our fleet is approaching the extreme westward part of the Pacific Ocean."

The Admiral made the statements at a press conference here after his daughter, Mary, had christened the U.S.S. Buck at a destroyer launching at Bethlehem.

U.S. Fleet Rules Sea

The United States fleet has taken command of the sea and can go where it needs to go, but the Japanese still have their Asiatic continent land lines and their army is 90 per cent intact, Nimitz said, in warning that after the war in Europe is over the United Nations still will "have to go all-out to destroy or defeat Japan."

He added that it would take overwhelming sea, land and naval power to cut Japan off from the Asiatic mainland which supplies her food, coal and critical war supplies, and pointed to the narrowness of the gap of sea between the Continent and Nippon itself.

Anxious For Foe's Fleet To Appear

As to the Japanese fleet, it is "so inferior in strength in comparison to the United States fleet that it must choose its time to come out. Our policy is to keep so concentrated a fleet that no matter when this time may be, we will have a large reception committee.

"Nothing would suit our plans better than to have the Japanese fleet attempt to interfere with our operations. It would mean early destruction of what is left of that naval force; simplify our job in the Pacific; result in multiple operations instead of single ones."

Final Battle Under Army

Amplifying remarks made recently at a press conference in Washington, the Admiral reiterated that there is no conflict between the Army and the Navy, no jealousy of command; that each has its own task.

Although the Japanese homeland is in the area now under his command, he said the battle against the Nipponese after initial amphibious operations there or on the Asiatic mainland obviously would be an Army job, with the Army command directly responsible to the joint chiefs of staff.

Nimitz added that the Navy under his command still would have the transport and supply job and also would be responsible to the joint chiefs of staff.

BYRNES CREATES COMMITTEE FOR EXPORT CONTROL

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(AP) A committee to program American exports so that they will not reduce United States capacity to fight or interfere with essential domestic needs, was set up today by War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes.

Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic administrator, was named chairman of the committee which will consist of representatives of the Department of State, War Shipping Administration, War Production board, War Department, War Food Administration and Navy department.

Committee to Control Exports

"It is to be understood," said Byrnes in a letter to Crowley, made public at the White House, "that no agency of the government may enter into formal or informal commitments for the export of supplies other than for essential military purposes such as direct Lend-Lease and supplies in the wake of battle, to foreign countries, without first receiving the approval of this committee."

On the committee, besides Crowley, will be: Will L. Clayton, assistant secretary, State department; Capt. G. Conway, War Shipping administration; Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, War department; Judge Marvin Jones, War Food administration; Capt. L. H. Strauss, Navy department.

The total stated requirements of the various agencies for the April-June quarter considerably exceed the prospective supplies of these particular food items.

Asked Byrnes' Help

Itself unable to effect an allocation satisfactory to the various claimants, the WFA has turned to Byrnes for assistance in trimming demands to the size of the supply.

It has been the policy of the WFA to ask the Army and the Foreign Economic administration to submit figures quarterly on quantities of various foods they expect to need for the coming quarter. The FEA represents Lend-Lease countries and the United Nations Relief and rehabilitation administration. The WFA itself acts as representative for civilians.

Once all agencies have submitted estimates, the WFA makes allocations from supplies expected to be available. Usually military demands come first, civilian needs second, Lend-Lease third and foreign relief last.

The matter or allocating supplies has become complicated with the advance of the Army in Europe. Having taken on the task of relief feeding in many areas, the Army has been increasing its demands rather sharply.

On the other hand, UNRRA has been making plans to take over relief feeding in some areas now being supplied by the military, and the Lend-Lease administration has made moves to help supply France.

All this has resulted in a heavier impact on the American food supplies.

WFA officials believe there may be some duplication in the stated requirements.

The whole problem will be discussed at conferences this week to be attended by representatives of the Army and the Navy, the WFA, the Foreign Economic administration, and Byrnes' office.

Complicating the task of meeting war foods requirements are prospects of a 20 to 25 per cent reduction this year in production of meats, 10 to 15 per cent in fats and vegetable oils, and a 10 per cent reduction in supplies of sugar.

SENATE BACKING IS EXPECTED FOR SECURITY PLANS

Survey Shows Only 20 Members Oppose Dumbarton Oaks Principles.

AWAIT COAST PARLEY

New Senator from North Dakota to Back World Peace Organization.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(AP) A quiet checkup has convinced administration lieutenants that as of today fewer than 20 votes would be cast in the Senate against a world security treaty patterned on Dumbarton Oaks principles.

Avoiding formal polls, administration supporters have been busy since the Yalta conference sounding out sentiment, particularly among the newer members. They have known pretty well for some time what most of the veterans think about plans for a world league to keep the peace by forceful means, if that method becomes necessary.

Sources which can not be identified publicly at present say that as the situation now stands it seems doubtful more than a half dozen Democrats and twice as many minority members can be counted in opposition to the fundamental doctrine laid down at Dumbarton Oaks.

They concede there may be arguments about details, protests about methods and criticism of personalties. But it is their contention that there presently is sufficient strength to obtain a two-thirds vote of approval for a treaty.

Roll Call Certain

Senate consideration of such a world-shaping document is likely to end with a roll call in which just about every member of the Senate who isn't physically incap-

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acitated at the time will cast his vote. If all 96 participated, opponents would need 33 votes to defeat it.

It is emphasized, however, that the calculation of a maximum of 20 "no" votes is based on present conditions and on the assumption the Dumbarton Oaks agreement will be carried to fruition at the San Francisco security conference without major changes.

Appointment of Milton R. Young to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Moses (D-ND) last week placed in the Republican ranks a member who said he is an "ardent supporter" of a world peace organization.

Backers of the peace league proposals have not forgotten that the original Senate opposition which defeated American participation in Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations was small. But they argue that there is one radical difference this time. The Senate will be considering peace measures while there is fighting going on, at least in the Pacific, and not after hostilities have ended.

Those senators who don't want the United States to join any international organization that could conceivably infringe on this country's right to decide when it shall fight, frankly expect the San Francisco meeting to develop some controversies which will carry over into Senate treaty consideration.

Differences Expected

Perhaps the most potent of these lies in the differences that may arise over the roles of small and large nations in the organization. Foreign-rooted minorities loom large in the voting strength of several states.

Adherents hope that the extent of power to be given an American delegate to the proposed security council will not become an issue at San Francisco. They want the question decided in legislation apart from the treaty.

The Yalta agreement on council voting procedure apparently was favorably received by the majority in the Senate. But its grant of power to the large nations to veto the use of force against any country is likely to be discussed at length.

Any of these questions or something entirely new can arise to upset present administration calculations.

Truman Sees Senate Okay Of Yalta Plan

New York, March 11 (AP)—Vice President Harry S. Truman predicted tonight the Senate would indorse the "Big Three" Yalta peace plan, which, he asserted, would be further implemented at the forthcoming San Francisco United Nations conference.

Speaking at the forty-first anniversary dinner of the New York Advisory Board of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, of Denver, Col., Truman said he discussed the Yalta agreements and plans for world peace with the President when the latter returned from the Crimea.

"At the San Francisco conference we intend to implement that peace and in the Senate of the United States we intend to indorse that peace," Truman said. "We are going to look forward to the most glorious period in the history of the world."

First Navy Unit Citation Given Old Cruiser Helena

Washington, March 11 (AP)—The first Navy unit citation has been awarded the light cruiser Helena for outstanding heroism against Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands-New Georgia area in 1942 and 1943.

The Helena was lost in Kula Gulf in July, 1943. A new light cruiser bearing the name is now under construction.

The newly created citation was established December 20, 1944, by James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President.

The vessel's citation said in part: "Her brave record of combat achievement is evidence of the Helena's intrepidity and the heroic fighting spirit of her officers and men."

Her Skippers During Actions

Officers who commanded the vessel during the actions for which she was cited, were, successively:

Capt. Gilbert C. Hoover, Bristol, R.I., who commanded the Helena during the Battle of Cape Esperance and the Battle of Guadalcanal.

Rear Admiral (then Captain) Charles P. Cecil, Louisville, Ky., who commanded her during her final engagement in Kula Gulf.

All personnel serving on the Helena during one or more of the three engagements mentioned in the citation will be authorized to wear the Navy unit commendation ribbon.

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Morgenthau On Money Pact

Minneapolis, March 11 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, tonight urged congressional ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements as a "necessary first step toward getting and keeping foreign markets for thousands of American products."

Unless the agreements become operative, he said, "the strides toward peace and security at Dumbarton Oaks, at Mexico City and at Yalta, as well as the further steps that will be taken at San Francisco, may end only in frustration.

"Peace to be secure must rest on the firm foundation of thriving industry within nations and profitable and expanding commerce between them."

Speaks To "Sell" Pact

His address was prepared for a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. It was one of several speeches which Morgenthau said he is making to "sell" the Bretton Woods pact "to the people and, through them, to Congress."

The agreements reached at a conference of 44 nations in Bretton Woods, N.H., last July form "an essential segment of the peace program," Morgenthau said.

They proposed the establishment of an international bank for reconstruction and development of war-torn nations and an international monetary fund to perfect a system of fair monetary practices between countries.

Cites Soviet Subscription

Morgenthau said Russia's $300,000,000 subscription to the bank on the final day of the conference—in addition to her original $900,000,000 subscription—was "a symbol of her determination to co-operate wholeheartedly with us and the other United Nations in the task of reconstruction and development."

"The Bretton Woods program offers currency stability to facilitate trade, and credit protection for sound international loans," the Secretary said. "Both will benefit the American people through an increased and more stable market for their products.

"Of course (the agreements) by themselves are not going to restore our foreign markets . . . but they are a necessary first step . . ."

FOOD PLAN AWAITS ACT OF 2 NATIONS

Ratification Required To Put Program In Operation

Washington, March 11 (AP)—Ratification by only two more nations is needed to put into operation the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador, revealed today.

Pearson, chairman of the United Nations interim commission on food and agriculture, which was formed at the Hot Springs (Va.) international food conference in 1943 and authorized to draw up a constitution and tentative program for the new organization, said eighteen nations had agreed officially to accept the plan.

Twenty Acceptances Required

Twenty acceptances are needed to bring the constitution into force.

Nations which have accepted are: Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland and the United Kingdom.

Acceptance for Poland came from the Polish Government in exile in London, Pearson told a questioner. He added: "This occurred last October."

Not Submitted To Congress

The plan has not been submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval, although President Roosevelt indicated in his February 2 message on the Bretton Woods proposals that it would be soon.

Pearson said action was pending in a number of other countries.

All 44 nations participating in the Hot Springs conference a year and a half ago have been represented on Pearson's interim commission.

DEFENDS CARE OF VETERANS

Negroes' Voice At Frisco Asked

Hines To Discuss Hospitalization At Session Today

Washington, March 11 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator, said today he will "go into the whole question of veterans' hospitalization" tomorrow with commanders of three veterans' organizations.

Asserting "our hospitals are on a par with any in this country," General Hines answered recent criticism against his administration in a radio interview.

Representative Philbin (D., Mass.), last Wednesday introduced a House resolution for a congressional investigation of what he called "alleged intolerable conditions and irregularities" in the treatment of hospitalized war veterans.

Investigations Under Way

Hines said today he is making "a thorough investigation of every hospital."

"In addition," he said, "in order that all the facts may be known to the American people, I have invited the national commanders of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars to meet with me tomorrow here in Washington and go into the whole question of veterans' hospitalization.

"I know, too, that millions of veterans who have been treated in veterans' facilities during the past twenty years will also make their views known.

Facts To Be Publicized

"And I intend that the facts, and all the facts, developed shall be given to the public, without any attempt to embellish or belittle."

Of assertions that the death rate in veterans' hospitals is high, General Hines said:

"Many of our patients are old. They are the fighters of former wars and they seldom go to a hospital until they are in a very bad physical condition. It is not unusual for many of these old-timers to die but I'll challenge anyone to say that the death rate among younger men, and particularly veterans of this war, is any higher in a veterans' administration facility than it would be in any other hospital in the country."

Hines said that 29 World War veterans, or less than two per cent, have died at Mount Alto, a veterans hospital here.

Detroit, March 11 (AP)—Representative Powell, New York Negro Democrat, said today it was a "must" that his race be represented at the San Francisco United Nations conference.

In an address prepared for delivery under auspices of the Research Bureau for Negroes' Postwar Economic Security, Powell said:

"The Negro can no longer be considered as a minority. He is living in the 'One World' that the late Wendell Willkie envisioned and, as a member of 'The Century of the Common Man' proclaimed by (Commerce Secretary) Wallace, he belongs not only to the one billion people of the darker races but also to the . . . peoples of other races who are determined to build a people's world."

He proposed leaders of each national Negro organization, himself, and his Negro Congressional colleague, Representative Dawson (D., Ill.), be chosen to attend the San Francisco conference, which opens April 25.

GEN. DONOVAN TO BE QUERIED

House Group To Ask About Army Policy On Communists

Washington, March 11 (AP)—A House committee will question Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan tomorrow about reports that some Communist sympathizers are working in his office of strategic services.

Donovan was called to appear before a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee which is investigating army policies toward commissioning Communists.

"We want to explore the whole field and get all the information possible," Subcommittee Chairman Thomason (D., Texas), said.

To Be Re-Examined

In addition to Donovan, the subcommittee will re-examine War Department officials who testified earlier that there were no Communists in important uniformed or civilian posts within the department.

Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, head of Army Intelligence, told the committee several days ago there were no Communists in the Army as officers.

Against Army Policy

He said it was against army policy to commission persons whose loyalty to the United States has been questioned.

The committee recalled him for further examination Tuesday, however, following a published assertion that ten Communists held commissions in either the Army or Navy. Bissell said that to his knowledge, no person ever affiliated with the Communist party held an officer rating in the Army.

Commando Kelly to Wed Today in Columbus, Ga.

Date Is Anniversary of Hero's Medal of Honor Award

ATLANTA, March 11 (AP).—Technical Sergeant Charles E. Kelly, better known as Commando, who slew forty Germans in twenty minutes and won the Congressional Medal of Honor, will be married in Columbus, Ga., tomorrow, he announced here today.

Sergeant Kelly met his bride-to-be, Miss May Boish, of Pittsburgh, here yesterday. He had declined to say where the ceremony would be performed until today. The wedding was set for tomorrow, he said, because March 12 "means something to me—it's the anniversary of the day I won that medal."

The medal was given Sergeant Kelly a year ago for his feat in holding an Italian town against the Germans single handed. Kelley said he used mortar shells hand grenades, tank guns and practically every other Army weapon in bringing down the forty Nazis.

Sergeant Kelly is an instructor in heavy weapons at Fort Benning, near Columbus. He came here on a three-day pass and presumably will have to report back for duty soon after the wedding tomorrow.

The couple passed the afternoon sight seeing, including a trip to the zoo at Grant Park.

EXTORTION TRIAL DEFENSE IS READY

Unionists' Attorneys Silent On Their Argument Today

New York, March 11 (AP)—Joseph S. Fay and James Bove, building trades union officials, charged with extorting more than $250,000 from firms constructing New York city's

$300,000,000 Delaware water supply project, will have their day in court tomorrow, but their defense was still their attorney's secret.

The State, in a seven-count indictment voted 22 months ago, charged that Fay, 51, vice president of the International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL), and Bove, 44, former International vice president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America (AFL) had conspired to extort $703,000 from the contractors and had extorted $420,000 from the firms.

Charged With Plotting Threat

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, in an opening statement last Monday to a jury selected from a special panel, charged that Fay and Bove sought to levy a flat one per cent tribute by threatening labor trouble and picket lines.

Chief Defense Counsel John W. McGeehan countered with a statement to the jury that the defendants would maintain that any monies received by them were given without threats.

Throughout the week officials of contracting firms were on the stand as prosecution witnesses.

Says He Gave $50,000

John S. MacDonald, former vice president of Association Contractors, Inc., which held a $21,333,333.33 contract on the aqueduct, testified Fay and Bove sought $250,000 from the corporation, informing him that "if we did go along, there would be no labor troubles." He said he personally had given Bove $50,000 in cash.

Another firm associate, Thomas J. Walsh, testified he had given Fay and Bove a total of $212,000 at a rate of $3,500 a month, but he said on cross-examination that neither defendant had threatened him with strikes or picket lines.

Miles I. Kilmer of the New York firm of Mason and Hanger, which held a $15,000,000 contract, testified he paid the men $36,000 in three instalments.

Says He Paid For "Good Job"

Louis R. Perini, president of a Wellesley, Mass., firm with a $2,800,000 contract, said he agreed to pay between $25,000 and $35,000 after a $50,000 demand for a guarantee of "good laborers, good men, no strikes and no lockouts."

At that point, McGeehan announced during a noon recess of court that the defense would be predicated upon a section of the penal code which makes it a misdemeanor to offer money to a duly appointed representative of labor to influence his decisions.

District Attorney Hogan, in a surprise move when court convened Friday, rested the State's case.

Supreme Court Justice William H. Munson denied McGeehan's routine motions for a dismissal of the indictment on the ground of insufficient proof.

MINE OPERATORS HIT BOARD RULING

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(AP) Rebuffed by the National Labor Relations board in trying to stop a nation-wide miners' strike vote, Southern coal operations probably will challenge the Board's ruling in the courts.

The operators awaited formal notice from the Board that it had rejected their petition before announcing the next step. It was learned authoritatively last night that the board, acting with extraordinary speed, had voted unanimously to deny the petition without hearing.

Under consideration today was a proposal that the other bituminous operators groups—Northern, Western and Illinois—join with the Southern Coal Producers association in any court action the latter might take. The Southern unit represents about one-third of the industry.

Edward R. Burke, head of the Southern association, said "we consider it an outrage in this supreme hour to stop production of coal while 400,000 miners go to the polls and vote on the question of whether they want to tie up all coal production."

"It ought not to be permitted to happen," Burke, former Nebraska Senator, said. "If there is any way we can stop it we propose to do so."

Filed Friday by Burke and John C. Gall, the petition provoked the first open controversy of the week-old negotiations for a new contract between John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and the nation's bituminous operators. The present contract expires March 31.

The proposed strike vote, prompted by Lewis' notice of February 26 that a dispute existed under terms of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes act is scheduled for March 28.

Synthetic Rubber Needed

U. S. Production Must Increase Sharply in Two Years

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Production of synthetic rubber in the United States must continue to rise sharply this year and next in order to meet military and essential civilian requirements.

The Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced today that the 1945 schedule is for 1,000,000 long tons. The 1946 schedule is for 1,200,000 tons. Last year's output was 763,255 tons.

Production for each of the next two years will exceed average annual world consumption in the ten years before the outbreak of war. Largest world consumption for any pre-war year was 1,108,000 tons in 1939.

3 DEAD AND 9 MISSING IN ARMY PLANE CRASH

MONTAUK, POINT, L. I., March 11.—(AP) Three Army fliers were killed and nine others are missing in the crash of a heavy bomber off Montauk Point late Saturday, the First Service Command announced tonight.

The plane was on a combat training flight from Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., the Army said.

Coast Guard and other rescue craft recovered two bodies today and the family of a third victim was notified of his death. Search continued for the others.

The bodies recovered were those of Lt. M. B. Tolle, 24, Hillsboro, Ohio, the pilot, and Cpl. T. W. Ayres, 19, Sussex, N. J., radio operator. The family of Cpl. R. L. White, 20, of Milton, Mass., was notified of his death.

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(380) SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN
BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, MONDAY MARCH 12-(AP)-RED ARMY SPEARHEADS THRUSTING EAST AND NORTH IN THE TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF DANZIG ARE SHREDDING NORTHEASTERN POMERANIA INTO SMALL, ISOLATED SECTORS AND THREATENING TO SEPARATE THE TRAPPED GERMAN DEFENDERS OF DANZIG AND POLAND'S PRE-WAR PORT OF GDYNIA, MOSCOW DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT.

GERMAN BROADCASTS INSISTED THAT THE NAZI FRONT BETWEEN DANZIG AND GDYNIA HAD NOT BEEN SPLIT, BUT THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW REPORTED RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF THE BAY OF DANZIG BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES, HAVING CAPTURED KOELLN, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF DANZIG AND NINE SOUTHWEST OF GDYNIA.

A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FROM MOSCOW EARLY TODAY ADDED THAT OTHER SOVIET FORCES WERE PUSHING EASTWARD NORTHWEST OF GDYNIA AND FIGHTING ON THE APPROACHES TO NEUSTADT, 13 MILES FROM GDYNIA AND 10 FROM THE COAST, THREATENING THE PORT WITH IMMINENT ENCIRCLEMENT.

NEITHER THE REGULAR SOVIET COMMUNIQUE NOR THE SUPPLEMENT GAVE ANY REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE RED ARMY AT BESIEGED STETTIN, THE BALTIC PORT NORTHEAST OF BERLIN WHERE MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV'S FORCES ARE BATTERING AT STRONG NAZI DEFENSES.

THERE WERE NO FRESH REPORTS FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE PROGRESS OF BATTLES ON THE ODER RIVER LINE DUE EAST OF BERLIN. THE LAST NEWS OF THAT SECTOR WAS A GERMAN REPORT THAT THE SOVIETS HAD TAKEN HALF OF THE FORTRESS CITY OF KUESTRIN AND THAT FIGHTING IN THE STREETS CONTINUED.

THE MOSCOW REPORTS STRESSED GAINS OF THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF DANZIG AND ADVANCES OF OTHER SOVIET FORCES SOUTHEAST OF THE FORMER FREE CITY.

THE LATTER, PUSHING NORTHWARD ALONG THE VISTULA RIVER'S EAST BANK AND SMASHING GERMAN DEFENSES BASED ON THE NETWORK OF CANALS IN THE DANZIG DELTA, CAPTURED LIESSAU, 17 (CORRECT) MILES SOUTHEAST OF DANZIG, AND TOPPLED THE GERMAN STRONGPOINT AND RAIL JUNCTION OF NEUTEICH, WIPING OUT THE EQUIVALENT OF A BATTALION OF ENEMY INFANTRY.

TO THE NORTHWEST, MARSHAK KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS SPEARED 16 MILES NORTHWEST FROM CAPTURED LAUENBERG AND TOOK LEBA, "AN IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD ON THE BALTIC SEACOAST."

OTHER UNITS, ADVANCING EASTWARD MORE THAN 12 MILES, KILLED MORE THAN 2,300 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AS THEY TOPPLED DEFENSES AT KOELLN AND PUSHED TOWARD NEUSTADT.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO XXX 9TH PGH FIRST LEAD

KK999PEW

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Add London Lawless ??? (5 are missing)

HE WAS WIDELY KNOWN AS AN ALL-ROUND SPORTSMAN AND REPORTED MAJOR GOLF TOURNAMENTS FOR MANY YEARS UNDER THE PEN NAME OF VEGRANT. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE LONDON ROWING CLUB CREW WHICH LOST TO BOSTON AT HENLEY IN 1914.

Add London Radio ??? (Says Mussolini

A BROADCAST HEARD HERE ON A WAVE LENGTH USED BY MUSSOLINI'S PROPAGANDA STATION SAID ROATTA ALREADY HAD REACHED NORTHERN ITALY, BUT TONIGHT A GERMAN BROADCAST ASSERTED THESE REPORTS WERE NOT TRUE AND WARNED THAT ROATTA COULD "HARDLY EXPECT HOSPITALITY IN FASCIST ITALY, AS HE IS CONSIDERED A TRAITOR BY THE NEO-FASCISTS."

DY105APEW

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LONDON, MONDAY MARCH 12-(AP)-A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON EARLY TODAY SAID GERMAN TROOPS BETWEEN BONN AND REMAGEN HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN TO THE RIGHT (EAST) BANK OF THE RHINE RIVER WITHIN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

(EDS:-MAY BE BRACKETED IN 3RD LEAD WESTERN FRONT)

KK1026PEW

LONDON, MARCH 11-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY REPORTED THE DEATH IN ACTION OF MAJ.JUERGEN HARDER, A FIGHTER COMMAND GROUP CAPTAIN, CREDITED WITH MORE THAN 39 AIR VICTORIES.

RY1051PEW

FIRST LEAD INDO-CHIINA

PARIS, MARCH 11-(AP)-JAPANESE SEIZURE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA WAS AIMED AT NATIVE RESISTANCE FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO STRIKE AGAINST THEIR OPPRESSORS WHEN THE TIME WAS RIPE, A FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE DECLARED TONIGHT.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOW IS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENTS WITH THE VIEW OF COORDINATING ALLIED ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE WITH INDO-CHINESE RESISTANCE GROUPS, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

THE GERMAN RADIO X X AT START PREV (A52).

G604PEW

Add Paris Indo-China xxx Reuter

THE PARISIAN PRESS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED NEWS OF JAPANESE SEIZURE OF INDO-CHINA, AND MOST PAPERS DESCRIBED IT AS A LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF VICHY'S COLLABORATION WITH THE NIPPONESE IN 1940 AND 1941.

ARREST OF VICE-ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, AS ANNOUNCED BY TOKYO DREW LITTLE SYMPATHY FROM NEWSPAPERS. DECOUX HAS BEEN ON THE LIST OF COLLABORATORS SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL FOR TREASON IF CAPTURED.

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OFFICIALS HERE SAW LITTLE CHANCE THAT THE FRENCH GARRISON OF 10,000 IN INDO-CHINA WOULD HOLD OUT VERY LONG AGAINST THE BETTER-EQUIPPED JAPANESE.

SK350PEW

Add Paris Shae Pear Carteron xxx de Gaulle

SGT.KENNETH CHRISTENSEN, 364 EAST 39TH ST., SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TALKED WITH MISS DIETRICH WHEN SHE SAUNTERED OVER TO THE TABLE AT WHICH HE WAS SITTING WITH HIS BUDDIES. RICHARD ELLMAN, YEOMAN SECOND CLASS, OF 55 CONNECTICUT AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., WHO IS ATTACHED TO NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS, GOT THE SCREEN STAR'S FIRST DANCE.

CPL.JAY SERWIN, 202 PROSPECT ST., LAWRENCE, MASS., ANNOUNCER FOR AN ARMY RADIO STATION, HAD HIS PICTURE TAKEN WITH MISS DIETRICH AND THEN OFFERED TO TAKE ON ALL COMERS FROM BROOKLYN IN DEFENSE OF COWARD AFTER HEARING THE ENGLISHMAN SING "THE TROLLEY SONG."

SECOND LEAD BRIDGEHEAD

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE U.S.FIRST ARMY EXPANDED ITS REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE RHINE TODAY TO THREE MILES DEEP AND NINE MILES WIDE AND BROUGHT ARTILLERY ACROSS THE RIVER FOR HEAVY FIRE IN SUPPORT OF TANKS, TROOPS AND TANK DESTROYERS.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES FIRST ARMY NOW HELD EIGHT GERMAN TOWNS ON THE EAST BANK, AND ITS PUSH TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH DEPRIVED THE GERMANS OF CLOSE OBSERVATION OF THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, REMOVING SOME OF THE DANGER TO THAT BRIDGEHEAD LIFELINE.

ADVANCES ON THE BRIDGEHEAD HAVE GONE SLOWLY, BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF GETTING SUFFICIENT STRENGTH ACROSS THE RIVER, BUT NOW WITH ARTILLERY ACROSS TO GIVE CLOSE SUPPORT TO TROOPS, TANKS AND TANK DESTROYERS, THE PRESSURE SHOULD BEGIN TO TELL.

TOWNS CAPTURED INCLUDE ERPEL, LINZ, RHEINBREITBACH, UNKEL, BRUCKHAUSEN, OHLENBERG AND DALTENBERG.

THE GREATEST ADVANCES, NOW BACKED WITH STRONG ARTILLERY AND TANK SUPPORT, WERE TO THE SOUTH, WERE A 2,000-YARD ADVANCE WAS MADE IN THE AREA FROM WHENCE MUCH OF THE GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE ON LUDENDORFF BRIDGE WAS COMING.

FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL 2:45 P.M. THE GERMANS PUMPED 217 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD, MOST OF IT DIRECTED AT THE GREAT LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, WHICH IS THE LIFELINE OF TROOPS, ARMOR, AND ARTILLERY AND THE MASSED FIGHTING FORCES PACKED INTO THIS HOLD ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE RHINE.

FROM MIDNIGHT TO 6 A.M., ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRED 50 ROUNDS ONTO THE BRIDGEHEAD. FROM 7 A.M. TO 10 A.M., ANOTHER 73 ROUNDS EXPLODED, 24 MORE IN THE NEXT HOUR, AND 53 BETWEEN 11 A.M. AND NOON. LATER 17 MORE CAME OVER.

THE PUSH TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH DEPRIVED THE GERMANS OF CLOSE OBSERVATION OF THE BRIDGE, AND REMOVED SOME OF THE DANGER TO THE SPAN WHICH HAD BEEN UNDER INTENSE FIRE FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS. THERE IS NOT SO MUCH DANGER OF A HIT ON THE BRIDGE FROM GUNS TO THE EAST SINCE A HILL RISES ABRUPTLY FOR 300 FEET AND AFFORDS A SHIELD AGAINST ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THAT DIRECTION.

HODGES CONTINUED TO BUILD UP STRENGTH IN THE BRIDGEHEAD. IT CAN BE DISCLOSED THAT IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS MANY THOUSANDS OF TROOPS HAVE CROSSED INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD WITH ARMOR AND ARTILLERY IN A SURGE WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SLOW.

THIS PHASE OF THE OPERATION IS MUCH LIKE THAT DURING THE EARLY

STAGES OF THE NORMANDY INVASION. ONCE ASHORE, THE FIRST ARMY RAPIDLY BUILT UP RESERVE STRENGTH AND THEN LASHED OUT TO EXPAND ITS HOLD AND PUSH ENEMY ARTILLERY OUT OF RANGE OF THE LANDING. THAT IS WHAT HODGES NOW IS DOING.

(NO PICKUP)

G551PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

RHEINBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 11-(AP)-SGT.ANTHONY L.MAZZOLI OF WATERLOO, N.Y., INCHED DOWN TO THE BANKS OF THE RHINE RIVER NEAR WESEL TODAY AND SAW THAT THE RETREATING GERMANS HAD BLOWN THE LAST OF THEIR NINE BRIDGES ALONG THE U.S.NINTH ARMY FRONT.

IT WAS DARK AND SHIVERY ON THE RIVER'S BANKS--AND THE WATER WAS COLD BUT, ON HIS RETURN, MAZZOLI SAID WITH SOME SPIRIT:

"WELL, THERE'S THE RIVER. DO WE SWIM OR WAIT FOR A BOAT?"

MAZZOLI PROBABLY WON'T BE ASKED TO SWIM THE BIG STREAM BUT HIS WILLINGNESS TO TAKE THE PLUNGE TYPIFIES THE AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.(TEXAS BILL) SIMPSON'S HARD-HITTING ARMY.

IN 17 DAYS SINCE THAT ARMY'S OFFENSIVE JUMPED OFF FROM THE ROER, IT HAS SLASHED 500 SQUARE MILES OUT OF GERMAN SOIL, TAKEN 28,607 NAZI PRISONERS, OCCUPIED 350 GERMAN TOWNS, AND INTERNED HALF A MILLION ENEMY CIVILIANS.

BUT SGT.MAZZOLI LIKE ALL GOOD DOUGHBOYS ISN'T BOTHERED WITH FACTS AND FIGURES OF COMMAND.

THE SERGEANT HAD WALKED AND FOUGHT 60 MUDDY, TIRESOME MILES FROM HILFARTH AND ALL HE CARED ABOUT WAS WHETHER THEY WANTED HIM TO SWIM THE RHINE OR WAIT FOR A BOAT.

NIJMEGEN,HOLLAND, MARCH 11--(AP)--THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY TODAY CROWNED SEVEN BOXING KINGS IN THE FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES IT HAS HELD IN EUROPE. A CROWD OF 3,000 CANADIAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS JAMMED A HALL IN THIS NETHERLANDS TOWN JUST BEHIND THE FRONT LINE TO WITNESS THE BOUTS.

THE CHAMPIONS:

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HEAVYWEIGHT--SGT.CHARLIE SHAW, PAS, MANITOBA.

LIGHTWEIGHT--CPL.RUS MCCARTHY, HAMILTON,ONT.

WELTERWEIGHT--L.O'BRIEN, SIDMOUTH, ENGLAND, A MEMBER OF A BRITISH DIVISION IN THE CANADIAN ARMY.

BANTAMWEIGHT--JACK BILLINGS, ST.MARY'S,ONT.

FEATHERWEIGHT--ISSIE RUBIN, MONTREAL.

MIDDLEWEIGHT--SGT.GEORGE NUBERG, PORT ARTHUR,ONT.

LIGHTHEAVYWEIGHT--SGT.A.V. "NICK" NICKILO, MONTREAL.

LF103PEW MN

ROME, MARCH 11-(AP)-LT. COL. ARIEL W.NIELSEN, 1623 JOSEPHINE ST., BERKELEY, CALIF., HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO FULL COLONEL AND AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT. NIELSEN COMMANDED THE VETERAN 350TH THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERBOMBER GROUP AND HAS BEEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER MORE THAN TWO YEARS.

GH939PEW

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VATICAN CITY, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE VATICAN PRESS OFFICE TODAY DENIED A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE ROME PRESS QUOTING AUTHORITATIVE HOLY SEE QUARTERS AS SAYING NEGOTIATIONS NOW WERE IN PROGRESS FOR AN ACCORD WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

SK217PEW

Add Moscow Slave labor

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WERE HELD IN THE CHURCH WHILE NEXT DOOR THE PRODUCTION OF RADIO DEVICES FOR MILITARY USE CONTINUED SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

MOST OF THE FACTORY'S EQUIPMENT WAS REPORTED SEIZED INTACT BY RUSSIAN FORCES, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS MANAGED TO DESTROY THE OFFICE RECORDS.

THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY OCCUPY AN ENTIRE BLOCK AND ARE ENCLOSED, EXCEPT FOR THE CHURCH ENTRANCE, BY A HIGH STONE WALL.

BZ128PEW

Add Moscow Romania "a new world."

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ROMULO ZARONI MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF A COMMISSION TO STUDY LAND REFORMS.

WITH NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA RETURNED TO ROMANIAN ADMINISTRATION BY THE RED ARMY IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT AT LEAST THREE PREFECTS, INCLUDING ONE AT OLUJ, HAD BEEN REPLACED.

SK216PEW

Add Moscow Prisoners treated well

PRAVDA SAID THE ALLIES ARE HOUSED AT ODESSA IN "WELL-LIGHTED, SPACIOUS, WARM BUILDINGS." ALL ARE PROVIDED WITH RATIONS ACCORDING TO THE RED ARMY FRONT STANDARD AND CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM. AMERICAN AND BRITISH RED CROSS PARCELS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DISTRIBUTED AND MEDICAL TREATMENT IS ON AN ORGANIZED BASIS, AS IS ENTERTAINMENT.

BZ133PEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 11-(AP)-PRAVDA, REVIEWING SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR, SAID TODAY "SHE HAS PLACED HERSELF IN A POSITION WHERE HER VOICE WILL NOT BE HEARD WHEN QUESTIONS OF THE WORLD AND EUROPE" ARE DISCUSSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS NEXT MONTH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE POLICY OF FALSE NEUTRALITY IS BEARING FRUIT," THE ARTICLE...

SAID. "CERTAIN SWEDISH CAPITALISTS WERE CONVINCED THAT THIS WAS THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS POLICY BUT THEY WERE MISTAKEN. THEY REALIZED THIS MISTAKE WHEN THEY SAW THEIR NAMES ON AMERICAN AND BRITISH BLACKLISTS.

"THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY OF SWEDEN DOES NOT STAND HIGH AS THE RESULT OF THE PRO-GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY OF HER RULING CIRCLES."

BZ101PEW

Add Wyoming Hegenberger xxx February 7th

HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER LIVE AT 1700 N. NEVADA ST., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. ONE SON, LT.ALBERT C.HEGENBERGER, 23, IS TRAINING AS A HEAVY BOMBER PILOT. ANOTHER SON, ROBERT F.HEGENBERGER, 20, EXPECTS TO BE GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN JUNE WITH A PILOT'S RATING AND 2ND LIEUTENANCY.

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BY445PEW

A108FX Add 21st Bomber Command HQ, Guam (Hoagland) xx activities

MAJ.GEN. CURTIS E.LE MAY, COMMANDING THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND COMMENTED ON THE INCREASING NUMBER OF SUPERFORTS IN RECENT ATTACKS ON JAPAN AND PROMISED THAT THE RISE IN NUMBERS WOULD CONTINUE.

"ALL THE JAPS HAVE TO LOOK FORWARD TO IS THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THEIR INDUSTRIES. CITIES AND OTHER VITAL TARGETS DEVOTED TO THEIR WAR EFFORT," LE MAY SAID.

TODAY'S STRIKE WAS THE EIGHTH ATTACK ON NAGOYA.

EARLY IN JANUARY BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SAID PREVIOUS BLOWS HAD BLASTED THE KOKUKI AIRCRAFT FACTORY ON NAGOYA'S WATERFRONT 70 PER CENT OUT OF COMMISSION.

THE KOKUKI FACTORY, ONE OF THE MITSUBISHI COMPANY'S OLDEST PLANTS, WERE A LARGE PORTION OF JAPAN'S FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS WERE MANUFACTURED. ALSO WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED IN A DEC.18 RAID. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED NINA BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND 38 OTHERS DAMAGED OUT OF A TOTAL OF 9[illegible] IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE POPULATION OF NAGOYA PROBABLY IS AROUND 1,500,000 WITH A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF ALL WORKERS ENGAGED IN SOME PHASE OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

IN AND AROUND THE CITY LIES THE SOURCE OF PROBABLY 40 TO 50 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL JAPANESE OUTPUT OF FIGHTING AIRCRAFT AND COMBAT PLANE ENGINES.

THE TARGET AREA FOR TODAY'S RAID WAS A TRIANGULAR SHAPED CENTRAL CORE BOUNDED ON THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST BY THE CHUO RAILROAD LINE AND ON THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST BY THE TOKAIDO MAIN LINE, SO A SUCCESSFUL INCENDIARY ATTACK ON THE AREA WOULD DESTROY OR DELAY

30-24— 23825

ESSENTIAL FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THESE PRINCIPAL RAIL ARTERIES.

A GREATER POPULATION MASS LIVES IN THE TARGET AREA THAN IN THE CITY AS A WHOLE. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 75,000 PERSONS LIVE IN EACH SQUARE MILE OF THE PART OF THE CITY HIT BY THE BOMBS, AS AGAINST 20,000 PER SQUARE MILE FOR THE ENTIRE METROPOLIS.

THE TARGET SECTION INCLUDED THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT CENTER. IT HAD SOME MANY-STORIED BRICK AND STONE PUBLIC STRUCTURES AND GROUPS OF LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES, OFFICES BANKS AND OTHER BUSINESS BUILDINGS. THESE WERE GENERALLY OF MODERN FIRE-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, BUT THEY ARE CROWDED EVERYWHERE BY CLOSE-PACKED BLOCKS OF HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE HOMES, MANY OF WHICH WERE SMALL FACTORIES OR "HOME INDUSTRIES."

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE PREVAILING WINDS OVER THE TARGET WOULD SPREAD THE FIRES TO INCLUDE A MUCH GREATER AREA, AS HAPPENED AT TOKYO WHERE ONLY 10 SQUARE MILES WERE ACTUALLY HIT BUT 15 BURNED.

WHILE TOKYO ATTEMPTED TO MODERNIZE AFTER THE 1923 EARTHQUAKE, NAGOYA DID NOT, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE CITY IS 90 TO 95 PER CENT WOODEN CONSTRUCTION.

NAGOYA HAS NO FIREBREAKS, AS HAS TOKYO, OTHER THAN THOSE PROVIDED BY THE WINDING SHONAI RIVER, SEVERAL CANALS, THE HORI RIVER AND SOME WIDE STREETS WHICH CONNECT THE CITY WITH WAR PLANTS IN OUTLYING DISTRICTS AND WITH THE NORTH COAST OF HONSHU ISLAND.

MAR 12 1945

MM448PPW

WITH B-29S (150)

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MARCH 11-(AP)-STRONG HEADWINDS HELPED A PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANE PILOTED BY LT.JOHN S.CATHER OF GRAFTON, W.VA., GET A GOOD VIEW OF DAMAGED TOKYO TODAY.

THE WIND WAS SO TERRIFIC THAT THE B-29 RECONNAISSANCE PLANE "COULD SCARCELY MAKE IT." CATHER SAID. BUT THIS HELPED GIVE THE CREW AND CAMERAS CLEAR VIEWS OF THE DEVASTATED AREA, WHEN FIRES

WERE STILL BURNING AT 11:30 A.M. SUNDAY (TOKYO TIME).

LEAVING THE AREA THE WIND BOOSTED THE B-29'S SPEED TO 600 MILES AN HOUR.

LT.WILLIAM K.BRENNAN, PHOTO NAVIGATOR OF DETROIT, MICH., AND SGT. WARREN L.MAIN, OF WOBURN, MASS., TAIL GUNNER SAID "WE CAME IN ALMOST SIDEWAYS--PUSHED OUT OF COURSE BY WINDS" BUT THE WEATHER OTHERWISE "WAS THE BEST OF OUR NINE MISSIONS. NO CLOUDS. NO FLAK EITHER AND NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION."

S/SGT NATHANIEL RUBEL, OF HIGHLAND PARK,N.J., PHOTOGRAPHER, SAID "SMOKE WAS RISING TO 6,000 OR 7,000 FEET WHEN WE WERE OVER THE TARGET SUNDAY."

FOUR OF THE FIRES STILL BURNING WERE ACROSS THE SOUTHERN END OF THE DEVASTATED AREA AND THERE WERE IN THE NORTHERN END OF THE REGION.

EW907PCW NM

MAR 12 1945

WITH NAGOYA RA

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21ST U.S.BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MONDAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-SOME B-29 SUPERFORTRESS CREWS RETURNING FROM TODAY'S NAGOYA RA

D SAID FIRES THEY STARTED IN JAPAN'S THIRD LARGEST CITY PROBABLY WOULDN'T BE AS DAMAGING AS THE CONFLAGRATION THEY LEFT IN TOKYO 48 HOURS EARLIER.

CAP.EARL A.RUSSELL OF STAMFORD, TEX., REPORTED: "THE FIRES LOOKED PRETTY GOOD AND WERE BURNING OUT A NICE AREA BUT I DON'T THINK THEY.LL COMPARE WITH TOKYO."

2ND LT.PATRICK BAILEY, BOMBARDIER, OF HEBRON, NEB., SAID: "WE WERE JUST ZIPPING THE BOMBS RIGHT IN."

LT.GEORGE PERRIN, JR., PILOT, OF GREENSTOWN, OHIO, WHO MADE 29 MISSIONS OVER GERMANY IN B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS, SAID: "I THINK WE CAUSED MORE DAMAGE IN THIS RAID AND THE TOKYO RAID THAN ANY WE'VE MADE IN EUROPE."

HE ADDED: "THERE WAS NOTHING TO BOTHER US BUT SEARCHLIGHTS. WE WERE ONE OF THE FIRST PLANES THERE AND SIX FIRES WERE BURNING ALREADY. WE CAME IN SO LOW YOU COULD ALMOST STICK YOUR FOOT OUT AND HIT THE TARGET."

SECOND LT.ADOLPH IVERSEN OF SHELBY, IA., SAID HE SAW A JAPANESE FIGHTER, WHICH TRAILED THE BOMBER FOR TWO HOURS AND MADE TWO PASSES BUT DIDN'T FIRE.

EW1015PCW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

GUAM, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE SUPERFORTRESS "DREAM BOAT" CAME SMOOTHLY INTO GUAM BASE ON THREE ENGINES TONIGHT AFTER "BOMBING HELL OUT OF TOKYO," IN THE WORDS OF HER SKIPPER LT. W.S.UNDERWOOD OF TUCSON, ARIZ.

THE BIG BOMBER LEFT THE JAPANESE CAPITAL WITH ONLY TWO ENGINES WORKING AND MADE IT OKAY TO IWO JIMA, 750 MILES AWAY ALTHOUGH UNDERWOOD SAID THE BOOK STIPULATES THAT SUPERFORTS JUST WON'T OPERATE ON TWO ENGINES.

"WITH TWO ENGINES WORKING WE WERE MAKING ONLY ABOUT 130 MILES AN HOUR, BARELY ENOUGH FOR THE DREAM BOAT TO STAY IN THE AIR," SAID THE ARIZONAN.

THE SHIP COLLECTED NINE FLAK HOLES IN THE OPERATION AND THE JAPANESE ADDED ANOTHER PUNCTURE WITH A RIFLE OR A MACHINEGUN BULLET AS THE CRAFT LEFT IWO JIMA.

A SLUG PASSED THROUGH THE FUSELAGE, MISSING LT. GODFREY CARDINE, OF ROFKFORD, ILL., AND CPL. GEORGE LEWIS OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., THE GUNNER BY TWO OR THREE FEET.

THIS WAS THE FIRST MISSION FOR THE ENTIRE CREW.

THE OTHER CREWMEN INCLUDED COPILOT 2ND LT. ROBERT KUHNS OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.; RADIOMAN CPL. RAY TARSI OF DANBURY, CONN.; GUNNER CPL. ROBERT LINDHOLM, OF MT. JEWETT, PA.; AND GUNNER CPL. FRED KEKKO, LEWISTON, MICH.

XZ201ACW NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH 6TH DIVISION, LUZON, P.I., MARCH 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AIRPOWER, IN GREATEST STRENGTH TO DATE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR, IS BEING EMPLOYED TO GIVE CLOSE SUPPORT TO GROUND OFFENSIVES AIMED AT CRACKING THE POWERFUL JAPANESE SHIMBU LINE EAST OF MANILA.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THE JAPANESE LINE IN THREE DAYS. A THOUSAND TONS UNLOADED IN SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES MAY BE SMALL POTATOES COMPARED TO OPERATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, BUT OUT HERE IT IS UNUSUAL.

THE FIFTH AND 13TH AIR FORCES HAVE LONG PROVIDED CLOSE GROUND SUPPORT IN ADDITION TO LONG RANGE BOMBING AND BEACHHEAD COVERAGE. BUT WHEN IT COMES TO LAYING BOMBS RIGHT IN FRONT OF ADVANCING INFANTRY, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME SUCH CLOSE SUPPORT HAS BEEN USED EXTENSIVELY.

MAJ.A.W. LONG OF (206 ROCKWELL TERRACE) FREDERICK, MD., 5TH AIRFORCE SUPPORT AIRCRAFT PARTY COMMANDER, SAID THERE WERE THREE MAIN REASONS WHY THIS TYPE OF ACTION IS NOW UNDER WAY.

"IN THE FIRST PLACE," HE SAID, "THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE'VE REALLY HAD PLENTY OF PLANES OF VARIOUS TYPES AND CAPABILITIES TO REALLY DO THE JOB. WHEN WE ASK FOR THEM NOW WE GET THEM QUICKLY AND GENERALLY IN THE NUMBERS REQUESTED.

"SECONDLY WE HAVE FOUND AIR SUPPORT IS THE BEST WAY TO SOFTEN UP DEFENSES LIKE THIS SHIMBU LINE, WHERE THE JAPS ARE FIRING ARTILLERY FROM REVERSE SLOPES UNREACHABLE BY OUR ARTILLERY.

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"THIRD, WE CAN THROW IN PLENTY OF BOMBERS WITHOUT WORRYING ABOUT FIGHTER PROTECTION BECAUSE THERE WAS ONLY A NOMINAL THREAT OF INTERCEPTION AT THE START OF THE LUZON CAMPAIGN AND NONE NOW."

THE SUPPORT IS WORKING SO WELL, LONG SAID, THAT ONE BATTALION COMMANDER WHO FOUND HIS TROOPS STOPPED AND PINNED DOWN BY ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE CALLED FOR AERIAL ASSISTANCE. TWENTY MINUTES LATER DIVE BOMBERS PINPOINTED THE TARGET, SILENCING THE ARTILLERY FIRE AND OPENING THE WAY FOR THE INFANTRY TO ADVANCE.

THE KEY TO EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF SUPPORTING AIRCRAFT PARTIES IS THE FORWARD CONTROLLER WHO STICKS WITH THE ADVANCE UNITS AT OBSERVATION POINTS AND GUIDES PILOTS.

PILOTS AND BOMBARDIERS HAVE ACHIEVED REMARKABLE ACCURACY ON THE SHIMBU LINE. IT TAKES LOTS OF SKILL PLUS SOME LUCK TO PLANT A 1,000-POUND BOMB IN THE MOUTH OF A CAVE, BUT IT HAS BEEN DONE. ONE BOMB HIT RIG TT

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POUND BOMB IN THE MOUTH OF A CAVE, BUT IT HAS BEEN DONE. ONE BOMB T RIGHT ON THE BUTTON WITH SUCH FORCE IT BLEW OUT THE OPPOSITE E OF THE RIDGE, ANOTHER BOMB CAUSED SUCH CONCUSSION IN A RAVINE NEMY AMMUNITION SUPPLIES WERE SUCKED RIGHT OUT OF CAVES.

WITH THE U.S. 25TH DIVISION ON LUZON, MARCH 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 25TH DIVISION'S NEW MOUNTAIN ROAD HAS BEEN DUBBED "THE ROLLER COASTER ROUTE." IT HAS THE ABRUPT SLOPES AND SHARP TWISTS OF A CONEY ISLAND THRILLER.

SURVEYORS SAID IT COULDN'T BE DONE, BUT THE DIVISION'S ENGINEERS DID IT. UNDER ENEMY FIRE. THEY BLASTED, SMASHED AND GOUGED A ROAD UP THE ROCKY SIDES AND AROUND THE SUMMITS OF 1,500 TO 2,000-FOOT RIDGES IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, 100 MILES NORTH OF MANILA.

MANY GRADES ARE STEEPER THAN A STAIRWAY. CARELESSLY LOADED TRUCKS OCCASIONALLY HAVE REARED UP ON THE STEEPEST STRETCHES, BUT TRUCKS AND TRACTORS ARE CARRYING SUPPLIES OVER THE ROUTE FOR MEN OF THE "TROPIC LIGHTNING DIVISION" FIGHTING IN THE HILLS. CASUALTIES ARE BEING EVACUATED THE WAY WAY.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE ROAD JOB IS CAPT.J.G.J. LAMBILLOTTE, OF (713 N.MAIN) MT.VERNON, OHIO. OTHER SUPERVISORY OFFICERS INCLUDE: LT.EDWARD O.ABEL, OF (2457 N45TH ST) MILWAUKEE, WIS. (WIFE, 2662 N 69TH ST., WAUWATOSA, WIS.); LT.WALTER M.BECKWITH, OF 22 MARKET PLACE) GUILFORD, CONN., AND LT.GEORGE R.BRASMER, OF (1526 26TH AVE) MOLINE, ILL.

PROUDLY COMMENTING ON THE JOB, LAMBILLOTTE REMARKED: THE INFANTRY COLONEL SAID HE NEEDED A ROAD, AND I SAID WE'D SEE WHAT WE COULD DO. NOW THAT WE'RE ABOUT FINISHED HE TELLS ME FOUR DIFFERENT SURVEYING PARTIES HAD DECLARED THE JOB IMPOSSIBLE. MAYBE I AGREE WITH THEM AFTER ALL."

EW444PCW

14TH CORPS HEADQU[illegible]ERS, LUZON, MRCH 11-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.O.W. GRISWOLD, 14TH CORPS COMMANDER, ISSUED AN OFFICIAL COMMENDATION FOR MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER AND THE MEN AND OFFICERS OF HIS 37TH DIVISION FOR THEIR ROLE IN THE CONQUEST OF MANILA.

BEIGHTLER IS FROM COLUMBUS, O., AND THE DIVISION, ORIGINALLY AN OHIO NATIONAL GUARD UNIT, TOOK AN OUTSTANDING PART IN THE BITTER FIGHTING IN MANILA.

THE COMMENDATION SAID "THROUGH LONG ASSOCIATION AND MUTUAL PARTICIPATION IN OPERATIONS CONDUCTED IN THE SOLOMONS AS WELL AS THE PHASE OF OPERATIONS JUST ENDED I HAVE COME TO KNOW THAT ANY TASK UNDERTAKEN BY THE 37TH IS ONE ASSURED OF SUCCESS."

EW444PCW

BY BOB GEIGER

ABOARD ADMIRAL MARC A.MITCHER'S FLAGSHIP IN JAPANESE WATERS (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DAY AFTER HE FLEW OVER TOKYO AND BOMBED AN ENGINE FACTORY LT.H.W.WILEY, OF WASHINGTON PARK GARDENS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., HAD A DREAM.

"I DREAMED OF A NEW WAY TO SELL WAR BONDS," HE SAID. "WHEN YOU DROP A BOMB, THE ARMING WIRE REMAINS IN THE PLANE. THESE ARMING WIRES ARE FROM TWO TO FOUR FEET LONG; JUST A PIECE OF WIRE WITH A SMALL FASTENER AT THE END. WE SAVED A GREAT MANY OF THEM FROM THE TOKYO RAID.

"A LOT OF PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SUCH WIRES AS SOUVENIRS AND I DREAMED WE COULD SELL A LOT OF WAR BONDS IF WE PILOTS OFFERED TO SEND THE FOLKS BACK HOME AN ARMING WIRE FROM A ROCKET BOMB AS A PRIZE FOR EACH $100 BOND THEY PURCHASED, AND A WIRE FROM A 500-(097, $ 94 LARGER BOMB FOR EACH $1,000 BOND PURCHASED.

"WE COULD ATTACH A NOTE SIGNED BY THE PILOT STATING THE TIME AND PLACE THE BOMB WAS DROPPED AND WE WOULD EVEN PAINT THE NAME OF THE BOND PURCHASER ON THE BOMB BEFORE IT IS DROPPED.

"WOULDN'T THAT SELL SOME BOMBS?"

LT.M.M.STONE, OF RICHMOND HILL, GA., AND RALEIGH,N.C., BELIEVED THAT IT WOULD, SO THEY ARE SUGGESTING IT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MEANWHILE, IF ANYONE IS INTERESTED IN TOKYO SOUVENIRS, THE TWO PILOTS HAVE A FEW TO SEND TO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OR OTHER CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS IF THEY WILL GUARANTEE THEY WILL GO TO BOND PURCHASERS. (B20KX CORRECT)

EW458PCW

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE GOLD PEN WITH WHICH REPRESENTATIVES OF 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS SIGNED THE MINUTES OF THE INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE HAS BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON FOR PRESERVATION BY THE PANAMERICAN UNION.

DY1051PEW

HALIFAX, MARCH 11-(AP)-COUNT ALFRED DE MARIGNY, WHO [illegible] ACQUITTED LAST YEAR AT NASSAU, BAHAMAS, OF THE SLAYING OF HIS WE[illegible] FATHER-IN-LAW, SIR HARRY OAKES, ARRIVED HERE OVER THE WEEK-END ON HIS WAY TO MONTREAL TO JOIN HIS WIFE, THE FORMER NANCY OAKES.

DE MARIGNY WAS SERVING AS THIRD OFFICER ABOARD A CANADIAN MERCHANT SHIP WHICH HE JOINED AT HAVANA. HE SAID HE PLANNED TO STAY IN CANADA IF IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES REMOVED A BARRIER WHICH LIMITS THE STAY OF NON-RESIDENT MERCHANT NAVY PERSONNEL TO 30 DAYS. FAILING THAT, HE SAID HE HOPED TO MAKE HIS HOME IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

HJ133AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE POLITICS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A NEW POLITICAL FACTION HAS BLOSSOMED IN JAPAN WITH THE FORMATION OF THE "GOKOKU DOOSHIKAI" COMPOSED OF 23 DISSIDENT MEMBERS OF THE NIPPONESE DIET, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED SUNDAY.

THE GROUP, HEADED BY SEKIKYA INO, BOLTED FROM THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY (IRAPS), PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATION WITHIN JAPAN'S TOTALITARIAN PARTY, SOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN THE BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FCC.

THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW FACTION'S NAME IS "A SOCIETY OF THOSE INTERESTED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND." THE GROUP IS ONE OF SEVERAL WHICH HAVE DISAGREED WITH IRAPS PLANS FOR FORMATION OF A NEW "SURE VICTORY" TOTALITARIAN PARTY.

QD407PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY (MON), WHOLLY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT SUICIDE PILOTS "BAGGED" FOUR AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OUT

OF A TASK FORCE AT ULITHI ISLAND LAST NIGHT. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT CLARIFY WHETHER "BAGGED" MEANT SUNK OR DAMAGED.

ULITHI IS NORTHEAST OF YAP ISLAND IN THE CAROLINE GROUP AND WAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN FORCES LAST YEAR.

HW952PPW NM

NEW YORK, MARCH 11-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. CURTIS LE MAY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST FROM GUAM TODAY THAT "ALL THE JAPS HAVE TO LOOK FORWARD TO IS THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THEIR INDUSTRIES, CITIES AND VITAL TARGETS DEVOTED TO THE WAR EFFORT."

SPEAKING ON NBC'S "ARMY HOUR," GEN. LE MAY SAID 15 SQUARE MILES OF TOKYO WAS BURNED OUT AS A RESULT OF FRIDAY'S RAID BY 300 SUPERFORTRESSES. A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT BUILDINGS WERE HIT, HE SAID, INCLUDING A RAIL STATION, THE RISING SUN PETROLEUM WORKS, THE PRINCIPAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS AND A NUMBER OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

"THIS WAS THE LARGEST FORCE WE HAVE YET BEEN ABLE TO THROW AGAINST JAPAN," GEN.LE MAY CONTINUED. "NATURALLY WE ARE FEELING PRETTY GOOD ABOUT THIS MISSION. BUT ONE THING I WANT TO EMPHASIZE. WE ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM ATTAINMENT OF OUR FULL STRENGTH."

THE GENERAL READ A MESSAGE HE HAD SENT TO THE GROUND AND AIR CREWS, COMMENDING THEM ON THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND SAYING "THE ENEMY HAS BEEN HIT HARD, BUT HE NEEDS MORE TREATMENT."

LF1157PEW

NIMITZ

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 11-(AP)-FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ TODAY DESCRIBED THE PICTURE TAKEN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER JOE ROSENTHAL OF THE FLAG RAISING ON MOUNT SURIBACHI ON IWO JIMA AS "ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WAR PHOTOS I HAVE EVER SEEN."

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD PRESENTED A COPY OF THE PICTURE TO GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

IW1154APW

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WESTERN FRONT (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SUN) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: ALLIES WIPE OUT WESEL POCKET ON WEST BANK OF RHINE.

CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS EXPAND REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD AND BRING ARTILLERY ACROSS RHINE.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: ALLIES THREATEN THE SAAR AND PALATINATE FROM THE NORTH AS WELL AS THE SOUTH.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES:

CANADIAN FIRST, U.S. NINTH--CAPTURE 600 OF THE GERMANS' REARGUARD AS THEY COLLAPSE ENEMY'S WESEL POCKET, MAKE POWERFUL PREPARATIONS FOR NEW CROSSING OF THE RHINE BEHIND A DENSE SMOKE SCREEN EXTENDING 40 MILES WESTWARD FROM WESEL.

BRITISH SECOND, U.S. 15TH--NO REPORT.

U.S. FIRST--EXPAND REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD MORE THAN A MILE SOUTH MAKING IT NINE MILES WIDE AND THREE MILES DEEP: IN CONCERT WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY CONSTRICTS THE LINES AROUND THE GERMANS CUT OFF IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS; GERMANS SAY FIRST ARMY HAS THROWN A NUMBER OF EMERGENCY BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE.

U.S.THIRD--SWEEPS OVER 22 GERMAN TOWNS AND CAPTURES 18 MILES OF MOSELLE RIVER'S NORTH BANK IN A NEW THREAT TO SAAR AND PALATINATE, TAKES 15-MILE GRIP ON THE RHINE EXTENDING TO WITHIN A MILE OF COBLENZ.

U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST--CONTINUE PRESSURE AGAINST GERMANS ON SOUTHERN PORTION OF WESTERN FRONT.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

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FOURTH ARMORED--EDGES TO WITHIN A MILE OF COBLENZ.

TENTH ARMORED--CAPTURES THREE VILLAGES IN AN AREA SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER.

76TH INFANTRY-ADVANCES TO POSITIONS 18 MILES EAST OF BITBURG, CAPTURING NINE LOCALITIES.

FIFTH INFANTRY--SEIZES GILLENFELD, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.

104TH, EIGHTH AND FIRST INFANTRY AND THIRD ARMORED--PARTICIPATE IN FLAG RAISING CEREMONY AT COLOGNE.

LF844PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. EASTERN FRONT: 25 MILES (FROM SEELOW, GERMAN REPORT).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 272 MILES (FROM EAST OF REMAGEN).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

WASHINGTON,MARCH 11-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL NAMES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR LIBERATED BY THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES (WITH NEXT OF KIN):

ACKERMAN, CARL T.CPL.--MRS.RUTH ACKERMAN, WIFE, 2752 GALLIA ST., PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

ANAGNOS, CHARLEY, SGT.--PETER ANAGNOS, FATHER, 863 LILLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANDERSON, MAYS W., 2ND LT.--WALTER ANDERSON, FATHER, 96 E.CENTER ST., SPRINGVILLE, UTAH.

ATTEBERY, SAMUEL E., SGT.--MRS.ONALEA A.ATTEBERY, WIFE, 1004 W.SYCAMORE, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.

BAKER, BRUCE E., STAFF SERGEANT--MRS.BERNICE F.BAKER, WIFE, LOVING, TEXAS.

BARKER, NORMAN M., 1ST LT--MRS.ADDIE L.BARKER, WIFE, 407 E.ACEYS ST., NORMAN, OKLA.

BARKOVIC, STEVE A., 2ND LT--THOMAS M.BARKOVIC, FATHER, BOX 172, LEMONT FURNACE, PA.

BEDIENT, CARL G., 2ND LT--MRS.AGNES D.BENDIENT, WIFE, 1130 EAST AVE., YORK, NEBR.

BEDWELL, MAURICE D.,JR., CAPT.--MRS.EDNA C.BEDWELL, MOTHER, 1008 S.GREENWOOD AVE., FORT SMITH, ARK.

BEGIN, WILLARD F., 1ST LT.--MRS.AILEEN M.BEGIN, WIFE, BICKLETON, WASH.

BELCHER, JOHN H., 1ST LT.--MRS.ELINOR E.BELCHER, WIFE, 4909 E.10TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BERRY, BURDETTE F., 2ND LT.--MRS.MARY S.BERRY, MOTHER, 516 N.MAIN ST., BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

BERRY, JAMES B., 1ST LT.--MRS.STELLA M.BERRY, MOTHER, KNOB NOSTER, MO.

BIXBY, LEWIS F., 2ND LT.--MRS.BEATRICE M.BARNES, SISTER, 26044 DUNDEE RD., ROYAL OAK, MICH.

BLAKEMAN, ROBERT E., CPL.--MRS.MABEL B.BLAKEMAN, MOTHER, STONINGTON, ILL.

BOWMAN, HENRY J., 1ST LT.--MRS.ANN M.BOWMAN, WIFE, 75 W.VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO.

BROOKS, GLENN P., 1ST LT.--MRS.SUDIE R.BROOKS, MOTHER, KEITH, KY.

BYRAN, RICHARD S., 2ND LT.--SIDNEY G.BRYAN, FATHER, 320 E.ADAMS AVE., MCALESTER, OKLA.

BUCHANAN, JOHN E., PVT.--MRS.HERMAN SCHIPPER, AUNT, 1212 F.AVE., N.E., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

BURLINGAME, ELIMONT L., 2ND LT.--MRS.NEVA R.BURLINGAME,

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MOTHER, R.F.D. NO.2, EMPORIUM, PA.
BURROWS, CARLOS V., 1ST LT.--MRS.ELLA DOVER, MOTHER, 1011 FERDINAND ST., DETROIT, MICH.
CHRISTIE, LEIGH T., CPL.--MRS.BERNADINE CHRISTIE, WIFE, 6731 DE LONGPRE AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
CLARK, WILLIAM L., CPL.--MRS.LOTTIE M.CLARK, WIFE, BOGGS LANE, RICHMOND, KY.
COPPING DAVID G., 2ND LT.--BERNARD COPPING 3RD, BROTHER, 533 S.BLACK AVE., BOZEMAN, MONTANA.
DETROSKEY, PAUL B., 2ND LT.--MRS.PAUL B.DETROSKEY, WIFE, 2961 LOCKRIDGE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
DONAHO, HORACE E., CAPTAIN - CODY L.DONAHO, FATHER, STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.
DRURY, FREDERICK W., COL.--MRS.FREDERICK W.DRURY, WIFE, EL DRISCO HOTEL, 2901 PACIFIC AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.
FLECK, JOHN W., STAFF SGT.--MRS.PAUL LATSKI, FRIEND, 72 EGBERT RD., BEDFORD, OHIO.
FLETCHER, BERNICE R., SGT.--MRS.EUERAL C.FLETCHER, MOTHER, LEO, TEXAS.
FRIEDMAN, SAM, 1ST LT.--MRS.SELMA V.FRIEDMAN, WIFE, 613 N. 43RD ST., OMAHA, NEB.
FURMANCHIK, GEORGE L., TECH SGT.--STEVE FURMANCHIK, BROTHER, 115 HILLSIDE AVE., WINDER, PA.
GADDY, RICHARD S., CPL.--MRS.WINIFRED J.GADDY, WIFE, 825 EL PASO ST., JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS.
GRISSOM, EARL J., PVT.--MRS.AGNES GRISSOM, MOTHER, 218 ILLINOIS AVE., WEST FRANKPORT, ILL.
GUNDRY, DONALD P., PFC -- MRS. JOY GUNDRY, WIFE, 1038 MADISON ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
HABIG, FRANCIS M., 2ND LT.--FRANK A.HABIG, FATHER, 1105 N.MAIN ST., JASPER, IND.
HAMMER, WILLIAM M., 1ST LT.--MRS.AILIE M.HAMMER, WIFE, 3803 W. 4TH ST., DULUTH, MINN.
HENNIGER, LOUIS J., 2ND LT.--MRS.ELINEAR M. HENNIGER, WIFE, BOX 104, BEVERLY, OHIO.
HESSE, JAMES F., 2ND LT.--JOSEPH B.HESSE, FATHER, 1421 COLLIDGE, WICHITA, KANSAS.
HOLLAND, THOMAS H.,JR., WARRANT OFFICER (JG)--MRS.ADELINE M. HOLLAND, WIFE, HALL AND FAIR AVE., BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

B49WX
HOLMQUIST, RAY E., 2ND LT.--ALFRED C.HOLMQUIST, FATHER, HALLOCK, MINN.
HORNBECK, LEONARD I., STAFF SGT.--MRS.CARRIE JANE HORNBECK, MOTHER, CONCRETE, WASH.
JACKSON, JOHN W., STAFF SGT.--MRS.RUTH JACKSON, WIFE, 920 PAYSON ST., QUINCY, ILL.
JENKIN, ALBERT S., 1ST LT.--MRS.HELEN E.JENKIN, WIFE, 5829 PILLSBURY, MINNEAPOLIS.
KALLANDER, CLAYTON V., 1ST LT.--CARL E.KALLANDER, FATHER, AYR, NORTH DAKOTA.
KELSEY, HARMON S., LIEUT.COL.--ROY J.NELSEN, BROTHER-IN-LAW, 753 TAYLOR AVE., ALAMEDA, CALIF.
KEMLER, RAY F., STAFF SGT.--MRS.MARY C.KEMLER, MOTHER, 2010 EMMETT, OMAHA, NEBR.
KENNEDY, GIBSON B., 2ND LT.--REV.GIBSON BELL, GUARDIAN, 529 MANOR ROAD, WYNNEWOOD, PA.
KOZUCH, ROBERT C., 1ST LT.--VALENTINE J.KOZUCH, FATHER, 826 NORTH ASHLAND AVE., CHICAGO.
KUNSTEL, HERMAN A., STAFF SGT.--MRS.MARGARET M.KUNSTEL, WIFE, 5716 EUCLID AVE., APT.301, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
LAW, ARTHUR J., STAFF SGT.--MRS.ELEANOR LAW, WIFE, 5484 LINWOOD AVE., DETROIT.
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1st Army Gains 2½ Miles In Offensive East Of Rhine Kuestrin Falls To Russians Pushing Toward Berlin

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AMERICANS SEIZE TWO MORE TOWNS IN EASTWARD PUSH

First Expands Bridgehead to Five Miles Deep, 11 Miles Wide.

PATTON DRIVES AHEAD

40,000 Troops Employed in Drive Threatening Ruhr Basin.

Bestmaf

PARIS, March 12.—(AP) The U. S. First army jumped off early today in the first big Allied assault east of the Rhine, scored gains up to two and a half miles, and expanded its bridgehead to nearly five miles deep and 11 miles wide.

NIGHT

At least two more towns were seized, bringing to 23 the number captured on the east bank since the Americans charged across the Ludendorff bridge from Remagen Wednesday.

The Germans said Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges had thrown 40,000 troops, including two armored and two infantry divisions, into the push which placed the Ruhr's factory cities in their gravest peril of the war.

Yanks Drive Eastward

The greatest American advance was eastward. More than four miles almost due east of Remagen bridge, tanks and infantry seized Ginsterhahn and Hargarten, slashed across a German lateral supply line, and pressed to within three miles of a super highway to the Ruhr.

Previously the Americans had driven five miles north into Honnef on one main highway to the Ruhr, and were less than 25 miles from the southern region of the 600-square mile basin teeming with war factories. One counterattack was beaten back at Honnef today.

Eleven miles south of Honnef forces driving south fought into Hoenningen, six miles southeast of the Ludendorff bridge.

Patton Drives Ahead

Third army troops of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., advanced another 4 1-2 miles eastward along the north side of the Moselle river to reach the vicinity of Reil, giving Patton's forces control of all the north bank of the river except for a ten-mile gap from Reil to Kochem.

Other units gained the same distance in an eastward drive across the tip of the Germans' dwindling Moselle salient. More than 10 towns were cleared during the day.

In the last week the Third army has captured 16,000 of the 50,000 prisoners taken on the Western front. Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball said the Third army had destroyed one-half the combat strength of the German Seventh army during the Eifel operations now drawing to a close. Since the Ardennes collapse the Germans have lost 185,000 prisoners, or the equivalent of 20 divisions, Ball said.

Action was brisk on the First army's bridgehead, with some German planes slipping through beneath the clouds and American fighter cover to strafe the ground forces, but the new attack continued unabated.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said the attack rolled over the steep, wooded hills of the Westerwald in the blackness of 5 a.m.

Nazis Hit Back

At first the Americans were met by small arms, self-propelled guns and a few tanks, but later the Germans threw crack units into the line and began striking back with small counter-thrusts.

The Germans were hurled from height east of the Rhine and to the south. This robbed them of direct observation of their artillery fire, which was cratering the bridgehead and had scored a number of ineffectual hits on the Ludendorff bridge, the Remagen lifeline.

Boats shuttled men and supplies across the Rhine to lift some of the load from the bridge, and the Germans said Hodges had established "many Rhine crossings" north of the bridge.

Whitehead said that Hodges had so much power massed across the river that only a major counter-assault would budge it.

German broadcasts said the Americans also were attacking northeast of Honnef, which lies astride one of the main roads to the Ruhr, and said the furious fighting around Honnef was so fluid that it was not known which side now held the town.

Honnef is five miles north of Remagen, and is the closest approach to the southern end of the Ruhr.

Enemy broadcasts predicted that soon Field Marshal Montgomery would lash out across the Rhine north of Wesel in a grand scale offensive to clamp a giant pincers on the Ruhr.

A news dimout settled over most of the Western front, where for 150 miles along the Rhine Gen. Eisenhower holds the initiative and has armies in position to cross at any number of points.

One enemy account said the British Second army was making "frantic preparations" for a crossing between the Dutch border and Emmerich, nine miles to the east.

Artillery Guns Duel

Artillery duels raged across the river, the enemy said, as German batteries tried to knock off balance what the Nazis apparently believed would be a large-scale Allied offensive.

There was little news seeping through from the U. S. Third army front, where Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces drew up assault lines a mile from Coblenz and to the west had broken the once huge Eifel mountain trap containing 23,000 Germans into two small packets.

Patrolling flared on the dormant U. S. Seventh army front at the foot of the Saar basin and in northeastern France, with German raiding parties trying to get details on the mounting American strength in that sector.

Gains in the Remagen bridgehead overnight were measured in hundreds of yards, but they were important ones since they were clearing the Germans from dominant heights and prepared the way for today's attacks.

Every yard gained decreased the accuracy of enemy artillery fire, which in the five days since the Americans crossed has been the main opposition.

This country into which the Americans are charging is known as the Westerwald, densely wooded hills 600 to 900 feet high guarding the south flank of the Ruhr and the north German plain.

Foe Reports 40,000 Americans East Of The Rhine

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Long

Map on Page 2

Paris, March 12 (AP)—First Army troops, lashing out an hour before dawn today in their first co-ordinated attack since seizing their Rhine bridgehead, deepened and widened their foothold by more than a mile.

Backed by tanks and heavy artillery that had been concentrated in the bridgehead, the infantry went into action at 5 A. M. The thrust to the east carried beyond Ginsterhahn, 3 miles east of Linz on a valuable north-south road. The doughboys got within 3 miles of the Autobahn, a superhighway running to the Ruhr.

40,000 Across, Nazis Say

Today's gains expanded the bridgehead to a depth of 4½ miles and a width of 11 miles, and the Germans said Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges had succeeded in building up his force east of the Rhine to four divisions, or more than 40,000 men.

Hargarten, 3½ miles east of the Ludendorff Bridge, was overran in the advance and the Americans were fighting in Hoenningen, 4¼ miles south of Linz, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported.

Slowly but steadily streams of American arms moved across the Rhine—much by the shell-raked Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen and some by assault boat—in a race against German artillery still trying night and day to wreck the span.

Hodges Crosses River

General Hodges crossed the bridge by jeep yesterday and one German shell landed within 50 feet of him. He spent an hour east of the Rhine. German heavy and medium guns were firing methodically in an attempt to score a knockout hit on the bridge.

Berlin broadcasts said two American tank and two infantry divisions were deployed east of the Rhine between Honnef and Hoenningen. Honnef is 44 miles southeast of Duesseldorf.

British Drive Also Forecast

The Germans said a large-scale British drive to cross the lower Rhine was also imminent. Increased artillery fire and scouting were noted in the 40 miles of smoke-screened country between Emmerich and Nijmegen.

It was not likely that at this stage of the Remagen bridgehead operation Hodges was still depending on the Ludendorff span alone. Pontoon bridges could easily have been thrown across the Rhine along the stretch held by the Yanks, which supreme headquarters many hours ago said was at least 9 miles wide.

Supreme headquarters maintained silence not only about the bridgehead but also about the Eifel pocket where the 1st and 3d armies were mopping up the last of some 23,000 Germans who failed to escape across the Moselle and Saar rivers.

3d Army Takes 14 Towns

The 3d Army besieged Coblenz from positions at the city's outskirts.

Other 3d Army soldiers cleared all the west bank of the Moselle except a 15-mile gap between Cochem and Erden and captured fourteen towns.

[The German DNB news agency said the German Moselle bridgehead at Niederbreisig, Brohl and Newied had been evacuated "according to plan." Reuter heard this broadcast.]

3,996 More Prisoners

The 1st and 3d armies took 3,996 prisoners yesterday.

The whole 150 miles of the west bank of the Rhine from Coblenz to Nijmegen was firmly in Allied

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Block

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hands.

Medium and light bombers cut through heavy clouds and attacked five freight yards and a communication center in an arc from the Ruhr to south of Coblenz. Fighter-bombers patrolled the Rhine bridgehead and struck road and railway junctions in the rugged Westerwald just behind the front.

Flareups On 7th's Front

The long-quiet 7th Army front along the south fringe of the Saar district saw flares of local action, reflecting the increased menace to the Germans between the Moselle River and the Alsace border. American moves near the Maginot fortress of Bitche provoked heavy rains of mortar and artillery fire. German raiding parties were broken up near beleaguered Saarbruecken and in the Haguenau area above Strasbourg.

Hodges had thrown so many men, cannon and tanks into the Westerwald east of Remagen that nothing less than a major German attack could budge his men—and there was no indication that the Nazis woud be able to organize such an attack from the ashes of their defeat west of the Rhine.

Eight Cross-Rhine Towns Taken

At least eight German towns east of the Rhine were under the American flag.

"The surprise of the crossing was so complete that the Germans have been unable in five days to organize a counterattack in any strength," Correspondent Don Whitehead reported from 1st Army headquarters. Whitehead said the main weight of the American drive was being hurled south, the direction from which the Germans were firing on the bridge.

A street battle was under way in Honnef, 5 miles north of Remagen on the east-bank road to Cologne and the Ruhr. Other 1st Army troops were advancing south along the river road beyond Linz along the Lorelei rock stretch of the Rhine gorge and inland beyond Bruchhausen and Ohlenburg into the Westerwald black rock hills.

Ehrenbreitstein Ahead

Although the 3d Army was besieging Coblenz, it still had to cross the mouth of the Moselle River before fighting into the main part of the city. Across the Rhine from Coblenz, the rock fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was a formidable Nazi bastion. Ehrenbreitstein is Germany's Gibraltar of the Rhine.

A patchy fog covered the whole Western front at dawn but appeared to be lifting at places in mid-morning.

The Germans reported more Rhine crossings established north and south of the Rhein-Breitbach in the bridgehead just south of Honnef.

CLOSE CALL FOR HODGES

Shell Lands On Bridgehead 50 Feet From Him

MAR 13 1945

By HOWARD COWAN

With U.S. 1st Army across Rhine, March 11 [*AP—Delayed*]—From the traffic around this bridgehead, you'd think somebody had struck oil.

And in the thick of this traffic, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges came across for an hour's inspection of the bridgehead which his soldiers were pushing out on the flanks. He came in the midst of a shower of enemy shellfire, and one shell landed within 50 feet of the commander. No one was hurt.

The Germans still are shelling the entire countryside, refusing to give up the thought they can knock out the Remagen bridge. If the air forces could get one decent day in the skies, they could pulverize the perimeter of the bridgehead.

Fingers Of Flame

I flew across the Rhine into the bridgehead area. Long lines of vehicles were snaking up. Behind us, big guns of the heavy artillery outfits barked steadily. Noise echoed up and down the valley.

Low mist hanging over the bridgehead area collared some of the hills that rise from the east bank. Fingers of flame spurted out from American gun positions south of the bridge and high in the hills. A German shell landed in the river and a column of water spouted high.

The little town of Remagen has taken a terriffic pounding from German shells. But the streets are full of civilians and soldiers and vehicles.

I crossed the river in an artillery spotter's cub, piloted by Major James Townsend, of Stanton, Ky. Capt. Robert Maxwell, of Pittsburgh, brought my bedroll and typewriter.

They Land Anywhere

It's amazing the way these cub pilots get around. They land anywhere. Major Townsend's outfit rushed down to the bridgehead with the big guns the morning after the 9th Armored Division seized the bridge. Since then, they have been all over the front lines.

Lieut. Randall E. Pack, of Indianapolis, had a close call yesterday. He was flying Lieut. David J. Read, of Oswego and Syracuse, N.Y., on an observation mission when a Focke-Wulf 190 whined in to make a pass at the bridge.

Ack-ack opened up and, Townsend said, "for a minute the cub and Focke-Wulf were flying alongside each other." The cub slipped down and flew so low that it bounced off a hill. The German went on in with its bomb for the bridge, but missed.

Gen. Hodges Has Narrow Escape Across Rhine

By Howard Cowan

East of the Rhine, March 11 [*AP—Delayed*]—Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges crossed into the east Rhine bridgehead today amid a rain of enemy shells. One shell landed within 50 feet of the 1st Army commander.

The General spent an hour inspecting the bridgehead, which his troops were extending on the flanks while meeting rock-hard pressure in the middle. No one was wounded when the shell exploded.

The Germans have not given up the idea that they can knock out the Remagen bridge. They are shelling the entire countryside in an effort to hit it, but the American stuff still keeps moving across. Twice in the past 30 minutes single German planes have come down the river and made passes at the structure.

One Clear Day Needed

One good clear day to enable American fifhter-bombers to batter the perimeter of the bridgehead would make all the difference in the world.

Hodges's forces have a powerful punch building up, but the Germans must have a great deal of power moving in here to meet it. If the sun would dispel the smoky mist that drapes these hills so that Mustangs and Thunderbolts could go to work on some of the German tanks and guns, the march to Berlin from the west would be on.

Sooner or later this will happen and everyone from rifle-toting Yanks to the generals is confident—but say the folks back home should not get too excited for a while.

More High Ground Vital

The 1st Army does not have all the high ground it needs—a fact that the enemy realizes. That is why tanks and infantry of every description have been scraped together and thrown around it.

Meanwhile one of the most serious problems is what to do with German civilians—or at least those in civilian clothes. It is strange the number of empty *Wehrmacht* uniforms the Americans keep finding in the area.

Food Problem Acute

The food problem is becoming acute and it is a cinch that the Army does not intend to stop the flow of ammunition and gasoline to the troops just to haul food for the Germans.

So the citizens of Erpel, Honnef, Linz and the other villages in the bridgehead may be sent over to the west bank.

Boats are busy ferrying material across the river, leaving the bridge for infantry, tanks, jeeps and other vehicles.

Md. Boy Takes 15 Nazis In Last Act Of Roer Drive

MAR 13 1945

By Robert Eunson

Rheinberg, Germany, March 12 (*AP*)—They had come to the Rhine at Buderich, seventeen days out from that flaming jumpoff across the Roer.

A boy from Hagerstown, Md., named Bernard Hopp, inched forward. In the darkness he saw German helmets moving in a slit trench ahead. He was on them in an instant and back came fifteen prisoners. Hopp had only this to say:

"I was scared, but I acted on the belief the Krauts wanted to surrender."

Culminated Drive

Staff Sergeant Anthony L. Mazzoli, of Waterloo, N.Y., crawled back from the edge of the Rhine.

"There's a river down there," he reported. "Do we swim or do we wait for a boat?"

The doughboys in Hopp's and Mazzoli's squad didn't know it then, but their coming to the banks of the great west German river culminated Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's great Roer offensive which, in those seventeen days slashed 500 square miles out of German soil, made prisoners of 28,607 Nazis and occupied 350 German towns.

It was 10.30 Saturday night when a company of the 134th Regiment set out for the river itself. Lieut Charles H. Buchanan, of West Des Moines, Iowa, sent Mazzoli's squad out in the lead by a good 100 yards.

Earlier that day the company had climbed atop spearhead tanks and rode them into Buderich where more than 100 prisoners were taken as the last Nazi citadel west of the Rhine in this area fell to the Americans. Going down to the river was the last act.

Then Hopp saw those German helmets and picked up his fifteen prisoners. Mazzoli's squad moved on to Fort Blucher, three stone buildings standing on the Rhine. They edged to the river and took another ten prisoners.

Then Mazzoli saw the river and what used to be a railroad bridge, hanging broken in the rushing current. Ten Germans were there. They surrendered.

Mazzoli and his squad dug in so close to the Rhine they could hear its waters swirling along the muddy bank.

They're waiting for that boat.

68 Americans Ordered to End Cologne Chaos

Task in Battered City Is A.M.G.'s Biggest; Looted Two Days by Civilians

COLOGNE, March 12 (*AP*).—Forty-two American officers and twenty-six enlisted men, all trained in city administration, are embarked upon the biggest job yet tackled by the Allied Military Government in Germany—that of bringing order out of the chaos at Cologne, once a city of 725,000 population and now inhabited by probably 100,000 virtual cave dwellers.

For two days while the Cologne A. M. G. detachment was awaiting orders from higher up to start functioning, there were no police or city officials on duty in the terribly battered city. As a result, many German civilians looted abandoned homes and warehouses for food and clothing.

Today a group of seventy low-ranking city administrative officials were found huddled in a subteranean shelter by Captain Albert C. Schweizer, of 390 West End Avenue, New York. They had been given strict orders last Monday by the Nazis that under no circumstances were they to continue functioning after the Americans came.

As soon the A. M. G. took over, it clamped down on the looting. Cologne must stand on its own legs, without material American help, and therefore its resources must be guarded carefully, inventoried and then rationed.

The Gestapo's horrible prison presented another major problem. Despite medical attention, three-fourths of the prisoners died of starvation. Before the remaining tortured inmates, numbering about eighty, can be turned loose, they must undergo a medical check-up, because there is evidence of typhus in the city.

Luftwaffe Attacks Cub Planes

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, Germany, March 12 (*AP*)—The once-powerful German Air Force has declared war on the Cubs, the tiny American planes used as artillery spotters. For the first time, Luftwaffe fighters are being sent out solely to attack these small slow craft that spot for our big guns shelling the factory cities of the Ruhr.

Commandos Raid Dutch Islands

Twenty-first Army Group in Europe, March 12 (A. P.).—A small force of British Commandos last night raided Schouwen Island, north of Walcheren, and the Beveland Islands, off the Dutch coast, and killed several Germans.

Cap'n Bill Gets The Shivers

East of the Rhine, March 11 [*AP—Delayed*]—Capt. Bill Yarbrough, of Little Rock, Ark., will remember for a long time the first rest he got in the bridgehead across the Rhine.

Yarbrough directed traffic at the Remagen bridge for two days without sleep. When finally he was relieved he was too tired to do anything but walk back into a tunnel at the east end of the bridge and hunt for a place to stretch out.

Halfway into the inky blackness of the passage he saw a handcar still on the rails. Two fellows were stretched out on it with blankets thrown over them. He crawled in between them but he could not go to sleep right away for shivering from the cold.

"All of a sudden, I wondered why they weren't shivering too," he said. "I raised up and looked under the blankets. They were dead Germans."

Foe Won't Billet Wehrmacht?

With U.S. 9th Army, Germany, March 12 (*AP*)—Reports to the United States 9th Army today said some tattered remnants of German divisions reaching the east bank of the Rhine near Wesel were having difficulty finding billets because civilians and police were forcing them from small towns, fearing the Allies otherwise would bomb and shell their homes.

Russians Capture Kuestrin

Key Point Falls After Week's Hard Fighting —Reds Ring Danzig and Reach Gulf.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—Kuestrin has been captured by the Red Army, Marshal Joseph V. Stalin announced tonight.

The fall of the Oder River Fortress was announced in an order of the day addressed to Marshal

Gregory K. Zhukov, commander of the First White Russian Army, arrayed along the Oder from Crossen to the Stettiner Haff.

Street-by-street Assault.

The key strongpoint, which the Germans had said must be liquidated before the Russians would begin the actual assault on Berlin, fell after a week of bitter fighting which culminated in street-by-street destruction of the citadel by dive-bombers, artillery and assault teams with bazookas, mortars and flame-throwers.

Meanwhile, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky closed a tight ring around Danzig and smashed to the Gulf of Danzig, at a point twelve miles north of Gdynia. Marshal Stalin announced the fall of three cities—Putzig (Puck), twelve miles north of Gdynia; Wejherowo, twelve miles northwest of Gdynia, and the Vistula River communications center of Tczew, seventeen miles south of Danzig. Gdynia and Danzig are twin ports on the Baltic, at the head of the one-time Polish Corridor.

Meanwhile, the Russians were reported to be carrying out a large-scale regrouping of their armies preparatory to a massive push on the Berlin front aimed at linking up with Allied armies somewhere in the Elbe Valley, in central Germany.

Four Russian infantry divisions, supported by tanks and self-propelled guns, knifed into the Berlin defense field west of the Oder River tonight while other Soviet assault forces battered at Danzig and Stettin, the German radio announced. The Germans said that the Russians were attacking Berlin's defenders from bridgeheads south of Kuestrin and approximately forty miles east of the capital and had succeeded in merging all their separate thrusts "into a single attack on a broad front." There was no confirmation from Moscow of the assault toward Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said that the Russians might bypass Berlin as a knot of resistance in the drive to cut Germany in two and that the Elbe, which slices diagonally across Germany from Prague, in Czecho-Slovakia, to Hamburg, on the North Sea, might be as important in Soviet plans for future operations as the Vistula and Oder in past and current drives.

Forces Shifted

Moscow dispatches hinted that large forces of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army were being shifted to the Oder from Pomeranian and Polish fronts to share the Oder battle line with Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army.

Rokossovsky had shortened his front vastly by a hard-driving offensive in Pomerania which had reduced the German-held pocket along the Baltic east of the Oder to a 35-by-20-mile area around Danzig and Gdynia.

He was speeding his assault on these two ports with an impatience which suggested that even larger parts of his armies might soon be freed for the climactic battle along the Oder.

Already, the Germans said today, the Russians were broadening their attacks east of Berlin. Four rifle divisions, with tank support, attacked repeatedly on a broad front between the two Oder River fortresses of Kuestrin and Frankfurt, the German radio said.

Probably taking advantage of the regrouping process on the Russian side, however, the Germans claimed a number of local successes.

They declared they had smashed back over the Warthe River into the new part of Kuestrin, 40 miles east of Berlin. The Germans say a furious battle has been raging for seven days, with Kuestrin as its focal point.

From Stettin the Germans also reported armored counterattacks which knocked out 28 Soviet tanks and regained a bridgehead on the east side of the Dievenow River, a link between Stettin Bay and the sea.

Berlin denied that the Russians had been able to gain a foothold in Altdamm, the Stettin suburb across the Order from the Baltic port.

Gdynia, prewar Polish port opening into Danzig Bay 12 miles northwest of Danzig, was threatened with encirclement as other Soviet troops striking east through Pomerania approached Neustadt (Wejherowo), Nazi stronghold north of Gdynia, a late Soviet war bulletin reported.

Capture of Gdynia and Danzig would leave the Nazis with only Pillau and Koenigsberg, on the opposite side of Danzig Bay, as escape ports for the scores of thousands of German troops trapped in eastern Pomerania, the Danzig Free City area and East Prussia.

Kuestrin Falls To Red Forces

Russians Launch New Drive from Bridgeheads, Nazis Report.

CLOSE ON DANZIG

MAR 13 1945

Oder Bastion Captured After Fierce Street Fighting.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 13—(AP) Kuestrin, the fortress city 38 miles northeast of Berlin on which the Nazis hinged their central Oder river line defenses, fell to the Red Army yesterday and its capture was announced by Premier Stalin even as the German radio was reporting a new Russian offensive from bridgeheads west of the river.

The new drive, unconfirmed by Moscow, merged thrusts from several Soviet crossings of the Oder south of Kuestrin "into a single attack on a broad front," the enemy broadcasts said.

Extend Oder Bridgeheads

Nazi commentators claimed this offensive was not a drive on Berlin itself, but was aimed at "extension of the Russian bridgeheads and at getting the Oder crossings out of range of German artillery."

Stalin's order of the day announcing the capture of Kuestrin was preceded by another order which disclosed that German defenses northwest of Danzig had been smashed by the Second White Russian army and that Soviet forces were closing in rapidly on the great port city itself.

The regular communique broadcast from Moscow indicated that only small isolated pockets of Germans remain to be mopped up in northeastern Pomerania on the approaches to Danzig.

Kuestrin fell to Marshal G. K. Zhukov's First White Russian army after a week of bloody street fighting. Much of the city, situated on the Oder's east bank at its confluence with the Warthe river, was destroyed as Soviet dive-bombers, artillery, mortars and flame-throwers blasted out the Nazi defenders.

A special broadcast from Moscow early today said the forces commanded by Zhukov smashed three defense belts around Kuestrin, stretching almost eight miles between the Oder and Warthe. These belts, the broadcast continued, included great numbers of pillboxes, trenches, anti-tank ditches, minefields, barbed wire entanglements and tank traps, and additional defenses were located in marshland east of the city.

Reds Flank Town

Some Soviet units flanked the town from the north, while others approached from the south.

German efforts to relieve the Kuestrin garrison with air attacks were beaten off by the Red air force while the troops ground forward through the streets.

The broadcast said victory came to the Russians "after repeated counterattacks by fresh German regiments and battalions, hurriedly moved up from the west, had been beaten off."

Berlin, usually well ahead of the Russians in announcing Eastern front developments, had not yet acknowledged the loss of Kuestrin early today.

There were many reports of fighting west of the Oder from Berlin. However, one of them implied that rumors were sweeping a frightened German populace, as it denied that Soviet airborne troops had landed near Berlin.

"Our troops," war reporter Hugo Murero broadcast, "have to face a hurricane of fire from 70 batteries and incessant bombing. The enemy attacked 25 times in regiment strength with tank support and, although he reached our lines here and there, he did not succeed in breaking through."

With the fall of Kuestrin, which had a pre-war population of 22,000, Zhukov's forces were arrayed along 120 miles of the Oder's east bank from Crossen, 65 miles southeast of Berlin, to the Stettiner Haff, the lagoon into which the river empties north of the besieged port of Stettin.

Smash Toward Stettin

Meanwhile the Russians pressed their heavy attacks on Stettin, Danzig and Gdynia.

In an earlier order of the day, Stalin announced the capture of Tczew (Dirschau), 19 miles southeast of Danzig on the west bank of the Vistula river; Neustadt (Wejherowo), 13 miles northeast of Gdynia, and Putzig (Puck), a coast town 12 miles northwest of Gdynia and 10 northeast of Neustadt.

The drives which toppled Neustadt and Putzig split the last sizable portion of northeast Pomerania held by the Germans and virtually completed the Second White Russian army's campaign in that area except for mopping up.

Battle Around Stettin

Berlin's Baltic port of Stettin remained under siege, but there was no fresh news of fighting there from Moscow. Enemy reports said the Red Army was attacking Stettin from two directions with at least four infantry armies and supporting armored forces.

While Stettin's suburb of Altdamm was stormed from the east and northeast, the Germans were thrown back at Klebow, 7 miles to the south, and were forced to abandon Buchheide, 4 miles south of Altdamm, they said. The Berlin radio added that other fierce battles developed at Hornskrug, 5 miles northeast of Altdamm, and in the Christianenberg area.

"If the hopes of Russian fighting men are realized," Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent, wrote from Moscow, "Berlin may become only an isolated pocket of resistance to be liquidated while the main front rolls west toward a juncture with Allied armies.

"Little more than 300 miles now separate the Allies on the Rhine from Soviet bridgeheads across the Oder."

BOMBERS SMASH RUHR INDUSTRIES

British Heavies Pound Dortmund, Yanks Hit Swinemuende.

LONDON, March 12—(AP) Great fleets of American heavy bombers and the largest force of British heavies ever used in daylight formed a mighty armada of more than 2,550 planes which ravaged Germany's communications and industries from the Ruhr to the Baltic sea today, partly in direct support of Russia's armies.

As the war's greatest sustained aerial assault raged through its 28th day, the RAF, in the developing campaign to obliterate the Ruhr's industrial cities, sent more than 1,200 big Halifaxes and Lancasters to unload 5,000 tons of bombs on Dortmund. At the same time 650 American heavies blasted the German naval base of Swinemuende, clogged with seaborne reinforcements for Russian-besieged Stettin.

Huge Force Hits Dortmund

The British Air Ministry said the force hurled against Dortmund was even larger than the 1,200-plane attack unloosed Sunday on Essen—which would make the Dortmund attack the biggest yet in daylight by the RAF.

By smashing at Dortmund, the bombers made impassable, "at least for the time being," a vital center for transportation of critically needed coal from the Ruhr, without which German railways will be in desperate position, an RAF commentator said.

In addition to the Swinemuende strike, the U. S. Eighth air force sent 700 bombers and 750 fighters against six railroad yards between Frankfurt-on-Main and the Ruhr, while Liberators and Flying Fortresses from Italy attacked oil installations in the Vienna area.

One U. S. bomber and three fighters were missing from today's attacks. In the last six days, the Eighth has dispatched some 10,200 planes and lost only 28, fifteen of them bombers.

Only one flight in the protective clouds of fighters sighted enemy aircraft today. Four U. S. Mustangs pounced on four Messerschmitt 109's near the Danish border and shot down all of the Nazi craft.

The German radio warned the attacks were continuing tonight, reporting a "weak formation of fast bombers" approaching western Germany.

In the spectacular attack on Swinemuende the American force poured 3,250 five hundred-pound demolition bombs on military and naval installations in an effort to block the enemy's main supply route to Stettin, 35 miles to the southeast.

Although there was no confirmation from Allied sources, it appeared obvious that the assault was made at the request of the Russians, whose forces are surging toward Stettin from a distance of only 15 miles. The thunder of the bombardment—closest direct support American heavy bombers have yet given the Red army—probably was heard by the advancing Russian ground troops.

Bombers Over Stettin

The German radio reported bombers over Stettin itself, indicating the Fortresses and Liberators may have wheeled over the Pomeranian capital before roaring on to Swinemuende, which is on the outer harbor of Stettin in Pomeranian bay.

Recent reconnaissance has shown Swinemuende, one of the Nazis' best Baltic ports, full of activity. Despite its importance, the bombing fleet encountered only meager flak over the target and was not challenged by the German air force.

The British attack on Dortmund followed the pattern of yesterday's 1,000-bomber blow at Essen, 30 miles from Dortmund. Allied air officers estimate that 450 square miles of the Ruhr industrial basin now have been devastated, along with 65 other German cities outside the area.

While the main force of American heavyweights made the nine-hour 1,400-mile round trip to Swinemuende, 700 other Britain-based bombers and 750 fighters ripped rails and rolling stock at Siegen, Betzdorf, Dillenburg, Wetzlar, Friedburg and Marburg. The Italy-based heavy bombers hit railyards and bridges southwest of Vienna on the main line into northeast Italy.

A dispatch from Rome said the Brenner pass rail line between Germany and Italy had been closed to traffic for 45 straight days as a result of sustained bombing.

3,100 RAF, U.S. Planes Pound Nazi Towns

London, March 12 (AP)—More than 1,000 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes dropped 5,000 tons of bombs on Dortmund today while 2,100 American warplanes battered the Baltic seaport of Swinemuende and other targets.

The main force of Britain-based American heavy bombers—650 strong—dropped 1,625 tons of high explosives on the German U-boat and naval base in direct support of Russian armies reported only 15 miles away. Swinemuende is 35 miles northwest of besieged Stettin.

The remainder of the huge American armada split up for attacks on railway yards behind the Western front.

An RAF spokesman also credited Allied bombers based in Britain with laying waste to more than 450 square miles of the Ruhr.

Naval Base For Stettin

Swinemuende is the naval base

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and outer harbor for Stettin and is only 15 miles from where the most advanced Russian troops were last reported. Red Army troops, meanwhile, were hammering at the gates of Stettin.

The remainder of the bomber fleet split up for attacks on railway yards behind the desolated Ruhr Valley, the 8th Air Force announcement said.

Knocking out Swinemuende would hamper the sea supply route to the Stettin front. The rail and river links between Stettin and Berlin already are badly battered.

1,350 Heavy Bombers

The total force sent out by the United States on the twenty-eighth successive day of attacks on the Reich was better than 1,350 heavy bombers with an escort of 750 fighters.

In addition to the Baltic attacks, other heavies battered half a dozen towns between Frankfurt-on-Main and the Ruhr, which turn out the bulk of the German war materials. They included Siegen, Betzdorf, Dillenburg, Wetzlar, Friedburg and Marburg.

Returning to the assault against Germany's oil sources, United States 15th Air Force Liberators and Flying Fortresses from Italy bombed installations in the Vienna area while medium bombers ranged over northern Italy, blocking the Brenner Pass rail line for the forty-fifth straight day. Other Italy-based heavy bombers attacked railyards and bridges southwest of Vienna on the main line into northeast Italy.

28th Day Of Offensive

It was the twenty-eighth day of the Allied aerial offensive. Before noon sirens were sounding in every section of the northern Reich from Holland to Stettin and from Vienna to Munich in the southern Reich as bombers thundered in from Italy.

Allied Bombing Might Is Shown In Rhine Cities

Eisenhower Asserts Troops Find Town After Town Shattered by Air Blows

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Allied armies advancing into the former industrialized area of the German Rhineland "are everywhere confronted with striking evidence of the effectiveness of bombing campaigns" by British and American air forces, General Dwight D. Eisenhower declared in a message to Air Marshal Sir Arthur Travers Harris, chief of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command, it was disclosed today.

"City after city has been systematically shattered," General Eisenhower said. "Against these, our artillery is often used to blast out pillboxes, snipers and hidden tanks, but it could scarcely add to the completeness of the material destruction. Here and there, possibly because of their relative unimportance as industrial centers, certain towns have been largely spared."

General Eisenhower declared: "The effect on the war economy of Germany has obviously been tremendous—a fact that advancing troops are quick to appreciate and which unfailingly reminds them of the heroic work of their comrades in the Bomber Command and the United States air forces."

Replying, Air Marshal Harris disclosed General Eisenhower's letter was written March 6, after the general had made a tour of some of the most recently occupied towns. Sir Arthur praised his Royal Air Force men, and equally American airmen, "to whom we demand the right to be the first to pay the greatest tribute."

1,635 Raid Casualties

London, March 12 (AP)—Enemy air action against Britain during February caused 1,635 civilian casualties, including 484 killed, the British Ministry of Home Security announced tonight.

This was 102 fewer deaths and nearly 500 fewer injured compared with January figures, but was higher than December.

FIGHTER DETAILS REVEALED

New Tempest Plane Has Speed of 435 Miles an Hour

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The Hawker Tempest Mark V, first of the Tempest fighter plane series to be put into production, has a maximum speed of 435 miles an hour and a ceiling of 36,000 feet, it was announced by the Air Ministry today.

Its tactical radius is 500 miles, although this can be extended through use of auxiliary fuel tanks. Armament consists of four 20-mm. cannon in the wings. The plane has a 2,400-horsepower engine and a four-bladed propeller, a bullet-proof windscreen and armor forward and aft of the pilot. It scored its first victory in the air June 8, 1944.

Viper, Set To Bite Copilot, Is Killed

London, March 12 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force Dakota transport flew high over mountainous territory in Burma with a deadly viper threatening the crew members.

The snake suddenly emerged from behind the instrument panel and was poised to strike the copilot, Flying Officer M. H. Spencer, of Midland, Ont. The navigator, Flying Officer N. S. Collins, of Rossland, B.C., whipped out a Gurkha knife and snicked off the reptile's head.

The story reached London today through the RCAF public relations department.

The snake was discovered earlier in the flight but had crawled behind the panel "and no one volunteered to reach in for it," one crewman was quoted.

"Suddenly it was partly coiled around the control pedal beneath Spencer's foot, ready to strike at his ankle."

Spencer said he "went straight up in the air at least four feet" when he observed the viper at his feet.

Collins heard his shout and dashed up with a knife.

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'Slaves' To Depart 'Friends': Goebbels

London, March 12 (AP)—The German propaganda minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels told the Reich's foreign workers today that "one day you will leave us but not with hatred but as real friends."

The German Transocean agency said Goebbels spoke before "a large delegation of European workers, including representatives from almost every nation on the continent."

"A hostile world believed it could form an underground organization among foreign workers against the Reich, but these hopes came to nothing," Goebbels said. "The test came when the Russians invaded the Reich from the east, but thousands of foreign workers took roads westward. . . ."

London, March 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, in a grim, phrase-juggling proclamation marking the tenth anniversary of Nazi military conscription, yesterday offered the German people no more than the forlorn hope the Allies will "get tired and yet be broken."

He renewed the Nazi plea of "fanatical resistance," bolstering his appeal with the assertion that the Allies, "drunk by their orgy of victory," were intent on "extermination of the German nation."

The proclamation, broadcast from Berlin, said "the year 1918 will not be repeated."

36 Nazis Who Escaped Are Sought In Britain

London, March 12 (AP)—Thirty-six escaped German war prisoners were sought today in one of Britain's biggest manhunts.

The men were part of a group of 70 Germans, many of them SS men and airmen, who tunneled under three rings of barbed wire before dawn Sunday and escaped from a camp in Wales. Thirty-four were recaptured quickly.

Hundreds of men combed more than 100 square miles of wooded countryside around the camp. The Army announced "a thorough check has been made of all arms in the camp and district and no military weapons are missing."

HOPES FOR A NEW AUSTRIA

Vansittart Calls on People to Determine Own Future Role

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Lord Vansittart, one of the leading advocates of a stern peace for Germany, said tonight he hoped to see a new Austria built as a useful member of European society.

In a broadcast to the people of Austria on the anniversary of the German Anschluss of 1938, he asked:

"Haven't we all had enough? Haven't you Austrians in particular had an overdose? Now that you are under Nazi rule, who do you think of pan-German imperialism? I know the answer, but it is of vital importance that you should give the answer yourselves."

Nazi Propagandist Killed

London, March 12 (AP)—The German DNB agency said tonight that Eugen Hedamovsky, the Reich's propaganda radio chief, had been killed on the eastern front while serving as leader of an SS (Elite Guard) company.

'Bill Of Rights' To Be Asked By Small Nations At Frisco

London, March 12 (AP)—An international "bill of rights" probably will be sought at the San Francisco world security conference by some of Europe's smaller nations, and a world free press will be high on their "must" list of safeguards against political, economic or military subjugation.

Demand for removal of all barriers against untrammeled transmission of news has increased among the little countries' representatives here in direct proportion to disappointment over the Yalta agreement giving the big powers immunity against the league's military action in any war in which they are aggressors.

Vote Plan Held Practical

An informal survey of opinion among London's diplomats, however, showed an increasing tendency to regard the agreement on the league voting procedure as practical—not utopian—on the theory that the future of the peace, as well as of the league, depends upon the big powers' continued accord.

But while they may finally accept this conclusion, the little countries maintain that the chief purpose of the new league must be to set up international standards of conduct—rules of good behavior among nations—and find means for insuring adherence through the pressure of world opinion.

How can this be done? Will it work?

An influential official of one small country, who declined use of his name but asserted that he had heard diplomatic representatives of other European countries had been working privately on the problem, undertook the answers.

He contended the first step must be agreement on a formal charter, setting down in plain language the "rights" of all countries to security against military or economic aggression and creating machinery for swift league decisions in all disputes between nations.

Public Opinion As Whip

The league's ability to make its decisions stick—especially if they involve a "big power"—will depend, he argued, on the strength of public opinion both inside and outside the countries involved in the disputes.

"That," he maintained, "is where a world free press becomes an important factor. If we can guard against the suppression of true facts, if we can prevent a one-sided portrayal of a situation, if we can make sure all people have access to the reasons behind the league's decisions, then we won't have to worry about public opinion. Dictators and aggressors have a poor chance of misleading enlightened people."

Britain Refuses Visa To Chevalier

London, March 12 (AP)—Maurice Chevalier has been refused a visa to enter England for a series of shows at a reported salary of $4,000 a week, the British Home Office disclosed today.

The French star, who lived in France throughout the German occupation, was reported recently to have been exonerated of any suspicion of collaboration with the Nazis.

Producer Jack Hylton, who had arranged an exchange of British-French theatrical talent, said he had been given no reason why Chevalier was not permitted to enter and that he could not understand why the action was taken.

A diplomatic correspondent for the British Press Association commented that "visas for entry into Britain are granted only to persons likely to contribute toward the British war effort. It has been decided, I am informed, that Chevalier would not come within this category."

Tom O'Brien, president of the British Federation of Theater Unions and general secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine (motion picture) Employés, declared that the "theatrical profession is staggered" by a report that Chevalier was to get some $4,000 weekly.

Britain Bars Chevalier

London, March 12 (AP)—The British Home Office said today that Maurice Chevalier, who had been booked by Producer Jack Hylton for a series of shows, had been denied a visa to enter England.

Hylton first disclosed the hitch in his plans for an exchange of British-French theatrical talent. The Home Office subsequently confirmed that it had refused Chevalier a visa, but said:

"As a matter of fact, the case is not closed. It is true he has been denied a visa, but there may be further developments."

Hylton said "no reason has been given and I am at a loss to understand what it should be."

Chevalier has been reported exonerated of any suspicion of collaboration with the Germans during the occupation.

Benes En Route To Czecho-Slovakia

London, March 12 (A. P.).—President Eduard Benes is en route to Kosice, second city of Czecho-Slovakia, to set up a government after six years of exile in London.

Calls His France Very Sick Country

Paris, March 12 (AP)—Demands were voiced in the Assembly today for postwar reforms which would improve the public health of France.

The appeals came in a debate on the $400,000,000 budget for the Public Health Ministry and pictured France as literally a very sick country.

A committee spokesman said that during the winter infant mortality increased by 40 per cent.

A health committee spokesman said France's birthrate in 1938 was the world's lowest, with deaths exceeding births by 29,999.

FRENCH FIGHT IN INDO-CHINA

Paris Reports Resistance Moves Made Under Orders

Paris, March 12 (AP)—In its first communiqué on "operations in Indo-China," the French general staff for national defense declared tonight that French soldiers were resisting the Japanese in the northern sector of Tonkin "in accordance with orders."

The general staff said orders to resist were radioed to the garrisons in Indo-China as the result of the Japanese aggression March 9 when Tokyo dissolved French authority

in the colony, arrested French officials and seized public buildings.

Assembly Expresses Hopes

Meanwhile, the Consultative Assembly interrupted discussion of a public health budget to adopt a resolution of sympathy for the population of Indo-China "in these most difficult hours."

The assembly expressed hope that inter-Allied co-operation will permit the French provisional government to give Indo-Chinese resistance to groups as much assistance as possible as soon as possible.

Colonial Minister Giacobbi said the Japanese aggression had been expected for sometime and the government already had taken measures to offset the move, adding that the French garrison was waging a hard fight not without hope."

PRINCE SAYS 'IKE' 'TOOK' HIS PIANO

But Headquarters Claims Eisenhower Didn't Do It

Paris, March 12 (AP)—Prince George of Greece and Denmark, cousin of King George II of Greece, returned to his Paris home from London today after four years absence and announced that the house was in order except that the piano was missing.

The prince said the Germans occupied the house and left the furnishings intact but when the Americans took over, "General Eisenhower took my piano away and it's probably used now in some officers' mess for hammering out jazz tunes."

He Didn't Take It

At Eisenhower's headquarters it was quickly ascertained that the commander in chief had not taken the piano.

An investigation showed that the prince's home, like many other buildings from the Germans fled, had been formally requisitioned by the American army and used for a short period as an officers' billet. The piano had been moved to an enlisted men's club for concerts, but authorities said this was done in a regular manner and a receipt issued for the instrument.

A complaint was filed by the prince's agent and headquarters said the piano was returned to the prince's house a few days ago.

Princess Marie Bonaparte accompained her husband on the return to Paris. The prince said the Germans apparently had respected the furniture because his wife was a Bonaparte.

DEFEND ITALY, GERMANS TOLD

Kesselring Orders Troops To Fight For "Every Inch"

Rome, March 12 (AP)—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has ordered German troops to defend "every inch" of Italian territory as though they were fighting on the soil of Germany itself, it was disclosed today as enemy resistance stiffened greatly along the entire United States 5th Army front.

"You do not defend Italy in these battles but Germany itself," said the order, which was found on a Nazi prisoner. "Not one inch of ground must be surrendered to our enemies without a battle. Officers and men alike must be permeated with this thought.

Withdrawal Rumors Offset

"I know that the troops, and particularly the commanders, are convinced of the necessity of this campaign."

Kesselring's appeal gave direct contradiction to rumors abroad that the Germans planned to withdraw from northern Italy soon and take up new position in Hitler's last-ditch fortress in southern Germany and Austria.

Germans Battle For Vergato

Allied patrols all along the front found the Nazis extremely sensitive to their probing, and the weight of enemy machine-gun and mortar fire from inside the highway stronghold on Vergato, southwest of Bologna, indicated the Germans intend to put up a protracted fight for the town.

Vergato, on the Bologna-Pistoia highway in the heart of the Apennine Mountains, has been virtually isolated by American troops who have driven within a mile of its outskirts on the west, south and east.

Not only did the German defenders lay punishing fire on American positions along the Reno River south of the town but they counter-attacked sharply against Yank forces northeast of Vergato, near Salvaro.

The Allied air assault has closed the Brenner Pass rail line to through traffic for 44 consecutive days.

Patriots in northern Italy have intensified their campaign against Kesselring's communications in northern Italy.

Yanks Slowed Up Near Vergata

Rome, March 12 (AP)—The 5th Army push toward the German stronghold of Vergato, southwest of Bologna, slowed today as Allied headquarters reported increased German resistance along the 5th's entire front.

Patrols probing enemy strength met their greatest opposition along the winter mountain line before Bologna.

Vergato, on the Pistoia-Bologna highway, has been outflanked, but its defenders continued to battle strongly.

Yanks Caught In Mortar Fire

Any hope that the Nazis would give up Vergato under threat of encirclement appeared blasted when American troops along the Reno River south of the town caught heavy mortar and machine-gun fire from the stronghold early yesterday.

The Germans also attacked American positions northeast of Vergato, near Salvaro.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has instructed his troops to defend "every inch" of Italian territory, an order taken from a captured Nazi soldier disclosed. "You do not defend Italy in these battles but Germany itself," the order said. "Not one inch of the ground must be surrendered to our enemies without a battle. Officers and men alike must be permeated with this thought. I know that the troops and particularly the commanders are convinced of the necessity of this campaign."

FLIERS FREE LIVE BOMBS

2 Bombardiers on Mission Over Italy Court Death in Exploit

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Two B-25 bombadiers risked their lives yesterday in the open bomb bays of their planes to release fuse bombs left dangling from their shackles when turbulent air currents jarred their craft.

Sgt. Thomas B. Qualls of Madisonville, Ky., released two bombs and Sgt. Edmund T. Langley Jr. of Mobile, Ala., freed one. The planes were on missions over northern Italy.

It was the second time this month that Qualls had volunteered for a similar operation. A week ago flak hit an incendiary in the bomb bay, setting it afire and damaging the release mechanism. Qualls climbed into the bomb bay and kicked out the smoking bomb.

GIGLI GETS WILD OVATION

Tenor Gives First Public Concert Since Rome's Liberation

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Beniamino Gigli, former Metropolitan Opera tenor, received a wild ovation from Romans and Allied troops when he appeared today in his first public concert since Rome's liberation.

Visibly moved by his reception, he sang four songs in a benefit performance for war refugees at the Adriano Theatre. Last June Gigli was barred by Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, military governor of Rome, from singing for Allied troops after Romans had attacked the tenor's allegedy German sympathies.

Gigli said then that he had never had any interest in politics but was an artist who had performed for the Fascists and for the Germans and "now that the Americans and the British are here I would like to sing for them, too."

Last month the Council of the Musicians Syndicate decided that charges against him were "exaggerated, non-existent or brought by rival singers."

Roatta Gets Life Term; Still Being Sought

Rome, March 12 (AP)—Gen. Mario Roatta, former Italy Army chief of staff, was sentenced to life imprisonment as a Fascist supporter today while police continued their search for him through Allied-held Italy. His escape during his trial last week precipitated a political crisis.

The high court of justice gave 24-year sentence to Fulvio Suvich, former Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Lieut. Gen. Count Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant Governor (viceroy) of Albania. Philippo Anfuso, present Ambassador of Mussolini's rump government to Germany, received the death sentence in absentia.

G.I. PAPER STAFF PROTESTS CURBS

Seeks Freedom In "Stars And Stripes" Letter Column

Rome, March 12 (AP)—The entire staff of enlisted men on the Rome edition of the *Stars and Stripes*, United States Army newspaper, has protested against newly imposed restrictions on the paper's "mail call" column of letters from readers.

The restrictions, they contend, would make the column a device for "official instruction and orientation."

A written protest was handed to Major Robert Neville, publications officer, after a directive, which the *Stars and Stripes* staff contended circumscribed the field of discussion in published letters, had been issued from United States Army headquarters in the Mediterranean theater.

For Official Replies

It is understood here that the directive insisted letters on controversial subjects should be published only when official replies could be made in the same issue.

Stars and Stripes staff members declined to discuss the subject. The controversy over the degree of free expression the troops should have in the paper came to light only when a war correspondent, visiting the *Stars and Stripes* office, saw a protest posted for the signatures of the soldier editors.

For Free Expression

Col. Kenneth W. Clark, American public relations officer, in a telephone call from American field headquarters, told the Associated Press he understood some proposal limiting subjects in the mail-call column had emanated from a "lower echelon."

He declared that top-rank American officers were insistent that the *Stars and Stripes* remain a vehicle for free expression for the troops.

In their formal protest the staffmen contended it would come as a blow to American soldiers to learn they "cannot be trusted to use their own forum of expression with full freedom."

The letter column has long been a widely read and loudly argued daily feature, in which enlisted men and officers alike have been wont to air their views and seek information on such diversified matters as the Chaplin paternity case, postwar military training and new ways of preparing field rations for jaded palates.

Spanish Envoy In Berlin Quits

Madrid, March 12 (AP)—Gines Vidal y Saura, Spanish ambassador to Berlin, has quit his post "for reasons of health," Spanish newspapers reported tonight.

Von Papen Reported Prisoner of Allies

Stockholm, March 12 (A. P.).—The former Turkish Minister to Berlin, Kemal Koc, told interviewers today that there were reports in Germany that diplomat Franz von Papen became an Allied prisoner when his estate in the Saar area was overrun. There has been no hint from other Allied quarters of such a capture, although the estate was seized several months ago.

ANTI-WAR RIOTING IN MUNICH RUMORED

Stockholm, March 12 (A. P.).—Aftontidningen, in a dispatch attributed to German sources, said today that riots broke out in Munich, birthplace of Nazism, last night in protest against the continuance of the war.

"Latest reports indicate the Bavarian capital is completely cut off from the rest of the world," it added.

The story said that cordons of soldiers had been thrown around the Munich City Hall and that all post, telephone and telegraph communications had been severed. The dispatch said that street fighting started on Sunday evening during exercises marking the German Heroes' Day.

Munich Riots Reported

New York, March 12 (AP)—Riots and street fighting occurred yesterday in Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party, the *Tidningen*, of Stockholm, said today in a dispatch reported to the OWI. The disturbances were in connection with the observance of Heroes' Day, German equivalent of Army Day.

The newspaper gave this account:

A "marked revolutionary spirit reigned in the city." Railway traffic, post and telegraph no longer functioned. German tanks drove through the streets in an effort to quell the disturbances, which continued late last night.

Pravda Warns Finns On Coming Elections

Moscow, March 12 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* declared today that the parliamentary elections in Finland next week end "are not to be considered an internal affair of the Finns," and that United Nations public opinion was closely watching to see whether there will be a "complete victory for the principles adopted at the Crimea Conference."

"The young Communists party which became legal only in October is the second-largest in number of members among the Finnish parties today," *Pravda* asserted.

The newspaper declared the election campaign by "democratic" parties was being hampered by lack of meeting places and newspapers, although Premier Juho Paasikivi had appealed to the country to afford equal facilities for all parties.

Pravda said some leaders of the older parties, while making formal declarations of good relations with the Soviet Union, are counting on a moment when they can return to an anti-Soviet policy. It added the warning that they must understand that friendship with the Soviet Union is the main guarantee of Finnish independence.

SOVIET EDITORS MEET U. S. FREE-PRESS GROUP

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP) — A three-man committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, visiting Soviet Russia during a tour to urge post-war freedom of news exchange, went on a sight-seeing trip to the Kremlin today after a four-hour discussion last night with editorial heads of the Soviet press.

A "free and frank exchange of views" took place at a dinner given by W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and attended by Foreign Vice Commissar S. A. Lozovsky, the director of the official news agency Tass, and editors of Pravda, Izvestia, Red Star, Trud, Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Moscow News and the magazine War and the Working Class.

The Americans expressed satisfaction at having had an opportunity to talk at length with their Russian colleagues.

The meeting lasted past midnight and a majority of the Soviet representatives conversed in English without need of interpreters. Several had lived in the United States.

Tonight the American committee will inspect the publishing plant of Pravda, most modern in Moscow.

The committee may issue a statement before leaving for India and China at the end of the week.

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FREED ALLIES REACH PORT

Britons and Others Rescued by Russians Are on Way Home

CAIRO, Egypt, March 12 (AP)—Deliriously happy Allied troops, the first batch of thousands liberated from German captivity by the Russians, arrived at a Middle East port today en route home.

The former prisoners included 427 British, four Norwegians, egiht Palestinians, eight Egytians, one Frenchman and a Pole.

Some aboard the ship were captured during Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's December offensive and were released by the Russians from German prisoner-of-war camps in Poland after only a month in captivity.

Allies 'Bomb' Macedonia With Red Cross Supplies

Destitute Get Aid From Air Through Units in U. S.

ABOARD A MERCY BOMBER OVER MACEDONIA, March 12 (AP).—For thirty-five minutes today we bombed Drama, a destitute Greek town in an almost inaccessible valley in the Macedonian mountains, with children's sweaters, socks, shawls and layettes while the happy people jammed the streets and fields.

The people had been notified yesterday by leaflets dropped from a plane that the supplies were coming. They were told to set up a committee to distribute it on the basis of need without regard to race, religion or political affiliation.

Three Royal Air Force Wellingtons roared over Drama just after mid-day today and dropped the clothing, which was contributed by Red Cross chapters in American cities. Two other Wellingtons visited the near-by town of Serrai. In all, eight tons of badly needed clothing for women and children were dropped on the two towns.

SULTAN FLOUTS SPAIN

Names Successor to Tangier Judge Accused as Fascist

TANGIER, March 12 (AP)—The Sultan of Morocco has ignored Spanish authority in Tangier by appointing Giovanni Apostoli of Rome to replace a judge removed because of alleged fascist political activities. Signor Apostoli succeeds Fernando Malmussi, who continues to live in Tangier with his American wife.

Tangier, commanding the approach to Gibraltar Strait from the Atlantic, was occupied in 1940 by Spain, which ousted the international authority shared by Spain, Great Britain, France and Italy.

Signor Malmussi was ousted after the Italian Government in Rome had so ordered, the judges of the Tangier international courts had voted unanimously and the Sultan had issued an imperial decree revoking his judgeship. All three stages were necessary for revocation. The Sultan's action was believed strongly influenced by the French at Rabat.

JAPANESE LANDING IN FUKIEN FOILED

Chinese Smash Bid 40 Miles Below Foochow — Battle Inside Suichwan Rages

CHUNGKING, China, March 12 (AP)—A Japanese attempt to land a small force on the Fukien coast about forty miles south of enemy-held Foochow has been frustrated by Chinese forces, field dispatches said today. About 100 of the invaders were killed and the others driven off.

Two Japanese warships covered the landing, which apparently was an attempt to extend the Japanese protective area along the coast as part of the enemy's plan against possible American landings from the Pacific.

At the same time other official Chinese reports declared severe fighting was raging inside Suichwan, former site of a United States Fourteenth Air Force base in Kwangsi Province. The reports said Chinese troops had broken into the city in their current drive against Japanese forces in southwest China.

A United States Fourteenth Air Force communiqué said American and Chinese fighter planes had bombed and strafed three Japanese villages east of Lohochai, north of Hankow on the Peiping-Hankow railroad, and that B-25s bombed a highway bridge at Kep, northeast of Hanoi in French Indo-China. Other American bombers attacked enemy targets in the harbor of Tourane in French Indo-China, probably sinking a large tanker.

Jap Landing Near Foochow Frustrated

Chungking, March 12 (AP)—Chinese forces have frustrated a small-scale Japanese attempt to land on the coast of Fukien province about 40 miles south of Japanese-held Foochow, killing 100 of the enemy and driving off the rest, Chinese field dispatches said today.

The landing attempt was covered by two Japanese warships and probably represented an effort to expand the enemy's protective area around Foochow as a safeguard against a possible American landing, the dispatches declared.

Other unofficial Chinese reports said Chinese forces had broken into the city of Suichwan in Kiangsi province, former site of an important advanced base of the United States 14th Air Force. Severe fighting was said to be continuing inside the city.

U.S. Engineers To Help China Improve Roads

Chungking, March 12 (AP)—American Army engineers who built the new India-China supply road have been assigned to aid in improvement of highways east of Kunming, China terminus of the Burma Road, Maj. Gen. Gilber Cheves announced today.

Cheves, chief of the United States Army Service of Supply in the China theater, said the engineers would devote their attention chiefly to the highway from Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, to Kweiyang in Kweichow province, 250 miles to the northeast.

Kweiyang is about 200 miles south of Chungking.

The engineers which will have charge of this work are commanded by Col. Robert F. Seedlock, of Lakewood, Ohio.

U. S. ADVISER IN CHINA

A. T. Kearney, War Production Specialist, to Aid Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, March 11 (AP)—A. T. Kearney, former regional director of the United States War Production Board at Chicago, made his first official appearance in Chungking today as new adviser to the Chinese Production Board. He was accompanied by Edward P. Brooks, on leave as vice president in charge of factories for Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Howard Coonley, deputy chief to Donald M. Nelson's mission to China, will return to the United States soon.

So far, eight of the twenty American specialists being sent here to assist the Chinese WPB have arrived in Chungking.

Moat Protects Mandalay

Calcutta, India, March 12 (AP)—A moat 75 yards wide and fircely resisting Japanese soldiers continued today to hold back British foot soldiers from Fort Dufferin in Mandalay, although artillery had blasted three breaches in the walls of the fortress.

Some progress was reported by a Southeast Asia command communuqué, but the Japanese still held stubbornly to that main center of resistance.

MANDALAY MOAT BALKS ATTACKERS

Calcutta, March 12 (A. P.).—Allied artillery has smashed three breaches in the walls of Fort Dufferin in the heart of Mandalay but the 75-yard wide moat so far has proved an effective barrier to the entry of British footsoldiers. Japanese intrenched in the 1½-mile square fort which incloses the Royal Palace are resisting fiercely.

Troops which crossed the Irrawaddy at Myinmum, forty miles west of Mandalay, scored a major advance after three weeks of hard fighting, reached the vicinity of Myotha, twenty miles southwest of Mandalay, and took control of a road leading north to within twelve miles of Mandalay. British armor which sprang a coup by slashing to Meiktila, seventy-five miles south of Mandalay, is having a field day on the network of roads radiating from that strategic base athwart Mandalay's chief communications. More than 400 Japanese were killed at two roadblocks on the road to Mahlaing, twenty miles northwest of Meiktila.

Northeast of Mandalay Chinese troops advanced five miles from Lashio down the railway to within 125 miles of Mandalay and about thirty miles from Hsipaw.

JAPS COMPRESSED INTO TWO POCKET

Enemy Holds Out in Rugged Hills as Marines Close In.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Tuesday, March 13—(AP) Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine division reduced the size of the last sizable pocket held by the Japanese around Kitano point on the northern end of Iwo Monday but enemy resistance there still continued stiff, headquarters said today.

A smaller pocket on the northeast coast continued to hold out against Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Marine division and Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth division.

The Navy communique's wording made it evident, however, that in a large sense the Iwo operation, 23 days old today, is in its mopup stage.

Warships of the Fifth fleet shelled the small rugged portion held by the enemy on the north tip and army fighters, based on southern Iwo, gave the Leathernecks close support.

Other Army fighters flew north to keep enemy bases in the Bonins neutralized Monday.

Eleventh army air force Liberators bombed the Kuriles north of the Japanese homeland Sunday, hitting Suribachi on Paramushiro and Kataoka on Shumushu, leaving fires which sent up smoke for 15,000 feet.

Marine aircraft attacked Babelthuap, in the Palau islands, and bypassed enemy bases in the Marshalls.

Make Small Gains

The Fifth's gain was small and had to be made foot by foot against a bitterly resisting foe. However, there were indications that Japanese power to resist on the island is weakening steadily.

The smaller enemy pocket is south of Tachiiwa point, easternmost part of Iwo.

The Army fighters which went to the Bonins encountered considerable anti-aircraft fire over Chichi island.

On a rugged butte on the northeast corner of Iwo Jima may be fought out the final, bloody battle for this tiny but highly strategic island which has taken so large a toll of American Marines.

Remnants of the Japanese garrison, perhaps several thousand, are concealed in the caves and recesses of this rocky cliff. Death in battle, suicide or capture faces them as there is no hope of rescue or reinforcement.

The butte, a hundred or more feet high, forms a rocky wall several hundred yards back from the water's edge. The ground slopes more or less sharply from the base of the cliff to the ocean. The shoreline bends in to within probably a hundred yards of the northern end of the butte.

Indications Monday were that the showdown was close at hand. Tough but battle weary Leathernecks concentrated tanks, flamethrowers and demolition units for the assault, reported AP War Correspondent Morrie Landsberg.

Battle Nears End

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 12 (AP)—The battle for Iwo Jima appeared all but over as United States Marines drove the Japanese to last-stand positions.

Most of the remaining Nipponese were squeezed into a 1,000-yard triangle on Kitano Point, northern tip of the island.

Leathernecks of Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th Division, moving up the west coast, had sealed off the Kitano Point position.

A fleet communiqué said these Marines were "gaining slowly" against "heavy resistance."

Two Bases Strafed

Meanwhile, United States Army fighter planes from the southern Iwo airfield strafed Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonin Islands north of Iwo, today's communiqué said.

The Japanese on Kitano Point were expected to fight on to the last man—meeting death under American fire or by retreat into the sea or suicide.

Their resistance was fanatical, but signs of disorganization preceded the latest American gains.

Reporting from the field Saturday, Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press correspondent, said the Nipponese appeared to be milling about in disorganized groups.

Only Remnants Remain

The force on Kitano was but a battered remnant of the original Japanese garrison of Iwo, which was estimated at 20,000 on D-day.

A week ago today the Marines had counted 14,456 Japanese dead. No later figure has been announced, but it is certain other thousands have fallen since.

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal announced in Washington a week ago that 2,050 Marines had been killed.

MARINES CLOSE ON IWO JAPS

Troops Bring Up Armor for Final Blow.

Landsberg

Aboard Vice-Admiral Richmond K. Turner's Expeditionary Force Flagship Off Iwo Jima, March 12 (A. P.).—Battle-weary Marines brought up tanks, flamethrowers and demolition units today for what may be the final assault on a long, high bluff in the northeastern tip of Iwo Jima, where the major force of the surviving Japanese are still intrenched.

The many caves which spot the cliffs could conceal several thousand if that many survived the long battle.

After twenty-two days of the most bitter fighting in Marine history, the Japanese have been driven into a rugged area which roughly is about one mile deep and takes in two miles of coastline. A small pocket also remains to be cleaned up on the northeast sector, but for all practical purposes the entire east coast is now held by Americans.

Two patrols of the Fourth Division, commanded by Major-Gen. Cates, penetrated to the northeast beach and found mines and boobytraps but no enemy troops.

Japs Still Shell Beach.

With the support of heavy artillery and naval gunfire, Marines Sunday pushed slowly to the vicinity of the high cliff where possibly the largest remaining force of Japanese is holed up for the final stand.

The Japanese still have some heavy weapons. Their shells or rockets landed all the way from the central airfield to beyond Suribachi crater Saturday.

Some of the heavy guns are believed to have been knocked out after they were spotted by an artillery observation post.

Many snipers are still working behind Marine lines.

John Lardner Hurt on Iwo

IWO JIMA, Feb. 26 (Delayed) (AP).—John Lardner, injured by a rock sent flying into his groin by a Japanese sniper's bullet two days ago, was the seventeenth casualty among civilian and marine combat correspondents in the first week of fighting on Iwo Jima. Lardner, thirty-three, correspondent for North American Newspaper Alliance and "Newsweek" and "New Yorker" magazines, was painfully but not seriously hurt.

Bulldozer Climbs Iwo Volcano

By Morrie Landsberg

Iwo Jima, March 12 (AP)—There was some excitement on this island when a B-29 made a forced landing on the southern airstrip, but that wasn't a patching on what happened the other day.

A bulldozer got to the top of Mount Suribachi!

It really did. I saw it and so did thousands more who looked and marveled and some said: "Well, I'll be horn-swoggled."

555 Feet High

The Marines were fighting the Japanese in the north and there was that 20-ton bulldozer sitting on the crater of the volcano.

The fact would have been reported sooner except nobody knew the names of the men who made the historic climb of the 555-foot-high mountain at the southern end of Iwo.

The men are Seabees Albert L. Patterson, 34, Danville, Ark., and E. C. Cagle, 33, Pauls Valley, Okla.

The Seabees have been allotted three weeks to build a road to the summit but Chief Warrant officer Jack Purcell, Santa Barbara, Cal., who bosses the 29-man road gang, said: "We'll have it finished in ten days easy."

Corpsman Slits Marine's Throat To Save His Life

By TECH. SERGT. NOLLE T. ROBERTS

[*Marine Combat Correspondent*]

Iwo Jima [*AP—Delayed*]—A navy medical corpsman saved the life of a wounded Marine corporal here by slitting his throat—a feat described by a doctor as a demonstration of the "most amazing presence of mind I have ever seen under fire."

The corpsman was Pharmacist Mate (second class) Floyd L. Garrett, 23, Gadsden, Ala. He held the severed end of the wounded Marine's jugular vein in one hand while he slit the skin of the throat so that he could reach enough of the vein to apply a hemostat. An instrument used to compress a bleeding vessel.

The name of the wounded man was withheld pending notification of his next of kin.

Would Have Bled To Death

"The man would have undoubtedly bled to death in a matter of minutes if it had not been for Garrett's amazing presence of mind," the battalion medical officer, Navy Lieutenant (jg) C. L. Arford, of Sterling, Col., said.

"I have never seen anything like it before.

"When the man was evacuated, he had every chance of surviving."

The doctor explained that medical men often perform the same operation in hospitals, but pointed out that Garrett had no assistance, poor light, and was under fire from enemy mortars at the time.

"Besides, it takes a lot of guts for a non-professional to start cutting on a man, even to save his life," he added.

YANKS OCCUPY ZAMBOANGA AND AIRFIELD

M'Arthur Reports Strong Positions Overrun

Manila, *Tuesday*, March 13 (AP)—Yanks of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Infantry Division overran strong Japanese positions on southwestern Mindanao Sunday as they captured the civic center of Zamboanga and a strategic airfield only 200 miles northeast of Borneo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué today the Americans, who invaded the second largest island on the Philippines on Saturday, 24 hours later were "overrunning strong steel and concrete pillbox and artillery positions with only minor losses."

Japs Not Reorganized

MacArthur said the Japanese at Zamboanga, caught off guard by the amphibious landing, had not yet been able to organize their defenses.

The airfield captured was near San Roque, about 4 miles west of the Zamboanga governmental seat. The village of San Roque was seized along with four others shortly after the invasion.

The Yanks previously overran a smaller airstrip, Wolfe Field, in their lightning sweep from the invasion beaches. The San Roque airdrome, considerably larger, is one of the best in Mindanao.

Suited For Medium Bombers

There was no mention of fighting for the San Roque airdrome, which has an airstrip 4,000 feet long, or enough to accommodate medium bombers.

Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, reported the Japanese were using mortars from hill positions with good effect, however. A headquarters spokesman said the Yanks faced moderate machine-gun and mortar fire as they entered the city center.

The ground forces were supported by both air and naval units which also attacked enemy installations on Basilan Island, 12 miles south of Zamboanga.

American heavy bombers swept the airfield at Jolo, main city of the Sulu Archipelago, southwest of Mindanao.

Commanders Listed

These American commanders handled the Mindanao invasion team:

REAR ADMIRAL FORREST B. ROYAL, 6th Amphibious Group.

VICE ADMIRAL THOMAS C. KINKAID, 7th Fleet.

REAR ADMIRAL RUSSELL S. BERKEY, 7th Fleet warships.

LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, 8th Army.

MAJ. GEN. JENS A. DOE, 41st Division.

COL. WILLIAM J. MORRONEY, 163d Infantry.

LIEUT. COL. HAROLD M. LINDSTROM, 162d Infantry.

On Luzon, troops of the 1st Cavalry Division and 6th Infantry Division continued to advance on the front east of Manila. The dismounted troopers captured high ground beyond the town of Antipolo.

Repulse Counterattacks

Doughboys of the 6th Division repulsed several counterattacks and smashed into the hills southeast of Montalban.

On the southwest Luzon front, elements of the 11th Airborne Division approached the shore of Lake Tall.

The 32d Infantry Division, pushing through the mountains of Northeast Luzon, reached a point within 4 miles of Balete Pass.

Fighters and light bombers attacked communication routes on the Balete Pass road. Others supported ground operations in all sectors, which included the 11th Corps area where the 38th Division continued mopping up of the Zambales foothills.

Toll Of Japs Rises By 1,092

An additional 1,092 Japanese have been killed or found dead during the past week, the communiqué said, on Leyte, Burias and other islands in the Samar Sea.

Night harassing attacks by patrol planes continued around Formosa.

Blockading air patrols ranging the China Sea probably sank two Nipponese freighters totaling 15,000 tons.

Three enemy ships totaling 17,000 tons, including a 10,000-ton tanker, were destroyed or severely damaged off French Indo-China by air patrols.

Borneo was given an 89-ton pounding by heavy bombers which struck at Jesselton, Labuan, Sandakan and Miri Miri airdromes. Three enemy ships were damaged east of Balikpapan by a night patrol bomber.

General MacArthur reported in his Monday communique that the invasion of Mindanao greatly strengthened the blockade of Japan's life line through the south China sea. Zamboanga is only 200 miles northeast of British Borneo.

Yanks Capture Airfield On Mindanao

Manila, March 12 (AP)—Tank-equipped Yanks swept over Wolfe airstrip Saturday afternoon one half mile inland from their invasion beach on the southwest tip of Mindano Island and were driving rapidly toward important San Roque airfield, a mile and a half northwest of Zamboanga.

[A later front-line dispatch reported that the Americans had crossed two thirds of San Roque airstrip.]

First opposition was light. The Japanese offered Maj. Gen. Jens A Doe's jungle-seasoned 41st Division troops of the 8th Army intermittent machine-gun and mortar fire but it did not slow the American advance.

An eight-day air bombardment by the 13th Air Force and a two-day naval shelling by Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's 7th Fleet units preceded the twenty-first Philippine Island invasion landing.

Zamboanga harbor was cluttered with wrecked Japanese ships and the town's larger buildings were blasted or burned.

Coastal Towns Fall

The coastal towns of San Mateo, San Jose, Calarian and San Roque were captured in short order in the well-ordered advance.

Wolfe Airfield, which is 200 miles from Japanese-held oil-rich Borneo Island, was one of the first military objectives of the attack. The San Roque field has a 4,000-foot bomber runway.

The invasion convoy was unmolested by either Japanese planes or submarines in its 400-mile voyage.

In announcing the invasion, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué today that the operation strengthens the American blockade of the South China Sea and further cuts Japan off from her holdings in the East Indies.

City Of 132,000

The Americans actually were in Zamboanga city the moment they stepped ashore, for the city proper covers the entire end of the Zamboanga Peninsula, about 600 square miles. In area it is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is about 132,000.

Mindanao, where guerrillas have been extremely active for years, is the second largest of the Philippines and the most southerly, jutting into the Celebes Sea. Its principal city and port, Davao, is on the east coast 250 miles from Zamboanga.

General MacArthur said "we now control the entire length of the western shores of the Philippine Islands from the northwestern tip of Luzon to the southwestern tip of Mindanao, a distance of approximately 800 miles.

Near Borneo

Mindanao is 1,200 miles north of the Netherlands East Indies and only slightly more than that northeast of Singapore. Perhaps significantly, the Zamboanga peninsula is within easy fighter-plane range of Borneo. Northern Borneo airdromes have been bombed incessantly in recent months.

On Luzon island, meanwhile, the 1st Cavalry and 6th Infantry divisions pressed their systematic reduction of Japanese caves and pillboxes along the bitterly contested Antipolo-Wawa line on the Marikina watershed east of Manila.

To the south, the 11th Airborne Division and the 158th Regimental Combant Team drove farther eastward along the southern Luzon shoreline, clearing the northern part of the Verde Island passage between Luzon and Mindoro.

Formosa was pounded with 80 tons of explosives. No interception was encountered. A single patrol bomber sank or damaged a freighter-transport, a coastal ship, a schooner and two tugs off Borneo.

Yanks Two Miles From Town Of Zamboanga

By Russell Brines

With American Forces at Zamboanga, Mindanao, March 11 [*AP—Delayed*]—Tank-led Yank infantrymen drove within 2 miles of Zamboanga town today in a swift morning push from the invasion beaches, which are being plastered with Japanese mortar fire.

The 162d and elements of the 163d regiments crossed the Baliwasan River 2½ miles west of the town of Zamboanga, proceeding onward and fanning out to the northeast, simultaneously crossing two thirds of San Roque airstrip, the principal airfield in the area.

Wolfe Field Taken

Within a half hour of landing on the southwestern tip of Mindanao Saturday, the infantrymen, led by tanks, took small Wolfe airstrip—the first main objective. There was only scattered machine-gun and sniper fire initially.

Artillery spotting planes began operating from the overgrown Wolfe airstrip while it was still under Japanese artillery fire from positions in the near-by hills.

American casualties in the first 24 hours were light.

After a relatively quiet landing by the Yanks, the Japanese fought back with concentrated artillery and mortar fire from their hillside positions and with machine-gun and mortar fire from nests along the principal roads.

Company Pinned Down

One company of the 162d, pushing westward along the coast toward Caldera Bay, was pinned down overnight by strong Japanese positions in coconut groves, but the Yanks crossed the river this morning after a destroyer bombarded the Japanese positions for a half hour at close range.

The first wave of the 41st Division, seasoned in Southwest Pacific campaigns, landed 3 miles west of the town of Zamboanga.

The new amphibious operation is designed to capture Zamboanga peninsula and secure control of the Sulu Sea and the Basilan Strait, the third major entrance into central Philippine waters from the Pacific.

Emergency Airstrip

The Wolfe airstrip, lying directly behind the landing beaches, was an uncompleted United States field, with a 3,000-foot runway that the Japanese utilized as an emergency strip.

The more important San Roque Field is a mile and a half northwest of the town and has a longer coral runway. Both fields and adjacent roads are heavily cratered by United States bombings.

Sixteen damaged Japanese planes were sighted by scout planes on San Roque Field.

The 400-mile convoy trip was uneventful.

Heavier Opposition Seen

Heavier opposition may develop behind Zamboanga town.

The amphibious operation was carried out under the command of Rear Admiral Forrest B. Royal, of Arlington, Va., commander of the 6th Amphibious Group.

The operation against this second largest island in the Philippines was relatively small.

Throughout the movement of the convoy, the 13th Air Force provided complete air cover and hit Zamboanga with an estimated 1,000 tons of bombs in the ten days preceding the invasion.

Warships under Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey plastered the beaches and special targets two days before the opening of a two-hour-lang prelanding bombardment to soften the beaches.

Watched From Flagship

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the 8th Army, and Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe, of Carmel, Cal., commanding the 41st Division, watched the landing from a flagship.

The 163d Infantry, commanded by Col. William J. Morroney, was the first regiment ashore. These doughboys were followed by troops of the 162d Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Harold M. Lindstrom.

Minesweepers, which swept inshore two days without finding mines, reported that some Japa-

nese had survived the terriffic bombardment. These replied from shore positions with heavy machine guns.

Pleased At Swift Gains

Field officers expressed satisfaction at the swift American gains and said they believed the principal immediate objectives including the town of Zamboanga would be taken soon.

Thereafter will be in the slow, bitter job of eliminating the main Japanese positions on the flanks and mountains overlooking the tip of the peninsula.

From the positions the Japanese mortars are spraying the landing beaches, hampering the unloading operations and harassing traffic along the two east-west roads.

Japs Rifling Airstrip

Yank artillery ashore and warcraft in the bay are directing counterfire against the Japanese artillery, which is still rifling Wolfe Airfield.

American air support continued, with Lightnings making strafing runs assisted by Marine planes based on a guerrilla-constructed airstrip north of Zamboanga town.

Infantrymen advancing toward the town crossed the Baliwasan River by fords when they discovered that the main wooden bridge was mined.

Roads also were heavily mined and guerrillas reported numerous booby traps in Zamboanga town.

Many Japs Killed On Shimbu Line

With the 6th Division on the Shimbu Line, Luzon, March 11 [*AP—Delayed*] — Doughboys digging Japanese out of caves and tunnels in this heavily defended Japanese line east of Manila had a field day yesterday.

A handful of Yanks holding this particular ridge killed 61 Nipponese trying to get out of a cave and polished off at least 35 others in hot little fights on the slopes of the ridge.

Tall, quiet Pfc. Astor Dobson, of Milan, Ind., described the slaughter of Japanese caught in the cave:

"We had reached the top of the ridge and were probing around a reverse slope. We knew the whole ridge was riddled with caves—all these hills are—so we were keeping our eyes peeled.

Saw Eyes Through Boughs

"I saw some tree boughs spread like camouflage over what I thought might be a cave mouth. I had moved up within a few feet of the boughs to have a look when I was startled to see a pair of eyes blink underneath the cover. Boy, I don't know why this joker didn't let me have it, but it didn't take me long to polish him off.

"I pulled the branches away and saw it covered a cave mouth. Suddenly I realized the body was moving—in fact, somebody was pulling the dead Jap back into the tunnel.

"There's someone else in there," I stuttered.

Found Air Vent

"We looked the area over. Soon we found a hole in the hill which we decided was an air vent for the tunnel. So I got in a good spot just above the cave mouth and got my Browning automatic rifle ready for action, while others dropped a couple of white phosphorous grenades down the air vent.

"Man, oh, man! That really smoked 'em out. They came out running and screaming to high heaven. Some had their clothes burning. Many carried hand grenades and a lot fired their rifles wildly. A few dropped demolition charges on each side of the cave mouth, but they didn't do much damage.

"It Was A Slaughter"

"I kept that BAR spitting into their backs as they poured out of the hole. It was a slaughter."

Pfc. Emmett Keyser, of Los Angeles, added:

"Dobbie probably didn't tell you this, but he had a special reason for getting himself a mess of Nips. The day before his brother was wounded up here. Blood oozed over the BAR clips he was carrying. Dobbie got those five clips—they were the first he used when the Japs started pouring out."

Foe's Resurrection Brief

WITH THE SIXTH DIVISION, on Luzon, March 11 (Delayed) (*AP*)—This is a report by one outfit: "One Jap killed. Circumstances unusual. A detail of dead Japs were interrupted when one dead one arose and headed for the tall timber. His resurrection was short-lived."

MOST OF MINDANAO HELD BY GUERRILLAS

MANILA, March 12 (*AP*)—Well-organized American and Filipino guerrillas have controlled much of Mindanao Island for two and a half years.

Zamboanga, within three miles of the American invasion beachhead, is one of only three or four Mindanao areas that the Japanese occupied in strength.

Americans who have come from Mindanao in recent months reported that the Japanese never penetrated most of the island and that the guerrillas moved freely ouside the principal coastal areas and set up headquarters prominently in town.

The guerrilla organizations were supplied by American submarines before American forces returned to the Philippines last fall. The supplies, carried on the backs of the guerrillas and other Filipinos, were distributed over large areas.

The principal Japanese garrison on Mindanao is at Davao, pre-war hemp stronghold, 250 miles east of Zamboanga. Davao's sheltered port makes it the leading city of the island. It has been the target of heavy American bombings for months.

Much of Mindanao's interior mountain region is unexplored and malaria-ridden.

Zamboanga was a major battlefield during the Spanish-American War. With other parts of Mindanao, it is the home of the belligerent Mohammedan Moros, who fought so saveagely during the insurrection against America. The city once was headquarters of Moro pirates of the Sulu Sea. The Spaniards constructed a great fortress there.

HUGE FIRES STILL BURNING IN NAGOYA

MAR 13 1945

Superforts Smash Aircraft Plants in Incendiary Attack.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, Guam, March 13—(AP)—(Via Navy Radio) Fifteen fires still were burning in Nagoya, chief aircraft production center of Japan, 12 hours after a terror-spreading middle of the night incendiary raid by more than 300 B-29 bombers.

Reconnaissance photographs disclosed today the greatest single item in the official list of flame-swept targets was the Aichi aircraft works' Eitoku plant. A total of 358,000 square feet (nearly 14 per cent of the roof area) was destroyed. This included complete gutting of one of the main sub-assembly buildings.

Smoke at the time the photographs were made at noon yesterday still obscured a large portion of the city but the 21st bomber command does not expect to find "any extensive damage under the smoke," said Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the 21st, after viewing the pictures.

Major damage was done in five areas centered about two miles south of Nagoya castle but the flames evidently were controlled just as they started to merge.

Moderate damage was reported at the Hokoku machinery company plant and minor damage to the Atsuta factory of the Nagoya arsenal; to harbor facilities, to the Daido Electric Steel plant, Tsukiji plant, to the Nisan chemical plant and the Sumitomo light metals plant.

Fires still were burning at the Daido, at the harbor and at the Nissan chemical plant.

Lemay said, however, the strike was not as successful as the Tokyo mission 48 hours earlier, when more than 300 B-29s devastated the heart of the Japanese capital. Neither did the fires spread as rapidly as in Tokyo, he added.

Latest information raised to 16.7 square miles the extent of destruction of Tokyo, Lemay said. Last estimates were 15 square miles.

Among additional targets now disclosed as destroyed in Tokyo were Niss Steel Mfg. Co., Fujikura Electric Cable works, Tokyo Gas Co. (Suranachi branch,) Tokyo Kozia Co. and Tsukiji market and warehouse.

Damage to Nagoya "certainly was not inconsiderable," Lemay acknowledged.

He said all but one of the raiders returned. Only two were lost over Tokyo.

Nagoya Burning 10 Hours After B-29 Raid

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, March 12 (*AP*). Speeding over their target at only 5,000 feet altitude, 300 giant B-29's poured 2,000 tons of incendiary bombs on Nagoya, Japan's greatest warplane producing center and third largest city, today.

[In Washington the 20th Air Force officially termed the attack "as successful as the assault on Tokyo" two days earlier.]

Japanese imperial headquarters admitted that fires were still burning in the Nagoya business section ten hours after Marianas-based Superforts began raiding the city immediately after midnight.

One Superfort Lost

Only one B-29 was lost over the target in the raid despite the low level of the attack and the number participating. All other planes returned safely, 21st Bomber Command headquarters announced.

The enemy communiqué said B-29's were over the city from midnight until 3.20 A.M. It claimed 22 Superforts were shot down and 60 damaged.

"Fires that started at various points in the city," the Japanese communiqué said, "were nearly brought under control by 10 A.M."

Tokyo reported flames spread into the general area around the Atsuta shrine, one of the ten large Shinto shrines in Japan, but the holy places were not damaged.

Raging Fires

Pilots said they started raging fires that converted a 5 square mile area into a hellish inferno and raged unchecked hours afterward.

The first Superfortresses struck Nagoya just after midnight, Tokyo time—barely 48 hours after their record 2,300-ton incendiary raid on a 15 square mile area of central Tokyo. Fires from Saturday's holocaust still were smoldering in the Japanese capital.

Some of the first pilots returning from Nagoya said the raid did not appear as destructive as Saturday's devastation of the heart of Tokyo. However, many saw only the earliest fires started.

When two thirds of the B-29's were back on their fields, Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said "it apparently was a very good raid."

Far From Full Strength

"All the Japs have to look forward to is the total destruction of their industries, cities and other vital targets devoted to their war effort. But one thing I want to emphasize: we are still a long way from attainment of our full strength."

Nagoya produces 40 to 50 per cent of all of Japan's warplanes and combat-plane engines. Also in the bombed area were factories producing important railway equipment, machine tools, bearings, tanks, motor vehicles and processed foods. The city also has an important port.

Also hard hit were war-vital railroads and rail yards.

Population Of Target Area

Nagoya has a population of 1,500,000, a high percentage of whom are engaged in some phase of aircraft production.

Nagoya had not undertaken the fire prevention and fire fighting projects begun in Tokyo shortly after the war started.

Capt. Earl A. Russell, Stamford, Texas, said antiaircraft fire was "a lot rougher than over Tokyo" but other flyers said they saw "nothing but searchlights."

The raid demonstrated the 21st's ability to mount such two gigantic strikes at the enemy's vital industrial centers only two days apart.

Many In Both Raids

Two-thirds of the crews which started Tokyo's conflagration were right back over Nagoya.

It's difficult to compare damage inflicted on Japan's generally poorly constructed buildings with that on Germany's factories, but Lieut. George Perrin, Jr., of Greenstown, Ohio, who flew 29 missions over Germany, speculated:

"I think we caused more damage in this raid and the Tokyo raid than any we've made in Europe."

Headquarters disclosed the normally high-level bombers adopted the low-altitude tactics for the first time for the Tokyo raid. It also stated the total bomb tonnage dropped on the capital was 2,300, increasing early estimates by 1,000 tons.

ing maintenance or repair on the return from Tokyo.

Eight hours later, the air crews—which in the combined Tokyo-Nagoya attacks flew about 105,000 man air hours—were spilling fire on Nagoya.

Most of the airforces consider it "good" when half the aircraft used on a mission is reconditioned within four days, pointed out Col. C. S. Irvine, of St. Paul, Nebr., deputy chief for supply and maintenance under Maj. Gen. Curtis Lee Lemay, commanding general of the 21st.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

March 12, 1941 — Russia and Thailand establish diplomatic relations. Factories in unoccupied France reported making invasion barges for German attack on Britain with Vichy approval. Germans use unoccupied French ports to receive shipments of supplies.

B-29 Crews Went Without Food, Sleep to Ready Ships for Raid

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Tuesday, March 13—(AP) Headquarters disclosed today how B-29 ground crews, working night and day without sleep and in some cases without meals, made it possible for 300 Superfortresses to hit Nagoya within 48 hours after more than 300 of them fired the heart of Tokyo.

As the first B-29s landed at their home bases from the Tokyo raid, ground personnel were informed the planes had to be made flyable again within less than 36 hours.

They pitched in to perform a maintenance miracle.

Scarcely had the pilots taxied the big bombers into the hardstands (hard-surfaced parking places) and cut the switches before ground crewmen leaped to the tasks necessary after each mission. The statistics—about 350,000 man hours' work—tell the story coldly. The Japanese at Nagoya felt the results warmly.

Besides refueling and "bombing up," the ground crews had to tune up and in some instances change engines. They had to clean and repair guns, repair battle damage, check and re-check all parts. Within 12 hours, more than 78 per cent of all B-29s getting attention were ready to go again. By zero hour, the total had been raised to 90 per cent of the sky giants requir-

Japs Pla[illegible]ider Use Of Aluminum Money

San Francisco, March 12 (*AP*)—The vice ministers in Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet approved the "general issuance of aluminum currency" at today's meeting, the Tokyo radio said today.

Such aluminum currency has been issued in Japanese-conquered countries.

The subject of "lighter" money was weighted with a heavy discussion of "measures for the relief of air raid damages," the broadcast, recorded here, said.

KOISO WARNS JAPS INVASION IS LIKELY

By Associated Press.

Though warning Japan's population that the Japanese homeland "will surely become an actual fighting ground," Premiere Kuniaki Koiso assured his critics in the House of Representatives yesterday that Japan was ready to deal with invading forces whether they come by land or sea or air. The Tokyo radio

quoted the Premier as saying that his government had devised a "great-scale plan for revision" of the air-defense facilities and that it is "already under way."

Premier Koiso said that "if the enemy should invade waters near our mainland, we will crush him on the sea. If he attempts to land we will intercept him at the water's edge and drive him back into the sea.

"If he should finally succeed in landing, we will annihilate him with sledge-hammer blows." The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

SINGAPORE RAIDED BY 40 SUPERFORTS

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—Superfortresses hit at industrial targets in the Japanese-held Singapore area today in a daylight raid. Approximately 40 B-29s struck at factories adjacent to the big naval base at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. They flew from India bases of Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey's Twentieth Bomber Command.

This was the sixth time Singapore had been hit and the results were proclaimed good. All the planes returned. Some of today's bombing was done by precision instruments through cloud undercast. Both fighter and anti-aircraft opposition were moderate.

India-Based B-29's Hit Singapore

Washington, March 12 (AP)—India-based Superfortresses struck Japanese-held Singapore for the sixth time with "good" results today.

A 20th Air Force headquarters communiqué issued after the raid said all aircraft returned to their bases.

An earlier announcement described the force of B-29's from Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th Bomber Command as "medium"-sized and said industrial targets at the big naval base were struck at.

Instruments Used

Some of today's bombing was done by precision instruments through cloud undercast, the communiqué reported. Both fighter and anti-aircraft opposition was moderate.

The raid came two days after another in Malaya—a successful attack in similar strength against vital rail installations at Kuala Lumpur, some 200 miles north of Singapore.

B-29's last hit Singapore on March 2, when approximately 40 of the big planes participated.

ROOSEVELT SENDS AIR PACT TO SENATE

Treaty Would Establish World Council—Republicans Ready to Fight Temporary Accords

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate the International Aviation Treaty establishing an Aviation Council and affirming each country's control of the air above it.

The President's message read:

"With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of a Convention on International Civil Aviation, concluded at the International Civil Aviation Conference on Dec. 7, 1944, and signed in the English language by the respective plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, the Philippine Commonwealth and certain other countries, as explained more fully in the report by the Acting Secretary of State, which report I transmit herewith for the information of the Senate."

Simultaneously, Republicans indicated they will fight to force withdrawal of temporary world air agreements.

Senator White of Maine, the Republican leader, said he may ask the Foreign Relations Committee to act Wednesday on his motion requesting the State Department to halt its attempt to put into effect interim agreements signed, along with the treaty, at the World Aviation Conference in Chicago last year.

Led by Senator Brewster of Maine, a conference delegate, the Republicans have contended that the temporary agreements are in fact treaties and cannot be put into effect by Executive action alone.

Mr. Brewster said he was opposed to some of the policies in the temporary agreements. He contended that if they are put into effect fifty-four nations would be entitled to fly planes into this country, discharge and pick up passengers, without having to obtain certificates of necessity and convenience from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The State Department already has announced American acceptance of the temporary agreements.

Submission of the treaty came after the committee instructed Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky last week to ask Mr. Roosevelt informally to hasten action on the permanent document.

MEXICO CITY PACTS LAUDED

Called Beacon To United Nations by Connally

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Washington, March 12 (AP)—Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today described the inter-American agreements of Mexico City as a beacon to guide the United Nations at San Francisco next month.

The Texan, a delegate to both Mexico City and San Francisco, reported to the Senate on the sessions in the southern republic just one day ahead of a preliminary meeting of the group which will represent this country in the United Nations meeting, beginning April 25.

Refers To Chapultepec

Referring to the Act of Chapultepec, Connally said:

"This is a forerunner of what we hope will happen at San Francisco. This is a beacon which shall enable the states at San Francisco to see the roadway to peace."

He spoke just after Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, one of a Republican group selected by President Roosevelt as members of the San Francisco delegation, had invited suggestions from service men on how to set up the organization of the future peace in the United Nations meeting.

Meeting Called Today

Tomorrow's meeting of the American delegation was called by Secretary of State Stettinius, and Connally said he assumed the purpose was organization and discussion of preliminary plans. One of those in attendance will be Lieut. Com. Harold E. Stassen, Republican, former Governor of Minnesota, called back from naval duty in the Pacific to take part.

Connally told the Senate that the Act of Chapultepec "adopts the Monroe Doctrine as a multilateral doctrine."

"The conference gives unity of purpose, so that all republics of this hemisphere are united to resist interference from abroad in the Western Hemisphere," he said. "But it goes beyond that. No ambitious power in this hemisphere can contemplate the conquest of another republic in this hemisphere.

Argentina's Course

"We do not ignore the organization of the over-all international organization on peace and security. We propose that the regional organization shall be integrated and co-ordinated with the world organization."

Connally said the situation produced by Argentina's course during the war had been "most irritating, not only to our own State Department but to the other American republics."

The resolutions adopted at Mexico City, he continued, left Argentina at liberty to subscribe to the Chapultepec pronouncements and the United Nations' declarations, whereupon she could be restored to full "partnership and brotherhood."

Suggestions Invited

Vandenberg's invitation for peace organization suggestions from service men came in a letter to Gov. Dwight H. Green of Iillinois.

"I want them directly represented when we sit at the final peace table," Vandenberg wrote. "Meanwhile I invite them to a top priority in advising me of their immediate views in respect to my own duties as a delegate at San Francisco."

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), another delegate to Mexico City, said the establishment of a regional peace organization would not endanger formation of a world peace organization. He added:

"The principles of the Dumbarton Oaks plan were approved, and Dumbarton Oaks provides for settlement of disputes by regional action where appropriate."

Austin said "fears" were present among the Mexico City delegates owing to reports of mobilization on borders. He did not go into details, but there have been reports of Argentine troops on the Chilean frontier.

GI Peace Ideas Welcomed

Washington, March 12 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said today he will give "top priority" to suggestions from members of the armed forces on proposals to be laid before the world security conference.

Vandenberg is one of the eight American delegates to the April San Francisco meeting. He and others of the group will meet tomorrow morning with Secretary of State Stettinius for organization and a preliminary review of their duties.

In a letter to Republican Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Vandenberg said he welcomed Green's posposal that uniformed men and women who are fighting the war have a voice in making the peace.

Soldier-Vote Support

The Michigan Senator said it was "elemental" that their views should have weighty consideration. For that reason, he said, he had supported "maxmium opportunities for the armed forces to participate in the last election—since the chief 'voice' available to citizens in our Republic is in the free choice of representatives to speak for them in the forum of government."

"In this spirit," Vandenberg wrote, "I shall also continue to demand that all peace settlements, including temporary decisions unavoidably required by the exigencies of war, shall finally be submitted to these representatives for approval by constitutional process."

Reference To Stassen

He was glad to note, Vandenberg added, that the armed forces are represented on the delegation by one of their number—obviously alluding to Commander Harold E. Stassen.

"I want them directly represented when we sit at the final peace table," Vandenberg said. "Meanwhile, I invite them to a top priority in advising me of their immediate views in respect to my own duties as a delegate at San Francisco."

Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one of the delegates, said he assumed the group would organize at the meeting with Stettinius tomorrow and discuss preliminary plans for the San Francisco meeting, which begins April 25.

Senator Connally (D., Texas) said that the hemispheric agreements made at Mexico City will not bind American republics to follow an identical course at the San Francisco conference.

Compatible With Oaks Plan

He told a reporter that in his opinion the Act of Chapultepec is "entirely compatible" with the security principles laid down at Dumbarton Oaks.

While the interests of the American republics would be similar in many respects, he said, none is bound to follow any particular course at the security conference, adding:

"We want to avoid the danger of appearing to the other nations of the world as a bloc."

Lubin Gets Post

Meanwhile, Stettinius announced the appointment of Dr. Isador Lubin as United States representative on a three-power reparations commission to be established in Moscow.

In his first news conference since returning from a 26,000-mile trip in which he attended the Crimea conference and the inter-American meeting at Mexico City, the Secretary said creation of the reparations commission was the first step in implementing the decisions reached at Yalta.

Amount And Kind

The commission, composed of representatives of the Soviet Union and Britain as well as the United States, will determine the amount and kind of reparations to be exacted from Germany for devastation wrought by the *Wehrmacht*.

Dr. Lubin, economist and statistician, who has been on leave from his position as commissioner of labor statistics to serve on the White House staff during the war, will leave for Moscow shortly, Stettinius said, adding that he knew of no man better qualified to represent the United States on the commission.

Bring M'Arthur Home For Talk, Taft Requests

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Washington, March 12 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur should be brought to Washington to help determine final strategy to defeat the Japanese.

Noting that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Navy's Pacific commander-in-chief, has just been here, the Ohio Senator said he regards it as "significant" that MacArthur has not been summoned here since the war began.

"Knows How To Fight Japs"

"I think the high command should bring General MacArthur home and consult him on the plans to beat the Japanese," Taft said. "I think he has shown he knows how to fight the Japs as well as the Navy knows how to fight in its own area."

There has been much speculation in Congress over the choice of a supreme commander for the final drive on Tokyo. Nimitz and MacArthur are regarded as possibilities, along with Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

In any event, Senator George (D., Ga.) said he thinks MacArthur's experience ought to be utilized.

"Remarkable Care"

"He is the best man they have for directing land fighting," the Georgian declared. "He has demonstrated remarkable care and thought for his troops. In every case his landing losses have been small, which pretty well argues to a layman that he knows the Japanese and how to fight them."

Senator Johnson (D., Col.) takes the view there may be a lot of clean-up work to be done in the Philippines and other island areas and that MacArthur is "almost irreplaceable" for that task.

"I think he has done a great job," the Colorado Senator said. "He has proved himself the foremost military leader in the kind of war that has had to be fought in the Pacific."

Committee To Hear Patterson

Johnson said the Military Committee, of which he is a member, has been given no information about any decisions that may have been made on the Pacific command.

Some members indicated that the question might be broached today when Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Lieut. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, deputy chief of staff, appear before a closed session.

France Pays 40 Millions

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Washington, March 12 (AP)—France today paid a $40,000,000 installment on materials shipped to French North and West Africa during the last two years.

Christian Valensi, president of the French Supply Council, made the payment by check to Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator.

31 Millions Due

This brought total payments to $153,668,907. The value of shipments to French North and West Africa from February, 1943, through January 31, 1945, has been placed at $185,402,935. The difference between this value and the total payments thus far made—about $31,000,000 — represents items now in negotiation.

The lend-lease of civilian supplies to French North and West Africa will end June 30. Private trade or French mission procurement thereafter will handle exports from this country.

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British Hospital Trains Carrying U. S. Wounded

Ships Also Assigned Under Reverse Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—Leo T. Crowley announced today the British government has assigned at least forty hospital trains to carry wounded American troops in Europe and England under reverse lend-lease.

The Foreign Economic Administrator said the cost of operating the trains as well as building them is borne by the British. In addition, Mr. Crowley said, British trains of the same type have been allocated to United States Army service as needed and have been used at the rate of about one a day.

"A number of British ships also have been assigned under lend-lease to move the American wounded," Mr. Crowley said. "These include three hospital ships and five hospital carriers. British crews are employed in manning all the hospital ships and two of the hospital carriers."

LUBIN APPOINTED TO COMMISSION ON REPARATIONS

WASHINGTON, March 12—(AP Dr. Isador Lubin, economist and statistician, was appointed today as American member of the Reparations commission.

Created by the Big Three at Yalta, the commission will meet in Moscow in about a month to decide how Germany should pay for the devastation caused by her armies throughout Europe.

The appointment immediately raised the question of what other countries would be represented on the commission, other than Britain, Russia and the United States. To this question the State department had no immediate answer.

The United States expects little or nothing from Germany in the way of reparations but every country which has been actively engaged in the war with the Nazis and, particularly Russia, is looking to the Reich for assistance in rebuilding. It will be up to the commission to decide how much can be taken out of Germany in the way of supplies and industrial equipment and how much factories which may remain can produce for shipment to the devastated lands.

There is no question of payment in money, apparently. The Big Three agreement at Yalta was that Germany should be "obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible."

Lubin expects to leave for the Russian capital in about three weeks. The 48-year-old economist is a member of the White House staff on assignment as chief of the statistical analysis division of the munitions assignment board, working under the combined chiefs of staff. He returned only last week from the liberated areas of western Europe where he surveyed immediate relief and primary rehabilitation needs of France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Most of his years in government service have been spent as commissioner of labor statistics in the Labor department, a job from which he is on leave while working on the White House staff.

Presumably the Reparations commission will deal only with machinery and industrial production and exclude from its considerations the use of Germany labor in Russia. France and other countries which may ask such manpower to help them recover from war damages. President Roosevelt said two weeks ago he did not think the question of German labor for use in Russia would come under reparations although he thought it a good idea to have the German troops help clean up some of the terrible destruction they had wrought.

The question of what countries will be on the commission may turn out to be a fairly touchy one. Small European nations which have suffered at the hands of the German invaders may demand a full voice in the consultations.

Credit Agency Bill Is Voted in House, 359 to 8

C.C.C.'s Borrowing Ceiling Is Raised to 5 Billions; Investigation Is Pledged

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—A new lease on life for the Commodity Credit Corporation was voted today by the House after Administration assurance of vigorous dealings with any employee found involved in speculation "scandals."

The legislation, approved 359 to 8, boosts the borrowing power of the agency, which supports farm prices, from $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000, half a million dollars above the amount set by the Senate.

Passage came without a fight on consumer food subsidies, an issue on which many previous C. C. C. battles have turned.

Not content with Administration promises that any C. C. C. employees found involved in "scandals" would be dismissed and legal proceedings would be taken, Republicans shouted demands that Congress itself investigate charges, made in the House by Representatives Taber, Republican, of New York, and Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, that certain unnamed C. C. C. employees had enabled speculators to "make millions" through tip-offs on impending government actions affecting commodity prices.

A Republican effort, led by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, to cut in half the Administration request for a $2,000,000,000 increase from C. C. C.'s present borrowing power of $3,000,000,000 was defeated on a virtually party line vote, 153 to 125.

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Another Republican amendment, to limit the extension to only one year, was defeated, 119 to 101.

The legislation now goes to a House-Senate conference committee for adjustment of differences.

The eight voting against the measure, all Republicans, were Representatives Ellsworth B. Buck, New York; Cliff Clevenfer, Ohio; Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan; Robert Jones, Ohio; Robert W. Kean, New Jersey; Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania; Frederick C. Smith, Ohio, and Thomas D. Winter, Kansas.

In a letter to Congress today, following last week's outburst on charges of "scandals" in C. C. C., War Food Administrator Marvin Jones wrote:

"I want to assure you . . . that we are going to the bottom of these charges, secure the facts and, if any evidence is found of improper conduct on the part of any official or employees, I shall promptly remove them and shall ask that proceedings be instituted to punish them if the facts justify such action."

Frank Hancock, C. C. C. head, previously had disclosed that three C. C. C. employees had been "separated" from their jobs.

Chinese Envoy, Roosevelt Confer

Washington, March 12 (AP)—The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Taoming, conferred with President Roosevelt today about matters pertaining to the war effort and international security.

Aside from those matters, the Ambassador told reporters afterward, he could say that China is vitally interested in two things:

1. The forthcoming San Francisco conference of the United Nations to draft a charter for a world security organization. The Chinese envoy said that "we will do everything we can to contribute to its success."

2. A national assembly in China next November at which all parties will share in shaping a "democratic constitutional regime" for the country.

VINSON TAKES OVER ALL JONES'S POSTS

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced today that Fred M. Vinson, Federal Loan Administrator, has been elected a director and chairman of the board of five RFC subsidiaries.

In each case he succeeds Jesse Jones, who was removed as Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator by President Roosevelt. Charles B. Henderson is chairman of the RFC.

The subsidiaries now headed by Mr. Vinson are: Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company and War Damage Corporation.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Wins Croix de Guerre

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., former Republican Senator from Massachusetts, has won the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm, Minority Leader Martin told the House today.

"That he may return to us at the end of the war in good health, with even richer honors, is the sincere wish of his many friends," Mr. Martin said.

BARS LEND-LEASE FOR POST-WAR AID

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—TThe House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to prohibit the use of the lend-lease program for foreign post-war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction.

This language was written into legislation to extend the lend-lease act which is scheduled for House debate beginning tomorrow.

The amendment, which Representative Bloom (D.-N. Y.), the chairman, said was adopted unanimously, resulted from Republican fears that the lend-lease program would be used for foreign post-war rehabilitation. It does not prevent foreign governments from purchasing supplies sent abroad under lend-lease and no longer needed for the war effort.

ADMITS U. S. SENDS PULP TO ENGLAND

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—Two Congressmen told a House committee today that Great Britain is outsmarting the United Staes in secuiring newsprint supplies.

Representatives Brown (R.-Ohio) and Murphy (D.-Pa.) advanced this contention while questioning Arthur Bevin, head of the Foreign Economic Administration's paper and lumber section, before a subcommittee investigating paper shortages.

Mr. Bevin acknowledged that:

1. The United States is shipping wood pulp to the British now, although they are getting larger supplies than previously from Canada and this country's Canadian imports have been cut.

2. The British have already made an agreement with Sweden and are negotiating one with Finland for paper and pulp, but this country has not made any such move.

"Britain is taking good care of their end of this situation," Mr. Murphy declared. "But it looks like no one's taking care of America."

Supreme Court Refuses To Rule Now on Ward Case

WASHINGTON, March 12—(AP) Two cases springing from disputed orders of the War Labor board failed to get into Supreme court today.

The row over government seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co. properties was, in effect, handed over to the Circuit Court of Appeals when the Supreme court declined a review at this time. This meant the case cannot reach the high court again before next Fall.

Both sides sought to appeal directly to the Supreme court from a Chicago Federal district court decision that Army seizure of plants in seven cities was illegal. It was carried out by presidential decree to back up WLB orders.

In the second case, the United States Gypsum Co. asked an injunction and a broad judgment to define requirements of an WLB directive of 1942 concerning overtime, Ohio, p

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The court's simple order gave no reason for denying review, but the government had contended the case fell within principles of two others in which the court had declined action. In those cases it had been held that the law does not provide for review of such WLB orders, and that sufficient grounds for injunction were lacking, the government said.

Prominent in each set of WLB orders was maintenance of union membership which requires the company to discharge an employe who leaves the union.

The Supreme court split 5-4 in ruling against the Northwestern bands of Shoshone Indians who wanted $15,000,000 from the government for taking their ancestral lands in Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

The majority opinion of Justice Reed said the Congressional act authorizing the suit narrowed the issue to the question whether the government had recognized Indian title to the lands in the 1863 treaty of Box Elder, Utah territory.

The court found that the parties to the treaty did not intend by it to acknowledge title and, since any rights the Shoshones possess in the land did not come from that treaty, the Indians cannot recover under the terms of the Congressional act.

Justices Murphy and Douglas, in vigorous dissenting opinions joined by Justice Frankfurter, contended that the treaty, which gave Federal right of way across the lands, was a recognition of Indian ownership. Justice Roberts also dissented.

The court agreed to review several other cases, including:

Legality of conviction in Salt Lake City of nine members of a cult which believes in plural marriages; six on Mann act charges and three under the Lindbergh kidnaping law.

Validity of the Hatch act provision forbidding Federal employes from taking active part in political campaigns. A review was requested by the United Federal Workers of America (C.I.O.) which had tried to enjoin enforcement of the section.

APPROVAL URGED OF MONETARY PLAN

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12—(AP) Treasury Secretary Morgenthau tonight urged Congressional ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements as a "necessary first step toward getting and keeping foreign markets for thousands of American products."

Unless the agreements become operative, he said, "the strides toward peace and security at Dumbarton Oaks, at Mexico City and at Yalta, as well as the further steps that will be taken at San Francisco, may end only in frustration. Peace to be secure must rest on the firm foundation of thriving industry within nations and profitable and expanding commerce between them."

His address was prepared for a meeting of the foreign policy association and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association. It was one of several speeches which Morgenthau said he is making to "sell" the Bretton Woods pact "to the people and, through them, to Congress."

The agreements reached at a conference of 44 nations in Bretton Woods, N. H., last July form "an

essential segment of the peace program," Morgenthau said. They proposed the establishment of an international bank for reconstruction and development of war torn nations and an international monetary fund to perfect a system of fair monetary practices between countries.

Morgenthau said that Russia's $300,000,000 subscription to the bank on the final day of the conference—in addition to her original $900,000,000 subscription — was "a symbol of her determination to cooperate wholeheartedly with us and the other United Nations in the task of reconstruction and development."

"The Bretton Woods program offers currency stability to facilitate trade, and credit protection for sound international loans," the secretary said. "Both will benefit the American people through an increased and more stable market for their products.

"Of course (the agreements) by themselves are not going to restore our foreign markets x x x but they are a necessary first step toward getting and keeping those markets for thousands of American products."

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canal, Major General Vandegrift sat down and wrote to the boys.

And as the 5th Army pressed on to Rome, Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark wrote, saying that he was "making arrangements to have your letter to Marshal Tito delivered to him somewhere in Yugoslavia."

And way back in the North African campaign, British Marshal Montgomery answered: "I need the prayers of you boys." He sent the boys' letter to his brother, Chaplain Colin Montgomery, who later visited the class while in this country.

"Comforting And Inspiring"

A letter from Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, of the Marines, during bitter fighting on Guam, said: "It is comforting and inspiring . . . to know that we are never forgotten in your prayers."

There are dozens of other letters—from Generals Eisenhower, Patton, Hodges, Marshall; Admirals Nimitz, Halsey; French General Juin and Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India. Sixty-three in all.

Each Sunday the boys meet and pray, individually, for the Allied leaders. There are 143 now on their list.

Allied Chiefs' Letters Thanking Boys For Prayers Total 63

Atlanta, March 12 (AP)—Back in 1942, as the Japs crept toward the doors of Australia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur wasn't too busy to sit down and write to a small group of boys in Atlanta to thank them for their prayers.

"With Divine guidance," General MacArthur wrote, "we cannot fail."

So the twelve boys in James Worthington's Sunday-school class, at Capitol View Methodist Church, began praying for the Allied leaders. And they wrote to them, telling of their prayers.

May Preserve Collection

Thus far the boys have a collection of 63 letters from generals and statesmen. A movement has been started to preserve the collection at Emory University here.

"Not one of those who received our letters failed to reply," said Worthington. "What impressed me most was the dates of the letters. Many, as borne out by news dispatches, were written in the midst of battle."

From Guadalcanal

While the Marines were launching the first offensive at Guadal

'COMMANDO' KELLY MARRIES MAY BOISH

PHENIX CITY, Ala., March 12.—(AP) Tech. Sgt. Charles E. 'Commando" Kelly and Miss May Boish of Pittsburgh, Pa., were married here this afternoon at the Russell county courthouse.

Probate Judge Claude D. Gullatte performed the ceremony and among the spectators was Kelly's commanding general when he won the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery overseas, Maj. General Fred L. Walker. General Walker now is commandant at Fort Benning, where Kelly is stationed.

The couple left this little town, adjacent to Columbus, Ga., for parts unknown after the wedding, telling newsmen that "where we're going is a secret." But Kelly has to be back at Fort Benning, on the outskirts of Columbus, at 8 a. m. tomorrow.

Mackenzie King to Attend

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., March 12 (CP).—Canada's delegation to the San Francisco Conference on World Security, opening April 25, will be headed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, he said here today.

Mr. King, here for rest and relaxation, said he will not remain in San Francisco for the whole period of conference. Other members of the Canadian delegation will be announced in Parliament, which opens next Monday, the Prime Minister said. He said in Ottawa last week that members of opposition parties will be represented in the delegation.

6,200 Tanks Lost

$500,000,000 U. S. Ordnance Destroyed Since D Day

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP).—Losses of ordnance equipment alone since D Day in Europe have totaled more than $500,000,000, Colonel John Slezak, chief of the Chicago Ordnance District, announced today.

This valuation covers some 6,200 tanks; 34,250 general purpose vehicles; 166,900 rifles and other small arms, and 23,000 mortars and machine guns, Colonel Slezak reported. Tank losses alone were valued at more than $200,000,000.

Ruling In Alcoa Case Is Reversed

New York, March 12 (AP)—A three-man circuit court ruled today that the Federal court had erred in finding that the Aluminum Company of America and its subsidiaries were not monopolizing interstate and foreign commerce in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Today's unanimous opinion, which Judge Learned Hand wrote and in which Judges Augustus N. Hand and Thomas W. Swan concurred, returned the case to the Federal court for further proceeding.

The circuit court, sitting as members of the United States Supreme Court under special legislation, stated in its opinion that Alcoa operated a monopoly in violation of Section 2 of the anti-trust law. The opinion left it to the district court to determine whether "eventually some form of dissolution would be proper."

The opinion stated that the Government "was seeking to show that many transactions, neutral on their face . . . had no motive except to exclude others and perpetuate its (Alcoa's) hold upon the ingot market.

"Upon that effort success depended in case the plaintiff (the Government) failed to satisfy the court that it was unnecessary under Section 2 to convict Alcoa of practices unlawful of themselves. The plaintiff has so satisfied us and the issue of intent ceases to be important.

". . . Alcoa meant to keep and did keep that complete and exclusive hold upon the ingot market with which it started. That was to monopolize the market, however innocently it otherwise proceeded. So far as the judgment held that it was not within Section 2, it must be reversed."

The opinion also stated the Aluminum Company of Canada cartel agreement with a number of foreign firms in 1936 violated the "restraint of trade" section of the Anti-Trust Act.

NAVY CLEARS SAILOR ACCUSED OF SEDUCTION

NEW YORK, March 12—(AP) The Third Naval district headquarters announced late today that Chief Pharmacist's Mate Frederick Brooks, who had been accused of seduction of an Italian girl while serving overseas, had been restored to full duty.

The Navy said that while its official announcement did not specify that charges on which Brooks had been held were dropped, "it is safe to assume so."

Brooks, who was about to receive a medical discharge before his detention on a ship at Pier 92, North River, was removed to the Naval hospital at St. Albans, Queens, for treatment of a nervous condition, the Navy added.

AFL OFFICERS' DEFENSE RESTS

Neither Defendant On Stand In N.Y. Extortion Case

New York, March 12 (AP)—Defense of Joseph S. Fay and James Bove, AFL labor officials, to charges of conspiracy and extortion of more than $250,000 from contractors on New York city's $300,000,000 Delaware Water Project, rested today without either defendant taking the stand.

Summations are scheduled to begin tomorrow morning before a State Supreme Court justice, William H. Munson, and the jury of eleven men and one woman.

The defense rested its case after thirteen representatives of contracting firms gave testimony for Fay and Bove and two labor officials said the defendants had aided in halting a strike on the water project.

Paid Meals, Wages, Bills

Fay is vice president of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Bove, former vice president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, is secretary-treasurer of Local 60 of the union.

Joseph P. Madden, secretary-treasurer of Local 122, Construction Workers Union, Jersey City, N.J., the final defense witness, said he sent 200 to 250 members of his union to the water project in July, 1939, to act as counterpickets on a series of strikes called in jurisdictional disputes:

He testified the men stayed about ten days and that Fay paid their wages, hotel bills and meal checks.

Counterpickets Sent

Earlier, James P. Kenny, Independent Sandhog Workers Union business agent, said he had sent between 700 and 1,000 men to the project to do counterpicketing.

The character witnesses called by a defense attorney, Robert J. Fitzsimmons, at the morning session said they did not know that Fay was president of an international engineering company, that he owned a third interest in the international holding corporation, or that project contractors were threatened with strikes unless they did business with Fay's firms.

The trial began last Monday, 22 months after the two men had been indicted.

The prosecution rested its case Friday, when Justice Munson directed acquittal of both defendants on one count charging $12,000 extortion and on a portion of another count which charged extortion of $125,000. He denied a defense motion for directed acquittal on the portion of the count charging attempted extortion of the $125,000.

UMW STRIKE VOTE COST TO BE $300,000

NLRB To Hire 4,000 Extras At $11.80 A Day For At Least 3 Days

Strike ties up number of major motion-picture productions in Hollywood.....Page 5

Defense of AFL men rests in extortion case.....Page 5

Washington, March 12 (AP)—The biggest strike vote ever taken by the National Labor Relations Board—the March 28 ballot among 400,000 United Mine Workers—will cost $300,000, the NLRB estimated today.

The board will hire a minimum of 4,000 special agents, for at least three days, at $11.80 a day, to handle the vote, which results from John L. Lewis's notice that a dispute with the nation's bituminous coal operators existed on February 26.

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NLRB To Bear Cost

The cost of taking the strike vote will be borne by the NLRB. It may be necessary, however, a spokesman said, to seek a deficiency appropriation from Congress to meet the cost of the miners' election.

The companies and the unions have been invited by the NLRB to place watchers at the polls where the strike vote will be taken, and in event that they do, that will be the only cost to them, an NLRB source said.

Results of the ballot will be announced here on March 29. The bituminous contract expires March 31. Meantime the contract negotiations were interrupted today while operators formulated counteroffers to Lewis's eighteen demands. The negotiations are due to resume Wednesday. The operators are unable to complete their reply to Lewis's demands before that time.

Coal Men's Attempt Fails

An effort by the Southern Coal Producers Association to block the vote was rejected today by the board, in concert with the War Labor Board and Labor Department, which also had to pass on whether a dispute really existed within the meaning of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

In refusing the Southern coal operators' petition to abandon the strike vote, the NLRB, War Labor Board and Labor Department determined that the dispute existed and that Lewis's strike notice was "valid and effective" under Section 8 of the War Labor Disputes Act.

Only Lewis can now stop the poll, unless the Southern operators, appealing to the courts, are successful in establishing proof of injury as result of the ballot.

Combing The Field

The board disclosed it was combing the field for manpower and womanpower to conduct the vote. Every government agency with knowledge of available personnel has been asked to aid in securing agents.

These include the War Manpower Commission, REA, OPA, Agriculture Department, State and Labor departments, as well as county election officials, ministers, teachers, college students, insurance agents and court officials whose time could be spared.

The Question

The voting machinery is under direction of Oscar S. Smith, director of the field division, which normally employs 140 field examiners. These examiners will oversee general operations of the poll in 100 or more geographical areas into which the nation has been divided.

The vote will be taken on the miners' own time, before or after working hours, to eliminate possible loss of production.

The question appearing on the ballot, prescribed by statute, will be:

Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?

At larger operations voting booths will be set up at the mouth of the mine, and booths will be centrally located for employés at a number of smaller mines.

UNION CHARGES PACKARD FIRM HOARDING LABOR

DETROIT, March 12 — (AP) A charge that the Packard Motor Car company hoarded labor was made today by a labor spokesman testifying before the Senate sub-committee investigating war production in the Detroit area.

The spokesman, Norman Matthews, United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) regional grievance director and former president of Packard Local 190, U.A.W.-C.I.O., also asserted:

Claim Loafing Condoned

Through the hoarding of labor the management has condoned loafing in the plant."

It was in the Packard factory that Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.), a member of the sub-committee, said he saw one man asleep, two others playing checkers, only one in a group of 100 working, and a number of women congregated on a stairway 45 minutes before quitting time last Friday.

Most of today's testimony concerned production and working conditions in the Packard factory. The witnesses included George T. Christopher, Packard president, and department foremen, U.A.W.-C.I.O. stewards and some production workers.

Questions by Senator Ferguson regarding the incidents of last Friday afternoon brought from a union steward, a department foreman and a plant worker statements that there was an "implied understanding" that the workers were not expected to work after they had reached quotas determined by time studies.

M. M. Macauley, Packard plant control manager, told the committee the Packard plant efficiency currently was about 70 to 72 per cent of potential, and added that the last hour of both 10-hour shifts is practically wasted. He said attempts to discipline men who did little or no work in the last hour would precipitate a strike overnight.

75 Strikes in Year

An assertion that there had been 75 strikes in the Packard plant last year and seven thus far in 1945 was made by Col. Raymond C. Anthony, Army Air forces representative at the factory. He said union stewards did very little production work and that if foremen worked the union probably would make a grievance of the fact.

Anthony said there was both voluntary and involuntary idleness in the plant, and Richard Bohn, a department foreman, testified that on one or two occasions there had been idleness because of a shortage of material.

"Is there an implied or express understanding between you, the union steward and the employes that the employes, even though not on piece work, do not have to work after they get up to their production quotas?" Senator Ferguson asked.

"That is what is done," Bohn answered.

The committee interrupted testimony by President Christopher to hear that of the production workers, stewards and foremen, but indicated it planned to recall him.

Many Major Movie Studios Tied Up By Widespread Strike

Hollywood, Cal., March 12 (AP)—Silence descended on the movie capital's big sound stages, one by one, today as the most serious strike in its history threatened to engulf the industry.

Four major studios shut down during the day—R.K.O., Warner Brothers, 20th Century-Fox and Pathé, while Paramount, Universal, Columbia and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer continued to operate.

Advised that the War Labor Board in Washington had instructed some 15,000 employés to return to work before it would act further on petitions by the producers for a review in the three-cornered controversy, Herbert Sorrell, president of the Conference of Studio Unions, responded:

"When the producers comply with the WLB arbitrator's award we will go back to work. Until then, there is no reason for us to go back. The producers haven't complied with the WLB award, so we say to hell with them."

Producers Issue Statement

The producers issued a statement tonight, claiming they are caught helplessly in a jurisdictional dispute" between the two unions. It added:

"A temporary award was made by the WLB arbitrator purporting to give jurisdiction over the set decorators to Local 1421, but pointing out that a final jurisdictional determination would have to be made by the National Labor Relations Board.

"To have observed that temporary award would have precipitated an immediate and serious work stoppage because the producers were notified by Richard Walsh, of the IATSE, that he had appealed the decision and that in the event of such recognition by the producers he would instruct his membership not to report for work.

Charge Of Stalling Made

"The producers had no option but to appeal to the NLRB for a final settlement which would be binding on all parties in the case. NLRB proceedings now are in progress. Without awaiting the result, and also without waiting for the WLB to act upon the producers' appeal, Local 1421 resorted to a strike. The producers will abide by whatever decision is made by the NLRB."

Sorrell and other union leaders charged the producers were "stalling" and had refused to abide by a WLB ruling that gave the painters union control of the decorators. The producers, however, have petitioned the War Labor Board for a review.

There is no issue of wages or hours involved in the strike.

Meanwhile, pickets instead of autograph hunters patrolled the studio gates, and there were predictions that 30,000 workers would be idle within a few days unless the controversy was settled.

The Screen Actors Guild had made no decision on the controversy, pending a general meeting, and left it to the individuals "conference or contract" as to whether he walked through the picket lines.

The actors are not affiliated in any way with the conference. However, members of the Screen Players Union—comprising extras and stunt men—were refusing to cross picket lines.

Producers, who hold the purse-strings on the industry's $2,500,000 a week pay roll, have a nine-month backlog of unreleased film on hand.

N. Y. FIRST STATE IN UNION TO PASS ANTI-BIAS BILL

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12—(AP) New York today became the first state in the union to enact a law making religious or racial prejudice in selecting workers a punishable offense.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, after a 45-minute public ceremony in the executive chamber, signed the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination bill at 1:25 p.m., before approximately 200 persons.

Similar legislation is being considered by seven other states and also by Congress. New York's law is effective July 1.

"x x x By this act the state declares the simple principle that in employment there shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or national origin," Dewey said. "It expresses the rule that must be fundamental in any free society—that no man shall be deprived of the chance to earn his bread by reason of the circumstances of his birth."

Dewey now must name the five-member commission created by the measure to investigate workers' complaints of discrimination by employers, labor unions or employment agencies. Each commission member will receive $10,000 annually.

The commission is directed to conciliate, when possible, and to issue "cease and desist" orders, when necessary. Violation constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a $500 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both. Commission findings will be subject to court review. Employers of fewer than six persons, religious, charitable, social and fraternal organizations are exempt.

Dewey took five minutes to sign the bill, using 22 pens to represent the letters and punctuation of his signature (approved, Thomas E. Dewey). He gave the first pen to assemblyman Irving M. Ives, Republican majority leader, chairman of the temporary commission on discrimination and co-sponsor of the measure.

Before the Legislature approved the measure, opponents attacked it on the ground prejudice could not be eliminated by law.

Senator Elmer F. Quinn, Democratic minority leader, sponsored the measure with Ives.

$5,000 GIFT REJECTED BY FREEDOM HOUSE

NEW YORK, March 12 — (AP) The board of directors of Freedom House today declined a $5,000 donation by the Communist Political association to the Willkie Memorial Building fund by a 14 to 1 vote, and in a letter to Earl Browder, CPA head, told him that his organization was the only one to give a "political implication" to a gift.

J. Raymond Walsh, research director of the CIO Political Action committee, CIO economist, and radio commentator, was the only one of the board members to vote against returning the $5,000 donation.

In the letter to Browder accompanying the returned check, Herbert Bayard Swope, Freedom House treasurer, declared "the Communist Political association was the only donor to give their contribution a political implication and the only one of the thousands who have contributed to accompany the gift with a release to the press."

Over 4,000 contributions to the fund have been received so far, it was announced after the board meeting at Freedom House.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL (BY HENRY B. JAMESON) X X X RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE 200-MILE LONG TRAIN OF BOMBERS WHICH FLEW 600 MILES ACROSS NORTHERN GERMANY ALSO BOMBED THE BALTIC U-BOAT BASE OF SWINEMUENDE 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF STETTIN AND ONLY 20 MILES AHEAD OF THE RED ARMY.

LAST WERE REPORTED ATTACKING IN THE SUBURBS OF STETTIN ACROSS THE ODER RIVER FROM THE IMPORTANT PORT.

THE GERMAN ALARM SYSTEM INDICATED WIDESPREAD ATTACKS WERE TAKING PLACE AS THE ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE CARRIED THROUGH ITS 28TH DAY. BEFORE NOON SIRENS WERE SOUNDING IN EVERY SECTION OF THE NORTH-ERN REICH FROM HOLLAND TO STETTIN AND FROM VIENNA TO MUNICH IN THE SOUTHERN REICH AS BOMBERS THUNDERED IN FROM ITALY.

ROME DISPATCHES SAID THE BRENNER RAILLINE INTO ITALY HAD BEEN CLOSED TO TRAFFIC FOR 44 STRAIGHT DAYS.

LONDON--(FIRST ADD) X X X SUSTAINED BOMBING.

THE WESTERN FRONT, U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS FLEW OVER THE REMAGEN BRIDGE AND ATTACKED TARGETS AT DARMSTADT, 570 SORTIES, MAINLY AGAINST RAILWAY YARDS 20 TO 80 MILES EAST OF THE FRONT.

FIGHTERBOMBERS MADE 717 TRIPS IN BAD WEATHER. THEY MAINTAINED COVER OVER THE REMAGEN BRIDGE AND ATTACKED TARGETS AT DARMSTADT, SCHWEINFURT, AND WURZBURG.

HJ835PEW

THE ONCE GREAT ARMAMENTS CENTER OF ESSEN, ONLY 15 MILES AHEAD OF THE ALLIED ARMIES MASSING ALONG THE RHINE, WAS DESCRIBED AS A DEAD CITY FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S SUPER-RAID IN WHICH MORE THAN 1,000 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS DUMPED SOME 5,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE CITY.

THIS ASSAULT, THE HEAVIEST EVER DIRECTED AGAINST ONE TARGET BY THE WARPLANES BLASTED GERMANY IN MORE THAN A BOZEN PLACES.

BRITISH MOSQUITOS KEPT THE OFFENSIVE ROLLING THROUGH THE NIGHT BY HITTING BERLIN WITH TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS FOR THE 20TH NIGHT IN A ROW. THEY ALSO ATTACKED VARIOUS OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TARGETS IN WESTERN GERMANY.

MORE THAN 1,200 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS CONTINUED THE CRUSHING BLOWS AGAINST THE REICH SUNDAY, SWITCHING THE MAIN ATTACK FROM RAILYARDS TO THE SUBMARINE YARDS AT HAMBURG, BREMEN AND KIEL.

SEVERAL SMALL OIL REFINERIES AT HAMBURG, HARBURG AND BREMEN ALSO WERE ATTACKED.

ONE U.S. BOMBER WAS LOST IN THE ATTACKS OF THE RUHR.

MEANWHILE, AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES STOPPED TWO MORE ATTEMPTS BY THE LUFTWAFFE TO DESTROY THE VITAL REMAGEN BRIDGE. THREE NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN NEAR THERE OVER THE WEEK-END. NONE GOT IN BOMBING RANGE OF THE BRIDGE.

AN RAF OFFICER SPECIALIZING IN BOMB DAMAGE REPORTED THE RUHR, AS A PRODUCING CENTER, VIRTUALLY HAS CEASED TO EXIST.

"WE ARE CERTAIN NO TOWN OF ANY CONSEQUENCE AND NO MAJOR INDUSTRIAL WORKS WORTH ANYTHING ARE STANDING IN THIS VALLEY," SAID SQUADRON LEADER ALAN MORRIS OF THE RAF PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION SECTION.

HE SAID THERE WERE NOW 65 GERMAN TOWNS DAMAGED TO MUCH THE SAME EXTENT AS COLOGNE.

A FEW WAR PLANTS HAD BEEN CARRYING ON AMID THE RUINS OF ESSEN, ITS GREAT RAILWAY YARD, CAPABLE OF HANDLING MORE THAN 10,000 FREIGHT CARS EVERY 24 HOURS, HAD BEEN KEPT IN PARTIAL REPAIR. THE TASK OF THE BOMBER COMMAND YESTERDAY WAS TO REDUCE THOSE FACILITIES.

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WITH AERIAL (150)

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-EVEN BAD WEATHER CAN'T STOP THE SATURATION BOMBING OF THE REICH, SAYS AN AMERICAN AIR OFFICER RETURNED FROM THE HEAVY ASSAULT ON SUINEMUENDE TODAY.

HORDES OF LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES ASSAULTED THE NAZI NAVAL CENTER SUCCESSFULLY, ALTHOUGH THE ATTACK WAS MADE THROUGH A CLOUD OVERCAST.

"I DON'T THINK IT MAKES ANY DIFFERENCE IF THE TARGET IS COVERED BY CLOUDS," SAID MAJ. CHARLES BIGGS OF KINGS CREEK, S.C., "AS WE LEFT (THE TARGET AREA) WE SAW SMOKE HAD STARTED TO POUR UP. WHEN WE WERE 70 MILES AWAY, WE COULD SEE NINE COLUMNS OF SMOKE BLACKENING THE SKY."

A MUSTANG GROUP LED BY CAPT. OWEN FARMER OF 814 SOUTH NATIONAL AVE., FORT SCOTT, KANS., ENCOUNTERED THE ONLY ENEMY CRAFT IN TODAY'S SWEEPS--FOUR MESSERSCHMITT 109'S WHICH WERE ATTACKED AND SHOT DOWN OVER AN AIRFIELD NEAR THE DANISH BORDER.

SOME FORMATIONS OF BOMBERS AND THEIR SWARMS OF FIGHTER PROTECTION ENCOUNTERED INTENSE ACK-ACK FIRE AT SWINEMUENDE.

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ODER SECTOR. Add London Russian (Wheeler) xxx the Oder."

BERLIN SAID THE SWINEMUENDE NAVAL BASE AND STETTIN'S OUTER HARBOR HAD BEEN THE TARGET OF AIR ASSAULT BY ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS, APPARENTLY IN SUPPORT OF MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV'S OFORCES WHICH HAVE WEDGED INTO STETTIN'S DEFENSES AT ALT DAMM AND WHICH THREATEN TO MAKE AMPHIBIOUS CROSSINGS OF THE ODER ABOVE AND BELOW THE PORT CITY.

ENEMY REPORTS AGAIN TOLD OF A RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S UPPER SILESIAN FRONT AIMED AT MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA AND SAID IT APPARENTLY WAS TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH ANOTHER SOVIET DRIVE ON THE SAME CITY FROM SOUTHERN POLAND. THIS DRIVE STILL HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED FROM MOSCOW.

BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUED BETWEEN THE DRAVA RIVER AND LAKE BALATON IN HUNGARY. GERMAN FORCES THERE APPEARED TO HAVE SPENT THEIR FORWARD MOMENTUM AND TO BE ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THEIR GAINS. THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED ALL RUSSIAN COUNTERATTACKS HAD FAILED.

DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW SAID INTEREST THERE WAS CENTERED ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE EASTERN FRONT AND THAT A MAJOR SHIFT OF RED ARMY FORCES SOUTHWARD FOR A GRAND OFFENSIVE TOWARD BERLIN WAS ANTICIPATED NOW THAT MOST ENEMY RESISTANCE BETWEEN THE VISTULA AND ODER RIVERS HAD BEEN SMASHED.

IT WAS PREDICTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD SWING NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE NAZI CAPITAL, ENCIRCLE IT AND MOVE STILL FARTHER WESTWARD THROUGH THE REICH, EMPLOYING THE STRATEGY THAT HAS BEEN SO EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING OTHER ENEMY FORTIFIED CITIES TO IMPOTENCE IN THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

THESE TWO PORTS WERE UNDER TERRIFIC PRESSURE TODAY FROM THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHICH HAS SLASHED THROUGH EAST PRUSSIA FROM THE EAST AND THROWN A SIEGE ARC AROUND THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

COL. ERNST VON HAMMER, NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, REPORTED THE NEW SOVIET THRUST WESTWARD FROM THE UPPER SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL AREA WITHIN 23 MILES NORTHEAST OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, GUARDIAN CITY OF THE MORAVIAN GAP. MOSCOW HAS NOT CONFIRMED THE NEW ASSAULT, WHICH VON HAMMER SAID HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AND AT LEAST TEMPORARILY CHECKED. Add London Russian xxx East Prussia.

THE RUSIANS CONTINUED AN OFFICIAL NEWS BLACKOUT ON DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE CLOSEST APPROACHES TO BERLIN, FROM BESIEGED STETTIN AT THE MOUTH OF THE ODER RIVER, SOUTH TO FRANKFURT AND THE GUBEN-COTTBUSFORST TRIANGLE.

AT LAST REPORT THE RUSSIANS WERE POUNDING ALTDAMM, EASTERN GATEWAY TO STETTIN, WITH HEAVY SIEGE GUNS, AND DRIVING TO OUTFLANK THE VITAL PORT FOR BERLIN ON THE NORTH. THE GERMANS THREW IN HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT A CAVE-IN.

DUE EAST OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUPS STEPPED UP THE ASSAULT ON KUESTRIN, ODER RIVER CITADOMLWPLCVLPH VONLVAMMER SAID M

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WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUPS STEPPED UP THE ASSAULT ON KUESTRIN, ODER RIVER CITADEL IN WHICH VON HAMMER SAID THERE WAS VIOLENT STREET FIGHTING.

ELEMENTS OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, PUSHING NORTHWARD ALONG THE VISTULA RIVER'S EAST BANK AND THE DANZIG DELTA, CAPTURED LIESSAU, 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DANZIG.

JR326AEW

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-SQUADRON LEADER DAVID FAIRBANKS OF ITHACA, N.Y., WHO HAS SHOT DOWN 14 GERMAN PLANES SINCE D-DAY, IS MISSING IN ACTION, THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FAIRBANKS' PLANE WITH FIVE OTHERS TANGLED WITH 40 NAZI FIGHTERS IN A DOGFIGHT RECENTLY. THE AMERICAN'S PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.

FAIRBANKS JOINED THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN 1941 AT THE AGE OF 18 IMMEDIATELY AFTER LEAVING THE ITHACA HIGH SCHOOL BECAUSE AT THAT TIME THE U.S. AIR FORCE REQUIRED A COLLEGE DEGREE. HE WAS AN INSTRUCTOR FOR A YEAR BEFORE BEGINNING COMBAT FLYING. HE WON THE

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND BAR IN 1944 AND WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF A SQUADRON IN FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR.

A SQUADRON PILOT DESCRIBED HIM AS ABSOLUTELY FEARLESS AND AN EXPERT MARKSMAN WHOSE EVERY BURST COUNTED.

THE YOUNG PILOT HAD MANY NARROW ESCAPES. ONCE, STRAFING A LOCOMOTIVE, HE WAS CAUGHT IN THE CROSSFIRE FROM TWO FLAK CARS. HIS GAS TANK EXPLODED AND HIS RUDDER WAS BURNED AWAY WHILE HE WAS UPSIDE DOWN 100 FEET OFF THE GROUND.

"I THOUGHT I HAD IT," HE COMMENTED LATER, "BUT I FLOPPED AROUND FOR A BIT AND SKIDDED ALL THE WAY HOME FOR A GOOD LANDING."

FAIRBANKS SCORED SEVERAL DOUBLE VICTORIES AND ONE PLANE HE DESTROYED WAS A JET.

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LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY AS DECLARING THE VICHY FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN, HENRI COSME, HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO "CEASE HIS FUNCTIONS."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR WOULD NO LONGER BE ALLOWED TO "SEND CODE MESSAGES, BUT HIS MOVEMENTS, PRESUMABLY, WILL NOT BE RESTRICTED."

A GERMAN BROADCAST YESTERDAY OF A TOKYO DISPATCH SAID ANNAM, PROTECTORATE OF FRENCH-INDO CHINA WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE TAKEN FULL CONTROL, HAD PROCLAIMED ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE AND PLEDGED "CLOSE COOPERATION WITH JAPAN."

JJ/DA909AEW

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-- HIGH GREEK OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THAT GREECE WILL MAKE CLAIM TERRITORY FROM BULGARIA AND ALBANIA AS "SECURITY AGAINST FUTURE AGGRESSION," POSSIBLY PRESENTING ITS CLAIMS TO THE BIG THREE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE.

"OUR FRONTIER WITH BULGARIA MUST BE CORRECTED TO ENSURE SECURITY," ONE GREEK SAID, DECLARING HIS NATION HAD BEEN INVADED FROM

No. 24 – 23845

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THE NORTH THREE TIMES IN THE LAST 32 YEARS.

GREECE IS ASKING "ONLY THIN BORDER SLICES" FROM BULGARIA AND ALBANIA, IT WAS EXPLAINED, AND "OUR CLAIMS ARE BASED ON THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. THEY ARE CLAIMS OF SECURITY, NOT CLAIMS OF EXPANSION JUST FOR THE SAKE OF GETTING MORE TERRITORY."

THE OFFICIALS SAID GREECE WOULD CLAIM ALL THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA OF SOUTHERN BULGARIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE THRACE AREA, WHICH INCLUDES THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN RHODOPE MOUNTAIN RANGES. WITH THE BULGARIANS IN CONTROL OF THESE MOUNTAINS, THEY SAID, GREECE IS AT A STRATEGIC DISADVANTAGE WITH NO NATURAL SECURITY BARRIER, AND INVASION WAS MADE EASY IN 1913, 1916, AND 1941.

REMEMBERING THE ITALIAN INVASION THROUGH THE SOUTHERN

TO SECURITY,

TIP OF ALBANIA, GREEKS ALSO CONSIDER THAT AREA A MENACE, THE

GREECE FURTHER CLAIMS THIS STRIP OF LAND ON THE GROUND

OFFICIALS SAID,

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GREEKS

THAT IT IS INHABITED PREDOMINATNLY BY GREEKS.

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ALB/ PARTS THRU SIXTH 1621 PARRIS APR 125

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL ASSERTED TODAY IT WAS TIME THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "PRODUCED THE KEY OR LIFTED THE VEIL, OR AT LEAST EXERTED PRESSURE ON OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES TO ALLOW INDEPENDENT REPORTS OF EVENTS IN ROMANIA AND OTHER LIBERATED COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE."

MAINTAINING THAT THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE "ALMOST ENTIRELY UNINFORMED ON MANY MATTERS OF WORLD IMPORTANCE," THE MAIL DECLARED:

"AS WE LOOK AROUND EUROPE WE SEE MANY THINGS HAPPENING APPARENTLY WITHOUT RHYME OR REASON. YET THESE EPISODES HAVE MEANING AND PURPOSE. THEY ONLY SEEM INEXPLICABLE BECAUSE NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EXPLAIN THEM. X X X

THE MAIL REFERRED PARTICULARLY TO WHAT IT CALLED THE "GREAT ROMANIAN MYSTERY" AND CALLED FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE POSITION OF FORMER PREMIER NICOLAE RADESCU WHO SOUGHT REFUGE IN A BRITISH GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN BUCHAREST AFTER HIS GOVERNMENT FELL WHILE UNDER ATTACK OF THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO.

CHARING CENSORSHIP WAS "UNNECESSARILY RIGID" EVEN IN MATTERS NEARER HOME, THE MAIL DECLARED:

"WHO WOULD GUESS FROM THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS THAT BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE TAKING A LARGE SHARE OF THE RHINELAND FIGHTING. X X X AND WHAT OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC? WE STILL DO NOT KNOW WHTH CERTAINTY WHAT ROLE IT IS TO PLAY." X X X

HJ1155PEW

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-PROPOSALS THAT BRITONS BE FINED FOR JAYWALKING AND THAT THEY BE COMPELLED TO CARRY IDENTITY CARDS AFTER THE WAR BROUGHT CRIES OF "REGIMENTATION" AND "UN-BRITISH" TODAY FROM LONDON EDITORIAL WRITERS.

"THERE IS POLITICAL DYNAMITE IN THE PROPOSAL THAT PEDESTRIANS SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO CROSS CITY STREETS AT CERTAIN POINTS AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE FINED FOR FAILURE TO DO SO," DECLARED THE DAILY MAIL. "WHATEVER WE MAY THINK OF THE WISDOM OR JUSTICE OF THIS SUGGESTION, IT IS REGIMENTATION IN A FORM WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN. THE MIND REBELS AT THE THOUGHT."

THE DAILY EXPRESS THOUGHT IT WOULD BE "INTOLERABLE AND UN-BRITISH" TO COMPEL CIVILIANS TO CONTINUE TO CARRY IDENTITY CARDS AFTER THE WAR.

"IT WOULD OPEN THE WAY TO AN UNNECESSARY CHECK ON THE DAILY LIFE OF EVERY PERSON," THE EXPRESS SAID. "IT WOULDNTURN EVERY VILLAGE POLICEMAN INTO A GESTAPO AGENT. IT WOULD PUT EVERY LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN IN THE SAME ROW OF FILING CABINETS AS A COMMON THIEF WITH A RECORD."

ME6-AEW

MAR 13 1945

A4 Add Paris WFront (Bradley) Jan 6 German Plans

THE GERMANS HAD MARSHALED TANKS AND ODDS AND ENDS OF TROOPS TO MAN THESE STRONG NATURAL POSITIONS AND PIN DOWN A BREAKOUT UNTIL MORE FORCES COULD BE BROUGHT UP FOR A FULL-SCALE COUNTERATTACK. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT THEY YET HAD BEEN ABLE TO ORGANIZE SUCH FORCES.

THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING UNDER AN UMBRELLA OF HUNDREDS OF U.S. WARPLANES, DISCOURAGING ENEMY BOMBERS WHICH MADE OCCASIONAL PASSES AT THE BRIDGE. ENEMY SUPPLY LINES EAST OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, LEADING FROM BERLIN AND THE RUHR, WERE SEARED BY 800 ATTACKING WARPLANES.

HODGES HIMSELF VISITED THE BRIDGEHEAD BY JEEP SUNDAY AND WAS CAUGHT IN THE INCESSANT ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE, ONE SHELL LANDING CLOSE.

WHILE THE GERMANS STILL WERE TRYING TO SHELL THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE INTO THE RHINE, THE BRIDGE'S IMPORTANCE DECREASES WITH EVERY PASSING DAY, FOR HODGES' ENGINEERS UNDOUBTEDLY ARE THROWING PONTOON SPANS ACROSS, AS THE GERMANS HAVE REPORTED WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE MOP-UP OF THE GERMANS IN THE EIFELS WEST OF THE RHINE WAS PROCEEDING UNDER A PARTIAL NEWS BLACKOUT BUT THIS ENTIRE CAMPAIGN WAS IN ITS LAST STAGE.

ONE POCKET NORTH OF MAYEN WAS CLEARED EXCEPT FOR A SMALL WOODED AREA OF TWO SQUARE MILES 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ.

A LARGER POCKET FARTHER NORTHWEST, WHICH SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY HELD 23,000 GERMANS, WAS LIKEWISE BEING COMPRESSED.

TWENTY-FOUR MORE GERMAN TOWNS WERE CLEARED BY PATTON'S FORCES, WHO CLOSED UP TO THE NORTH BANK OF THE MOSELLE ON ALL BUT 10 MILES OF THE RIVER'S WINDING 65-MILE COURSE BETWEEN TRIER AND COBLENZ.

THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION CRACKED INTO THE CENTER OF THIS FINAL ENEMY NORTH BANK STAND BY CROSSING THE ALF RIVER.

THE THIRD ARMY, THREATENING TO ROLL UP THE MOSELLE VALLEY FROM THE SOUTH, CAPTURED RIOL, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF JUMP-OFF POSITIONS AT TRIER.

THE GERMANS WERE STILL RESISTING STRONGLY ON THIS FRONT, HOWEVER, AND THREW IN A COUNTERATTACK A FEW MILES SOUTH OF RIOL THAT DROVE THE AMERICANS FROM HIGH GROUND.

THE GERMANS ARE SENSITIVE ON THIS FRONT, FOR A PUSH ALONG THE SOUTH BANK WOULD OUTFLANK THE SAAR BASIN AND AT THE SAME TIME LAY BARE THE SOUTH FLANK OF COBLENZ, WHICH IS PROTECTED FROM THE NORTH AND WEST BY THE 600 TO 900-YARD WIDE MOSELLE RIVER.

BETWEEN THEM, THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES COUNTED 3,996 PRISONERS INTO CAGES YESTERDAY, WITH MANY STILL TO BE TABULATED. MOST OF THESE WERE COMING FROM THE DWINDLING EIFEL POCKET.

WITHIN THE LAST WEEK, THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 16,000 OF THE 50,000 GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT IN THE EIFEL CAMPAIGN, THE THIRD ARMY DESTROYED ONE-HALF OF THE COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN SEVENTY ARMY.

THE TOTAL PRISONER HAUL OF ALL ALLIED ARMIES SINCE THE ARDENNES COLLAPSE WAS ESTIMATED AT 185,000 GERMANS, EQUAL TO ABOUT 20 DIVISIONS.

PS423PEW

30.24-23847

PARIS--~~THIRD ADD THIRD~~ LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X WHITEHEAD REPORTED.

Insert + (Long)

THE GERMANS, TRYING DESPERATELY TO SMASH THE 1200-FOOT LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, HAVE SCROED SEVERAL SHELL HITS ON THE STRUCTURE BUT FAILED TO KNOCK IT OUT. HEAVY TRAFFIC IN AMERICAN ARMS CONTINUED TO POUR ACROSS THE SPAN.

THE NEW GAINS IN INNER GERMANY, 274 MILES FROM BERLIN, WERE PUSHING THE GERMANS FARTHER AND FARTHER FROM DIRECT OBSERVATION OF THEIR FIRE ON THE BRIDGE.

HODGES CROSSED THE BRIDGE BY JEEP YESTERDAY AND SPENT AN HOUR EAST OF THE RHINE. A GERMAN SHELL LANDED WITHIN 50 FEET OF HIM.

BERLIN BROADCASTS X X X 6TH GRAF SECOND LEAD

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DA258PEW

THE GERMANS SAID ALSO THAT THE AMERICANS SEIZED LEUSDORF, A MILE SOUTH OF DALTENBERG, BUT THIS WAS NOT MENTIONED IN AMERICAN FIELD DISPATCHES. BERLIN CLAIMED ALSO THAT THE AMERICANS HAD THROWN SEVERAL EMERGENCY BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER TO SUPPLEMENT THE LUDENDORFF SPAN.

ON THE NORTH THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING IN HONNEF, FIVE MILES NORTH OF REMAGEN. TOWNS LISTED AS CAPTURED WERE DALTENBERG, ERPEL, LINZ, RHEINBREITBACH, UNKEL, BRUCHHAUSEN, AND OHLENBERG. ONE WAS UNIDENTIFIE AND POSSIBLY THIS WAS LEUSDORF.

MEANWHILE TO THE SOUTH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY SPEARED TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE BIG RHINE CITY OF COBLENZ AND TOOK A 15-MILE HOLD ON THE RHINE TO THE NORTH.

IN ADDITION LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS THREATENED THE LAST ENEMY FORCES WEST OF THE RHINE IN THE SAAR AND PALATINATE BY SEIZING CONTROL OF 38 MILES OF THE MOSELLE RIVER'S NORTH BANK BETWEEN COBLENZ AND TRIER. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO HOLDINGS, ONE 18 MILES SOUTHWEST FROM COBLENZ AND THE OTHER 20 MILES NORTHEAST FROM TRIER. THE GERMANS HELD A 17-MILE STRETCH IN BETWEEN.

THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WERE CLOSING IN ON ABOUT 23,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS NORTH OF THE MOSELLE. THEY WERE BEING PRESSED IN A SACK OF PROBABLY 100 SQUARE MILES, LESS THAN ONE TENTH ITS SIZE WHEN THE ALLIES SPRANG THEIR TRAP ON FRIDAY.

AT LEAST 22 TOWNS WERE CAPTURED BY THE THIRD ARMY YESTERDAY.

JR338AEW

RIVER.

Add Paris WEvent Genl XXXX of Hdqrt.

FROM NORTH OF NIJMEGEN TO WESEL ALONG A 40-MILE STRETCH THE ALLIES WERE LAYING DOWN A THICK SMOKE SCREEN TO HIDE THEIR MOVEMENTS FROM ENEMY OBSERVATION.

"OUR NEXT STEP WILL BE A CROSSING OF THE RHINE," ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NED NORDNESS REPORTED FROM THE WESEL AREA. "WHEN OR WHERE THIS WILL OCCUR CANNOT BE DISCLOSED, BUT MIGHTY PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS FOR A FINAL, THROTTLING BLOW."

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS SHIFTING TROOPS, ARTILLERY AND TANKS ALONG THE RHINE'S EAST BANK TO MEET THE ANTICIPATED NEW BLOW.

A SUPERHIGHWAY SWINGS 15 MILES SOUTHEAST FROM WESEL, THEN TURNS NORTHEAST AND NORTH TO BERLIN, FOR A TOTAL DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 350 MILES. ENEMY BROADCASTS DECLARED THE MAIN ALLIED THRUST WOULD BE ALONG THE ROUTE OVER THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN.

LT. GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' FIRST ARMY TROOPS, BULWARKED BY STRONG ARTILLERY, ARMOR AND AIR SUPPORT, SCORED ADVANCES OF MORE THAN A MILE YESTERDAY.

A15

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD WITH THE BRIDGEHEAD FORCES SAID THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE WAS BEING HURLED SOUTH, THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH THE GERMANS WERE POURING FIRE ON THE VITAL LUDENDORFF BRIDGE.

ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA DECREASED AS THE AMERICANS REPLIED WITH SALVOS FROM BIG ARTILLERY PIECES HAULED ACROSS THE RIVER. U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS HAMMERED NAZIS AIRFIELDS IN AN ARC AROUND THE BRIDGEHEAD AND FIGHTERBOMBERS AFFORDED A PROTECTIVE COVER. THE LUFTWAFFE, WHICH LOST 23 PLANES TO AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SATURDAY, FAILED TO SEND A SINGLE PLANE OVER YESTERDAY.

THE FIRST ARMY SEIZED EIGHT TOWNS ALONG THE RHINE'S EAST BANK NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE REMAGEN CROSSING, WHITEHEAD REPORTED. THE TOWN FARTHEST SOUTH WAS DALTENBERG, THREE MILES SOUTH OF REMAGEN, BUT THE GERMANS DECLARED THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING IN HOENNIGEN, SIX MILES SOUTH.

~~CAVE DWELLERS~~. No Cologne AMG (Lochner) was in the city.

THE JOB IS BEING SUPERVISED BY LT.COL.JOHN K.PATTERSON, MILITARY GOVERNOR; LT.COL.RAYMOND L.MILES, ROSEBUD, TEXAS, DEPUTY GOVERNOR; AND MAJ. EVERETT M.ROSS, NORTH CAROLINA AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ., EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

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ANOTHER IMMEDIATE PROBLEM WAS THE REMOVING OF THE DEAD BODIES SCATTERED ABOUT THE RUBBLE-STREWN CITY. CREWS OF CIVILIANS WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE.

CAPT. CHANNING, M.DOLTON, 406 LINDER AVE., FALLS CHURCH, VA., ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER, REPORTED THAT THE NAZIS TOOK WITH THEM ANY MOVEABLE VEHICLE AFTER THE SATURATION BOMBING JUST BEFORE THE ALLIES MOVED IN.

THE CITY IS WITHOUT WATER AND ELECTRICITY. MAJ.PAUL S. WEBB, 738 PARK ST., BOULDER CITY, NEVADA, IS CONFIDENT HIS CREW CAN GET THE WATER PUMPS INTO OPERATION WITHIN A WEEK. IT WILL BE SOME TIME HOUSES BEFORE THERE IS ANY ELECTRICITY.

THE MEDICAL JOB IS UNDER HEALTH OFFICER LT.COL.OSWALD F.HEDLEY OF NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

AS A STEP TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TYPHUS, GUARDS STOPPED ALL PERSONS ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE COLOGNE, IMPOSING ADDITIONAL BURDENS ON THE SECURITY OFFICER, CAPT. ULRICH C.URTON, 210 SOUTH MAPLE ST., LANCASTER, OHIO, WHOSE ASSISTANTS HAVE BEEN BUSY POSTING PROCLAMATIONS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

THE FOOD SITUATION IS NOT HOPELESS PROVIDED SUFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION AND ENOUGH GUARDS ARE AVAILABLE. CAPT. ELISHA C.ABRAMS, 1810 HARPER ST., NEWBERRY, S.C., THE DETACHMENT'S FOOD EXPERT, HAS FROZEN PRICES AS OF MARCH 5 AND HE PLANS AN IMMEDIATE INVENTORY OF ALL FOOD STOCKS IN PRIVATE HOMES, STORES AND WAREHOUSES. THE PEOPLE WILL BE FED FROM THE COMMUNITY POOL.

LOCATING POSSIBLE NON-NAZIS TO ASSIST IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY IS THE TASK OF MAJ. EDWIN TRIBBLE, 2122 DECATUR PLACE, WASHINGTON, D.C. EACH PERSON MUST BE CAREFULLY CHECKED AS TRIBBLE HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT THE NAZIS LEFT BEHIND MEMBERS OF "TERROR SQUADS" WHOSE JOB IS TO INTIMIDATE ANY COLOGNERS WHO AGREED TO WORK FOR

THE AMG.

COLOGNE'S FINANCIAL LIFE IS AT A STANDSTILL BUT LT.COL.MELVIL O.TUHUS, OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MADISON, WIS., FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN FINDING TWO OFFICIALS OF TWO PRIVATE BANKS WHO SAID THE NAZIS TOOK ALL BANKING RECORDS WITH THEM WHEN THEY FLED.

LT.COL.ROBBINS P.CROWELL, WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS THE TASK OF RESTORING THE CITY'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM, SHATTERED BY BLOCKBUSTERS. HE REPORTED TODAY THAT A SUBSTATION AT EHRENFELD, A SUBURB, COULD BE RECONDITIONED IMMEDIATELY.

DA1015AEW

A212 Add W.W.U.S. 1st Army Across Rhine (Lowen) xx missed.

THE ONLY "CASUALTY" OF THE OUTFIT SO FAR WAS JEEP DRIVER T-5 ALOYSIOUS SNYDER OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO WAS DRIVING THROUGH A GERMAN VILLAGE WEST OF THE RHINE WHEN A SHELL STRUCK NEARBY AND A FRAGMENT CAME THROUGH HIS WINDSHIELD AND CLIPPED THE COLLAR OFF HIS MACKINAW, WITHOUT HURTING HIM.

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OTHER MEMBERS OF TOWNSEND'S FORCE ARE LT.W.A.DILBURG FROM MICHIGAN, LT.GORDON W.HYDE OF OAKLAND, CALIF.; MAJ.JUNE BRASWELL OF NORTH CAROLINA; CHESTER MCMILLIN OF AKRON, OHIO; LT.WILLIAM LARSON OF JERSEY SHORE, PA.; LT.RICHARD SCHROEDER OF GARY, IND.; LT.VERNON NYVALL OF MINNESOTA, AND LT.HERBERT KEIHLER OF MILWAUKEE.

MAJOR TOWNSEND MADE THE FIRST LANDING IN THE BRIDGEHEAD, COMING DOWN "IN A LITTLE OLD PEA PATCH. IT WAS TOO SOFT TO TAKE OFF FROM SO I HAD TO FIND ME ANOTHER ONE AND TAXI OVER TO IT," HE EXPLAINED.

PS346PEW

-DASH- Add East of the Rhine (Lowen) xxx dead Germans."

THE MAIL COMES THROUGH. T/5 NORMAN MARTIN, 1916 WEST A STREET, BELLEVILLE, ILL., GOT TWO LETTERS TODAY--ONE FROM A SISTER MAILED FEB. 17 AND THE OTHER FROM AN OLD BUDDY SGT.AL WARNER FROM CAMP UPTON, N.Y., MAILED MARCH 1.

-DASH-

THE LIEGE EDITION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES ARRIVED TODAY TWO DAYS OLD WITH THE HEADLINE: "FIRST ARMY CROSSES THE RHINE."

SGT.WILLIAM SPANGLE, 645 CEDAR ST., WASCO, CALIF., HAS BEEN ON DUTY IN THE BRIDGEHEAD THROUGHOUT THE OPERATION AS A SIGNAL CORPS CAMERAMAN. HE CAME DOWN FROM BAD GODESBERG WHERE HE TOOK SOME PICTURES.

SPANGLE HAD A CLOSE SQUEAK TODAY. A SHELL LANDED SQUARELY ON A SHERMAN TANK, 30 FEET FROM WHERE HE WAS SITTING. NEITHER HE NOR MEMBERS OF THE TANK CREW WERE HURT.

-DASH-

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IN ITALY IT WAS VILLAS. IN FRANCE IT WAS CHATEAUS. IN GERMANY IT IS INTACT BUILDINGS THAT ALL ARMY OUTFITS SEEK AS COMMAND POSTS OR BILLETING QUARTERS. BUT ON THE BRIDGEHEAD THERE IS AN EXCEPTION. ANYTHING WILL DO SO LONG AS IT HAS A CELLAR--A GOOD DEEP CELLAR.

JJ1101AEW

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 1[illegible] PVT.JOHN SHANKS OF NORRISTOWN, PA., ESCAPED INJURY SATURD. IN A SHELL EXPLOSION WHICH MORTALLY WOUNDED CORRESPONDENT PETER LAWLESS OF THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH AND SLIGHTLY HURT TWO OTHER LONDON CORRESPONDENTS. SHANKS WAS DRIVING A JEEP ASSIGNED TO THE CORRESPONDENTS. THE SHELL HIT AS THEY WERE STANDING AT THE EASTERN END OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE.

BZ117PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 12-(AP)-A NARROW GREEN BAND WORN BENEATH SHOULDER INSIGNIA NOW DISTINGUISHES U.S. ARMY OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF TROOPS FROM THOSE WHO OPERATE IN A PURELY EXECUTIVE CAPACITY.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO ATTRACT ATTENTION TO THE NEW INSIGNIA.

JJ815AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD (190)

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 12-(AP)-STAFF SGT. EUGENE DORLAND, WHO ONCE DELIVERED BUTTER AND EGGS IN CHICAGO, IS KNOWN AROUND THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD THESE DAYS AS "HORATIO" AFTER THE JOB HE DID ON THE GREAT LUDENDORFF BRIDGE THE DAY IT WAS SEIZED BY THE U.S.FIRST ARMY.

DORLAND AND MEN FROM B COMPANY COMBAT ENGINEERS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD THE DANGEROUS JOB OF CUTTING WIRES AND REMOVING TNT CHARGES WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO EXPLODE AT 4 P.M. ON MARCH 7 AND DUMP THE SPAN INTO THE RHINE.

TEN MINUTES BEFORE THE TIME THE GERMANS HAD SET FOR THE DEMOLITION DORLAND, LT.HUGH B.MOTT OF NASHVILLE, TENN., AND THREE DOUGHBOYS WENT ONTO THE BRIDGE UNDER GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE.

THEY FOUND THE CONDUIT CARRYING THE WIRES LEADING TO THE DEMOLITION CHARGES BUT THE CONDUIT WAS TOO TOUGH TO CUT.

"I'LL FIX IT," DORLAND SAID, AND PLACED HIS CARBINE AGAINST THE CONDUIT AND SPLIT IT WITH TWO SHOTS. THEN IT WAS SIMPLE TO CUT THE

30.24-23849

WIRES BEFORE THE GERMANS COULD THROW THE SWITCHES.
THE GERMANS DID SUCCEED IN SETTING OFF ONE SMALL CHARGE THAT BLEW A HOLE IN THE BRIDGE DECKING BUT THERE WAS ANOTHER OF 1,400 POUNDS WHICH FAILED TO GO OFF.
DORLAND'S QUICK THINKING AND QK ACTION WAS ONE OF MANY HEROIC DEEDS WHICH GAVE THE FIRST ARMY ITS TOEHOLD ON THE RHINE.
DORLAND'S WIFE LIVES IN MANHATTAN, KANSAS.
HJ&DN103AEW

DPR COLLECT--~~STANLEY ARMSTRONG~~/CITY EDITOR, CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAR 13 1945

CHICAGO ILL

WITH THE U.S. 84TH DIVISION, GERMANY, MARCH 11-(AP)-- ONE OF THE DOUGHBOYS WHO OUTSLUGGED THE GERMANS IN THE BULGE AND HELPED SHOVE VON RUNDSTEDT'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE DOWN HITLER'S THROAT FOUGHT ALL ~~XME~~ THROUGH THAT COLD, BLOODY ACTION WITHOUT GETTING A SCRATCH BUT A FEW WEEKS LATER AN ACCIDENT MAIMED HIM FOR LIFE.

COMPANY E OF THE 335TH REGIMENT OF THE RAILSPLITTER DIVISION WAS OUT OF THE LINE RESTING FROM COMBAT AT GOUVY, BELGIUM. PVT. GEORGE M. WILSON, ONE OF THE BEST BAZOOKA MEN IN THE BUSINESS, WAS FONDLY CLEANING THE WEAPON HE HAD USED SO ABLY WHEN THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD TRIED TO DRIVE THROUGH THE AMERICANS.

SUDDENLY A PIN BECAME DISLODGED AND THE BAZOOKA HIT THE FLOOR, FIRING ITS DEADLY CHARGE THAT IS POWERFUL ENOUGH TO STOP A PANZER TANK.

WILSON'S BUDDIES HAVEN'T HEARD FROM HIM DIRECTLY SINCE THE MEDICS TOOK HIM BACK TO THE HOSPITAL, BUT THEY DID HEAR THAT HE LOST A LEG.

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APR EUNSONS 02222/ RNC/ 93+ AEW THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, MARCH 12-(AP)-ADMIRAL JEAN PIERRE ESTEVA, WHO WENT ON TRIAL TODAY FOR TREASON, ASSERTED THAT DURING HIS TERM AS RESIDENT GENERAL OF TUNISIA FOR THE VICHY GOVERNMENT HE HAD WORKED "UNDERCOVER AND IN SILENCE" FOR THE DAY OF FRANCE'S FUTURE REVENGE AGAINST GERMANY.
HE IS ACCUSED OF SENDING FOODSTUFFS TO MARSHAL ROMMEL'S AFRIKA KORPS AND OF PREVENTING THE FRENCH IN TUNISIA FROM AIDING THE ALLIES. HIS CASE IS THE FIRST TO COME BEFORE A SPECIAL HIGH COURT OF THREE MAGISTRATES AND 24 PARLIAMENTARY JURORS NAMED TO TRY VICHY OFFICIALS OF MINISTERIAL RANK.
SW547PEW

PARIS, MARCH 12-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, ONETIME UNIVERSITY HISTORY PROFESSOR WHO WAS A LEADER IN THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, WILL HEAD THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO NEXT MONTH, FRENCH SOURCES SAID TODAY.

HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED TO SAN FRANCISCO BY THREE VETERAN PRE-WAR PALIAMENTARY LEADERS AND BY A STAFF OF QUAI D'ORSAY SPECIALISTS.

HJ928PEW

NIGHT LEAD (150)
ROME, MARCH 12-(AP)-FULVIO SUVICH, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. AND TRUSTED DIPLOMATIC ASSISTANT TO MUSSOLINI FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE THE WAR, WAS SENTENCED TO 24 YEARS IMPRISONMENT BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TODAY AT THE CONCLUSION OF A TRIAL OF 15 DEFENDANTS ACCUSED OF FASCIST WAR CRIMES.
GEN. MARIO ROATTA, FORMER ITALIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WHOSE ESCAPE DURING THE TRIAL LAST WEEK PRECIPITATED A POLITICAL CRISIS, WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. AN INTENSIVE SEARCH FOR HIM IS BEING CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT LIBERATED ITALY.
THE COURT IMPOSED THE DEATH PENALTY IN ABSENTIA ON PHILIPPO ANFUSO, PRESENT AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY FOR MUSSOLINI'S RUMP GOVERNMENT.
LT. GEN. COUNT FRANCESCO JACOMONI, FORMER VICEROY OF ALBANIA, WAS GIVEN 24 YEARS. TWO OTHERS OF THE 15 DEFENDANTS TRIED ON CHARGES RANGING FROM ASSASSINATION TO THE FASCIST INVASION OF ETHIOPIA AND PARTICIPATION IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, RECEIVED LIFE SENTENCES. FOUR WERE ACQUITTED.
HJ1148PEW

ROME, MARCH 12-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR TO REALIZE THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY MUST BE PLACED ABOVE THEIR OWN INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS.
IN AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE MEMBERS OF CATHOLIC WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS, THE PONTIFF APPEALED TO MEN EVERYWHERE TO "ABANDON EMPTY PHRASES" AND TO RECOGNIZE "A HIGHER UNITY" BINDING ALL WHO

COLLABORATE IN PRODUCTION.

COMMENTING ON THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASED SOCIALIZATION, THE POPE DECLARED THAT SOCIALIZATION WAS JUSTIFIED ONLY WHEN THE COMMON WELFARE REQUIRED IT TO REPAIR ABUSES OR AVOID THE WASTE OF A NATION'S PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES.

NOTING THAT WORKERS' SYNDICATES ARE NOW BEING FORMED IN ITALY, THE PONTIFF SAID THEIR ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CONFINED TO REPRESENTING AND DEFENDING LABOR IN MAKING CONTRACTS.

M610AEW

ROME, MARCH 12--(AP)--SUNDAY WAS "JACKPOT DAM" FOR LT. COL. DUANE L. KIME, 28-YEAR-OLD COMMANDING OFFICER OF A 12TH AIR FORCE PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE GROUP.

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HE WAS PROMOTED TO FULL COLONEL AND GIVEN THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH TWO OAKLEAF CLUSTERS ALL IN A SINGLE CEREMONY.

HIS WIFE, MRS. AUDREY KIRK KIME AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE AT 1800 1808 BAVARIAN BOULEVARD, ORLANDO, FLA. HIS PARENTS LIVE AT WEST BEND, WIS.

APR FEDERS 11745 CCC 215P

Add Tangier Judge xxx at Rabat

APOSTOLI, A JUDGE SINCE 1932, RECENTLY HAS BEEN IN ROME AS A LIAISON OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE HIGH COURT ACTING WITH ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN A PURGE OF EXTREME FASCISTS IN ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS.

JJ1104AEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 3,400 AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH WAR PRISONERS LIBERATED FROM THE GERMANS BY THE RED ARMY ALREADY HAVE SAILED FOR HOME FROM ODESSA AND ALMOST 10,000 MORE STILL ARE AWAITING REPATRIATION, ACCORDING TO THE COMMUNIST ORGAN, PRAVDA.

LAST WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 969 U.S. SOLDIERS AND 227 OFFICERS LEFT ODESSA, PRAVDA SAID.

JJ912PEW

ADD ABD. A MERCY BOMBER OVER MACEDONIA (W. KING) XXXXXX TWO TOWNS

OTHER TOWNS ARE TO BE VISITED IN THE SAME MANNER LATER.

THE CLOTHING, ALL NEW, CAME FROM RED CROSS CHAPTERS AT BANGOR, ME.; RUTLAND, VT.; SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; SYRACUSE, N.Y.; BATAVIA, N.Y.; NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y.; QUEENS COUNTY; DANBURY, CONN.; BOSTON, MASS.; NEWARK, N.J.; NASHVILLE, TENN.; AND LEXINGTON, KY.

BZ227pew

BY MAURICE WESTERN (450)

SIFTON NEWSPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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BELGRADE, MARCH 10-(DELAYED) (AP)--MARSHAL TITO'S FORMATION OF A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH WAS SWORN IN TODAY, MARKS AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL MILESTONE ON THE ROAD BACK TO NORMALITY.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT PRE-REVOLUTIONARY CURRENTS ARE CREEPING THROUGH EUROPE AND THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN TORN BY CIVIL WAR, THE NEW MINISTRY IS IN DIRCT LEGAL SUCCESSION TO ITS PREDECESSORS. THE OLD FORMS HAVE BEEN PRESERVED AND THE LEGITIMACY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

I WATCHED THE MINISTERS TAKE THE OATH OF FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE THIS MORNING IN THE SAME ROOM WHERE TWO DAYS AGO THE REGENTS ASSUMED THE POWERS DELEGATED BY KING PETER. THIS WAS NO MERE RESHUFFLE OF PORTFOLIOS IN A PLAY OF POLITICAL PARTIES. IT WAS THE CONCLUSION OF LONG MONTHS OF NEGOTIATIONS TO END A PERIOD OF DIVIDED AUTHORITY.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACT ABOUT THE NEW CABINET IS ITS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER. IT INCLUDES MEN OF ALL NATIONALITIES, ALL FAITHS, MEN FROM LONDON AND MEN FROM THE MOUNTAINS, MEN FROM MOST OF THE OLD PARTIES AND SOME VERY ABLE MEN NEVER ASSOCIATED WITH THE OLD FACTIONS.

A SURPRISE WAS THE INCLUSION OF MILAN GROL, PRESIDENT OF THE SERBIAN DEMOCRATS OF THE OLD CONSERVATIVE "RADICAL GROUP." GROL

OPPOSED THE DICTATORS AND JOINED THE LONDON GOVERNMENT, THOUGH HE WAS NEVER REGARDED AS FRIENDLY TO THE PARTIES. HIS ADHESION TO MARSHAL TITO MARKS A NEW STEP TOWARD NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION AND SHOULD DO MUCH TO ELIMINATE POTENTIAL OPPOSITION TO THE CABINET.

LEFT OUT ARE THE SERBIAN RADICALS, WHO HAVE NOT ADHERED TO THE ANTI-FASCIST FRONT, AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF ZHIVKOVITCH. THE SOCIALISTS ARE REPRESENTED BY DR.SUTEY FROM LONDON. THE SERB PARTIES ARE REPRESENTED. THE SLOVENE CLERICALS AND ANTI-CLERICAL HAVE BEEN GIVEN PORTFOLIOS.

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OF THE 28 MINISTERS ONLY SIX ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. TWO OTHERS MAY HAVE COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS, BUT OF THESE AT LEAST ONE HAS BEEN A DEMOCRAT DEPUTY. THIS GROUP IS VERY ABLE AND INCLUDES, BESIDES MARSHAL TITO, ANDREAS LEBRANG, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY.

THERE ARE 16 SERBS AND MONTENEGRINS, EIGHT CROATS, FOUR SLOVENES, TWO MACEDONIANS AND ONE MOSLEM. THE CABINET CONTAINS PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMATS LIKE THE VETERAN JOSEP SHUBLAKA AND ALSO NEW MEN PROMINENT IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT. OUTSTANDING AMONG THE LATTER IS VICE-PREMIER EDO KARDELF, SLOVENIAN MARXIST, WHO SERVED A LONG TERM IN THE MINROVICIA GAOL FOR HIS POLITICAL VIEWS. AN AUTHORITY ON SLOVENIEN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY, KARDELF IS CONSIDERED BRILLIANT ORGANIZER AND IS VERY CLOSE TO MARSHAL TITO.

DR.SUBASIC, ONE OF THE SIX LONDON MINISTERS, TAKES OVER THE PORTFOLIO OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HE WILL HAVE TO WRESTLE WITH DIFFICULT EXTERNAL PROBLEMS, INCLUDING, THE CONTROVERSY WITH ITALY OVER THE POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF TRIESTE.

PS692PEW

30-24 — 23851

PRECEDE LONDON
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE RED ARMY SUPREME COMMAND BEGAN TO SHIFT LARGE FORCES TO THE BERLIN FRONT TODAY AFTER SMASHING ENEMY RESISTANCE BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF THE ODER AND VISTULA RIVERS.

ONLY A SMALL CHUNK OF TERRITORY AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF POMERANIA AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR REMAINED TO BE OVERRUN BY MARSHAL K.K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S ARMORED VANGUARDS BEFORE HE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR COMMAND OF A VITAL SECTOR OF THE FRONT FACING THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

IT SEEMED OBVIOUS THAT HE AGAIN WOULD TAKE A PLACE ON MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S RIGHT FLANK, FROM WHICH HE WHEELED ACROSS EAST PRUSSIA IN MID-JANUARY AND THEN SPEARED INTO POMERANIA LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH LATER.

THE REGROUPING RUSSIAN STRENGTH WAS EXPECTED TO MASS THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF MEN AND GUNS FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS SINCE THE RED BANNER WAS FIRST CARRIED OVER GERMAN SOIL.

ZHUKOV NOW MANS MORE THAN A 130-MILE STRETCH OF THE ODER FROM WHERE IT ENTERS THE BALTIC TO ITS EASTWARD BEND ABOVE FUERSTENBERG. ON HIS LEFT FLANK MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV HOLDS THE NEISSE RIVER LINE FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE ODER TO THE SUDETEN FOOTHILLS, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 70 MILES.

BRINGING UP THE BULK OF ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUP FROM POMERANIA AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR ZONE TO THE ODER LINE WAS SEEN AS ADDING DECISIVE WEIGHT TO RUSSIAN DISPOSITIONS FOR THE NEXT OFFENSIVE.

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FOREIGN OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW BELIEVE THE GREAT GERMAN RIVER ELBE, WATER LINK BETWEEN PRAGUE AND THE NORTH SEA PORT OF HAMBURG, WILL BE AS SIGNIFICANT IN EARLY SPRING OPERATIONS BY THE RED ARMY AS WAS THE VISTULA LAST SUMMER AND THE ODER SINCE JANUARY.

THE ELBE RUNS FROM SOUTH TO NORTH ACROSS THE VERY HEART OF THE REICH, PASSING WITHIN 55 MILES TO THE WEST OF BERLIN. ZHUKOV HAS BEEN ONLY 25 TO 40 MILES EAST OF BERLIN FOR MORE THAN A MONTH.

IF THE HOPES OF THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING MEN ARE REALIZED, BERLIN MAY BECOME ONLY AN ISOLATED POCKET OF RESISTANCE TO BE LIQUIDATED WHILE THE MAIN FRONT ROLLS WEST TOWARD A JUNCTURE WITH ALLIED ARMIES.

LITTLE MORE THAN 300 MILES NOW SEPARATE THE ALLIES ON THE RHINE FROM SOVIET BRIDGEHEADS ON THE ODER. THE VIEW HERE IS THAT THE REAL DECISION IN THE BATTLE OF GERMANY WILL COME WHEN RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES JOIN UP AFTER SPLITTING THE REICH IN TWO.

ROKOSSOVSKY SPEEDED UP THE LAST PHASE OF HIS PRESENT ASSIGNMENT TODAY ALMOST AS THOUGH HE WERE WORRIED HE MIGHT MISS OUT SHARING IN THE CLIMACTIC BATTLE TO COME.

HIS TANKS AND CAVALRY CONTINUED TO FAN OUT THROUGH SCATTERED OPPOSITION IN THE COASTAL STRIP ABOUT 35 MILES WIDE AND 20 MILES DEEP, BETWEEN LAKE LEBA AND THE BAY OF DANZIG.

STRONG INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY FORMATIONS PRESSED CLOSER TO DANZIG AND GDYNIA, TWIN SEABOARD FORTRESSES. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE SCENES OF BITTER FIGHTING OF THE KIND NOW TAKING PLACE IN THE NAVAL PORT OF KOLB

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ERG, WHERE 1,600 GERMAN PRISONERS WERE COUNTED YESTERDAY.

M658AEW

CHUNGKING, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE CHINESE WERE TOLD YESTERDAY BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK THAT A DECISIVE BATTLE WITH JAPAN ON THE MAINLAND "IS DRAWING CLOSE" AND THAT THEY SHOULD DOUBLE THEIR WAR EFFORT.

HIS MESSAGE WAS ISSUED ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC. IT CAME AMID REPORTS THAT THE ENEMY WAS ALREADY EVACUATING CIVILIANS FROM SHANGHAI, FEARFUL OF THE VULNERABILITY OF THAT GREAT CITY TO AMERICAN ATTACK.

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, HAD CONFERRED HERE LAST WEEK WITH CHIANG AND CHINESE AND AMERICAN STAFF OFFICERS ON FUTURE PHASES OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

M712AEW

BOMBAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-A THREE-MAN DELEGATION, INCLUDING TWO MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, HAS BEEN NOMINATED TO REPRESENT INDIA AT THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY ARE SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR AND SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON, THE COUNCIL MEMBERS, AND SIR VANGA THIRUVENKATA KRISHNAMACHARI, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE STATE OF BARODA.

MUDALIAR, WHO HEADS THE GROUP, HAS BEEN THE INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BRITISH IMPERIAL WAR CABINET, WHILE NOON IS A PROMINENT ATTORNEY, POLITICIAN AND AUTHOR.

KRISHNAMACHARI, LONG AN INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT, HAS PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES IN MANY CONFERENCES AFFECTING HIS LAND.

JJ945AEW

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PRECEDE BOMBAY DAY

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MARCH 12-(AP)-CRITICISM DEVELOPED IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY TODAY TO A THREE MEMBER DELEGATION NOMINATED TO REPRESENT INDIA AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

THE OPPOSITION ATTEMPTED TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT FOR "EXCLUSION OF NON-OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE" FROM THE DELEGATION, BUT THE MOTION WAS DISALLOWED ON GROUNDS IT WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CHOOSE THE DELEGATES.

THIS REACTION AROSE SHORTLY AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DELEGATION. ITS MEMBERS ARE SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR AND SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON, BOTH ON THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND SIR VANGA THIRUVENKATA KRISHNAMACHARI, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE STATE OF BARODA.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, CONGRESS LEADER AND FORMER PREMIER OF MADRAS, ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING "IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT BHURLABHAI DESAI, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY, AND NAWAB ZADA LIAQUAT ALIKHAN, LEADER OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, HAVE ENTERED A JOINT AGREEMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF AN INTERIM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT DELHI

HE ADDED:

"THE CHOICE OF DELEGATES TO THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TO REPRESENT INDIA SHOULD CERTAINLY HAVE FALLEN ON THESE TWO LEADERS INSTEAD OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE DEFEATED GOVERNMENT WHO HAVE PLACES IN IT NOT THROUGH ELECTION AT ANY TIME BUT ONLY NOMINATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL."

MUDALIAR, WHO HEADS THE DELEGATION, HAS REPRESENTED INDIA ON THE BRITISH IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

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[illegible]56PEW

AMERICAN FIELD OFFICERS WERE WELL PLEASED WITH THE SPEEDY INITIAL GAINS OF A MILE SCORED BY THE BATTLE-SEASONED DOUGHBOYS ON D-DAY SATURDAY AGAINST ONLY LIGHT OPPOSITION. BUT RESISTANCE MAY STIFFEN AS THEY CLOSE IN ON ZAMBOANGA, CITY OF 132,000 POPULATION. GUERRILLAS SAID THE CITY WAS WELL BOOBY-TRAPPED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT RUSSELL BRINES REPORTED THAT THE YANKS, LED BY TANKS AND UNDER JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE, WERE WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE CITY AFTER A LIGHTNING SURGE FROM THE INVASION BEACH DURING WHICH THEY TOOK THE WOLFE AIRSTRIP AND FOUR VILLAGES AND CROSSED TWO-THIRDS OF SAN ROQUE, BEST AIRFIELD IN THE REGION.

THIRTY MINUTES AFTER THE LANDING, WHICH CAME ON THE HEELS OF FURIOUS AERIAL AND NAVAL GUN BOMBARDMENTS, AMERICAN ARTILLERY SPOTTER PLANES WERE USING THE WHOLE AIRSTRIP.

INITIAL AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT.

TROOPS OF THE 162ND AND 163RD REGIMENTS SPEARHEADED THE INVASION. THEY FANNED OUT FROM THE BEACHHEAD, SOME CROSSING THE BALIWASAN RIVER NORTHEASTWARD ON THE ROAD TO ZAMBOANGA AND OTHERS HEADING WEST FOR CALDERA BAY. THE LATTER DOUGHBOYS WERE PINNED DOWN OVERNIGHT BY JAPANESE GUNFIRE FROM STRONG COCONUT GROVE POSITIONS BUT GOT GOING AGAIN AFTER A DESTROYER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET MOVED IN CLOSE AND HAMMERED THE NIPPONESE.

JAPANESE MORTAR FIRE HAMPERED SHIP UNLOADING OPERATIONS. YANK ARTILLERY AND NAVAL RIFLES POURED SHELLS INTO THE NIPPON POSITIONS WHILE P-38S AND MARINE PLANES MADE STRAFING RUNS. THESE FLIERS WERE USING A GUERRILLA-CONSTRUCTED AIRSTRIP NORTH OF ZAMBOANGA.

A206KX

RADIO TOKYO SAID FIERCE FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE ZAMBOANGA SECTOR AND ADDED THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS ALSO HAD INVADED BASILAN ISLAND, A DOZEN MILES DIRECTLY SOUTH ACROSS BASILAN STRAIT.

THESE AMERICAN COMMANDERS HANDLED THE MINDANAO INVASION TEAM: REAR ADM. FORREST B. ROYAL, ARLINGTON, VA., SIXTH AMPHIBIOUS GROUP.

VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID, SEVENTH FLEET.
REAR ADM.RUSSELL S.BERKEY, SEVENTH FV

REAR ADM.RUSSELL S.BERKEY, SEVENTH FLEET WARSHIPS.
LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY.
MAJ.GEN.JENS A.DOE, CARMEL, CALIF., 41ST DIVISION.
COL.WILLIAM J.MORRONEY, TUPELO, MISS., 163RD INFANTRY.
LT.COL.HAROLD M.LINDSTROM, TACOMA, WASH., 162ND INFANTRY.
MEANWHILE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ON LUZON ISLAND MADE FURTHER PROGRESS ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS.
PHILIPPINE-BASED BOMBERS LASHED FORMOSA.

GG220PCW NM

Add Manila Mindanao descriptive (Hutchison) xx here.

MINDANAO IS AN ISLAND OF VAST AREA--36,906 SQUARE MILES, SECOND LARGEST IN THE ARCHIPELAGO--BUT IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY FOR THE YANKS TO FIGHT FOR ALL OF IT, AS WAS THE CASE ON LEYTE AND LUZON.

THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE GARRISON ON MINDANAO IS AT DAVAO, PRE-WAR NIPPON HEMP STRONGHOLD 250 MILES EAST OF ZAMBOANGA. DAVAO'S SHELTERED PORT MAKES IT THE LEADING CITY OF THE ISLAND.
IT HAS BEEN THE TARGET OF HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBINGS FOR MONTHS.

AN AMERICAN MILITARY GARRISON WAS MAINTAINED AT ZAMBOANGA UNTIL THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED THE CITY.

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ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZAMBOANGA IS THE MORO SULU ARCHIPELAGO, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINES. SULU'S WESTERNMOST ISLAND IS JUST OFF THE COAST OF BRITISH BORNEO.

VX/DV440PCW

ZAMBOANGA EYEWITNESS (140)
BY FRED HAMPSON
ABOARD BOMBER OVER ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, MARCH 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FROM THIS FOUR ENGINED LIBERATOR OF THE FAMED "JOLLY ROGERS" GROUP, I WATCHED U.S. 41ST DIVISION TROOPS HIT ZAMBOANGA BEACH IN A PERFECT AMPHIBIOUS INVASION TODAY AND SEND PATROLS INLAND TO BEGIN DIGGING THE JAPANESE FROM THE HILLS.
SEVENTH FLEET CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SHELLED THE BEACH AREA HEAVILY BEFORE THE LANDING.
CAPT.PAUL G.GLANVILLE OF OAKLAND, CALIF., PILOT OF THIS FIFTH AIR FORCE BOMBER, TOOK THE PLANE OVER THE HALF-WRECKED TOWN OF ZAMBOANGA, ACROSS THE LANDING AREA AND OVER THE HILLS JUST BEYOND.
THIS AND OTHER LIBERATORS LOOSED 5,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS ON NIPPONESE GUN POSITIONS IN THE HILLS. THE BOMBS BURST IN ROLLING ORANGE EXPLOSIONS, BLANKETING MANY ACRES.
MEANWHILE, MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES SWARMED BELOW US IN A SERIES OF BOMBING AND STRAFING RUNS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS CLOSER TO THE LANDING BEACH.

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WE COULDN'T SEE ANY INDICATIONS OF OPPOSITION. WITHIN A FEW MINUTES TANKS WERE RUMBLING DOWN THE RAMPS AND ACCOMPANYING THE TROOPS INLAND.
JOLLY ROGER BOMBERS DROPPED LEAFLETS WARNING THE FILIPINOS TO AVOID MILITARY TARGET AREAS.
ZAMBOANGA HARBOR WAS CHOKED WITH SUNKEN JAPANESE SHIPS. MOST OF THE TOWN'S LARGER BUILDINGS WERE BLASTED OR BURNED. WE COULDN'T DETECT ANY JAPANESE DEFENSES IN THE CITY.
OTHERS OF OUR CREW: LT.EDWARD DAWSON, ENGLEWOOD, N.J.; FLYING OFFICER EDWIN KIELAR, MCKEES ROCKS, PA.; SGT.CARL PETERSON, MINNEAPOLIS; SGT.JAMES L.BREWER, WANESBURGH, PA.; SGT.RICHARD HAGEN, EAST ORANGE, N.J.
AS WE LEFT SONG-FAMED ZAMBOANGA, SOMEONE WISECRACKED, "I STILL COULDN'T TELL WHETHER THE MONKEYS HAD TAILS."

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GG809ACW NM

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA,MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES,MARCH 10 (DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER OF URBANA, ILL., CELEBRATED HIS 59TH BIRTHDAY ON AN INVASION CONVOY YESTERDAY AND SPENT TODAY ROAMING THROUGH THE MORTAR-SPLATTERED AMERICAN LINES ON MINDANAO ISLAND.
THE COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AND HIS STAFF LANDED FOUR HOURS AFTER THE FIRST WAVE. MORTARS STRADDLED HIS LANDING CRAFT AS IT NEARED THE BEACH.
THE GENERAL ASKED RESTING INFANTRYMEN IF THEY HAD BEEN SEASICK DURING THE CONVOY TRIP AND ONE DOUGHBOY ANSWERED, "IF I'D BEEN ANY SICKER I WOULDN'T HAVE GOTTEN HERE."
EICHELBERGER STOOD THE TRIP WELL ENOUGH TO EAT HIS SECOND BIRTHDAY CAKE WHILE ON THE WAY HERE. HE HAD ALREADY EATEN ONE BEFORE LEAVING HIS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE OPERATION.

GG857ACW

MANILA,MARCH 12 (AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA IN A STATEMENT FROM MALACANAN PALACE TODAY EXPRESSED "OUR HEARTFELT THANKS TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR AID AND SUCCOR EXTENDED US IN THESE DAYS OF DIRE NEED AND DISTRESS."

GG827ACW NM

WERE LOST OVER TOKYO.

AAF 21st Bomber Command HQ Gen (White) xx

"NAGOYA LOOKED LIKE THE INSIDE OF A GREAT FURNACE," SAID LT.CLARK KOLLER, MCNABB, ILL., AIRPLANE COMMANDER WHO WAS ON HIS FIFTH MISSION OVER JAPAN.

THE NAGOYA RAID WAS "EQUALLY AS SUCCESSFUL AS THE ASSAULT UPON TOKYO," SAID A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE 20TH AIR FORCE IN WASHINGTON.
RETURNING CREWS REPORTED THAT THE TARGET AREA WAS FIVE SQUARE MILES. FIFTEEN SQUARE MILES IN THE CENTER OF TOKYO WAS DESTROYED, AS FIRES SPREAD BEYOND THE 10-SQUARE MILE TARGET AREA.
ONE B-29 WAS LOST OVER NAGOYA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE. TWO WERE LOST IN THE TOKYO RAID.
ANOTHER FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 40 SUPERFORTRESSES, FLYING FROM AN INDIA BASE OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, HIT FACTORIES ADJACENT TO THE JAPANESE-HELD SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE TODAY. THE RAID FOLLOWED BY TWO DAYS AN ATTACK ON KUALA LAMPUR, MALAY, 200 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE. THESE TWO STRIKES WERE ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON.
THE COMMUNIQUE ON THE NAGOYA MISSION SAID FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS "LIGHT TO HEAVY AND FLAK RANGED FROM MEAGER TO INTENSE."
IT POINTED OUT THAT NAGOYA, SOME 200 MILES FROM TOKYO AND ON HONSHU ISLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST, WAS "THE HOME OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRCRAFT PLANT" AND HAD THE LARGEST SINGLE CONCENTRATION OF

PLANE FACTORIES IN JAPAN.

SOME RETURNED B-29 CREWS HERE AND AT NEARBY SAIPAN AND TINIAN BASES SAID THE NAGOYA FIRES, SPREAD BY 2,000 POUNDS OF INCENDIARY BOMBS AFTER MIDNIGHT, WERE NOT AS IMPRESSIVE FROM THE AIR AS THE TOKYO CONFLAGRATION.

THE BOMBERS MADE THEIR TARGET RUNS AT THE EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDE FOR THEM OF AROUND 5,000 FEET, JUST AS THEY HAD AT TOKYO 48 HOURS EARLIER.

SGT.BEN MOFFA OF (734 FEDERAL ST.) PHILADELPHIA, PA., WAS ABLE TO SHOOT OUT A JAPANESE GROUND SEARCHLIGHT WITH HIS 50 CALIBRE MACHINEGUN.

AN IMPERIAL JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY TOKYO RADIO SAID THE NAGOYA RAID CONTINUED FROM MIDNIGHT TO 3:20 A.M. AND THAT FIRES STARTED "AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE CITY" WERE "NEARLY BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL BY 10 A.M." TOKYO RADIO REPORTED A LONE B-29 KEPT THE TOKYO AIR RAID SYSTEM IN A STATE OF ALARM FROM 9:00 TO 9:15 TONIGHT (TOKYO TIME)

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A196KX

MAJ.GEN.CURTIS LE MAY SAID AFTER HEARING NAGOYA REPORTS AT HIS 21ST BOMBER COMMAND OFFICE THAT "IT APPARENTLY WAS A VERY GOOD RAID." HE ADDED:

"ALL THE JAPS HAVE TO LOOK FORWARD TO IS THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THEIR INDUSTRIES, CITIES AND OTHER VITAL TARGETS X X X WE ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM ATTAINMENT OF OUR FULL STRENGTH."

IT WAS THE EIGHTH SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK ON NAGOYA. FRIDAY'S WAS THE TWELFTH ON TOKYO.

GG144PCW NM

Add 21st Bomber Command HQ Guam (Hwy Island) xx Ions.

THE CREW OF CAPT.WALTER TIMM (3405 LAKE ROAD) MILWAUKIE, ORE., (CORRECT) SAID THEY COULD SEE FIRES FOR 90 MILES.

TIMM'S B-29 FLEW SO LOW (POSSIBLY 5000 FEET) THAT HIS LEFT GUNNER, SGT.BEN MOFFA (736 FEDERAL ST) PHILADELPHIA, SHOT OUT A SEARCHLIGHT WITH 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUN FIRE. THE TAIL GUNNER, SGT.KENT J.SPRAGUE, LAGARGESVILLE, N.Y., AND THE CENTRAL CONTROL GUNNER, CPL.JAMES DOOLITTLE, BURLINGAME, CALIF., CONFIRMED THAT.

"I SAW MOFFA'S TRACERS GOING STRAIGHT DOWN THE BEAM FROM A BATTERY OF SEARCHLIGHTS. HE KNOCKED OUT THE MIDDLE ONE. IT DIDN'T COME ON AGAIN," SAID DOOLITTLE.

~~GENERAL OF THE 21ST.~~ Add 21st Bomber Command HQ Guam (Icons) xx the 21st.

"OUR SUPERB GROUND CREWS DID ALMOST TWICE THIS JOB IN LESS THAN HALF THE TIME," IRVINE SAID.

"ALL CREDIT IS DUE THEM FOR THIS ACHIEVEMENT."

COLONEL IRVINE SAID IT WAS LIKE "BAKING A CAKE--ONE MUST HAVE THE INGREDIENTS."

ONE INGREDIENT WAS MORALE. THE WILLINGNESS OF THE B-29 GROUND CREWS TO WORK AS LONG AS THEY COULD STAND WAS AN IMPORTANT QUALITY.

ANOTHER INGREDIENT WAS THE QUALITY OF THE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM SET UP WITH GENERAL LEMAY'S APPROVAL. IT WAS BASED ON A HIGH DEGREE OF SPECIALIZATION. MORE THAN 100 SPECIAL SKILLS ARE INVOLVED IN B-29 MAINTENANCE.

A THIRD INGREDIENT WAS THE HIGH ORDER OF SUPERVISION ON THE PART OF MAINTENANCE OFFICERS OF ALL UNITS.

"PROOF OF THE QUALITY OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN THAT 36 HOURS," COLONEL IRVINE SAID, "IS THE FACT THAT NOT ONE AIRCRAFT WAS LOST DUE TO ANY MATERIEL FAILURE" OVER NAGOYA.

QD&MM758PPW N

BY ELMONT WAITE

21ST BOMBER COMMAND,GUAM,MARCH 13-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-"GIVE US CLEAR WEATHER LIKE THAT FOR EVERY RAID AND THERE WON'T BE ANY CITIES IN JAPAN," EXCLAIMED CAPT.PAUL E.JONES OF IONE,WASH., B-29 COMMANDER, UPON HIS RETURN FROM YESTERDAY'S 300-SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK ON NAGOYA.

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WEATHER WAS SO EXCELLENT "WE COULD SEE THE TARGET CLEARLY," ECHOED LT.VAUGHN WOODRUFF (185 NORTH ST.) PEORIA,ILL., A NAVIGATOR.

"CHICAGO CIVIC PRIDE WOULD HAVE SUFFERED A SETBACK IF PEOPLE IN THE WINDY CITY COULD HAVE SEEN THE FIRE IN NAGOYA," QUIPPED SGT.HAROLD L.OTSTOT (CABLE COPY) (2036 STATE ST.) CAMPBELL, PA., REFERRING TO THE GREAT FIRE THERE IN 1871.

LT.JAMES W.MCKILLIP, (314 SOUTH PANAMA ST.) MONTGOMERY,ALA., ESTIMATED 25 PER CENT OF NAGOYA WAS BURNING WHEN HE FLEW OVER.

CPL.CURTIS N.WAYNE, SPENCER,W.VA., RADIO OPERATOR, TESTIFIED TO THE SURPRISE OF THE RAID:

"NAGOYA RADIO STATIONS DIDN'T GO OFF THE AIR, WHICH MADE IT CONVENIENT FOR US. WE JUST 'HOMED' ON THEIR BEAM AND WENT ON IN."

LT.ARTHUR N.GAUSEMAL, (34 CAMBRIDGE ST.) ST.PAUL,MINN., A PILOT, SAID HE "SAW A MOUNTAIN OF SMOKE 5000 FEET HIGH AND WE THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT WE WERE LOST."

DESPITE LEMAY'S MINIMIZATION OF DAMAGE TO NAGOYA, THE DAMAGE EXCEEDED THAT DONE ON ANY RAID OF TOKYO PREVIOUS TO THE 2300-TON INCENDIARY BLOW THERE SATURDAY, SEVERAL PILOTS SAID.

BOMB BURSTS IN NAGOYA CAUSED SO MUCH LIGHT THAT "WE COULD SEE THE JAP GUNNERS (5000 FEET) BELOW PASSING AMMUNITION," ASSERTED SGT.RALPH S.ROMINES, SEVIERVILLE,TENN.

LT.JACK P.BISHOP, (1734 W.18TH AVE.) BIRMINGHAM,ALA., ANOTHER PLANE COMMANDER ON HIS FIFTH MISSION OVER THE EMPIRE, SAID ON HIS RETURN TO TINIAN, JUDGING BY THE FLAMES AND SMOKE, THE NAGOYA RAID "APPEARED TO BE GREATER THAN THE TOKYO RAID."

DV1029PCW

CORRESPONDENT HOWARD LANDSBERG.

Add VSPE HQ Guam - Two - Howard Landsberg.

THROUGH SUNDAY, WITH THE SUPPORT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES CLOSED IN ON THE RUGGED AREA WHICH IS ABOUT A MILE DEEP AND TAKES IN TWO MILES OF COASTLINE. THE LARGEST ENEMY FORCE LEFT AFTER 22 DAYS OF SAVAGE FIGHTING WAS BELIEVED TO BE

HOLED UP IN THIS AREA.

THERE ALSO WAS A SMALL POCKET OF RESISTANCE TO BE WIPED OUT IN THE NORTHEAST SECTOR, WHICH WAS BYPASSED BY THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION SUNDAY AS IT DROVE TO THE EASTERN COAST. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, LANDSBERG REPORTED, THE ENTIRE EAST COAST WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS.

CAPTURE OF MOST OF THE EAST COAST BY THE THIRD AND FOURTH MARINE DIVISIONS WAS REPORTED IN MONDAY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE. MEANWHILE THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION, ON THE WESTERN FLANK, WAS MEETING STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN ITS SLOW DRIVE TO THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND.

GG210PCW

MAR 13 1945

BY LEIF ERICKSON

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, HONOLULU, MARCH 12-(AP)-SKYMASTER HOSPITAL SHIPS OF THE ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ARE BRINGING MARINES AND NAVY MEN WOUNDED ON IWO JIMA TO OAHU HOSPITALS AT THE RATE OF 250 A DAY.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM ORD RYAN, ATC PACIFIC DIVISION COMMANDER, MADE THIS DISCLOSURE TODAY SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THE BIG HOSPITAL PLANES HAVE BEEN EVACUATING IWO'S CASUALTIES SINCE D-DAY PLUS SIX (FEB.25). PLANES ARRIVE DAY AND NIGHT.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL PLANE, BEARING 24 LITTER CASES -- MARINES WOUNDED IN THE IWO LANDING -- REACHED OAHU ONLY SIX DAYS AFTER THEY MADE THEIR BEACHHEAD. THE WOUNDED REACHED HAWAII HOSPITALS ONLY 48 HOURS AFTER LEAVING THE MARIANAS.

FLIGHT NURSES AND MEDICAL TECHNICIANS REPORT OBSERVING MORE AMPUTATION CASES THAN ON PREVIOUS CENTRAL PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS.

THEY SAID ADMINISTRATION OF PENICILLIN WAS NECESSARY IN A GREAT MAJORITY OF PLANE EVACUATION CASES. IN THE FIRST PLANE LOAD OF 24 MARINES, 20 REQUIRED PENICILLIN TREATMENT.

FJ700ACW NM

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,MARCH 12-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM WARD SMITH HAS ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE SERVICE FORCES OF THE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET, SUCCEEDING VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM L.CALHOUN, FLEET HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

SMITH, RECENTLY PROMOTED FROM REAR ADMIRAL, WAS DIRECTOR OF NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS PRIOR TO TAKING HIS NEW COMMAND. HE WAS A TASK FORCE COMMANDER EARLIER IN THE WAR. HIS WIFE LIVES AT (1814 CONNECTICUT AVE.) WASHINGTON,D.C.

DV1042PCW

20.24 — 23855

MEXICO CITY,MARCH 12 (AP)

CANTINFLAS, FUNNY MAN OF THE MEXICAN SCREEN, HAS ASKED GOVRNMENT RECOGNITION OF A NEW CINEMA ACTORS' UNION IN AN EFDORT TO END INTER-UNION STRIFE WHICH HAS PARALYZED MOVIE PRODUCTION IN MEXICO FOR A MONTH.

MEANWHILE THE FILM PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION IN A PAID NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT ASKED THE FEDERAL LABOR DEPARTMENT TO TAKE STEPS TO EFFECT RESUMPTION OF FILMING. THE NOTICE SAID THAT MORE AMERICAN, ARGENTINE AND SPANISH MOVIES ARE NOW BEING SHOWN HERE AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES DUE TO SCARCITY OF MEXICAN PRODUCTIONS.

CANTINFLAS IS PRESIDENT OF THE NEW UNION, FORMED IN PROTEST AGAINST THE EXISTING ONE, AFFILIATED WITH THE POWERFUL MEXICAN LABOR FEDERATION.

RLDVERTIKOMEDIAN YESTERDAY ISN

MAR 13 1945

LABOR FEDERATION.

THE COMEDIAN YESTERDAY INSERTED ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AND PROTESTING THAT HE IS NOT FASCIST, AS MEXICAN LABOR FEDERATION LEADERS CHARGED.

GG VX345PCW NM

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 12-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ARGENTINE PARTICIPATION IN AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION HONORING A BRAZILIAN STATESMAN IN WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATED "OUR TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP TOWARD THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS AND, IN THE PARTICULAR CASE, TO BRAZIL."

THE ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON ATTENDED THE PAN-AMERICAN SESSION THERE WHICH HONORED FOREIGN MINISTER PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, WHO WAS A GUEST OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

AMEGHINO'S PREDECESSOR, GEN.ORLANDO PELUFFO, ANNOUNCED TWO MONTHS AGO ARGENTINA'S DECISION TO WITHDRAW TEMPORARILY FROM THE UNION.

JS1130PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT SHOTS WERE FIRED LAST NIGHT AT THE AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH PRESIDENT GUALBERTO VILLARROEL AND HIS FAMILY WERE RIDING NEAR LAPAZ.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ONE BULLET LODGED IN A DOOR OF THE CAR AND THAT THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE HAD BEEN ARRESTED. (IT WAS NOT SPECIFICALLY STATED WHETHER ANY OF THE CAR'S OCCUPANTS WERE INJURED.)

HJ839PEW

QUITO, ECUADOR, MARCH 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA VELASCO IBARRA SEEMINGLY WARDED OFF A POLITICAL CRISIS LAST NIGHT WHEN HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS CABINET'S RESIGNATION AFTER A STORMY SESSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DURING WHICH SHOTS WERE FIRED IN A SPECTATOR'S GALLERY. NO ONE WAS INJURED.

JJ909AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 12-(AP)-BRAZIL'S IMPENDING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN APPARENTLY WAS THROWN WIDE OPEN TODAY BY PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS' ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WOULD NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

VARGAS MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN YESTERDAY BY 600 BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPERMEN AS A TESTIMONIAL TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ESTABLISHING A MINIMUM WAGE SCALE FOR NEWSPAPER WORKERS.

VARGAS HAD ANNOUNCED MARCH 1 THAT HE WOULD FIX WITHIN 90 DAYS THE DATE OF A GENER

A

L ELECTION--THE FIRST TO BE HELD IN BRAZIL SINCE HE BECAME HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1930.

WHETHER VARGAS WOULD BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION HAD BEEN ONE OF THE HOTTEST POLITICAL QUESTIONS IN BRAZIL.

M715AEW

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MARCH 12-(AP)-A SPECIAL JUDGE WAS INVESTIGATING TODAY THE DISCOVERY OF SEVERAL HUNDRED HOME-MADE HAND GRENADES FOUND IN SACKS BESIDE AN ORGAN IN THE CATHEDRAL HERE, FOLLOWING RUMORS OF A PROJECTED UPRISING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT ALFONSO LOPEZ.

DISAPPROVAL BY THE CHURCH OF ANY SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT WAS EXPRESSED BY ARCHBISHOP ISMAEL PERDOMO, WHO PROMISED CANONICAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THOSE WHO PLACED THE EXPLOSIVES IN THE CATHEDRAL.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER EL LIBERAL SAID 20 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

DA916AEW

VANCOUVER, B.C., MARCH 12-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN COOPERATION WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES HAS AGREED TO PROVIDE AN AIRCRAFT TO A WOMAN PREPARED TO SPEND HER $3,500 SAVINGS IN A DREAM-INSPIRED SEARCH FOR HER MISSING AVIATOR-HUSBAND.

THE PLANE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR MRS. MARJORIE RAMSAY OF TORONTO, TO SEARCH FOR HER HUSBAND, FLT. LT. GEORGE RAMSAY, WHO WAS ABOARD AN RCAF FLYING BOAT THAT HAS BEEN MISSING THREE MONTHS, AIR VICE-MARSHAL F. V. HEAKES, CHIEF OF THE RCAF WESTERN AIR COMMAND, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT

MRS. RAMSAY SAID SHE HAD A DREAM ABOUT A "KENT ISLAND" AND WAS PREPARED TO SPEND ALL OF HER SAVINGS SEARCHING THE AREA OF KENT ISLAND ABOUT 265 AIR MILES NORTHWEST OF VANCOUVER. AIR FORCE OFFICIALS SAID THE AREA HAD BEEN SEARCHED THOROUGHLY BY LAND, SEA AND AIR ON TWO OCCASIONS SINCE RAMSAY'S FLYING BOAT DISAPPEARED.

THE NEW SEARCH WAS ARRANGED FOLLOWING A MEETING BETWEEN HEAKES AND MRS. RAMSAY, WHO ARRIVED HERE SUNDAY.

HJ1023PEW

MAR 13 1945

VANCOUVER, B.C., MARCH 12-(AP)-HARVEY MURPHY, LOCAL ORGANIZER FOR INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS (C.I.O.), SAID TODAY THAT COMBINED ACTION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITIES MAY CANCEL A NUMBER OF CONVENTIONS IN CANADA THIS YEAR.

THE UNION HAS TENTATIVELY CHOSEN TORONTO FOR MEETINGS THIS SUMMER.

MURPHY SAID JAMES E.LEARY, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE MINERS UNION, CHICAGO, HAS WRITTEN SAYING THAT THE TRANSPORT CONTROLLER FOR CANADA INFORMED HIM "THAT ACCOMMODATION SHALL NOT BE OFFERED IN CANADA TO CONVENTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN REFUSED PERMISSION TO CONVENE IN THE UNITED STATES."

SN1054PEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 12-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER MCNAUGHTON SAID TODAY THAT WHILE PERHAPS 20 PER CENT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY DRAFTEES ORDERED OVERSEAS HAD STILL NOT REPORTED AT EMBARKATION PORTS, THE LONG-TERM REINFORCEMENT SITUATION WAS "HIGHLY SATISFACTORY." THIS, TOGETHER WITH A REDUCTION IN CASUALTIES OVER OFFICIAL ESTIMATES, HAD RESULTED IN INCREASED LEAVE QUOTAS FOR LONG-SERVICE OVERSEAS VETERANS.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, HE SAID LEAVE QUOTAS FOR THE OVERSEAS VETERANS HAD BEEN INCREASED FROM 1,000 A MONTH TO 1,500 FOR MARCH AND 2,000 FOR APRIL. PROVIDED THE PRESENT SATISFACTORY RATE OF INTAKE INTO THE TRAINING STREAM WAS MAINTAINED IT WAS HOPED THERE WOULD BE NO NECESSITY TO CALL ON THESE MEN FOR FURTHER DUTY OVERSEAS.

HJ1159PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, MARCH 12--GEN. BRANDENMEGER, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH PANZER ARMY, HAS BEEN DISMISSED IN DISGRACE, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC. THE BROADCAST SAID IT HAD BEEN REPORTED FROM THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT THAT HALF OF THE SEVENTH PANZER ARMY HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE EIFEL CAMPAIGN.

HJ727PEW

A67

NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A "CONVOY BATTLE," PRESUMABLY BETWEEN GERMAN SHIPS AND ALLIED AIRCRAFT, OCCURRED LAST NIGHT IN THE SKAGERRAK, SEPARATING NORWAY AND DENMARK.

THE BATTLE DEVELOPED "FAR OFF" THE SWEDISH COAST TO THE SOUTHWEST" AND "WAS STILL ON AT 12:30 A.M." (SWEDISH TIME), SAID THE BROADCAST AS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID YESTERDAY THAT A 20-MINUTE BATTLE BETWEEN A GERMAN CONVOY AND ALLIED PLANES HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE KATTEGAT OFF GOETEBORG AT YESTERDAY. THE KATTEGAT IS BETWEEN SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

M707AEW

MAR 13 1945

NIGHT LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 12-(AP)-THROUGH CHEERING CROWDS, MANY OF WHOM REMOVED THEIR HATS AND WEPT UNASHAMED, THE 272 (CORRECT) LIBERATED PRISONERS OF CABANATUAN MOTORED UP MARKET STREET AMID A SHOWER OF TICKER TAPE AND CONFETTI TODAY IN AN OFFICIAL CIVIC WELCOME.

LOOKING OVER THE HEADS OF THE FLAG-WAVING THRONGS, CPL.JOHN BAILEY OF PITTSBURGH,PA., TURNED TO A JAPANESE PRISON COMPANION AND GRINNED: "REMEMBER THOSE TEN KILOMETERS THROUGH MANILA?"

"IF THIS IS A DREAM, WHAT A DREAM!" BOOMED BACK CPL.AL JOLLEY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

TODAY'S CELEBRATION THAT INCLUDED SURPRISE PROMOTION OF THREE OF THEIR NUMBER TO FULL COLONEL, PRESENTATION OF GOLD WELCOME MEDALLIONS, PRAYERS FOR THEIR DELIVERANCE BY RANGERS AND GUERRILLAS AND A HOTEL BANQUET THAT INCLUDED T-BONE STEAK.

THE PARADE PROBABLY WAS THE ONLY MILITARY PROCESSION IN HISTORY WITHOUT A SINGLE SOLDIER WITH THE RANK OF PRIVATE. ALL 272 HAD BEEN RAISED A RANK.

S/SGT.RICHARD L.HEAULT OF ADAMS,MASS., WHISPERED ALOUD: "SIX MONTHS AGO, WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT THIS WOULD HAVE HAPPENED?"

ALL THE HEROES WERE DRESSED IN NEW UNIFORMS, THEIR FIRST IN THREE YEARS.

"ALL THE JAPANESE EVER ISSUED US IN THE THREE YEARS WE WERE IN CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP WAS A PAIR OF LONG UNDERPANTS, AND SOME ASSORTED G-STRINGS," CPL.ROBERT J.BODY OF DETROIT,MICH., REMARKED TO REPORTERS.

CPL.CARL CARLSSON OF NEW YORK CITY OBSERVED THE MAMMOTH STEAK BEFORE HIM AND EXCLAIMED: "BOY, IF 'AIR RAID' AND 'SMALL SPEEDO' COULD SEE THIS!" HE REFERRED TO TWO OF CABANATUAN'S MOST BRUTAL GUARDS, "WHO NOW REST, WE HOPE WITH THEIR FEET TOWARD TOKYO!"

DV1040PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FLEET, REPAIRING BATTLE DAMAGE SUFFERED IN RECENT ACTIONS, IS READY FOR COMBAT AGAIN, U.S.FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ DISCLOSED HERE.

BUT, NIMITZ, EMPHASIZED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, "THE JAPANESE FLEET NOW IS SO INFERIOR IN STRENGTH COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES FLEET THAT IT MUST CHOOSE ITS TIME TO COME OUT."

HE ADDED SIGNIFICANTLY: "OUR POLICY IS TO KEEP OUR FLEET MORE OR LESS CONCENTRATED SO THAT NO MATTER WHAT TIME THEY CHOOSE, WE WILL HAVE A VERY LARGE RECEPTION COMMITTEE WAITING."

NIMITZ ADDRESSED NEWSMEN AFTER HIS DAUGHTER, MARY NIMITZ, 13, CHRISTENED THE DESTROYER USS BUCK AT BETHLEHEM STEEL SHIPYARD.

THE 60-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET SAID SOON "THE JAPANESE WILL BE UNABLE TO OPERATE ANY SHIPPING

30.24 — 23857

WHATEVER TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES OR TO THEIR HOLDINGS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA."
U.S.SUBMARINES ARE OPERATING FREELY ALONG THE CHINA COAST AND "OUR FLEET IS APPROACHING THE EXTREME WESTWARD PART OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN," HE SAID.
HE STRESSED, HOWEVER, "THE JAPANESE WILL RETAIN THEIR COMMUNICATIONS TO THE ASIATIC MAINLAND UNTIL WE ESTABLISH OUR SEA AND AIR POWER IN POSITIONS FROM WHICH WE CAN COMPLETELY CUT THESE COMMUNICATIONS."
THE NIPPONESE ARMY IS STILL "90 PER CENT INTACT," AND THE ALLIES WILL "HAVE TO GO ALL OUT TO DESTROY OR DEFEAT JAPAN."
PM318APW

UNDATED B-29S
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ADMITTED THAT FIRES WERE STILL BURNING IN THE NAGOYA BUSINESS SECTION TEN HOURS AFTER MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTS BEGAN RAIDING THE CITY IMMEDIATELY AFTER MIDNIGHT TODAY.
THE ENEMY COMMUNIQUE, AS BROADCAST AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN SAN FRANCISCO, SAID B-29S WERE OVER THE CITY FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL 3:20 A.M. IT CLAIMED 22 SUPERFORTS WERE SHOT DOWN AND 60 DAMAGED.
"FIRES THAT STARTED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE CITY," THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "WERE NEARLY BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL BY 10 A.M."
TOKYO REPORTED FLAMES SPREAD INTO THE GENERAL AREA AROUND THE ATSUTA SHRINE, ONE OF THE TEN LARGE SHINTO SHRINES IN JAPAN, BUT THE HOLY PLACES WERE NOT DAMAGED.
(EDS: ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN "21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM" BUDGET IN PLACE OF 14TH GRAPH BEGINNING "RADIO TOKYO" AND ENDING "50 DAMAGED.")
PM326APW NM

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A100 (140)
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: SMOKE SCREEN MASKS ALLIED DISPOSITIONS, POSSIBLY FOR RHINE CROSSING DRIVE.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS EXPAND REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, CLEAR GERMANS WEST OF MOSELLE AND RHINE.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: PRESSURE ON SAAR MAINTAINED.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST AND U.S. NINTH: CONSOLIDATE HOLD ALONG NORTHERN SECTOR, PROTECTED BY SMOKE SCREEN.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: DEEPENS BRIDGEHEAD OVER RHINE, BUILDS UP STRENGTH.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: TAKES 14 TOWNS, ELIMINATES ALL GERMANS WEST OF MOSELLE AND RHINE EXCEPT FOR TWO SMALL POCKETS.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: BATTLES IN SAAR.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH ARMORED--FIGHTS WITHIN MILE OF COBLENZ.
FIFTH INFANTRY--WINS GILLENFELD, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.
10TH ARMORED--SEIZES THREE VILLAGES NORTHEAST OF TRIER.
76TH INFANTRY--PUSHES TO POSITIONS 18 MILES EAST OF BITBURG, WINNING NINE VILLAGES.
JJ856AEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 272 MILES (FROM EAST OF REMAGEN).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
HJ838PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WESTERN FRONT: FIRST ARMY DEEPENDS REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD OVER RHINE; PREPARATIONS FOR CROSSING IN NORTH HINTED; AMERICANS ELIMINATE ALMOST ALL GERMANS WEST OF RHINE AND MOSELLE RIVERS.
EASTERN FRONT: RUSSIANS DRIVE DOWN LAST MILES TO DANZIG AND GDYNIA; BERLIN REPORTS NEW OFFENSIVE IN SOUTH MENACES MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA; MOSCOW SILENT ON ODER BATTLE BEFORE BERLIN.
ITALIAN FRONT: FIFTH ARMY PROGRESS IN BATTLE FOR VERGATO, SOUTHWEST OF BOLOGNA, SLOWED BY INCREASED RESISTANCE.
PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS INVADE MINDANAO IN PHILIPPINES; MARINES PRESS ON LAST JAPANESE ON NORTHERN TIP OF IWO; B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES RAZES FIVE-SQUARE-MILE AREA OF NAGOYA, AND HIT TARGETS AT SINGAPORE.
JJ852AEW

MAR 13 1945

A99
(110)
NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM D. OLD, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST TROOP CARRIER COMMAND, SAID TONIGHT THAT ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS "ARE NOW PLANNING NEW AND LARGER AIRBORNE ATTACKS."
"BEFORE VERY LONG," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT AN AMERICAN LEGION AVIATORS POST, "HUGE FOUR-MOTORED CARGO PLANES, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN USED UP TO THIS TIME SOLELY AS TRANSPORTS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE VARIOUS THEATERS OF WAR, WILL BECOME PART OF THE TROOP CARRIER COMBAT FLEET."
MODIFICATION OF THE CARGO PLANES NOW IS UNDER WAY, GEN. OLD SAID, ADDING IT WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE THE TOWING OF THE NEWER AND LARGER CG-13 AND CG-10 GLIDERS CAPABLE OF CARRYING LARGE ARTILLERY PIECES AND TANKS.
HJ958PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE YALTA CONFERENCE SHATTERED GERMANY'S LAST HOPE FOR A BREAK IN THE ALLIED SOLID FRONT, SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO ASSERTED TONIGHT.
"THIS IS NOW UNDERSTOOD EVEN BY THE HITLERITES THEMSELVES," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESSED PREPARED FOR A WORLD UNITY RALLY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SPONSORED BY THE CIO.
"THE ONLY EXPLANATION FOR THE FACT THAT GERMAN TROOPS STILL CONTINUE TO RESIST IS THAT THE NAZI CRIMINALS ARE TRYING TO POSTPONE THE HOUR OF RETRIBUTION FOR THE CRIMES NAZI GERMANY HAS COMMITTED."
X X X
THE AMBASSADOR REEMPHASIZED RUSSIA'S LONG-STANDING DEMAND FOR RETURN OF LOOT AND "COMPENSATION IN KIND" FOR DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY NAZI ARMIES.
THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE DECISIONS ON THE VOTING POWER OF THE GREAT NATIONS IN THE COUNCIL OF THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION, GROMYKO SAID, "REFLECTS THE DESIRE OF THE GREAT POWERS X X X TO ACT TOGETHER AND HARMONIOUSLY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE FUTURE."
HJ956PEW

(150) NIGHT LEAD SEAMAN

WASHINGTON,MARCH 12-(AP)-A REQUEST FOR A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF A UTAH SEAMAN WAS FOLLOWED TODAY BY A NAVY DISCLOSURE THAT HE APPARENTLY WAS WASHED OFF HIS SUBMARINE DURING DIVING TRAINING.

THE YOUTH, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS JOSEPH GRANT SNOW, DELTA, UTAH, IS LISTED MISSING. REP.GRANGER (D-UTAH) TOLD THE HOUSE IT WAS A CASE OF "ALMOST CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE." HE SAID THE SEAMAN WAS ON DECK "WHEN THE COMMANDER SUBMERGED THE VESSEL AND LEFT HIM TO PERISH." THE CONGRESSMAN ASKED THE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO IT.

THE NAVY SAID THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SUBMARINE HAD WRITTEN SNOW'S NEXT OF KIN, MR. AND MRS.GRANT B.SNOW OF DELTA, ALL AVAILABLE FACTS IN THE CASE.

ACCORDING TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S VERSION, SNOW WAS FOUND MISSING AT 8:30 P.M. JAN.4. HE HAD BEEN LOOKOUT DURING DIVING OPERATIONS IN THE AFTERNOON. A PAIR OF BINOCULARS NORMALLY USED BY LOOKOUTS ALSO WAS MISSING.

THE SUBMARINE WAS SOME DISTANCE FROM LAND AND OPERATING "IN VERY COLD WATER," IT WAS SAID.

LT917PEW

MAR 13 1945

WASHINGTON,MARCH 12-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THESE ADDITIONAL NAMES OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES (WITH NEXT OF KIN):

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT W.--JACK O. GONSALIES, SON-IN-LAW, 1144 DILTON WAY, SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.

BUNZEL, REV. LAWRENCE--JOSEPH BUNZEL, SR., FATHER, 2344 S. 27TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

COOKS, WILLIAM--THOMAS COOKS, BROTHER, AMERICAN FORK, UTAH.

CRABBE, KENNETH M.--MRS. D. D. MACGREGOR, MOTHER-IN-LAW, BOX 612, CARMEL, CALIF.

CRONLY, MRS. DOROTHY FAIN--M. G. FAIN, FATHER, COLVILLE, WASH.

CURRAY, ROSEZELNA M.--MRS. B. F. PRESTON, 325 E. MAIN ST., NORWALK, OHIO.

DALE, EDNA LEE, DONNA AND BILLIE--MRS. MARION F. KAY, 2371 RHEEM AVE., RICHMOND, CALIF.

FRANK, PATRICK JAMES --MRS. PATRICK J. FRANK, WIFE, 3851 SHAW RD., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FRANK, SAMUEL B.--MRS. SAMUEL B. FRANK, WIFE, 747 FAIRVIEW, WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

GILMORE, J.B. AND DESSIE LEE--MRS. L. W. AARON, 1616 E. LUDA ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GUTHRIE, ROMEDA A.--W. E. GUTHRIE, ROUTE 1, BOX 89, ARLINGTON, CALIF.

HANSON, ROLF H. AND DONNIE TAYLOR--HENRY M. HANSON, 2809 N. PUGET SOUND AVE., TACOMA, WASH.

LEE, JAMES M., DAVID J., ELFRED M. AND MARGURITE--OTIS SIGLINER, 328 DURANT ST., FRESNO, CALIF.

LYON, HERBERT J.--MRS. MARY ROSITA LYON, 2813, 325 SANTO ANN AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.

MAGEE, MARY E., MARY E., JR. AND G. L.--GEORGE L. MAGEE, JR., EDON, OHIO.

MCANLIS, WILLIAM W. AND DAVID E.--MRS. FLORENCE L. MCANLIS, 500 E. CLAREMONT ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

MCVEY, CHARLES D.--MRS. A. J. RINEHART, SISTER, 616 S. 34TH ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

MISSEMER, GEORGE W.--JERRY MISSEMER, EASTERN COLORADO PLAINSMAN & RANGE LEDGER, HUGO, COLO.

NAFTALY, LILLIAN SADIE--MRS. CLAIRE WEINBERG, SISTER, 1355 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

PEDETHAFNOWENDOLYN FLORENCE--MRS. E9 W. PVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV

PEDERSON, GWENDOLYN FLORENCE--MRS. E. W. PEDERSON, SISTER, C/O MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

WEINKE, VIOLET A. AND FRED J.,--LUDWIG C. WEINKE, C/O PG&E, CAMP 5, MONTGOMERY CREEK, CALIF.

WOLFE, LESLIE AND CARRIE F.--LESLIE WOLFE, JR., SON, LIEUT U.S.N.R., PERSONNEL RELATIONS, N.A.T.B., CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

MN603PEW

WASHINGTON,MARCH 12-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THESE ADDITIONAL NAMES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR REPORTED LIBERATED BY THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES: (WITH NEXT OF KIN):

BOND, DAVID N., TECH. FIFTH GR.-MRS. MARIE BOND, MOTHER, R.F.D. NO2, BATH, PA.

FOWLER, RENNEY A., STAFF SGT.-ERNEST V. FOWLER, FATHER, 2233 WILLIAMS ST., COLUMBUA, OHIO.

HOFFMAN, EARL W., 2ND LT.-HARRY E. HOFFMAN, BROTHER, R.F.D. NO1, BEE, NEB.

MARSHALL, WALTER A., PVT.-WALTER C. MARSHALL, FATHER, 102 N. HAZEL, GLENWOOD, IOWA.

MCALPINE, DONALD E., 2ND LT.-HARRY E. MCALPINE, FATHER, MILACA, MINN.

PARKER, RICHARD B., 2ND LT.-MRS. MARGUERITE B. PARKER, MOTHER, 127 GRANT AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PARRELL, WILLIAM P., CPL.-MRS. ANDREW BOYLE, MOTHER, 818 HAMPSHIRE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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MN624PEW

MAR 13 1945

(150) BOMBING SURVEY

WASHINGTON,MARCH 12-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT EXPECTS A CIVI

IAN SURVEY OF THE RESULTS OF STRATEGIC BOMBING IN EUROPE TO BE HELPFUL IN THE AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THE SURVEY WILL BE MADE BY A COMMITTEE CREATED BY DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LAST FALL. IT WILL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR "WITHIN A FEW MONTHS AFTER THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE," THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

THE SURVEY ALSO IS EXPECTED, IT ADDED TO "PROVIDE ADDITIONAL AND IMPORTANT DATA FOR CONTINUING STUDIES OF THE POTENTIALITIES OF AIR POWER AS AN INSTRUMENT OF MILITARY STRATEGY."

FRANKLIN D'OLIER, PRESIDENT OF THE PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SURVEY, SAID THE PURPOSE IS TO "MAKE AN IMPARTIAL CIVILIAN APPRAISAL OF THE EFFECT OF STRATEGIC AIR BOMBARDMENT UPON THE WILL AND CAPACITY OF THE ENEMY TO RESIST." THE MISSION WILL TOUR EUROPEAN TARGET AREAS.

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD BOMBING SURVEY (TOP ON AAA)
XXX TARGET AREAS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP. THEY ARE:

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HENRY C. ALEXANDER, NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF J. P. MORGAN AND COMPANY, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SURVEY; DR. H. L. BOWMAN, PHILADELPHIA, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DREXEL INSTITUTE; ROBERT P. RUSSELL, NEW YORK CITY, PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY; THEODORE P. WRIGHT, WASHINGTON, CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATOR; FRED SEARLES, JR., NEW YORK, DIRECTOR OF THE PRODUCTION LIAISON AND CONSOLIDATION DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION; PAUL E. NITZE, WASHINGTON, FORMERLY OF THE FEDERAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION; GEORGE W. BALL, CHICAGO ATTORNEY; DR. RENSIS LIKERTAN WASHINGTON, OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS; M. JOSEPH MEEHAN, WASHINGTON, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

JUDGE C. CABOT, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURT, WILL SERVE AS SECRETARY OF THE SURVEY. #

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1st Army 2 Miles From Frankfurt Highway; 300 B-29s Attack Osaka in Third Fire Raid

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AMERICANS PUSH WITHIN 2 MILES OF SUPERHIGHWAY

Great Six-Lane Road Links Frankfurt to Industrial Ruhr.

VITAL HEIGHTS FALL

Third Army Lashes Out in New Attack Near Saarburg.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 14 — (AP) The Germans attacked the American Remagen-Erpel bridgehead with at least 60 planes yesterday and fought stubbornly in the hills east of the Rhine river, but U. S. First army troops pushed relentlessly deeper and reached within two miles of the great six-lane superhighway linking Frankfurt-on-Main and the industrial Ruhr.

Gains made by American infantry were measured in yards, but it was pointed out that the advances gave the Doughboys control of important heights controlling the bridgehead, which was now being speedily built up with the help of a newly-erected pontoon bridge.

Throughout the day the skies were filled with dogfights as the enemy made frequent raids and fighters of the Ninth air force labored to keep them away from the bridgehead area.

Planes Attack Yanks

Half a dozen or more lightning-fast jet-propelled planes were among the enemy attackers in the Germans' strongest air effort since the Rhine crossing March 7.

American planes shot down ten, claimed five probables and damaged six while losing four of their own. Anti-aircraft gunners destroyed others, but no tabulation of their score was yet available. Monday, when the German raids were lighter, ack-ack batteries shot down 19 enemy planes.

While fighting flared over and around the bridgehead, the U. S. Third army lashed out in a new attack on a nine-mile front in the Saarburg area and advanced up to 2 1-2 miles.

Attack Rhine Salient

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's new thrust, spearheaded by the 94th division, was made on the Third army's right flank against the only sizeable salient still held by the Germans west of the Rhine. This drive extended from a point eight miles northeast of Saarburg to about six southeast. Resistance was said to be light to moderate.

On Patton's left flank Third army troops north of the Moselle river cleared eight more towns as they compressed the enemy there to a pocket four miles square.

The Third army processed a record number of 6,446 Germans captured during the day, exceeding its previous high of 4,992 set Aug. 10, 1944. Together the First and Third armies have taken approximately 40,000 prisoners in eight days.

From the headquarters of Field Marshal Montgomery came an announcement that the final prisoner count for the Rhine operations of the U. S. Ninth and Canadian First armies was 50,477 and that American forces in the 21st army group have taken 46,303 prisoners since the Germans' Ardennes breakthrough.

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Weather improved during the day and tactical air forces flew 2,750 sorties, downing 22 German planes at a loss of four medium bombers and 13 fighters.

More than 150 Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth air force bombed an airfield near Frankfurt from which German planes were believed to be operating against the Remagen bridgehead.

A field dispatch tonight from Don Whitehead of the Associated Press disclosed for the first time that Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army engineers had succeeded in throwing a temporary bridge across the wide, swift river to share the burden with the shell-

---

scarred rail structure captured in dramatic fashion last Wednesday.

Today's bridgehead advances, while not great in yardage, drove the Nazis from high ground east of the Rhine from which their artillery observers had direct observation of both traffic-laden spans. The Germans made numerous small counterattacks, all of which were repelled.

70,000 Troops Cross River

Berlin broadcasts declared that 70,000 American troops had been jammed into the bridgehead and were waging a "ferocious" battle with tremendous air support in an effort to break out of the Westerwald mountains and plunge on toward Berlin.

One Nazi commentator said U. S. assault troops had crossed the Rhine in boats downriver from Remagen and had expanded the bridgehead to the north, being halted at Koenigswinter, two miles north of Honnef and about seven airline miles north of Remagen.

Bridgehead forces pressing south, he said, "penetrated into Hoenningen but were thrown back." Hoenningen is six miles southeast of Remagen, on the east bank of the Rhine. The enemy broadcasts thus indicated that American forces now hold some 13 miles along the east bank of the Rhine.

The U. S. Third army on the right reduced German holdings north of the Moselle river to a salient four miles wide by six deep, and between them the two mighty American forces virtually completed mopping up the Germans encircled in the Eifel mountains west of the Rhine, running their combined prisoner bag for the past eight days to 32,365 men.

With all except 24 square miles of German territory north of the Moselle now in Allied hands, the Third army's 94th Infantry division jumped off in a new attack across the Ruwer river southeast of Trier against resistance described officially as light.

Although the scope of this attack was not immediately defined, it is the first to be made on a divisional scale against what now is the only enemy salient west of the Rhine—a holding bounded roughly by the Moselle on the north, the Saar river on the west and the border between Germany and Alsace Lorraine on the south.

A concerted drive against this area from the north, west and south would serve a twofold purpose: First to threaten Germany's Saar basin and second to provide a diversionary attack to lighten the task of Allied forces involved in future crossings of the Rhine.

Nazi Strength Diverted

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Remagen bridgehead already has diverted German strength that otherwise would have been held in reserve to help protect the great Ruhr factory areas which begin 23 miles to the north.

The crack 11th German Panzer division has been identified as one of the units facing Hodges' men in the rough terrain east of the Rhine, but the enemy is not believed to have more than 50 tanks and self-propelled guns in the entire bridgehead area.

As a result of this shortage of armor the Nazis have been using artillery as a principal method of resistance against the eastward surge and now have wheeled up heavy guns of 240 millimeters to throw shells into American positions.

What counterattacks the enemy has mounted in the past several days have been only in company strength and with little supporting armor—designed more to keep the Yanks from enlarging their foothold than with any idea of wiping it out.

Whitehead, who disclosed that Doughboys were less than two miles from the north-south Superhighway—built by Hitler as part of his grandiose scheme of conquest—said they also had captured a hill just north of Hoenningen.

1ST ARMY NEARS SUPERHIGHWAY TO RUHR AREA

70,000 Reported Across—Resistance Is Growing Nazis Counter.

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RUNDSTEDT REPORTED OUSTED

First and Third Armies Wipe Out Foe in Eifel Trap—Moselle Nearly Clear.

Long

Paris, March 13 (A. P.).—The First Army has thrown a pontoon bridge across the Rhine to its Remagen bridgehead and has driven to a point less than two miles from the six-lane Autobahn linking the Ruhr with Frankfurt-on-the-Main, a bridgehead dispatch announced tonight.

"The doughboys are slowly enlarging their bridgehead against stiff opposition and numerous counterattacks," said the dispatch from Don Whitehead of the Associated Press.

New gains deepened the bridgehead to nearly six miles at points along its eleven-mile breach in the German Rhine line. The Germans estimated that from 60,000 to 70,000 First Army troops were in the critical area—a maximum increase since yesterday of 30,000 Americans.

Hundreds of rocket-firing planes were reported to be assisting the attacking infantry.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops captured a hill north of Hoenningen, 16 miles northwest of Coblenz, at the south end of the cross-Rhine salient.

Rundstedt Reported Ousted

Border reports reaching Switzerland said Field Marshal von Rundstedt had once more been deposed as supreme German commander in the west. These reports were without confirmation from Berlin, but one of the reasons for such a shakeup might have been the German fumble that allowed the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen to stand, permitting Americans to cross the Rhine with dry feet.

The German communiqué said the American 1st Army had captured several villages and heights east of the Rhine.

Von Model At Helm, Nazis Hint

"The most bitter fighting on the whole Western front is raging for the bridgehead," the Berlin radio asserted. "The battle is still developing and the Americans have not yet established an operative base in depth. Field Marshal Walther von Model (Rundstedt's former subordinate in the north and apparently his successor) is still busy bringing up reinforcements, and only then will Model attempt a concentric counterattack."

Honnef, at the north end of the bridgehead, was said to have changed hands several times in the last few days and the 1st Army was placed by the Germans at an unspecified position "northeast of Honnef."

Fighting Hardest In North

Gains eastward from the Rhine in the rugged hills, sheer cliffs and valleys of the Westerwald were relatively slow. The Germans were making their strongest stand at the north end of the bridgehead, where the Americans were only 23 miles from the edge of the Ruhr basin—Germany's greatest arsenal.

A 1st Army officer said resistance in the center of the bridgehead salient was moderate, and in the south was light.

Hodges's men won up to 2 miles yesterday and were fighting today from Honnef and Hoenningen. They had already taken 23 towns east of the Rhine.

Eifel Pocket Wiped Out.

A squeeze play by the Third and First armies has virtually eliminated the pocket of Germans in the Eifels west of the Rhine. Gains up to five miles were registered yesterday, and German holdings north and west of the Moselle River were squeezed down to six miles long and four wide. The two armies have captured 32,365 prisoners in the past eight days.

South of the Moselle, American attacks slowly were turning German chances of a river line stand. Cavalry units pushed seven miles east of Trier, and the Ninety-fourth Division carried its attack across the Ruwer River southeast of that city. The Nazis were unable to solidify their resistance.

Besieged Coblenz apparently was not yet under frontal assault, but Gen. Patton's men were in its outskirts and ready to storm the middle Rhine traffic center at any time.

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Nazis Jumpy In North.

Germans facing the Canadian First Army on the lower Rhine were reported extremely jumpy about north Holland, from which increasing numbers of troops were being taken to reinforce battered armies on the 150-mile line along the east bank of the Rhine from Nijmegen to Coblenz.

The Germans repeated that Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery had been ordered to launch an offensive across the lower Rhine.

Heavy low clouds again crimped air operations. Medium and light bombers, however, attacked the Rhine airfield north of the Ruhr—a base for jet propelled planes which have been raiding American lines. They bombed rail centers east of the bridgehead. Fighter-bombers also patrolled the sky over the bridgehead and, in one tangle, a Thunderbolt destroyed four jet planes.

Patton Cuts Moselle Pocket

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army narrowed the German hold on the west bank of the Moselle River to a pocket 6 miles long and 4 deep and mopped up Germans who failed to escape traps in the Eifel Mountains.

Besieged Coblenz apparently was not yet under frontal assault, but Patton's forces were in its outskirts and ready to storm it at any time.

The 3d Army took 4,508 prisoners yesterday, raising its total for eight days to 20,508. Another 108 Nazis were buried.

Nazis Weak In Holland

Germans facing the Canadian 1st Army on the lower Rhine were reported extremely jumpy about North Holland, from which increasing numbers of Nazi troops were being taken to reinforce the battered armies on the 150-mile line along the east bank of the Rhine from Nijmegen to Coblenz.

Holland evidently was left with insufficient troops for adequate defense. The majority of remaining Germans were strung along waterways from Arnhem to the North Sea.

The Allies have captured only about a fifth of the Netherlands. The Germans repeated that Field Marshal Montgomery had been ordered to launch an offensive across the lower Rhine.

German artillery scored numerous hits on the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen, sometimes momentarily halting the stream of men, tanks and guns moving across. The Nazis said four divisions had already crossed. The bridge still stood and was still in use. The Germans said pontoon bridges had also been thrown across. Assault boats, too, were in use.

Resistance stiffened somewhat in the Westerwald. Ginsterhahn and Hargarten fell yesterday in the push eastward toward the Autobahn. Cutting of that great concrete road paralleling the Rhine front would hamper German quartermasters.

Bullay Area Reached

With some armored support, the infantrymen moved north and south along the Rhine's east bank. Those fighting in Honnef for the third day threatened the Ruhr. Those in Hoenningen were only 16 miles from Coblenz.

The 3d Army's 10th (Tiger) Armored Division reached the Bullay area, 7 miles from Cochen. Both towns form boundaries of the Moselle River gap.

Only light resistance was encountered by other divisions mopping up traps that once held 23,000 Germans. Seven miles east of Trier the Germans dropped 4,100 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar fire on 3d Army men closing for the kill.

"Armor still has not gone into Coblenz," Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant reported.

The city of 58,000 is shielded by the 600 to 900-foot mouth of the Moselle, which enters the Rhine at the Coblenz limits.

Heavy clouds hung low over the northern half of the Western front at dawn. Skies to the south were clearer. In bad weather yesterday, 4,800 planes battered the whole Ruhr and a seal-off arc east of the Remagen bridgehead. Dortmund got one of the worst poundings any city ever took—4,000 tons of explosives in less than half an hour.

Half Of Nazi Bridge Raiders Shot Down

On the Rhine, March 13 (AP)—German pilots daring the barrage of American anti-aircraft guns guarding the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen have about a 50-50 chance of getting home.

In five days the *Luftwaffe* has sent over 135 planes, including Stukas, jets and Messerschmitt 109's, in atempts to blow down the bridge. Gunners have destroyed 66 and probably destroyed 14 others.

one was shot down in flames.

Jets Used In Attack

The Germans have sent every-thing over, including jets and a couple of Stukas. The weather is still hazy in the Rhine Valley, but a big wave of Allied fighter bombers went over this morning to raid be-hind the German lines.

Defenders of the bridge are awaiting anything the Nazis may attempt. Besides floating mines downstream, the Germans could try to use midget submarines against the piers.

Meanwhile, the doughboys were

Yanks Silence Observation Post Near Remagen Bridge

By Howard Cowan

With the 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 12 [AP—*Delayed*]—The enemy barrage slackened si-Infantrymen, weary from day and night fighting for two weeks, have been principally from shell-clawed up the steep, rocky preci-fire, tapered off. Enemy efforts to pices today behind Erpe and wiped destroy the bridge by bombing con-tinued, however. Two ME-109's put an observation point directing swooped in just before dusk and artillery fire on the Remagen

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fighting over the toughest terrain yet encountered in the continental campaign.

Fought Into Gun-Sights

It has been uphill ever since they stepped off the east end of the bridge. They have fought right into the sights of German gun positions all day long, then gone sleepless through nights of fending off tank-led counterattacks.

The fighting is being done by troops not rested for a big push, but by men who had to enter the fray unexpectedly because of the lucky seizure of the Remagen bridge.

"I've yet to see an account which paints a full picture of the job these infantry soldiers are doing," the commander said today.

Services At Bridge

The first chapel services were conducted in the tunnel at the east end of the bridge the morning after it was won.

The chaplain had no Bible, so Major Paul Cox, of Chandler, Okla., loaned him one. Someone had driven away in the chaplain's jeep, containing all the chaplain's spare clothing as well as his Bible.

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ized west front fighting in November, December and January.

Nazi Troops Change

There has been a definite change in the mental attitude of German troops, consistently demonstrated by the character of their resistance during the Allied drive to—and across—the Rhine. German morale has deteriorated, but seemingly not to the point where Nazi soldiers are ready to give up the fight entirely.

Rather, as one American who was in the thick of the recent offensive put it, they appear to be quite willing to fight as long as there is not too much danger of getting killed.

"They aren't ready to give up without a fight, but once we bypass or reach their positions they are perfectly willing to give up," he said. "They are quite happy to surrender with 'honor'. They shoot like hell until you reach them, then they appear content to be taken prisoner."

He contrasted this to the fierce November fighting along the Roer and the bulge battles, where many Germans fought to the last or else tried desperately to get away to fight again.

Almost every American officer believes that the Allies armies will have to fight all the way across Germany before ending major German resistance. As long as there is a free area with Nazi or SS men in control, the soldiers in it probably will fight, they say.

Expect Bitter Rhine Battle

Allied military men expect a stubborn defense along the Rhine, but once it is broken they see a fast-moving, fluid war something like the last rapid advance from the Roer to the Rhine, with comparatively few casualties and great numbers of prisoners.

This, of course, does not mean that some violent battles will not have to be fought in sectors, where SS armies or crack Nazi parachute units are encountered, but these struggles are expected to be the exception rather than the rule.

Moving all the way across Germany, over many natural obstacles and blown bridges, would take time, military men point out, even without opposition.

Encouraging the hope that the war will not run far into the summer is the attitude of German civilians. From all appearances, among the 500,000 or more who have been overrun by the U.S. First and Ninth armies, Hitler's appeal to fight in every house and every street has fallen on deaf ears. The civilians have been a surprisingly docile lot and nothing like Russian guerrilla warfare has been seen.

"They are so used to taking orders that they will take them from anybody," one field officer explained. "If we just have someone on hand to go into these towns and lay down the law when we have taken them, I don't think we will have any trouble."

This does not mean the Germans are welcoming the Allies with open arms. They aren't. But it does mean that German civilians and ordinary soldiers believe the war is hopelessly lost and once they are overrun they feel they might as well make the best of it instead of struggling on in a hopeless cause. Heavy Allied bombings have also played their part, undoubtedly, in taking the starch out of the German civilian's will to resist.

Fresh Food Rushed To Yanks On Rhine

Paris, March 13 (AP) — American troops fighting on the Rhine receive daily supplies of fresh meat and dairy products which are rushed to them by army refrigerator trucks.

The trucks, operated by the Army Transportation Corps from a cold-storage plant in Antwerp, deliver their cargoes at the Rhine within eight hours.

Allies See European War Ending by Early Summer

By WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, March 13—(AP) Many Allied military men now believe the European war will end early next summer, rather than next fall, after a gradual destruction of the enemy's remaining forces.

This opinion appears to be shared by German civilians interviewed behind the Allied lines. The idea of a sudden wholesale collapse, as a result of recent Nazi disasters, is generally discounted. However, military men do not expect a repetition of the violent warfare and stubborn defenses that characterized the Roer to the Rhine, with comparatively few casualties and great numbers of prisoners.

This, of course, does not mean that some violent battles will not have to be fought in sectors, where SS armies or crack Nazi parachute units are encountered, but these struggles are expected to be the exception rather than the rule.

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Germans Fleeing Bonn Leave Funds Behind

Bonn, Germany, March 13 (AP)—The Germans fled in such confusion that they forgot a little matter of 8,000,000 marks—all the funds in the banks and city treasury of this Rhine city.

They also abandoned large food stores. Many home owners had stocked their shelves with bountiful supplies.

Ninety per cent of the University of Bonn, where members of the Hohenzollern family and other German aristocrats were schooled, has been demolished by Allied air raids.

Losses to the university's celebrated library of some 500,000 volumes have not been assessed, but presumably the Germans had removed the more valuable books and manuscripts.

Cathedral Damaged

The birthplace of Beethoven escaped a direct hit, although the building has been damaged.

The house has been closed to keep out trespassers and Major Edwin Boney, of Fresno, Cal., said no assessment yet had been taken of interior damage.

The city in general had been about 50 per cent damaged by raids.

The twelfth century cathedral is repairable, although damaged by near misses. Services are being held in the crypt.

Food Held Ample

The food situation is such that normal rationing still is being carried on. Only a few days before arrival of the Americans 52,000 ration cards were issued to Bonn residents. They still are being honored. The city is packed with civilians.

But that fact does not deter German artillerymen. Twenty civilians were killed or wounded as they walked the streets yesterday.

Only about 1,000 inhabitants took advantage of offers of transportation to the East with the German Army.

AMG Moves In

Allied Military Government officers who moved in behind the combat troops of the 1st Infantry Division found Bonn in much better condition than expected and far better than in Aachen. Civil administration still was functioning.

"We told the city officials for the time being to carry on as they had been," said Major Everett S. Cofran, of Washington, deputy administrator to Major Boney. "As fast as possible we will screen the top officials to weed out the rabid Nazis and dangerous characters."

Police Garb Changed

Virtually all the police remained when the United States troops arrived. The first thing Cofran did was to tell them to take off their uniforms, which are almost exact copies of the German army garb. Now they are wearing civilian coats and hats with an armband to show they are police.

Bonn civilians have been docile for the most part. Cofran said he had no trouble except from a few drunks who were attempting to drown the sorrow of defeat.

American troops found the city jail empty. The Germans had turned loose all the small-fry inmates. They had evacuated the long-term criminals to the east bank of the Rhine.

French 1st Army Casualties 42,000

Paris, March 13 (AP)—The French 1st Army, in a seven-month campaign, has lost about 10,000 killed and 32,000 wounded, its commander, Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, announced today. He described the losses — almost seventeen per cent of his effectives—as "very light."

He said the French lost 1,500 killed and 5,300 wounded out of 80,000 troops in an eight-day battle in Provence after the Riviera landings last August 15. In 60 days of fighting in the Vosges, the French lost 2,000 dead and 5,000 wounded out of 280,000 men.

In seven months since D-day in southern France, the French took 92,255 prisoners, de Lattre said.

France Decorates Yanks In Liberation

With the 1st Army on the Rhine, March 12 [AP—Delayed]—France honored 116 American officers and enlisted men today for the part they played in the liberation of the country.

Under gray skies near the shattered ruins of a former Nazi building, Gen. Louis Koeltz, chief of the French liaison mission, pinned the decorations on the tunics of 86 officers and 30 enlisted men "in the name of the Republic of France." The awards ranged from the *Croix de Guerre* to the Legion of Honor, officer grade.

Those receiving the Legion of Honor were Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, of New Orleans; Maj. Gen. W. B. Kean, of Birmingham, Ala.; Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, of Denver; Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh, of Washington, D.C., and Maj. Gen. Walter H. Robertson, of Washington, D.C.

Osaka 'Sea of Flames' After Superfort Raid

MAR 14 1945

Japan's Second Largest City Hit with 2,000 Tons of Fire Bombs.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Wednesday, March 14—(AP) Osaka, factory-congested second city of Japan, was transformed into "a huge pit of fire" by more than 2,000 tons of incendiaries dropped today by a huge force of B-29s which on Monday completed burned out 47,600,000 square feet of industrial Nagoya.

The first Superfortress pilots back from Osaka, where they gave it the same devastating treatment accorded Tokyo Saturday, then Nagoya, Monday, reported four square miles of Osaka were a solid sheet of fire.

Their reports covered only the first three-quarters of an hour—before many of an estimated 300 B-29s had unloaded.

Lt. Joseph P. Carroll, of Jacksonville, Fla., flying in the "Lady Luck" said that seven minutes after his wave hit "the whole damn town seemed to be burning like a huge pit of fire."

Maj. Edgar Toole, of Casa Grande, Ariz., also aboard the "Lady Luck," made the preliminary estimate of four square miles engulfed.

Meanwhile, further reconnaissance photographs added 13,000,000 square feet to the total wiped out Monday at Nagoya. That made 47,600,000 in all or about 1,000 acres—roughly two square miles.

Better than Nagoya Raid

The Osaka blow was even "better than the Nagoya raid," said another returning flier, Col. Beverly Warren, of Omaha, Neb., who counted 13 fires as his plane went in at 7,000 feet altitude.

"In the early stage it didn't look as good as the Tokyo raid (when more than 300 Superfortresses spread fires burning over more than 16 square miles)," added Maj. Harry Marely, of Sacramento, Cal.

Flight Officer Cecil Thomas, of Vulcan, Mich., could see Osaka burning when his plane was 125 miles away.

The first 25 B-29s over Osaka set at least 19 big fires.

Japanese defense of one of its key cities was erratic.

"They didn't shoot at us much," said Capt. R. T. Eakes, of Philadelphia, Miss.

"They acted just like they had gotten out of bed, run to their guns and started shooting wildly."

The Osaka raid, like the big ones at Nagoya and Tokyo, was made in the early morning darkness.

The raiders were favored by a surface wind which spread the flames, although only a slight wind was encountered at the bombing altitude.

One pilot saw a Japanese fighter plane which declined to come close. Enemy searchlights by the scores stabbed the skies.

As in the other saturation attacks which left block after block in flames, Osaka's congested industrial area was the target of today's assault.

Blast War Factories

In the 10 square mile area brought under the Superforts' bombsights were factories turning out iron, steel and aluminum products, airplane propellors, machine tools and bearings plants.

The area also included countless thousands of ramshackle homes some of which likewise were small-piece workshops in Japan's war industry setup. It was estimated that the population in the target area averaged 61,000 persons per square mile.

The 2,000-ton bomb storm directed at Osaka also indicated the number of planes in the raid was similar to the 300 or more which dropped 2,300 tons on Tokyo, firing a 16.7 square mile area, and 2,000 on Nagoya, where Yank reconnaissance planes reported 15 fires were still burning many hours after the attack.

The stepped-up Superfortress assaults doubtless are doing great damage to aircraft and other plants which the Japanese are attempting to dismantle and transfer either to islands beyond B-29 range or to Manchuria.

Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th AAF, said last month aerial reconnaissance showed that some of Nippon's largest aircraft factories were being at least partially dismantled.

Superforts Set Osaka Ablaze With 2000 Tons of Fire Bombs

Incendiary Attack Is Aimed at City's Most Congested Area—Target Is Twice as Big as Nagoya.

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam,

Wednesday, March 14 (A. P.).—American Superfortresses bent upon the destruction of Osaka's hidden factories put the torch to Japan's second largest city early today.

7 Nagoya War Plants Damaged In Raid

Target for this third mass low level incendiary attack by B-29s on Japanese cities within five days was Osaka's most inflammable and congested area. Two thousand tons of bombs were dropped, the heaviest bomb load yet to hit a Nipponese city. The area attached is twice as large as the Nagoya target in Monday's raid and was comparable to the ten square miles which constituted the target in the Tokyo raid of last Saturday.

A Twentieth Air Force announcement in Washington of the raid said it was made by a "very large force," indicating that upward of 300 of the B-29s attacked Osaka.

The raid thus was similar to the fire bomb attacks made on Tokyo and Nagoya which resulted in a great conflagration in Tokyo and in many big fires and damage in Nagoya, one of Japan's major airplane manufacturing centers.

Osaka has many important war industries. These include shipbuilding, electrical equipment, iron and steel works and oil refineries. The city is situated on the northeastern shores of the inland sea, about 250 miles southwest of Tokyo and near Nagoya and Kobe.

Details of the attack awaited reports of the first pilots to reach the target area.

Seven important war plants and harbor installation were damaged in the raid on Nagoya, reconnaissance photographs have shown. Fifteen fires were still burning in Nagoya yesterday, the reconnaissance flyers reported.

[United States Philippines-based aircraft raided Japanese installations on Formosa Monday the Tokyo radio reported today in an unconfirmed broadcast.

["About thirty enemy fighter planes" bombed the island in the morning and thirty-five bombers and several fighters struck Takao and Tainan in the island's southern section in the afternoon, according to the broadcast, recorded by the FCC.]

Guam, March 13 (AP)—Seven important war plants and harbor installations were damaged in yesterday's terrific incendiary bombing of Nagoya, reconnaissance photographs disclosed today.

Fifteen fires still were burning in the industrial city, which produces 40 to 50 per cent of all Japanese aircraft, when the photographs were taken twelve hours after 300 B-29's fired a 5 square-mile area.

Greatest damage was done to Aichi aircraft works' Eitoku plant. Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said 358,000 square feet of the plant was destroyed. This was nearly fourteen per cent of the roof area. One of the main sub-assembly buildings was gutted completely.

Control Of Flames

Lemay said the flames evidently were controlled just as they started to merge from five areas in which most of the damage was done.

Meanwhile, India-based Superfortresses in "medium" force bombed industrial targets at Japan's big naval base at Singapore. A 20th Air Force headquarters communiqué from Washington said results from Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th Bomber Command were "good." Some of the B-29's bombed by precision instruments.

General Lemay said additional information increased to 16.7 square miles the Tokyo area devastated by more than 300 Superforts Saturday.

Only Three Planes Lost

Three B-29's were lost in the combined strikes—one over Nagoya and two over Tokyo.

Col. C. S. Irvine, of St. Paul, Neb., Lemay's deputy chief for supply and maintenance, credited ground crews with a superb job of reconditioning the B-29's to make the Nagoya raid possible only 48 hours after the Tokyo attack.

By zero hour, they had 90 per cent of the Tokyo raiders ready for the Nagoya takeoff.

ZHUKOV'S FORCES POUR ACROSS ODER IN BERLIN DRIVE

Reds Break Through Between Frankfurt and Kuestrin, Nazis Say.

CLOSE ON DANZIG

German Counterattacks Hurl Russians Back Near Stettin.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 14 —(AP) Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, achieving a breakthrough in a frontal assault toward Berlin, has pushed nearly 100,000 Russian troops across the Oder river between Frankfurt and newly-captured Kuestrin and has sent spearheads within 33 miles of the Reich capital, the Germans said last night.

The German DNB agency contended the breakthrough was only temporary but said nine Russian divisions now were fighting on the west side of the river on the 16-mile-wide, Kuestrin - Frankfurt front.

Big Guns Pound Nazis

While the broadcast Soviet communique made no mention of any crossings in that critical area, Moscow dispatches told of preparatory artillery fire by heavy Russian guns wheeled into positions in battered Kuestrin. Reports from the Russian capital indicated that three Russian armies were expected to make the massive assault on Berlin.

According to the Germans, Russian task forces are attempting to force open the forefield defenses of Berlin in these three areas:

Westward from Kietz on the Oder's west bank opposite Kuestrin.

In the bridgehead opposite Goeritz, six miles below Kuestrin.

In the Lebus bridgehead, six miles north of Frankfurt.

The Russians' breakthrough was secured in the Lebus bridgehead area, a Nazi commentator said, adding that fighting on the high ground commanding the Frankfurt-Berlin highway was heavy and fluctuating.

Sixty miles north of Kuestrin, Zhukov's armored and storm units steadily whittled down German positions east of the Oder in Stettin's eastern suburbs of Altdamm, Finkenwalde and Podjuch. The Germans claimed that counterattacks had thrown the Russians back near Greifenhagen, 11 miles south of Stettin.

The Second White Russian army on the bay of Danzig tightened its siege ring around the ports of Danzig and Gdynia. Midnight Soviet supplementary communique declared "fierce fighting" was raging on the rim of that fortified area.

Northwest of Gdynia the Russians cleaned out a 14-mile coastal area from the road junction of Rheda, four miles east of Wejherowo (Neustadt), northward to Chlapu, Moscow announced in a broadcast communique.

Reds Seize Chlapau

Capture of Chlapau put the Russians at the base of the Zatoka Pucka, a narrow neck of land jutting out 21 miles into Danzig bay north of both Gdynia and Danzig.

Advances of up to five miles were scored by the Russians in this operation, but no new gains were reported in the frontal drive on Gdynia which already has carried to within eight miles of that Polish Baltic port.

Below Danzig in the canal-cut Delta area east of the Vistula river, the Russians occupied seven towns including Neikirch, 14 miles southeast of the former free city. Soviet units previously had driven to within nine miles northwest and southwest of Danzig.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Russians in the fighting in the Gdynia-Danzig area.

Russian units which took Kuestrin Monday captured more than 3,000 German officers and men, including Col. Gen. Krueger, commandant of the Kuestrin fortress, the bulletin said.

As yet Moscow has not reported officially any crossings of the middle Oder in the Kuestrin-Frankfurt sector east of Berlin. Dispatches from the Soviet capital told of a Russian artillery barrage hurled across the river from Kuestrin and said the Soviet command was working out the tactical situation for a Berlin offensive in which three Red army groups soon may take part.

Enemy accounts said the Russians were attempting to force open the defenses of the Reich capital in three areas. One task force was reported striking westward from Kietz on the Oder's west bank opposite Kuestrin. A second was extending its holdings from a bridgehead opposite Goeritz, six miles below Kuestrin. A third was pressing forward from a similar bridgehead at Lebus, six miles north of Frankfurt.

The fall of rubbled Kuestrin, 38 miles east of Berlin, after five days of hand-to-hand fighting, opened up lateral communications skirting the Oder from the Baltic end of the First White Russian army's front down to the Neisse river, where Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukraine army front begins.

Declaring that Soviet troops were attacking powerfully north of Frankfurt in an attempt to expand their Oder bridgeheads, the German high command said these assaults were being held.

The Nazi military commentator, Col. Ernst Von Hammer said later, however, that Zhukov's troops had scored a temporary breakthrough north of Frankfurt and that "heavy fluctuating "continued in the heights there. Zhukov apparently was seeking high ground for better artillery positions to shell the Frankfurt-Berlin highway.

Big highway and railroad bridges across the Oder from Kuestrin to Kietz have been wrecked since the first of February. The Oder is bordered by a low flat plain on either side in that area. Some five miles to the west, however, a small hilly ridge straddles the direct route to Berlin. The Germans have planted a minefield stretching for miles up and down the west bank of the river.

The Berlin radio said that Red Army forces were striking toward the capital from Kietz, on the Oder's west bank opposite fallen Kuestrin, from a bridgehead opposite Goeritz, six miles farther south, and from a third bridgehead at Lebus, twelve miles south of Kuestrin and four north of Frankfurt.

Capture of Kuestrin, thirty-eight miles east of Berlin and sixteen miles north of Frankfurt, was announced by Moscow yesterday, but the German High Command said that Nazis still were fighting in the southern fringes of that city, one of the three biggest fortresses guarding the path to Berlin.

The German communique declared that Russians were attacking powerfully north of Frankfurt in attempts to expand their Oder bridgeheads, but insisted the attacks were held.

Not Reported By Moscow

Moscow still had not officially reported any crossings of the Oder, but dispatches said three Red Army groups apparently were being disposed for an assault on the German capital.

The German communiqué told of breaches by Red Army troops beating toward Stettin from the north.

The 2d White Russian Army to the northeast battled within sight of the sharp church spires of Danzig, where the war began. Part of the civilian population and military garrison of Danzig has been evacuated by sea, Moscow dispatches said.

Nazis Reported Doomed

But Red Army planes now had blocked sea escape lanes, and a Soviet correspondent said "the end of German divisions trapped on the Danzig coast is drawing near." Some accounts said the Germans were fleeing in panic.

Farther east, the siege tightened on Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital. A large portion of the population apparently had escaped.

The German garrison of Kuestrin was believed to have comprised several battle sections, each made up of ten battalions of infantry and 100 guns. German remnants, chiefly officers, made a last stand in the old fort, Moscow said.

Nazis Across Oder Shelled

Russian guns poured shells across the Oder into strong German positions.

Final mopup of the city in the southeast triangle formed by the confluence of the Warthe and Oder rivers opened up lateral communications skirting the Oder from one end of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's front to the other.

German Radio Reports

[The German radio declared the Russians already are across the stream in this area. One German broadcaster said yesterday that several crossings south of Kuestrin had been merged "into a single attack on a broad front."

[That rumors are sweeping the Berlin populace was indicated by one German broadcast denying that Soviet airborne troops had landed near the capital.]

Field dispatches make it plain that the Germans have assembled a great concentration of fighting reserves west of the Oder. Minefields stretch for miles up and down the river on the Berlin side. The big highway and railway bridges at Kuestrin have been wrecked.

A companion battle to his victory in Kuestrin still is being waged by Zhukov against another vital enemy bridgehead that embraces the eastern outskirts of Stettin.

Germans Say Nine Soviet Divisions Are Attacking West of Oder River.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—German broadcasts declared today that at least nine Soviet divisions had crossed the Oder River between Kuestrin and Frankfurt and were attempting to beat toward Berlin.

Nazis Decree Mass Killing

London, March 13 (AP)—Mass shooting of women and children in besieged Koenigsberg was decreed by the Nazi gauleiter after a petition was circulated asking that the city be surrendered to avoid further civilian suffering, the Moscow radio said today.

A broadcast by the Free German Committee quoted captured German soldiers as saying the city's inhabitants, living by tens of thousands in wet cellars, were dying of famine and pestilence.

RAF BATTERS RUHR AGAIN

Mosquitos Make 22d Consecutive Attack On Berlin

London, Wednesday, March 14 (AP)—RAF heavy bombers blasted targets in the Ruhr last night following up their raids against the same area by daylight yesterday, while Mosquitos made their twenty-second consecutive attack on Berlin, it was announced today.

The night blow, directed against the last main rail line leading into the Ruhr, marked the fourth time the four-engined British bombers had struck the Reich's rich indus-

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trial region in three days. After writing off Dortmund and Essen as dead cities after two of the RAF's greatest daylight assaults of the war, British bombers blasted Barmen, on the southern edge of the valley, yesterday.

United States 8th Air Force heavy bombers took their first day of rest in a week, but Flying Fortresses and Liberators from 15th Air Force bases in Italy bombed Regensburg, 90 miles northeast of Munich, the birthplace of Nazism. Their Mustang escorts strafed railroads on a wide sweep over the area between Munich and Regensburg.

20,000 Feet Of Smoke

Smoke rose 20,000 feet over Regensburg, where numerous aircraft factories are located.

Barmen is one of the smaller communication hubs in the Ruhr but it is growing in importance to the enemy as other rail centers are obliterated in the Allied aerial offensive. A force of 250 RAF heavy bombers with a fighter escort was used to smash the town.

Heavy weather over the Western front battle area hampered operations of the continent-based United States 9th Air Force, but medium and light bombers hit an enemy jet plane base at Rheine and attacked rail targets beyond the Remagen bridgehead while fighters patrolled the skies over the all-important bridge itself.

Rocket Sites Attacked

The RAF fighter command also kept up its attacks on rocket sites and rocket transportation routes in the Netherlands. British, Australian and Polish Spitfire pilots bombed and strafed buildings in the vicinity of the Hague.

Barmen lies just south of Essen, which was hit Sunday in the heaviest daylight air attack by the RAF up to that time. Then the bomber command increased the size of the daylight force and on Monday smashed Dortmund, the eastern gateway to the Ruhr, with more than 1,200 heavy bombers dumping in excess of 5,500 tons of bombs on the city in 29 minutes.

Sinistro Raided

United States 12th Air Force medium bombers and fighter-bombers hammered communication lines in northern Italy. B-25 pilots reported "good results" in the daily smash at the Brenner Pass line, which has been kept closed for the last 45 days.

Mitchells hit Sinistro, 30 miles north of Verona, and rail lines at Salorna, 15 miles above Trento, and also bombed the Perca rail bridge 20 miles from the Austrian border on a line feeding the Brenner route from southeastern Austria.

Fighter-bomber pilots reported 24 rail cuts at scattered points, and RAF Spitfires caused great explosions in an ammunition dump 10 miles north of La Spezia, sending up flames 2,000 feet. Thunderbolts caused fires and explosions in an ammunition dump at Parma and destroyed and damaged several buildings and a dump west of Bologna.

BARMEN BLASTED BY HEAVY BOMBERS

London, March 13 (A. P.).—R. A. F. heavy bombers battered the communicatnons hub of Barmen on the southern fringe of the Ruhr today after leaving Dortmund and Essen written off as dead from mammoth attacks in the two previous days.

Simultaneously, United States Fifteenth Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy bombed Regensburg, ninety miles northeast of Munich and the site of numerous German aircraft factories.

The assault on Barmen on the twenty-ninth day of the Allied air offensive followed an 1,100-plane raid with 5,000 tons of explosives yesterday on Dortmund, eastern gateway to the Ruhr. The bombs were unloaded in twenty-nine minutes.

It was the biggest daylight attack ever staged by the RAF, which also kept the mighty Allied aerial offensive rolling through the night by sending its Mosquito bombers against Berlin for the twenty-first successive night.

Planes Over Reich Again

Soon after daybreak today waves of Allied warplanes again swept over the Reich, continuing around-the-clock blows which General Eisenhower said are having a "tremendous," crushing effect on the enemy."

Dortmund is the second largest city in the industrial Ruhr Valley, and while previous bombings had just about knocked it out as a manufacturing center it was still serving as a major transportation hub. Nearly all troops and supplies bound for the Western front passed through the city.

Bombs Of All Sizes

The RAF literally threw everything into the attack—using practically every type of bomb from the smallest incendiary to the largest 12,000-pound earthquake bomb. More than half the big Lancasters and Halifaxes participating had 4,000-pounders in their bomb bays.

The aiming point for the beginning of the attack was the southern part of the city, but each successive wave of bombers dropped its cargo a little ahead of the last one until at the end a path of destruction was sowed right through the center of the city.

Clouds Lifted 1,000 Feet

Some pilots said clouds 5,000 feet above the ground were lifted 100 feet by the force of the explosions. Other crewmen reported smoke rising 8,000 feet.

Up to 1,000 heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force joined in the attack yesterday, dropping 1,650 tons of bombs through clouds on Nazi oil installations in the Vienna area. Other Italy-based bombers attacked German rail communications in Austria, Yugoslavia and northern Italy.

MAR 14 1945

Dorothea Wieck, Film Star, Reported Alive

London, March 13 (AP)—The German news agency Transocean said today that the film star, Dorothea Wieck, reported Saturday to have been killed in the recent Allied bombing of Dresden, "is now known to be alive."

The actress, who was known to American film audiences for her role in the German film, "Maedchen in Uniform," once won compliments from Adolf Hitler for her acting. She was in Hollywood in 1934.

Russians Say Nazis Plan U-Boat Escape

London, March 13 (AP)—The German naval command is outfitting several of its largest U-boats "for flight of some of the highest Nazi leaders," the Moscow radio said in a German-language broadcast today.

German sailors were urged to sobotage these plans and "prevent the flight of those who are responsible for the war."

GI UNAWARE CREW IS GONE, FLIES ON

Goes 150 Miles In Burning Craft Before Bailing Out

A U.S. Bomber Base in England, March 13 (AP)—Sergt. Charles Sibray, 19, a Flying Fortress tail gunner from Odon, Ind., has flown 150 miles over Germany in a pilotless, burning plane and lived.

Now back at his base, Sibray told this story today:

The bomber was 150 miles inside the Reich after attacking a freight yard when a direct hit set the left wing afire. The pilot warned the crew to prepare to jump.

Sibray disconnected his interphone for a few seconds to kick open the emergency door from his rear turret and then returned to his guns. The long silence that followed worried him.

Didn't Dare Investigate

"It was strange to hear that dead silence, but I figured the men up front either were too busy or there was a flaw in the equipment," Sibray explained. "I didn't dare leave the tail unprotected to investigate."

An hour passed. The big plane kept flying smoothly toward France. Sibray thought the crisis had passed.

The plane reached German front lines and Nazi guns opened on the plane again. Sibray dutifully started calling out the proximity of flak bursts, some of which were uncomfortably close. Still there was no reply from the cockpit. He decided to investigate.

'Man, Was I Surprised'

"Man, was I surprised!" he recalled.

The bomber was deserted. Sibray rushed up to the nose, calling out names of various crewmen. His only answer was the ominous blink from the automatic pilot light. Sibray made his decision—to "hit the silk."

What happened to him after he reached ground was not explained.

HONOR COL. BROOKS

United States Eighth Air Force Headquarters, March 13 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. John A. Brooks, III, of Greenville, Ohio, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for leading a force of four Mustang fighters against a formation of 100 German ME-109s. Four of the Messerschmitts were shot down. The attack against overwhelming odds prevented Nazi fighters from getting through for an assault on a large formation of United States heavy bombers, Lieut.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, United States Strategic Air Force commander, said in citing Col. Brooks for "extraordinary heroism."

Flags Used To Identify Yank Flyers In Russia

A U.S. Bomber Base in England, March 13 (AP)—United States airmen on raids over eastern Germany carry foot-square American flags for identification in case they are forced down behind Russian lines. On the reverse side of the flag are the words in Russian: "I am an American."

The practice was started some time ago after several flyers who had come down on Russian soil reported they had experienced difficulty making Red Army soldiers understand they were not Germans.

READY TO CROSS RHINE IN FORCE

MAR 14 1945

Allied Armies Prepared, Grigg Tells Commons

London, March 13 (AP)—Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, told the House of Commons today that Allied armies were preparing to cross the Rhine in force, then cautioned the cheering members against counting on a quick end of the war.

"The position now is that the north bank of the Moselle is rapidly being cleared of the enemy and our forces are preparing for the task of crossing the Rhine in force," he said.

"In spite of this miraculous betterment in our fortunes it would be unwise to act as if all were over, bar the shouting. In recent months we have had one false dawn and I am sufficient of a pagan not to want to provoke a nemesis."

Fresh Forces For Jap War

The War Secretary also told the House that after the final victory over Germany a substantial number of men in the British armed service with long periods of duty overseas would be released and men now in civilian "reserved occupations" would be called up.

Capt. Frederick Bellenger, a Laborite member, demanded that the Government announce "the purpose, size and cost of the armies we should need for the war in the Far East." Otherwise he said "it would be impossible to satisfy a large number of men in the forces that they really are needed. . . ."

Service men also want to know what contribution the Dutch and French are going to make toward recovery of their Far Eastern empires, Bellenger said.

Reiterates Pacific War Pledge

Sir James declared Britain's participation in the Pacifis war was "not only right but inescapable," but said it would call for a "very complicated and difficult process of redeployment" of troops.

"We are fighting this war for the establishment and maintenance of a principle," the War Secretary said. "The elimination of the greater plague spot in Europe cannot assure even the establishment of that principle, let alone its maintenance for all time, so long as the present Japan exists."

Wing Commander Archibald James, a Conservative member, expressed the hope the British Army "will not be called upon to bear more than its fair share in relation to the United States in the Pacific war."

Rebuffed On Manpower

The Conservative said he had sought from the Minister of Labor figures on the extent of the manpower mobilization in Britain as compared with that of the United Nations and had received an "impertinent and arrogant" reply that there was no advantage in comparing the war efforts of the United Nations.

Sir James declared that although the European land forces of the British Empire and the United States were roughly equal on D-day "it was not long before the latter exceeded our forces and at present they are probably more than twice those of the empire operating in this theater."

Effect Of Italy Campaign

In Italy, Sir James said, Allied forces "are even now containing enemy formations whose strength numerically we reckon to be upward of one third of the German forces in Europe other than those engaged against the Russians."

Turning to the problem of feeding the people of liberated lands, the War Secretary expressed fear that the demands in the coming months "may become almost overpowering." He said that in occupied Holland alone the population was "in desperate straits" with little prospect of help from local sources after liberation.

Sir James said Allied resources would be "strained to the utmost" to prevent starvation among the millions of displaced persons in Germany, "especially if our victory comes before the new harvest is gathered."

In the House of Lords meanwhile Lord Winster predicted that the United States "may have to break up many of the ships she has built" when the war's end creates a surplus.

Forecasting that the bulk of the world's cargo tonnage would be owned by the United States he said "the uncertainty over the disposal of American utility ships" was one of the main difficulties confronting the shipping industry.

Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport, replied that he had no official intimation of what the American Government's intentions were, but said it seemed "probable they would sell to private owners a large number of Government-owned ships," with faster specialized craft sold mainly or wholly to American nations and Liberty ships "likely to be sold abroad."

Churchill Confident Of British Position

London, March 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, asked whether he would suggest that the next major meeting of the United Nations be held in Britain, assured the Commons today that "we have no need to be anxious about obtaining our due share of international consideration in one form or another."

BRITISH REVEAL POSTWAR AIR PLAN

LONDON, March 13 — (AP) A master plan to turn the Empire's post-war air transport development over to three large companies, with steamship lines and railroads playing a major role in them, was advanced by the British government today and quickly brought charges of "monopoly."

The long-established British Overseas Airways corporation emerged as the dominant organization in the official plan, announced in a government white paper, with a world-girdling route assignment that includes the United States.

B.O.A.C. was also given a voice in the other two companies.

These are British-Latin American airlines, made up of five steamship lines operating Latin American services, and a United Kingdom-European service in which the principal participants will be railroads, short sea shipping lines, travel agencies "and other such pre-war operators who desire to participate."

Four independent pre-war airline operators charged the project meant monopoly and declared it unsatisfactory to them. They said they would be "robbed" of the good

will and development costs previously invested in their air lines.

The plan was recently criticised in Commons by a member who declared that Lord Swinton, minister of civil aviation, had made a "secret deal" with the railroads and shipping lines to give them control of post-war commercial aviation and to prevent competition.

The white paper made clear that the government hoped to operate the international services with a minimum of competition and, as far as possible, without subsidies. The plan follows lines advanced by Britons at the Chicago Aviation conference, but there turned down. Subsidies, said the white paper, will be limited by "avoiding uneconomic competition, maintaining equilibrium between capacity and traffic offering, a fair division of services between the airlines engaged and an agreement as to freight and passenger charges."

British Setting Up 3 Air Firms

London, March 13 (AP)—Britain announced today that three air transport companies would be set up to carry on the empire's post-war civil aviation program. Steamship lines will play an important part in the program.

A White Paper disclosed that each company is to operate over noncompetitive areas and to have a combined organization for the training of personnel and the maintenance of aircraft.

Extensions To Orient

The British Overseas Airways Corporation will operate to the United States and the British Commonwealth, with extensions to China and other regions in the Orient. An outgrowth of Britain's prewar civil air transport companies, it will compete with other globe-girdling services, including Pan American Airways

A second company, to be known as the British Latin-American Airlines, will be established to serve South America. The majority of its participants will be British steamship lines in the South American trade before the war, although British Overseas Airways will participate.

European Service

The third organization will serve Britain and Europe. Its participants will include railway companies, short sea shipping lines, travel agencies, British Overseas Airways and others.

The plan recently was criticized in the House of Commons by a member who charged that Lord Swinton, Minister of Civil Aviation, made a "secret deal" with the railways to give them control of civil aviation to prevent competition.

The program gives Lord Swinton the authority to approve the appointment of boards of directors and the representatives of the British Overseas Airways Corporation on the boards of the other two companies.

U.S. Civil Air Policy Disputed By Senators

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Great Britain's disclosure of plans for world routes in civil aviation after the war finds the United States policy in sharp dispute among senators.

A big issue is whether there shall be a single American flight company operating internationally as a "chosen instrument" or a zone arrangement with regulated competition.

Also being argued is whether interim aviation agreements which have been accepted by the State Department on behalf of the nation, without prior approval by Congress, should be delayed. Some Republicans say that they ought to be held up, pending Senate action on a permanent aviation treaty.

No one at the Civil Aeronautics Board would comment on Britain's plan for turning empire aviation development over to three large companies, each with a big slice of the world.

The same attitude was taken by Pan American Airways, where a spokesman said this globe-girdling company regarded it as a policy matter for Congress.

Axis Prisoners Taken By British Exceed Million

London, March 13 (AP)—Lord Croft, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, told the House of Lords today that Axis prisoners captured by troops of the British Commonwealth and Empire on all fronts during the war now exceeded 1,000,000.

He said that up to November 30, 1944, British casualties, including killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, totaled 1,043,000.

SEES CUT IN ARMY

London, March 13 (A. P.).—War Secretary Sir James Grigg told Commons today that victory over Germany would be followed by a substantial measure of release from Britain's armed forces, and a further call-up from civil life, including a substantial number of those who have hitherto been in reserved occupations.

After Germany's defeat, there will be a very complicated and difficult process of re-deployment against Japan, Sir James said.

Training Of British Army In Germany Is Favored

London, March 13 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Alfred Wise, Conservative member of Parliament, told the House of Commons tonight that he hoped the British peacetime army would be training in Germany for the next 20 to 25 years, at least.

Speaking of a lack of training grounds in Britain, he said, "there will be plenty of room there" (in Germany).

Raids On Britain Kill 484 In February

London, March 13 (AP)—Enemy air action killed 484 civilians in Britain during February and injured 1,151 others, according to figures compiled by the Ministry of Home Security.

This represented 102 fewer deaths and nearly 500 fewer persons injured than in January.

The Ministry announced that additional casualties and damage were caused by continued enemy air action during the 24 hours ending at dawn today.

25 Nazis Who Escaped May Try To Reach Eire

London, March 13 (AP)—The search for 25 escaped German prisoners spread to Bristol Channel ports tonight as hunters expressed belief the fugitives might try to board vessels for neutral Eire.

Two of the 25 prisoners who have been recaptured since 70 tunneled out of a camp in Wales last Sunday said they had hoped to stow away on a ship. Most of those captured had stores of food, some had maps and compasses.

As Scotland Yard joined troops, police and civilians in a plane-directed hunt of the area, the guard was reported strengthened over the west country bungalow where Rudolf Hess, former Hitler deputy, is confined.

25 Nazi Fugitives Still Loose In Wales

London, March 13 (AP)—An extensive manhunt was maintained today for 25 German prisoners, the last of a group of 70 still at large after their escape Sunday from a prison camp at Brigend, in Wales.

They had tunneled their way out of the camp, excavating tons of dirt in messkits and tin cans and scattering it widely over a field.

Residents of the area barricaded their homes and special guards were mounted in villages to prevent the prisoners from seizing civilian clothes.

Two of the fugitives were captured at Bonivlston, eight miles from Cardiff. They said they had hoped to stow away on a ship.

Empire Trade Issue Raised

London, March 13 (AP)—A drive to tighten the economic ties binding the British Commonwealth of Nations by securing an agreement on the controversial policy of preferential empire trade before the San Francisco world security conference was accelerated today.

This problem will confront Prime Minister Churchill and Eden when representatives of the British Commonwealth meet here early in April. The British leaders will attempt to convince the empire delegates that the future of their countries lies in close economic partnership.

It is expected that Churchill himself will propose developing that partnership as a basic principle of the Conservative party when he addresses the party's annual conference Thursday.

Imperial Preference Backed

The London *Daily Express* said editorially: "Imperial preference is the mainstay of our empire trade. That policy is only in its infancy. It should be developed even more toward empire economic unity or empire free trade."

Asserting that "no international agreement can be espoused if it cuts across the path," the *Express* added:

"If, for example, the currency agreement of Bretton Woods destroys imperial preference . . . the Conservative party should say: 'No. We are responsible people. We will do what we can. But we cannot contemplate such action, much as we should like to, even to oblige the Americans and their President.'"

Arguments Pro And Con

Supporters of the empire-preference-policy plan maintain that it is dictated by the war-spurred development of trade between the Americas and by indications that Russia plans to bring the Balkans within the Soviet economic sphere.

Its opponents, however, contend that an exclusive "buy-British" policy would stimulate the erection of restrictive trade barriers and prohibitive tariffs that might wreck all hopes of ending economic isolationism throughout the world.

Cotton In France For U.S. Tents

Paris, March 13 (AP)—The United States recently has supplied French factories with 26,000 bales of cotton for the manufacture of equipment for the use of American armies on the Continent, it was disclosed today. Seventeen French plants are under contract with the War Department for equipment including 44,000 tents.

FRENCH BATTLE FOR INDO-CHINA

PARIS, March 13—(AP) French troops, bitterly resisting Japanese attempts to take complete control of French Indo-China, are fighting delaying actions in the wild mountains west and north of Hanoi, the French general staff announced here tonight.

The communique, followed a cabinet announcement that an officer sent by the government "several months ago" was leading resistance against the Japanese in Indo-China, where "organized battles have been fought in Hanoi."

The French war bulletin admitted that garrisons in South Cochin-China and Annam were captured without much difficulty by the Japanese, who had placed greatly superior forces in strategic spots preparatory to the ultimatum demanding that the French surrender the civil administration along with military installations.

In some spots Japanese dispositions outnumbered the French by ten to one, the high command said.

Announcing that Gen. Charles DeGaulle would address the French nation tomorrow on the subject, the official French news agency said "the French government is in the closest possible touch with Allied governments, not only as regards sending a French expeditionary force to the Orient, but also the immediate furnishing of arms to French forces in Indo-China."

Disclosing that the French battleship Richelieu and several other warships have taken part in Pacific operations and predicting the fleet would be incorporated in the Allied Pacific fleet, the agency said France had asked the Allies for transportation to send troops to the Pacific theater.

The German radio meanwhile broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying that King Sianouk of Cambodia had issued a "declaration of independence" and pledged cooperation with Japan following similar action by Annam last Sunday. Cambodia has been a French protectorate since 1863.

Indo-China, lying south of China, with the gulf of Tonkin and the South China sea on the east, and Thailand on the west, comprises the French protectorates of Cambodia, Annam and Tonkin.

Indo-China Resistance Admitted By Japs

San Francisco, March 13 (AP)—The Tokyo radio acknowledged today that Japanese troops were meeting continued resistance in the northern part of French Indo-China, but declared that the rest of the colony had been taken over in accordance with orders from Tokyo dissolving French authority.

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris last night quoted a French communiqué as saying that French troops in the northern sector of Tonkin were resisting the Japanese in accordance with orders radioed to the garrisons by the French general staff for national defense.

German Radio Reports Cambodia Secession

London, March 13 (AP)—The Berlin radio quoted a Tokyo broadcast today as saying the Kingdom of Cambodi had declared its independence from France and would collaborate with Japan in the Asiatic war.

Cambodia is the southwestern part of French Indo-China.

King Sianouk issued a statement nullifying the pact between France and Cambodia, which has been a French protectorate since 1863, "because of events taking place in Indo-China," the broadcast said. Similar action by Annam, the eastern part of Indo-China, was announced previously.

5,900-FT. PEAK FALLS TO YANKS

5th Army Troops There Beat Off Enemy Counters

Rome, March 13 (AP)—American 5th Army troops, straightening their Apennine battleline in northern Italy for future operations, have captured Monte Spigolino, a 5,900-foot peak 14 miles northwest of Pistoia, Allied headquarters announced today.

Several German counterattacks against the newly won American positions were beaten off. Monte Spigolino is about 3 miles east of Piansinatico, on Highway 12 running from Lucca to Modena.

Nazi Artillery Active

To the west and along the Ligurian sea coast the Germans heavily shelled Allied forward positions. Allied patrols made contact with the Germans along the coast.

South of Bologna 5th Army troops advanced about 300 yards, taking several houses less than a mile southwest of Monte Rumici. South of Salvara other units made small advances without encountering any enemy opposition.

P-T Boats Raid Genoa Gulf

North of Monte Belvedere, which 5th Army troops took at the start of the present campaign, an Allied patrol ran into heavy long-range German machine-gun fire.

Activity along the 8th Army front in the Adriatic region again was confined to patrol operations, with frequent clashes between small units.

A naval communiqué said two enemy lighters had been sunk and a third damaged during an attack by American P-T boats off Mesco Point, in the Gulf of Genoa northwest of Specia.

Yanks Seize New Peak In Italy

A New Cassino

New York, March 13 (AP)—Reconstruction of the ruined Italian town of Cassino will begin Thursday when the cornerstone of the first building will be laid, an Italian broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said today.

Rome, March 13 (AP)—Fifth Army troops have blasted the Germans from 5,900-foot Monte Spigolino, in the mountain country 14 miles northwest of Pistoia, and repulsed enemy counterattacks upon the peak, Allied headquarters announced today.

The activity flared in a section southwest of Monte Belvedere,

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which the Americans hold. Monte Spigolino is about 3 miles east of Piansinatico, on Highway 12 running from Lucca to Modena.

Nazi Coast Artillery Active

Like the action in the Belvedere region, the advance apparently was designed to correct 5th Army positions for whatever may be in store on the Italian front in the coming months.

The Germans farther west and along the coast shelled Allied forward positions, and Allied patrols made contact with the enemy in the coastal region.

In the arc before Bologna, 5th Army troops advanced about 300 yards, improving their positions and taking several houses about 1,000 yards southwest of Monte Rumici. There were other advances south of Salvaro against no enemy opposition.

Long-Range Machine-Gun Fire

An Allied patrol ran into long-range German machine-gun fire north of Monte Belvedere. Brazilian troops northwest of that peak met nineteen Germans, killed three and captured the rest. Seven Germans were killed and more captured in the Spigolino attack.

Activity along the 8th Army front farther east on the fringes of the Po Valley was confined to patrol clashes.

A navy communiqué announced that PT boats operating off Mesco Point, in the Gulf of Genoa northwest of Spezia, engaged a northbound convoy of eight lighters, sank two with torpedoes and hit a third.

Mussolini's Ex-Secretary Held

ROME, March 13 (AP)—Alessandro Chiavolini, former private secretary to Benito Mussolini and a member of the Fascist Grand Council, was arrested in Rome today by the political police.

Hero Who, Fatally Shot, Bagged Plane, Honored

Rome, March 13 (AP)—Staff Sergeant William K. Guilfoil, who although mortally wounded shot down an enemy fighter which was attacking his Flying Fortress, has been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Guilfoil's home was in Chicago. He was a tail gunner on a United States air force mission against the Bologna railway yards October 5, 1943.

He was knocked down and badly injured by flak, but returned to man his guns. Then a Messerschmitt-109 attacked. The American gunner's straight shooting caused the Messerchmitt to explode so close that a fragment hit him in the face. He kept on shooting at other enemy planes until he died.

TAIL GUNNER GETS GENERAL'S DAGGER

Heinzerling

Rome, March 13 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Nicholas J. Wolfe, a tail gunner from Cleveland, Ohio, has the dagger of a German general as the souvenir of a Flying Fortress from which he and his mates had to bail out over a Yugoslav battlefield. Germans and Yugoslav Partisans were fighting below, and when word came to bail out, Sergt. Wolfe's 'chute headed him straight for no man's land. He saw parties from both sides set out for him.

"The Partisans got there first, and we worked our way back to their lines with bullets whizzing over our heads," Sergt. Wolfe said.

There stood a German general, captured only a short time before, arrogant and haughty. The general brusquely thrust out a hand.

"Von Klegen," the general said. "Berlin."

"Wolfe," said the sergeant, no less coolly. "Cleveland."

Asked about the general's gleaming dagger, Sergt. Wolfe explained, "He didn't exactly give it to me. The Partisans took care of the giving. He just sort of furnished it."

Bern Reports Rundstedt Has Lost Command

Unrest in Munich Rumored, With Nazis Warned to Shun Workers' Areas

Tillmans

BERN, Switzerland, March 13 (AP).—Frontier reports said today that Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt was no longer in command on the western front, and one unconfirmed account said the German general had been wounded.

Advices from across the border reflected growing tension in the German homeland, particularly in Munich, where the Nazi Gauleiter was said to have warned party officers to avoid circulating in worker sections of the city because the police were no longer strong enough to guarantee safety. However, rumors of outright revolt in Munich were not confirmed.

Well informed observers here speculated that Adolf Hitler might stage some new surprise, such as the use of gas, or some other new weapon, to halt the Allied advance, but agreed that whatever the Fuehrer decides, it must be done quickly.

Throughout Germany, reports here state, there is utter confusion, resentment and outright resistance against new reductions in food, travel and cooking privileges as Nazi leaders seek to slow Allied advances in the east and west. Banditry and partisan activity were declared increasing.

Foreign Workers Roam Reich.

A private report from Berlin stated that at least 100,000 foreign workers had left their jobs recently, and that some got through to meet the advancing Allies. Others were reported wandering about Germany. Travelers were beginning to tell of trains being derailed by these foreigners, who robbed freight cars. Workers committees against the Nazi regime were reported operating in Essen, Muehlheim, Duesseldorf and Dortmund, and reliable information indicated that the infamous prison camp at Dachau has become a center of resistance.

Reports Of Executions

More than 50 political prisoners were said to have escaped Dachau recently. An equal number was reported executed afterward as hostages. Punishment also was meted out to guards at Dachau for having been too friendly with prisoners, these reports said.

Nazis in Berlin were said to have confiscated even old-fashioned luxury limousines and carts in an effort to transport material for barricades.

Throughout Bavaria and Austria almost all trains were reported halted. Freight trains on local lines have been stopped entirely.

Ban On Cooking Gas

The St. Galler *Tagblatt* reported from Schaffhausen that gas for cooking has been forbidden everywhere throughout the Reich except for hospitals and some community restaurants.

Factories in southern Germany were said to have taken over the feeding of the people, but many places required that those who wanted to eat bring their own potatoes and whatever stored winter vegetables they had.

Hitler Plot Called Broader Than Revealed

London, March 13 (AP) — The Paris radio, quoting Allied press reports, said today that the bomb plot against Adolf Hitler last July was "much more extensive than had been supposed."

"New facts have come in about the generals' revolt," it added.

The broadcast, as heard by listeners here, did not mention any new revolt, however.

Soviet Press Supports Chinese Communists

Moscow, March 13 (AP) — The Soviet press today again supported Chinese Communist demands for "liquidation of the Kuomintang dictatorship" and creation of a coalition national government in China with unified military command.

The leading Soviet commentator on Far Eastern affairs, P. Krainov, wrote in *Red Star* that "the vices in China's organization and conduct of the war have been disclosed in all their acuteness" during the recent Japanese offensive.

Krainov placed the number of Chinese Communist and partisan forces at 2,250,000.

U. S. Editors in Moscow

Hold Talks With Executives of "Izvestia" and "Pravda"

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP).—The foreign and military editors of "Izvesta" received the three-man committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors last night for a two-hour "heart-to-heart talk" on common problems.

The Americans, invited to inspect the government newspaper's printing plant, said they would rather pass the time in the editorial offices, and their Russian colleagues cordially agreed.

A similar meeting with the editors of "Pravda" is scheduled for tonight. The National Art Museum was visited today by the three Americans, Ralph McGill, of "The Atlanta Constitution"; Wilbur Forrest, of the New York Herald Tribune, and Carl Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Repatriates From Nazi Poland Prisons Return

A Middle East Port, March 13 (AP)—A second shipload of military and civilian repatriates, freed from German prison camps by the Red Army's surge across Poland and eastern Germany, arrived here today.

The vessel carried 755 French civilians, 592 British, 66 New Zealand and 62 Australian troops and several hundred other soldiers of the British Empire. The first shipload of rescued prisoners arrived yesterday.

Swedish Youth Asked To Fight For Norway

Stockholm, March 13 (AP)—The Swedish-Norwegian Volunteers Association published appeals in the press today to Swedish youths to enlist in a volunteer corps for "active participation in the battle for Norway's liberation."

The published appeal said formation of a corps and the task of equipping it was proceeding under the auspices of the association and "authoritative officials."

Allies Hasten Efforts To Repatriate Prisoners

Stockholm, Sweden, March 13 (AP)—Allied governments are making strong efforts to obtain the exchange of as many as possible of their nationals held as prisoners of war in view of the deteriorating situation in Germany where many large camps have been moved under difficult conditions.

The British are negotiating with the Germans through Switzerland for the exchange of 30,000 prisoners, it was reported, while the American Government is negotiating for nearly as many.

Armour Arrives At Madrid

Madrid, March 13 (AP)—Norman Armour, new United States Ambassador to Spain, arrived by Air Transport Command plane at Madrid's Barajas airport this afternoon to fill the ambassadorial post vacant since the departure of former Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes January 14.

FT. DUFFERIN IS SEALED OFF

British Cut Escape Routes From Mandalay Fortress

Calcutta, March 13 (AP)—In bitter house-to-house fighting, veteran troops of the Indian 19th Division are mopping up Japanese resistance patches in Mandalay while heavy artillery batters the enemy garrison in Fort Dufferin, an Allied communiqué announced today.

Dispatches from British headquarters within the North Burma city said Gurkha patrols had pushed ahead on two sides of the moat-surrounded fort and virtually had sealed all its main escape routes.

At least 80 per cent of Mandalay, Burma's second largest city, was reported destroyed by Allied aerial and artillery attacks. Japanese snipers were hiding in the wreckage in an attempt to delay the cleanup, but all strategic positions in North Mandalay except for Dufferin were in British hands.

Six Towns Captured

From the Irrawaddy bridgehead west of Mandalay other British troops were moving toward the city and had captured six towns.

To the south, the veteran British 4th Corps commanded by Lieut. Gen. F. W. Messervy was meeting increased resistance from Japanese forces in the Meiktila area. It was disclosed today that it was the 4th Division which halted the Japanese invasion of India last year on the Imphal Plain. And it was the 4th which plunged from the Pakokku bridgehead in a swift dash and captured Meiktila and its eight airfields.

The capture of Meiktila gave the British a solid base for extending their operations both to the west and eastward into the 6,000-foot Shan Hills.

Escape Route South Blocked

The 4th's operations in the area has blocked enemy escape routes to the south and forced the Japanese to make heavy withdrawals from northern Burma in an effort to hold open eastward routes toward Thailand and French Indo-China.

Armored columns operating from Meiktila daily plunge over the roads radiating from the base in attacks which have cost the enemy around 400 casualties daily.

Japanese trucks seeking to escape from Fort Dufferin during the night were caught by British artillery about a mile from the bastion. Enemy troops inside the barricade were subjected to aerial and artillery barrages.

As the British cleared the enemy from block after block of the city Burmese civilians emerged from their barricaded homes and shops. Civilian casualties were reported heavy in the street fighting as the people preferred to remain with their possessions rather than withdraw to the hills.

Mandalay Japs Being Trapped

British 19th Division Headquarters, Mandalay, March 12 [AP—*Delayed*]—Patrols of Gurkhas pushed ahead today on both sides of Fort Dufferin, the main Japanese position in Mandalay, and have virtually sealed all its main escape routes. The garrison was shelled.

A military spokesman said that in the next 24 hours the fort will have been completely isolated. British troops inside this ancient North Burma city were busy mopping up patches of Japanese troops in fierce house-to-house fighting.

Eighty per cent of the business and residential sections of Mandalay, Burma's second largest city, has been destroyed by bombings, according to air observation, and the Japanese are hiding in the wreckage in an attempt to delay the cleanup of the city.

Other Positions Fall

All strategic positions in North Mandalay except for Fort Dufferin have been taken by the British.

The Japanese troops inside the fort are depending mainly on machine guns. The fort is surrounded by 5 miles of heavy walls and a 200-foot moat filled with more than six feet of water.

It was announced that the veteran 4th Corps under Lieut. Gen. F. W. Messervy, which captured Meiktila, was the outfit which smashed the Japanese Indian invasion last year on the Imphal plain. The 4th's swift armored drive into Meiktila blocked Japanese escape routes to the south and forced the enemy to withdraw heavy forces from northern Burma.

CHINESE AGAIN HOLD SUICHWAN

First U.S. Airbase Lost To Japs Is Regained

Chungking, March 13 (AP)—The Chinese high command tonight confirmed that Suichwan, former site of a United States 14th Air Force base in Kwangsi province, had been recaptured Sunday by Chinese troops and that Japanese forces north of the city were being mopped up.

The high command said Chinese troops, after completing the recapture of Suichwan, which is halfway between Hong Kong and Hankow, pushed on toward Kanhsien, about 50 miles southeast, and the site of another former United States airbase lost to the Japanese in their drive last summer against American air installations.

Battle On For Ichang

West of the Canton-Hankow railroad, the high command reported Chinese troops were battling for the town of Ichang, near the Hunan-Kwangtung border about 105 miles south of Hengyang. Chinese troops were reported entrenched in the eastern suburbs of the town.

Suichwan is the first of the former American airbases to be recaptured by the Chinese. From Kahnsien the Japanese have a line open to Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railroad, 125 miles north of Canton, but the Chinese are reported trying to sever this route in order to isolate Kanhsien.

Liuchen Reported Regained

A Chinese press dispatch said Chinese forces also had recaptured Liuchen, on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad, 11 miles north of Liuchow, and that the Japanese garrison had retreated toward Liuchow.

Authoritative reports reaching Chungking said prominent Chinese residents of Shanghai had suggested to Japanese officials that they declare the former British treaty port an open city and that while the enemy looked upon the proposal favorably the final decision was up to Tokyo.

The reports said Japanese civilians already were being evacuated and that 1,000,000 Chinese had been ordered to get out.

Suichwan Rewon By Chinese

Chungking, March 13 (AP)—Counterattacking Chinese troops have captured Suichwan, former site of a United States advanced air base in Kiangsi province midway between Hongkong and Hankow, Chinese field dispatches said today.

Suichwan was abandoned by the 14th Air Force late in January and the Chinese acknowledged its fall to the Japanese on February 3. It is the first of the lost air bases east of Japan's "West Wall" in China to be reported regained by the Chinese.

Chinese advices said the city was recaptured Sunday night when the Japanese retreated southward toward Kanhsien, site of another lost air base.

Japs Keep Rail Connections

The Japanese still are maintaining railway connections between Kanhsien and Kukong on the Canton-Hankow Railway, but the Chinese were reported trying to cut this line and isolate enemy forces at Kanhsien.

Chinese press dispatches said Chinese forces also had recaptured Liucheng on the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railroad 11 miles north of Liuchow, junction of this line and the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway.

Japs Urged To Make Shanghai An Open City

Chungking, March 13 (AP)—Prominent Chinese residents of Shanghai have suggested to Japanese authorities that they declare it an open city, Chinese advices said today.

These reports said that some Japanese officials apparently looked with favor on the suggestion, but Tokyo's reaction was uncertain.

The Japanese were reported already evacuating all Japanese civilians and were said to have ordered 1,000,000 Chinese inhabitants to leave. With sea communications disrupted and rail traffic subject to air attack, however, evacuation of any large percentage of the city's 3,000,000 or more inhabitants was regarded as extremely difficult.

Repeated warnings have been issued from Chungking against Chinese traveling on Japanese ships or Japanese-controlled railways.

YANKS GAIN ON MINDANAO

MacArthur Also Reports Taking South Luzon Towns

Manila, Wednesday, March 14 (AP)—Forty-first Division troops seizing four villages north of captured Zamboanga, pursued the disorganized Japanese into the Mindanao hills against increasing resistance Monday while on Luzon the Yanks conquered the southern end of the bitterly contested Shimbu Line.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué today that Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st, after capturing the villages of Canelar Santa Maria, Sinonog and Pitogo was in hot pursuit of the enemy. Tanks paced the drive.

Capture Anchor Of Line

Antipolo, southern anchor of the Shimbu Line, east of Manila, was captured after a fierce fight. To the south, 11th Airborne Division troops reached Los Banos, site of the former internment camp, and Santo Tomas, on the main rail and highway route into southern Luzon.

The 158th Regimental Combat Team captured the town of Batangas, capital of Batangas province, in a swift eastward sweep from Balayan Bay. Batangas is on Batangas Bay, on the north end of the Verde island passage between Luzon and Mindoro.

Hit Hydroelectric Plant

Heavy bombers caused large explosions at the Takao hydroelectric plant on Formosa and started large fires in rail installations.

Patrol bombers, ranging the China Sea, left a 3,000-ton freighter-transport ablaze and medium bombers probably sank a tanker off French Indo-China.

Borneo, only little more than 200 miles from the new invasion spot on southwestern Mindanao, took a 57-ton bombing which destroyed eleven oil-storage tanks at the Miri petroleum refinery. Nearby airdromes also were hit.

[The Tokyo radio, admitting Japanese reverses on Mindanao and Luzon islands, complained that American troops on Luzon advanced with such "rapidity and surprise" they deprived the Nipponese of opportunities to organize their defenses.]

Rebuilding Airfield

American engineers rushed reconstruction of San Roque airfield, bomber strip taken by the 41st Division outside Zamboanga.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the United States 8th Army, said Japanese troops, who left shattered Zamboanga to be held only by snipers, abandoned emplacements which were the strongest he had seen in the Philippines.

The Japanese also deserted strong bunkers and caves around the San Roque airfield. The enemy retreat apparently was motivated by the belief that hill positions would be best suited for delaying action.

But back of the Japanese were guerrilla forces which already have wrested much of Mindanao, second largest island in the Philippines, from Nipponese control.

Japs In Retreat On Mindanao

Manila, March 13 (AP)—Tank-led 41st Division infantrymen captured Zamboanga town and seized four more villages as they pursued retreating Japanese toward the hills of Mindanao Island, headquarters announced today, while other doughboys pressed the cleanup of southern Luzon Island.

The 41st seized four villages on the highway about 2 miles north of Zamboanga as engineers were reconditioning a captured bomber airrome 215 miles from Borneo. The Japanese abandoned formidable fixed positions before the town and around the airdrome and fled northward into the hills dominating fabled Zamboanga.

Against similarly light opposition on Luzon the 11th Airborne Division captured Los Banos, former prison town, and Batangas, tenth provincial capital on the island to be liberated.

Site Of Rescue

Los Banos, where airborne troops rescued more than 2,000 civilian internees three weeks ago, was easily taken. Enemy strong points were later encountered 1,500 yards northwest of the town.

No opposition was encountered at Batangas, about 25 miles south of Los Banos, on the southwest coast of Luzon.

In central Luzon First Division cavalrymen captured Antipolo, thirteen miles east of Manila and southern anchor of the strongly defended Shimbu line. The town was completely taken after sixteen days of bitter fighting. Sixth Division infantrymen cracked through the northern end of the line.

Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines reported from Zamboanga that abandoned Japanese fortifications there were the most formidable fixed positions encountered in the central or southern Philippines. The Japanese deserted the ancient Spanish fortress city about a week ago, leaving behind a small delaying force.

Tunnels Deserted

Mortars and machine guns sniped at the Yanks from the hills where the Nipponese had their main positions.

Strong bunkers and tunnels were found deserted around San Roque bomber airfield, the second to fall in the Mindanao invasion.

Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's Yanks quickly overran Wolfe Field, a small airstrip, and then captured big San Roque Airdrome, one of the best on Mindanao, in their lightning sweep which carried into the municipal center of Zamboanga.

The Japanese at Zamboanga, caught off balance by the amphibious landings, have not been able to organize their defenses, General MacArthur reported, because of the "rapidity and surprise of our advance."

There was no mention of fighting for the San Roque airdrome, which has an airstrip 4,000 feet long, but the early American drive elsewhere was made in the face of mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire.

Brines reported the Japanese were using mortars with good effect from positions in the hills. Moderate machine-gun and mortar fire was encountered on the outskirts of the Zamboanga city center.

Support Of Naval Fire

Aircraft and naval gunfire supported the ground operations and hit installations on Basilan Island, across the 12-mile Basilan Strait from Zamboanga. A number of small Japanese vessels were destroyed.

Jolo Island, in the Sulu Archipelago southwest of Zamboanga, was hit by heavy bombers which concentrated on the airfield there.

Heavy fighting was reported along the Shimbu line in the Marikina watershed east of Manila, on Luzon. The 1st Cavalry Division, which drove into Antipolo Friday, completely secured that town yesterday.

Antipolo, 13 miles east of Manila, is the southern anchor of the Shimbu line which army eigineers estimate took the Japanese two years to construct.

Demolition teams have blasted a hundred caves and tunnels in the sector, while heavy bombings and artillery shelling have continued daily, occasionally rattling the windows of Manila with their intensity.

To the north, the 6th Division repulsed several minor counterattacks and pressed farther into the hills southeast of Montalban.

Japanese shipping in the China Sea was severely hammered. Liberators dropped 89 tons of bombs on four North Borneo airdromes.

2,500-Plane Bag

Fifth Air Force Headquarters, Philippines, March 13 (AP)—The 5th Fighter Command reported today its airmen have shot down more than 2,500 planes in combat.

Capt. Frederick Dick, of Auburn, Maine, shot down No. 2,500 over Hainan island off the South China coast March 6. It was his fifth kill and his second of the day.

Capt. Noel B. Paris, of Atlanta, Ga., bagged the 2,498th and Lieut. Dwight L. Henderson, of St. Louis, Mo., got the 2,499th. All three airmen are of the 49th Fighter Group.

LEADING FLIER IS KILLED

Robinson, Holder of Pacific Records, Dies in Crash

FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, March 13 (AP)—Col. Richard W. Robinson, commander of the Red Raiders heavy bomber outfit, was killed with his crew of ten in a crash on a take-off for the first Formosa raid by southwest Pacific land-based bombers, it was disclosed here today.

The crash occurred Jan. 21 but the report was held up for the notification of his next of kin.

Colonel Robinson, who was 25, was credited with more missions and more continuous combat flying and more continuous time overseas than any bomber pilot in this theatre.

He was the son of Mrs. Ruth Robinson of 5711 Coal Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa. He was co-captain of the University of Vermont football team in 1940.

Landing Craft Hits Beach, Zips Right On Across Isle

Lands in Sea on Other Side in 'Wet' Pacific Invasion

MANILA, March 13 (AP).—Sergeant Melvin Richard Miller, of Blackwell, Okla., was going so fast in his amphibious landing craft when he hit the beach that he went right on across the island and into the ocean on the other side.

He was part of the 11th Airborne force landing on small Saipang Island in Manila Bay. The island is half a mile long and, where Miller hit it, only ten yards wide.

"It was the most peaceful landing in the Pacific," he commented. "Only it was all wet."

MARINES SEIZE 2 ROCKS OFF IWO

Barren Islets Used by Jap Forces for Mortar Positions.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Wednesday, March 14.—(AP) Elements of two Marine divisions landed unopposed Tuesday on two barren rocks off the west coast of Iwo to end their use by the Japanese as mortar positions.

Although mortar fire from the rocks had been a problem earlier in the Iwo campaign, the Marines found neither enemy troops nor guns there.

Two Divisions Take Part

The rock landings, announced in today's communique of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, were amphibious operations involving units of the Third and Fourth Marine divisions.

Kangoku Iwa, the northernmost of the two islets, puts the Leathernecks almost due west of Kitano point, northern extremity of Iwo where the Japanese continued to hold out yesterday on the 23rd day of the invasion with small arms, machine guns and mortar fire. There were no appreciable changes in the Marine lines on Iwo Tuesday.

The other islet invaded was Kama, due west of the west central coast.

Landings Unopposed

Both flank the Iwo sector assigned to Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine division. The landings were unopposed.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique reporting the landings described the two points as "rocks."

On Iwo, a small Japanese pocket on the east coast at Tachiiwa point, was further reduced Tuesday by

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Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marine division.

During the day 115 more of the maze of caves used by the Japanese were sealed up.

Army fighters based on Iwo made new attacks north of Iwo Tuesday on the airfield and harbor at Chichi in the Bonin islands. The communique belatedly listed attacks on Chichi Sunday and Monday by Army Airforce Liberators.

Other air attacks were reported against enemy positions on Babelthuap in the Palau islands and on Yap in the western Carolines, both on Tuesday.

Kama Rock is 1,000 yards off Iwo's west-central coast, Kangoku Rock is 2,700 yards off the northwest end.

Iwo Japs Hurled Closer To Sea

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 13 (AP)—Driving foot by foot against bitter resistance, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th Marine Division has pushed the Japanese closer to the sea and destruction in a narrowing triangle around Kitano Point, northern extremity of Iwo.

There were indications that the enemy is weakening steadily, even though resistance remains stiff.

Mopping Up Coast

Today's morning communiqué, covering action up to 6 P.M. Monday, said Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's 3d Marine Division, in the center, and Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates's 4th, on the right, are mopping up along the northeast coast.

In the 4th's sector near Tachiiwa Point, where Iwo's bulge makes its greatest extension eastward, a small Nipponese pocket still held out.

Given Air Cover

Despite the narrowly compressed Japanese area at Kitano Point—a triangle of 1,000 yards or less—United States 5th Fleet warships still were able to support the Leathernecks. Army fighter planes based on the southern Iwo airfield provided air cover.

Other army fighters braved intense anti-aircraft fire Monday to bomb and strafe Chichi Island in the Bonins, north of Iwo.

SMITH HAS CLOSE CALL

Iwo Jima, March 13 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Hollard M. Smith, commander of Marines in the Pacific, escaped death or injury by inches today. Gen. Smith, Major-Gen. Graves B. Erskine, commander of the Third Marine Division, and three others were standing on a rock on northern Iwo watching the fight below when a concealed Japanese took a pot shot at them.

The General said that the bullet missed him by six inches: "I looked to see if there was a hole in my trousers. It felt that close."

The party never found out where the shot came from.

MAR 14 1945

John Lardner Hurt On Iwo

Iwo Jima, Feb. 26 [Delayed]—John Lardner, injured by a rock sent flying into his groin by a Japanese sniper's bullet two days ago, was the seventeenth casualty among civilian and Marine combat correspondents in the first week of fighting on Iwo Jima.

Lardner, 33, correspondent for North American Newspaper Alliance and *Newsweek* and *New Yorker* magazines, was painfully but not seriously hurt.

Two Marine-enlisted correspondents have been killed and eleven wounded and two Marine public relations officers wounded.

Keith Wheeler, Chicago *Times* correspondent, was wounded in the jaw February 20.

Captain in Navy Finds Only Son At Iwo—Dying

Sgt. Anderson's Last Words to Father: 'I Wonder How Mother Will Take This'

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—A small Navy boat, in which lay a young marine sergeant desperately wounded on Iwo Jima, drew up to a transport lying off the island.

He was to have been taken aboard the transport, but another small boat came up, carrying a Navy captain who asked that the sergeant be given into his care. The marine was passed gently over.

And thus, Captain Charles Carter Anderson, United States Navy, carried his only son, Sergeant Charles Carter Anderson jr., to his own ship anchored near by.

Sergeant Anderson was dying. He had lost both legs and an arm and had suffered other wounds from the explosion of a mortar shell or a land mine on Iwo.

"I'm feeling pretty good," he told his father. "I wonder how mother will take all this."

Those were his last words.

A Navy chaplain came to the home here of Mrs. Anderson.

"Is it my husband or my son?" she asked.

The chaplain could tell her only that her son had died of wounds suffered on Iwo.

Mrs. Anderson turned to two unopened letters from her husband. She had been saving them to read after she had dressed for her volunteer job at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

". . . A force stronger than ours has taken charge, and our beloved son is with us on earth no more."

Mrs. Anderson donned her uniform and went to her work at the hospital.

This story of a fighting family was pieced together today from a delayed dispatch of Coast Guard Correspondent Thomas Warren, Captain Anderson's letters and Mrs. Anderson's account.

Eleventh Air Force Headquarters, Alaska, March 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Army Liberators struck twice today at Japanese bases in the northern Kuriles, hitting the naval base at Kataoka on Shim Shu Island and Suribachi on Paramushiro. The small attacking force dropped bombs through the overcast. Pilots said they saw two columns of smoke rising from targets on the way home.

Bolivian President's Car Target Of Inebriates

La Paz, Bolivia, March 13 (AP)—A Government communiqué tonight announced that the pistol shot which struck President Gualberto Villarroel's automobile near here Sunday night was fired "by persons without any political affiliation, who were in a state of drunkeness and sought only to halt an automobile to bring them to this city."

Informed sources said those who fired several shots at the car were unaware the President was a passenger. One man is being held for trial.

Venezuelan-Soviet Relations

Caracas, Venezuela, March 13 (AP). Venezuela and the Soviet Union have agreed to establish diplomatic and consular relations, a Government communiqué announced tonight.

Mexican Air Pilots End Strike

MEXICO CITY, March 13 (AP)—Striking pilots of the Mexican Aviation Company returned to work today after an eight-day interruption of main-line flights between Mexican cities. The men demanded recognition of their union, which the company refused, contending pilots should be classed with captains of ships.

U.S. Planes Raid Formosa Again

San Francisco, March 13 (AP)—United States Philippines-based aircraft raided Japanese installations on Formosa Monday the Tokyo radio reported today in an unconfirmed broadcast.

"About 30 enemy fighter planes" bombed the island in the morning and 35 bombers and "several" fighters struck Takao and Tainan in the island's southern section in the afternoon, according to the broadcast recorded here.

Yanks Move Too Fast, Japanese Complain

San Francisco, March 13 (AP)—Japanese broadcasts today admitted reverses in the Philippines and complained that United States troops on Luzon Island advanced with such "rapidity and surprise" Nipponese troops were unable to organize their defenses.

The Domei news agency conceded Americans invading Mindanao reached "a former airfield" near Zamboanga, but added: "They were thrown into utter confusion and disorder by the Japanese forces who all day long on March 11 subjected the enemy to terrific shelling."

The Domei broadcast, beamed to the United States and recorded here, said 100 American casualties were inflicted by Nipponese counterattacks on Mindanao. The propaganda version beamed to Asia raised the number to several hundred and added, Japanese "crack troops" were "continuing destructive assaults."

Japs Prepare For Invasion

San Francisco, March 13 (AP)—Suprred by warnings from Premier Koiso and key military Ministers that a homeland invasion is imminent, the Japanese Army devoted three days to anti-landing rehearsals, it was learned today from Tokyo broadcasts.

Firing practice was directed at Irago Point at the entrance of the bay leading to Honshu Island's large industrial city of Nagoya, the Tokyo radio disclosed in a broadcast intercepted here.

Six-Mile "Danger Zone"

The broadcast warned all shipping to avoid a 6-mile "danger zone" for three days.

Invasion jitters in bomb-pocked Honshu were brought to a head when Premier General Kuniaki Koiso and his War Minister, General Sugiyama, and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai informed the Imperial Diet Sunday that the Government is rushing preparations for an imminent invasion of the Japanese home islands.

MOVE TO CUT FOOD EXPORT STARTS FIGHT

Army Threatens To Take WFA Proposal To White House

THE WASHINGTON SCENE:

Manpower legislation to get showdown in House today....*Page* 11

$23,719,153,050 appropriation requested for Navy.....*Page* 4

House extends Lend-Lease Act for year, but makes it only for war use.....*Page* 6

Washington, March 13 (AP) — A War Food Administration move to halt shipments of meats to Great Britain and liberated areas and to trim military demands has precipitated a bitter interagency controversy.

President Roosevelt may be called upon to settle the issue because of its possible impact upon international relations and home-front psychology.

Fundamentally, the issue is whether civilian food supplies should be reduced further to meet international commitments and obligations.

Production On Downgrade

With food production now on the downgrade, total demands being made upon this country are considerably greater than the supply, particularly in the case of meats, fats and vegetable oils, sugar and some kinds of dairy products.

The issue came to a head late last week in a WFA effort to allocate supplies for the April-June quarter among various claimant groups—the military, civilians, lend-lease foreign relief and other export demands.

In the case of meats, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, proposed to take Great Britain and liberated areas off the receiving list during the three-month period and to cut military supplies below army requests.

Army Protests Move

This action was described as necessary if civilian shortages were not to be aggravated.

Agencies representing foreign claimants— the Foreign Economic Administration and the State Department—protested. So did the Army. At a meeting with Jones, army officials threatened to take the matter to the White House.

Jones rushed to James F. Byrnes, war mobilizer, for support. The latter took no sides in the matter, but set up a special committee to pass upon foreign shipments of food.

The committee, headed by Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, is, in effect, a super food allocations committee.

Agencies Represented

Represented on this committee are the same agencies which have representatives on a food-allocations committee which has been functioning under Jones.

At the WFA there was little hope the new committee would meet with any greater success in dividing up the food supply than did the Jones committee.

Agencies speaking for foreign commitments expressed fear that failure to meet them might have far-reaching repercussions in London and other foreign capitals and weaken this country's influence at the forthcoming San Francisco world-security conference.

Jones, on the other hand, believes it is impossible to reduce civilian supplies further without endangering domestic morale and disrupting present food-rationing programs.

Army Demands Soaring

The Army's demands have been increasing rather sharply in recent months. Officials said the Army was anxious to build up reserves for the war against Japan before Germany is defeated.

Military leaders are said to fear a sharp letdown in production and a civilian demand for lifting of restrictions soon after V-E-day—developments which might make it difficult to get essential military supplies.

A forecast of the present controversy was made several weeks ago by the food allocations chief of FEA.

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Writing in the Agriculture Department's *Agricultural Situation*, this official — M. K. Bennett—warned of "embarrassing moments in international relations" if this country failed to meet international food obligations.

Salt-Pork Shortage Cited

"It remains to be seen," he added, "how far allocation policy by itself will squeeze domestic consumers for the benefit of foreigners."

In the Senate today Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) asked why so much food is being shipped abroad.

Because of large shipments of salt pork to Russia, he said, none of the meat is to be had in the South, where it forms an important part of the farm diet. Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) declared the same sort of shortage exists in New England.

Under allocations for the present quarter, civilians are supposed to be getting meat at the annual rate of 128 pounds per person.

147 Pounds Last Year

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has said, however, the civilians would buy at the rate of between 165 and 170 pounds at ceiling prices if the supply were available.

Civilian supplies averaged about 147 pounds last year, while con-

sumption in the 1935-39 period was about 135 pounds.

The United States allocated lend-lease countries (principally Great Britain and Russia) 605,000,000 pounds of meat, mostly pork, for the current quarter.

Figures as to quantities going to each lend-lease country have not been made available. Very little American beef is being sent abroad, except for American fighting men and for relief distribution by the armed services in liberated areas.

Argentine Beef To Britain

Great Britain supplements the pork she obtains from the United States with beef imported from Argentina.

Although no official figures were available, WFA officials said that if meat continued to be shipped to Great Brtiain and liberated areas during the April-June quarter, the per capita civilian supply might drop to around 116 pounds, or the lowest since severe mid-Western droughts drastically reduced meat supplies in 1936.

HOUSE EXTENDS LEND-LEASE

Given Year More Of Life But For War Use Only

Washington, March 13 (AP)—The House voted overwhelmingly today to give another year's life to the lend-lease program but labeled it "for war use only."

It wrote into the act a prohibition against using lend-lease in any postwar relief, reconstruction or rehabilitation programs, then voted, 354 to 28, to renew the program which administrationists called the No. 1 economic weapon of the Allies.

The extension now goes to the Senate. Without its enactment lend-lease will expire June 30. The renewal gives it life to June 30, 1946, and legalizes lend-lease contracts running to June 30, 1949.

Only Few Against Bill

Only a handful of members spoke against the bill, and most of them struck at Administration spending policies in general, rather than at the lend-lease program in particular.

Representative Rich (R., Pa.) touched off a round of debate when he called President Roosevelt "a spendthrift" who "doesn't know the value of a dollar, never did and never will."

"I resent the inference that the President doesn't have the welfare of this nation at heart," protested Representative Flood (D., Pa.), to which Representative Savage (D., Wash.) echoed:

"The millions who voted for President Roosevelt to carry on the war program voted their confidence in his ability."

Represents Compromise

Rich offered an amendment which would have required the President to obtain congressional approval for lend-lease settlements, but it was voted down.

The bill as it passed the House represented a compromise to erase Republican-expressed fears that the Administration would ease lend-lease into the postwar era, using it to make agreements for relief and reconstruction in liberated areas.

The Administration agreed to an amendment, which says the act does not "authorize the President to enter into or carry out any contract or agreement with a foreign government for postwar relief, postwar rehabilitation or postwar reconstruction, except for items specifically intended for defense or combat.

Bringing the bill to the floor for its third wartime renewal, Representative Luther Johnson (D., Texas) called lend-lease "the greatest war measure" and declared "it has brought us as close to victory as we now are."

Knutson Registers Protest

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), a member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, raised one of the few voices of protest against past lend-lease administration.

"Lend-lease has done much good," he said, "but also it has been badly abused."

"Those in high places have assured our collaborationists they will not be called upon to repay 1 cent."

"You can go into Canada and get all the meat you want," Knutson chided at one point, "and get it without points. The reason is that the British like their beef with a lend-lease flavor—and cornfed from this country."

NAVY EXPECTED TO HIT 4 MILLION

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) The United States Navy, already the greatest ocean power in history, expects to pass a personnel strength of 4,000,000 within a matter of months.

This was disclosed today in President Roosevelt's request that Congress appropriate $23,719,153,050 to run the Navy in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

It means bringing up the Navy proper to its full authorized strength of 3,389,000, plus 478,000 in the Marine corps and 173,165 in the Coast Guard.

This total of 4,040,165 compares with a strength of 3,870,039 as of Dec. 31.

The big Navy appropriation is assured, on past performances, of easy sailing through Congress. In the current fiscal year the Navy got $28,500,000,000 and the year before, $23,000,000,000.

The House Appropriations committee today approved a $259,109,700 appropriation bill for the work of four other agencies in the new fiscal year. This was made up as follows:

Justice department, $93,468,900; State department, $71,878,400; Commerce department $79,422,000, and the Judiciary $14,390,400.

STATE-JUSTICE OUTLAYS RISE

Two Departments Slated for $23,225,608 Increase.

Washington, March 13 (A. P.).—A $259,109,700 four-agency supply bill—more than half of it for the rapidly expanding State Department and a Department of Justice worried over juvenile crime—received the approval of the House Appropriations Committee today. Its overall total was $23,225,608 more than the same departments received for the current year.

For the twelve months beginning July 1, the bill will finance by these amounts the activities of the Department of Justice, $93,468,900; State Department, $71,878,400; Department of Commerce, $79,422,000, and the judiciary, $14,390,400. Debate on the measure is scheduled for tomorrow.

Much of the $21,384,562 increase voted the State Department, the committee said, is necessary because the department's activities "have become definitely intertwined with the economic and commercial activities of nations."

Subscribing generally to the department's program for expansion as outlined by Under-Secretary Joseph C. Grew, the committee noted that its estimated financial needs for the next fiscal year "are not greater than the requirements for waging war, as it is waged today, for less than eight hours."

"This country," the committee added, "must avail itself of every opportunity and every means to prevent a repetition of the present conflagration."

Mr. Grew had referred to the State Department as our first line of national defense.

Provision for War Crimes Body.

The committee approved a $60,000 item for expenses of United States participation in the United Nations War Crimes Commission after State Department officials voiced confidence that the commission would not fail to establish cases for punishment against Hitler, Goebbels and other high ranking Nazis. The bill includes $17,500 to set up an embassy in the Philippines.

The Justice Department's funds include a $320,000 increase in the anti-trust division's allotment. The committee explained that twenty-two cases held up at the request of the war agencies are expected to be released for trial. The committee voiced a hope that the division soon would be able to renew its drive against loan sharks and "clear up the entire loan shark business."

Singled out for commendation was the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover. The committee rejected a Budget Bureau recommendation for reductions that would have required the FBI to close five field offices and dispense with the services of 400 agents.

Girl Delinquents Decreasing.

In support of this action, the committee said Mr. Hoover presented a "depressing analysis" of crime conditions showing an increase, since 1941, of 134 per cent in the number of girls under 18 arrested and a 21 per cent increase in arrests of juvenile males.

To help the Department of Justice cope with a "serious" Mexican border situation, the committee approved an allotment of $21,000,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. During the first seven months of the current fiscal year, it reported, approximately 42,000 law violators were apprehended on the border, many spotted from an autogiro acquired from the Army.

Approximately $7,800,000 was cut by the committee from budget estimates for the Commerce Department, of which Henry A. Wallace recently was named head. Almost all of the reduction was in funds earmarked for the Census Bureau.

Invasion Moneys Not U.S. Liability

Washington, March 13 (AP)—"Invasion currency" carried into European countries by the United States Army is strictly part of the money of those countries and they have the sole responsibility for redeeming it.

The Treasury made this clear today in the most comprehensive statement yet issued about invasion currency.

Many economists have wondered about the ultimate redemption of the Italian lire, French francs, German marks and other money—much of it printed in America—which Allied forces are using for payment of troops and other purposes.

The Treasury explained:

The United States Government did not issue any of these currencies. They are issued by authority of the lawful governments involved.

Issue Of German Currency

This is true even of the German currency, for under international law the military commander of conquered districts is the lawful government.

"It is perfectly clear that the United States has not obligated itself in any way to 'redeem' any invasion currency issued in a foreign land, and we have no 'secret understandings' that we will ever do so."

(This does not apply to yellow-seal dollars used in North Africa and Sicily, since they were United States currency.)

In the case of France, Belgium and the Netherlands, we are paying dollars to those governments in exchange for their currencies which we have used to pay troops and for "certain other strictly military expenditures not covered by reverse lend-lease."

Debit And Credit In Washington

The moment any disbursements such as troop pay are made in foreign currencies by Army or Navy finance officers, Washington is notified and the dollar amount is taken out of the War or Navy department's appropriation.

In the case of Italy, we are providing dollars to the Italian Government in exchange for the Italian currency we pay our troops—but for no other purposes. These payments are made with the understanding they will not prejudice any ultimate financial settlement with Italy. (Under the armistice terms, the United States is not required to furnish these dollars, but does it to help Italy in view of her status as a cobelligerent.)

Senate Votes 35 Millions For Public-Works Plans

Washington, March 13 (AP)—The Senate voted today to make $35,000,000 available to states, counties and cities for advance planning of postwar public works, after sharp disputes over what constitutes economy.

Senator Russell (D., Ga.) led a successful attack on a proposal by Senator LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) to raise the sum to $75,000,000, but lost a fight to require recipients of Federal money to match it dollar-for-dollar.

LaFollette's amendment was defeated by 42 to 31, while a motion to suspend the rules to consider the matching-provision proposal was turned back on a 43-to-28 roll-call vote.

AMUSEMENT PRICE CEILINGS URGED BY OPA

Bowles Asks Congress For Action To Control Admission Costs

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Chester Bowles, OPA chief, asked Congress today to help slap a price ceiling on admissions to motion pictures, stage shows, athletic events and "all other amusement activities."

They have been free of price control so far, Bowles told a news conference, because most of these things were not covered by the statutory definition of a commodity.

And the prices have been going up year after year, he asserted.

38½% Rise Charged

For example, he said, the cost of seeing a movie has increased, on the average, by about 38½ per cent from June, 1941, to last December.

The first thing to do is to keep admission prices from getting any higher than they are now, he said.

"We would then have to make studies later to determine whether there should be any rollback of prices."

Bowles wrote to Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee about the motion-picture charges particularly. He expanded at his new conference to say controls should also be extended to other amusements.

Extension Considered

Wagner's committee is considering legislation to extend OPA another eighteen months beyond June 30.

Bowles said that people spent $1,500,000,000 on the movies last year, an important item in family budgets.

"In the absence of control," he told Wagner, "there is no reason to believe that these inflated prices will return to more reasonable levels or that they will not increase futher."

About one third of the movie-price increase could be attributed to increased taxes, the price administrator estimated. He also said that admission price control should be coupled with ceilings on the amount the picture houses have to pay for films. He said these film charges had gone up 25 to 30 per cent since the war started.

New York Comment

In New York city, whose two-score legitimate theaters, numerous large-capacity movie houses and other amusement places make its $100,000,000 entertainment industry the nation's largest, James F. Reilly, executive secretary of the League of New York Theaters, said he could not comment on Bowles's proposal until he had polled members of the organization.

A spokesman for the R.K.O. theater chain said that Bowles's statement regarding the 38.5 per cent rise in movie admissions since June, 1941, was "not accurate in our experience," adding that New York theaters generally had not increased prices by a very large percentage. He said he believed that tax increases accounted for most of the movie theater admission rise in the New York area.

Taxes Only Change

Mike Jacobs, president of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club which presents boxing shows at Madison Square Garden, said the price scale for boxing remained unchanged except for tax increases. The Garden also presents skating shows, hockey, basketball, rodeos, and many other types of indoor

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shows.

Ned Irish, acting president of the Garden, said Federal taxes represented most of the increase in hockey and basketball admission prices.

Billy Rose, theatrical and night-club producer, described the proposal of Bowles as "aimed at producing the illusion of activity," adding that while admission prices may have gone up 38.5 per cent, the cost of production in legitimate theaters "has gone up much closer to 100 per cent."

Little Change In Baltimore

Baltimore movie prices, except in a few isolated cases, have risen only ten per cent—the amount of last years' new Federal excise tax—since the war began, Lauritz Garman, vice president of the Motion Picture Theater Operators of Maryland, reported yesterday.

The ten per cent increase began a year go when the former ten per cent tax on admissions was doubled. He said there was no reason for numerous local complaints of price boosts, which an OPA spokesman eariler reported had been made to the OPA.

"Prices in New York and Philadelphia are much higher than in Baltimore," said Mr. Garman. "We decided long ago not to increase our prices unless a Federal tax had to be added. Of course, the theaters do not have to abide by our decision, but nearly every one has."

He said he foresaw no rise in prices during or after the war.

Practically Unchanged

In the local sports field admission prices have remained practically stationary during the war. What small increases there have been can be traced to Federal taxes.

One exception is found in the ice hockey sector where the Baltimore Ice Hockey Club increased prices this season when it moved into town in the wake of the Coast Guard outfit which operated here the previous winter.

Baseball admissions have remained the same as far back as anyone now connected with the club can recall. There have been increases in the amount of Federal taxes, and these, by governmental order, were passed on to the customers. But as far as the ball club is concerned its prices have remained the same.

Wrestling Rates The Same

Wrestling has maintained its regular admissions rates. In the boxing area prices generally fluctuate with the cost of bringing in good fighters. As guarantees must be increased for name battlers, the customers, especially ringside, are asked to pay more.

On the racing front prices also have remained unchanged. The Pimlico clubhouse price is $5 plus the tax, the grandstand $1.50 plus tax. It has been that way for years, according to Matt Daiger, secretary. The only difference is that the tax has increased on clubhouse tickets from 50 cents to $1, grandstand at the same rate. Mr. Daiger also pointed out that 40 years ago the programs sold for 10 cents, and still do.

SOVIETS GET GOODS VIA DARDANELLES

Opening Of Route Speeds Supplies, Crowley Reports

Washington, March 13 (AP)—The opening of the Dardanelles to Allied shipping has greatly speeded up the delivery of vital war supplies to Russia, Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, reported today.

Crowley said the first ships carrying lend-lease cargoes from this country to Russia by way of a Black Sea port have reached their destination.

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In comparison with the Persian Gulf route, the route through the Mediterranean and thence to the Black Sea saves much time at sea, with an additional substantial saving of land mileage in the forwarding of cargoes.

Time-Saving Important

"Reduction of sailing time in this service is of particular importance now," Crowley said, "when the Soviet supply lines to the Eastern front are extended and speed in the delivery of raw materials to the Soviet war industry and to the Soviet troops is vital to the blows being struck at the weakened Nazi defenses."

Much of the raw material now moving to Russia under lend-lease is designed to improve the transportation system, which is feeding supplies to troops on the Eastern front.

15,770,000 Tons Shipped

Shipments in the 15 months ended January 31 included 1,278 locomotives, 27 Diesel electric locomotives, 8,340 flat cars, 1,000 dump cars, 100 tank cars and 10 heavy machinery cars.

Also more than one fourth of the steel sent to Russia since the beginning of lend-lease in October, 1941, is for use in the railroad rebuilding program. This has included 509,580 tons of rails.

Lend-lease shipments in December, 1944, and January, 1945, totaled 902,000 tons. This brought the total since lend-lease started to 15,770,000 tons.

Totals of lend-lease materials supplied by the United States to Russia through January 31 include 12,709 combat vehicles, 1,821 ordnance service vehicles, 355,059 trucks, 301,842 tons of explosives, 157,000 guns and mortars of various types, 701,400 tons of chemicals, 3,832,985 tons of foodstuffs, and nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of machinery and equipment.

FDR, Stettinius Confer With Security Delegates

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) The San Francisco security conference may stretch for weeks beyond the expected month if the additional time is needed for all represented nations to air their views on world organization.

That this is expected by officials here was learned today as Secretary of State Stettinius began preliminary conferences with the American delegation to the meeting, which starts April 25.

To Work As Team

Stettinius predicted that while members of the group of which he is chairman would be free to pursue their "personal views and convictions," they would be able to "work as one team."

Six of the delegates met with Stettinius at the State department and were later received briefly by President Roosevelt at the White House. Only Secretary Hull, who is still recuperating from his long illness at Bethesda Naval hospital, was absent. Hull hopes that he will regain sufficient strength within the next month that he can go to San Francisco as senior advisor for the United States group.

Stettinius announced that there would be other meetings "from time to time," evidently with a view to reconciling possible conflicting elements within the delegation or at least producing understanding of the various viewpoints.

Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor and one of the Republican members of the delegation, said prior to the meeting that he believed the security organization "should have flexibility" to allow it to deal with future threats to the peace which cannot now be foreseen.

"I don't think we ought to set up a rigid organization at San Francisco," Stassen told a reporter. He indicated support, at least partially, for the view of Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) also a member of the delegation, that the league designed to maintain peace should have authority to review some wartime political agreements.

Along with these developments, it is possible to report some of the aims of American officials responsible for planning a large part of the conference work:

It is intended to exclude from the conference all consideration of issues such as the disposition of territories and other settlements resulting directly from this war. On the positive side, the intention is to limit the work of the meeting to creation of machinery, along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, designed to preserve peace.

To Discuss Trusteeships

One piece of machinery which will be proposed which was not specifically provided for in the Dumbarton Oaks plan is an arrangement for setting up trusteeships to handle areas such as those mandated by the League of Nations to single nations.

Evidently there was some discussion of trusteeships among the Big Three representatives at Yalta. One idea held by authorities here is that the system might provide for joint control by two or more powers of an island or a dependent territory, formerly mandated, in which the controlling powers had some direct interest, such as a need for military base facilities.

The San Francisco conference, as conceived here, will be wide open for every country represented to be heard. Decisions probably will be made by majority vote.

The ultimate objective of the conference will be to produce a complete charter for a world organization which will take the form of a treaty, that, in the United States, will then be submitted to the Senate.

It is possible to report now on competent authority why San Francisco was chosen as the site of the meeting.

The choice of the city was made at Yalta by Stettinius with the approval of British Foreign Minister Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov. It was agreed that San Francisco would be most accessible to the representatives of New Zealand, Australia, the Soviet Union (by way of Siberia), China and many of the South American countries.

The domestic political significance of having a world gathering of this sort in a Western rather an Eastern city also was taken into account by Stettinius.

Japanese Beat Wermuth For Defending His Men

Freed Prisoner Tells of Foe's Brutality to Bataan Hero

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP).—A liberated prisoner of the Japanese said today that Captain Arthur Wermuth, "one-man army of Bataan" who is credited with killing 116 Japanese, was brutally beaten by the Japanese because he "stood up for his men" in prison camp and presumably was later transferred from the Philippines to Japan.

Private First Class Louis C. Zelis, of Chicago, a member of Captain Wermuth's detail who has since returned to Chicago, told of one day during the internment at Cabanatuan when some of his buddies, hardly able to stand because of the ravages of dysentery, were ordered to clean away a dung pile while barefooted. Some of the men, he said, were insane with disease.

"Without hesitation, Captain Wermuth complained to a Jap officer in a manner which could not be misunderstood," Private Zelis said. "I can see him yet, standing there, demanding we be treated decently.

"The officer pulled a bit of judo on Captain Wermuth, knocking him to the ground.

"Then, while we stood by helplessly, they kicked him in the stomach. They kicked him all over his body with their heavy boots.

"Unconscious, Captain Wermuth was taken to a hospital. He was there for some time.

"We lost our best friend when he left. We don't know what happened. One morning he was gone."

President Would Permit East Indians' Entry

Washington, March 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt today called for speedy enactment of legislation which would permit East Indians to enter the country and become citizens.

In a letter made public by Representative Dickstein (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Immigration Committee, Mr. Roosevelt said he believed the setting up of an Indian immigration quota would "help us win the war and establish a secure peace."

Asserting that India has rendered great service in the war against the Axis, the President said:

"The present statutory provisions that discriminate against persons of East Indian descent provoke ill feeling, now serve no useful purpose, and are incongruous and inconsistent with the dignity of both peoples."

Wallace to Become Pilot To Learn About Aviation

Backs U. S. Airport Program at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, intends to demonstrate personally his department's interest in the post-war aviation industry by learning to fly.

Mr. Wallace announced this today to the Senate Commerce Committee in his first appearance before a Senate group since his appointment to the Cabinet post was confirmed after a rousing fight. He testified in support of an Administration program to spend several hundred millions of dollars for airports in the first ten post-war years.

"Just to indicate how seriously I think the (Commerce) Department will be interested in the aviation industry," Mr. Wallace said, "I intend to learn to fly just to find out what this private airplane business will be like."

He said he foresees an aviation after victory over Japan, with $1,700,000 annual revenue, and a "possible four hundred thousand workers."

CPA Gift To Willkie Building Fund Declined

New York, March 13 (AP) — The Communist Political Association's $5,000 donation to the Willkie Memorial Building fund has been declined by the board of directors of Freedom House.

Herbert Bayard Swope, treasurer of Freedom House, an organization devoted to world freedom, said in a letter to Earl Browder, CPA head:

"The Communist Political Association was the only donor to give their contribution a political implication and the only one of the thousands who have contributed to accompany the gift with a release to the press. We cannot accept this gift without accepting all of its implications."

Hull Improved; Wants To Go To Frisco

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Washington, March 13 (AP)—Cordell Hull's physical condition has greatly improved in the last few weeks; he now definitely hopes to attend the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

Whether he actually makes the trip, however, will depend on continued improvement during the next month.

Since last fall the health of the 73-year-old former Secretary of State has been one of the Capital's most closely guarded secrets.

Abed For Three Months

But today it is possible to report the following authorized information:

After being confined to his bed for three months, he is now able to sit up every morning in his sunny, seventeenth-floor apartment at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. Sometimes he also sits up during the afternoon.

Hull's weight is back to normal, about 170 pounds. His appetite is good.

Physicians To Decide

His doctors expect that he will be

able to return to his hotel apartment within three weeks.

These physicians, whose orders Hull has followed to the letter during his long illness, will decide whether he is able to attend the conference, opening April 25.

Contrary to his own hopes, some of his close friends wish he would abandon thought of going. This, despite the fact that as "the father of the United Nations," participation would, for him, crown Hull's career. They fear the trip may cause a setback.

Hull is a member and senior adviser of the eight-man delegation headed by Secretary of State Stettinius. The group holds its first meeting today, but the former Secretary will not attend.

Resigned Last November 27

Hull resigned from the Cabinet November 27, 1944. He already had been ill for some time at the nearby naval hospital, suffering from overwork and a throat ailment.

He soon conquered the throat ailment but continued resting to regain his strength. His days have been quiet but by no means lacking in activity.

Mrs. Hull spends much of each day with him, driving out from their Washington residence. President Roosevelt is also a caller. It was he who termed Hull the father of the United Nations. Stettinius and Assistant Secretary James E. Dunn also visit frequently.

Sees His Mail

Other visitors are few, but Hull sees his mail, although until recently he has left largely to others the drafting of replies to hundreds of inquiries and well wishes received from over the world.

Hull's interest, almost to the exclusion of everything else, lies in the moves toward a world organization designed to preserve future peace.

Each day he receives copies of pamphlets and articles and official documents. Stettinius and occasionally Roosevelt "fill him in" on day-to-day developments. He reads a great deal—newspapers and books—and he listens to news broadcasts.

Moscow Trip Recalled

There was mild surprise in some Washington quarters when, in announcing the United States delegation to the United Nations conference, Roosevelt listed Hull as senior adviser. Many persons doubted that he would be up and about by then.

But his old friends recalled the circumstances of his trip to Moscow for the meeting of foreign ministers in 1943. Hull never had flown. Two physicians went along and attendants were solicitous for his every comfort and care. Hull remained outwardly serene.

"All the time I was getting ready," he chuckled later, "I would just say to myself: 'On to Moscow! On to Moscow!'"

New Hampshire Voters Favor Dumbarton Oaks Peace Plan

CONCORD, N. H., March 13—(AP) Unanimous approval of the Dumbarton Oaks postwar peace plan was voted today by the first of the 225 New Hampshire communities to report on their tackling this question of international relations.

Morning sessions were held by the citizens of Swansea and Hancock, small communities. All the voters backed the peace proposal.

Most of the other towns were to take up the subject later.

Ordinarily concerned only with their own municipal problems, the town meetings, maintained in this section almost identically in form with those of the early Colonial days, were officially requested by the state legislature this year to vote on this question at the annual gatherings:

Should the citizens "support U.S. membership in a general system of international cooperation, such as that proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, having police power to maintain the peace of the world?"

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The outcome of the voting will be reported to the granite state's Congressional delegation.

The balloting recalled that in 1942 Massachusetts by a 202,603 to 67,691 vote favored a proposition which requested the President and Congress to call a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a Federal constitution under which they could unite in a democratic world government.

Observers called the New Hampshire voting, the first popular expression on the Dumbarton Oaks plan in any of the United Nations since the Yalta conference.

KRUEGER LIKELY ARMY GROUP HEAD

One Of 9 New Full Generals Due For Higher Post

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Selection of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger for promotion to the four-star rank stirred speculation today that he is slated for a bigger job—possibly as an army group commander.

The German-born leader, of the 6th Army in the Philippines was the only army commander among nine lieutenant generals nominated today by President Roosevelt for the temporary rank of full general.

The list, however, included the three army group commanders in the European and Mediterranean theaters:

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, of the 12th.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, of the 6th.

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, of the 5th.

Comes Through The Ranks

Krueger's elevation suggested that he is being readied for a comparable post and that a new army group either has or will be created in the Southwest Pacific. At present, there are at least two armies but no army group in that theater, where General MacArthur is the supreme commander.

Krueger has come up through the ranks to attain his present position. He enlisted during the Spanish-American War and was appointed a second lieutenant in 1901. He served in France during the first World War.

Will Give Army 11 Generals

In addition to Krueger and the three army group commanders, the other lieutenant generals named for promotion included:

Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces.

Thomas T. Handy, deputy chief of staff.

Joseph T. McNarney, deputy supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater.

Carl Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe.

George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Force.

Senate approval of the nominations will give the Army eleven four-star generals in active service, aside from four five-star generals of the Army. The two present four-star generals are Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of the Army Ground Forces, and Malin Craig, chairman of the Secretary of War's Personnel Board.

Stassen Urges Flexible Security Organization

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Commander Harold E. Stassen said today the security organization expected to be formed at San Francisco must be flexible enough to deal with future peace threats now unforeseen.

Here to attend a meeting of the American delegation to the April conference the former Minnesota Governor indicated that he is prepared to support, at least in part, the contention of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) that the peace-keeping league must have authority to review some wartime political agreements.

Would Avoid Perpetual Turmoil

"I don't think we ought to set up a rigid organization at San Francisco," Stassen said. "It should have flexibility that will permit it to expand its actions as developments warrant."

He said he feels it would be impractical to invite review by the proposed league of every agreement that is being made. To do that, he said, would keep nations in perpetual turmoil over controversial issues.

Stettinius To See F. D. R.

But the authority ought to be there, Stassen continued, to go into any agreements whose maintenance might seem likely to bring on another war.

Secretary of State Stettinius, as chairman, called the American delegates to a meeting today to discuss preliminary plans and to meet with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Missing from the eight-member group will be former Secretary of State Hull, who is in Naval Hospital.

The State Department is understood to have assembled for study by the delegates background data not only on the results of the Dumbarton Oaks preliminary meeting but on Big Three security decisions made at Yalta.

To Report On Mexico

Stettinius also was prepared to report on the Mexico City conference, which Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the chamber yesterday placed enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine on a many-nations basis.

Connally and Senator Austin (R., Vt.) called attention to the fact that the Senate now has members participating actively in conferences at which security agreements are reached. Connally and Austin served as advisers at Mexico City. Connally and Vandenberg were named San Francisco delegates.

PRESIDENT NAMES 9 FOR FULL GENERAL

Washington, March 13 (A. P.).—Nine lieutenant-generals were nominated by President Roosevelt today to be full generals in the United States Army. They are:

Joseph T. McNarney, Supreme Deputy Allied Commander, Mediterranean theater.

Omar N. Bradley, commanding general, Twelfth Army Group, western front in Europe.

Carl Spaatz, commanding general, United States Strategic Air Force in Europe.

George C. Kenney, commanding general, Far East Air Forces.

Mark W. Clark, commanding general, Fifteenth Army Group, in Italy.

Walter Krueger, commanding general, Sixth Army, Philippines.

Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Army Service Forces.

Jacob L. Devers, commanding general, Sixth Army Group, European theater.

Thomas T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Elevation of the nine would give the Army eleven four-star generals in active service. The others are Gens. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Army Ground Forces, and Malin Craig, chairman of the Secretary of War's Personnel Board. In addition, the Army has four five-star generals: Marshall, Arnold, MacArthur and Eisenhower.

War Prisoners Must Eat Meat Substitutes Now

Somervell Orders an End to Rations Like Those of Army

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—Prisoners of war, like civilians, will eat substitutes for butter, meat, chicken and other foods that are scarce.

Revision of menus for prisoners in this country and overseas has been ordered by the Army Service Forces, it was learned, as a result of reports indicating "that the meat supply and other food reserves are rapidly being exhausted by the increasing demands of our armed forces overseas."

Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the A. S. F., directed commanders of prison camps to "make every effort" to put on prisoner-of-war menus such foods as salted fish, eggs, spaghetti, macaroni, beans and cold meat cuts as replacements for beef, pork, ham, lamb, bacon, chicken and other meats virtually unobtainable at markets.

Margarin will be substituted for butter, syrup for sugar in cooking and other foods will be served in place of canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, jellies and similar items in short supply.

In brief, the memorandum said, the prisoner-of-war menus will be reorganized to "use as little as possible of those items now rationed by the Office of Price Administration."

The menus, however, will comply with terms of the Geneva convention stipulating that prisoners shall receive food equal in quality and quantity to that served American troops in base camps. The memorandum noted that equal food does not necessarily mean identical items.

Fancy names on menus for prisoners, as well as for soldiers, will also be dropped. Boiled potatoes will be simply that instead of parsley potatoes, and ground meat served in gravy or sauce will no longer carry the title "a la king."

FDR Extolls Relations Between U.S. and Canada

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) International cooperation, night baseball and New York politics took the play at President Roosevelt's news conference today.

The President once more held up as an example to the world the friendly relations between the United States and Canada. He said he didn't see why big league baseball should not continue as long as it doesn't utilize perfectly healthy men who could be more useful in the war effort. Questions about New York city and state politics brought only negative replies.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, White House guest for several days, attended the news conference. He sat behind the olive-green suited President, who took a few sips of water and started the conference off by reading a 200-word joint statement on the United States-Canadian talks.

The two agreed that "bold and expansive" action should be taken by the two countries to solve post-war trade questions with a view to reducing barriers to exchange of goods.

The statement also stressed that relations between the two countries "are as firm and friendly as ever" and said the two had surveyed questions arising out of the Yalta conference and likely to come up at next month's San Francisco gathering.

Elaborating after he finished reading the statement the President said American-Canadian relations of the past ten years should be an example to the world of how two countries can get along to their mutual benefit.

White-haired James L. Wright of The Buffalo Evening News wanted to know whether the St. Lawrence waterway had come up in the Canadian conversations. The President replied it had not but added that he and the Prime Minister have the same point of view: that the St. Lawrence project would be a great asset and the quicker it is built the better.

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Buffalo papers please copy, Mr. Roosevelt said in a smiling aside to Wright, to which Wright promptly retorted, "You copy from us." (Wright's paper is opposed to the St. Lawrence seaway).

Replying to other questions, Mr. Roosevelt said he had discussed earlier in the day with the American delegation to San Francisco only the physical arrangements for that meeting. It was agreed, he said, that the conference will be open to the press and radio as at the Mexico City inter-American conference just concluded.

Another reporter wanted to know how governmental developments in Romania "square with the Yalta declaration." That appeared too hot for the President and he tossed it over his left shoulder to the State department.

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Mr. Roosevelt described as a common agreement—with a victory for nobody—the decision reached by the Big Four on the voting procedure in the proposed world security council. If anyone has a better idea he would be glad to consider it, he said.

Mr. Roosevelt, asked whether Austria would be treated differently from Germany at the war's end, declared an Allied council in Vienna would look after that. He said Italy appeared to be more satisfied with a new agreement which gives Italy more internal management.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not heard of a reported move to launch Senator Mead (D-N. Y.) for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York. When asked whether Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, Brooklyn Democratic leader, would run for mayor of New York city with presidential support, the President said merely that one newspaper was right and one was wrong in printing stories on O'Dwyer. He would not say which one was right.

UNION ATTACKED BY GMC OFFICIAL

DETROIT, March 13 — (AP) A spokesman for General Motors corporation today accused officers of the United Automobile workers (CIO) union with conducting "hate management" campaigns.

The accusation was made by H. W. Anderson, the corporation's vice-president in charge of personnel, at the closing session of a Senate War Investigating subcommittee's first Detroit hearings.

At the recess, Senator James M. Mead (D-NY) said the hearings may be resumed later in Detroit or Washington.

Also testifying at the final session were a number of leaders of the forge and foundry industry in the Detroit area, including R. J. Goldie, executive vice-president of the Timken Detroit Axle company, and spokesmen for the Ford Motor company and the Chevrolet Detroit forge plant.

The forge and foundry men agreed there was unused capacity in most Detroit area plants. In the case of the Ford Motor company, R. H. McCaroll, the company's chief engineer, said only 26 per cent of the foundry capacity was used during 1944 because the plant was not adapted to the types of work the government required.

William J. Scott, plant manager of the Chevrolet Detroit forge unit of General Motors, denied there was idle capacity in his plant. A union spokesman testified last Saturday a new shell plant recently was placed in operation in St. Louis although capacity to produce the same shells was idle here.

Anderson denied labor charges that industry was seeking to weaken unions and that plant executives had no authority to settle grievances. He asserted that "small groups of militant people, sometimes prompted by political aspirations for advancement within their own organization, have succeeded in making resistance to working a little harder."

Anderson presented exhibits of what he said were "scurrilous attacks against General Motors management by official publications of local unions."

MINE OWNERS BAN ROYALTY

Also Oppose Dropping Of North-South Differential

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Bituminous coal operators plainly indicated tonight they intend never to agree to John L. Lewis's $60,000,000 royalty demand or to elimination of the North-South wage differential.

The coal producers, whose contract with Lewis's United Mine Workers expires March 31, recessed the contract negotiations with Lewis to figure out how far they would go on his eighteen demands for a new contract.

400,000 Miners Affected

The precise stand of the operators on the balance of the demands still was a matter of speculation, but their rejection of the royalty and geographical-differential items was regarded as certain after two days of consultation.

None of the operators liked the 10-cent per ton royalty asked by Lewis, by which he said he would establish a health and rehabilitation service for the "economic protection" of the 400,000 miners.

Likewise, the proposed elimination of the geographical differential, a sore point with the Southern operators, was regarded as impossible of attainment.

To Answer Other Demands

This is because the Southern producers, who represent about one third of the bituminous production, are fundamentally opposed to it and have a tacit understanding with their colleagues from other sections of the country by which they could veto any such proposal.

The operators' answers to the other sixteen demands are to be handed to Lewis tomorrow, when the negotiations will resume.

FILM BIG NAMES SEEK STRIKE END

Writers, Actors, Producers Join To Settle Movie Tieup

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Hollywood, March 13 (AP)—Big names in Hollywood acted today to bring an end to the movie industry strike which entered its second day with both strikers and studios claiming gains.

Noted representatives of the three groups, screen writers, directors and actors guilds—affiliated with neither side in the union jurisdictional dispute—will meet later today in an effort to seek a truce.

Today the studios claimed they had stepped up production of pictures to 30 sets, as compared with eight yesterday.

15,000 Idle

Herbert Sorrel, spokesman for the strikers, said more had joined the walkout today and that "not a wheel will be turning in the studios by the end of the week."

Tonight the 2,600 members of the AFL Carpenters Local, nonmembers of the studio unions' conference, voted to support the walkout and volunteered for picket duty.

This increased to about 17,500 the number of idle.

The joint Guild "brain committee" said it is "hoping to decide upon some approach to the warring parties."

The committee's statement added that it hoped "to bring about at least an interim agreement which will halt the strike until the issues can be settled formally by the National Labor Relations Board."

Rivalry Precipitated Strike

Once agreed on an "approach," the special committee will lay its proposals before union and producer leaders possibly tomorrow.

The committee included President George Murphy, Alan Hale and Dorothy Tree, of the Actors Guild; President John Cromwell, Delmar Daves and Lewis Milestone, of the directors, and Hu Butler, Ring Lardner, Jr., Will Pomerance and Oliver H. P. G rett, of the writers.

Pickets Remained At Gates

The conference of studio union called the walkout yesterday. The rival International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and the conference seek recognition as the bargaining agent for 70-odd set decorators. It was this rivalry which precipitated the strike.

Pickets from the nine unions comprising the conference of studio groups remained at all major studio gates, but in contrast to yesterday's complete shutdown of half of Hollywood's big plants, managements said today that pictures were in production on every lot.

Union men quickly pointed out that when use of present sets is finished, no more will be built because of the walkout of the designers and decorators.

The studio-issued boxscore of picture production:

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, 3; R.K.O., 3; Paramount, 5; Universal, 4; Columbia, 3; Twentieth Century-Fox, 5; Warner Brothers, 4; Republic, 3.

Prospects Not Bright

Prospects for an early settlement were none too bright, with all factions apparently refusing to back down. And there were indications that the contest between the studio conference unions and the IATSE might grow more bitter.

Sorrel, president of the conference, charged that the IATSE was supplying electricians to operate the generators replacing electricians affiliated with his group. Shutdown of some generators abruptly halted work in several studios yesterday. Today many of these generators were working again.

The IATSE admitted its men were operating the generators, adding that it had made a no-strike pledge and intended to keep it.

Have Petitions Pending

Both the War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board have petitions pending in the controversy. The WLB is slated to act on one petition—for a review of the case filed by the IATSE after a WLB arbitrator last February ruled in favor of the Painters Union affiliate of the conference.

Producers, meanwhile, appealed to the NLRB to decide which union had jurisdiction over the decorators.

Sorrel telegraphed George W. Taylor, chairman of the WLB, today stating: "The producers have refused to recognize the WLB decision . . . We do not object to the producers appealing, even to the Supreme Court, but we do insist that they comply with the award pending such appeal. . . ."

Isle-Hopping Flight From Japs Told

Berkeley, Cal., March 13 (AP)—A young American couple and their three children managed to elude pursuing Japanese for three years in the Philippines by fleeing from island to island.

Mrs. Betty de Carbonal, who recently returned to the United States with the children after rescue by Gen Douglas MacArthur's forces, related their experiences here yesterday.

She said they built 70 different "homes," one-room affairs of the thatch variety and lived on monkey meat, rice and cocoanuts. She taught the two older children, Mimi, 6½, and Michael, 5, to read and write by tracing in the sand. Their baby was a month old when they started.

Her husband, William Carbonal, has remained in the Pacific as a navy lieutenant.

Fled In Launch

Mrs. de Carbonal was the daughter of a Manila banker, and her husband, a University of California graduate, was a miner.

They were on tiny Busuanga Island when war came.

"We heard the Japs were going to land," Mrs. de Carbonal said. "We put a little stock of food and medicine in a launch and reached bigger Palawan Island despite the presence of Jap destroyers."

Chased By Scouts

The Japanese learned where they landed and sent scouts out after them. "Bamboo telegraph" forewarned them as they fled through jungles and swamps.

"I'd carry Susan—she was only about a month old then—and Bill would carry the bedroll and medicine kit.

"We never stayed long in one place."

One of their narrowest escapes was when a Japanese plane dropped a hand grenade but missed their boat as they were fleeing from one island to another.

BACKS UP TEN ARMY OFFICERS

Gen. Bissell Defends Men Accused of Red Links.

Washington, March 13 (A. P.)—The chief of Army Intelligence declared today that ten Army officers accused in newspaper articles of communist affiliations are now "actually engaged in upholding the United States by force."

Eight of the ten have been in combat overseas, Major-Gen Clayton Bissell told an investigating House military subcommittee.

Saying that several have received the Purple Heart for wounds in action, one twice, Gen-Bissell said the War Department was satisfied of their loyalty despite any possible former connection with the Communist party.

He read a resume of the military records of the officers and a number of enlisted men, including Corporal Dashiell Hammett, well-known author of mystery thrillers. Even if any one of them "had been inclined to preach subsersive theories" to troops, superior officers would have reported their activities and proper action taken, he asserted.

In response to demands by Representative Elston (R.-Ohio) for military intelligence reports on the men, Gen. Bissell produced a letter from Secretary of War Stimson saying that such records are confidential.

These were the names Gen. Bissell read to the committee as "men whose patriotism and loyalty has been attacked while they are not here to defend themselves:"

Major Edward Newhouse, First Lieuts. Isadore J. Trauber, Richard L. Criley, Irving Goff, Richard Kenney, Vincent Lossowski and Harry Schoenberg, Second Lieuts. Gerald Cook, Irving Fajaus and Milton Wolff, Sergeants William P. Gandell and Walter Bernstein, Corporal Hammett, Private Lyle Dowling and a John Lord from San Francisco.

Gen. Bissell said apparently there was no such person as Lord in the Army.

Late For Wedding, Kelly Again Keeps General Waiting

Phenix City, Ala., March 13 (AP)—Sergt. Charles E. Kelly—more quickly recognized as Commando—kept a general waiting yesterday—again.

But it was his—Commando's—wedding day. And also a year, to a day, since the Congressional Medal was bestowed on him for killing 40 Germans in 20 minutes.

20 Minutes Late

Commando Kelly and Miss May Frances Boish, of Pittsburgh, were exactly 20 minutes late to their wedding. Among those waiting was Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker.

Walker is the commandant of the infantry school at near-by Fort Benning, where Kelly has been stationed since his return from overseas.

He is also the same general who last December was ready to pin the British Military Medal on Kelly—who, ten minutes before ceremony, was found in his quarters, stripped to the waist, mopping the floor, oblivious to the approaching fanfare.

Wed At Courthouse

After the civil ceremony, performed at the Russell County Courthouse here by Probate Judge C. B. Gullatt, Jr., the Kellys eluded photographers and newsmen, who had followed them for several days.

"We've found a room and I may stay here about 30 days," said the bride, "but nobody is going to find out where."

Their romance began in their native Pittsburgh soon after Kelly returned from overseas.

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Jap Factory Plans Seized Here

100 Tons of Documents, With Blueprints, Help Our Air Forces Pick Key Targets.

Washington, March 13 (A. P.).—From 100 tons of Japanese documents seized in a New York warehouse have come some of the principal leads to key industrial targets in the air war on Japan.

This was disclosed in House Appropriations Committee testimony made public today.

Assistant Attorney-General Herbert Wechsler testified that data gleaned from the secret file of such Japanese business firms as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi trading companies with New York offices were utilized to build models to familiarize bomber pilots with the enemy's chief war production facilities.

"I think I can safely say that this information has played an important part in the bombing of Japan since the war started and continues to do so today," Mr. Wechsler told the committee.

Factory Blueprints Seized.

Department of Justice agents worked almost two years piecing scattered facts into a picture telling the armed forces "what it would be most important to destroy." They found some actual factory blueprints, but the job was tougher where only shipping invoices were available to show types and destinations of more than half a billion dollars' worth of tools, machinery and other manufacturing equipment acquired by Japan.

"That information was not available even to military intelligence in the complete way in which we were able to provide on the basis of this data," Mr. Wechsler asserted.

Department of Justice experts recently began culling through another big batch of Japanese documents in San Francisco, the witness said.

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Add London Airways (Jones) xxx changes"

REASONABLE APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES WILL BE STIPULATED IN ANY RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, THE WHITE PAPER STATED. THE SERVICE TO LATIN AMERICA IS TO START AND OPERATE WITHOUT A SUBSIDY UNLESS COMPETING LINES ARE SUBSIDIZED BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS. A SPOKESMAN FOR THIS GROUP SAID HE EXPECTED THE SERVICE TO START WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

LIMITED ORDERS HAVE ALREADY BEEN PLACED FOR A NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BRITISH AIRCRAFT TYPES, INCLUDING THE FIRST ANNOUNCED JET-PROPELLED AIRLINER.

LORD KNOLLYS, CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS, SAID HIS COMPANY EXPECTED TO OPERATE REGULAR SERVICES FROM BRITAIN TO NEW YORK, MONTREAL, THE MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

UNDER THE NEW PLAN, LORD SWINTON BECOMES AIR CZAR, WITH AUTHORITY TO APPROVE COMPANY DIRECTORS, ORDER NEW ROUTES STARTED AND UNPROFITABLE ONES DISCONTINUED, AND GENERALLY TO OVERSEE BRITAIN'S WORLD-WIDE AIRLINE NETWORK. THE CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTOR PLANS TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA SOON FOR AVIATION CONFERENCES.

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SUMMARI[illegible]NG TH[illegible] FIGHTING ON THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY'S FRONT, ASSOCIATED [illegible]RESS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE SAID IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH: Add London Russian (Wheeler) xxx of the river.

"WHAT ZHUKOV IS DOING ALONG THE ODER IS VIEWED HERE AS PLAINLY PREPARATORY TO THE NEXT GREAT STAGE IN THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE, BUT THE TIMING OF THAT BLOW, IN WHICH IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL BE JOINED BY ARMY GROUPS COMMANDED BY MARSHALS IVAN S.KONEV AND KONSTANTIN K. ROKOSSOVSKY, HAS THE ENEMY GUESSING."

THE GERMANS REPORTED THAT A TWO-PRONGED RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTH TOWARD MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S THIRD LARGEST CITY, HAD "BREACHED THE FIRST GERMAN LINE." MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA GUARDS THE MORAGIAN GAP ON THE ANCIENT INVASION ROAD TO VIENNA AND PRAGUE.

IN DESCRIBING THIS OPERATION THE GERMANS SAID IT CONSISTED OF A THRUST BY KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY FROM RATIBOR, IN UPPER SILESIA 16 MILES TO THE NORTH, ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER RUSSIAN DRIVE WESTWARD FROM SOUTHERN POLAND.

ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE EASTERN FRONT ROKOSSOVSKY HAS ALL BUT COMPLETED HIS OCCUPATION OF NORTHEASTERN POMERANIA AND THE "POLISH CORRIDOR," POSSIBLY A PRELIMINARY TO THE TRANSFERRING OF A MAJOR PORTION OF HIS FORCES TO ZHUKOV'S RIGHT FLANK. KONEV'S TROOPS ARE ARRAYED ALONG ZHUKOV'S LEFT FLANK.

DECLARING THE "END OF THE GERMAN DIVISIONS TRAPPED ON THE DANZIG COAST IS DRAWING NEAR," THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THE ROAD FROM LAUENBURG IN POMERANIA, TO PUCK, AT THE TIP OF THE "POLISH CORRIDOR" CONTAINED FULLY LOADED TRUCKS AND WAGONS ABANDONED BY THE FLEEING NAZIS. FARM HOUSES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE ARE EMPTY AND THOUSANDS OF UNATTENDED CATTLE ROAM THE FIELDS.

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FARTHER EAST THE RUSSIANS WERE BESIE[illegible]
CAPITAL OF KOENIGSBERG. THE FREE GERMA[illegible]
OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID NAZI SS ELIT[illegible]
A REIGN OF TERROR INSIDE KOENIGSBERG AF[illegible]
PETITIONED THE GAULEITER TO SURRENDER.[illegible]
IN HUNGARY THE GERMANS, DRIVING TOWA[illegible]
POSITIONS NORTHEAST AND EAST OF LAKE BA[illegible]
WITH LARGE TANK AND INFANTRY FORCES DES[illegible]
COMMUNIQUE SAID.
NINETY-FIVE GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PR[illegible]
OR DISABLED BY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY FIRE C[illegible]
MONDAY. ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT THE RUS[illegible]
134 GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUN[illegible]

THE SUPPLEMENTARY WAR BULLETIN SAI[illegible]
APPROXIMATELY 3,000 GERMANS, DISABLED[illegible]
PROPELLED GUNS AND DESTROYED 86 FIELD[illegible]
TWENTY-TWO GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PR[illegible]
MULTIBARRELED MORTARS WERE AMONG THE W[illegible]

SAID THAT TUESDAY THE RUSSIANS KILLED
BLED OR BURNED OUT 30 TANKS AND SELF-
IELD GUNS AND MORE THAN 700 TRUCKS.
F-PROPELLED GUNS, 68 FIELD GUNS, 15
THE WAR MATERIALS CAPTURED.
PS845PEW

Add London Russian (Wheeler) xxx of the river.

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GROUPS COMMANDED BY MARSHALS IVAN S.KONEV AND KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY,

HAS THE ENEMY GUESSING.

KONEV'S FORCES ARE DRAWN UP IN STRONG BATTLE ARRAY TO THE SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.

ROKOSSOVSKY'S GROUP IS RAPIDLY CLOSING IN ON THE GREAT PORT OF DANZIG FROM AS CLOSE AS NINE MILES AFTER CUTTING UP GERMAN FORCES THROUGHOUT DANZIG TERRITORY. HIS TROOPS ALSO WERE EIGHT MILES OR LESS FROM GDYNIA.

REMAINING TO THE GERMANS AT LAST REPORT WAS A STRIP OF BALTIC COAST ONLY EIGHT TO NINE MILES WIDE AND EXTENDING SOUTHEASTWARD FROM SELLISTRAU THROUGH GDYNIA TO THE EDGE OF DANZIG.

ENCIRCLED KOLBERG, ON THE COAST NORTHEAST OF STETTIN, WAS BEING HEAVILY ATTACKED. FOUND AMONG THE DEAD AFTER A SKIRMISH IN THAT AREA YESTERDAY WAS THE BODY OF LT.GEN.RUBEL, COMMANDER OF THE 163RD GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION.

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KK549AEW

NORTHERN ITALY:

Add London Aerial (Tomcon) xxx northern Italy.

MAJ.CHARLES R.MCINTILE OF BROWNSVILLE,TEX., DESTROYED SIX LOCOMOTIVES.

THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THAT DORTMUND'S DEFENSES HAD BEEN SWAMPED BY THE ATTACK. FIVE HEAVY BOMBERS OUT OF THE BIG FLEET FAILED TO RETURN.

ONE FLYING FORTRESS WAS LOST OUT OF THE ARMADA OF 1,350 HEAVY BOMBERS SENT OUT YESTERDAY BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

N954AEW

U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE HQRS--1ST ADD DSC X X X HEROISM."

BROOKS, NOW A COMMANDER IN THE SECOND AIR DIVISION SCOUTING FORCE, FORMERLY PILOTED A B-24 LIBERATOR AND WAS ONE OF THE FLIERS WHO WON THE SILVER STAR FOR THE SPECTACULAR BOMBING OF THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS IN HUNGARY IN 1943. (Romania)

HIS PRESENT JOB IS TO FLY WELL AHEAD OF THE BOMBERS WITH A SCOUTING FORCE, DETERMINING WEATHER CONDITIONS, WARNING OF ENEMY SMOKESCREENS AND OTHER VITAL RECONNAISSANCE. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT THE DUTY OF SCOUT PILOTS TO ATTACK OR TO ATTEMPT TO DISPERSE FORMATIONS OF ENEMY INTERCEPTORS.

ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 9 BROOKS AND THREE OTHER SCOUT PILOTS WERE SIZING UP THE DESSAU VICINITY WHEN GERMAN FIGHTERS POPPED OUT OF THE CLOUDS. WITHOUT HESITATION THE YANK QUARTETTE TOOK THEM ON.

30.24-23873

BROOKS SHOT DOWN THE LEAD NAZI PILOT AND HIS WINGMAN. WITHIN F MINUTES BROOKS AND HIS OWN WINGMAN, LT.WILLIAM E.WHALEN OF HAMILTO N.Y., HAD SHOT DOWN TWO MORE GERMANS. THE WHOLE NAZI FORMATION BROKE AND SPED FOR COVER IN THE CLOUDS.

BROOKS WAS GRADUATED FROM THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT IN 1941.

QQ120PEW

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE D-DAY, FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY ACCURATELY FORECAST WHERE THE ALLIED ARMIES WOULD BE THREE MONTHS AFTER THE INVASION, WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG SAID IN COMMONS TODAY.

MONTGOMERY DISPLAYED AT A MILITARY CONFERENCE AT THAT TIME A MAP "SHOWING WHERE HE EXPECTED THE ANGLO-CANADIAN, AMERICAN FORCES TO BE AT D-PLUS 90," SIR JAMES SAID.

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"SOMEWHERE ABOUT D-PLUS 80", (80 DAYS AFTER THE JUNE 6 LANDING) HE ADDED, THE DISPOSITION OF ALLIED FORCES WAS "ALMOST EXACTLY AS IT HAD APPEARED ON THAT MAP, BUT THE POSITION OF THE GERMANS WAS QUITE DIFFERENT. THEY HAD STOOD AND FOUGHT ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE SEINE, A GREAT PART OF THEM HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN CONSEQUENCE, AND THE WAY WAS OPEN FOR A RAPID ADVANCE BEYOND THE SEINE TO THE VERY GERMAN BORDER.

W143PEW

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-ANXIETY WAS VOICED IN BRITAIN TONIGHT OVER THE ROMANIAN SITUATION AND MEMBERS OF COMMONS SERVED NOTICE THEY WOULD CALL ON FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TO GIVE A REPORT.

UNDER THE RIGID CENSORSHIP OF DISPATCHES FROM ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS, MOST OF THE REPORTS ON POLITICAL STRIFE THAT PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED THE FALL OF NICOLAE RADESCU'S GOVERNMENT HAVE COME FIRST FROM MOSCOW.

SOME POLITICAL QUARTERS IN LONDON ARE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED SINCE RADESCU HAS TAKEN REFUGE IN A BRITISH GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN BUCHAREST IN FEAR OF POLITICAL ENEMIES.

MOSCOW HAD BITTERLY CRITICIZED THE RADESCU REGIME BUT HAS GIVEN ITS BLESSING TO THE SUCCEEDING GOVERNMENT.

JR1030PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14-(AP)-A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE STRANDED EARLY TODAY WHEN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SAT UNTIL 12:22 A.M.

LONDON SUBWAY SERVICE CLOSES AT MIDNIGHT. ONLY A FEW MAIN BUS LINES RUN AFTER 11 PM.

BEDS FORMERLY USED BY FIREWATCHERS AND HOMEGUARDS WERE MADE AVAILABLE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

GH1135PEW

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-A PROTEST WAS RAISED IN COMMONS TODAY AGAINST CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS WHICH PREVENT PROMPT DISCLOSURE OF THE IDENTITY OF BRITISH DIVISIONS IN ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

CAPT.LEONARD GAMMANS, CONSERVATIVE, SAID "REPRESENTATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO SEE THAT ADEQUATE PUBLICITY IS GIVEN TO BOTH ARMIES UNDER HIS COMMAND."

WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG REPLIED THAT THE MATTER IS ONE "FOR THE COMMANDER IN THE FIELD, WHO HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE

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SAFETY OF HIS MEN AND THE SUCCESS OF HIS OPERATIONS."

N1156AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH CHEESE RATION WILL BE CUT FROM THREE TO TWO OUNCES PER PERSON EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, THE FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PKL JIMKINGS 00358 1112P

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-SQUADRON LEADER DAVID FAIRBANKS, 22, OF ITHACA, N.Y., WHO ROSE TO FAME AS THE LEADER OF A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TEMPEST FIGHTER SQUADRON, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE MISSING IN ACTION.

FAIRBANKS IS THE RCAF'S TOP-SCORING FIGHTER PILOT, WITH 14 GERMAN PLANES TO HIS CREDIT. HIS LAST KILL WAS SCORED FOUR DAYS BEFORE HE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN A DOGFIGHT OVER AN AREA NORTHEAST OF OSNABRUCK.

HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS LAST DEC. 9 AND THE BAR TO THE DFC ON JAN. 27. ON FEB. 2 HE WAS GIVEN THE COMMAND OF A SQUADRON. IN ADDITION TO THE 14 PLANES, HE IS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING OR DAMAGING MORE THAN 50 GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES AND 50 MOTOR TRANSPORTS.

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WR JAMESONS 01831LAP 1400

20SP

LONDON, MARCH 13--(AP)--GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS CONFERRED ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN THE ORDER OF THE CLOUD AND BANNER, FIRST CLASS, CHINA'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN LONDON TONIGHT

THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT CHUNGKING DURING A VISIT BY MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND HIS STAFF FOR CONFERENCES WITH THE GENERALISSIMO AND AMERICAN AND CHINESE STAFFS ON PAST AND FUTURE OPERATIONS.

LAP/DENNEHYS02115/THO/430P

30.24-2 3875

JUST NORTH OF HOENNINGEN.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE PUTTING UP THEIR HARDEST FIGHT ON THE NORTHERN END, AT THE NEAREST APPROACH TO THE RUHR. RESISTANCE IN THE CENTER WAS DESCRIBED AS MODERATE AND ON THE SOUTH LIGHT. THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS NEARLY SIX MILES DEEP AT POINTS.

THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED THE AMERICANS HAD FLUNG BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX DIVISIONS ACROSS THE RHINE, WITH ARMOR AND OTHER EQUIPMENT TO MATCH. BORDER REPORTS REACHING SWITZERLAND REPORTED FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT AGAIN HAD BEEN FIRED AS SUPREME GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST, AND IT PERHAPS WAS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE GERMAN RADIO BEGAN FEATURING FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL IN ITS BROADCASTS.

WHILE ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS STILL WERE OPERATING UNDER A NEWS DIMOUT IN ORDER TO GIVE THE ENEMY AS LITTLE INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE, ERLIN COMMENTATORS DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING IN CONSIDERABLE DETAIL. ONE SAID:

"THE AMERICANS SHIFTED THEIR OFFENSIVE FOCAL POINT INTO THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, LAUNCHING STRONG TANK-SUPPORTED ATTACKS FROM THE HONNEF AREA AGAINST GERMAN HIGH POSITIONS. DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES, THE AMERICANS ATTACKED REPEATEDLY AND HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING ENSUED AT SEVERAL PLACES.

"THE AMERICANS FINALLY WERE HELD DUE NORTHEAST AND NORTH OF HONNEF. OTHER AMERICAN BREAKOUT ATTEMPTS EAST AND SOUTH FROM LINZ WERE HELD AFTER INITIAL GAINS."

WHITEHEAD DISCLOSED THAT IN FIVE DAYS THE GERMANS HAD SENT OVER 135 PLANES, INCLUDING JET-PROPELLED SPEEDSTERS, IN AN EFFORT TO KNOCK OUT THE RAIL BRIDGE AT REMAGEN. AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH HAVING DESTROYED 66 OF THEM, WITH ANOTHER 14 PROBABLES.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE WESTERN FRONT LIMITED TACTICAL AIR ACTIVITY SOMEWHAT, BUT THE NINTH AIR FORCE PUT SOME 600 PLANES INTO THE AIR, MAINLY IN SUPPORT OF HODGES' BRIDGEHEAD FORCES.

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A3

MORE THAN 300 MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS STRUCK AT GERMAN RAIL YARDS EAST OF THE BRIDGEHEAD AND AT AN AIR BASE ON THE RHINE FROM WHICH NAZI PLANES WERE BELIEVED ATTACKING THE REMAGEN AREA.

THE THIRD ARMY TOOK OVER THE ENTIRE NORTH BANK OF THE MOSELLE EXCEPT FOR A SIX-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN KOCHEM, 23 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COBLENZ, AND BULLAY, WHICH IS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER.

PATTON'S FIFTH DIVISION PUSHED AHEAD FIVE MILES FROM THE NORTH TO HAMMER THE SALIENT DOWN TO FOUR MILES IN DEPTH, WHILE THE 10TH ARMORED DROVE EASTWARD TO A POINT ACROSS THE RIVER FROM BULLAY, CLEARING THE VILLAGES OF BENGEL, KINDERBEUERN AND REIL. THE THIRD ARMY TOOK 4,508 PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID GERMAN FORCES HOLDING THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE FROM DUISBURG NORTHWARD TO THE DUTCH BORDER WERE SHOWING SIGNS OF EXTREME NERVOUSNESS AND THAT CONSIDERABLE ENEMY MOVEMENT HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN HOLLAND, A POSSIBLE REGROUPING MANEUVER TO MEET AN EXPECTED ATTACK BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID ALLIED FORCES WERE PREPARED FOR AN "IMMINENT" ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RHINE AT POINTS ALL THE WAY FROM BONN TO EMMERICH ON THE DUTCH BORDER.

THIRTY-EIGHT GERMANS CROSSED THE RHINE IN THE U.S. NINTH ARMY SECTOR SATURDAY NIGHT, APPARENTLY ON A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION. NINETEEN WERE CAPTURED.

N423PEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE--FIRST ADD COWAN'S ARTILLERY POST WIPED OUT (A49) X X X MAYBE MORE.

THE FIRST CHAPEL SERVICES WERE CONDUCTED IN THE TUNNEL AT THE EAST END OF THE BRIDGE THE MORNING AFTER IT WAS WON. THE CHAPLAIN HAD NO BIBLE, SO MAJ. PAUL COX, CHANDLER, OKLA., LOANED HIM ONE. SOMEONE HAD DRIVEN AWAY IN THE CHAPLAIN'S JEEP, CONTAINING ALL THE CHAPLAIN'S SPARE CLOTHING AS WELL AS HIS BIBLE.

OTHERS WITH WHOM I TALKED IN THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA WERE PVT. LENIS BURGESS, PACOLET MILLS, S.C.; LT. LYNN N. SHAW, YATES CENTER, KANS.; LT. DWIGHT HAMBLIN, 377 RAYALTON ROAD, BRECKSVILLE, OHIO, AND CAPT. LINDSAY NELSON, COLUMBIA, TENN.

M614AEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 13-(AP)-MEASURING ADVANCES IN YARDS AGAINST STIFFENING ENEMY OPPOSITION, TROOPS OF LT.-GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST ARMY SLOWLY EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD TODAY WHILE FIGHTING OFF NUMEROUS SMALL ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS SUPPORTED BY TANKS.

PUSHING EASTWARD, THE AMERICANS EDGED TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE GREAT NORTH-SOUTH AUTOBAHN LINKING THE RUHR AND FRANKFURT. THE DAY'S ADVANCES, WHILE NOT GREAT IN YARDAGE, DROVE THE ENEMY ARTILLERY BACK AND PLACED THE DOUGHBOYS ON IMPORTANT HIGH GROUND FROM WHICH THE ENEMY HAD HAD DIRECT OBSERVATION ON THE REMAGEN BRIDGE AND A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS WHICH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES WERE FLOWING INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD.

WHILE ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED AND ARTILLERY BLASTED AT THE CROSSING SITE, ENGINEERS PUT A PONTOON STRUCTURE ACROSS THE RHINE, THUS GIVING THE FIRST ARMY A SECONDARY AND HIGHLY-IMPORTANT BRIDGEHEAD LINK.

WITH TWO LIFELINES STRETCHING FROM THE WEST TO EAST BANK OF THE RHINE, THE DANGER OF THE 1,200-FOOT LUDENDORF RAIL-HIGHWAY BRIDGE BEING KNOCKED OUT WAS NOT SO IMPORTANT AS DURING THOSE FIRST FEW DAYS OF THE CROSSING OPERATION.

LOSS OF HIGH GROUND NEAR HOENNINGEN AND HONNEF ON THE SOUTH AND NORTH FLANKS OF THE BRIDGEHEAD DEPRIVED THE GERMANS OF VALUABLE OBSERVATION HILLS.

BUT THE GERMANS DID NOT YIELD WITHOUT A FIGHT, AND AS USUAL THEY THREW IN NUMEROUS SMALL COUNTERATTACKS.

THEIR COUNTERATTACKS WERE COSTLY. AT 9 A.M. TODAY THE NAZIS ATTACKED NEAR HARGARTEN WITH INFANTRY AND SIX TANKS. THE BATTLE WAS BRIEF AND FURIOUS, BUT WHEN IT ENDED FOUR OF THE SIX TANKS UNQUESTIONABLY HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT, AND THE OTHER TWO WERE STATIONARY ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

IN ONE COUNTERATTACK NEAR HONNINGEN THE GERMANS DROVE THE DOUGHBOYS BACK 400 YARDS, BUT THIS GROUND WAS RESTORED IN A SHARP, FURIOUS MELEE. BESIDES KNOCKING OUT SIX ENEMY TANKS THE YANKS CAPTURED SIX MOTOR TRANSPORTS, FOUR 75 MM GUNS AND THREE SELF-PROPELLED WEAPONS.

THESE FIGURES ARE INDICATIVE OF THE BITTERNESS OF THE FIGHTING. THERE WERE NO SWEEPING GAINS IN ANY SECTOR OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, BUT THE GAINS IN YARDAGE WERE OF TREMENDOUS VALUE AT THIS STAGE OF OPERATIONS BECAUSE THEY DEPRIVED THE GERMANS OF OBSERVATION AND GAVE THE FIRST ARMY ELBOW ROOM.

ONE SIGNIFICANT FACT DURING THE DAY WAS THAT BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 A.M. AND 4 P.M. THERE WAS NO ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE BRIDGEHEAD -- THE FIRST LULL OF THIS KIND SINCE THE DOUBOYS SEIZED THE BRIDGE. THIS WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE GERMANS NOW HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PULL BACK THEIR ARTILLERY TO NEW LOCATIONS IN FEAR OF HAVING THEIR GUN POSITIONS OVERRUN.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT SINCE THE BRIDGE WAS SEIZED MARCH 7 THE

GERMANS HAVE FIRED AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 20 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY PER HOUR ON THE BRIDGEHEAD--MOST OF IT DIRECTED AT THE BRIDGE ITSELF. ARTILLERY OFFICERS SAID THIS COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A HEAVY BARRAGE AND WAS ADDITIONAL PROOF OF THE COMPLETE SURPRISE ACHIEVED BY THE CROSSING.

THE BRIDGE HAS BEEN HIT SEVERAL TIMES, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO SEVERE DAMAGE. TRAFFIC STILL FLOWS TO THE EAST.

IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SMASH THE BRIDGE THE GERMANS HAVE SENT OVER STUKAS, JUNKERS 88S, MESSERSCHMITTS AND JET-PROPELLED PLANES IN A SERIES OF ATTACKS. NONE HAS SUCCEEDED.

DURING THE PAST SIX DAYS A TOTAL OF 160 PLANES MADE PASSES AT THE BRIDE. ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS CLAIM THEY SHOT DOWN 74 PLANES AND HAD 20 PROBABLES.

B625PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 13-(AP)-INCOMPLETE FIGURES FROM ONLY TWO CORPS REVEALED TONIGHT THAT U.S. NINTH ARMY FORCES IN THEIR TWO-WEEK OFFENSIVE TO THE RHINE DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 715 GERMAN ARTILLERY PIECES AND 109 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS -- ENOUGH TO EQUIP AN ENTIRE GERMAN ARMY.

THE NUMBER OF ARTILLERY PIECES CAPTURED WAS SWELLED OUT OF NORMAL PROPORTIONS BY THE FACT THAT THE NINTH ARMY OVERRAN PART OF THE RUHR ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES. OF THE 715 ARTILLERY PIECES TAKEN 281 WERE 88-MILLIMETER GUNS--THE TYPE WHICH SERVES THE GERMANS AS A DUAL PURPOSE WEAPON AND IS THE BACKBONE OF THE REICH'S FLAK DEFENSES.

JR916PEW

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BY EDWARD D. BALL (110)

ANDERNACH, GERMANY, MARCH 13-(AP)-A STRANGE KIND OF WAR SETTLED OVER THIS RHINE TOWN OF 15,000 TODAY.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND VEHICLES MOVED FREELY THROUGH THE STREETS IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE TERRACED VINE-COVERED SLOPES ON THE EAST BANK, YET NOT A SHOT CAME FROM THE GERMAN TROOPS SUPPOSED TO BE THERE.

NO MOVEMENT COULD BE OBSERVED ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE RIVER EXCEPT FOR WHITE FLAGS FLAPPING FROM SCATTERED BUILDINGS AT THE WATER'S EDGE.

ANDERNACH, SCARCELY TOUCHED BY THE WAR, DISPLAYED ALMOST A FESTIVE SPIRIT. DURING THE HOURS THEY WERE PERMITTED ON THE STREETS, CIVILIANS WENT ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS WITHOUT CONCERN. SMOKE POURED FROM NUMEROUS CHIMNEYS OF FACTORIES, WHICH APPEARED TO BE OPERATING AS USUAL.

JR1003PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER (180)

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 13-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S DECEMBER BREAKTHROUGH IN THE ARDENNES WAS PLANNED IN A FORMER REFORM SCHOOL NEAR KREFELD, QUESTIONING OF INHABITANTS OF THE VICINITY DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE SITE WAS A RAMBLING SERIES OF BUILDINGS DOMINATED BY ONE LARGE WOODEN SCHOOLHOUSE AND SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE FENCE. ORIGINALLY A REFORM SCHOOL, LATER IT WAS USED TO HOUSE SLAVE LABOR IN THE KREFELD AREA AND LAST SEPTEMBER WAS CONVERTED INTO THE HEADQUARTERS OF FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL.

RESIDENTS OF THE SECTION SAID THAT ON DEC. 12 VON MODEL REMOVED ALL HIS STAFF OFFICERS AND MOST CIVILIANS WHO HAD CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE HEADQUARTERS KEEPING AROUND ONLY A FEW NAZI WOUNDED TO DISGUISE THE SITE AS A CONVALESCENT HOME.

THEN HITLER, HIMMLER, GOEBBELS AND VON RUNDSTEDT VISITED THIS SECRET HEADQUARTERS. TWO DAYS BEFORE THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE BEGAN VON MODEL SUDDENLY MOVED HIS HEADQUARTERS AT NIGHT. EVERYTHING WHICH WOULD INDICATE THE BUILDINGS HAD BEEN USED AS A HEADQUARTERS WAS DESTROYED OR REMOVED.

THE KREFELD AREA WAS OVERRUN BY THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE NINTH ARMY EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

BY ROBERT EUNSON (180)

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, MARCH 3-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE DISCOVERED A COAL MINE WHICH HAS ENTRIES FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE RHINE RIVER, BUT LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF USING IT AS A TUNNEL.

THE 84TH DIVISION CAPTURED THE MINE SHAFT SOUTH OF HOMBERG DURING ITS DASH FROM THE ROER RIVER. THE SHAFT IS 800 FEET DEEP AND LEADS TO PASSAGEWAYS WHICH ARE SAID TO CROSS UNDER THE RIVER AND OPEN ON TO A SHAFT ON THE OTHER SIDE.

HOWEVER, MINERS SAY THE NAZIS HAVE PLANTED DEMOLITIONS IN THE MINE AND HAVE BLOCKED SOME SECTIONS WITH STEEL DOORS. IN ANY CASE MACHINE-GUNS PRESUMABLY COULD COMMAND THE MINE MOUTH ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER.

GERMAN MINERS STILL WORKING HERE SAY AT LEAST 600 PERSONS WERE EVACUATED TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE THROUGH THIS SHAFT AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS BEGAN THEIR SWEEP TO THE RIVER.

THEY TOLD OF A RECENT FIGHT HERE WHEN A GERMAN PATROL FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER CAPTURED GERMAN MINERS FROM THE WEST SIDE. THE BOSS OF THE MINERS SLUGGED A NAZI OFFICER IN THE FACE WITH HIS LAMP AND THE OTHER MINERS ALL BROKE THEIR LAMPS AND RAN.

JR105)PEW

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BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

COLOGNE, MARCH 13-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF COLOGNE RESIDENTS, EMERGING FROM CELLARS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THIS RHINE RIVER CITY, MILL AROUND ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.

FROM LOUDSPEAKERS THEY LEARN OF A 6 P.M. TO 7 A.M. CURFEW, THAT THEY MUST SURRENDER ALL ARMS, THAT GERMAN SERVICE MEN--MANY OF WHOM ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE DISCARDED UNIFORMS FOR CIVILIAN CLOTHES--MUST REPORT AND THAT ALL LOOTING MUST CEASE.

HUNDREDS LINE UP TO ASK FOR VARIOUS AMG DEPARTMENTS. THEY SEEK THE ANSWER TO SUCH PROBLEMS AS:

"MY HUSBAND REPORTED TO THE MAIN POLICE STATION YESTERDAY. MUST HE NOW ALSO REPORT TO THE PRECINCT STATION?"

HANDLING THE BULK OF THE QUESTIONERS ARE CAPTAINS ALBERT L. ERICKSON OF MAIN ST., WARRENSBURG, N.Y., AND ARTHUR E. ELLIMOTT OF 616 GLENVIEW PLACE, JOPLIN, MO., THOUGH INQUIRERS SWIRL ABOUT THEM, THEY REMAIN UNPERTURBED, DIRECTING CALLERS TO OFFICES SCATTERED OVER SEVEN FLOORS OF A BUILDING WITHOUT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

MANY OF COLOGNE'S REMAINING RESIDENTS HAVE LIVED UNDERGROUND FOR A LONG PERIOD.

LT.COL.P.G.CROWELL, OF 1061 31ST ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., WHOSE JOB AS HEAD OF THE AMG TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT HAS TAKEN HIM ON NUMEROUS CELLAR SURVEYS, TOLD OF FINDING A TICKING ALARM CLOCK IN ONE CELLAR AND A CAGED, CHIRPING CANARY IN ANOTHER.

FREED FOREIGN WORKERS ARE ANOTHER AMG PROBLEM. FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM ARE BEING CARED FOR N A REFURBUSHED G

FREED FOREIGN WORKERS ARE ANOTHER AMG PROBLEM. FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM ARE BEING CARED FOR IN A REFURBUSHED GERMAN CONCENTRAT

FREED FOREIGN WORKERS ARE ANOTHER AMG PROBLEM. FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM ARE BEING CARED FOR IN A REFURBISHED GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE WESTERN SUBURB OF MUENGERSDORF. NINE NATIONALITIES ARE REPRESENTED, RUSSIA, POLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, LUXEMBOURG AND ITALY. SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT ARE WOMEN.

B86 (2)

CAPT. JOHN W. HAMEL, OF 381 WELLESLEY DRIVE, BIRMINGHAM,

30.24-23877

MICH., IN CHARGE OF THE CAMP, SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE THE MOST WILLING TO WORK OF THE NATIONAL GROUPS.

"WE COULD GET THIS PLACE IN PERFECT ORDER WITHIN TWO DAYS IF EVERYBODY WERE WILLING TO PITCH IN," ADDED LT.BERT SEVENSMA OF 1043 ALGER ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. "BUT ALL EXCEPT THE RUSSIANS THINK ONLY OF HOME AND ASK WHY THEY SHOULD WORK UNTIL GERMANY IS DEFEATED."

RUSSIAN GIRLS TOLD OF HAVING THEIR NAMES TATTOOED ON THEIR BODIES AND HAVING BEEN GIVEN VERY LITTLE TO EAT EXCEPT CABBAGE AND SPINACH. THEIR FATHERS WERE TOLD, THEY RELATED, THAT THEY MUST EITHER GIVE UP THE GIRLS FOR FARM LABOR AND HOUSEWORK IN GERMANY OR THE WHOLE FAMILY WOULD BE SHOT.

LT.ROMUALD M.NECEL OF NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y., WHO IS OF POLISH DESCENT AND ALSO SPEAKS RUSSIAN, IS THE THIRD OF THE DETACHMENT'S THREE OFFICERS AND SIX ENLISTED MEN IN CHARGE OF THE CAMP.

THE ENLISTED MEN INCLUDE SGTS.FRANK L.FARR OF 2706 AVENUE R., SNYDER, TEX.; BENJAMIN N.JACOBSON OF 3910 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; CORP.WILLIAM M.SNOW OF HIGH POINT, N.C.; PFCS.ANTHONY C.RODI, OF 138 GEORGE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND IRVING MANESS OF 97 EAST 56TH ST., BROOKLYN; AND PVT.WILLIAM A.WALD, BOX 294, POMPTON LAKE, N.J.

001246PEW

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH A U.S. HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTERY FIRING ON ESSEN, MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LACK OF GERMAN COUNTERBATTERY FIRE SINCE THE U.S. NINTH ARMY ARTILLERY BEGAN RAKING THE RUHR VALLEY TWO DAYS AGO HAS AMERICAN OFFICERS GUESSING.

GERMANS ACROSS THE RHINE ARE KNOWN TO HAVE 380 MILLIMETER RAILROAD GUNS, BECAUSE THEY HAVE USED THEM INTERMITTENTLY. THEY HAVEN'T RUN OUT OF OTHER ARTILLERY, EITHER, AS IS EVIDENCED BY THE POINT-BLANK FIRE THEIR CANNONEERS POURED INTO AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKING THE WESEL POCKET LAST WEEK.

BUT THE FACT REMAINS THERE HAS BEEN NO COUNTERBATTERY FIRE AND VERY LITTLE BOMBING OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S HIGH-POWERED GUNS THAT STARTED BOMBARDING THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN AND OTHER RUHR TARGETS SATURDAY.

THIS HAS LED ARTILLERY OFFICERS TO DRAW TWO CONCLUSIONS: (1) THE GERMANS MAY HAVE DRAWN THEIR HEAVY STUFF BACK SO FAR TO SAVE IT FROM POSSIBLY BEING OVERRUN BY RAMPAGING DOUGHBOYS THAT IT IS OUT OF RANGE, OR (2) THEY MAY BE SAVING AMMUNITION FOR THE DAY WHEN THE NINTH ARMY WILL STORM ACROSS THE RHINE.

"THIS RUHR VALLEY IS QUITE A TARGET," SAID LT.COL.JAMES R. MONTGOMERY, 109 HAWTHORNE ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS. "YOU COULD SHOOT WITH YOUR EYES CLOSED AND NEVER MISS."

THE VETERAN ARTILLERY OFFICER, WHO WAS GRADUATED FROM TEXAS A. AND M. IN 1933, COMMANDS A BATTALION OF 240MM GUNS. HE SAID HE HAD NOT RECEIVED A COUNTERBATTERY BARRAGE AT ALL SINCE OPENING FIRE SATURDAY.

THE SAME STATEMENT WAS MADE BY MAJ.VERNON YOUNG OF MIDLAND, TEXAS, A BATTALION STAFF OFFICER.

EACH SHELL FIRED BY AN EIGHT INCH GUN COSTS AMERICAN TAXPAYERS ABOUT $120. TO SAVE SHELLS ONE GUN IS FIRED UNTIL IT IS "REGISTERED IN" ON THE TARGET THEN THE REST OF THE BATTERY FIRES ACCORDINGLY.

"OUR GREATEST TROUBLE IS THE DENSITY OF THE AIR," SAID AN OFFICER. "THE WEATHER HASN'T BEEN TOO GOOD THE LAST FEW DAYS FOR FIRING EIGHT-INCH GUNS BECAUSE THERE IS TOO MUCH TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION -- SUCH AS WINDAGE, AMOUNT OF MOISTURE IN THE AIR AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH AFFECT LONG-RANGE FIRE."

ANYWAY, THE OUTFIT SEEMED TO HAVE ENOUGH SHELLS.

DIFFICULTY SOMETIMES ARISES IN GETTING THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF SHELLS IN THE SAME LOT, ACCORDING TO FIRST LT.BRODNAX CAMERON OF BELAIR, MD.

CAMERON EXPLAINED THAT SHELLS HAVE VARYING CHARACTERISTICS. ALL THOSE WHICH COME IN THE SAME LOT CAN BE DEPENDED UPON TO FIRE IN ALMOST THE SAME WAY, BUT WHEN SHELLS FROM DIFFERENT LOTS ARE MIXED, A GUN BECOMES ERRATIC.

ONE REASON FOR THIS IS THAT A SHELL GOES THROUGH SO MANY DIFFERENT LAYERS OF ATMOSPHERE, SAID MAJ.DON M.LINTON, 246 BRATTLE ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WHO IS IN CHARGE OF REPORTING ON ALL AIR CONDITIONS FOR NINTH ARMY ARTILLERY. "THERE ARE NO ERRORS IN DEFLECTION, BUT ERRORS COME IN RANGE," LINTON EXPLAINED.

"YOU ALMOST HAVE TO BE A SCIENCE TEACHER TO OPERATE ONE OF THESE GUNS," PUT IN MAJ.JOSEPH C.HAZEN, 55 TEMPLE WAY, SUMMIT, N.J., FORMER WRITER FOR TIME MAGAZINE, WHO NOW HAS A POSITION WITH THE 15TH ARMY CORRESPONDING TO LINTON'S JOB WITH THE NINTH.

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THE WAY THE GUNS ARE SET ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE THEY HAVE TO FIGURE THE MINIMUM RANGE IN ORDER TO CLEAR ALL BUILDINGS ON THE WAY TO THE TARGET.

SGT.WILBUR KREITLER, 45 GOOD ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., SAID HE WOULD ALWAYS REMEMBER ST.MALO BECAUSE THEY FIRED FROM A HILLSIDE INTO THE TOWN AND GOT THE BARRELS DOWN LOW ENOUGH TO WHAM THE SHELLS IN FROM A 4,000-YARD RANGE.

AMONG THE MEMBERS OF KREITLER'S CREW WHO HELPED SMASH THE KRUPP WORKS TODAY WAS PVT.RALPH THOMAS OF 325 MCKINLEY ST., N.W. CANTON, O.

OTHERS WHO TOOK PART IN TODAY'S BOMBARDMENT:

LT.WILLIS SACKREITER OF MILBANK, S.D.; LT.ROBERT A.ANDERSON OF TENAFLY, N.J.; LT.NILE BEEBE OF 112 S.THIRD, ARKANSAS CITY, KANS.; SGT. ROY EMERY OF 227 ISABELLE ST.,

PFC.NEIL VERBURG, 621 FLORENCE ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; PFC THOMAS A. MCDONOGH, 4540 BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY.; PVT.RICHARD F.SWITALSKI, 8204 MT.OLIVE, DETROIT, MICH.; PFC.ALFRED HOLLAND, DRIFTWOOD, OKLA.; PVT.JOHN E.NARAMORE, PARIS, OHIO; PFC.CHARLE H.GROVE, 557 UNION ST., COLUMBIA, PA.; PFC.HENRY POE, HUME, VA.; PVT.HILLREY ALDRITTON, 1510 WEST FOURTH ST.; TEXARKANA, TEXAS; PFC.JAMES THOMPSON, 486 E.BECK ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO; AND T/5 MAX L.SWAIN, 411 WEST WILLIAM ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

JS &LF 732PEW

MARSEILLE, FRANCE, MARCH 13-(AP)-DEMONSTRATORS HERE AND AT NIMES PROTESTED TODAY SUSPENSION OF THE COMMUNIST EVENING PAPER "MIDI-ROUGE" FOR LACK OF PAPER. AT NIMES, A CROWD ASSAILED THE "PAPER TRUST" ON CHARGES OF WITHHOLDING PAPER FROM THE MIDI-ROUGE.

MEANWHILE, IN PARIS THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH AFRICA WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PUBLISH IN A HALF-SIZED FORMAT BEGINNING MARCH 15 AS A PAPER-SAVING PROCEDURE.

GH1109PEW

WITH THE U. S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 13--(AP)--

BLOND HANS DIETELS, DAPPER IN A NEATLY TAILORED UNIFORM OF A GERMAN LIEUTENANT, SAT ON HIS BUNK AND TALKED OF THE BEAUTIES OF BROOKLYN.

HE HAD A FORDHAM UNIVERSITY CLASS RING, AN IRON CROSS AND A RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN RIBBON. DIETELS, WHO IS 40, GOT HIS EDUCATION IN THE

UNITED STATES AND THEN BECAME A NAZI. HE WAS TAKEN WHEN 90TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED A HOSPITAL IN WHICH HE WAS A STAFF OFFICER.

SPEAKING ENGLISH WITH A TRACE OF AN ACCENT, DETELS SAID HE LEFT HIS NATIVE HAMBURG IN 1923 LOOKING FOR ADVENTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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LAP/BALLS12100/THO/933P

Paris, March 13. --(AP) -- France's delegate-general to Syria and Lebanon, Gen. Paul Beynet, arrived here today by plane for conferences with foreign office officials on French relations with middle-eastern states now asserting their independence. It was Beynet's first personal report to the government since its moved from Algiers to Paris.

apl dynans 02100 dr 1742pew

With the U.S. 9th army in Germany, March 13. --(AP) -- An associate industrialist of the great Krupp arms combine, a manufacturer named Gehn who owned considerable war plants in the Krefeld area, has fallen into the hands of the U.S. 9th army in its sweep to the rhine, a civilian population check revealed today.

Gehn now is in the custody of the allied military government.

apl gallaghers 01746 dr 1640pew

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, MARCH 13--(AP)--THE MILITARY PROSECUTOR QUESTIONED HENRY BAELS, FATHER-IN-LAW OF KING LEOPOLD III, TODAY ON THE ACTIVITIES OF HIS OSTEND FIRM WHICH IS CHARGED WITH SELLING BIG QUANTITIES OF WOOD TO THE GERMAN ARMY DURING THE OCCUPATION.

BAELS, WHO HAD JUST RETURNED FROM THE RIVIERA, SAID HE WAS AWAY WHEN THE TRANSACTIONS WERE MADE. HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

APR MOORES 01415 CCC 2P

MAR 14 1945

BONN, GERMANY, MARCH 12--(AP)--NINETY PER CENT OF THE GREAT UNIVERSITY OF BONN, WHERE MEMBERS OF THE HOHENZOLLERN FAMILY AND OTHER GERMAN ARISTOCRATS WERE SCHOOLED, HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED BY ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

NO CLASSES HAVE BEEN HELD AT THE SCHOOL, KNOWN AS THE "HARVARD OF GERMANY," FOR TWO YEARS. ITS BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO A CRUMBLING MASS OF DEBRIS AND SHELETONS OF WALLS GUTTED BY FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS.

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LOSSES TO THE UNIVERSITY'S CELEBRATED LIBRARY WHICH CONSISTED OF SOME 500,000 VOLUMES HAVE NOT YET BEEN ASSESSED, BUT PRESUMABLY THE GERMANS REMOVED THE MORE VALUABLE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO A SAFE HIDING PLACE. THE UNIVERSITY WAS FOUNDED IN 1717.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF BEETHOVEN ESCAPED A DIRECT HIT, ALTHOUGH THE BUILDING HAS BEEN DAMAGED TO SOME EXTENT AND THE AREA SURROUNDING IT HAS BEEN BLASTED.

BONN'S 12TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL IS REPAIRABLE ALTHOUGH IT WAS DAMAGED BY NEAR MISSES. CHURCH SERVICES ARE BEING HELD IN THE CRYPT.

LAP/21019/TH0/1150P

14,9

ROME, MARCH 13-(AP)-CAPT. PAUL F. HOLSCHER OF 421 HILL ST., ROCKY MOUNT, N.C., AN ANTI-TANK COMPANY COMMANDER IN THE 91ST INFANTRY DIVISION, VISITED A B-24 LIBERATOR XX GROUP OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE, SEEKING STAFF SGT. FRANZ F. HOLSCHER, INFORMATION ABOUT HIS BROTHER FRANZ, REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AFTER AN OPERATION OVER VIENNA.

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HE GOT HIS INFORMATION -- FROM THE MISSING BROTHER, WHO HAD RETURNED TO THE BASE ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE HOLSCHER ARRIVED.

"I WAS TRACKING DOWN A RUMOR I HAD HEARD ABOUT HIS PILOT HAVING RETURNED AND I WAS HOPING TO GET A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED,"

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CAPT. HOLSCHER SAID. "I DON'T KNOW WHICH OF US WAS MORE SURPRISED."

STAFF SGT. FRANZ F. HOLSCHER TOLD HOW HIS PLANE WAS BADLY DAMAGED OVER ~~XX~~ VIENNA AND HOW THE PILOT HEADED FOR RUSSIAN LINES, LOSING ALTITUDE FAST. AT 16,000 FEET THE PILOT GAVE THE ORDER TO BAIL OUT.

"WE DIDN'T WASTE~~X~~ ANY TIME HITTING THE SILK WHEN HE GAVE US THE WORD," SERGEANT THE ~~XXXXX~~ SAID. "THE FUSELAGE WAS RIPPED CLEAN FROM THE FORE WINDOW TO THE RAIL, AND ALL THE ELEVATOR AND RUDDER CABLES WENT ALONG WITH IT. THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM WAS COMPLETELY CRIPPLED AND THERE WAS A GAS LEAK IN OUR NO.3 ENGINE. THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS LYING IN POOLS IN THE BOMB BAY."

THE HOLSCHERS ARE SONS OF MR. AND MRS. PAUL F. HOLSCHER OF ROCKY MOUNT.

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WR HEINZERLINGS 01230APRA 1215

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE AWARD OF DECORATIONS TO FIVE INFANTRYMEN OF THE 88TH (BLUE DEVIL) DIVISION, WHO WENT ON WHAT COMMUNIQUES CALL "ROUTINE PATROLLING ACTIONS," WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.PAUL W. KENDALL.

NONE OF THE RECIPIENTS WAS ON HAND TO BE HONORED. FOUR WERE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AND THE FIFTH LAY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN A FIELD HOSPITAL.

THE PATROL SET OUT ONE EARLY WINTER DAY FROM CEDI MARCHETTI LED BY STAFF SGT.DALLAS R.GRAY OF STOKES, N.C. THE FIVE MEN CARRIED TWO TOMMY GUNS, TWO BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLES, AND ONE M-1 RIFLE. THEY WERE HUNTING GERMAN POSITIONS IN A BRISTLING ARC ABOUT NINE MILES SOUTH OF BOLOGNA.

WITH GRAY, WHO WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR, WERE PFC.CHARLES R. BARNARD OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; PFC CECIL P.DUMONT OF IDABEL, OKLA.; PVT. JOHN T. BELUE, JR., OF AUBURN, OKLA., (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE); AND PFC. JESSE PHELPS OF GIBBS, MO., ALL OF WHOM WERE AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR. PHELPS IS THE WOUNDED MAN.

TO REACH ITS OBJECTIVE THE PATROL CROSSED TWO RIVERS UNDER

Y A CLIFF IMPOSSIBLE TO SCALE. THE
O ITS LINES OR TO GO AROUND TO A
OBJECTIVE. GRAY CHOSE TO COMPLETE THE
MEANT ENCIRCLEMENT BY THE GERMANS.
NS OPENED UP ON THEM. THE FIGHT RAGED
TWINKING A MAJOR ATTACK WAS UNDER WAY,
-INCLUDING ARTILLERY, MORTARS AND
ED ALL THEIR POSITIONS. THE 88TH'S
OUND POSITIONS.
HT BEGAN, A GERMAN WITH A WHITE

A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE FIGHT BEGAN, A GERMAN WITH A WHITE
FLAG WALKED TOWARD THE PATROL. GRAY MOVED FORWARD TO TAKE HIM
WHEN TWO GERMANS, ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS, MOVED IN FROM BEHIND AND
FORCED GRAY TO SURRENDER.

A MORTAR SHELL DROPPED AND IN THE CONFUSION GRAY RECAPTURED THE
THREE GERMANS. THEN A BARRAGE HIT THE SPOT, KILLING ONE GERMAN.
THE OTHER TWO FLED. GRAY WAS NOT SEEN AGAIN.

BARNARD, THE LEAD SCOUT, WAS CRAWLING ACROSS AN
EXPOSED SPOT TO REACH A NOKE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION FOR FIRING.
DUMONT ATTACKED SOME GERMANS IN A FARMHOUSE AND DID NOT RETURN.
BELUE, AFTER KNOCKING OUT ONE MACHINEGUN NEST, WAS CRAWLING TOWARD
A SECOND WHEN HE WAS LAST SEEN. PHELPS, WOUNDED IN THE CHEST AND SIDE
IN A FIGHT WITH TWO GERMANS, MANAGED TO REACH HIS OWN LINES.
OO&MT1139AEW

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE.
KRAINOV REPEATED WHAT HE SAID WAS THE COMMENT OF ONE AMERICAN
OBSERVER THAT GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK REFUSED "TO SACRIFICE CERTAIN
DICTATORIAL PRIVILEGES FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNITY OF THE NATION."
"THIS MEANS, HE SAID, "THAT THE BEST PART OF THE ARMY OF CHIANG KAI-
SHEK WILL CONTINUE AS BEFORE TO STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS
AND NOT AGAINST THE JAPANESE."

KRAINOV QUOTED AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE THAT THE COMMUNISTS IN CHINA
CONTROLLED TERRITORY WITH A POPULATION OF 88,000,000 PERSONS AND
WERE TYING DOWN 22 JAPANESE DIVISIONS AND 780,000 PUPPET TROOPS.

ON SOUTHERN LUZON THE CAPTURE OF
IAL CAPITAL ON THE ISLAND TO BE LIBE
OPPOSITION. OF COASTAL BATANGAS, TENT
BATANGAS IS ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTH OF LOS BANOS, WHERE PARATROOP-
ERS, INFANTRY AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS RESCUED MORE THAN 2,000
ALLIED CIVILIAN INTERNEES THREE WEEKS AGO.
VX120PCW

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30-24-23881

TODAY
MOSCOW, MARCH 13-(AP)-- RED STAR PUBLISHED/THE FIRST RUSSIAN EYEWITNESS REPORT OF AMERICAN BOMBERS OVER GERMANY.

CORRESPONDENT VASSILI GROSSMAN WROTE THAT "ON THE BANKS OF THE ODER POWERFUL FORTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN LEFT EAST OF US," WROTE RED STAR CORRESPONDENT VASSILI GROSSMAN, "AND AND THE RED ARMY IS ONLY 500-ODD KILOMETERS (UPWARD OF 310 MILES) FROM THE ALLIES IN THE WEST. I HAVE SEEN HIGH IN THE SKY DOZENS OF FLYING FORTRESSES BANKING OVER THE ODER TO MAKE A BOMB RUN ON BERLIN.

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"IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS ALONG THE ODER CAN BE HEARD THE HOLLOW DIN WHEN THE ALLIED AIR FORCE DROPS BOMBS ON THE FASCIST CAPITAL

ALB/ DELUCES 11005 PW 905AEW

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"SWEDEN AND AMERICA MUST TAKE THE LEAD IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH'S POSTWAR HELP IN EUROPE," DR. S.P.O..BERSELL, PRESIDENT OF THE AUGUSTANA SWEDISH LUTHERAN SYNOD IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW.

"AND FOR THAT REASON WE ARE HERE," HE SAID. "HELP FOR ALL WHO NEED HELP, WITHOUT REGARD FOR RACE OR SIDES IN THE WAR, IS AND MUST BE OUR SOLUTION AS CHRISTIANS."

DR.BERSELL AND OTHERS REPRESENTING AMERICAN LUTHERANS ARE CONFERRING WITH ARCHBISHOP EIDEM ON POSTWAR WORK. HE IS ACCOMPANIED BY DR. RALPH LONG, SECRETARY OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA, AND THE REV. LAWRENCE MEYER, DIRECTOR OF THE BOARD OF THE MISSOURI SYNOD.

GO116PEW

LISBON, MARCH 13-(AP)-GUSTAV ADOLF VON HALEM, NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND IMMEDIATELY WON THE TITLE OF TALLEST DIPLOMAT IN THE COUNTRY. SIX FEET, SIX INCHES IN HEIGHT, HE ADDS ANOTHER TWO INCHES WITH A PAIR OF THICK RUBBER-SOLED SHOES WHICH AMAZED ONLOOKERS AT THE AIRPORT DESCRIBED AS "FANTASTIC."
JR1054PEW

JERUSALEM, MARCH 13-(AP)-JEWRY WILL OBSERVE A FAST DAY TOMORROW, CONCLUDING A WEEK OF MOURNING FOR JEWS SLAUGHTERED IN EUROPE.

JEWISH SCHOOLS WILL BE CLOSED AND TRAFFIC WILL BE SUSPENDED BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 11 A.M.

THE DEMONSTRATION IS INTENDED AS AN APPEAL FOR OPENING PALESTINE TO SURVIVORS OF EUROPEAN JEWRY.

GH1107PEW

FIRST LEAD BURMA

BY FRANK L.MARTIN

MAR 14 1945

BRITISH 19TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, MANDALAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-BRITISH GURKHA TROOPS OF THE 19TH DIVISION, BATTERING AHEAD BLOCK BY BLOCK INTO THE BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OF BURMA'S SECOND CITY TODAY AND THE JAPANESE BEGAN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM FORT DUFFERIN.

GURKHA PATROLS RAMMED AHEAD ON BOTH SIDES OF FORT DUFFERIN, MAIN JAPANESE POSITION IN THE BIG BURMA CITY, VIRTUALLY SEALING ITS MAIN ESCAPE ROUTES.

ARTILLERY FIRE, BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THE TWO CONVERGING FORCES, CAUGHT AN ENEMY TRUCK COLUMN WHICH WAS TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM THE FORT DURING THE NIGHT.

A MILITARY SPOKESMAN X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

W127PEW

Ald Iwo Jima Gen Smith XXX came from

WITH THE GENERALS WERE SMITH'S AIDE, CAPT. MACASBILL JR. (CABLE COPY) 23, OF 3900 CATHEDRAL AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HIS ORDERLY, PLATOON SGT.WILLIAM C.BRADLEY, BOX 46, POMONA, FLA.

GM1026ACW

JOHNSTON DEFENDS REDS

W. L. White's Book 'Overemphasizes' the Bad, He Says

SPOKANE, Wash., March 14 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said today that the book, "Report on the Russians," written by W. L. White, overemphasized the bad about Russia and minimized the good.

In a statement to the press today, Mr. Johnston said:

"Because William L. White accompanied me to Russia, I have had many inquiries about his new book on that country. They call for an answer, in general terms at least.

"I do not for a moment question White's right to say what he chooses, but I frankly disagreed with him as to the significance of many things we both saw.

"I believe that a genuine two-way understanding between Russia and the United States is indispensable. Each nation must accept honest and frank criticism from one another. But each nation should strive to avoid unfair and destructive criticism of the other. We have got to learn to get along with Russia and the Russians have got to learn to get along with us."

BY RUSSELL BRINES

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, P.I., MARCH 12 (DELAYED) (AP)-YANKS PUSHED TOWARD THE MAIN JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE DOMINATING ZAMBOANGA HILLS TO THE NORTH TODAY AFTER OCCUPYING THE DESERTED SHATTERED RUINS OF THIS SONG-FABLED CITY OF ZAMBOANGA.

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UNITS OF THE 41ST DIVISION ENTERED THE TOWN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND MET ONLY A FEW SNIPERS AND OCCASIONAL MORTAR FIRE.

PERHAPS THE MOST FORMIDABLE FIXED POSITIONS YET ENCOUNTERED IN THE CENTRAL OR SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES WERE FOUND ABANDONED.

SIMILARLY, THE FAST MOVING YANKS WHO CAPTURED SAN ROQUE AIRFIELD DISCOVERED THE JAPANESE THERE, TOO, HAD INEXPLICABLY ABANDONED STRONG BUNKERS, PILLBOXES AND TUNNELS.

MOST OF THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY ABANDONED THE TOWN PERHAPS A WEEK AGO, LEAVING ONLY A SMALL DELAYING FORCE.

PVT.KIRK SPRAY, (4307 ASHLAND ST.) DETROIT, WHO ENTERED ZAMBOANGA WITH THE FIRST AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS SAID THE SNIPERS HIDING IN WRECKED BUILDINGS AND PILLBOXES WERE SOON ELIMINATED.

SPRAY SAID: "THE STRONGEST OPPOSITION WAS AZOUT A MILE OUT OF TOWN FROM CONCRETE PILLBOXES. JAP MORTARS FROM THE HILLS ALSO WERE HITTING THE ROAD."

DOUGHBOYS PICKED THEIR WAY CAUTIOUSLY THROUGH HEAVILY MINED STREETS AND STILL SMOLDERING RUINS.

GM1023ACW

MANILA,MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVERAL THOUSAND SOLDIERS AND FORMER INTERNEES OF SANTO TOMAS GATHERED LAST NIGHT TO WITNESS A CEREMONY AT WHICH LOVING CUPS FROM THE INTERNED WERE PRESENTED TO MILITARY UNITS WHICH ENTERED AND CAPTURED MANILA.

EARL CARROLL, CHAIRMAN OF THE SANOT TOMAS INTERNMENT COMMITTEE, MADE THE PRESENTATIONS.

BRIG.GEN.HUGH HOFFMAN OF SAN ANTONIO,TEX., RECEIVED A CUP FOR THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.ROBERT BEIGHTLER OF COLUMBUS,OHIO, FOR THE 37TH DIVISION; AND MAJ.WILLIAM BARKSDALE OF CLARKSVILLE,TENN., FOR THE 44TH TANK BATTALION.

LT.COL.HASKETT CONNOR OF EL PASO,TEX., WHO COMMANDED THE SECOND SQUADRON OF THE EIGHTH CAVALRY, THE FIRST ELEMENT TO ENTER SANTO TOMAS THE NIGHT OF FEBRUARY 3, WAS ABSENT BECAUSE OF MILITARY DUTY.

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A LETTER PRESENTED TT EACH GROUP ON BEHALF OF THE CAMP SAID IN PART: "THE NIGHT OF OUR LIBERATION SHALL BE AN UNDYING MEMORY FOR ALL OF US."

FJ702ACW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON(1230)

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, LUZON, MARCH 13,-(AP)- AFTER 16 DAYS OF INTENSIVE FIGHTING SINVE THE BATTLE OF MANILA ENDED, THE FIRST CAVALRY COMPLETELY SECURED ANTIPOLO LATE YESTERDAY.

ANTIPOLO 13 MILES EAST OF MANILA, IS THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE SIMPU LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS WHICH ARMY ENGINEERS ESTIMATE TOOK THE JAPANESE TWO YEARS TO CONSTRUCT.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TWO DAYS AGO SAID THAT CAVALRYMEN ENTERED THE TOWN BUT SINCE THEN THEY HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ROUTING THE ENEMY FROM THE DOMINATING HEIGHTS SURROUNDING ANTIPOLO BEFORE CLEANING IT UP.

THE SIXTH DIVISION PREVIOUSLY CRACKED THROUGH THE NORTHERN

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SECTOR OF THE MOUNTAIN LINE.

DEMOLITION TEAMS HAVE BLASTED A HUNDRED CAVES AND TUNNELS WHILE HEAVY BOMBINGS AND ARTILLERY SHELLING HAVE CONTINUED DAILY.

OCCASIONALLY RATTLING THE WINDOWS OF MANILA WITH THEIR INTENSITY.

WW734APW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 13-(AP)-POSSIBILITY OF A THREE-WAY CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BRAZIL IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS LOOMED TODAY AS WAR MINISTER GEN. EURICO GASPAR DUTRA WAS PROPOSED FOR THE OFFICE IN A MANIFESTO SIGNED BY THE LEADERS OF THE STATES OF SAO PAULO AND MINAS GERAIS.

THE UNITED OPPOSITION FRONT HAS ANNOUNCED ITS SUPPORT OF AIR MAJ. GEN. EDUARDO GOMES. PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS, WHILE DECLARING HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE, HAS SAID HE WAS WILLING TO BE DRAFTED.

WITH OSAKA (400)

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14-(AP)-OSAKA WAS ONE HOT TOWN WHEN THE B-29S LEFT IT TODAY.

RETURNING PILOTS TOLD OF EXPLOSIONS AND SWIFTLY-SPREADING FIRES DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEARCHLIGHT OPPOSITION TO THE PRE-DAWN ATTACK BY AN ESTIMATED 300 SUPERFORTRESSES.

SGT. JOHN WEST, 627 MILL ST., WORCESTER, MASS., A GUNNER, SAW LITTLE FLAK. HE SPOTTED ONE ENEMY NIGHT FIGHTER BUT IT KEPT ITS DISTANCE.

SECOND LT. CHARLES EGER, A BOMBARDIER, FROM OGONTZ HALL, PHILADELPHIA, WAS IN THE EIGHTH PLANE OVER THE TARGET AND COUNTED SEVEN STRINGS OF FIRE, FOUR ON HIS RIGHT THREE ON HIS LEFT.

"WE PUT OURS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE," HE SAID. "THEY STARTED TO BURN PRETTY GOOD."

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COL. BEVERLY WARREN, OMAHA, NEBR., SAID:

"WE FLEW THROUGH OVERCAST BUT WHEN OVER THE TARGET WE FOUND IT CLEARING."

CAPT. R. T. EAKES OF PHILADELPHIA, MISS., FLEW IN ONE OF THE PATHFINDER PLANES AND WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO RETURN.

LT. ROBERT MARVIN, DEERWOOD, MINN. COULD "SEE THE TOWN AND RIVERS LIT UP BY FIRES."

"WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS NEXT TO THE FIRES ALREADY STARTED," HE ADDED.

"THE RAID WENT OFF WITH CLOCKLIKE PRECISION. THERE WERE LOTS OF SMALL FLAK BURSTS, CLOSE ENOUGH TO HEAR. THEY SOUNDED LIKE FIRECRACKERS.

"THE FIRES COVERED A SMALLER AREA THAN IN TOKYO BUT WE WERE OVER THE TARGET EARLIER IN THE RAID THAN WE WERE AT TOKYO.

"THE FLAK WAS NOT AS BAD AS TOKYO BUT THE SEARCHLIGHTS WERE WORSE. CLOUDS SAVED US FROM FIGHTERS WHICH WERE COMING UP."

CPL. RICHARD A. STEELMAN, A GUNNER, OF ALTON, ILL:

"OSAKA WAS THE EASIEST FOR US OF THE THREE INCENDIARY RAIDS (WE WAS OVER EARLY BEFORE THE INTENSIFYING OPPOSITION REPORTED BY LATER B-29 CREWS). WE CAME IN VERY FAST. FLAK WAS MODERATE. THERE WERE NO FIGHTERS. WE WERE THE EIGHTH PLANE OVER AND THERE WERE SEVEN OR EIGHT FIRES ALREADY."

TCH. SGT. ROY H. BROM, DODGE, WIS:

"THE FIRE WAS PRETTY WELL SCATTERED OUT AND JUST GETTING A GOOD START BUT ONE GOOD-SIZED FIRE ALREADY HAD BURNED OUT BUILDINGS CLEAR TO THE GROUND."

LT. H. M. MATLEY, ALBEMARLE, N.C., WITH BROM:

"IT LOOKED LIKE A GOOD ONE."

CPL. DON MACLELLAN, 90 PROST, ANDOVER, MASS., RING GUNNER IN THE FOURTH PLANE OVER OSAKA:

"I SAW THREE FIRES. WE HIT THE TARGET RIGHT ON THE NOSE."

SGT. WILLIAM F. HATTAN, WETUMPKA, ALA., A TAIL GUNNER:

"A PIECE OF FLAK SMASHED THROUGH A GUN IN MY HAND AND TWISTED IT. ANOTHER GUN ALONGSIDE ME WAS HIT."

EW/DV950PCW NM

OTTAWA, MARCH 13--(AP)--BRIG. CHURCHILL MANN, FIRST CANADIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE U. S. LEGION OF MERIT BY GEN. EISENHOWER, DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MANN, A NATIVE OF NUTLEY, N. J., WHO CAME TO CANADA WITH HIS PARENTS WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER AT DIEPPE. HIS HOME NOW IS IN TORONTO.

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CP/THO/910P

UNDATED FRANKFURTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY'S TWO CITIES OF FRANKFURT, ONE ON THE MAIN RIVER IN THE WEST, THE OTHER ON THE ODER IN THE EAST, ARE IN THE FRONTLINE NEWS.

FRANKFURT AM MAIN IS THE REICH'S 10TH CITY, WITH A POPULATION OF 546,649. IT IS 65 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD. AMERICANS IN THE BRIDGEHEAD NOW ARE WITHIN LESS THAN TWO MILES OF THE SUPERHIGHWAY LEADING TO FRANKFURT AM MAIN. THIRD ARMY FORCES AT CODLENZ ARE 50 MILES FROM THE CITY, 250 MILES SOUTH WEST OF BERLIN.

FRANKFURT AN DER ODER IS A TOWN OF 76,000 POPULATION 33 MILES FROM BERLIN, AND 294 MILES NORTHEAST OF FRANKFURT AM MAIN. BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, THE RUSSIANS HAVE CROSSED THE ODER JUST NORTH OF FRANKFURT AND ARE DRIVING TOWARD THE CAPITAL.

RO228PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE B-29S
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THREE FLIGHTS BY SINGLE B-29S OVER JAPAN'S MAIN HONSHU ISLAND WERE REPORTED BY THE NIPPON RADIO TODAY SHORTLY BEFORE THE AGENCY DOMEI ANNOUNCED THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD RECEIVED A "CONFIDENTIAL" SUMMARY OF THE WRECKAGE LEFT IN THE CAPITAL BY MORE THAN 300 SUPERFORTRESSES LAST SATSRDAY.
DOMEI SAID THE IMPERIAL CHAMBERLAIN INSPECTED THE DAMAGED AREA AND THEN REPORTED HIS "DETAILED FINDINGS" TO THE THRONE.
THE AGENCY COMMENTED "WE MUST PLEDGE OURSELVES TO MANIFEST FURTHER BRAVERY AND TO PROSECUTE THE WAR AND ATTAIN OUR OBJECTIVES, THEREBY EASING THE MIND OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY."
OFFICIAL AMERICAN REPORTS HAVE SAID THAT THE HEAVY B-29 INCENDIARY STRIKE AGAINST TOKYO SATURDAY LEFT 16.7 SQUARE MILES IN THE HEART OF THE METROPOLIS IN RUINS.
TOKYO SAID ONE SUPERFORT BOMBED THE NAVAL BASE TOWN OF YOKOSUKA ON TOKYO DAY. LAST NIGHT (JAPANESE TIME) AND THAT

ON TOKYO DAY. LAST NIGHT (JAPANESE TIME) AND THAT TWO OTHERS FLEW OVER HONSHU BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS.

WH47PCW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 14 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT: GERMANS PREDICTED NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE NORTH; AMERICANS DROVE EAST OF RHINE TOWARD SUPERHIGHWAY LEADING TO INDUSTRIAL RUHR; EIFELS POCKET NARROWED.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS MASSED AT CAPTURED KUESTRIN; GERMANS SAID ODER BRIDGEHEADS MERGED INTO SINGLE ATTACK ON BROAD FRONT; RED ARMY BATTERED AT OUTSKIRTS OF STETTIN.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS SPREAD SOUTHWEST OF BELVEDERE, CAPTURING MONTE SPIGOLINO, 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF PISTOIA.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS ON MINDANAO CAPTURED AIRFIELD FOR BOMBERS 215 MILES FROM BORNEO, AFTER FIGHTING INTO HEART OF ZAMBOANGA; MARINES BATTLED FOOT BY FOOT AGAINST ENEMY REMNANTS IN NARROW IWO JIMA TRIANGLE; RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED HEAVY DAMAGE IN YESTERDAY'S INCENDIARY BOMBING OF NAGOYA; CHINESE TROOPS RECAPTURED SUICHWAN, FORMER U.S. ADVANCED AIRBASE.

DN825AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (TUES) (150)
THE ASSOCIATX

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THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (150) (TUES)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESSS
THE NORTHERN SECTOR: NEWS DIMOUT CLOAKED NORTHERN RHINE AREA. GERMANS PREDICTED BRITISH OFFENSIVE.
THE CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS WIDENED BRIDGEHEAD, DROVE EAST TOWARD SUPERHIGHWAY LEADING TO RUHR. EIFEL POCKET WHITTLED TO 10 MILES.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: PATROLLING ACTION MARKED SAAR FRONT.
-DASH-

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMY: NEWS DIMOUT CLOAKED MOVEMENTS AS GERMANS PREDICTED NEW OFFENSIVE.
U.S.FIRST ARMY: WIDENED BRIDGEHEAD, DROVE WITHIN TWO MILES OF SUPERHIGHWAY LEADING TO INDUSTRIAL RUHR.
U.S.THIRD ARMY: NARROWED EIFEL POCKET TO TEN MILES.
U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: PATROL ACTIONS MARKED SAAR FRONT.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO OFFICIAL REPORT.
-DASH-
U.S.DIVISIONS
TENTH ARMORED: ADVANCED ALONG MOSELLE RIVER.
FIFTH INFANTRY: ADVANCED FIVE MILES ALONG MOSELLE.
9RTH INFANTRY: ATTACKED SOUTHEAST OF TRIER.
LF902PEW

MAR 14 1945

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY RELEASED THE NINTH PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR REPORTED LIBERATED BY ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES. IT INCLUDES:
ALDEN, JOHN T., 1ST LT.-MRS. ELIZ J. ALDEN, WIFE, 634 SHERWOOD DR., WEBSTER GROVES, MO.
ATEN, FRANK N., 2D LT.-FLOYD E. ATEN, FATHER, RT. 1, TYLER, TEX.
BATTERBERRY, LLOYD F., TECH. 4TH GR.-MRS. MARY E. BATTERBERRY, MOTHER, RT. 3, MASON, MICH.
BENSON, JAMES R., CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER - MRS. VERA E. BENSON, WIFE, 5641 CLEMENS ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
CARROLL, HAROLD J., 2D LT.-MRS. MARJORIE M. CARROLL, WIFE, 1338 C AVE. N.E., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
CUNDIFF, ELLSWORTH, CAPT.-MRS. ANN LEE CUNDIFF, WIFE, C/O J. H. MCBRIDGE, STIGLER, OKLA.
ENGLEHART, RICHARD D., 2D LT.-HARRY ENGLEHART, FATHER, 22 OAK LANE, DAVENPORT, IOWA.
GAZAWAY, SAMUEL M., SGT.-MRS. ILA E. GAZAWAY, MOTHER, BOX 88, DILLARD, OKLA.
MARTIN, JOHN R., 1ST LT.-MRS. LOUISE MARTIN, MOTHER, BOX 174, EAGLE PASS, TEX.
OHL, DONALD A., 2D LT.-MRS. ORPHA B. OHL, MOTHER, 603 GRANT ST., IOWA CITY, IOWA.
PATTISON, ROY W., 2D LT.-MRS. MARIANNA PATTISON, WIFE, 816 MORGAN ST., MORGANFIELD, KY.
SKERTICH, JOSEPH T., TECH. SGT.-JOHN SKERTICH, FATHER, 415 E. 7TH ST., STAUNTON, ILL.
VOLHEIM, HERMAN M., CAPT.-REX C. VOLHEIM, BROTHER, 710 SUPERDA AVE., VENICE, CALIF.
WELCH, ORIE P., SGT.-MRS. L. B. WELCH, MOTHER, 172 BRIDGE ST., NEW MARTINSVILLE, W.VA.
WILSON, GLENN M., 2D LT.-MRS. MARJORIE D. WILSON, WIFE, 2231 FIRST AVE. N., SEATTLE, WASH.
MN404PEW

30-24-23885

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THESE ADDITIONAL NAMES OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES:

BASSLER, CARL R.-MAX BASSLER, FATHER, DARIEN, WIS.

BEIGBEDER, FRANK M.-MRS. HELEN M. BEIGBEDER, WIFE, 7432 HOLLY ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

CALACCI, DOMINIC-JOHN CALACCI, BROTHER, 3519 1/2 E. 61ST ST., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.

CASANAVE, RACHEL OLIVE AND GRETE-MARY M. HUTZEL, 17400 SENTLER AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

DE LA COSTA, FRANK A.-BESSIE RIDLEY, MOTHER-IN-LAW, P. O. BOX 3116, PORT ORCHARD, WASH.

GARWICK, DOREEN-MRS. CATHERINE LITTLE, 824 COCHLAN RD., COCHLAN, D.C.

GOOD, JACK W., GRAY, ROBERT P. AND ALICE-MRS. HARRIET GRAY, GRANDMOTHER, PLATTE, S.D.

GUNDER, JACK H.-MRS. WAZEL MARTIN GUNDER, MOTHER, 787 EDGEMONT AVE., DAYTON, OHIO.

HANNINGS, RICHARD E.-CHARLES W. HANNINGS, FATHER, 220 VALENCIA, BURBANK, CALIF.

HOKANSON, MONS-HORACE W. HOKANSON, FATHER, 17 ROSELAWN AVE., LANSDOWNE, PENN.

HONOR, HERBERT C., SR., HERBERT C., JR., MRS. VERA AND DOROTHY YVONNE-RALPH S. HONOR, ROUTE 1, BOX 834, HEALDSBURG, CALIF.

JOHNSON, CHEROKEE CHICKSAW-KICKAPO L. JOHNSON, BROTHER, 2106 BROADWAY, ENID, OKLA.

JOHNSON, GENECA ONEIDA, HENRY S. AND THOMAS MORRIN-KICKAPO L. JOHNSON, 2106 BROADWAY, ENID, OKLA.

LAWTON, HERBERT - PACIFIC PAINT AND VARNISH CO., 544 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

MCAFEE, CLAUDIA R.-MRS. D. C. ROGERS, SISTER-IN-LAW, 700 NORTH CHURCH, FAYETTE, MO.

MONTGOMERY, FERN A.-MRS. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, MOTHER, 302 E. FIFTH ST., ROCK FALLS, ILL.

MOREHOUSE, PHYLLIS BRENDA-MISS ETHEL GALLAGHER, GRANDAUNT, C/O GORDON P. WRIGHT, SHARPSBURGH POST OFFICE, DORSEYVILLE, PENN.

RHODIE, OSCAR-MRS. D. D. POTTER, SISTER, ROCKY FORD, COLO.

ROBERTS, GALINA S.-NELLIS L. ROBERTS, MOTHER-IN-LAW, 1719 GALVESTON AVE., FORT WORTH, TEX.

ROEHR, OSCAR C.-JOHN C. ROEHR, FATHER, 3071 N. 39TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WISC.

WORTHEN, HELEN M.-E. A. BRUCKERT, FATHER, 4326 N. E. 16TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

WOLFE, CARRIE F.-ELEANOR WOLFE HANSON, DAUGHTER, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

YOUNG, ROBERT A.-MRS. MOLLIE BONE, GRANDMOTHER, 2518 BLONDO ST., OMAHA, NEB.

MN647PEW

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NOTE TO EDITORS: (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13-(AP)-GENERAL DE GAULLE HAS INFORMED KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THAT IF HE COULD HAVE MADE A STATEMENT ON FRENCH-AMERICAN RELATIONS, "IT WOULD HAVE GIVEN HIM GREAT PLEASURE," BUT THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO DO SO BECAUSE OF HIS STANDING RULE AGAINST SUCH COMMENT.

THE FRENCH LEADER SENT HIS MESSAGE TO COOPER THROUGH FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRI BONNET, IN REPLY TO A TELEGRAM

AM, ASKING FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS OR A DIRECT ANSWER ON QUESTIONS OF THE FAILURE OF GENERAL DE GAULLE TO MEET PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT ALGIERS AND FRENCH-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE REPLY, AS TRANSMITTED TO COOPER BY BONNET, SAID:

"I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION FROM GENERAL DE GAULLE ASKING ME TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR TELEGRAM THAT YOU WERE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND HIM ON FEB.26. HE WISHES ME TO EXPRESS HIS REGRET THAT HE CANNOT ACCEPT THE REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND HE STATES THAT IF IT HAD BEEN POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO DO SO, IT WOULD HAVE GIVEN HIM GREAT PLEASURE. BUT DUE TO THE GREAT NUMBER OF SIMILAR REQUESTS THE GENERAL CONSTANTLY RECEIVES, HE FINDS HIMSELF IN NO POSITION TO MAKE EXCEPTIONS TO A RULE THAT HE HAS SET FORTH."

B629PEW

Allies Stab Across Rhine North Of Cologne, Nazis Say; Yanks In Bridgehead Advance 1½ Miles Beyond Honnef

REINFORCEMENTS, SUPPLIES RUSHED ACROSS BRIDGES

German Report That Ludendorff Bridge Destroyed Held Unlikely.

SEVENTH ARMY ATTACKS

Seeks to Wipe Out Nazi Salient—Pontoon Bridge in Operation.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, March 15—(AP) Infantry and armor of the U. S. First Army expanded the Remagen-Erpel bridgehead today to within a mile and a quarter of the Frankfurt-Cologne super-highway, and other American forces extended the fighting along the far-flung Western front.

In the bridgehead now 10½ miles long and 3½ miles deep, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges doughboys punched north, south and east for gains of up to a mile through the rugged hills that border the Rhine.

Reinforcements and supplies continued to pour into the American-held area east of the river over the great Ludendorff bridge and the pontoon structure erected by U. S. engineers.

The German radio claimed Nazi bombers destroyed the big double-tracked rail bridge during the day, but the latest information available tonight at both SHAEF and 12th Army Group headquarters was that the huge steel structure not only was standing, but was in better condition than when it was captured.

A German broadcast also said Allied reconnaissance thrusts had been launched across the Rhine "north of Duisburg and north of Leverkusen." The enemy report said "all thrusts were unsuccessful."

There was no confirmation here of any Allied activity north of the First Army front, other than recent reports of the U. S. Ninth Army shelling the Ruhr across the river, but such reconnaissance would be a normal procedure.

Seventh Army Attacks

To the south, however, the American Seventh army opened a new attack against the last enemy-held salient west of the Rhine in Germany and gained four miles on a seven-mile front.

The drive west of Saarbruecken, following up a new attack begun yesterday by the Third Army to the north, was intended at the outset as a line-straightening operation. But the Yanks found only

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light resistance and punched on to the Saar river, where the Germans had withdrawn into Siegfried defenses on the north bank.

The 70th division, spearheading the new thrust, penetrated more than a mile beyond the French-German frontier and reached the Saar in the vicinity of Volkingen, six miles west of Saarbruecken.

The towns of Schaffhausen, Clarenthal, Wehrden, Gieslautern and Schoeneck, all on or near the south bank of the Saar, were seized as the enemy's rearguard resistance was brushed aside.

By nightfall artillery and mortar fire was being exchanged across the river.

Overrun Bomb Site

The Third Army wiped out the last remnants of resistance north of the Moselle river, overrunning a flying bomb launching site, and kept up pressure south of the Moselle, where a new attack opened Tuesday.

Enemy opposition stiffened in this area, but the 94th division slugged eastward another half-mile from the vicinity of Holzerath and other Third Army troops reached points seven to nine miles southeast of Saarburg.

More than 5,000 Allied warplanes carried the air offensive through its 30th consecutive day, with the RAF highlighting the assault by dropping for the first time new 11-ton "town buster" bombs, the largest explosive package in the world.

First Army Doughboys pushed up to a mile through the hilly, wooded country that rises east of the Rhine as they strove tenaciously to knock the Nazis back out of artillery range of the two bridges across the river in the Remagen area.

A week after the Remagen trestle was captured the enemy had yet mounted no full-scale counterblow at the bridehead, but air reconnaissance late today disclosed a large concentration of German forces east of Cologne and north o. the American holding.

The Remagen bridge, across which the bulk of men, tanks and guns have poured into the mounting bridgehead battle, was reported to be in better condition now than when it was seized, thanks to the fast and efficient repairs made by Army engineers under direct artillery fire.

Although new and tighter censorship restrictions were clamped on the bridgehead operation, it was permitted to be disclosed that Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops had driven beyond captured Honnef at the north end of the bridgehead and had reached the outskirts of Ontscheid, four miles northeast of Remagen.

St. Catherinen, directly east of Remagen was cleared in a 1,000-yard advance, and other units pushed forward approximately a mile into the hills beyond Ginsterhahn, east of Linz. The wide military highway built by Hitler was under bombardment both by American artillery and planes.

Slow Work Now

"The bridgehead operation now is in its expansion phase, and in this hilly region it necessarily is slow work," cautioned AP Correspondent Don Whitehead in a front dispatch. "There is no reason at this stage to expect anything sensational in the way of gains."

Joining in the steady application of pressure all along the western front, the U. S. Seventh Army opened a new attack in the Saarbruecken area and drove more than a mile into Germany just west of the capital city of the Saarland.

The 70th Infantry Division spearheaded the attack and captured the town of Stiring-Wendel, northeast of Forbach, without a fight. The Doughboys then pushed on nearly three miles northward to reach the Saar river just west of Saarbruecken. Petite Rousselle and Krughutt were overrun in the advance.

The thrust gave the Seventh Army a new foothold inside Germany along a five-mile front and to a depth of two miles. Since Feb. 23 Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops have been drawn up approximately a mile and a half south of Saarbruecken, foundry city of 135,00.

Destroy 57 Planes

American fighter-bombers scored a wholesale kill against the German airforce when they found a field packed with gassed-up enemy fighters near Lippe, 30 miles east of the Rhine bridgehead, and sent 56 of them up in smoke and flame. Another 47 were damaged in the savage attack, which cost three U. S. Thunderbolts, two of them by collision.

The closely-parked German machines blew up like firecrackers, indicating they were loaded with fuel and ready to participate in a concerted attack either against American troops in the bridgehead or against the two bridges spanning the Rhine there. Not a single enemy plane was permitted to get into the air.

The last half-dozen German-held towns north of the Moselle river were captured by Third Army troops as they eliminated a 16-square-mile salient midway between Coblenz and Trier. Only a few isolated enemy pockets in the winding loops of the river remained to be mopped up.

South of the Moselle, where other Third Army forces joined the 94th Infantry Division in a new eastward attack out of a bridgehead over the Saar, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops beat off 11 German counter-thrusts during the night and continued to advance along a fairly broad front.

Mechanized cavalry gained a mile on a two-mile front, capturing the villages of Sommerau and Morscheid, five miles east of Trier. The 94th pushed a mile eastward on a three-mile front in an area eight miles southeast of Trier, capturing Bonerath, Holzerath, Lonzenburg and Hinzenburg and enlarging its foothold east of the Ruwer river to some four miles wide by a mile and a half deep.

Autobahn Now But 1¼ Miles Ahead

Paris, March 14 (AP)—First Army troops fought through the hills rimming the Remagen bridgehead today to within 1¼ miles of the Frankfurt-Ruhr Autobahn.

To the north other 1st Army troops captured Honnef.

The German radio declared that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton was trying to cross the Moselle at several points west of Coblenz, but there was no confirmation from the Allies.

The Germans said the 3d Army attempts were beaten back but that Patton had now brought up four infantry and three to four tank divisions for a large-scale attempt to force the river.

The Germans said crossing attemps were being made at Broettenbach and Htazenport, the latter 16 miles southwest of Coblentz.

Bridge Condition Improved

The captured Ludendorff Bridge, leading to American cross-Rhine territory, meanwhile was reported in better condition than ever although it has been hit by enemy shells several times. Work done to repair the damage caused by earlier American air raids accounted for the improved condition of the bridge, front line dispatches said.

There were indications that the Germans were not committing all their available strength against the bridgehead because they were wary of possible crossings at other points.

The biggest concentration of German tanks yet threatening the brigehead was sighted yesterday around the village of St. Catharinen, due east of Remagen and between the American lines and the superhighway to the Ruhr. The number of tanks seen was only about fifteen or twenty, however.

Firm Northern Anchor

The capture of Honnef provided a firm northern anchor for the bridgehead into which men and material streamed across two bridges to reinforce the 70,000 men the Germans said already were there.

Moving forward through the forested hills east of the Rhine in a dawn attack, the Americans captured St. Catharinen, 4 miles northeast of Linz and 7 miles east of a large bend in the river. Kretzenhaus, 5 miles east of the Rhine, was cleared and Kalenborn was entered.

3d Opens New Drive

To the south, the 3d Army cleared the western bank of the Moselle River except for stragglers, and opened a new drive across the top of the industrial Saar district which carried 9½ miles east of Saarburg and the Siegfried Line.

Thirteen towns were captured, mostly on the east side of the Moselle. The fighting was in the Hochwald and Hunsrueck Mountains, which made progress slow.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's army captured a record number of 6,619 Germans yesterday, raising its nine-day total to 27.127. Most of these surrendered in Eifel Mountain pockets sealed off by swift armored columns.

7th Reaches Saar

Meanwhile, the 70th Infantry Division of the 7th Army advanced nearly 4 miles today, penetrating into Germany and reaching the Saar River just west of Saarbruecken. These gains carried more than a mile into the German Saar district. The enemy skirmished only lightly and withdrew into the defenses of Saarbruecken, ruined capital of the industrial region.

Seventh Army troops have been a mile and a half south of Saarbruecken, a city of 135,000 since February 23. The Siegfried Line before the 7th Army is double. One line runs along the Saar just in front of Saarbruecken and other steel-producing Saar cities along the river. The second line extends 10 or 15 miles farther back into the hills.

Stiring-Wendel Taken

Stiring-Wendel, east of Forbach in France and the scene of hard fighting for several days, was occupied today without resistance and the 70th Division continued for nearly 3 miles to the Saar.

At the Saar the infantrymen were met by heavy mortar and artillery fire from across the river.

Petite Rousselle and Krughutt were occupied in the push, which reached the outskirts of Furstenhausen and Wehrden on the Saar's banks.

The push gave the 7th Army a new toehold in Germany along a 5-mile front.

Honnef, a picturesque town of 9,000, was the largest place yet conquered in the Remagen bridgehead. Significantly, it was in the area where Field Marshal von Model displayed his greatest resistance.

Other First Army troops fought into the last two miles of wooded hills between them and the six-lane superhighway linking the Ruhr with Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The road was under artillery fire.

Their strength increased over a new pontoon bridge, erected under fire Saturday, and the prized Ludendorff Bridge which the Germans still tried resolutely to cut with heavy shells and bombs.

Two miles inland from Honnef, Hill 370 was captured. To the southeast and still farther inland, infantry fought through Kretzenhaus into Kalenborn, five miles northeast of the original bridgehead town of Erpel and less than two miles from the superhighway. One main road to the Ruhr immediately east of the Rhine already was cut and helping supply the bridgehead forces.

To the south, St. Catharinen was cleared an d the north-south river road was severed in that area. The First Army still fought in Hoenningen in the drive down the Rhine bank sixteen miles from Coblenz.

Coblenz itself is on the west side of the river and shielded also by the Moselle. Thir Army trops have been at its edge several days but have neither crossed the Moselle near Coblenz yet nor started storming that traffic center—reputed to be heavily fortified.

Bridgehead Is Expanded.

It was disclosed that the new pontoon bridge across the Rhine was put into position somewhere south of the Ludendorff Bridge.

The bridgehead itself had been expanded into an assault base from eleven to thirteen miles along the Rhine and up to almost six miles in depth. The Germans reported a new Rhine crossing two miles down river from Honnef at Koenigswinter, twenty miles from Cologne and the Ruhr.

The Germans were increasingly nervous about the Canadian, British and American Ninth Armies on the lower Rhine, predicting an imminent Rhine crossing between Emmerich and the Dutch border. Patrols of both sides tested opposing strength in the Duisburg region. The Ninth Army captured thirty and killed two Germans of a party of thirty-six which crossed the Rhine in their sector.

The Germans sent 300 planes over the Twenty-first Army Group front yesterday and shelled the Nijmegen and Kleve areas. From twenty-four to twenty-nine planes were destroyed and thirteen others were damaged.

Counter-blows Are Small.

The Rhine bridgehead, embracing fifty square miles or more of the Westerwald, was taking a hard pounding from elusive enemy bombers and long-range artillery, including 340-millimeter railroad guns. The Ludendorff Bridge was repaired again and again from shell hits. The pontoon bridge supported a treadway for light vehicles.

The Germans were pecking away with counter-attacks—the biggest yet reported was only 250 men strong—but they had neither stopped Americans nor mounted anything like a full force counter-blow against the position.

Although Honnef itself was cleared, Supreme Headquarters said fighting still was going on in the river bank suburbs along the road north of the town.

American planes kept the Ruhr-Frankfurt superhighway under bombing and strafing attacks and flew day and night guard over the bridgehead, where sixty German planes, mostly fast jets, tried to break through yesterday. A handful tried again last night. Ten enemy craft were downed by fighters.

Nazis Lose Heavily in Air.

Ground guns were throwing up heavy barrages which have downed eighty-five and possibly 103 of the 224 planes the gunners have sighted above the salient.

The First and Third armies between them had rubbed out the Eifel pocket which a week ago embraced 2,500 square miles and six or seven understrength divisions of the German Seventh Army.

The First Army captured 1,283 prisoners yesterday, bringing its campaign total since crossing the Roer on February 23 to 37,671. Patton's Third Army, attacking since January 30, has seized 63,288. The British, Canadian and Ninth armies in the north took 50,477 in their campaigns to the Rhine through and behind the Siegfried Line.

Eisenhower's Success.

That total of 151,436 Germans, plus perhaps an equal number killed or seriously wounded, showed that Gen. Eisenhower had achieved a large degree of success in his avowed objective of destroying Germans west of the Rhine. Those who escaped lost much of their heavy equipment. They needed rest and reorganization.

The Third Army already had outflanked the Saar district by its drive to the Rhine at Coblenz. They were tightening their grip by the new drive south of the Moselle. The value of the Saar has been largely lost to Germany because it depneded for its steel on the iron ore of Lorraine, and because Allied bombers have tangled its railroads and drained its canals.

Most of the thirteen towns which the Third Army captured were east and northeast of Saarburg. Eleven counter-attacks, in strength of fifty infantrymen or less with two or three self propelled guns, were repulsed without loss of ground.

Clear skies were over the whole western front for the first time in several days and gave stored-up Allied air might the go sign again.

During yesterday and last night the Germans made forty-four raids on the Remagen Rhine bridgehead with eighty-nine planes, most of them trying futiley to blast the Ludendorff Bridge. Guns alone brought down from nineteen to twenty-three.

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Giant 11 Ton Bombs Dropped by British

'Town Buster' Bombs Smash Rail Junction as Aerial Attacks Continue.

CHANGED TO

LONDON, Thursday, March 15.—(AP) The earth-shaking debut of the world's biggest bombs, weighing 11 tons each, capped a merciless assault on the Reich yesterday by more than 5,000 Allied planes which ripped and blasted Germany with everything from .50 caliber machinegun slugs to the new superbomb tall as a two-story house.

A rail viaduct at Bielefeld, 38 miles east of Muenster, was the target for the RAF's newest "Town Buster," the world's biggest package of explosive, which was used for the first time by four-engined Lancasters especially adapted for the purpose.

NIGHT

Other vital German communications and industrial objectives were assaulted by British and American warplanes as the great Allied air offensive rolled through its 30th consecutive day. Nearly 2,000 heavy bombers and fighters of the U. S. Eighth Air force participated in the operations, running into violent flak at several targets and losing 12 bombers and seven fighters.

British bombers were in action again during the night. Heavies attacked Zweibruecken and Homburg about 15 miles east of Saarbruecken in an effort to wipe out troops and military stores reported concentrated in the two towns, and Mosquitos pounded Berlin for the 23rd consecutive night.

During the widespread daylight operations American planes destroyed at least 87 German aircraft and damaged at least 56 others. Enemy transportation also was heavily strafed.

The new 22,000-pound bomb, the Air ministry said, combines great power of penetration with a high explosive force. Prior to the use of the 11-ton bomb the largest previously hurled on the Germans was the six-ton "earthquake" which sank the German battleship Tirpitz and penetrated 15-foot thick concrete roofs of U-boat pens.

Crewmen said the new bombs caused "a tremendous pall of black smoke and a fountain of debris—the blast dwarfed even the terrific explosions of the six-ton bombs which were also dropped in the attack."

The RAF hurled its massive new weapon at a rail viaduct at Bielefeld, 38 miles east of Muenster. There was no announcement of the result. Simultaneously another viaduct at Arnsburg, 27 miles southeast of Dortmund, was attacked with 12,000-pounders.

While vital German communication and industrial targets were feeling the weight of the mighty Allied air force for the 30th successive day, continent-based U. S. Ninth airforce fighter-bombers, operating in strength in protection of the vital Remagen Rhine river bridgehead, destroyed 60 German planes sitting on an airfield east of Coblenz and damaged 55 others. Three of the American fighter-bombers were lost, two in a collision.

From Italy, Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the U. S. 15th Air force striking for the third time in 10 days in support of the Red army attacked oil refineries and vital communications northwest of Budapest and within 35 miles of the advancing Russian forces.

In addition to the loss of the Nazi planes which apparently were preparing for a mass assault on the Remagen bridgehead, big bombers of the Eighth Air force attacked an airdrome 10 miles northwest of Giessen, touching off a terrific explosion in what air force officers believe was a fully stocked dump of bombs and shells intended for use against the bridgehead.

More than 1,250 heavy bombers and 650 fighters of the Eighth, fanning out in task forces of 200-planes, dropped 3,500 tons of explosives on these targets:

Two tank and half-track factories and a gun plant at Hannover.

Oil refineries at Misburg and Nienhagen, northeast of Hannover.

A large metal castings plant at Hildesheim, 20 miles southeast of Hannover.

U-boat pens at Ijmuiden on the Dutch coast.

Railyards at Gutersloh, Seelze, and Lohne on the main routes northeast of the Ruhr.

Weser river rail bridges at Vlotho and Bad Oeyenhausen in the Osnabruck area.

Railyards at Giessen, 60 miles east of Remagen.

Before the 8th Air Force planes returned to their British bases in midafternoon, some 250 RAF Lancasters attacked benzol plants at Bochum, 7 miles from Dortmund and Recklingshausen, near Muenster. Fighter planes escorted them.

Like Firecrackers

The German planes parked on the tiny front-line air field were spotted by a squadron headed by Major William H. Earle, of Greenville, S. C. The squadron had been on a strafing mission, and because of empty bomb racks, was forced to send for other American units.

Pilots said the parked planes "blew up like firecrackers," indicating they were fuelled and ready for flight.

The heavy bombers and fighters from Italy attacked the Almas Fuzito and Szony refineries between Komarom and Budapest which have been supplying 2,500 tons of gasoline monthly to German motorized formations.

Fortresses also attacked railroad yards at Komarom, 40 miles northwest of Budapest, in an effort to shut off German supplies moving from Vienna toward the Russian front. Liberators hit the Novy Zamky yards, 10 miles north of Komarom, and also attacked the Wiener Neustadt railyards southwest of Vienna.

The Air Ministry, after studying reconnaissance photographs, wrote off Essen and Chemnitz as two more dead German cities.

RUSSIANS SPEED BALTIC CLEAN UP

Reds Push Forward Four Miles on 17 Mile Front in East Prussia.

WHEELER

LONDON, Thursday, March 15—(AP) Russian troops, speeding the clean up of the Baltic coast to free powerful Red army formations for the swelling assault on Berlin, rolled the Germans back as much as four miles yesterday on a 17-mile front in the narrow pocket southwest of Koenigsberg, Moscow announced last night.

NIGHT

Simultaneously, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army in a drive through the wooded mountains of the Carpathian front to the south captured the rail junction town of Zvolen, a powerful German strongpoint on the Hron river in Slovakia 125 miles northeast of Vienna, and eight nearby towns.

German attacks toward the Danube river from positions northeast and east of Lake Balaton in Hungary were repelled by Russian units liberally employing artillery and minefields.

On the Baltic, in bitter village-by-village fighting, the Third White Russian army came within 4 1-2 miles of reaching the coast of the Frisches Haff (lagoon) and splitting the East Prussian bastions of Braunsberg and Heiligenbeil from Brandenburg, 12 miles southwest of Koenigsberg.

4,000 Germans Killed

The Soviet night communique said the Russians advancing in the East Prussian pocket killed more than 4,000 Germans and took more than 2,000 prisoners. One Soviet column driving along the railroad to Braunsberg took the railway station of Vogelsang, four miles southeast of that stronghold. Another column farther north sliced its way to Lank, 4 1-2 miles from the Frisches Haff.

Constricted now to an area a little more than 30 miles wide and 10 to 12 miles deep at its widest parts, the Germans feverishly were digging additional trenches and fortifying all the villages and hamlets in the region, Moscow said. Although the Germans mined the approaches to their lines almost solidly they still were driven from more than a dozen localities.

The Russian drives in that pocket, at Koenigsberg itself, along the bay of Danzig and at Kolberg were designed to free the Baltic flank and enable the Soviet command to throw the maximum weight of men and material westward against Berlin and the heart of the Reich.

In the Stettin area near the northwestern corner of the Russian front the Germans claimed the Russians were regrouping their assault units and bringing up Polish reinforcements. One enemy commentator said there were indications Soviet troops intend to try taking Stettin in an encirclement maneuver by forcing the Oder river north and south of the city.

Nazis Evacuate 590,000

The Berlin radio claimed the successful evacuation by sea of 590,000 refugees, mostly women and children, from East and West Prussia.

The broadcast Moscow communique remained silent on the fighting on the central Oder river front before Berlin which the Germans have said has carried to within 33 miles east of the Reich capital.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's powerful First White Russian army was reported by Reuters to have cracked "one of the main German lines" in Berlin's outer defenses west of the Oder on the 16-mile front between the captured fortress city of Kuestrin and threatened Frankfurt.

100,000 Men in Attack

The Germans reported that nine Soviet Infantry divisions of perhaps 100,000 men and supporting armor were fighting to expand several bridgeheads on the west bank as a prelude to a full-scale drive on Berlin. Moscow has not yet borne out enemy reports that the Red army has established bridgeheads in this key area across the last waterway before the Reich capital.

By enemy account the main front facing west was ablaze for 115 miles from bombarded Stettin south to Guben and Forst, Neisse river bastions on Marshal Ivan S. Konev's sector southeast of Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army, attempting to clean out the German foothold on the bay of Danzig, was fighting in the suburbs of Danzig and Gdynia with the heaviest blows being directed against the latter town.

In the East Prussian pocket Russian units driving on Braunsberg, 33 miles southwest of Koenigsberg, advanced to positions 4 miles southeast of the stronghold with the capture of the rail station of Volgelsang.

They also took Lank, 9 miles northeast of Heiligenbeil and 4½ miles from the coastal Frisches Haff in the drive which threatened to divide Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic's forces. Gross Klingbleck, 6 miles south of Brandenburg, and Hohenwalde, 7 miles southeast of Heiligenbeil, also were taken.

More Than 2,000 Prisoners

The Russians captured more than 2,000 prisoners in the East Prussian drive which is part of a larger operation aimed at cleaning up the Red Army's entire Baltic flank.

Capture of the Hron River stronghold of Zvolen in Slovakia was announced in an order of the day by Premier Stalin. It is a rail junction town 10 miles south of Banska-Bystrica, former Czechoslovak guerrilla center, and 95 miles northeast of Bratislava. A trunk railroad leads northward from Zvolen to Moravska-Ostrava.

The Soviet units which captured Zvolen crumpled a series of German counterattacks and hurled the enemy beyond the Hron River, the midnight communiqué said.

Overcome Artillery

To reach Zvolen the Russians overcame enemy artillery and machine-gun emplacements on the mountainsides covering the approaches to the town. The Germans also had barred all the roads with wide anti-tank ditches.

In Hungary, Russian troops repelled attacks of German tanks and infantry from positions northeast and east of Lake Balaton, the Soviet bulletin said. The Germans were attempting to reach the Danube in this sector south of Budapest, but were encountering heavy artillery fire and mine fields.

On all sectors of the front Tuesday the Russians disabled or destroyed 137 German tanks and self-propelled guns and brought down 37 enemy planes. Eighty-five of the tanks were knocked out on the Lake Balaton sector.

Battered From Three Sides

In the fighting along the Bay of Danzig the 2d White Russian Army battered Gdynia from three sides and was shelling military installations within the city at will from positions on hills to the south. Moscow dispatches said Rokossovsky apparently was determined to wipe out the Germans in Gdynia first, leaving the forces in Danzig to be dealt with later.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, Nazi military commentator, said more than 100 Red Army tanks west of Gdynia forced a half-mile breach in the main German line but failed in an attempt to separate Gdynia from Danzig.

The Germans said the garrison of Kolberg, surrounded Baltic port 55 miles east of Swinemuende, continued "to hold out in the inner defense ring of the town's flaming ruins."

Russians Pierce Berlin-Front Nazi Line

IS ASSIGNED

London, March 14 (AP)—Russian troops have broken through one of the main German lines west of the Oder in Berlin's forefield, a Reuter dispatch from Moscow declared today, while the German commander in Berlin ordered the Reich capital defended "above and under ground" to the last bullet.

NIGHT

The Reuter dispatch said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army overran a main German line on an 18-mile Oder front between captured Keustrin and threatened Frankfurt.

115-Mile Front Aflame

German broadcasts said the front was aflame for 115 miles from Stettin south to Guben and Forst, the Neisse River bastions on Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian front southeast of Berlin.

The German high command announced a powerful new Russian offensive aimed at wiping out Nazis in East Prussia, but declared Soviet attacks from the Lebus bridgehead west of the Oder north of Frankfurt "broke down."

Girding for defense of Germany's queen city, Lieut. Gen. Bruno von Hausenschild, chief of Berlin's defense, declared in an order that the city would be defended to the last and that "all stratagems" and tricks were allowed.

Nazi Replacements

Another report to Stockholm said Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian had been replaced as commander on the Eastern front by Colonel General Schoerner and that Field Marshal von Rundstedt had been relieved on the Western front by Field Marshal Walther von Model. It said Rundstedt was dismissed after the Allied coup in capturing the Remagen bridge, and that the chief of the 1st Panzer Division and his staff, responsible for the defense of Remagen, had been court-martialed.

Separate Russian columns were striking westward on either side of Zinten, 20 miles below besieged Koenigsberg, a Berlin broadcast said.

Northwest of Gdynia, the Soviets had cleared a 14-mile coastal stretch from east of Wejherowo north to Chlapau, at the base of Hel Peninsula, jutting into Danzig Bay north of Gdynia. The Russians were within 8 miles of the port, and south of it captured seven more towns yesterday, including Neukirch, 14 miles away.

Slovakian Town Taken

The 2d Ukrainian Army has captured Zvolen, Slovakian stronghold on the Hron River, Marshal Stalin announced tonight. Zvolen is 11 miles south of the former Czechoslovak headquarters city of Banska Bystrica, and 75 miles north of Budapest.

Transocean said the Russians in the first 24 hours of attack had cut Koenigsberg's last land communications to the south by crashing through to Brandenburg, on the coast, 12 miles northwest of Zinten.

If the Soviets can drive to the sea centrally from Zinten they will have the German pocket, originally estimated at twenty divisions, but now depleted by losses and evacuation, The Germans in East Prussia now are commanded by Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic, former commander in chief in Finland.

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Earth Seemed to Open Up When Giant Air Bomb Hit

LONDON, March 14.—(AP) RAF Lancaster pilots showered giant new 11-ton bombs—the largest ever carried aloft—on northwestern Germany today for the first time and a returning pilot said "it seemed as if the earth itself had opened up."

Describing the shattering effects of this great British-designed projectile which is being produced also in the United States, another Canadian airman said: "The terrific flash was followed by a gigantic pall of black smoke and this was followed by fountains of debris gushing hundreds of feet into the air. The six-ton ones we dropped seemed like babies by comparison."

The target for the RAF's new super-bomb was a rail viaduct at Bielfeld, 38 miles east of Munster, it was announced. Another viaduct at Arnsburg, 27 miles southeast of Dortmund, was attacked with 12,000-ton bombs.

Weighs 11 Tons

The new 22,000-pound bomb, weighing 11 American short tons or 10 long tons, is 25 feet, five inches, in length with a diameter of three feet, 10 inches, and packed with a powerful high explosive charge. It is 10,000 pounds heavier than the high explosive bomb which sank the German battleship Tirpitz and penetrated 15-ft.-thick concrete roofs erected over Nazi U-boat pens.

The British air ministry said that "due to its increased velocity it should greatly exceed the devastation of any bomb so far employed against the enemy."

The primary role of the super-bomb, which is "from the family of large deep-penetration types," is for attacks on underground structures such as factories the Germans have built deep within the earth.

It was designed by B. N. Wallis of the Vickers Armstrong company.

"Although the bomb itself and also the aircraft which carry it are 100-per cent British, the United States has given valuable assistance with production," the air ministry said. "We already are obtaining supplies of complete bomb-bodies from America. It was schemed that the new bomb could be carried by the Lancaster which was chosen as the vehicle for delivering the goods to Germany."

The ministry disclosed that the big Lancaster planes, which normally carry about six American tons of bombs, had been modified in order to carry the new projectile.

A crew of six is needd to load the bomb into the Lancaster in a half-hour operation.

Four years ago the RAF dropped its first two-ton "blockbuster" bombs with devastating effect on the German port of Emden. In 1943 came the four-ton "factory-buster," and early in 1944 the first six-ton projectile. All these were blast bombs.

Six months later the first "earthquake" bomb was dropped. Though no heavier than the largest class it was entirely new. It gave more power against a considerable range of targets and was streamlined for penetration. The new superbomb followed.

"I thought the super-bomb would have a surprising effect and I was not wrong," an RAF squadron leader related. "As it burst, I felt as though someone had hit me severely in the back. I didn't expect a kick quite so soon. The force of the blast caused a pain up my spine that lasted more than a minute.

"When the bomb was released my Lancaster bounced up well over 500 feet from the relief of the big load," he said.

"The force of the explosion was worse than from the severest flak," a bombardier said. "I followed the progress of the bomb and it seemed to be falling well toward the target. It exploded with a fantastic flash and the area immediately was smothered by a boiling column of smoke."

Churchill Wins Fight Over 'Lie'

London, March 14 (AP)—In an angry mood, Winston Churchill today forced caustic Laborite Richard Stokes to withdraw in the House of Commons a charge the Prime Minister had "lied" during arguments over the merits of British tanks.

Churchill—absent when the charge was made last night during heated debate on British Army needs—strode into the House today and challenged Stokes to back his charge with proof or withdraw the word "lied" from the official record.

Cries Of 'Shut Up' Ring Out

Stokes yielded, but only with qualification and only after Arthur Greenwood, his party leader, urged him to take the step "in the interest of the House and orderly discussion." Cries of "shut up" rang out in the usually staid chamber during the tumultuous scene.

Earlier, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House the administration of Premier Petru Groza had been formed in Romania because Russia felt the situation under former Premier Nicolae Radescu "could not be tolerated."

He said notes on the Romanian situation now were being exchanged between the United States, Britain and Russia.

Russian Stand Explained

Eden said Russia had informed the British Government that a change of regimes in Romania was necessary because Radescu had been incapable of maintaining order and had taken inadequate measures to curb the activities of pro-Fascist elements.

Churchill, discussing the Polish situation, conceded some Poles would be extremely unhappy inside the new Poland envisaged at Yalta and said the British dominions now were being consulted about offering those Poles who wished British citizenship "as their final security."

The sharp exchange between Churchill and Stokes occurred when the Prime Minister took the floor and read from the official record of last night's debate these words of the Laborite:

Churchill Quotes Laborite

"It is very well for the Secretary of State to laugh it off, but the ministers responsible are mainly the Prime Minister and the Minister of Production and they are the people who have deceived the country, and the country should know that they have repeatedly come to the House and have lied."

Halfway Apology

"The statement of Mr. Stokes was made without any knowledge to me, and in my absence," Churchill declared. "I take the first opportunity of raising the matter on general grounds and on particular grounds, and I invite him to repeat his exact words here and now."

In reply to Churchill's challenge, Stokes rose and said:

"I certainly admit I was guilty of unparliamentary language and to that extent I apologize to the House and am perfectly willing to alter my interpolation to that of 'guilty of terminological inexactitude.' In saying that, I wish to make it perfectly clear I do not depart from the substances of what I said. Both this House and country have been deceived."

"I am sorry about this," continued Stokes. "I unequivocally withdrew the word 'lie.'"

Vote Of Support

Britain's Conservative party, opening its annual conference, gave Churchill a firm pledge of support today and a broad hint was voiced that he would be asked to lead the party in peacetime reconstruction.

Churchill himself, as party leader, will address the conference tomorrow, probably dealing chiefly with problems at home.

Critic Of Churchill Apologizes

London, March 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, aroused by an open charge that he had "lied" in extolling the merits of British tanks, challenged his critic to a showdown on the issue in Commons today and won a qualified apology.

Churchill flung down the challenge by quoting from the official Parliamentary Record this statement made last night by Laborite Richard Stokes:

"It is all very well for the Secretary of State to laugh it off, but the ministers responsible are mainly the Prime Minister and the Minister of Production, and they are the people who have deceived the country, and the country should know that they have repeatedly come to the House and have lied."

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London, March 14 (AP)—The German radio said tonight Allied forces had "launched a number of reconnaissance thrusts with the Rhine north of Duisburg and north of Leverkusen," but claimed "all thrusts were unsuccessful." Both places are below Cologne.

Nazi Coal, Steel Output Slashed, Briton Says

London, March 14 (AP)—Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, said today the Allied blockade of Germany had forced more than 1,000,000 Germans from jobs in munitions factories into agriculture and other thousands into synthetic oil and gas-producing plants.

Addressing the London Rotary Club, he said Germany's coal production now was half what it was three months ago and her steel production less than one fifth that of a year ago.

German prisoners, he said, are complaining for the first time of a lack of munitions.

V-BOMBS HIT CHURCH

LONDON, March 14—(AP) A number of persons were killed and others injured seriously when V-bombs hit a factory and church in southern England recently.

Frantic efforts by soldiers and rescue workers to recover bodies and extricate the injured from the debris of the factory were hampered by fire while families stood outside waiting for news.

One 15-year-old girl was among those killed when the ceiling of a 13th century church collapsed from a V-bomb explosion.

BRACKEN PRAISES ART OF AMERICA

LONDON, March 14—(AP) Brendan Bracken, opening the first exhibition of contemporary American Art held in Britain, suggested today that "in writing, art and sculpture, Americans could teach us a good deal."

"We have wasted a great deal of time visiting less worthy places and if you want to get complete re-invigoration, go there and see the great buildings, fine pictures and sculptures which Americans have been producing for generations," the British Information minister said.

Reich Raided 30th Day In Row

London, March 14 (AP)—Germany was mauled from the air today for the thirtieth straight day as the United States 8th Air Force—carrying the manpower equivalent of a full infantry division—made another mass bombardment of Nazi railways, oil refineries, armament plants and submarine pens.

Hundreds of Allied fighters provided close cover for the Remagen bridgehead and other American bombers from Italy gave transportation targets another going over.

United States heavy bombers from Italy struck into Hungary and Austria in support of Russian armies, hitting rail yards at Komarom on the Danube and Wiener Neustadt, near Vienna.

Dozen Attack Groups

The giant force of 1,250 United States heavy bombers and 650 fighters from Britain split into a dozen attack groups after crossing the North Sea.

Their targets included a camouflaged U-boat hideout at Ijmuiden, on the Dutch coast; three truck and tank factories at Hannover, oil objectives at Misburg, near Hannover, and at Nienburg, 25 miles northwest of Hannover; metal-casting plants at Hildesheim, 20 miles southeast of Hannover, and freight yards and bridges on two main rail routes leading north from the Ruhr coal fields.

Rail yards were bombed at Giessen, Guetersloh, 10 miles southeast of Bielefeld; Seelze, just west of Hannover, and Lohne, 25 miles west of Osnabrueck, and bridges were attacked on the Weser River east of Osnabrueck.

The big daylight blows followed a five-pronged stab at targets between the Western front and Berlin by British night bombers, which had started this longest unbroken series of raids of the war with a big fire raid on Dresden February 13.

American Planes Strike Indo-China

London, March 14 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force fighters based in China have hit targets in the Langson area of French Indo China, where continued fighting was reported today between Japanese and French troops.

The American planes attacked a Japanese headquarters garrison and storage areas in Langson and a highway bridge yesterday, it was announced in an American communiqué issued at Chungking.

The Berlin radio relayed Tokyo dispatches which asserted that Japanese troops had killed more than 1,000 French troops and captured 8,500 in northern Indo-China and seized 54 French planes and other military supplies.

Japs Act In Shanghai

A DNB broadcast said the Japanese had disbanded French military formations and police in the International Settlement at Shanghai because the formations "were part of those in Indo-China."

The French Cabinet in Paris announced last night that an officer sent to Indo-China by the government several months ago is leading resistance against the Japanese.

Diet Kept In Session To Study Raid Problem

London, March 14 (AP)—The Japanese Diet, previously summoned for only a one-day meeting, is being kept in session to deal with problems arising out of the American air raids upon the homeland, a Transocean radio dispatch from Berlin said today.

Transocean said the Diet was discussing air-raid protection measures and the mobilization of seamen for internal water traffic.

A Tokyo broadcast said that Emperor Hirohito, "grieved by the effects of indiscriminate bombing of Tokyo's suburbs" March 10, sent Court Chamberlain Hokudaijy "to visit the stricken localities and report to him personally on the extent of damage and the working out of relief measures."

Tokyo's stock exchange was reported temporarily closed until conditions recover."

San Francisco, March 14 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government has announced a new evacuation system for primary school children. Domei news agency broadcasts, heard by the FCC, said that in districts designated as "A," presumably the most seriously menaced, all school children will be evacuated and all schools closed. In district "B" partial evacuation will continue according to previous regulations.

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Romanian Situation Subject Of Notes

London, March 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that notes on the Romanian situation now were being exchanged by the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia.

The Foreign Secretary said a new administration had been formed in Romania because the Soviet Government felt the situation under Former Premier Nicolas Radescu "could not be tolerated."

Given Sanctuary

He said the British Government had given Radescu sanctuary because there was no evidence to show that the former Premier personally had been involved in any anti-Allied activities.

Eden said the Soviet Government had informed the British the change of government was necessary because Radescu had been incapable of maintaining order and had taken inadequate measures to curb activities of pro-Hitler and pro-Fascist elements.

Reich Panic Reported

London, March 14 (AP)—Panic has seized the people of Baden and Wurttemberg in western Germany and long columns are fleeing from Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Pforzheim, the Brussels radio said today. The cities are opposite the inactive Alsace sector.

Armed SS troops were trying to turn back the columns of civilians, Brussels said, but the refugees continued their flight by country paths and byways.

Will Ask du Pont About Trade Secret

London, March 14 (A. P.).—The British Government will take steps to determine whether E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., an American firm, did or did not disclose information concerning polythene to I. G. Farben Industries of Germany "in accordance with its pre-war arrangements," Charles Peat, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Production, said in Commons today.

"If there is anything I can do I will certainly do it," Mr. Peat said in reply to an inquiry, adding that all information on the British process for covering cables had been "strictly confidential and for the use of du Pont only."

Tito Pins Medal on Eaker

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) has pinned the Order of the Partisan, first class, on Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, Allied Mediterranean Air Forces commander, and thanked him for his assistance against the Germans, the Yugoslav radio said today. Eaker visited Belgrade last week end and personally thanked the Yugoslav leader for the aid his forces had given American airmen who parachuted from damaged planes.

Churchill Asks Churchill: Is It 1-10-45 or 10-1-45?

Uniform System of Dating Urged by Prime Minister's Son

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Major Randolph Churchill, member of Parliament and son of Britain's Prime Minister, has forwarded from the central Mediterranean a question to be put to his father next Tuesday in the House of Commons.

Major Churchill, hospitalized for a minor operation, requested Lord Hinchingbrooke to ask the Prime Minister "whether he is aware of the many conflicting systems by which letters and documents are dated in this country, whether he realizes the figures 1-10-45, which to the Englishman mean Oct. 1, 1945, indicate to an American Jan. 10, 1945; and if he will instruct all government departments to adopt forthwith the system current in the British Army, which avoids all confusion by putting the first day of the month in figures unblemished by any suffix, second the month in letters, and last the year."

Six More Escaped Nazis Taken

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Six more escaped German prisoners were captured last night, leaving at large only nineteen of seventy who tunneled under fences of a prison camp in Wales Sunday.

U. S. Reinforcements Pour In

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—Reinforcements and supplies continued to pour into the American-held area east of the Rhine over the great Ludendorff Bridge and the pontoon structure erected by United States engineers.

A German broadcast said Allied reconnaissance thrusts had been launched across the Rhine "north of Duisburg and north of Leverkusen." The enemy report said 'all thrusts were unsuccessful."

45 Nazi Planes Destroyed On Airport

Allied Headquarters, Paris, March 14 (AP)—American fighter-bombers destroyed 45 German planes lined up today on an airport near Limburg, apparently all fueled up for a takeoff against the 1st Army's Rhine bridgehead nearby.

Twenty others were damaged. The destroyed planes were Junkers 87's and 88's and Messerschmitt 109's. American losses were two Thunderbolts which collided during the attack.

DE GAULLE RADIOS TO TROOPS

PARIS, March 14.—(AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a radio address which French authorities hoped would be heard by French combatants in Indo-China, tonight urged them to be of good heart and to continue their fight against the Japanese as best they could under difficult conditions.

"All through the sufferings of the invasion, France never has forgotten the brave Frenchmen and Indo-Chinese isolated by the crushing superiority of the Japanese invaders," he said.

Former Vichy Admiral Asks Mercy At Trial

Paris, March 14 (AP)—Admiral Jean-Pierre Esteva, former Vichy resident general of Tunisia, today appealed for a chance to serve his country again under General de Gaulle as the prosecution demanded the death sentence in his trial on charges of treason.

Esteva testified that, although he was a Catholic, he served under Premier Leon Blum, a Jew, because he had regarded himself duty-bound to serve his country no matter who was in charge. A juror interpreter asked him if he was willing to serve under de Gaulle.

"I ask you to acquit me so I can serve France until my last breath under General de Gaulle," replied Esteva.

The Admiral opined Marshal Pétain, Vichy chief of staff, had practiced a policy of dissimulation and saved what he could from the ravages inflicted by the Germans.

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7th Gains a Mile

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, March 14 (AP).—Joining in the steady application of pressure all along the western front, the United States 7th Army today opened a new attack in the Saarbruecken area and drove more than a mile into Germany just west of the capital city of the Saarland.

The 70th Infantry Division spearheaded the attack and captured the town of Stiring-Wendel, northeast of Forbach, without a fight. The troops then pushed on nearly three miles northward to reach the Saar River just west of Saarbruecken.

The thrust gave the 7th Army a new foothold inside Germany along a five-mile front and to a depth of two miles.

Become U. S. Citizens East of the Rhine

Paris, March 14 (A. P.).—For the first time in history Americans are being naturalized on German soil.

The new citizens are the latest of some 5,000 foreign-born American soldiers who attained their citizenship while serving in the European theater. The oath is administered by a special naturalization service team of three American soldiers and three representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The team moves from division to division at the front.

Faulty Fusecap Cost Nazis Loss Of Bridge Intact

By Don Whitehead

With the 1st Army on the Rhine, March 14 (AP)—American engineers today attribtued the failure of the Germans to blow up the Remagen bridge to a faulty fuse cap that prevented hundreds of pounds of TNT from exploding.

That is one of the high spots in the story of the nineteen most fateful days since the Allied invasion of Europe, during which the entire course of the war changed on the Western front and the end of the conflict was brought nearer by the daring and initiative of American arms.

The climax came when Sergt. Alexander Drabik, of Holland, Ohio, led the charge across the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen on the afternoon of March 7.

The mighty Rhine had been crossed.

Not Knockout Blow

The Rhine crossing was not a knockout punch to end the war. Only a super-optimist could fail to see that there is much bloody fighting ahead. But there is every reason for jubilation over the combination of luck and courage that gave the 1st Army a bridge intact over the Rhine.

The drive across the Rhine did, however, place the Allies in position for the knockout blow and weakened the enemy defenses against future smashes that might come at any time and any point.

Ironically, the Rhine proved the easiest stream to cross in the entire drive into the Rhineland.

The Roer River was a stumbling block for three months. Even the little Erft River, which anyone could spit across on a windy day, held up a division for 24 hours.

This spectacular campaign to cross the Rhine began in the dark hours before dawn on February 23.

Comeback After Ardennes

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army and Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army had built up strength for the drive in a surprisingly short time. Only a few weeks before, these armies had been battling for their lives in the Ardennes.

In the initial phases, the 9th Army started the attack with the 1st Army's 7th Corps, under Maj. Gen. J. Lawton (Joe Lightning) Collins, of New Orleans, providing flanking protection on the south. Once the drive was under way, Hodges gradually was to step up the power of his attack until the whole front was blazing.

At 4.30 A.M., the 9th and 1st armies launched co-ordinated attacks across the flooded Roer behind the crash of thousands of artillery shells.

Juelich, Dueren Captured

Maj. Gen. Terry de la Mesa Allen's 104th (Timberwolf) Division spearheaded the 1st Army crossing alongside the 8th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William Weaver.

Juelich fell to the 9th Army, Dueren toppled to Hodges's men in the first day. The 9th's powerful offensive overran Muenchen Gladbach and carried to the Rhine while the 1st Army closed in on Cologne.

Once these two armies began the steam-roller offensive, it was evident that the Germans would be unable to halt them. The enemy started retreating eastward and pouring across whatever Rhine bridges there were left for escape. Thousands of prisoners were taken.

On March 6 Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose sent the leading elements of his 3d Armored Division into Cologne while Allen's 104th closed in from the west.

Cologne A Pushover

Everyone had anticipated that the Germans would make a house-to-house defense, but Cologne was a pushover and those Germans, who could, escaped to the south toward Bonn.

Meanwhile, great events were taking place farther south.

At dawn on March 7 the 9th Armored Division of Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, of Toledo, Ohio, attacked toward the Rhine with two combat teams. Combat Command B, under Brig. Gen. William Hoge, had the mission of capturing Remagen, on the west bank of the Rhine, and if possible of seizing the great Ludendorff Bridge should it prove to be intact.

It was a dramatic moment when the leading elements of Combat Command B stood on the hills looking down into the beautiful Rhine Valley, about midday. And there above the river was the Ludendorff Bridge intact, a sight none had expected to see. German vehicles still were streaming across it.

A Great Gamble

The men who stormed the Remagen bridge made the biggest gamble of their lives that afternoon. The Germans had mined the bridge with hundreds of pounds of TNT and had set the demolition hour for 4 P.M. It was virtually a death warrant for anyone who ventured on the span, but the try had to be made.

The first platoon on the bridge was engaged by Germans shooting from the railway tunnel and from the great stone towers on the far side of the bridge. While the first platoon pinned down the enemy defenders with intense fire, Sergeant Drabik led his platoon through it and made the dash across the bridge.

Behind the armored infantry came engineers commanded by Lieut. John Mitchell, of Brentwood, Pa., who slashed all the wires on the bridge and dumped the explosives into the river while German machine-gun and rifle bullets splattered about them.

BRIDGE OVER RHINE QUICKLY ERECTED

By HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, March 14—(AP) American army engineers, working with the speed of circus roustabouts, took just 31 hours to throw across the Rhine near Remagen a pontoon bridge which they believe is the longest built in this war.

The 960-foot bridge required special engineering measures because of the speed of the river current.

"Now we've got everything up to light vehicles rolling across it," said Lt. James A. Murphy, Jr., New Britain, Conn.

The bridge was erected by the 51st Combat Engineer battalion under Lt. Col. Harvey R. Fraser of Elizabeth, Ill.

"It was the sixth bridge we had built in two weeks—and the toughest," said Lt. Murphy.

It was found that the current on the east side of the Rhine ran faster than had been estimated, and available anchors would not hold the pontoon bridge in place.

"Nearby were some assault boats. By pushing against the current, these boats kept our pontoons from floating downstream and held the bridge in line until we could improvise another method to anchor the pontoons securely," said the lieutenant.

German planes attacked the bridge site almost continually from the time work began. The engineers labored to the accompaniment of anti-aircraft batteries and bombs and kept the construction going right through the raids.

"Our casualties have been light," said Murphy. "Fewer Americans have been killed than enemy planes brought down. All attempts to knock out the bridge have failed and traffic is flowing over it smoothly."

CAPTURE BOMB SITE

WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, Germany, March 14—(AP) Troops of the Fourth Armored division today captured a V-1 launching site near Buchel and learned from the irate residents that the range of some of early "vengeance" robombs was no further than their own rooftops.

Buildings and trees in the vicinity showed damage from some V-1 bombs which plunged to earth after going only a mile and a half.

Germans Gathered to Witness Blowing Up of Remagen Bridge

By HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, March 14. (AP) The German officer assigned to blow up the Remagen bridge was drunk when American troops captured it, an American sergeant declared today in contributing a new chapter on the Rhine crossing.

Staff Sgt. Joseph De Lisio, 1097 Longwood Ave., Bronx, N. Y. who captured the German officer, said he was soused—but plenty.

This was what a subsequent investigation disclosed:

The German, a lieutenant, had been told some days in advance that he would have to destroy the 1,200-foot steel bridge. He had a flair for the dramatic, and when the U. S. Ninth Armored Division drew near he spread the word throughout Erpel, the town at the east end of the bridge, that "the bridge goes at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

Aside from its military importance, the bridge holds a large place in the lives of residents of this beautiful Rhine valley. Oil paintings of the bridge hang in many homes up and down the river. When word spread that the bridge was to be destroyed crowds gathered.

Dynamite was planted at strategic spots on the structure and the last folks in Remagen who wanted to leave were given a chance to cross to the east bank.

The speed of the American tanks was more than the Germans had expected, however, and scores of enemy vehicles had to be left in the thick woods on the hill above Remagen.

Nevertheless, German soldiers and civilians from miles around were sitting in "grandstand seats" at every suitable vantage point on the east bank, waiting for the spectacular sight of American troops pulling up at the Rhine and getting the bridge blown up right in their faces.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock the German officer signaled the plunger down. Two small puffs of dust and smoke accompanied by explosions echoed through the hills, but the bridge almost unbelievably remained on its piers.

(A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead today said engineers of the First Army attributed the failure to a faulty fuse. It may have been that because of the German lieutenant's celebration, the fuse was not properly inspected.)

Weren't Even Armed

Everyone on the east bank froze in paralyzed consternation. Then pandemonium broke loose. Few of the German soldiers present were even armed, so sure were they that the Americans would not be able to cross the river.

Anti-aircraft gunners on a high cliff at the east end of the bridge raced to their guns and tried to level them on the bridge. At the same time American troops raced across.

Within a few minutes more than 300 Germans had surrendered, including the unfortunate officer assigned to blow the bridge.

The village of Linz, south of Erpel, surrendered to an American chaplain. The next day doughboys mopping up there found two German officers riding in an American jeep which they had captured in the Ardennes offensive.

As they walked away to prisoner of war cages they muttered, "It's preposterous! It's impossible!"

deeply and said:

"Herr General, it is a high honor for me that you visit my hotel."

No Pal Of Hitler

When he was accused of being a known friend of Hitler, Dreesen quickly insisted:

"No—that was my brother who died last year. I always favored a constitutional system like the British."

Dreesen is assisted by his nephew, who, until his father's death, had been a *Luftwaffe* officer. He was discharged from the service to help run the hotel. The nephew helped his uncle show General Quesada all the appointments of Hitler's suite—securely segregated from the remainder of this famous hostelry.

GESTAPO KILLING DESERTERS' FAMILIES

WITH U. S. FORCES NEAR ZERF, Germany, March 14.—(AP) German prisoners captured today asserted that mountain hideouts in Germany and Austria were jammed with German army deserters and insisted that the Gestapo was carrying out threats to kill the families of men taken prisoner without being wounded.

Prisoners told German-speaking Lt. Theodore Gutman, Los Angeles, that the Gestapo probably never would find most deserters, since their hideouts were remote.

The deserters, the prisoners said, were seeking to evade detection until the war ended.

Prisoners said German officers' treatment of men was becoming markedly more severe. A corporal with six years of army service, wounded three times and the holder of an iron cross, reportedly was executed because he strayed only six miles behind the frontline.

Report Von Rundstedt Was Drinking on Job

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, March 14.—(AP) Rumors which have leaked through enemy lines to the First Army say that Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt has been drinking to excess and as a result Field Marshal Walther von Model now is in supreme command of German forces on the Western front.

There have been reports for some time that Von Rundstedt was addicted to alcohol and that the failure of his December offensive in Belgium did not help his spirits.

Md. GI Does Amputation

Across the Rhine, Germany, March 14 (AP)—Pfc. Norman Smith, of Port Deposit, Md., worked with a flashlight and pair of scissors last night to amputate the shattered arm of a 1st Army infantryman during the height of the battle for Honnef.

Smith is a military policeman with no previous field experience in medicine. He and Pfc. William Boyd, of Peach Bottom, Pa., carried the wounded man into a cellar. There he performed the operation, administered plasma and was credited with saving a life.

Yanks Promoted Beyond the Rhine

Across the Rhine, March 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Ninth Armored Division awarded four battlefield commissions east of the Rhine today in a ceremony at Unkel, a short distance from the Remagen Bridge.

One of the new second lieutenants was Bob West, Cheyenne Indian fullback on the 1938 University of Oklahoma football team which appeared in the Orange Bowl. West's home is at Wirt, Okla.

West and the three others, including Sergt. George Schmalhofer of 60-89 68th Road, Brooklyn, won their promotions in the battle of Bastogne, but their promotion papers didn't catch up with them until they had crossed the Rhine.

NAZI STUDIED HERE

With the United States Ninetieth Infantry Division in Germany, March 14 (A. P.).—Blond Hans Detels, dapper in his neatly tailored uniform as a German lieutenant, sat in his prison bunk last night and talked of the beauties of Brooklyn. He wore a Fordham University class ring, an Iron Cross and a Russian campaign ribbon.

Detels, who is 40 years old, got his education in the United States and then became a Nazi. Speaking English with a trace of an accent, Detels said he went to America from his native Hamburg in 1923, looking for adventure.

HUEBNER IN COMMAND OF U. S. FIFTH CORPS

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, March 14 (AP)—Censorship permitted disclosure today that Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, once a buck private, now is commanding the American Fifth Corps, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, who heads the new American Fifteenth Army.

General Huebner went to the Fifth Corps from the First Infantry Division, which he took over in Sicily and then led in the invasion of the Normandy beaches as the spearheading element of the First Army.

A Kansan, he enlisted in the Army thirty-four years ago and came up the hard way. He went to France with the fighting First Division in World War I and at the close of the conflict was a regimental commander.

He took over command of the First Division from Maj. Gen. Terry Allen in Sicily, and then began training his troops for the invasion of France. The division, which won laurels in North Africa and Sicily, added new combat honors in smashing a German division on the beaches of Normandy and helping to lead the way in the breakthrough at St. Lo and the drive across France into Belgium and Germany. The division was first through the Siegfried Line.

When Field Marshal General Karl von Rundstedt made his great gamble in the Ardennes, General Huebner had been moved up to command the Fifth Corps, which held the northern shoulder against the German assaults, and saved a breakthrough on the north.

His wife, the former Miss Florence Barrett of Louisville, Ky., now lives in Washington, D. C. A daughter, Juliette, is a student at Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

IZVESTIA HITS SECURITY FOES

Calls Those Opposing Plan Fascist Bandits.

Moscow, March 14 (A. P.).—Izvestia today attacked as "Fascist bandits" those in Allied and neutral countries who oppose current plans for the formation of an international security organization.

"The success of the Dumbarton Oaks and Crimea conferences," said the article, written for the Soviet Government newspaper by Prof. E. Korobin, "is shown by the way the Fascist bandits are doing everything in their power to stifle the present steps to establish an international security organization.

"It is worth noting the coincidence of the German attacks with the criticism being conducted in certain Allied and neutral countries—by the American isolationist Hearst Press, John L. Lewis, the Vatican, De Valera (Premier Eamon De Valera of Eire) and others."

Izvestia said that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were "not ideal and many of its decisions undoubtedly will receive further clarification and development."

Says Principles Will Stand.

"But the two main principles," the article stated, "will stand—the special responsibility of the leading democratic States for

house requisitioned to billet Americans were an electric vacuum cleaner made in Sweden, electric cook stove and toaster from Czecho-Slovakia, radio from Belgium, two pound boxes of smoking tobacco from the Balkans, matches from Poland, dozens of pieces of lingerie and assorted perfumes and cosmetics of the best pre-war quality from Paris, an ample stock of French wine, fifty-pound bags of white flour and half a dozen big jars of salt water taffy wrapped in colored waxed paper.

Correspondent Eats K-Ration In Hitler's Private Apartment

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Bad Godesberg, Germany, March 14 (AP)—I ate my K-ration today in the parlor where Hitler and the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain held a historic meeting in 1938.

It was in this room, the parlor of a private apartment in the Dresden Godesberg Hotel, that the Führer sold Chamberlain the idea that peace might be safeguarded if Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland was ceded to Germany.

Hitler, although advertised by his Propaganda minister as a man of the simplest tastes, always managed to choose idyllic surroundings for himself.

Expensive Furnishings

His sitting room, bedroom and bathroom at the hotel were expensively furnished.

Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, chief of the 9th Tactical Air Command whose planes are aiding the 1st Army drive, invited me to accompany him on an inspection tour of the Rhine in this area.

Georg Dreesen, the manager of the hotel, which has been in his family's hands for 150 years, bowed

War Erases Carl Schurz' Home

LIBLAR, Germany, March 14 (AP)—This Rhine town near Cologne, birthplace of Carl Schurz, German-American liberal statesman of the nineteenth century, was captured today by the United States First Division, but the house in which Schurz spent his boyhood was destroyed by fire during the battle.

Md. Major Captures 3

With the U.S. 9th Army, March 14 (AP)—A lot of things you don't look for happen when the heat's on—such as when Lieut. Gen. William Simpson's 9th Army was streaking from the Roer to the Rhine.

Company command posts moved almost every day, and this meant changing billets and officers' mess halls with no time out for selection of sites.

When Major Joseph Dagenais, of Hagerstown, Md., headquarters commandant for the 2d Armored Division, stepped into a house in a German town to investigate a place for the command post, he saw three enemy soldiers huddled in a corner. Dagenais took them along and had them show him the town at the muzzle of his .45.

Yank M. P. Severs Doughboy's Arm

Across the Rhine, Germany, March 14 (A. P.).—Pfc. Norman Smith of Port Deposit, Md., worked with a flashlight and a pair of scissors last night to amputate the shattered arm of a First Army infantryman during the height of the battle for Honnef.

Smith is a military policeman with no previous field experience in medicine. He and Pfc. William Boyd, Peach Bottom, Pa., carried the wounded man into a cellar. There he performed the operation administered plasma, and was accredited with saving a life.

PLENTY OF FOOD IN NAZI LARDER

Andernach, Germany, March 14 (A. P.).—This part of Germany certainly is not on starvation rations or anything approaching it. Homes in Andernach, a Rhine town of 15,000 scarcely touched by war, are well equipped with gadgets, and their larders are stocked with foodstuffs.

In one German worker's

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the defense and observance of peace; the main consolidation of support among these States. Anyone who opposes these principles is turning the mills of our enemies."

The article upbraided the old League of Nations, declaring it had enabled "even one second rate Power, by a negative vote, to upset any proposal for action against aggression."

Izvestia likewise scored the league for a situation whereby, it said, "States defending themselves against a charge of aggression were deprived of a vote and concrete measures were decided upon without these States being permitted a voice."

TRANSYLVANIA'S RETURN HAILED

Moscow, March 14 (A. P.).—Flag waving, parades and an exchange of speeches marked the formal return of Transylvania to Romania yesterday in ceremonies at Cluj, Transylvanian capital. The return of Transylvania rule to Romania was the biggest foreign news today in the Soviet press.

The Soviet agency Tass told of joyous crowds of Romanians in the streets of the old university city of Cluj, waving Romanian flags, Soviet banners and flags of other United Nations as Russian and Romanian troops paraded through the town.

Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Col.-Gen. Susaikov, vice-chairman of the Allied Control Commission, arrived at the Cluj railway station flanked by a Soviet and Romanian military guard of honor. At a Cabinet meeting Romanian Premier Petru Groza thanked the Red Army, Marshal Stalin and Vishinsky for "the liberation of northern Transylvania."

The new Romanian Premier said that when he asked for the return of northern Transylvania, Marshal Stalin "within one hour gave us a favorable answer."

Russ-Vatican Talks Denied

Moscow, March 14 (AP)—The Soviet news agency *Tass* issued an official denial today of a Rome report that the Soviet Government and the Vatican were negotiating for an accord.

[The Vatican press office issued a similar denial Sunday.]

"Recently the Rome bulletin '*Servizio Informazion*' published a report that, with the collaboration of the United States and with the support of Great Britain, negotiations were alleged to be in progress between the Soviet Union and the Vatican for the purpose of concluding an agreement," *Tass* said. "*Tass* is authorized to state that the report is without foundation."

20,000-Ton German Ship Reported Sunk

Stockholm, March 14 (AP)—The 20,000-ton German transport Albert Ballin struck a mine outside of Warnemuende during relief and supply operations in the battle for East Prussia and sank while being towed back to port, the newspaper *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, of Malmo, said today. The date was not given.

The vessel, one of the last of Germany's large ships, had brought thousands of refugees from East Prussia to Warnemuende and was returning to Koenigsberg with food and war supplies for the encircled German troops when it hit the mine, the dispatch said.

100 HU... WRECK

BILBAO, Spain, March 14—(AP) More than 100 persons were injured, 18 seriously, when a passenger train collided with a freight in a dense fog early today. The passenger train was crowded with workers coming to Bilbao.

Brussels Exchange to Reopen

BRUSSELS, March 14 (AP).—Belgian Finance Minister Gaston Eyskens announced yesterday that the Brussels stock exchange would reopen within a month. Meanwhile, the bourse is opened unofficially about one hour every day, but no business is allowed. The object of the meetings is to nominate candidates for election to the bourse committee on April 3. Only stockholders belonging to the prewar bourse are eligible.

Anti-Jewish Drive Reported

Stockholm, March 14 (AP)—The Nazis have opened a new campaign against Jews still in Germany, a neutral traveler from Hamburg reported today.

Jews married to Germans have been ordered to the ghetto city at Theresiendstadt (Terezin) in Czechoslovakia or to other designated concentration camps within five days, this informant said.

NO YANK SOLDIERS BURIED IN GERMANY

HENRI CHAPELLE, Belgium March 14—(AP) No American soldier is being buried by the Army in German soil.

The largest military cemetery on the Western front — probably the largest ever built for an American overseas army lies—in green rolling hills here some six miles from Aachen, first large German city taken by the Allies.

Since last Sept. 7 this peaceful pasture land where Belgian cattle grazed only a few miles from the German border, has been criss-crossed by row after row of crosses marking the graves of several thousand American dead. There are also 138 Allied dead of other nationalities and 8,833 Germans.

66 Sentenced To Death in France

London, March 14 (A. P.).—Special French courts established to try persons accused of collaborating with the Germans during the Nazi occupation sentenced sixty-six defendants to death during the first ten days of March, the Paris radio said today. The broadcast said that twenty-two others were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, 552 given terms of varying duration and 138 acquitted.

Brussels, March 14 (A. P.).—Seven persons have been sentenced to death within twenty-four hours as courts-martial in Belgium stepped up the punishment of traitors and collaborators.

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AMERICAN PATROLS MENACE VERGATO

German Counter Attacks Beaten Off by Yank Defenders.

ROME, March 14—(AP) Strong Fifth army patrols have worked their way north of Vergato, important German stronghold 14 miles southwest of Bologna, already threatened by Allied forces on the south, east and west, Allied headquarters said today.

Southwest of Vergato, which is astride the main Pistoia-Bologna highway, other Fifth army troops have beaten off German counter-attacks against newly-won positions on the 5,900-foot Monte Spigolio.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's embattled German forces were displaying increased aggressiveness on the main approaches to Bologna, key Nazi communication and supply center in northern Italy.

Fifth army troops improving their positions in the Serchio valley were slowed by extensive minefields.

On the Eighth army front along the Adriatic patrols clashed in a brisk 45-minute battle along the Senio river and 27 Germans were killed.

Headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air force disclosed that 2,500 tons of supplies had been parachuted to partisan forces behind the German lines in northern Italy in recent weeks.

The partisans apparently are making good use of the supplies. A communique issued by the 15th Army group said 76 enemy soldiers were casualties of a patriot attack against the Fascist garrison at San Giacomo, in Modena province. In the Piedmont region a passenger train was stopped by partisans and 50 Germans and 50 Italian fascists were captured.

The communique said rail and communication lines had been cut at a number of places.

FIFTH THREATENS NAZIS IN VERGATO

Rome, March 14 (A. P.).—The threat to German positions in Vergato, important highway stronghold fourteen miles southwest of Bologna, was intensified today by striking Fifth Army patrols which yesterday worked their way to a point north of the town.

Vergato, astride the main highway from Pistoia to Bologna, previously was closely menaced by Fifth Army forces moving up from south, east and west. Allied Headquarters, announcing the new advance, also reported that other Fifth Army forces to the southwest of Vergato had beaten off German counter-attacks on their newly won positions of 5,900-foot Mount Spigolino.

The Germans around and in Vergato were becoming increasingly aggressive. There were two patrol clashes and two German raids on Fifth Army positions were broken up by mortar and small-arms fire. Allied troops attempting to improve their positions in the Serchio valley encountered wide minefields. In a sharp forty-five-minute patrol fight along the Senio River on the Eighth Army front twenty-seven Germans were killed.

Admiral Hewitt Honored by French

Rome, March 14 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Harold K. Hewitt, of Newport, R. I., commander of the United States Eighth Fleet, and fourteen other officers of the fleet have been awarded the French Legion of Honor by Gen. de Gaulle for their part in the invasions of Normandy and southern France.

Admiral Hewitt was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor. Among those made Chevaliers of the Legion were Lieut.-Commander Paul Brine and Lieut. Bernard Steele, both of New York city.

BRITISH SECRET AGENTS SMASHED PLOT AT TEHERAN

By CHARLES A. GRUMICH

TEHERAN, Iran, Feb. 10.—(Delayed)—(AP) A widespread Nazi sabotage ring with ambitious goals that threatened the lives of the "Big Three" was smashed before the Teheran conference in Nov.-Dec. 1943, it was disclosed today with the lifting of censorship.

Nazi underground workers, spies and saboteurs, flown and parachuted from Berlin, built up a master plot which might also have endangered Prime Minister Churchill as he passed through Iran in 1942 on his Moscow trip.

But when the Big Three met in late 1943, the ring had been broken and about 170 Persians—some later released—were under arrest as accomplices of the Germans. They had been jailed in August.

Japs Aided Nazis

Disclosable details of the plot included assistance to the Nazis by the Japanese legation, a tribal revolt incited by gun-running agents, sabotage against the Persian corridor lifeline to Russia, a sedulously planned "putsch" to depose the Shah, and plans to split Iran into two puppet states.

Most of the other side of the story—how British counter-espionage followed the thread, lost and picked it up again—must be untold for the present, for counter-espionage is never finished in wartime.

One of the two German secret service agents originally sent by Berlin to Iran in 1940 learned of Churchill's presence in Teheran when the British premier was on his way to Moscow in 1942.

In his subsequently captured diary, the agent noted that he had lost a great opportunity of serving the German cause by not knowing the exact time of the prime minister's arrival.

In 1943, the Germans began to suspect that a conference of the leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia would take place and during the summer they transmitted instructions to this same agent, Franz Mayr, to inform them at once if there was any sign of the meeting of the "Big Three."

When the Teheran conference brought Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin together for the first time, local election intrigue was at its height, and disorders could have been fomented by a clever German agent with powerful Persian political backing.

In one phase of the fantastic plottings, captured documents disclosed that an air strip had been prepared to receive and service German planes in the Persian southland with saboteurs in reach of the main rail line and to the great Anglo-Iranian oil refinery.

The Germans dispatched Mayr and Roman Gamotha, another spy, to Persia in the autumn of 1940. They came ostensibly to work for the transport firm, Nouvelle Iran Express.

In April, 1941, Maj. Julius Berthold Schulze of the German secret service became consular secretary at Tabriz in northwest Persia near the Russian frontier and when Germany attacked the Soviet Union the following June, he followed instructions to begin military espionage under consular cover by communicating with Berlin over the legation radio.

Nazis Moved In

By the time Russian and British troops entered Iran in August, 1941, there was a vigorous German community operating on Nazi lines, with the Germans in many important positions in the kingdom's economic life and in contact with dissident politicians.

When Anglo-Russian forces entered Iran, Mayr and Gamotha were arrested by the Persian government and interned in the German summer legation at Tajrish but they escaped with the connivance of Persian guards.

Mayr hid out in Armenia and Gamotha returned to Germany where he directed subsequent fifth column efforts by remote control.

The first fifth column committee fell apart because of jealousies among Iran members. The second movement, using the tribal quarrels and ambitions of disgruntled army officers, made considerable progress until Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defeat in Africa.

Some Persians grew frightened by Allied successes and one collaborator lost his nerve to the extent that he led the British to a suitcase containing about 250 vital documents.

Mandalay Rapidly Being Cleared Of Japs

Pagoda Hill, Mandalay, March 14 (AP)—Mandalay was rapidly being cleared of the Japanese today as infantry, artillery and tanks of the Indian 19th Division smashed their way through the southern part of the city.

Tanks and artillery, firing point-blank, blew up nests of Japanese in the business and residential sections 800 feet below this vantage point.

Japanese infantry, falling back from building to building, were dropping under automatic rifle fire.

On the southern outskirts houses and buildings were being blown up as armored units sought to weld

a solid ring around Fort Dufferin.

Smoke Over Southwest Corner

Smoke hung along the bypassed southwest corner of the fort, where Japanese headquarters still held out. Its wall appeared to be crumbling from shelling. The Japanese do not seem to be making the least countermove. Attacking troops moved unmolested beside the east and west walls.

Gurkha and Welsh troops of the Indian 19th Division, attacking after a daring 40-mile forced march over an opium smugglers' trail, have captured the Burma Road town of Maymo, 35 miles east and slightly north of Mandalay, it was announced today.

Last Gate Closed At Fort Dufferin

Mandalay, Burma, March 14 (AP). British Indian artillery and infantrymen closed the last remaining south gate of Fort Dufferin in this rubble-heaped city today, trapping the Japanese garrison.

A barrage of shells set fire to the south gate moat bridge and installations, halting any enemy truck or tank movement in or out of the battered fort, and artillerymen had the north, east and west gates under point-blank fire. A railway line leading out of the southern corner of the fort already had been cut by infantrymen.

Snipers Cleaned Out

Through the business and residential streets of Burma's second largest city the tank men and artillerymen moved forward, blasting nests of Japanese snipers.

A heavy smoke pall hangs over Dufferin. No signs of activity can be seen within the compound from the observation post on 800-foot Pagoda Hill.

A small American liaison plane landed on the Mandalay race course, only ½ mile from the fort and within easy machine-gun and rifle range, but did not draw any fire.

British officers who led the Indian troops in capturing Pagoda Hill said the night before they launched their attack they could hear the laughing and shouting of Japanese soldiers and women. The women left before dawn.

Mitchell's Flag Flies in Pacific

A B-29 BASE, India—(AP) The personal flag of the late Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, pioneer exponent of expanded air power, is flying against the Japanese.

The burgee flown from the Mitchell yacht, "Canvasback," depicting a canvasback duck on a background of green and white stripes, was presented to Maj. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, first commanding officer of the Twentieth Bomber Command.

Gen. Wolfe gave the flag as a monthly trophy for the B-29 squadron with the best record. One squadron won it three months consecutively, and came into permanent possession. The squadron promptly named itself the "Billy Mitchell Squadron," and is so known officially. The design of Gen. Mitchell's flag is copied on all planes of the group.

BRITISH MAJOR, JAPS' PRISONER, REPORTED SLAIN

CHUNGKING, March 14—(AP) Unconfirmed reports received here from Hongkong say that Maj. Charles Boxer, chief of British army intelligence at Hongkong at the time of its capture by the Japanese, recently was executed by the Japanese, who charged him with operating a secret radio station in a prisoner of war camp.

In a current book, "China to Me," the author Emily Hahn identified Major Boxer as the father of her daughter, Carola, 3.

Miss Hahn, who has been living in New York since she was repatriated a year ago from the Orient on the exchange ship Gripsholm, said, "unless there is more evidence, I do not intend to believe the rumor."

She explained that she had heard such a report through the British war office several months ago but thought it might have arisen through the reported imprisonment of Hongkong civilians for operating a secret radio and the simultaneous imprisonment of a civilian named Boxer.

She said such a report reached Chungking last June. Chungking, she said, was full of rumors.

Miss Hahn, a frequent contributor to the New Yorker magazine and other periodicals, was a freelance writer in China. In her book she told of meeting Major Boxer after his wife had instituted divorce proceedings. She said she would return to China after the war to marry him.

In London the war office withheld comment, pending completion of a check of the Chungking reports.

8 Killed As Storm Hits Superfortress Base

U.S. 20th Bomber Command Headquarters, March 14 (AP)—A storm of hurricane violence struck a B-29 Superfortress base in southeast Asia today, killing eight men and injuring 150 and damaging about 25 cargo and transport aircraft on the field.

No. B-29's were damaged and most of the aircraft that were damaged can be repaired.

The storm blew up suddenly. Most of the casualties occurred when walls and roofs collapsed.

Relentless Aerial Pounding Of Jap Mainland Continues

21ST BOMBER HEADQUARTERS, Guam, March 15—(Thursday)—(AP) The Osaka arsenal, one of Japan's most important, probably was destroyed in yesterday's 300-Superfortress attack on that city.

That belief was expressed today by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 21st bomber command, after B-29 crews reported they were rocked violently by ground explosions.

Osaka arsenal covers 150 acres.

One Superfort crew was blown from an altitude of 7,000 up to 12,000 feet and turned completely over, Lemay said. It went into a slow roll but the pilot recovered control at only 2,000 feet from the ground and flew back to Tinian, where it will be salvaged.

The constantly mounting fierceness and relentlessness of American Superfortress incendiary—raids on Japan's industrial centers—three smashes by about 1,000 of the sky giants in less than 100 hours—strongly indicates that the B-29 command has embarked on an all-out campaign of area rather than strategic bombing.

Between early last Saturday morning and early Wednesday morning three missions of more than 300 planes each took off from bases in the Marianas to destroy almost 24 square miles in the industrial centers of Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka with more than 6,000 tons of fire bombs.

(Indicating full recognition of the new threat to the homeland, the Japanese government was reported by Tokyo radio broadcasts to have taken these actions:

(1. Instituted a new evacuation system for primary school children in prime target districts and planned to close all schools.

(2. Discussed urgent raid relief measures.

(3. Re-studied and revised the "Air Defense Structure" in the home islands, especially with regard to fighting fires started by incendiary bombs. One domestic broadcast said raid precautions and fire fighting methods had proved "insufficient" in the recent "full scale" night raids.)

Plan Bigger Raids

Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, commander of the 21st, said significantly after the great Tokyo raid of Saturday morning: "All the Japs have to look forward to is the total destruction of their industries, cities and other vital targets devoted to their war effort." Also significantly, he declared his Superfortress command is still a long way from attainment of "full strength."

The Tokyo attack, the first all-out incendiary raid by B-29s, was immediately followed by speculation that the command had switched from strategic to area bombing. On the heels of this came the great fire raids on Nagoya and Osaka.

When he took over the 21st command here last January General Le May said the Japanese would be hit "more and more until they decide they have had enough."

Earlier, Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th Air Force said "if necessary" to win the war Japan would be lashed by missions of 1,000 or more B-29s.

At the time the Superforts first began to hit Japan-proper from China bases the missions were officially described as "light" and single plants were named as the targets. When the Yanks got bases at Tinian, Saipan and Guam the B-29 fleets grew gradually through the terms "medium" to "sizeable" to "large" and finally "very large." Target areas increased in size accordingly and the fires, first described as "big," have now become "conflagrations."

5-Square-Mile Osaka Area Bombed Out

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, March 14 (AP). Three hundred Superfortresses wiped out five square miles or more of the industrial heart of Osaka before dawn today, expanding their fiery destruction in three of Japan's largest cities during a five-day period to 24 square miles—larger that the area of Manhattan island.

At a cost of four Superforts over the targets—two over Tokyo and one each over Nagoya and Osaka—the B-29's have dropped more than 6,000 tons of incendiaries in new low-level tactics which have:

Burned out 17 square miles of Tokyo, in the first dark hours of Saturday.

Leveled 2 square miles—47,600,000 square feet—in the air factory center of Nagoya, raided in darkness Monday.

Wiped out hundreds of little wooden war-vital workshops, known as "hidden factories," in Osaka, whose 3,250,000 inhabitants make it second only to Tokyo in size.

Solid Fire Reported

Returning crewmen from the last planes over Osaka told Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Power, commander of Guam-based B-29's, the inflammable center of Osaka was "a solid fire" when the raid was over.

The area engulfed by uncontrolled fires, visible 125 miles away, may have totaled as much as eight square miles, said Lieut. William T. Loesch, of Lake Wood, Ohio, a bombadier.

The B-29's, fast turning Japan's biggest cities into torches in the night, have in three days wiped out an area larger than Dayton, Ohio (23 square miles), or Jersey City, N.J. (21 square miles).

Burning Ten Hours Later

Tokyo radio acknowledged that ten hours later some fires still were burning in Osaka. The Japs reported the raid lasted three hours.

General Power said fires in the target area merged after two hours into a "solid sheet of flame."

"After seven minutes the whole town seemed to be burning like a huge pit of fire," exclaimed Lieut. Joseph R. Carroll, of Jacksonville, Fla., as he climbed out of the B-29 Lady Luck on his return to his base.

Daring the most concentrated display of searchlights yet encountered, the first 25 Superforts over Osaka quickly set nineteen fires.

Landings On Iwo Jima

Three returning B-29's made emergency landings on Iwo Jima. In order to make the concentrated power of the B-29's felt in undiminished strength, ground crews in the Marianas labored 36 hours without sleep after the Nagoya raiders returned, getting the big four-engined planes ready, duplicating their feat following the Tokyo raid.

Meeting the Nagoya raiders as they taxied to a stop, the ground personnel at Saipan alone in 250,000 man hours delivered 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 32,000 quarts of oil in preparation for the Osaka fireworks.

Target Area Centers

The target area, where more than 600,000 Japanese live, included railroad stations, small factories, household factories, and the civic heart, with modern buildings. Fires were set near enough to have spread to a large airplane propeller factory and to industrial plants in suburban Amagasaki and Sakai.

Enemy anti-aircraft fire at Osaka was described by B-29 crewmen in the early waves as erractic, although it grew in intensity as the raid progressed.

"They acted just as if they had gotten out of bed, run to their guns and started shooting wildly," said Capt. R. T. Eakes, of Philadelphia, Mississippi.

[At Washington, a 20th Air Force communiqué said "enemy opposition was described as slight and ineffective and flak was meagre to intense.]

A surface wind appeared to cause the flames to leapfrog from area to area.

Some B-29 flyers over Osaka spotted Nipponese night fighters aloft but for the most part reported these kept out of range of the Superfort guns.

Yanks Seal 115 More Caves On Iwo

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 14 (AP)—The three United States Marine Divisions on Iwo Jima slugged it out with remaining Japanese today after seizing two nearby rocks and sealing off numerous caves.

Nipponese occupying caves and pillboxes on rugged Kitano Point—the northern tip of the island—continued resisting stubbornly. They were fighting with small arms, machine gun and mortar fire, a communiqué issued by fleet headquarters here said.

Plight Serious, Japs Say

[A Tokyo broadcast, recorded by Reuters, stated that the position of the Japanese forces on the northern tip of Iwo Jima had taken an "extremely serious turn."

[Tokyo reported "furious attacks, preceded by the most intense fire and artillery bombardments and strongly supported by tanks and flame throwers."

[This report, which was not confirmed from Allied sources, suggested that the Marines might have embarked on an all-out drive to clear the last remnants of the Japanese garrison from Iwo.]

Deserted By Enemy

The rocks, designated in the communiqué as Kara and Kangoku, were occupied without opposition. They were deserted by the Japanese, who previously had used them as mortar positions. Kama is 1,000 yards off Iwo's west central side and Kangoku 2,700 yards off the northwest end.

Marines yesterday sealed off 115 caves, which the Japanese had used as underground strongholds.

Pocket Reduced

The communiqué said "no appreciable change was made in front lines." A Japanese pocket in the 4th Division sector, on the northeast side of the island, was reduced in size but holding out at 6 P.M. yesterday. Today is the twenty-fourth day of the battle.

Army fighter planes, operating from the southern Iwo Jima airfield, flew north some 200 miles yesterday to raid airfield and harbar installations on Chichi Jima in the Bonins.

Seventh Air Force Liberators of the Pacific's Strategic Air Force bombed the same island Sunday and Monday.

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FLAG RAISED ON IWO JIMA

Formal Possession Taken, But Japs Still Resist

HAVELAND

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, *Thursday*, March 15 (AP) — The American flag was raised over Iwo Island—within 750 miles of Tokyo—Wednesday, signifying tactical conquest of its 8 square miles, although Japanese still are resisting to the death. More than 20,000 Nipponese already have died there.

The navy communiqué today, reporting 200 to 400 yard gains further compressing the Japanese toward the sea at the northernmost end, announced the flag raising on the twenty-fourth day of the invasion, but made no claim that the island had been entirely secured.

Officially Takes Possession

In a formal ceremony, the United States Government officially took possession of an island so close to Japan that it is governed as an integral part of a prefecture in the homelands.

The proclamation was issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as military governor. Marine Colonel D. A. Stafford, Spokane, Wash., read the proclamation suspending all powers of the Government of the Japanese Empire on Iwo.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th Marine Division, on the northwest, pushed toward Kitano Point in a fight which still was raging at nightfall Wednesday.

Progress was slow because of the need to clear the rough land with bulldozers so tanks and other equipment could be brought up to clean out the endless maze of caves.

Small Pocket On East Side

In addition to the Japanese around Kitano Point, a smaller pocket still is holding out against Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates's 4th Marine Division at Tachiiwa Point, on the east side.

The communiqué noted that the Japanese had placed booby traps on the bodies of American dead, in an effort to kill other Marines seeking to retrieve them for burial.

The Navy communique made no mention of American casualties—a figure not brought up officially on Guam since that supplied for the first three days. It was 5,732 including 644 killed. Later Navy Secretary Forrestal in Washington placed the Marine dead at 2,050.

Use Island Airfields

Today's communique disclosed that Navy, Army and Marine planes are operating from captured air bases on the island.

The estimated enemy dead was regarded as conservative. It was reached by an approximate count of burials. Many more Japanese bodies are known to be sealed up in bomb-blasted caves.

In reporting the raising of the flag, usually designating a conquest, the communique specified "some resistance still continues."

Iwo-based Army planes and Army Liberators from more distant bases pounded Chichi in the Bonin islands, north of Iwo on successive days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Army Liberators also hit southern Paramushiro in the Kuriles.

In addition to the Japanese around Kitano Point, a smaller pocket still is holding out against Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marine Division at Tachiiwa Point on the east side.

Today's communique added 48 more Japanese dead and 13 prisoners to the more than 60,000 enemy casualties—the vast majority killed—in the Palau and Marianas islands. These islands long since have been transformed into American bases but enemy remnants still roam the mountainous regions.

Would Change Iwo Name

Washington, March 14 (AP)—A change in the name of Iwo Jima to "Marines Island," commemorating the Leathernecks' great fight on this Pacific isle, was proposed in a resolution prepared today by Representative Hays (D., Ark.).

The Arkansan said the first to suggest the name "Marines Island" was a friend, C. N. Rainwater Little Rock, Ark.

Americans Land On Two Islands East Of Mindoro

Mexico City, March 14 (AP)—Gen. Luis Alfillo Flores, Mexican military attache in the United States, left by plane for Washington today, reportedly to complete arrangements for departure of a Mexican expeditionary air force to a Pacific war front.

M. DANIEL

Manila, *Thursday*, March 15 (AP). Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th Infantry Division made surprise night landings on Romblon and Simara islands in the central Philippines Tuesday night at light cost to strengthen the American hold on the main shipping lane from the United States to Manila.

The Yank force "seized control" of the small islands, east of American-held Mindoro, after the nocturnal invasions "attained complete tactical surprise," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué today.

Losses Called Minor

American losses were described as "minor."

The 24th, veterans of Leyte, Bataan and Corregidor, destroyed the small Japanese garrison on Romblon in a skirmish at the town of Romblon and killed the few enemy defenders of Simar.

These were the twenty-second and twenty-third invasions of Philippine Islands since American troops first swarmed ashore on islets off Leyte last October.

On Luzon, the 6th Division fighting east of captured Antipolo, on the bitterly contested Marikina watershed area, repulsed a series of counterattacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

Continue Eastward Drive

The 1st Division and elements of the 43d continued to advance eastward from the strong Shimbu Line.

To the north, 26th and 32d Division Yanks pressed toward the Balete Pass against stubborn resistance. This pass leads into the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon, in which is believed the bulk of the Japanese Luzon garrison.

On Mindanao, invaded last Saturday, 41st Division troops expanded their holdings north of two captured airdromes in the Zamboanga area, capturing two more towns, Masilay and Harlow.

5 Miles Beyond City

Strong patrols driving past Zamboanga, which fell Sunday, seized Tumaga and Mercedes, 5 miles east of the city.

Aircraft and naval guns supported ground operations, silencing eight enemy artillery batteries. Light naval craft sank several Japanese seacraft off Basilan Island, 12 miles south of Zamboanga.

Heavy bombers dropped more than 100 tons of bombs on oil storage areas and rail yards at Formosa while patrol planes swept China Sea shipping. Borneo took a 60-ton bombing.

Romblon Island, 10 miles long and 5 wide, is in between Tablas and Sibuyan islands, both of which are in Japanese hands. Simara Island is about 20 miles to the northwest. It measures 5 miles long and 3 wide.

Blamey Visits MacArthur

General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander in chief of Australian military forces which are campaigning against Japanese units in bypassed Southwest Pacific islands, was at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Blamey, also commander of land forces in the Southwest Pacific area where MacArthur is commander in chief, presented high British Empire decorations to Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, MacArthur's chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Aikin, United States chief signal officer.

Big Salvage Job

The cleanup of Manila Bay, now under way, will be one of the world's most tremendous jobs, said Commander William A. Sullivan, of New York city, navy salvage expert who estimated that more than 300 vessels had been sunk in the harbor.

The ships included six craft which the Japanese sent down to block the main harbor channel through the breakwater, and scores of enemy vessels hit by American army and navy planes preparatory to Yank invasion landings.

Sullivan said the sunken tonnage in Manila harbor is far greater than in any other port in the world. He estimated it to be three times that which clogged the harbor of Cherbourg, France.

bomber field just 215 miles from Borneo.

On Luzon the 11th Airborne Division took the prison camp town of Los Banos, near the southern shore of Laguna de Bay, and the town of Santo Tomas, on the main rail and highway route into the southern part of the island.

The 158th Regimental Combat Team seized Batangas, on Batangas Bay, and its adjacent airfield.

Fall Of Antipolo

After sixteen days of battle the 1st Cavalry division on Monday captured Antipolo, southern anchor of the bitterly-defended Shimbu Line on the Marikina watershed east of Manila, but fighting still was heavy east of there.

Fighter-bombers caused heavy explosions on southwestern Formosa and shipping was hit off China and Indo-China.

Heavy bombers hit Borneo with 57 tons of bombs, and airdromes in the Sulu Archipelago, which stretches between Mindanao and Borneo, were raked with 53 tons of bombs.

repaired or rebuilt.

At Clark Field—Stotsenberg the infantry ran into large minefields and the boys of the 117th became demolition experts again, removing or setting off more than 1,300 mines.

Lt. Henry L. Morris, Upper Marlboro, Md., after completing a bridge job had to hold off a stiff Japanese charge. In another engagement, Pvt. Harry Rivers of Middlebury, Vt., had to retire after a stiff fight and he hid several wounded engineers in ditches so well that the enemy did not find them.

It all proves the contention of Lt. Col. Thomas B. Simpson, Tuscaloosa, Ala., that his engineers "got a chance to do just about everything on Luzon."

Jap Resistance Is Held Stiffening On Mindanao

San Francisco, March 14 (AP)—An unconfirmed Tokyo radio broadcast claimed today that Nipponese bombers sank two American destroyers in Bohol Strait in the Philippines last night. The broadcast was beamed to Italy and recorded here.

HOLD PRESS

Manila, March 14 (AP)—Resistance was stiffening on southwestern Mindanao, headquarters reported today, although tank-paced Yanks of the 41st Infantry Division still pursued the Japanese defenders into the mountains north of captured Zamboanga.

On Luzon, meanwhile, mechanized American spearheads drove deeply into the vast area south of Manila, seizing three main towns and an airdrome, while other doughboys east of the capital conquered the southern end of the strong Shimbu Line.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué today that Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division on Mindanao was "pursuing the enemy into the hills north of the airfields against increasing resistance," while medium bombers and fighters flew in close support.

Eight Villages Captured

At least eight villages besides Zamboanga were captured in the first 48 hours of the invasion. Two airfields were taken, one of them a

BRIDGE BUILDERS WERE KEPT BUSY

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION IN MANILA, (delayed)—(AP) To hear the 117th Engineers of the 37th division tell about it, one almost believes that the most important part of the early Luzon campaign was the building of bridges.

The first job, after landing at Lingayen gulf, was to repair a five-span job over the wide Calmay river with material they salvaged because the six-foot surf at Lingayen made it all but impossible to unload bridging.

From Calmay to Fort Stotsenberg and Clark Field they rebuilt a small bridge or culvert every couple of miles and at least one large bridge every 10 or 15 miles. In all, Maj. Thomas P. Love, Webster, Mass., estimates 63 bridges were

King George Decorates 2 American Generals

Manila, March 14 (AP)—Awards by King George of England to two American generals were presented them today by General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander in chief of Australian military forces.

Lieut. Com. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was made Honorary Companion of the Military Division of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, chief signal officer on MacArthur's staff, received the award of Honorary Commander of the Military Division, Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Jan Valtin Is Pfc. In Philippines

With the U.S. 24th Division, Philippines, March 14 (AP)—Richard J. Krebs, author of the anti-Fascist book, "Out of the Night," under the pen name of Jan Valtin, is a private first class with the 24th Infantry Division in the Philippines.

Krebs volunteered for army service in August, 1943. He has been overseas about a year.

Blamey Confers With MacArthur

Manila, March 14 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of land forces in the Southwest Pacific area and commander in chief of the Australian military forces, is conferring here with Gen. MacArthur, the Dutch news agency Aneta said today.

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REPORT SOME JAPS STILL ON SAIPAN

SAIPAN (Delayed)—(AP) This strange Pacific war — organized Japanese resistance on Saipan officially was reported at an end July 8, 1944. Now it is a base for B-29s raiding Japan.

But Japanese still are at large on it—and close by.

American engineers at Camp Carr told Robbin Coons, Associated Press war correspondent, some Japanese prisoners had confided how they used to huddle on hilltops and watch American movies in the camp. The Japanese couldn't understand the dialogue but enjoyed the music and the pictures.

Mexico Sends Mission On Trade To Europe

Mexico City, March 14 (AP)—A Mexican economic mission will leave Tuesday for Europe, Gilberto Valenzuela, head of the mission, said today.

The group will seek to open markets for Mexican products whose wartime demand in the United States is slackening, and offer to import certain European products in return.

The mission will go by train to New York, then proceed to Lisbon and London, where the remainder of the itinerary will be mapped, Valenzuela said. The group plans to remain in Europe four months.

Dutra, Gomes Top Brazilian Candidates

Rio de Janeiro, March 14 (AP)—War Minister Eurico Gaspar Dutra and Air Force Gen. Eduardo Gomes emerged today as the leading candidates in Brazil's impending Presidential elections, for which President Getulio Vargas is expected to set a date in September.

Dutra was proposed as a candidate in a manifesto issued last night by the Governors of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais states—both stanch lieutenants of Vargas.

The opposition press, meanwhile, boomed Gomes as the choice of the united opposition. Neither man has formally announced his candidacy.

Vargas announced on Sunday that he would not be a candidate.

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Future Is Undecided

OTTAWA, March 14 (CP).—No decision has been made on the feasibility of maintaining the Alaska highway after its use for military purposes ceases nor on Canada's ability to maintain it, according to information available here today.

When the road's war purpose ceases an existing agreement provides that it come under Canadian control and form part of the Canadian highway system. It will then be up to Canada to keep it in repair or not as may be decided. The only stipulation is that if the road is kept open United States traffic should be free to use it without any discrimination.

PLAN TRUSTEESHIP FOR JAP ISLANDS

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—Former enemy territories, such as the Japanese-mandated islands, would be administered by two or more Powers under a proposal to be presented at the San Francisco security conference.

Not embraced in the Dumbarton Oaks security plan, the trusteeship proposal, it was learned yesterday, is intended to replace one-nation mandates. Apparently this formula was discussed at the Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill Yalta meeting.

Authorities here suggested the plan might provide for joint control by one or more Powers of an island or dependent territory in which the controlling Powers had some special interest.

Elsewhere on the international front President Roosevelt said yesterday that the United States and Canada agree that bold and expansive action should be taken to solve post-war trade questions.

With Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King at his side the President read to his news conference a statement that relations between the two countries are as firm and friendly as ever.

Manila Prints Newspapers

O. W. I. Starts Publications Pending Return of Private Ownership

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—The Office of War Information has begun publishing commercial newsapers in Manila, but says it will withdraw from the field "just as soon as a privately owned newspaper, capable of doing the same job, is produced."

"The Free Philippines" (English) and "Malayang" (Tagalog), which used to be circulated free by the O. W. I., have been enlarged to four pages and are being sold. Advertisements also are being accepted. Any profits, the O. W. I. said today, will go to the United States Treasury.

Story of Rhine Hero In Congress Record

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—The story of the Yankee soldier credited with being first to cross the Rhine was part of the official record of Congress today. Written by Don Whitehead for the Associated Press, the exciting account was placed in the record by Representative Ramey (R.-Ohio.)

The hero is Sergeant Alexander Drabik of Holland, Ohio, singled out as the man first to cross the river in the establishment of the First Army's foothold.

Legless Salerno Veteran to Wed

Philadelphia, March 14 (A. P.).—"Better not wait for me. I'm pretty badly banged up," Private Aubrey Holland wrote his sweetheart from an Army hospital.

But Doris Jane Ruth of West Conshohocken, Pa., did wait—waited until he recovered from pneumonia and a broken arm and learned to use two artificial legs. Holland had been wounded at Salerno. The discharged veteran and Miss Ruth will be married March 31.

DRAFTEES, 18-20 SLATED FOR ARMY

Agreement to Cover Three Month Period—Technicians Excepted.

WASHINGTON, March 14—(AP) For the next three months, all inductees between 18 and 20, inclusive, with a few exceptions, will be earmarked for the Army.

A joint statement by the Army and Navy said the arrangement was made "to satisfy the current needs of the Army for young infantry replacements."

During the three months period covered by the agreement, the Navy's calls upon selective service will be filled with men 21 to 38 years old.

The only exceptions in the 18-20 bracket will be inductees who qualify and are assigned to special Navy programs such as radio technicians and combat aircrewmen.

The text of the statement:

"As the result of an arrangement between the Army and the Navy, all inductees 18 to 20 years old inclusive will be acquired by the Army for a period of three months beginning March 15, with the exception of inductees who qualify and are earmarked for special Navy programs such as radio technicians and combat aircrewmen.

"This arrangement was undertaken in order to satisfy the current needs of the Army for young infantry replacements. During the three months period covered by the agreement, the Navy's calls upon selective service will be filled with men 21 to 38 years old.

The bulk of men entering the Army in recent months have been channeled into the infantry replacement system and eventually into combat divisions.

Only recently selective service calls were increased to give the Army more men for the infantry after all other branches of the service had been tapped for men who could be trained as infantrymen.

These replacements, after some 15 to 17 weeks basic training, are shipped overseas, placed in replacement pools, and then assigned to veteran divisions.

Blais to Head Missi in London

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—The appointment of Thomas C. Blaisdell Jr., now in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to be chief of an American Economic Mission in London was announced today. Mr. Blaisdell who has been in charge of planning and statistics in the OWM, will have the rank of minister. A letter written by the Prseident to Mr. Blaisdell said that he would be a member of the staff of Ambassador John G. Winant for "such foreign economic affairs as the State Department or the Foreign Economic Administration, through the Ambassador, may request you to undertake."

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Moscow, and Philip Reed formally headed the economic mission. Like them, Mr. Blaisdell also will represent this country in London on a combined shipping adjustment board a committee of the combined production and resources board and other Anglo-American agencies.

Roosevelt Proclaims April 6—Army Day

Washington, March 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed April 6 as Army Day and urged civilians to put renewed energy into the task of supplying implements of war to fighting men.

He invited Governors of the states to issue proclamations calling for observance of Army Day so as to "give special honor to our courageous soldiers."

Senate Groups Set Aviation Hearings

Washington, March 14 (AP)—Two Senate committees will start full-scale hearings next week on the United States postwar aviation policies.

The Foreign Relations Committee named a subcommittee to start hearings, probably next week, on the international aviation treaty, fruit of the Chicago aviation conference last November, which proposes to set up an international agency to deal with world aviation.

The Commerce Committee acceded, in a closed session, to the demands of Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) that he be heard on his bill which would set up a single United States aviation company to carry all overseas traffic. McCarran will be heard on Monday and will present further witnesses on Thursday.

Old Disputes To Come Up

Both hearings will bring up controversies which have been simmering here for a year.

The aviation treaty names, among other purposes of the international aviation organization, the prevention of "economic waste caused by unreasonable competition." American aviation men fear the phrase skirts very close to the cartelized form of European business which parcels out markets to business enterprises, and then limits them to those fields.

McCarran's proposal for a single overseas company has the emphatic opposition of fifteen independent aviation companies, And both the State and Commerce departments have declared against the idea in preference for open competition both among American companies and between American and foreign companies.

3 British Concerns Favored

The hearings will follow close on the heels of the British Government's announcement, made yesterday, that it proposes to permit three British companies to handle all overseas traffic, rigidly dividing the field among them.

The subcommittee, which will hold open hearings on the international treaty, will include Senator George (D., Ga.), chairman, and Senators Thomas (D., Utah), Pepper (D., Fla.), La Follette (Prog., Wis.), and White (R., Maine).

White, in taking the committee assignment, announced he would abandon his intention of pressing for a committee resolution demanding that the State Department hold up approval of the temporary agreement on international aviation, reached at Chicago. White told reporters he had determined he didn't have enough votes to carry the resolution.

Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, requested the subcommittee to "proceed as rapidly as possible," saying there was a possibility the hearings could be completed before the United Nations conference opens in San Francisco on April 25.

FARM LABOR AT LOW LEVEL

Supply Declines In Quality As Well As Quantity

Washington, March 14 (AP)—Approach of perhaps the most important spring planting season of the war finds farm labor employment at its lowest seasonal level since the Government started keeping records 21 years ago.

Reporting this, the Agriculture Department today said the labor force was 150,000 persons below that of a year ago. Some of this decrease represented young previously deferred farm workers who have been drafted recently for military service.

8,400,000 In Farm Jobs

Farm employment was estimated at 8,400,000 persons, including 6,894,000 family workers and 1,520,000 hired workers. Although no figures were given, the department said women provided a larger proportion of the labor force than a year ago.

Officials said the farm labor supply had declined in quality as well as quantity. Much of the supply is made up of older men and women who quite naturally grow less able to work each succeeding year. Many of these workers normally would have retired by now, but are continuing to work because of the urgent need for their services.

German Prisoners Available

Despite this decline in the labor supply, agriculture is being asked to match last year's record crop production. Some of the labor lost will be offset by an increase of about 30,000 in German prisoners of war to be made available for seasonal farm work.

In many sections of the country, spring work is being delayed by precipitation, excessively wet soils and snow-covered fields. On the other hand, drought conditions were reported by the Weather Bureau to be threatening citrus fruits and truck farms in Florida.

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HOUSE REJECTS SENATE'S MILD MANPOWER BILL

WASHINGTON, March 14—(AP) An adamant House refused today to accept the Senate's comparatively mild manpower control bill and sent the issue to a senate-house committee to be ironed out.

The 211 to 177 vote by which the House acted was a test of strength between those backing the administration's "work or jail" bill, passed by the House Feb. 1, and forces supporting the less-stringent Senate measure.

The make-up of the conferees appointed by Speaker Rayburn to represent the House in the conference committee indicated that the House will refuse to budge from the major provisions of its measure.

Four of the five House conferees—May of Kentucky, Thomason of Texas and Brooks of Louisiana, Democrats, and Andrews of New York, Republican—voted for the "work or jail" bill today. The fifth, Short of Missouri, a republican, opposed it.

Republicans led the fight to force immediate consideration of the senate bill, which, generally speaking, would put legal teeth in the war manpower commission's current job recruitment program and impose a $10,000 fine and a year imprisonment on employers violating WMC employe-ceiling orders. The senate measure would penalize workers indirectly by restricting their option to go from one job to another.

The 134 republicans who fought unsuccessfully to keep the legislation out of conference and to dispose of it immediately were joined by 42 democrats and the lone progressive party member.

They were overwhelmed by 172 democrats, 38 republicans and the American-labor party member who joined to uphold a rules committee recommendation to seek an adjustment in conference.

The alignment was one of the strangest in recent house voting, some new dealers and avowed labor spokesmen joining in the republican move, and some of them standing with the democratic house leadership.

Had the rules committee's recommendation been rejected or amended, republicans planned to move for immediate consideration of the senate bill and to offer as a substitute a similar proposal once rejected by the house.

Representative Halleck (R-Ind.) warned that a stalemate would result if the legislation went to conference, and there might be no bill at all.

CONGRESS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE FOOD SITUATION

Seek Answer to Question: 'What Has Happened to America's Food?'

URGE PUBLIC HEARINGS

Present Meat Situation Serious Packing Institute Spokesman Says.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—(AP) A congressional investigation to answer the question "What's happened to America's food?" was demanded in the Senate today.

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And a Senate committee heard testimony that the meat supply seems to be so short that the Army and Navy—to say nothing of civilians—may not get all they need.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb) urged the Senate to set up a five-member committee to inquire into all phases of food production, distribution, processing and transportation. He urged also another committee to investigate food exports and imports.

Before the Senate Banking committee, G. L. Childress, representing the American Meat Institute, testified that the meat shortage "may become increasingly more severe unless remedial steps are taken immediately."

"The present meat situation is so serious that it threatens meat supplies necessary for war purposes—for Army and Navy uses," he added.

O'Mahoney Hopeful

Wherry's demand touched off a general Senate debate during which Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) said he had a reason to believe there will be announcements "in the near future" which will improve the meat situation.

O'Mahoney did not amplify to the Senate but told reporters later that one step he expects is a regulation allowing purchase of range cattle by the head without regard to weight. O'Mahoney said this would lead to more stocker and feeder cattle—the usual intermediate step before cattle reach the slaughterer.

Chairman Mead (D-NY) said the War Investigating committee has been inquiring into the food situation with a view to holding public hearings soon.

The Banking committee is considering legislation to extend the price control act, now due to expire June 30, through 1946. Childress, general manager of the Houston (Texas) Packing company, directed his testimony principally to the effect he said OPA regulations have had on the meat industry.

Under them, he said, packers are operating at a loss and he asked an amendment to the price law to require that no ceiling on any cut or variety of meat be lower than cost.

In a general discussion, Childress said "the beef business has been governed by a formula which has established the business on a losing basis for over a year."

As for hogs, he said hog producers produced a record crop last year and then found "the floor on hogs had been lowered, that there was a corn freeze, that there was a penalty on producing heavy hogs."

The hog producer's reaction was to cut production, Childress continued, adding:

"The result is that today the commercial slaughter of hogs is 50 per cent of that of a year ago."

He said the "black market" is still "serious and widespread" and that OPA enforcement must be tightened.

Lost on Lend-Lease

Howard C. Greer, general manager of Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, testified that his company had sustained a loss of approximately $1,000,000 from its operations during the last eight months. He said most of it was due to being required to fill orders from war procurement agencies at below cost.

"We are required to furnish frozen pork sides for Lend-Lease shipment to England at the rate of over 200,000 pounds per week at an out-of-pocket loss of around $1 a hundredweight," he told the committee. "We are required to produce beef for the Army at prices less than the cost of live cattle."

The question of increasing butter production arose during testimony of Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers federation. Holman said a six-cent increase in the market price was the "most practical means."

Otherwise, he urged an additional $100,000,000 of subsidies during the 12 months beginning next July 1. This would bring total dairy subsidies for the period to $796,000,000.

Army Will Close Canol Project April 1

Washington, March 14 (AP)—Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) of the Senate War Investigating Committee disclosed today that the Army has agreed to close down its Canol petroleum project in Canada "about April 1."

Mead made his statement to the Senate during a speech in which Senator Moore (R., Okla.) assailed the War Department for what he described as a "bullheaded and arbitrary attitude" in going ahead with the projcet against the advice of "petroleum experts."

Date Is Changed

Mead recalled the War Department's recent announcement that the project will be closed June 30, but said the committee had received more "satisfactory" promises since.

Top officials, he said, told a closed meeting of his group the new deadline is "about April 1."

"Operations at the wells will be closed immediately." Mead declared. He said the Whitehorse refinery will be closed as soon as it has refined the crude oil on hand.

Offered To Canada

Workers, he said, will be made available to the oil industry in this country.

"The Army says that the properties are to be offered to Canada under an option to buy at the present appraised value," Moore said.

permitting German reconnaisance planes to follow them to the field while the Americans complained the Russians had failed to put up adequate ground protection for the bombers.

Three days after the raid, the War department here issued a brief "memorandum to the press" which said "a recent raid by the German air force on two airdromes in Russia used in shuttle operations by our strategic bombers caused the loss of three crew members and a number of American planes."

"In view of the incomplete disclosures displayed by the Army in connection with this project, I seriously doubt the wisdom of permitting the Army to negotiate for the disposal of the property," Moore added.

Moore said the property should be sold by the Surplus Property Board.

May Abandon Highway

Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) later told the Senate that he understood the Alaskan Highway also would be abandoned. The Army, he said, had picked the route without consulting the Alaskan Highway Commission, created by Congress, which had studied the problem for years.

"They have spent $139,000,000 on it, exclusive of bridges, and I understand the Canadian Government has stated it cannot maintain the southern end," Magnuson added.

He expressed the hope that if the Canol project cannot be sold for a satisfactory price that it will be dismantled and the machinery returned to this country.

Reveal 47 Flying Fortresses Were Destroyed on Ground

WASHINGTON, March 14.—(AP) Maj. Gen. Orvil Anderson said today he had no criticism for anyone as the result of the destruction of 47 Flying Fortresses in a German air raid on an airfield in Russia last June 21.

Anderson, deputy commander of the 8th Air Force, was asked at a news conference about a story by Alexander Kendrick, returned Moscow correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Kendrick wrote that Americans and Russians blamed each other for the success of the German attack on the field at Poltava.

Anderson said the defense of any air field was "inherently weak" and that the 8th Air Force command had accepted the risk of an attack in sending the shuttle bombers across Germany to the American-built field in Russia.

"The Germans," Anderson said, "simply put on an aggressive attack."

Kendrick, in his article, said the Russians blamed the Americans for

MORE CIVILIANS FREE IN THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The War Department announced oday another partial list of civilian personnel liberated in the Philippines. It included:

AGNES, Sister MIRIAM (Agnes Tibesar); mother general, Maryknoll, N. Y.
FRASER, ALEXANDER, VIOLET Sr and VIOLET Jr.; Standard Vacuum Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York City.
GIBSON, ALVIN H.; Miss Miriam Gibson, 630 Fifth Ave., New York City.

McCREARY, EDWARD A., Jr., and ELIZABETH McCREARY; Miss Elspeth M. McCreary, 201 W. 16th St., New York City.
McKEOWN HUGH MICHAEL; Mrs. Carrie Croft, mother, 69 Saddle River Rd., Rochelle Park, N. J.
MOFFAT, EILEEN JOYCE; Standard Vacuum Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York City.
SHAUN, Sister MAURA (Elizabeth Prior); Miss Frances M. Prior, sister, 260 Salem St., Bridgeport, Conn.
THOMAS, ROBERT LEE; Mrs. George Mahoney, 2067 Madison Ave., New York City.
THORNTON, Sister MIRIAM THOMAS; mother general, Maryknoll Sisters, Maryknoll, N. Y.
TODD, NOEL; Mrs. Roberta Todd Toquero, sister, 678 Shadowlawn Dr., Westfield, N. J.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 14.—The War Department announced today 2,348 casualties in the European and Southwest Pacific areas.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced forty-three casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 91,032 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 34,808 are reported dead, 41,387 wounded, 10,566 missing and 4,271 prisoners of war.

Jamaicans at Raritan Arsenal

METUCHEN, N. J., March 14 (AP).—Arrival of 375 Jamaican workers at the Raritan Arsenal was announced today by Colonel Max A. Elser, arsenal commander.

They are British subjects and will be permitted off the military reservation only with special passes, he said.

Jews Ask Seat At Frisco Conference

Philadelphia, March 14 (AP)—Jewish representation at the San Francisco Allied Nations conference was asked last night by Gabriel Wechsler, national secretary of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe.

"The Jewish problem must be settled to insure the peace," he said at a meeting sponsored by the American League for a Free Palestine.

Jap Children Trained In 'Bayonet Charges'

San Francisco, March 14 (AP)—Japanese children in the elementary school grades are being trained in "bayonet charges," the enemy homeland was told today by the Tokyo radio.

"These children have been very enthusiastic in this training," said the FCC monitored broadcast, saying they are going out to the decisive battlefront by polishing their fighting spirit for the destruction of the United States and Britain."

The program was started in the fifth and sixth grades of the Kawaguchi National School in Mogami county, Yamagata prefecture, and is to be extended to youngsters below the fifth grade.

Saposa Island Cleared By Australian Forces

San Francisco, March 14 (AP)—Australian forces have cleared all Japanese soldiers from the island of Saposa off northwestern Bougainville, the Melbourne radio reported today. The Aussies invaded the island last Thursday.

The operation, said the Australian broadcast, isolates the Japanese garrison on the Bougainville side of Buka passage and gives the Aussies control over the entire western coast of Soraken peninsula.

Melbourne reported that Australian patrols are taking a heavy toll of Japanese outposts in the main northern sector of Bougainville, where the Nipponese are using artillery constantly.

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6 Tokyo Papers Told To Print In One Plant

San Francisco, March 14 (AP)—Six of Tokyo's leading daily publications have been ordered printed in one plant, according to a Nazi transocean agency dispatch intercepted today by the Federal Communications Commission.

This is apparently the first specific application of the "temporary" measures adopted by the Japanese Cabinet Tuesday to insure the publication of papers in emergencies arising from the "present critical war situation."

The papers affected, said Transocean, are the *Asahi*, the *Mainichi*, the *Yomiuri Hochi*, the Tokyo *Shimbun*, the *Nippon Times* and the *Nippon Sangyo Keizai*, an influential commercial daily.

To Move Equipment

Transocean said the joint publication had been ordered by President Taketora Ogata of the Board of Information to permit the printing equipment thus freed to "be evacuated and kept ready at other places" in view of "the increased enemy air-raids," but it did not specify when the order would go into effect.

The Government, according to the Doemi News Agency, wishes to see newspapers continue publication no matter how serious the situation because of the "important role newspapers play in the dissemination of domestic propaganda in line with the war situation."

Japs Raid Levels 5 Square Miles

San Francisco, March 14 (AP). Seventy Philippines-based United States planes, mostly B-24's, struck Formosa at midday Tuesday, the Tokyo radio reported today in an unconfirmed broadcast recorded here.

Huge Carrier Launching Set

Newport News, Va., March 14 (AP)—The largest flattop in the world, the 45,000-ton aircraft carrier Midway, will be christened and towed into the James River from her building dock here next Tuesday.

The Midway, which will be able to carry more than 80 twin-engined planes, will be christened by Mrs. Bradford Williams Ripley 2d, of Dayton, Ohio, widow of a navy lieutenant who lost his life in a plane crash in the Pacific, and daughter of James M. Cox, a former Governor of Ohio.

Named After Battle

Named after the Battle of Midway, which occurred June 3-6, 1942, the new carrier is a sister ship of the Coral Sea, which will be launched this spring at the New York Navy Yard. The Midway was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which is now building another 45,000-ton carrier and which recently was awarded contracts for two more.

Lieutenant Ripley, who was born in Chicago, was graduated from Princeton University in 1938, joined the Navy two years later and won his wings in 1941. After service in several shore billets he was assigned to Fighting Squadron 12 and on April 12, 1943, died as the result of a plane crash.

Mrs. Ripley's father was the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1920, opposing Warren G. Harding.

TWO NOTED VIENNESE BECOME U. S. CITIZENS

Two prominent citizens of pre-Nazi Vienna, a well-known social worker and a poet-playwright, were among the 300 persons sworn in yesterday as American citizens by Judge John Knox at Federal District Court.

Eighty-eight-year-old Sophie Gruenfeld was decorated by the Emperor Francis Joseph for her work in organizing summer homes for impoverished and tubercular Jewish children from Vienna. One of these was seized by the Nazis in 1938, and the Jewish children expelled.

Mrs. Gruenfeld came to this country, where she has three daughters, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, in 1939.

Dr. Richard Beer-Hofmann, 78 years old, whose forty-room home in Vienna was the meeting place of such literary figures as Franz Werfel, Arthur Schnitzler and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, is the author of "Jacob's Traum," produced by Max Reinhardt in 1918, and other verse plays. His most recent work, a poem, "Herbstmorgen in Oesterrich," was published here last year. It centers around the figure of his wife, Paula, who died in Zurich in 1939, after their escape from the Nazis.

Army Package Shocks Mother of Dead Captain

Return to Her of His Blood-Stained Shirt Protested

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14 (AP). —The office here of Representative Louis Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, said today Mr. Ludlow had asked Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to investigate the forwarding by the Army of blood-stained clothing of an artillery captain to his parents in Indianapolis. The captain was killed in New Guinea. Names of the officer and the parents were not disclosed.

The officer's mother was quoted by Representative Ludlow as saying she received a package from the Army depot at Kansas City, Mo., containing mud-caked, blood-smeared clothing of her dead son. Ludlow said she added:

"It was the most horrible, inhuman, brutal act in the world. I couldn't believe any one could be so heartless as to send home tthat blood-smeared shirt."

Representative Ludlow said: "I have referred it to the Secretary of War and am awaiting an answer."

Colonel C. G. Blake, commander of the Quartermaster Depot, was quoted at Kansas City as saying the procedure was "most unusual, and usually we keep such things pretty well under control."

Lieutenant Colonel John R. Murphy, of the personal effects bureau of the depot, was quoted as saying the incident was an apparent violation of Army regulation. He said a check was impossible without the name of the captain.

REV. J. A. MULRY, JESUIT, IS DEAD

Missionary Was a Former Instructor at Fordham.

The Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, a Jesuit missionary in the Philippines for more than twenty years and a former instructor in rhetoric and poetry at Fordham University, died January 15 in the Los Banos internment camp, south of Manila, according to word received by the Jesuit Philippine Bureau, 51 East 83d street. Death was due to natural causes.

Father Mulry, who was 56 years old, had been teaching poetry and rhetoric at the Ateneo, the Jesuit university in Manila, before he was interned by the Japanese. He helped set up farming cooperatives in the islands and was active in forming Catholic Evidence clubs and in revitalization of the Catholic press.

He was born in the Washington Square section of New York and entered the Jesulit order a short time after being graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, 30 West 16th street. His father, Thomas M. Mulry, was a former president of the Immigrant Savings Bank.

Father Mulry taught at Fordham from 1913 to 1918 when an uncle, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., was president of the university. He was ordained a priest in 1921 and sent to the Philippines three years 'ater.

A Solemn Memorial Mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Saturday in St. Philip Neri Roman Catholic Church, Grand Concourse and 201st street, the Bronx.

Surviving are a sister, Miss Mary Mulry, and five brothers, the Rev. Louis J. Mulry, S. J.; the Rev. Dr. Vincent DePaul Mulry of St. Stephen's Church, Second avenue and 28th street; Francis X. Mulry, James A. Mulry, and George A. Mulry.

Enemy Reports

The enemy frequently puts out false reports in an effort to gain information of military value. The dispatches below have not been confirmed by any Allied source.

The Tokyo radio claimed today that Nipponese bombers sank two American destroyers in Bohol Strait in the Philippines last night. The broadcast was beamed to Italy and recorded by the FCC.

Last night the Tokyo radio reported that huge fires were observed Sunday on American aircraft carriers massed off Ulithi Island, north of Yap in the Mid-Pacific, as the result of a surprise blow by units of a Japanese special attack corps. Tokyo offered no explanation as to what our carriers were doing in the area and failed to give any details of the engagement, according to DNB, which picked up this Japanese broadcast.

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS SMASHED AT GERMANY FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH TODAY FOLLOWING UP THE FIVE-PRONGED RAF ASSAULT LAST NIGHT AT TARGETS STRETCHING FROM THE WEST FRONT TO BERLIN.

THE ATTACKS TODAY ROUNDED OUT 30 DAYS OF ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBING OF THE REICH--THE LONGEST UNBROKEN SERIES OF RAIDS OF THE WAR.

BEFORE NOON THE GERMAN RADIO FLASHED ALARMS THAT BOMBERS WERE APPROACHING THE REICH FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.

RAF HEAVY BOMBERS IN ATTACKS LAST NIGHT HIT BENZOL PLANTS NEAR GELSENKIRCHEN AND HERNE IN THE RUHR WHILE MOSQUITO BOMBERS WITH THEIR TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS ATTACKED BERLIN, BREMEN AND FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN. IN A DAYLIGHT ATTACK YESTERDAY 250 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT BATTERED BARMEN, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IN THE RUHR.

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A112

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (BY JAMESON) X X X IN THE RUHR.

THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT ON BERLIN WAS THE 22ND IN A ROW.

BOMBER CREWS ON ALL SIX RAF MISSIONS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT ENCOUNTERED ONLY SPORADIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE OVER SECTIONS OF GERMANY THAT USED TO BE THE MOST FURIOUSLY DEFENDED. THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THE LOSS OF TWO BOMBERS FROM ALL THE MISSIONS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTERS PROTECTING THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RHINE DESTROYED 25 GERMAN PLANES--18 BY U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE PILOTS AND SETEN BY THE RAF. SEVEN ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

LAST NIGHT AMERICANLIBERATORS AND WELLINGTONS FROM ITALY CONTINUED THE AERIAL ASSAULT FROM THE SOUTH WITH A RAID ON MARSHALLING YARDS AT TREVISO, 15 MILES NORTH OF VENICE.- SIX AIRCRAFT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE WERE REPORTED MISSING FROM ALL OF YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS INCLUDING AN ATTACK ON REGENSBURG.

QQ951AEW

MAR 14 1945

QQ922AEW

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY DESCRIBED BERLIN AS TENSE BUT PREPARING BUSILY FOR AN IMPENDING STREET-BY-STREET BATTLE "TO THE VERY LAST" AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHICH BY NAZI ACCOUNT IS ONLY 25 MILES FROM THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS.

"THE FIGHT MUST TAKE PLACE OVER AND UNDER THE GROUND WITH ENTHUSIASM

LONDON-JAPAN RAIDS-JAMESON

TRANSOCEAN SAID THE AMERICAN RAIDS HAD COMPELLED REORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS, WITH TOKYO'S FIVE LEADING PAPERS PRINTING IN ONE PLANT. IT ADDED THAT THE REMAINING PAPER PRINTING WORKS WILL BE MOVED OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL "IN READINESS FOR EVENTUAL EMERGENCIES."

30.24-23897

AND IMAGINATION, AND WITH ALL MEANS OF DECEPTION AND TRICKERY," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

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LT.GEN.HAUENSCHILT, WHOM THE NAZIS HAVE ENTRUSTED WITH THE DEFENSE OF BERLIN, WAS DESCRIBED AS A COMMANDER "FULL OF TRICKS," AND AN EXPERT IN MODERN TANK WARFARE.

HE WAS SAID TO BE A VETERAN OF THE BATTLE FOR MOSCOW IN 1941, AND LATER FOUGHT AT STALINGRAD, WHERE HE WAS WOUNDED. HE WAS RESCUED BY PLANE JUST BEFORE THE GERMAN SURRENDER AT STALINGRAD.

IN TURNING BERLIN INTO A FORTRESS HAUENSCHILT WAS REPORTED "MAKING USE OF ALL POSSIBILITIES.

"THE USE OF ANTI-TANK WEAPONS AND MACHINEGUNS IS BEING TAUGHT IN QUICK LESSONS HELD FOR THE MASSES IN THE PUBLIC SQUARES," THE BROADCAST ADDED. "ALLIED AIR ATTACKS HAVE PREPARED THE CITY WELL FOR GROUND FIGHTING. BOMB CRATERS AND RUBBISH HEAPS MAY BECOME A CLASSICAL BATTLEGROUND FOR CLOSE RANGE FIGHTING, FULL OF TRICKS TO THE ENEMY."

THE WUERZBURG-BORN GENERAL WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ALREADY PLOTTED DEFENSE SECTORS IN THE CITY AND PLACED THEM UNDER THE COMMAND OF "DISTINGUISHED EASTERN FRONT OFFICERS."

MAR 14 1945

DN513AEW

MARCH 14 -

LONDON--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL XXX FEB. 13.

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS FROM ITALY HAMMERED TARGETS WITHIN 35 MILES OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THEIR BOMBS RIPPED INTO THE ALMAS FUZITO AND SZONY REFINERIES, BOTH IN PARTIAL PRODUCTION, BETWEEN KOMAROM AND BUDAPEST. FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THAT ESCORTING MUSTANGS TANGLED WITH ENEMY FIGHTERS NEAR LAKE BALATON AND HAD SHOT DOWN SEVERAL.

FORTRESSES HIT THE RAIL YARDS AT KOMAROM, 45 MILES NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, AND LIBERATORS STRUCK OTHER YARDS 55 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST ON THE ROUTE FROM VIENNA, AND THE WIENER NEUSTADT YARDS SOUTHWEST OF VIENNA.

RAF HEAVY BOMBERS XXX FOURTH GRAF AS BEFORE.

KA243PEW

A144

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN INFORMED COMMONS TODAY THAT THE APPLICATIONS OF SYRIA AND LEBANON TO ATTEND THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25 WERE "UNDER CONSIDERATION," AS WELL AS THE REQUESTS OF THOSE TWO COUNTRIES TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

EDEN SAID THE ADHERENCE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATIONS HAD BEEN ACCEPTED FORMALLY AFTER THAT NATION HAD DECLARED HERSELF AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

B1201PEW

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY HAS CAPTURED ZVOLEN, SLOVAKIAN STRONGHOLD ON THE HRON RIVER, MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. ZVOLEN IS 11 MILES SOUTH OF THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK HEADQUARTERS CITY OF BANSKA BYSTRICA, AND 75 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST.

(EDS: MAY BE SUBBED FOR 12TH GRAF FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN BEGINNING "ONE BERLIN BROADCAST X X X AND ENDING X X X OF BUDAPEST.")

G208PEW

A62

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-A GERMAN FRONTLINE BROADCASTER SAID TONIGHT THAT THE REMAGEN BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE HAD "NOW BEEN SMASHED" BY GERMAN PLANES AND ARTILLERY. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM THE ALLIES, WHO BESIDES THE REMAGEN-ERPEL STEEL BRIDGE ALSO HAVE A PONTOON BRIDGE IN OPERATION.

(EDITORS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN PARIS WESTERN FRONT IF DESIRED).

SN719PEW

MAR 14 1945

A111

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-LORD SELBORNE, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, SAID TODAY THE ALLIED BLOCKADE OF GERMANY HAD FORCED MORE THAN 1,000,000 GERMANS FROM JOBS IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES INTO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER THOUSANDS INTO SYNTHETIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCING PLANTS.

ADDRESSING THE LONDON ROTARY CLUB, HE SAID GERMANY'S COAL PRODUCTION NOW WAS HALF WHAT IT WAS THREE MONTHS AGO AND HER STEEL PRODUCTION LESS THAN ONE-FIFTH THAT OF A YEAR AGO. GERMAN PRISONERS, HE SAID, ARE COMPLAINING FOR THE FIRST TIME OF A LACK OF MUNITIONS.

PS1003PEW

(250) ECONOMIC

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

LONDON MARCH 14-(AP)-BRITAIN'S PLANS TO REGAIN A POSITION AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S LEADING ECONOMIC POWERS SURGED FORWARD TODAY AS GOVERNMENT EXPERTS PURSUED A PROGRAM OF TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

PACTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED WITH SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND. IMPORTANT TALKS ARE UNDER WAY WITH TURKISH ECONOMIC REPRESENTATIVES.

CONVERSATIONS ALSO ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN THE PRELIMINARY STAGE WITH COUNTRIES FREED OF GERMAN DOMINATION OR IN THE PROCESS OF LIBERATION.

AS A FURTHER STEP, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, WHEN THEY MEET HERE EARLY IN APRIL FOR A PRE-SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, THAT EMPIRE PARTNERSHIP ASSURES A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR THEIR COUNTRIES.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS THE BRITISH LEADERS WILL ATTEMPT TO TIGHTEN THE ECONOMIC TIES DINDING THE COMMONWEALTH AND EXPAND BRITAIN'S CONTROVERSIAL TRADE POLICY OF EMPIRE PREFERENCES.

IN LINE WITH AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SUPPORT THE WORLD TRADE FIGHT BY INCREASING THE APPROPRIATION FOR BACKING EXPORT TRADE FROM AN EQUIVALENT OF $300,000,000 TO APPROXIMATELY $800,000,000, BRITISH BUSINESSMEN ARE BEING URGED TO GO AFTER OVERSEAS TRADE RATHER THAN CONCENTRATE ON MEETING HOME DEMANDS.

SPECIFIC FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES ARE PART OF THE PROGRAM.

THE BRITISH-BELGIAN MONETARY PACT SIGNED LAST OCTOBER POSSIBLY MAY SERVE AS THE PATTERN FOR SIMILAR AGREEMENTS TO LINK THE STERLING AREA WITH OTHER CONTINENTAL CURRENCIES.

XX620AEW

(400)

BY HENRY D.JAMESON

U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 14-(AP)-TEN MEMBERS OF A FLYING FORTRESS CREW WHO BOMBED BERLIN FEB. 3 HAVE RETURNED TO THIS BASE AFTER BEING LISTED AS MISSING, SEEING A RUSSIAN ARMY IN ACTION, MEETING POLISH PATRIOTS, GOING THROUGH A NAZI AIR RAID, DINING WITH A RED ARMY GENERAL AND TOURING KIEV, CAIRO, NAPLES AND PARIS.

THE BOMBER WAS PILOTED ON THE FIRST LEG OF THE JOURNEY TO BERLIN BY LT.ARTHUR H.OGLE, 28, OF MANKATO, MINN.

MAJ.JOHN L.REX, JR., 25, OF 3051 ST.PAUL BLVD., ROCHESTER, N.Y., AS COMMAND PILOT FOR THE GROUP, ALSO WAS AT THE CONTROLS PART OF THE TIME.

NEAR BERLIN ONE ENGINE WAS SHOT OUT. THEN OVER THE TARGET A SECOND WAS HIT. A THIRD BEGAN TO SPLUTTER.

REX RADIOED THAT THEY WOULD TRY TO REACH THE LIBERATED PORTION OF POLAND. THAT WAS THE LAST HEARD OF THEM UNTIL THEY TURNED UP HERE RECENTLY AND TOLD OF THEIR ADVENTUROUS TRIP.

AS THE BOMBER SOARED OVER THE SPRAWLING LINES OF THE EASTERN FRONT AT 6,000 FEET THE CREWMEN SAW FLASHES OF GUNFIRE MARKING A LARGE-SCALE ANTILLERY DUEL.

OGLE LANDED THE BIG SHIP IN AN OPEN FIELD WITHOUT INJURY TO ANYONE BUT BEFORE THEY WERE ABLE TO GET OUT THE PLANE WAS SURROUNDED BY A BAND OF ARMED CIVILIANS. THEY WERE YOUNG POLISH FIGHTERS AND THE CREW SAID IT TOOK A LOT OF TALKING TO CONVINCE THE POLES THAT THEY WERE AMERICANS.

B65

MAR 14 1945

B65

"THE POLES TOOK US TO A DESERTED FARMHOUSE FOR A REST BUT WE NO SOONER HAD DOZED OFF WHEN THE RED ARMY STORMED IN," REX RECALLED.

BY A FRANTIC MIXTURE OF TALK AND SIGN LANGUAGE LT.ABRAHAM HORNSTEIN, 22, OF 5006 ELEVENTH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., CONVINCED THE RUSSIANS THAT THEY WERE AMERICANS. AFTER THAT THE MEN WERE TAKEN TO A FIELD HEADQUARTERS, WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN FOOD, VODKA AND BEDS FOR THE NIGHT.

LT.RICHARD M.HUGINS, 20, LITTLETON, COLO., THE NAVIGATOR, SAID THAT WHEN TOASTING BEGAN "THEY TOASTED ROOSEVELT, AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA AND WHEN THEY RAN OUT OF TOASTS THEY STARTED OVER AT THE BEGINNING."

THE BOYS WERE GUESTS OF A SOVIET TANK COMMANDER, GEN.CHECKMOSAF, AT A DINNER THAT NIGHT AND SAW A NAZI PLANE SHOT DOWN BY A RUSSIAN FIGHTER DURING AN AIR RAID.

AN AMERICAN-MADETRUCK TOOK THEM TO KIEV, WHERE THEY SPENT SEVERAL DAYS WITH A GUIDE FROM THE GENERAL'S STAFF TO SHOW THEM THE SIGHTS.

"THE MOST IMPRESSIVE THING WE SAW WAS THE GREAT ABUNDANCE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT," SAID LT.JAMES W.NOLTE, 24, OTTUMWA, IOWA, BOMBARDIER. "THE RUSSIANS ARE VERY APPRECIATIVE OF OUR SUPPLIES."

FROM KIEV THE AMERICANS WERE FLOWN TO AN AIR BASE IN THE UKRAINE AND THEN TO TEHRAN. OTHER STOPS INCLUDED CARIO, NAPLES, MARSEILLES AND PARIS.

OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE LT.ALBERT H.HOLMAN, 22, EVERGREEN, ALA.; SGT. LT. GEORGE YEP, 24, OF 2615 WEST CENTER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; SGT. GEORGE F.TAYLOR, 22, ISLAND CITY, ORE.; SGT. WAYNE G. LEWIS, 32, MCKENZIE BRIDGE, ORE.; AND SGT. BEN. H.HALEY, 22, THOMPSONS STATION, TENN.

W1210PEW

MAR 14 1945

A112

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (BY JAMESON) X X X IN THE RUHR. THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT ON BERL

IN WAS THE 22ND IN A ROW.

BOMBER CREWS ON ALL SIX RAF MISSIONS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT ENCOUNTERED ONLY SPORADIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE OVER SECTIONS OF GERMANY THAT USED TO BE THE MOST FURIOUSLY DEFENDED. THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THE LOSS OF TWO BOMBERS FROM ALL THE MISSIONS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTERS PROTECTING THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RHINE DESTROYED 25 GERMAN PLANES--18 BY U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE PILOTS AND SETEN BY THE RAF. SEVEN ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

LAST NIGHT AMERICANLIBERATORS AND WELLINGTONS FROM ITALY CONTINUED THE AERIAL ASSAULT FROM THE SOUTH WITH A RAID ON MARSHALLING YARDS AT TREVISO, 15 MILES NORTH OF VENICE.- SIX AIRCRAFT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE WERE REPORTED MISSING FROM ALL OF YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS INCLUDING AN ATTACK ON REGENSBURG.

QQ951AEW

A99 (225)

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-BRITAIN'S CONSERVATIVE PARTY, OPENING ITS ANNUAL CONFERENCE, GAVE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL A FIRM PLEDGE OF SUPPORT TODAY AND A BROAD HINT WAS VOICED THAT HE WOULD BE ASKED TO LEAD THE PARTY IN PEACETIME RECONSTRUCTION.

CHURCHILL HIMSELF, AS PARTY LEADER, WILL ADDRESS THE CONFERENCE TOMORROW, PROBABLY DEALING CHIEFLY WITH PROBLEMS AT HOME SUCH AS RECONSTRUCTION, HOUSING, POSTWAR BUSINESS AND TRADE BETWEEN THE DOMINIONS.

MORE THAN 2,000 DELEGATES ADOPTED A MOTION BY EDUCATION MINISTER R.A.BUTLER, NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSERVATIVE COUNCIL, COMMENDING CHURCHILL FOR "MAGNIFICENT LEADERSHIP" AND RENEWING PARTY SUPPORT OF THE WAR EFFORT "FOR A COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE TYRANNICAL ENEMIES OF FREEDOM BOTH IN EUROPE AND ASIA."

AS KEYNOTE SPEAKER, BUTLER IMPLIED THAT THE CONSERVATIVES WERE COUNTING UPON CHURCHILL TO CARRY PARTY BANNERS AFTER VICTORY OVER

GERMANY MAKES POSSIBLE BRITAIN'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION SINCE 1935.

"WE ASK MR.CHURCHILL TO BRING THE SAME SENSE OF REALISM INTO THE SOLUTION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PROBLEMS OF PEACE AS HE INFUSED INTO THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT," BUTLER SAID. "THE PUBLIC ARE ALWAYS READY TO TAKE FROM HIM THE HARDEST HOME TRUTHS AS TO WHAT WE CAN MANAGE TO CARRY OUT AND WHAT, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS IN THE REALM OF FANCY.

"WE LOOK

T

O

THE MASTER BUILDER AND OFFER HIM OUR HELP IN THIS LATEST AND GREATEST WORK--OUR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION."

QQ908AEW

LONDON MAR.14 (AP WIREPHOTO)-xx RUINS.

WHILE ZHUKOV CLEARED HIS FLANKS AND PREPARED FOR A FINAL ASSAULT ON BERLIN, THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID THE DEFENDERS OF THE REICH CAPITAL HAD BEEN ORDERED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST AND REPORTED THAT THE BATTLE WOULD BE DIRECTED BY LT.GEN.BRUNO VON HAUSENSCHILD, WHO LED THE GERMAN SPEARHEAD WHICH THE RUSSIANS TURNED BACK JUST OUTSIDE MOSCOW IN 1941.

ONE NAZI CORRESPONDENT SAID THERE WERE MOUNTING INDICATIONS THAT ZHUKOV INTENDS TO TAKE STETTIN, 60 MILES NORTH OF KUESTRIN, BY AN ENCIRCLING MANEUVER. HE SAID THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER HAD BROUGHT FERRIES AND BRIDGE-BUILDING EQUIPMENT TO THE ODER SOUTH OF STETTIN AND ALSO IN THE AREA OF STEPENITZ, 15 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY. THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE FIGHTING IN STETTIN'S EASTERN SUBURBS.

MAR 14 1945

WD547PEW

A105

BULLETIN

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED TODAY THAT GERMAN PLANES HAD SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE REMAGENBRIDGE OVER THE RHINE AND ON A PONTOON BRIDGE NEARBY.

A110

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON-FIRST ADD BRIDGES XXX NEARBY.

THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE STILL WAS REPORTED IN A FRONTLINE DISPATCH

30. 24 - 23899

HOWEVER, TO BE FUNCTIONING AT 9:30 A.M. BATTLEFRONT TIME TODAY. THE DOUBLE TRACKED 1,200 FOOT BRIDGE HAS BEEN REPORTED HIT NUMEROUS TIMES, BUT AP CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT SAID IT WAS REPAIRED SWIFTLY. PONTOON BRIDGES USUALLY ARE QUICKLY MENDED.

THE GERMANS SAID THAT THE NEW THIRD ARMY DRIVE BELOW THE MOSELLE RIVER HAD THRUST INTO THE DEPTH OF THE MAIN GERMAN DEFENSE LINE.

A BATTLE, PRECEDED BY A FOUR HOUR BARRAGE, WAS REPORTED RAGING INTO ITS 25TH HOUR IN THE AREA EAST OF SAARBURK AND NORTH OF METTLACH ALONG THE RUWER RIVER, TRIBUTARY OF THE MOSELLE. THE GERMANS PLACED A PARTIAL SECURITY NEWS BLACKOUT ON THE BATTLE.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN PARIS FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT IF DESIRED)

(LAST GRF MAKE IT "SAARBURG" NOT SAARBURK)

MAR 14 1945

MJ938AEW

LONDON, March 14-(AP) Allied establishement of "an ecomonic Eisenhower and and economic genreal staff " was urges tpday by Lord Templewood,former Briti ambassador to Spain, to defeat the "deliberate plan of Hitler and the Nazis to make Europe dafe for chaos."

He coupled his suggestion, ~~xxxx~~ made in a luncheon address, with a warning that "we must expect even worse horrors before the war's end" with sudden death and starvation in occupied countires and the possibility of a "final attack by the most ruthless methods on this countyy. "

"Only by applying to the civil field the same strategy that has been so successful in the military field, ~~xxx~~ a war on two fronts," can the Allies prevent Hitler from carrying out his plan for destruction, Lord Templewwod cautioned.

"On the material side we need a much more concerted movement than we have today. We need for Europe a ~~xxxxx~~ supremem commander, and economic Eisenhower and and ec. general staff."

The former Sir Samuel Hoare said that the need had arisen because the allied admin strative machine "is now so complicated and the demands on it so great that relief will continue to arrive too little and too late. "

He urged the forthcoming San Fransisco conf. to tackel the problem of giving "Hitler's victims new hope."

JOHNSTON DEFENDS REDS

W. L. White's Book 'Overemphasizes' the Bad, He Says

SPOKANE, Wash., March 14 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said today that the book, "Report on the Russians," written by W. L. White, overemphasized the bad about Russia and minimized the good.

In a statement to the press today, Mr. Johnston said:

"Because William L. White accompanied me to Russia, I have had many inquiries about his new book on that country. They call for an answer, in general terms at least.

"I do not for a moment question White's right to say what he chooses, but I frankly disagree with him as to the significance of many things we both saw.

"I believe that a genuine two-way understanding between Russia and the United States is indispensable. Each nation must accept honest and frank criticism from one another. But each nation should strive to avoid unfair and destructive criticism of the other. We have got to learn to get along with Russia and the Russians have got to learn to get along with us."

(170) LONDON MARCH 14-(AP)-ALLIED MILITARY MEN WERE QUOTED IN A WESTERN FRONT DISPATCH LAST NIGHT AS EXPRESSING THE VIEW THE WAR IS LIKELY TO END IN THE EARLY SUMMER, BUT HIGHLY-PLACED BRITONS KEEP THEIR FINGERS CROSSED.

ANNOUNCING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT ALLIED ARMIES WERE PREPARING TO CROSS THE RHINE IN FORCE, WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG ADDED:

"IN SPITE OF THIS MIRACULOUS BETTERMENT IN OUR FORTUNES IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO ACT AS IF ALL WERE OVER, BAR THE SHOUTING...WE HAVE HAD ONE FALSE DAWN..."

WRITING FROM THE U.S.NINTH ARMY FRONT, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER SAID MILITARY LEADERS NOW BELIEVE THE FORMAL END MAY COME THIS SUMMER, ALTHOUGH FULL DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES MAY REQUIRE A LONGER TIME.

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"THIS OPINION APPEARS TO BE SHARED BY GERMAN CIVILIANS INTERVIEWED BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES," HE SAID. "THE IDEA OF A SUDDEN WHOLESALE COLLAPSEGN AS A RESULT OF RECENT NAZI DISASTERS, IS GENERALLY DISCOUNTED

VIRTUALLY ALL AMERICAN OFFICERS BELIEVE THE ALLIED ARMIES WILL HAVE TO FIGHT ALL THE WAY ACROSS GERMANY.

KK625AEW

PRECEDE MOSCOW RUSSIAN

MAR 14 1945

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-A NEW RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT SOUTH OF KOENIGSBERG IN AN EFFORT TO DIVIDE AND SMASH THE REMAINING GERMAN TROOPS IN EAST PRUSSIA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE BERLIN RADIO AS ADVICES FROM MOSCOW INDICATED THE EARLY FALL OF GDYNIA, THE MODEL SEAPORT OF PRE-WAR POLAND.

THE EAST PRUSSIAN ASSAULT WAS OPENED EARLY TUESDAY AFTER A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID, WITH SEPARATE RED ARMY COLUMNS DRIVING WESTWARD ON EITHER SIDE OF ZINTEN, 20 MILES BELOW KOENIGSBERG.

AN EARLIER DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW GAVE SOME SUPPORT TO THE GERMAN REPORT. IT SAID THERE WERE SIGNS THE BATTLE OF KOENIGSBERG WAS FLARING UP WITH NEW VIGOR.

COL.ERNST VON HAMMER, NAZI COMMENTATOR, DECLARED THAT "NUMEROUS" LOCAL RUSSIAN THRUSTS HAS PROVIDED A TIP-OFF THAT A MAJOR ASSAULT WAS IMMINENT IN EAST PRUSSIA.

WESTWARD AT THE TIP OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR, RUSSIAN STORM FORCES WERE BATTERING GDYNIA FROM THREE SIDES AS THE GERMAN FOOTHOLD ON THE BAY OF DANZIG STEADILY DWINDLED.

FIELD DISPATCHES REACHING MOSCOW INDICATED, ETC., X X X PICKING UP IN SECOND GRAF MOSCOW RUSSIAN AND EDITING TO CONFORM.

QQ835AEW

B80 0 (180)

A U.S.BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, MARCH 14-(AP)-SOME OF THE MOST VIOLENT FLAK EXPERIENCED OVER GERMANY WAS THROWN AT U.S.8TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS TODAY AS THEY MADE CLEAR WEATHER ATTACKS WITH GREAT SUCCESS AGAINST A VARIETY OF TARGETS.

"JERRY DIDN'T LEAVE ANYTHING ON THE GROUND EXCEPT HIS AIRPLANES," SGT.CLYDE MATTHEWS, ROUTE 3, OKMULGEE, OKLA., SAID.

WEST OF HANNOVER, SGT.JOHN BENNETT, 326 WEST 5TH STREET, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, SAID HE SAW "MORE FLAK THAN ON ALL MY 16 OTHER MISSIONS PUT TOGETHER."

LIBERATOR CREWMEN ON THE ROUTE TO GIESSEN NORTH OF FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN WATCHED THE BATTLE ALONG THE RHINE. "WE CROSSED THE RHINE BELOW COBLENZ AND COULD SEE AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRING ACROSS THE RIVER," SAID LT.COL.JOHN JACOBOWITZ, 511 STERLING STREET, STREATOR, ILL.

THE ONLY AERIAL OPPOSITION REPORTED BY THE HEAVIES WAS AT HILDESHEIM, 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANNOVER, WHERE FLYING FORTRESSES SET FIRE TO A LARGE CASTING PLANT.

"TWO MESSERSCHMITT 262 JET-PLANES JUMPED US," SAID SGT.NORMAN FREEMAN, 224 WACCAMAW DRIVE, GREENVILLE, S.C. "WE GOT IN SEVERAL BURSTS AT THEM AND THEY DIDN'T GET ANY OF OUR BOMBERS."

WE958PEW

A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, MARCH 14-(AP)-MUSTANG PILOTS SHOT DOWN 11 OF 20 GERMAN PLANES WHICH ROSE FROM AN AIRFIELD SOUTH OF BERLIN TODAY AND ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK A FORCE OF HEAVY BOMBERS.

THREE WERE SHOT DOWN BY CAPT.GENE MARKHAM OF 3643 PARK AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, WHILE CAPT.WILLIAM MCGUIRE OF 95 LA GRANGE ST., WEST ROXBURY, MASS., AND LT.GEORGE MONTGOMERY OF 815 SECOND AVE., OPELIKA, ALA., GOT TWO APIECE.

WE828PEW

30.24 — 23904

B56 0 IN (210)
AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, MARCH 14-(AP)-INCREASED NUMBERS OF NAZI JET-PLANES TOOK TO THE AIR OVER GERMANY TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT, BUT AT LEAST FOUR OF THE SPEEDY CRAFT WERE KNOCKED DOWN BY U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERPILOTS.
NEAR SIEGEN, THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS ATTACKED IX ARADO 234S, A TWIN-JET BOMBER WHICH IS SEEN INFREQUENTLY. THE P-47S LIT INTO THE ENEMY PLANES AS THEY RACED ALONG IN TWO FLIGHTS OF THREE.
LT.NORMAN GOULD OF ERIE, PA., DESTROYED ONE AND THE OTHER WAS SHARED BY LT.SANBORN BALL OF SALEM, MO., AND LT.WARREN LEAR OF VALPARAISO, FLA. ACCURATE MACHINE GUN FIRE IN THE AMERICANS' INITIAL ATTACKS CRIPPLED THE TWO 234S SO THAT THE THUNDERBOLTS COULD CLOSE IN.
ANOTHER ARADO WAS DOWNED BY CAPT.DONALD BRYAN OF PAICINES, CALIF.
LEADING A FLIGHT OF MUSTANGS ESCORTING MEDIUM BOMBERS, BRYAN SPOTTED THE JET BOMBER ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK IN TO BOMB THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE. IT WAS STOPPED SHORT BY GROUND FIRE. MEETING IT HEAD-ON HE SHOT OUT TWO JET UNITS IN SUCCESSION AND THE PLANE PLOWED INTO THE GROUND.
BRYAN, ONE OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S HIGH-SCORING ACTIVE FIGHTER PILOTS, HAS SHOT DOWN 15 ENEMY PLANES IN COMBAT, ONCE BAGGING FIVE IN A DAY.
AN UNIDENTIFIED JET FIGHTER ALSO WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY LT.ROBERT BARNHARD OF FREEPORT, ILL.
WE824PEW

MAR 14 1945

LONDON, MARCH 14--(AP)-- SPECIAL FRENCH [redacted] COURTS ESTABLISHED TO TRY PERSONS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION [redacted] SENTENCED 66 [redacted] DEFENDANTS TO DEATH DURING THE FIRST 10 DAYS OF MARCH, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY.
[redacted] DEFENDANTS. THE PARIS RADIO [redacted].
QUOTING THE BROADCAST, [redacted] THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, SAID 22 OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR, [redacted] 552 GIVEN [redacted] TERMS OF VARYING DURATION AND 138 ACQUITTED.

MOSCOW MAR 14-(ADD DELUCE)-XYANSWERS
RED STAR'S POLITICAL COMMENTATOR DESCRIBED FORMER PREMIER NICOLA RADESCU, JULIU MANIU, PEASANT PARTY LEADER, AND GEORGE BRATIANU, LIBERAL PARTY LEADER, AS "FASCISTS UPON WHOM THE GERMANS LATELY PLACED THEIR BETS."
B1113AEW

MAR 14 1945

PMS BUDGET (400)
RUSSIAN
BY DANIEL DE LUCE
MOSCOW, MARCH 14-(AP)-RUSSIAN STORM FORCES BATTERED PRE-WAR POLAND'S MODEL SEAPORT OF GDYNIA FROM THREE SIDES TODAY AS THE GERMAN FOOTHOLD ON THE BAY OF DANZIG STEADILY DWINDLED.
FIELD DISPATCHES INDICATED MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY WAS DETERMINED TO WIPE OUT THE GDYNIA POCKET AT TOP SPEED, LEAVING THE CITY OF DANZIG TO BE DEALT WITH LATER. RED ARMY FORCES WERE SAID TO BE CLOSING IN ON GDYNIA FROM THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST WHILE AIRCRAFT RANGED OUT TO SEA TO CHOKE OFF ENEMY EFFORTS TO REINFORCE OR EVACUATE THE BESIEGED PORT.
GDYNIA'S MOPUP WOULD LAY DANZIG OPEN FOR COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT.
FIGHTING ALONG THE BERLIN FRONT FROM STETTIN TO FRANKFURT WAS DISMISSED BY OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORTS AS HAVING ONLY "LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE." BUT THERE SEEMED NO DOUBT MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV WAS INCREASING PRESSURE AGAINST THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER, ESPECIALLY NEAR FRANKFURT, SO HE CAN DEPLOY THE BREAKTHROUGH ARMIES WHEN THE TIME COMES TO STRIKE FOR THE GERMAN CAPITAL.
(BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, ZHUKOV ALREADY HAS SENT NINE DIVISIONS, OR NEARLY 100,000 MEN, WEST OF THE ODER BETWEEN KUESTRIN AND FRANKFURT, BUT THE RUSSIANS NEVER HAVE ANNOUNCED ANY CROSSING OF THE RIVER IN THAT AREA.)
A HARD STRUGGLE CONTINUED IN STETTIN'S EASTERN SUBURB, ALTDAMM, WHERE ZHUKOV IS TRYING TO PENETRATE A DEEP BELT OF MINES AND ANTI-TANK GUNS IN THE WOODED HILLS SOUTH OF THE DAMMSCHER SEE.
IN THE GROWING BATTLE FOR GDYNIA, ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS GAINED HIGH GROUND IMMEDIATELY OVERLOOKING THE PORT FROM THE SOUTH AND SWARMED FORWARD TO ATTACK ADLESHORST, A COASTAL SETTLEMENT, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM GDYNIA PROPER. HIS ARTILLERY WAS SHELLING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE CITY AT WILL.
ANOTHER RED ARMY FORMATION WAS SAID TO HAVE ALMOST ENTERED THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE SEAPORT WHILE A THIRD COMING DOWN THE COAST FROM THE NORTH WAS WITHIN EASY SHELLING DISTANCE.
WITHIN THE NAVAL BASE OF KOLBERG ON THE POMERANIAN COAST THE RUSSIAN PUNCHED FARTHER INTO A MAZE OF FORTIFIED BUILDINGS, WHERE MIXED REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN ARMY, VOLKSSTURM AND NAVY FACED ULTIMATE ANNIHILATION.
THERE WERE SOME SIGNS TTHAT THE BATTLE OF KOENIGSBERG, WHICH ENTERED A RELATIVE LULL AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, WAS FLARING UP WITH NEW VIGOR. SOVIET INFANTRY HAS BEEN REINFORCED IN THE EASTERN SUBURBS AND MASSED GUNS HAVE INCREASED THEIR FIRE ON THE BURNING INNER CITY.
THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN WESTERN HUNGARY FAILED TO SLACKEN, ALTHOUGH IN THE PAST SIX DAYS, THE RUSSIANS DECLARE, THEY HAVE KNOCKED OUT MORE THAN 400 ENEMY TANKS AND INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES.
DN521AEW

PARIS MAR 15 - (BEALMEAR)-ADD NIGHT LEAD XXI

OTHER INFANTRY UNITS ON THE RIGHT FLANK ADVANCED A HALF-MILE IN THE AREA EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG AND SEIZED SEVERAL TOWNS, INCLUDING FROMMERSBACH.

FINAL TABULATION OF YESTERDAY'S RECORD THIRD ARMY PRISONER CATCH RAISED THE TOTAL O

MAR 14 1945

FINAL TABULATION OF YESTERDAY'S RECORD THIRD ARMY PRISONER CATCH RAISED THE TOTAL TO 6,619. SINCE FEB.1 PATTON'S ARMY HAS CAGED 55,492 NAZIS, MANY OF WHOM WERE CUT OFF AND STRANDED IN THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS WEST OF COBLENZ.

AWARE THAT THE THIRD ARMY'S NEW ATTACK WAS A DANGEROUS THREAT TO THE SAAR INDUSTRIAL AREA, THE NAZIS WERE REACTING SHARPLY TO EVERY AMERICAN MOVE.

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED THAT THE THIRD ARMY WAS TRYING TO FORCE A CROSSING OF THE MOSELLE AT SEVERAL POINTS WEST OF COBLENZ, WITH UP TO FOUR INFANTRY AND FOUR TANK DIVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE ASSAULT. THREE ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE STREAM ALREADY HAD BEEN REPULSED, THE NAZI BROADCASTS SAID.

A4.

THERE WAS NO WORD FROM ALLIED SOURCES THAT PATTON HAD YET OPENED AN ATTACK ON COBLENZ, WHICH SITS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MOSELLE AND THE RHINE AND IS PROTECTED FROM DIRECT ASSAULT BY THE MOSELLE.

NO IMPORTANT ACTION WAS REPORTED FROM THE NORTHERN REACHES OF THE RHINE ALONG WHICH THE AMERICAN NINTH, BRITISH SECOND AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES ARE DEPLOYED.

A117

PARIS, MARCH 14-(AP)-PARIS MOVIES WERE CLOSED TONIGHT AS FRENCH THEATER EMPLOYEES WENT ON STRIKE TO ENFORCE DEMANDS FOR 40 PER CENT WAGE INCREASES.

PS1013PEW

MAR 14 1945

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, SOUTHERN FRANCE, MARCH 14-(AP)-U.S. TROOPS, INCLUDING FIGHTING AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND SOME PUERTO RICAN UNITS, ARE STILL FIGHTING A HOLDING ACTION ON THE IMPORTAN "FORGOTTEN FRONT" ALONG THE FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER.

IN THE TOWERING MOUNTAINS OF THE MARITIME ALPS, WHERE PACK MULES MUS BE USED TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO OUTPOSTS AND MAINTAIN COMMUNICATIONS, BRIG.GEN.RALPH C.TOBIN COMMANDS A SMALL ARMY WHICH CONTAINS A FRONT WHERE A GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH MIGHT PROVE EMBARRASSING TO AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THERE IS NO IDEA THAT ITALIAN TROOPS, LEAVENED BY GERMAN UNITS, HAVE ANY INTENTION NOW OF DOING MORE THAN GUARD THE ESCAPE ROUTE FOR GERMAN TROOPS LEFT IN NORTHERN ITALY. BUT IF THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH HAD SUCCEEDED, THIS ALPS SECTOR MIGHT HAVE PROVIDED AN AREA FOR A DIVERSIONARY THRUST VALUABLE TO THE NAZIS.

LITTLE MORE THAN AN HOUR BY JEEP FROM THE LUXURY OF THE FRENCH RIVIERA, TOBIN'S TROOPS MAN MOUNTAIN OBSERVATION POSTS AND ENGAGE IN CONSTANT PATROLLING, CAPTURING A FEW ENEMY SOLDIERS TO KEEP THEIR INFORMATION UP TO DATE AND OCCASIONALLY ENGAGING IN PITCHED BATTLES. THE ITALIANS OPPOSITE THEM GENERALLY ARE CONTENT TO FIGHT OFF THE PATROLS SENT OUT FROM OUR LINES.

THE NISEI--IT'S HARD TO CONSIDER THEM JAPANESE IN THE FACE OF THEIR OWN PROUD INSISTENCE THEY ARE AMERICANS WHO HAVE JAPANESE FORBEARS--ARE SMALL, STOCKY, WIRY AND TOUGH, EVERY INCH FIGHTERS WHO HAVE WON UNSTINTED PRAISE FROM THEIR SUPERIORS, FROM GEN.TOBIN DOWN.

THEY SUFFERED CASUALTIES IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AND THIS FRONT IS PROVING RESTFUL AFTER THE RIGORS OF ITALY, BUT IF THERE IS A SCRAP IN SIGHT THEY SPOIL TO GET IN IT. ONE MEASURE OF THE WORTH OF THESE TROOPS IS THE AMOUNT OF TROUBLE THEY GIVE THE MP'S. THE LATTER HAVEN'T THE SLIGHTEST DIFFICULTY WITH THE NISEI, BECAUSE THE NISEI DON'T QUARREL, DON'T GO A.W.O.L., DON'T GRIPE.

IT'S NOT A QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE ONLY, OFFICERS SAY. THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOR AND INTENSE EFFORT IN BATTLE ARE PART OF THEIR WAY OF SAYING: "WE ARE FIGHTING FOR AMERICA, WE'RE LOYAL TO HER AND THIS IS OUR WAY OF PROVING IT."

A40

THEIR OFFICERS' MAIN DIFFICULTY IS TRYING TO KEEP THEM IN HOSPITAL BEDS WHEN THEY ARE WOUNDED OR ILL. THEY WANT TO GET BACK INTO THE SCRAP.

NO NISEI PATROL EVER LEAVES A WOUNDED MAN ON THE FIELD. IT IS AN UNWRITTEN LAW THAT A WOUNDED MAN MUST BE BROUGHT BACK.

THEIR OFFICERS SAY NO NISEI EVER HAS BEEN KNOWN TO SHIRK HIS DUTIES AND THAT THEY STILL ARE AS EAGER FOR ACTION AS THEY WERE IN THEIR FIRST BATTLE.

THE NISEI ALSO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE VOSGES FIGHTING.

THE PUERTO RICANS, WHOSE PRESENCE IN THE ARMIES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS DISCLOSED ONLY RECENTLY, HAVE NOT BEEN EMPLOYED AS MUCH AS THE NISEI FOR COMBAT DUTY, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES IF CALLED UPON TO DO SO.

IN CONTRAST TO THE LITTLE NISEI, THE PUERTO-RICANS ARE SIX-FOOTERS, ASSIGNED TO MULE OUTFITS. MULESKINNERS MUST BE TALL TO HANDLE THE MOUNTAINOUS PACKS LOADED ON THE BEASTS.

THE MULES WERE PICKED UP MOSTLY IN ITALY, WHERE THE ANIMALS WERE SCRAGGY AND THIN. NOW THE MULES ARE SLEEK AND WELL FED, BUT STILL OBSTINATE. ON AN INACTIVE FRONT THE ANIMALS ARE EXERCISED ONLY BY MEN

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WHO HAVE ADMIRATION, IF NOT QUITE AFFECTION, FOR THEM. THE LAND IN THE ALPS IS NOT CONDUCIVE TO FARMING, AND HAY MUST BE IMPORTED FOR THE MULES.

ONE OF THESE PACK-MULE OUTFITS SUPPLIES ISOLATED MOUNTAIN OUTPOSTS. ANOTHER CARRIES FIELD ARTILLERY THROUGH THE ALPS.

NORTH OF THE AREA HELD BY TOBIN'S TROOPS THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY MANS A LINE RUNNING SOUTH FROM ALSACE ALONG THE SWISS BORDER, THENCE TO THE ITALIAN BORDER AND THE RIVIERA. THE AMERICAN SECTOR IS FROM A POINT NORTHWEST OF TURIN TO THE RIVIERA.

THERE ARE PEAKS LIKE MOUNT GROSSO, NEARING MORE THAN 4,000 FEET, AND MOUNT MANGIABO, RISING 6,000 FEET, WHICH PROVIDE PERFECT OBSERVATION POINTS. THERE ARE MOUNTAINS HONEYCOMBED WITH TUNNELS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE BEEN BLOCKED BY BOMBS OR ARTILLERY FIRE. THE GERMANS USE MANY RAIL TUNNELS AS EMPLACEMENTS FOR SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

IN THE FRENCH SECTOR SOME FORMER FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, ALONG WITH SENEGALESE, ALGERIANS AND MOROCCANS, HOLD THE LINE.

KK542AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MARCH 14-(AP)-TO SGT.ALEXANDER A.DRABIK, THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER TO CROSS THE RHINE, THE HERO OF THE REMAGEN VICTORY WAS AN ENGINEERING OFFICER WHOSE NAME HE DOES NOT KNOW.

"I JUST CROSSED THE BRIDGE," THE HOLLAND, OHIO, INFANTRYMAN TOLD CORRESPONDENTS. "THAT OTHER FELLOW SAVED IT."

DRABIK GOT ACROSS AT THE HEAD OF 10 RIFLEMEN ON A DEAD RUN, FIRING AS THEY WENT AT GERMAN MACHINEGUN NESTS AND SNIPERS AT THE FAR END. AN EARLIER CROSSING ATTEMPT HAD BEEN PINNED DOWN BY THE FIRS DEMOLITION EXPLOSIONS AND SMALL ARMS FIRE.

"I JUS YEL

MAR 14 1945

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"I JUST

DEMOLITION EXPLOSIONS AND SMALL ARMS FIRE.

"I JUST YELLED TO MY SQUAD, 'COME ON BOYS, LET'S GET OVER TO THE OTHER SIDE AT LEAST," HE SAID. "AND WE DID IT.

"WE WERE TOLD LATER THAT IT WAS ONLY ABOUT 250 YARDS ACROSS THAT BRIDGE, BUT IT SEEMED MORE LIKE 250 MILES.

IT WAS ON THAT BULLET-SPATTERED SPRINT THAT DRABIK PASSED THE ENGINEER WHOM HE TERMS THE REAL HERO. HE WAS A FIRST LIEUTENANT CLINGING TO THE OUTER CATWALK UNDER SNIPER FIRE.

"JUST AS WE PASSED I COULD SEE HIM SNAP WIRES WHICH WERE CONNECTED WITH THE MAIN GERMAN DEMOLITION CHARGES, AND THEN KICK THE DYNAMITE OFF INTO THE RHINE," DRABIK SAID. "I DON'T KNOW HIS NAME. WE WERE IN A HURRY. BUT HE'S ONE FELLOW I'D LIKE TO MEET."

FD1218PEW

HAWKINS

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE 70TH INFANTRY DIVISION OF THE 7TH ARMY ADVANCED NEARLY FOUR MILES TODAY, PENETRATING INTO GERMANY AND REACHING THE SAAR RIVER JUST WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

G135PEW

SEVENTH ARMY--FIRST ADD SEVEN ARMY X X X SAARBRUECKEN.

THESE GAINS CARRIED MORE THAN A MILE INTO THE GERMAN SAAR DISTRICT

THE ENEMY SKIRMISHED ONLY LIGHTLY AND WITHDREW INTO THE DEFENSES OF SAARBRUECKEN, RUINED CAPITAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL REGION.

SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS HAVE BEEN A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH OF SAARBRUECKEN, A CITY OF 139,000, SINCE FEB.23. THE SIEGFRIED LINE BEFORE THE SEVENTH ARMY IS DOUBLE. ONE LINE RUNS ALONG THE SAAR JUS IN FRONT OF SAARBRUECKEN AND OTHER STEEL PRODUCING SAAR CITIES ALONG THE RIVER. THE SECOND LINE EXTENDS 10 OR 15 MILES FARTHER BACK INTO THE HILLS.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN PARIS--FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT)

G136PEW

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SEVENTH ARMY--SECOND ADD SEVENTH ARMY (BY LEWIS HAWKINS)

X X THE HILLS.

STIRING-WENDEL, EAST OF FORBACH IN FRANCE AND THE SCENE OF HARD FIGHTING FOR SEVERAL DAYS, WAS OCCUPIED TODAY WITHOUT RESISTANCE AND THE 70TH DIVISION CONTINUED FOR NEARLY THREE MILES TO THE SAAR.

AT THE SAAR THE INFANTRYMEN RECEIVED HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY-FIRE FROM ACROSS THE RIVER.

PETITE ROUSSELLE AND KRUGHUTT WERE OCCUPIED IN THE PUSH, WHICH REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF FURSTENHAUSEN AND WEHRDEN ON THE SAAR'S BANKS.

THE PUSH GAVE THE 7TH ARMY A NEW TOEHOLD IN GERMANY ALONG A FIVE-MILE FRONT.

G220PEW

WITH U.S.FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE--1ST ADD BOYLE'S BRIDGE (TOP AYE) X X X OVER IT SMOOTHLY."

"WE GOT IT ACROSS, ALL RIGHT," SAID PVT. JOHN G.DUNLAP OF MAINE, "BUT IT'S A GOOD THING ALL THOSE ACK-ACK BOYS ARE HERE OR IT WOULDN'T STAY ACROSS LONG."

AMONG OTHERS WHO WORKED ON THE BRIDGE WERE SGT.HARRY S.WIMBERLY OF HALLANDALE, FLA.; LT.HERVIE L.MIDDLETON OF MENA, ARK.; T/5 CLAUDE N. LAPE OF CHARLEROI, PA.; PFC. EDWIN SUIRE OF ERATH, LA.; PFC. JOHN W.BOYETT OF GROVE HILL, ALA.; PFC. WALTER STEPHENSON OF QUINTON, ALA.; SGT.H.W.GIDDS OF LOGAN, N.MEX.; T/5 PETER TOTI OF PHILADELPHIA; T/5 JAMES NERI OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND CAPT.SAM C.SCHEUBER OF 926 WEST AVENUE H, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

SN811PEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE MAR 14 - WHITEHEAD

THE ENGINEERS QUICKLY THREW PLANKING ACROSS THE DAMAGED SECTION OF THE BRIDGE AND TANKS ROLLED IN BEHIND THE FIRST WAVE OF ARMORED INFANTRY WHO HAD SEIZED THE SPAN. THE FIRST MEDIUM TANK ACROSS WAS COMMANDED BY SGT.WILLIAM B.GOODSON, WEST THIRD ST., RUSHVILLE, IND.

AT DAWN ON MARCH 8 THERE WERE TWO BATTALIONS OF INFANTRY AND A TANK COMPANY OVER THE RIVER AND OTHER TROOPS AND TANKS WERE POURING ACROSS. THE GERMANS TRIED DESPERATELY TO KNOCK THE BRIDGE OUT WITH SHELLING AND AIR RAIDS. BUT WHILE SEVERAL SHELLS HIT THE SPAN AND CAUSED TEMPORARY DAMAGE THE ENEMY NEVER WAS ABLE TO KNOCK IT OUT AND MOST OF THE SHELLS FELL HARMLESSLY INTO THE WATER. THEN THE ENGINEERS THREW A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER, GIVING A DOUBLE LIFELINE TO THE TROOPS ON THE EAST BANK.

SINCE THEN MEN, TANKS, GUNS AND MATERIAL HAVE POURED INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD AND IT HAS DEVELOPED INTO THE MAJOR THREAT TO CENTRAL GERMANY.

MAR 14 1945

B1009AEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. 19TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 13-(AP DETELS)- xx UNITED STATES).

"WHEN I ARRIVED IN NEW YORK," HE SAID, "I WAS FORTUNATE TO GET WORK IN A CABINET MAKING PLANT. WITH THE MONEY I MADE I GOT MY HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY AND FINISHED MY PREPARATORY STUDIES. I FINISHED FORDHAM IN 1936.

"I LIVED IN BROOKLYN. IT IS A BEAUTIFUL PLACE. FROM MY WINDOW AT 34TH AND REMSEN ST., I COULD LOOK ACROSS THE EAST RIVER AT NIGHT AND SEE NEW YORK'S TWINKLING SKYLINE. IN MY SPARE TIME I TAUGHT GERMAN BOYS GYMNASTICS AT THE NINTH ST., YMCA. ON SUNDAY AFTERNOONS I PRACTICED HANDSTANDS AT FAR ROCKAWAY BEACH."

HE RELATED THAT HE RETURNED TO GERMANY IN 1937 AND STUDIED MEDICINE. HE WAS CALLED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY IN 1941.

TURNING THE DISCUSSION TO THE WAR'S DURATION HE SAID:

"AS LONG AS HITLER AND HIMMLER ARE IN CONTROL THERE'LL BE NO CAPITULATION. IF GOERING WERE TOP MAN IT MIGHT BE A DIFFERENT STORY."

FROM THE WAR HE CHANGED THE CONVERSATION TO FOOTALL. AS IF HE KNEW ANY OF THE PLAYERS AT FORDHAM HE REPLIED:

"A FEW, BUT WITH THOSE POLISH NAMES--

"A FEW, BUT WITH THOSE POLISH NAMES--HOW DIFFICULT IT IS TO REMEMBER."

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MT12PEW

B78(1)

(110)

IN GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-WHILE THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION STORMED ACROSS THE SAUER RIVER THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, THE "RED DIAMOND EXPRESS," A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD, CARRIED MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES TO IT FROM THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG.

THE RAILROAD, NOW SHUT DOWN BECAUSE ITS TERMINUS IS TOO FAR BEHIND THE FRONT, SAVED 1,000 TRUCK TRIPS.

IT WAS THE BRAINCHILD OF LT.COL.RICHARD L.MCKEE OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., DIVISION SUPPLY OFFICER. MAJ.ROBERT SHAFFLIN OF CHARLESTON, W.VA. WAS TRAINMASTER. LOADING WAS SUPERVISED BY MAJ.HENRY METZGER OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH., AND LT.W.B.FLICK OF FINDLAY, OHIO.

WR0107PEW

A148 (140)

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 14-(AP)-TO LT.KARL TIMMERMAN OF WEST POINT, NEBR.--THE FIRST OFFICER ACROSS THE REMAGEN BRIDGE--THE STORY ABOUT HIS BEING A FATHER IS ALL JUST A RUMOR.

HE SAW SOMEBODY WHO HAD SEEN SOMEBODY WHO HAD SEEN AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN STARS AND STRIPES THAT HE WAS THE FATHER OF A 10-DAY-OLD GIRL.

"I HAVEN'T HEARD A THING OFFICIALLY YET," THE NEBRASKAN SAID. "AND THEY SAY GOVERNOR GRISWOLD SENT HIS CONGRATULATIONS. IMAGINE THAT-- THE GOVERNOR. BUT ABOUT MY WIFE. I SUPPOSE IT'S RIGHT BUT I'D SURE LIKE TO KNOW FOR SURE."

--DASH--

LT.TIMMERMAN'S MOTHER, MRS.JOHN TIMMERMAN, SAID ON MARCH 9 AT HER WEST POINT, NEBR., HOME THAT HE BECAME THE FATHER OF A BABY GIRL BUT "THE DADDY PROBABLY DIDN'T EXPECT IT THIS SOON BECAUSE THE BABY WAS BORN A MONTH PREMATURELY."

SHE SAID THE BABY WAS NAMED GAY DIANNE AND THAT KARL'S WIFE, LEVERE (CORRECT) WAS DOING WELL.

TIMMERMAN, BORN IN GERMANY AND BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN 18 MONTHS OLD, ENLISTED IN 1940 SHORTLY AFTER GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND WENT OVERSEAS LAST DECEMBER. HE WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN FRANCE. xx

30.24-23905

BY HOWARD COWAN

ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 13-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-TWO TWIN-BOOMED LIGHTNINGS, USED AS A CONSTANT PATROL OVER THE REMAGEN BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE, GOT IN THE WAY OF AMERICAN FLAK TODAY AND WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE PILOTS PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

A FLYWEIGHT TANK WHICH STOOD UP BEFORE A BIG GERMAN PANTHER HELPED TO BREAK THE LAST COUNTERATTACK ON HONEFF, AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE FIRST ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD.

THE ENEMY ARMORED MACHINE ROARED AROUND A CORNER IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS WITH THE THROTTLE WIDE OPEN BUT CPL. RALPH JONES OF SOMERSET, KY., STUCK TO HIS TANK GUNS WITHOUT BUDGING.

"I FIRED ABOUT EIGHT ROUNDS OR MORE AND THEY BOUNCED OFF LIKE RAINDROPS," HE SAID. "THAT THING SURE HAD TOUGH ARMOR. THE CREW TOOK OFF AND IT WAS A GOOD THING. THAT TANK MIGHT HAVE DONE SOME DAMAGE."

SGT. JOHN MCFARLAND OF LOUISVILLE, KY., THEN SNEAKED UP ALONGSIDE THE GERMAN TANK AND DESTROYED IT WITH GRENADES AND THERMITE BOMBS TOSSED INTO THE OPEN HATCH.

CAPT. JOHN COLLINS OF 402 LAFAYETTE ST., SALEM, MASS., WITH THE UNIT WHICH OCCUPIED HONEFF AER TWO DAYS

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WITH THE UNIT WHICH OCCUPIED HONEFF AFTER TWO DAYS FIGHTING, SAID "THERE STILL ARE SOME JERRIES HIDING OUT."

"APPROACHES TO THE TOWN WERE HEAVILY DEFENDED," SAID COLLINS, WHOSE OUTFIT ATTACKED FROM UNKEL, SIX MILES TO THE SOUTH. "THEY FIRED EVERYTHING AT US, INCLUDING ACKACK GUNS, POINTBLANK."

LT. COL. JACK HOUSTON, OF 811 EAST COMPTON BLVD., COMPTON, CALIF., SAID AMERICAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS HAD A .500 BATTING AVERAGE AGAINST GERMAN PLANES SEEKING TO DESTROY THE REMAGEN BRIDGE, HAVING SHOT DOWN 30 GERMAN PLANES SINCE MARCH 3.

THE ARMY COMPLETED TONIGHT A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH OF THE BRIDGE-HEAD AREA AND EVERY CIVILIAN WAS QUIZZED. THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED CAPTURED ON THIS SIDE OF THE RHINE INCLUDING ADOUT 50 GERMAN SOLDIERS DISCOVERED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

W1145AEW

A134 (125)

U.S. NINTH ARMY, GERMANY, MARCH 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO CORPS OF THE NINTH ARMY CAPTURED OR DESTROYED 715 GERMAN ARTILLERY PIECES--ENOUGH FOR AN ENTIRE ENEMY ARMY--AND 109 TANKS OR SELF PROPELLED GUNS IN THEIR TWO-WEEK DRIVE TO THE RHINE.

THE FIGURES WERE INCOMPLETE AND FOR ONLY TWO OF THE THREE KNOWN CORPS UNDER LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S COMMAND. FINAL FIGURES WILL APPROXIMATE 953 ARTILLERY PIECES AND 145 TANKS AND SELF PROPELLED GUNS, IT WAS INDICATED.

THE MATERIEL ALREADY HAS BEEN GATHERED BY ORDNANCE COMMANDS AND INCLUDES HULKS OR GUNS FOUND BEHIND AMERICAN LINES.

OF GUNS CAPTURED, 281 WERE 88-MILLIMETER DUAL PURPOSE PIECES, THE BACKBONE OF GERMAN FLAK DEFENSES. ALSO SEIZED WERE 50 FLAK CARS SEIZED IN RAILYARDS AND 100 GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES, MOST OF WHICH CAN BE REPAIRED.

B1116AEW

(120)

KK

WITH THE U.S. 4TH ARMORED DIVISIONS, GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-FIRST SGT. WILLIAM ZACCHINE, 54, OF 1348 INGRAHAM AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., IS ENROUTE HOME AFTER 30 YEARS OF SOLDIERING AND SAYS "I WISH I WERE YOUNG ENOUGH TO DO IT OVER AGAIN."

ZACCHINE SERVED ON THE MEXICAN BORDER IN 1916, AND ARRIVED IN FRANCE THREE DAYS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE IN 1918.

HE JOINED THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WHEN IT WAS ACTIVATED APRIL 15, 1941, AT PINECAMP, N.Y., AND WAS A FIRST SERGEANT IN COMBAT COMMAND "A" WHEN HE LEFT.

"ONCE MY BOYS GET ROLLING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RHINE THERE WILL BE NO STOPPING THEM UNTIL BERLIN," HE SAID.

ZACCHINE WAS BORN IN PORTLAND, ME. HIS MOTHER IS MRS. AMELIA ZACCHINE OF QUINCY, MASS. HIS WIFE LIVES IN LOS ANGELES.

MD1045PEW

B100 (8) (140)

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CK

BAD NEUENAHR, GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-FLIGHT LT. LEROY B. WHEELER OF SMITHFIELD, ILL., BAILED OUT OF HIS PLANE AFTER SHOOTING DOWN A GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER AND THEN COLLIDING WITH ANOTHER AMERICAN P-38 TODAY.

AN HOUR LATER HE WAS BEING PATTED ON THE SHOULDER BY MAJ. GEN. ELWOOD R. QUESADA, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND WHICH IS AIDING THE U.S. FIRST ARMY DRIVE. QUESADA HAD SEEN THE ENTIRE SKIR-MISH FROM A POINT JUST BEHIND THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE.

WHEELER HAD BEEN INTENT ON BRINGING DOWN THE ENEMY PLANE. ANOTHER AMERICAN FIGHTER WAS RIGHT UNDER HIM, EQUALLY INTENT ON HIS QUARRY. AS THE MESSERSCHMITT CRASHED TO EARTH, THE TWO FIGHTERS COLLIDED. BOTH BAILED OUT. THE OTHER OFFICER WAS TAKEN TO A COMMAND POST AND WHEELER TO BAD NEUENAHR.

THE GENERAL ASSURED WHEELER HE HAD DONE A SPLENDID JOB IN THE BATTLE AND SHOULD NOT WORRY ADOUT THE LOSS OF HIS PLANE.

W245PEW

(225)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 14-(AP)-LT.-GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' MEN FOUGHT THROUGH THE HILLS RIMMING THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD TODAY TO WITHIN A MILE AND A QUARTER OF THE FRANKFURT-COLOGNE AUTOBAHN, AND EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD.

IT WAS SLOW, TORTUOUS PROGRESS AGAINST STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE.

THE ADVANCE REACHED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF KALENBORN, NORTH OF HONNEF, AND TO THE EDGE OF NOTSCHEID, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF REMAGEN. THE TROOPS CLEARED ST. CATHARTNEN IN A 1,000-YARD ADVANCE, WHILE OTHER UNITS DROVE FORWARD 1,500 YARDS INTO THE HILLS BEYOND GINSTERHAHN.

ENGINEERS REPORTED THAT SINCE THE CAPTURE OF THE BRIDGE, ENEMY ARTILLERY HAD SCORED MANY HITS, BUT THAT THE SPAN WAS IN BETTER CONDITION NOW THAN WHEN IT WAS SEIZED BECAUSE OF THE WORK DONE TO REPAIR SOME OF THE DAMAGE BY AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS PRIOR TO ITS CAPTURE.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE NOT COMMITTING ALL THEIR AVAILABLE STRENGTH AGAINST THE BRIDGEHEAD BECAUSE THEY WERE WARY OF POSSIBLE ALLIED CROSSINGS AT OTHER POINTS ALONG THE RHINE.

THERE IS NO REASON AT THIS STAGE TO EXPECT ANYTHING SENSATIONAL IN THE WAY OF GAINS BECAUSE OF THE TERRAIN AND THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING UP BRIDGEHEAD STRENGTH.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE REPORTED A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY VEHICLES AND A HEAVY TRAFFIC LINE EAST OF COLOGNE. THE MEANING OF THIS MOVEMENT WAS NOT YET CLEAR, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO SIGNS YET THAT THE GERMANS ARE THROWING ANY GREAT NEW STRENGTH TOWARD THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA.

G322PEW

DAY CABLE

AP-NEWSFEATURE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

LEAVES FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK.

By Hal Boyle

COLOGNE, MARCH 12(DELAYED) --(AP) -- THE SOLDIERS WHO CAPTURED THE COLOGNE OPERA HOUSE PUT ON A HORSE-PLAY PERFORMANCE OF THEIR OWN THAT MUST STILL HAVE RICHARD WAGNER SPINNING IN HIS TOMB LIKE A ROULETTE WHEEL.

MOVING THROUGH THE BOMB-SMASHED INDUSTRIAL CITY, ONE COMPANY CHOSE THE RUINED OPERA HOUSE FOR A COMMAND POST AND HOLED UP THERE FOR THE NIGHT. AND WHAT A NIGHT IT TURNED OUT TO BE.

ALLIED BOMBS HAVE GUTTED THE GLITTERING TIERS AND PLUSH BOXES WHERE IN OTHER DAYS GERMAN OPERA FANS GATHERED TO HEAR THE WORLD'S GREATEST SINGERS BOUNCE ARIAS OFF THE RAFTERS. THE VAULTED STAGE IS OPEN TO THE SKY NOW AND PROP WIRES RUST IN THE RAIN. BUT MOST DRESSING ROOMS STILL ARE REASONABLY INTACT. SO ARE THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE AND THE PROPERTY ROOMS.

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RUMMAGING THROUGH THE DAMAGED BUILDING WITH THAT INSATIABLE CURIOSITY CHARACTERIZING ALL DOUGHBOYS, THE SOLDIERS FOUND A ROOMFUL OF X 100 COLORFUL COSTUMES. IN ANOTHER, THEY CAME ACROSS 50 TO 60 BAND INSTRUMENTS. A THIRD ROOM YIELDED ENOUGH WIGS TO HAVE BEEN THE SCALP WAREHOUSE FOR AN APACHE INDIAN TRIBE.

"LET'S PUT ON A SHOW", SOMEONE SAID -- AND THAT'S HOW THE FIRST AMERICAN OPERA PERFORMANCE IN COLOGNE WAS BORN.

DIRTY, TIRED DOUGHBOYS, WHO AN HOUR BEFORE HAD BEEN POPPING AWAY AT NAZIS, RAN WHOOPING INTO THE PROP ROOM AND PUT ON THE MOST COLORFUL COSTUMES THEY COULD FIND. THE OUTCOME WAS SOMETHING LIKE A FANCY DRESS BALL ON BOWERY.

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"WE HAD ALL RANKS, FROM ADMIRAL ON DOWN TO ONE GUY IN A FUR-TRIMMED COAT WITH A WHITE FUR COSSACK HAT AT LEAST A FOOT TALL," SAID PVT. JACK D. ROBERTSON, 20, OF LOGAN, VA.

ROMEO WAS THERE TOO AND A BARREL-CHESTED JULIET WITH WAIST-LENGTH FALSE BLACK HAIR HANGING DOWN IN FRONT INSTEAD OF BEHIND, LIKE A CIRCUS WILDMAN GOING THREE YEARS LATE TO GET HIS BEARD TRIMMED.

SIEGFRIED, THE EPIC HERO OF THE GERMAN NATION HAD LITTLE ~~OF~~ A SPINDLE-SHANKED GI, AND HIS BUXOM BRUNDHILDE, WHOM UNCLE SAM HAD LISTED AS A [redacted] MORTARMAN, WAS BADLY IN NEED OF A SHAVE.

THERE WAS NO PLOT TO THE "DOUGHBOY OPERA". IT JUST GREW -- LIKE A [redacted] DANDELION PATCH.

THE DRESSING ROOM CORRIDOR WAS THE STAGE. THERE WAS NO LACK OF MUSIC. THERE WERE SEVEN PIANOS AND ALL WERE GOING AT ONCE.

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MOST OF THEM PLAYED "CHOPSTICKS". ONE SOLDIER LAID HIS BAZOOKA ON A PIANO AND WENT TO WORK WITH A SLIDE TROMBONE. THE SOUND EFFECT WAS ABOUT THE SAME.

THERE WAS ANOTHER SOLDIER INVOLVED WITH A BASS FIDDLE AND IT WAS HARD TO TELL WHO WAS PLAYING WHICH. ONE BOY OFF IN A CORNER WAS WORKING OVER A CLARINET IN A DREAMY WAY -- AND THIS ONE KNEW HIS BUSINESS. HE MADE NOTES SOUND LIKE LITTLE HAPPY CHILDREN RUNNING UP AND DOWN A DEPARTMENT STORE ESCALATOR.

BESIDE HIM WAS A SOLDIER PLAYING CHOW-CALL AND REVEILLE ON A LONG FANFARE TRUMPET.

THE CAST DIDN'T WAIT FOR THE OVERTURE TO FINISH. THEY JUST PRANCED ABOUT THE CORRIDORS SINGING AND YODELING EVERYTHING FROM THE LATEST BOOGIE-WOOGIE TO "SWEET ADELINE". SIEGFRIED SANG "SAINT LOUIS WOMEN" INSTEADOF WAGNER'S IMMORTAL PYROTECHNICS.

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OUTSIDE IN THE DUSK, GERMAN HAUSFRAUS CARRYING TUBS AND PITCHERS WAITED IN LINE TO DRAW WATER FROM A BROKEN MAIN. THEY LISTEBED IN STOLID WONDERMENT TO THE STRANGE BRAYING AND CATERWAULING OF THESE AMERICANS.

THE SHOW LASTED ABOUT TWO HOURS AND WAS MORE FUN TO THE SELF-ENTERTAINING TROOPS THAN ANY USO SHOW.

WHEN IT WAS DARK THEY PUT BACK THE COSTUMES, HAD A LITTLE WINE AND CRAWLED INTO BUNKS WHICH THE GERMANS GARRISON IN THE OPERA HOUSE HAD USED THE NIGHT BEFORE.

THEY SLEPT SOUNDLY -- STREET FIGHTING WEARS YOU OUT EARLY -- WITH WEAPONS BY THEIR SIDES. THE HORSEPLAY WAS OVER. IN THE MORNING [redacted] THEY HAD TO GET BACK TO THEIR BUSINESS OF KILLING AND CAPTURING.

TM

B29

COLOGNE--FIRST ADD BOYLE'S COLUMN--C I OPERA CAPE
CAPTURING
AMONG THOSE IN THE "CAST" OF THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER
CAPTURED COLOGNE WERE:
LT. ROBERT HANSEN, FORT DODGE, IOWA.
SGT. WILLIAM G. COX, CENTRALIA, ILL.
PFC. JOHN SCHOREDER, CEDARBURG, WIS.
PFC. HOWARD E. BROHMAN, KOKOMO, IND.
PFC ROBERT H. JONES, 4171 BLAINE AVE, ST. LOUIS.
SGT.

PFC ROBERT H. JONES, 4171 BLAINE AVE, ST. LOUIS.
SGT. WILLIAM C. DIERKER, 8430 TENNESSEE AVE., ST.LOUIS.
PFC. FRANCIS H. WILBER, HOLLAND, MICH.
PFC. RAYMOND R. HAYES, OXFORD, NEB.
PVT. SIMON F. BUSE, ROCKFORD, ILL.
PVT. ROBERT M.THORSON, HINSDALE, ILL.
SGT. ALBEN J.MILVID, BAYONNE, N.J.
SGT. BLAKEBEAUCHAMP, BERKELEY, CALIF.
PFC. EDWARD J. HERBST, SELLERSBURG, IND.
PVT. MANUEL L.BARRAGAN, 701 GRAND AVENUE, LOS ANGELES.
PFC. SANTOS L.GARCIA, ALICE, TEX.
PVT. EDWARD M.JANDERLICK, PITTSBURGH, PA.
SGT. POTTER LAMB, ROCK ISLAND, PA. (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE; MAY BE ROCKLAND).
SGT. LAWRENCE D.TUCKER, BONSALL, CALIF.
SGT. BRUCE W.SCRUGGS, GALVESTON, TEX.
SGT. RUSSEL SKINNER, TIPTON, KAN.
PFC. GEORGE M. STILTZ, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
PFC. JOHN H. MARTIN, HUTCHINSON, KAN.
PFC. DAVID K. SCHUMM, MILWAUKEE.
PVT. CHARLES QUATTROCHI, INDIANAPOLIS.
PVT. LEO GOODKIND, CHICAGO.
PFC. VAZKEN H.TASHINIAN, 1535 OCEAN AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.
T/5 JOHN T. ROOS, PHILADELPHIA.
PFC. JAMES S. KRESGE, ELLENSBURG, WASH.
M529AEW

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MAR 14 1945

30.24-23909

VROME MAR 14-(ADD HONOR AWARDS)-

EIGHT WERE MADE OFFICERS OF THE LEGION: VICE-ADM. ALLAN G. KIRK, WASHINGTON AND REAR-ADMIRALS SPENCER S. LEWIS, CALVERT, TEX; LYAL A. DAVIDSON, DAVENPORT, IOWA; CARLETON F. BRYANT, BANGOR, ME.; JOHN L. HALL, ALEXANDERIA, VA.; MORTON L. DEYO, KITTERY POINT, ME.; BERTRAM J. RODGERS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; AND THE LATE D.P. MOON, WASHINGTON.

MADE CHEVALIERS OF THE LEGION WERE COMMODORE LEONARD P. DOUGHTY, GOLDTHWAITE, TEX.; CAPT. FRANCIS PAXTON OLD, 57@ NEVADA AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT. ROBERT J. ENGLISH, TOMBSTONE, ARIZ.; LT.-COMDR. JOHN D. LODGE, BOSTON, MASS.; LT.-COMDR. PAUL BRINE, NEW YORK; AND LT. BERNARD STEELE, NEW YORK.

W527AEW MAR 14 1945

A116

CHUNGKING, MARCH 14-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIAN KAI-SHEK HAILED TODAY THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE TROOPS IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY ADDRESSED TO LT.GEN.DANIEL I.SULTAN, U.S.THEATER COMMANDER, AND CHINESE COMMANDERS OF CHINESE TROOPS TRAINED IN INDIA.

PS1012PEW MAR 14 1945

A103

FOLLOW LONDON INDO-CHINA

BOMBAY, MARCH 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FRENCH MILITARY MISSION NOW CONSULTING WITH BRITISH-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND ON DEVELOPMENTS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S HEADQUARTERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LEADER OF THE MISSION, GEN.ROGER BLAIZOT, ARRIVED IN CEYLON EARLY LAST AUTUMN FROM PARIS.

ANOTHER TANGIBLE TIE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND APPEARED WHEN THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU, AFTER SERVICE WITH THE ALLIED EASTERN FLEET BASED AT CEYLON, JOINED ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER'S PACIFIC FLEET.

QQ925AEW

ROME, MARCH 14-(AP)-TRUMAN K.GIBSON, JR., CIVILIAN AIDE TO SECRETA OF WAR STIMSON, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ILLITERACY AMONG NEGRO TROOPS WAS A GREAT PROBLEM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THOUGH "THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THE COURAGE OF COLORED SOLDIERS."

GIBSON, A CHICAGO NEGRO ATTORNEY, SPENT A MONTH APPRAISING THE PERFORMANCE OF NEGRO TROOPS IN ITALY.

DISCUSSING THE 92ND DIVISION ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT OF WHICH 92 PER CENT OF THE MEN WERE CLASSIFIED BY THE ARMY AS EITHER ILLITERATE OR SEMI-LITERATE, GIBSON SAID MANY COMPANY OFFICERS TOLD HIM MEN HAD ASKED HOW TO LOAD AND FIRE A RIFLE. THIS HE ATTRIBUTED TO THE DIFFICULTIES AN ILLITERATE MIGHT HAVE IN ABSORBING INFANTRY TRAINING IN A SHORT TIME.

GIBSON SAID THE POLICY OF THE THEATER COMMAND OPPOSED SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION.

PS1006PEW

VPAGODA HILL, MANDALAY, MAR 14 (ADD MAP TWO)

FALL OF THE TOWN PLACED THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE PATH OF JAPANESE FALLING BACK ALONG THE BURMA ROAD BEFORE A CHINESE ONSLAUGHT FROM THE LASHIO AREA, 100 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

OTHER TROOPS OF THE 19TH DIVISION, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED OCCUPYING MANDALAY BLOCK BY BLOCK IN HEAVY STREET FIGHTING. THEY NOW CONTROL MORE THAN HALF OF THE CITY. A FURTHER ADVANCE OF LESS THAN NINE BLOCKS WILL SEAL OFF THE JAPANESE HOLDING OUT THERE IN FORT DUFFERIN.

THE THRUST TO MAYMYO WAS MADE OVER A TRAIL KNOWN ONLY TO A FEW BURMESE. WHEN THE ALLIED TROOPS STORMED THE TOWN, THE JAPANESE SET FIRE TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND FLED.

TWO OTHER 19TH DIVISION FORCES STRUCK SIMULTANEOUSLY IN RELATED ACTIONS. ONE CAPTURED TWO AIRFIELDS NEAR MAYMYO. THE OTHER SET UP AN AMBUSH ALONG THE MAYMYO-MANDALAY ROAD AND, IN A NIGHT ATTACK, DESTROYED 34 JAPANESE TRUCKS AND CAPTURED NINE STAFF CARS AND AN ANTI-TANK GUN. THE JAPANESE SURVIVORS ESCAPED ON FOOT INTO THE HILLS.

A158KX
(110)
WITH THE U.S.41ST DIVISION,PHILIPPINES,MARCH 14 (AP)-AN ARMY POLL AMONG 598 VETERANS OF THE 41ST INFANTRY DIVISION HAS BEEN IN THE PACIFIC THREE YEARS WITH 20 MONTHS OF COMBAT FROM NEW GUINEA TO THE PHILIPPINES, SHOWS THE FOLLOWING POST-WAR ASPIRATIONS:
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY WANT TO GO BACK TO THEIR CIVILIAN JOBS, 87 FORMER STUDENTS PLAN TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES, 61 WANT TO WIN COLLEGE DEGREES UNDER THE "G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS," 34 INTEND TO MAKE THE ARMY A CAREER, 45 ARE GOING BACK TO THE FARM, 12 FORMER NON-FARMERS WANT TO TILL THE SOIL, 36 EX-FARM BOYS LOOK FORWARD TO CITY WORK, 50 WILL TAKE TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR NEW JOBS, AND 93 WERE UNDECIDED.
NONE THOUGHT THE WORLD OWES HIM A LIVING AS A CIVILIAN.
GG1151ACW

MAR 14 1945

BSOKX
NY
MANILA--FIRST ADD GENERALS CITED (A159KX) XX EMPIRE.
SUTHERLAND'S CITATION SAID THAT AS CHIEF OF STAFF SINCE 1942 HE HAD TAKEN A "PRIMARY AND OUTSTANDING PART IN THE ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS OF ALLIED LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES' AND HAD MADE MANY PERSONAL RECONNAISSANCES INTO FORWARD AREAS "WHICH MATERIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATIONS."
AKIN WAS CITED FOR "CONTINUOUS INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN COOPERATION WITH THE AUSTRALIAN SIGNAL OFFICER IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS IN NEW GUINEA DURING DIFFICULT OPERATIONS" AND FOR MAKING AVAILABLE FROM U.S.ARMY RESOURCES "EQUIPMENT TO MEET THE URGENT OPERATIONAL DEMANDS."
GGE1225PCW

BY RICHARD DERGHOLZ (350)
A U.S.ARTILLERY POSITION ON THE SHIMBU LINE,PHILIPPINES, MARCH 14 (AP)-ONE OF THE OLDEST UNITED STATES ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY OUTFITS, A UNIT WHICH CARRIES 10 BATTLE STREAMERS ON ITS STANDARD, IS MAKING A TOP RANKING REPUTATION IN THE LUZON CAMPAIGN WITH DRAFTEES AND RESERVE OFFICERS.
IT IS THE FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION WHICH TRACES ITS HISTORY BACK TO THE WAR OF 1812 AND HAS PARTICIPATED IN EVERY AMERICAN WAR SINCE THEN.
ONE OF ITS PRIZED STREAMERS SIGNIFIES THE CONQUEST OF CAVITE ON LUZON IN TUS SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
FOR AN ORGANIZATION OF ARTILLERYMEN WHO NOT SO LONG AGO WERE CIVILIANS WHO HAD NEVER PUT THEIR HANDS ON A FIELD GUN, THIS BATTALION HAS DONE A REMARKABLE JOB, A HIGH ARTILLERY COMMANDER SAID. IT HAD ONE OF THE HIGHEST PERFORMANCE RATINGS IN TRAINING AND BECAME A CRACK OUTFIT IN ACTION.
THE COMMANDER IS LT.COL.A.R.LARASON, WOODWARD, OKLA.
DURING ONE PREPARATORY BARRAGE FOR AN INFANTRY DRIVE ON THE JAPANESE SHIMBU LINE EAST OF MANILA I WATCHED ONE GUN CREW PUMP FIVE 105MM SHELLS INTO THE AIR BEFORE THE FIRST ONE HIT THE GROUND. FOUR OF THE NINE-MAN CREW WERE FARMERS BEFORE THE WAR AND ALL WERE DRAFTEES.
STAFF SGT.ELWOOD JORGENSEN, ROUTE ONE, IRENE, S.DAK., HEADED THE GUN SECTION. OTHERS INCLUDED CPL.ANTHONY GROSS, 2411 PARK AVE., CANTON, OHIO, WHO USED TO BE A BRICKLAYER IN A ROLLER BEARING FIRM, AND PFCS DONALD MCDONALD, ROUTE ONE, PARK RAPIDS, MINN., FORMER FARMER; MERLIN PERRIN, 6 ELM ST., PONCHATOULA, LA., ONE-TIME CONTRACTOR'S HELPER; BURL JOHNSON, GLASS MILL EMPLOYE FROM WILLIAMSTOWN, W.VA.; AND CARL EGGLESTON, RAILROAD WORKER FROM PORTAGE, OHIO.
NEARBY ANOTHER GUN CREW HEADED BY SGT.JAMES DIETRICH, 8512 SOUTH MAY ST., CHICAGO, WAS LAYING BURSTS OVER JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS. IN HIS SECTION WAS A CHINESE-AMERICAN BOY, PFC SHUI LEE, 1171 PUGSLEY AVE., BRONX, N.Y.
THIS EXPERT CREW INCLUDED CPL.WILLIAM O.BISHOP, TRUCK DRIVER FROM VINCENNES, IND.; T/5 ESTAL BOYD, FARMER FROM WATERLOO, IND., AND PFCS EDWARD OALFMAN, FARMER FROM CAMPBELL, MO.; POLO GALVIN, 307 WEST 22ND PLACE, CHICAGO, FORMER STOCKYARDS WORKER; WALTER MILLIGAN, 920 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N.J., WHO OWNED A LUMBER BUSINESS; DONALD HAGEN, A CITY EMPLOYE FROM MOOREHEAD, MINN., AND PVT.RALPH VAN SICKLE, WHO WORKED ON HIS FATHER'S FARM NEAR TERRA ALTA, W.VA.
NN106PCW

MAR 14 1945

VBY JAMES HUTCHESON (200)
MANILA, MARCH 14-(AP)-ONE OF THE NAVY'S FOREMOST SALVAGE EXPERTS SAID TODAY THAT THE TONNAGE OF SUNKEN SHIPS IN MANILA'S WRECKED AND CLOGGED HARBOR IS FAR GREATER THAN IN ANY OTHER PORT IN THE WAR AND THE CLEARING WILL PRESENT A STUPENDOUS PROBLEM.
COMMODORE WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN, WHO CAME FROM SALVAGE OPERATIONS IN EUROPEAN PORTS TO DIRECT THE OPENING OF WAR RAVAGED MANILA'S HARBOR TO SHIPPING, ESTIMATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT MORE THAN 300 SHIPS WERE SUNK HERE.
SULLIVAN OF 35TH AVE., NEW YORK, WAS THE OFFICER WHO STARTED THE LINER NORMANDIE SALVAGE JOB.
HE ESTIMATED THAT THE SUNKEN TONNAGE OF MANILA'S HARBOR IS THREE TIMES THAT OF CHERBOURG'S AND THE TASK OF CLEARING IT MIGHT BE THREE TIMES AS HARD.
HE SAID HE COULD NOT HAZARD A GUESS ON THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE GIGANTIC TASK BUT HE EXPECTS WITHIN A FEW DAYS TO RAISE ONE OF THE SIX SHIPS THE JAPANESE SANK TO BLOCKADE THE MAIN HARBOR CHANNEL THROUGH THE BREAKWATER. ITS REMOVAL WILL ALLOW THE FIRST SHIPS TO THREAD THEIR WAY INTO THE HARBOR THROUGH THE SUNKEN HULKS.
PIER SEVEN, THE MOST FAMOUS AND LARGEST IN THE ORIENT, WAS BADLY WRECKED BY TERRIFIC JAPANESE DEMOLITION WHICH RIPPED GAPS COMPLETELY ACROSS IT BUT SULLIVAN PREDICTED THAT ARMY CREWS, ALREADY MAKING RAPID CLEANUP PROGRESS, WILL HAVE IT RETURNED TO AN EFFICIENT OPERATING BASIS WITHIN A FEW WEEKS.
THE PIER IS FLANKED BY A TORPEDOED 10,000 TON FREIGHTER AND A HALF DOZEN SMALL CRAFT, BUT SULLIVAN SAID IT WOULD BE ABLE TO ACCOMODATE SOME SHIPS IMMEDIATELY.
[illegible]

A136KX (230)
MANILA--1ST ADD HUTCHESON'S HARBOR CLEARANCE
XXX IMMEDIATELY.
SIXTY-TWO OF THE SUNKEN SHIPS ARE IN EXCESS OF 2,000 TONS. SOME VESSELS ARE STOP EACH OTHER. SOME ARE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK IN 1942.
A JAPANESE CRUISER AND A DESTROYER ARE SUNK A SHORT WAY FROM THE PIER. AT LEAST FIFTY SMALL CRAFT ARE SUNK IN THE PASIG RIVER, A HALF MILE UPSTREAM TO JONES BRIDGE.
IN ADDITION SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK TO BLOCKADE THE MAIN ENTRANCE. THE JAPANESE CHAINED TOGETHER 21 SMALL VESSELS AS A BARRIER ACROSS THE SHALLOW WATER BETWEEN THE BREAKWATER AND THE YACHT BASIN. THEY ALSO SANK THREE ACROSS THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG BUT ONE HAS BEEN RAISED TO OPEN THE PASSAGEWAY TO BOATS AND ANOTHER IS BEING RAISED.
THE SHIP BEING RAISED IN THE MAIN BREAKWATER CHANNEL IS BALANCED

30.24-23911

PRECARIOUSLY ON THE CHANNEL SHOULDER WITH ITS BOW PROTRUDING. OTHERS BLOCKING THE CHANNEL ARE COMPLETELY SUBMERGED.

A LARGE SHARE ARE 500 TON WOODEN VESSELS BUILT DURING THE WAR EMERGENCY.

SULLIVAN ESTIMATED THAT THE TONNAGE OF SUNKEN SHIPS WOULD APPROACH THE TOTAL OF ALL EUROPEAN PORTS COMBINED, EXCEPTING MARSEILLES, WHERE HEAVY SHIPS RAISED TONNAGE.

THE COMMODORE SAID THAT SOME OF THE JAPANESE FREIGHTERS APPEAR AS IF THEY MIGHT BE USEABLE AFTER RAISING AND REPAIRING.

ONE OF THE FAMED OBSTACLES SUNK FARTHER IN THE BAY IS THE FLOATING DEWEY DRYDOCK WHICH MADE HISTORY WHEN IT WAS TOWED TO THE PHILIPPINES 40 YEARS AGO. HE SAID THE AMERICANS SANK IT AT MARIVELES IN 1942. THE JAPANESE RAISED IT AND U.S. BOMBERS PROBABLY RESUNK IT.

GM1033ACW NM

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A8FX

PMS BUDGET

MARINE GENERAL (780)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

IWO JIMA, MARCH 14-(AP)-VIGOROUS, TWO-FISTED LT.GEN. HOLLAND MCTYEIRE SMITH OF THE MARINES HAS BECOME SOMETHING OF A LEGENDARY FIGURE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

HIS REPUTATION AMONG THE RANK AND FILE IS THAT OF A ROUGH, TOUGH OLD MAN. HE DRIVES HIS MARINES WITH AN IRON WILL. FINALLY, HE IS "HOWLIN' MAD" SMITH--NOT SO MUCH AS THE FATHER OF MODERN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE BUT AS A MAN OF STORMY TEMPERAMENT AND ACID DISPOSITION.

PERHAPS THE FIGHTING SIDE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE HAS BEEN OVER EMPHASIZED ALTHOUGH HIS MEN ARE CREDITED WITH EXTERMINATING MORE THAN 135,000 JAPANESE ON PACIFIC ISLANDS.

SMITH LONG ADVOCATED ADOPTION OF NEW METHODS OF AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE.

"I REALIZED," HE SAYS, "THAT WE WERE IN FOR A NEW KIND OF WARFARE. I FELT WAR WITH JAPAN WAS COMING AND WE WOULD HAVE TO MEET AN ENEMY ON THE GROUND OF HIS OWN CHOOSING."

TODAY SMITH CAN LOOK BACK WITH SATISFACTION ON THE SUCCESSES OF TROOPS TRAINED BY HIS AMPHIBIOUS STAFFS--THE ARMY FIRST AND NINTH DIVISIONS (AFRICA AND SICILY); ARMY SEVENTH DIVISION (ATTU, KWAJALEIN AND LEYTE) AND HIS OWN MARINES.

THE GENERAL IS SENSITIVE ON THE POINT OF CASUALTIES.

"MOST OF OUR ATTACKS," HE SAYS, "THROUGH NECESSITY HAVE BECOME FRONTAL ATTACKS. THERE HAS GROWN IN THE MINDS OF THE UNINFORMED THE THOUGHT THAT WE ARE RECKLESS WITH OUR LIVES BUT SUCH IS FAR FROM BEING THE FACT.

"WE USE EVERY METHOD KNOWN TO MODERN WARFARE TO KEEP LOSSES TO A MINIMUM. IN FACT, THE AVERAGE LOSSES OF LIFE AMONG OUR MARINES, AS COMPARED WITH LOSS OF JAP LIVES, IS IN A RATIO OF APPROXIMATELY ONE TO TEN. REMEMBER THAT IN MODERN WARFARE, THE RATIO OF ATTACKERS' LOSSES OVER ATTACKED SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY THREE TO ONE."

SMITH LISTED THE JAPANESE KILLED BY MARINES AS FOLLOWS:

GUADALCANAL 15,000; BOUGAINVILLE 6,000; TARAWA 6,000; SAIPAN 30,000; TINIAN 6,000; GUAM 15,000; ENIWETOK 4,000; PELELIU 4,000 AND IWO--(MORE THAN 12,000 AT THE LAST OFFICIAL REPORT)

MANY MORE THOUSANDS WERE KILLED IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW GEORGIA, ROI AND NAMUR CAMPAIGNS.

"THE JAP," SMITH SAID, "IS A FANATICAL FIGHTER, IMBUED WITH A FANATICISM IN WHICH DEATH IS CONSIDERED THE REWARD OF HIS EFFORTS.

"EACH TIME WE MEET HIM IT BECOMES TOUGHER AND TOUGHER BECAUSE HE IS LEARNING THE HARD WAY.

"THE AMERICAN SOLDIER AND MARINE IS A BETTER FIGHTING MAN THAN THE JAP. HE HAS BETTER WEAPONS, BETTER FOOD AND BETTER MEDICAL ATTENTION. HE IS JUST AS WILLING TO MEET THE JAPS IN HAND TO HAND CONFLICT AS THE JAPS ARE THEMSELVES."

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A9FX

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE TO THE BLUNT-SPEAKING, 63-YEAR-OLD GENERAL. IT SHOWS UP ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE MUCH AS IT DOES IN THE QUIET ATMOSPHERE OF HIS HOME AT LA JOLLA, CALIF.

ALABAMA-BORN SMITH HAS A TENDER HEART FOR HIS MEN AND FAMILY. HE IS AN ARDENT GARDENER, LIKES MUSIC AND THE OPERA AND IS AN EXPERT CRIBBAGE PLAYER. HE PLANS TO SPEND MUCH TIME AFTER HE RETIRES READING HISTORICAL NOVELS.

ON THE NIGHT BEFORE "D" DAY AT IWO JIMA, SMITH PACED THE DECK OF HIS FLAGSHIP. HE TURNED WITH AN EXPRESSION OF GREAT SADNESS ON HIS TANNED, WRINKLED FACE.

"A LOT OF THE BOYS ARE MAKING THEIR LAST TRIP," HE SAID TO HIS AIDE, CAPT.MAC ASBILL, JR., 23, OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

AND THAT NIGHT "HOWLIN' MAD" SMITH DIDN'T SLEEP AT ALL.

SOME PREDICTED IWO WOULD BE A FIVE OR SIX DAY OPERATION. BUT THE MARINE LEADER KNEW, FROM LONG DEALING WITH THE JAPANESE, THAT IT WOULD BE A TOUGH FIGHT.

HE HAD TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS DAYS PRIOR TO THE INVASION THAT IT WOULD "NOT BE A SETUP" AND THAT THE COST WOULD BE HIGH.

"I LOOK THINGS STRAIGHT BETWEEN THE EYES," HE SAYS. "MY CARDS AT ALL TIMES ARE ON THE TABLE WITH THEIR FACES UP."

SO, THOUGH HE HATES TO SEE HIS "BOYS" KILLED AND MAIMED, HE DECLARES: "THERE'S NO WAY TO MAKE WAR SAFE OR EASY."

ON EVERY OPERATION, FROM TARAWA ON, HE HAS GONE ASHORE EARLY TO DIRECT HIS TROOPS. ON THE IWO JOB, HE WAS KEPT ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP FOR A TIME BY COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES AND A SEVERE COLD. FINALLY, HE BLEW UP AND TOLD HIS AIDES: "I'M GOING ASHORE TOMORROW IF I HAVE TO FIGHT THE DOCTOR TO GET THERE." HE WENT.

AT A CASUALTY STATION, HE TALKED WITH THE WOUNDED. ON THE BEACH, HE ASKED MARINES IF THEY HAD PLACES TO SLEEP, HOW THE CHOW WAS AND "DID YOU GET SHELLED LAST NIGHT?"

SMITH HAD HIS CLOSEST CALL YESTERDAY WHEN HE WENT UP TO THE FRONT AREA. A BULLET WHIZZED BY SO CLOSE, HE LOOKED TO SEE IF IT HAD MADE A HOLE IN HIS TROUSERS.

HE TOOK THE INCIDENT WITH THE CHARACTERISTIC CALM OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

AT SAIPAN, THE GENERAL SOMETIMES RECEIVED A ROAST TURKEY AT HIS ISLAND HEADQUARTERS FROM HIS SHIP. HE WOULD GO OUT IN FRONT OF THE HEADQUARTERS AND BECKON TO THE FIRST MEN HE SAW. THE MEN, BEFORE THEY KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING, WOULD FIND THEMSELVES SITTING BEFORE PLATES OF TURKEY.

"COME ON DOWN, I WANT TO TALK TO YOU," SMITH CALLED TO A TELEPHONE LINESMAN ONE DAY. HE INVITED HIM TO A DISH OF ICE CREAM.

YET IN BATTLE, SMITH REALLY BECOMES HOWLING MAD--A DYNAMIC FIGHTING MAN, SEVERE AND UNSPARING OF HIMSELF AND OTHERS. IF TROOPS CAN'T MOVE UP, HE WANTS TO KNOW WHY.

IF THEY CAN AND DON'T, HE'S LIABLE TO TAKE THEIR COMMANDERS APART.

HE DOESN'T BELIEVE IN WITHDRAWAL. "GET GROUND AND HOLD IT," HE DEMANDS.

MM1210APW

801 AUBURN AVE., MONROE,LA., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT (HAROLD A.BREARD)
IWO JIMA,MARCH 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH THE RATTLE OF MUSKETRY FAINTLY AUDI

E TO THENORTH, WHERE REMNANTS OF A JAPANESE GARRISON FORCE WERE BEING EXTERMINATED BY MARINES, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TODAY OFFICIALLY TOOK POSSESSION OF THIS DESOLTE BUT STRATEGIC ISLAND ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO.

IT DID SO IN A PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY FLEET ADM.CHESTER W. NIMITZ, WHO BECAME MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE VOLCANO ISLANDS. AFTER THE PROCLAMATION HAD BEEN READ, THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS RAISED OFFICIALLY OVER THE ISLAND.

THE CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE SHADOW OF SURIBACHI, EXTINCT VOLCANO AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF IWO, AND ATTENDED BY HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, NAVY AND ARMY.

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NEARBY MARINE FIELD PIECES DROWNED THE VOICE OF MARINE COL.D.A.STAFFORD, SPOKANE, WASH., FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS CORPS PERSONNEL OFFICER, AS HE READ THE WORDS SUSPENDING ALL POWERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE ON THE ISLAND.

THE STARS AND STRIPES WAS RUN UP ON A STAFF ATOP A STRONGLY REINFORCED JAPANESE BUNKER WITH AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENT ABOVE IT. MILITARY NOTABLES FORMED RANKS ON ONE SIDE OF THE STAFF. DRAWN UP ON THE OTHER WAS AN HONOR GUARD OF EIGHT MILITARY POLICEMEN FROM EACH OF THE THREE MARINE DIVISIONS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE SEIZURE OF THE ISLAND.

MILITARY LEADERS PRESENT INCLUDED THESE WHO PLANNED AND EXECUTED THE INVASION: VICE ADM.RICHMOND KELLY TURNER, COMMANDER, AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, PACIFIC; REAR ADM.HARRY H.HILL OAKLAND, CALIF., DEPUTY COMMANDER, ATTACK FORCE; LT.GEN.HOLLAND M. SMITH, COMMANDING GENERAL FLEET MARINE FORCE OF THE PACIFIC; MAJ. GEN.HARRY F.SCHMIDT, FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE COMMANDER; MAJ. GEN.GRAVES B.SERKINE, LA JOLLA, CALIF., THIRD MARINE DIVISION COMMANDER AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COL.ROBERT E.HOGABOOM, VICKSBURG, MISS.; MAJ.GEN.CLIFTON B.CATES, FOURTH MARINE DIVISION COMMANDER AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COL.M.J.BATCHELDER, AND MAJ.GEN.KELLER ROCKEY

DIVISION COMMANDER AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COL.M.J.BATCHELDER, AND MAJ.GEN.KELLER ROCKEY, FIFTH MARINE DIVISION COMMANDER AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COL.RAY A.ROBINSON.

THE ARMY WAS REPRESENTED BY MAJ.GEN.JAMES E.CHANEY.

WHILE MARINE PFC JOHN E.GLYNN, 21 (2319 HUMANITY ST.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, SOUNDED "COLORS" OLD GLORY WAS SENT FLUTTERING TO THE TOP OF THE FLAGSTAFF BY MARINES WITH PFC THOMAS J.CASALE, 20, HERKIMER, N.Y., IN CHARGE.

A136FX

THE BUGLER AND COLOR DETAIL WERE CHOSEN FROM THE FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MILITARY POLICE COMPANY UNDER 1ST LT.NATHAN R.SMITH, WHITEHAVEN, PA.

THE PROCLAMATION WAS THE FIRST ISSUED BY NIMITZ AS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE VOLCANO ISLANDS. ADDRESSED IN BOTH JAPANESE AND ENGLIS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLANDS, IT READ:

"I, CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ, FLEET ADMIRAL, UNITED STATES NAVY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET AND PACIFIC OCEA AREAS, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AS FOLLOWS:

"'UNITED STATES FORCES UNDER MY COMMAND HAVE OCCUPIED THIS AND OTHER OF THE VOLCANO ISLANDS.

"'ALL POWERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE IN THE ISLANDS SO OCCUPIED ARE HEREBY SUSPENDED.

"'ALL POWERS OF GOVERNMENT ARE VESTED IN ME AS MILITARY GOVERNOR AND WILL BE EXERCISED BY SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS UNDER MY DIRECTION.

"'ALL PERSONS WILL OBEY PROMPTLY ALL ORDERS GIVEN UNDER MY AUTHORITY. OFFENSES AGAINST THE FORCES OF OCCUPATION WILL BE SEVERELY PUNISHED.'

"GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AT IWO JIMA THIS 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1945."

THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AS THE BATTLE FOR IWO ENTERED ITS 24TH DAY.

AS THE OFFICIAL FLAG WAS RAISED, THE ONE THAT HAD FLOWN OVER SURIBACHI SINCE THE FIFTH DAY OF THE BATTLE WAS LOWERED.

HW&MM843PPW NM

21ST BOMBER HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 15-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-

A PLANE FROM SAIPAN, ALSO FLYING AT 7,000 FEET, WAS BLOWN TO 10,000 BY A TREMENDOUS BLAST. IT WENT INTO A DIVE, BUT THE PILOT RECOVERED AT 2,000 AND LIKEWISE SAFELY MADE HIS WAY TO HIS BASE.

LT.STANLEY C.BLACK, HELENA, MONT., SAID LARGE EXPLOSIONS "SHOT MY PLANE UPWARD 2,000 FEET AND TURNED IT OVER ON ITS SIDE. ANOTHER SHOT IT UPWARD AGAIN AND TURNED IT ON ITS BACK."

CAPT.JACK D.NOLE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND HIS CREWMEN REPORTED FOUR EXPLOSIONS VIOLENTLY ROCKED THEIR SHIP.

A140FX

ALTHOUGH NO RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE AVAILABLE OF THE OSAKA RAID, WHICH SPARED 2,000 TONS OF INCENDIARIES OVER A CONGESTED FIVE SQUARE MILE AREA, LEMAY SAID HE BELIEVED THE GREAT OSAKA ARSENAL WAS DESTROYED ON THE BASIS OF THESE PILOT REPORTS.

THE ARSENAL PRODUCED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, ARTILLERY, MACHINE GUNS, RIFLES, SHELL CASES, BOMBS AND FUSES. IT INCLUDED A STEEL MILL, CHEMICAL WORKS AND RESEARCH LABORATORY.

FOR WORK IN THE RAID, BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.DAVIES (WIFE AT 622 HIGHLAND AVE) PIEDMONT, CALIF., COMMANDING OFFICER OF TINIAN -BASED B29S, WAS AWARDED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS SILVER STAR AND BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER (WIFE 116 NORTH VAILEY ST.) FORT WORTH, TEX., COMMANDER OF GUAM-BASED SUPERFORTS, WAS AWARDED A GOLD STAR.

THE MOUNTING FIERCENESS, ETC. FIRST NIGHT LEAD AT START.

MM9PPW NM

DT NY

BY ELMONT WAITE

MAR 14 1945

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MARCH 15-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-EXPLOSIONS FROM DEVASTATED OSAKA--HIT BY THE THIRD 300-PLANE B-29 INCENDIARY RAID ON JAPAN'S MAJOR CITIES IN FIVE DAYS--WERE SO GREAT THEY ROCKED THE GIANT SUPERFORTRESSES VIOLENTLY.

"LARGE EXPLOSIONS SHOT MY PLANE UPWARD 2,000 (CORRECT) FEET AND TURNED IT ON ITS SIDE," REPORTED LT.STANLEY C.BLACK, HELENA, MONT., COMMANDER OF A TINIAN-BASED PLANE.

"I RIGHTED THE SHIP. THEN ANOTHER EXPLOSION SHOT IT UPWARD AGAIN AND TURNED IT ON ITS BACK."

TH FLIGHT ENGINEER, TECH.SGT.ERNEST J.BLACK (CORRECT) SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., SAID THEY HAD EXPLODED AN OIL DUMP.

FOUR VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE SHIP OF LT.ARCHIE L.NASH, (913 S.MAIN ST.) KANNAPOLIS, N.C. AFTER THE FIRST BLAST, THE BOMBARDIER, LT.JOHN D.ALLEN (40 FAIRVIEW ROAD) SCOTTSVILLE, N.Y., FOUND HIMSELF SITTING ON THE LAP OF THE CO-PILOT, LT. WILLIAM H.P.DOLAN, JR., OROVILLE, CALIF.

30.24- 23913

AFTER THE SECOND EXPLOSION, HE LANDED ON THE CONTROL BOARD. THE THIRD BLAST TURNED THE SHIP ON ITS SIDE.

"WE MUST HAVE SET OFF AN OIL DUMP," EXPLAINED SGT.THOMAS S.COLE, TAIL GUNNER, OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

J01101PCW NM

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, FIRST ADD WAITE'S OSAKA EYEWITNESS
X X X OF NASHVILLE,TENN.

HEAT FROM THE FIRES WAS SO INTENSE IT MELTED VISION-OBSCURING ICE FROM THE NOSE OF A SUPERFORT PILOTED BY LT.D.C.LAZUN (18690 HARLOW AVE.) DETROIT,MICH. -- "SO WELL THAT THE CREW COULD SEE CLEARLY AND MAKE A FINE BOMB RUN."

TURBULENCE DUE TO THE UPRUSHING HEATED AIR WAS MORE VIOLENT SAID LT.ELDRED L.CAVERLY (1566 EIGHTH ST.5 CUYAHOGA FALLS. (CABLE COPY OMITS STATE, MAYBE OHIO) "THAN ANY THUNDERSTORM I'VE EVER BEEN IN AND MUCH MORE TROUBLE THAN ANY JAP FIGHTERS OR FLAK."

FROM SAIPAN, COL.WILEY D.CANEY, ANDALUSIA,ALA., COMMANDER OF A SAIPAN-BASED UNIT OF B-29S, SAID EFFICIENCY OF THE GROUND CREWS "STEPPED UP 200 PER CENT. THEY NEVER STOPPED WORKING A MOMENT WHILE PLANES WERE ON THE GROUND. THEY MADE THIS RAID POSSIBLE."

THERE WAS A LAG OF ONLY 36 HOURS FROM LANDINGS TO TAKEOFFS BETWEEN THE TOKYO-NAGOYA AND NAGOYA-OSAKA STRIKES.

ON GUAM, BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER, COMMANDER OF ALL GUAM-BASED SUPERFORTS, SAID NOT A SINGLE PLANE WAS LOST DUE TO MECHANICAL FAILURE DESPITE THE SPEED OF THE WORK BY GROUND CREWS. "WONDERFUL," HE TERMED THEIR WORK.

MAR 14 1945

SUCCINCTLY NAME KEY MEN, ONE MASTER SERGEANT INSPECTOR SAID

ASKED TO NAME KEY MEN, ONE MASTER SERGEANT INSPECTOR SAID SUCCINCNTLY "EVERYONE FROM MECHANIC TO COOK."

LT.JOHN J.HALLORON (CABLE COPY) (4423 BRYANT AVE.) SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS,MINN., SAID THE RECEIVING QUICKLY OF THE NEWS OF THEIR STRIKE WAS A REFRESHING NOVELTY.

"IT WAS INTERESTING TO GET ALL THE INFORMATION FROM SAN FRANCISCO NEWS TRANSMISSIONS ABOUT OUR OSAKA RAID EVERN BEFORE WE HAD FINISHED FLYING IT."

CENTRAL GUNNER CPL.MERCER GARRISON (315 W.MERCER AVE.) COLLEGE PARK,GA., SAID, "AT OSAKA, SMOKE WAS SO DENSE THAT OUR COMMANDER, LT.KENNETH JONES, (14054 TURNER ST. DETROIT) ORDERED US TO PUT ON OXYGEN MASKS."

STAFF SGT.HAROLD J.COLE (2044 CARROL ST.) INDIANAPOLIS, INDN SAID "THERE WAS NOT MUCH EXCITEMENT. I READ A MURDER NOVEL ALL THE WAY IN AND ALL THE WAY BACK."

FJ1225ACW

BY ROBBIN COONS

U.S. 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, MARCH 14-(AP)-FOOD, SLEEP AND RECREATION WERE ALL SACRIFICED TO SEND THE GREAT FLEETS OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, BURNING IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF GASOLINE AND OIL, OVER JAPAN THREE TIMES IN FIVE DAYS.

GROUND CREWS AT SAIPAN, ONE OF THE THREE MARIANAS BASES FROM WHICH THE BOMBERS WERE SENT TO HIT TOKYO SATURDAY, NAGOYA MONDAY AND OSAKA TODAY, REPORTED SOME FIGURES.

THEY DELIVERED TO THE BOMBERS BETWEEN THE NAGOYA AND OSAKA MISSIONS ALONE 1,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE AND 32,000 QUARTS OF OIL.

THE SAIPAN CREWS WORKED 36 HOURS NONSTOP GETTING THE B-29S READY FOR THE OSAKA ATTACK.

OTHER CREWS SERVICED UNITS OF THE 300-PLANE FLEETS AT GUAM AND TINIAN BASES.

LT.COL.ROBERT A.BREMER OF DANVILLE,ILL., DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY AT ONE OF THE BASES, SAID THE ONE-TWO-THREE PUNCH MISSIONS WERE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY BECAUSE ALL CONCERNED "SACRIFICED SLEEP, FOOD AND RECREATION TIME UNSELFISHLY."

NAVY SEABEES STOPPED THEIR OWN CORAL-ROLLING WORK TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FLOOD LIGHTS FOR THE LARGE SCALE NIGHT WORK.

THE RUSH WAS TERRIFIC. AS EACH BOMBER RETURNED FROM ITS PREVIOUS MISSION, THE ORDNANCE AND GASOLINE TRUCKS WERE ALONGSIDE OF IT AS IT PULLED INTO ITS HARDSTAND (PARKING AREA).

CAPT.GUS CLAY OF (1025 HENRY ST.) ROANOKE,VA., JUST BACK FROM NAGOYA WITH HIS SUPERFORTRESS, LOOKED OUT AT THE BUSTLE FROM A PILOT'S CABIN WINDOW AND SHOUTED:

"HEY, AREN'T YOU GUYS GOING TO GIVE US A CHANCE TO GET OUT AND STRETCH?"

THE SAIPAN GROUND CREWS PUT IN 250,000 MAN HOURS PREPARING FOR THE OSAKA MISSION.

THE BASE'S ORDNANCE PERSONNEL ALONE WORKED 300 TO 400 MAN DAYS (CORRECT) UNCRATING BOMBS AND ANOTHER 400 MAN DAYS LOADING THE BOMBERS.

ONE SUPERFORTRESS, DAMAGED ON THE TOKYO RAID, NEEDED A NEW ENGINE IF IT WAS TO GO TO NAGOYA. T/SGT.MALVIN BARNES, CREW CHIEF, OF CIMARRON,KAS., AND MECHANICS HAD IT READY IN 15 HOURS.

ANOTHER FLAK DAMAGED B-29 WAS TURNED OVER TO M/SGT.EVERETT EMBLETON OF (14 WEST EIGHTH ST.) OIL CITY,PA., AND HIS CREW. SHEET METAL PATCHES WERE RIVETED OVER MORE THAN 20 FLAK HOLES, ALL ENGINES WERE CHECKED AND THE BOMBER WAS READY WITHIN 27 HOURS FOR THE NEXT MISSION.

FJ458ACW

MAR 14 1945

WITH B-29S OSAKA

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MARCH 14-(AP)-RAIDING AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES LEFT THE HEART OF OSAKA "A SOLID FIRE," RETURNING SOLDIERS OF THE AIR REPORTED HERE TODAY.

THEY TOLD BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER, COMMANDER OF GUAM-BASED B29S, THAT THE AREA AFLAME IN JAPAN'S SECOND LARGEST CITY "MAY HAVE TOTALED ANYWHERE FROM FIVE TO EIGHT SQUARE MILES."

THIS AREA ESTIMATE WAS GIVEN BY LT.WILLIAM T.LOESCH OF (1525 ARTHUR AVEM) LAKEWOOD,OHIO, BOMBARDIER, AND OTHERS ABOARD ONE OF THE LAST PLANES OVER THE TARGET.

LOESCH AND CPL.K.E.YOUNG OF MCKINNEY,KY., TAILGUNNER OF THE PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.G.A.SIMERAL OF PIXLEY,CALIF., SAID THEY PROBABLY HAD AS GOOD A VIEW AS ANYONE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

THE FLAMES ROLLED OVER OSAKA'S "HIDDEN FACTORIES" -- IN WORKSHOPS AND HOMES TOO SMALL TO BE MADE INDIVIDUAL TARGETS.

CPL.ARNOLD G.HOLLIDAY OF (328 WEST THIRD ST.) OSWEGO,N.Y., RADIO MAN IN ANOTHER PLANE, REPORTED "THE WHOLE SKY WAS RED AND FIRES WERE DEFINITELY LAID IN A PATTERN -- IT LOOKED LIKE MOST OF THE TOWN WAS AFIRE."

ALTHOUGH IN ONE OF THE EARLY WAVES, T/SGT.ROY H.BROW OF DODGE, WIS., NOTED THAT "ONE GOOD SIZED FIRE ALREADY HAD BURNED OUT BUILDINGS CLEAR TO THE GROUND."

LT.ROBERT MARVIN, DEER WOOD,MINN., WHO COULD "SEE THE TOWN AND RIVERS LIT UP BY FIRES" AT THAT STAGE, SAID "WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS NEXT TO THE FIRES ALREADY STARTED."

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES REPORTED THAT SMOKE FROM MONDAY'S NAGOYA RAID WAS STILL CUTTING VISIBILITY ALMOST TO ZERO AS FAR AS 150 MILES AT SEA.

GENERAL POWER, PRAISING THE WORK OF THE GROUND CREWS WHICH KEPT THE BOMBERS FLYING ON THEIR THREE MISSIONS IN FIVE DAYS, SAID "THESE MECHANICS ARE DOING A WONDERFUL JOB."

FJ405ACW

A114FX
IWO
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,MARCH 14-(AP)-LITTLE IWO ISLAND, OWNED BY THE JAPANESE FOR 55 YEARS, WAS OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED UNDER THE MILITARY GUARDIANSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY
DURING A FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY ON THE 24TH DAY OF THE INVASION, A PROCLAMATION OF ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AS MILITARY GOVERNOR SUSPENDED ALW POWERS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON THE ISLAND, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.
IWO, A ROCKY CAVE-DOTTED EIGHT SQUARE MILES IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, WAS DISCOVERED IN 1543 BY A SPANIARD. SPAIN VAGUELY CLAIMED IT IN 1805 BUT IT WAS ABSORBED BY THE JAPANESE INTO THE OGASAWARA BRANCH ADMINISTRATION.
HW709PPW NM

MAR 14 1945

A180KX IWO
NIGHT LEAD IWO (150)
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,THURSDAY,MARCH 15 (AP)-FRAGMENTS OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON ON IWO JIMA STAGED A LAST MAN STAND TODAY FROM UNDERGROUND POSITIONS AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, THE TOUGHEST SPOT OF LAND AMERICAN FORCES HAVE HAD TO CONQUER IN THE PACIFIC WAR.
THE HOLED-UP NIPPONESE FOUGHT BACK DESPERATELY WITH SMALL ARMS FIRE AND MORTARS AS THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION SOUGHT TO WIND UP TH CAMPAIGN, NOW IN ITS 25TH DAY.
THERE WAS NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE IN THE FRONT LINES THROUGH TUESDAY, SAID YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.
THE AMERICAN HOLD ON THE ISLAND WAS STRENGTHENED BY OCCUPATION OF TWO ROCKS--KAMA AND KANGOKU--OFF THE CENTRAL WESTERN COAST. LEATHERNECKS TOOK OVER THESE POSITIONS, FORMERLY USED BY ENEMY MORTAR UNITS, WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
THE THIRD AND FOURTH MARINE DIVISIONS CONTINUED MOPPING UP IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN SECTORS, ON THE NORTHERN END OF IWO.
NN140PCW NM

BULLETIN
SECOND NIGHT LEAD
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 15-(AP)-UNITED STATES MARINES, WHO HAVE KILLED AN ESTIMATED 20,000 JAPANESE IN 24 DAYS ON IWO ISLAND, SCORED GAINS OF 200 TO 400 YARDS WEDNESDAY IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE UNITED STATES FLAG HAS BEEN RAISED FORMALLY ON IWO.
MM505PPW

A75FX
BULLETIN MATTER
USPFH, GUAM-FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD IWO.
X X X ON IWO.
THE NAVY COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES--A FIGURE NOT BROUGHT UP OFFICIALLY ON GUAM SINCE THAT SUPPLIED FOR THE FIRST THREE DAYS. IT WAS 5,732 INCLUDING 644 KILLED. LATER NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL IN WASHINGTON PLACED THE MARINE DEAD AT 2,050.
MM506PPW

A76FX
--95--
USPFH, GUAM-SECOND ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD IWO X X 2,050.
TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THAT NAVY, ARMY AND MARINE PLANES ARE OPERATING FROM CAPTURED AIR BASES ON THE ISLAND.
WEDNESDAY'S GAINS WERE SCORED IN THE SECTOR OF MAJ.GEN.KELLER E.ROCKEY'S FIFTH MARINE DIVISION. AT NIGHTFALL THESE LEATHERNECKS STILL WERE LOCKED IN A STIFF BATTLE.
MM508PPW NM

MAR 14 1945

A77FX
--95--
USPFH, GUAM--THIRD ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD IWO
X X X STIFF BATTLE.
THE ESTIMATED ENEMY DEAD WAS REGARDED AS CONSERVATIVE. IT WAS REACHED BY AN APPROXIMATE COUNT OF BURIALS. MANY MORE JAPANESE BODIES ARE KNOWN TO BE SEALED UP IN BOMB-BLASTED CAVES.
IN REPORTING THE RAISING OF THE FLAG, USUALLY DESIGNATING A CONQUEST, THE COMMUNIQUE SPECIFIED "SOME RESISTANCE STILL CONTINUES."
IWO-BASED ARMY PLANES AND ARMY LIBERATORS FROM MORE DISTANT BASES POUNDED CHICHI IN THE BONIN ISLANDS, NORTH OF IWO ON SUCCESSIVE DAYS, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
ARMY LIBERATORS ALSO HIT SOUTHERN PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES.
(NO PICKUP)
MM510PPW

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 14-(AP)-GEN.LUIS ALMILLO FLORES, MEXICAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN THE UNITED STATES, LEFT BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON TODAY, REPORTEDLY TO COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS FBR DEPARTURE OF A MEXICAN EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE TO A PACIFIC WAR FRONT.

PS1028PEW

A164KX
UNDATED JAPANESE-RELIEF SHIP
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD IN JAPAN AND NIPPON-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES MAY RECEIVE ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF RED CROSS RELIEF SUPPLIES. THIS WAS INDICATED BY THE MELBOURNE RADIO WEDNESDAY WHEN IT REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT "HAS AGREED IN PRINCIPLE" TO ACCEPT THE SHIPMENT THROUGH THE RUSSIAN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK.
THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY FCC, SAID RED CROSS OFFICIALS IN MELBOURNE HAD REPORTED JAPANESE AGREEMENT TO PERMIT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS DELEGATES TO INSPECT SINGAPORE PRISON CAMPS. SUCH INSPECTIONS HERETOFORE HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO CAMPS IN JAPAN, CHINA AND KOREA.
XA1230PCW

A90FX
UNDATED DESTROYERS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO) AN UNCONFIRMED TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST CLAIMED TODAY THAT NIPPONESE BOMBERS SANK TWO AMERICAN DESTROYERS IN BOHOL STRAIT IN THE PHILIPPINES LAST NIGHT. THE BROADCAST WAS BEAMED TO ITALY AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WW525APW NM

30,24-23915

B69WX

(200) KX AP-RELAY SOUTH

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON.MARCH 14-(AP)-AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO TWO GENERALS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND S. MCLAIN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 19TH CORPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, RECEIVED THE DECORATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AS COMMANDER OF THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE FROM JULY 31 TO OCTOBER 15, 1944.

THE OTHER AWARD WENT TO MAJ. GEN. DONALD W. CONNOLLY OF MARIETTA, GA., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE ARMY-NAVY LIQUIDATION COMMISSION, FOR HIS WORK AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND FROM DECEMBER 10, 1943, TO DECEMBER 24, 1944.

UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON PRESENTED CONNOLLY'S MEDAL TO HIM AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY IN A CEREMONY ATTENDED BY HIGH RANKING OFFICERS.

MCLAIN'S CITATION SAID THAT WHEN HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE 90TH HE IMBUED THE ENTIRE DIVISION WITH THE WILL AND ENERGY TO WIN. ALMOST OVERNIGHT HE CONVERTED TROOPS WEARY AND DISPIRITED FROM LOSSES SUFFERED DURING 50 DAYS OF CONTINUOUS BITTER FIGHTING IN NORMANDY, TO A FIGHTING MACHINE OF GREAT POWER."

CONNOLLY'S CITATION SAID THAT HE HAD PERFORMED HIS DUTIES AS PERSIAN GULF COMMANDER "WITH EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS AND DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS AND HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO THE SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF OUR ARMED FORCES."..

.4920PEW

B67WX

(240) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

NIGHT LEAD TREATY

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14-(AP)-OPPONENTS IN THE HOUSE JABBED AWAY AT THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES-MEXICO WATER TREATY TODAY WHILE FINAL SENATE ACTION ON THE PACT WAS DELAYED BY OTHER LEGISLATION.

REP. JENSEN (R-IA) PREDICTED THAT SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WOULD JEOPARDIZE A HUGE RECLAMATION PROGRAM FOR THE COLORDAO RIVER BASIN, WHILE REP. ELLIOTT (D-CALIF) ASSERTED IT WOULD HARM AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS BY ENCOURAGING MEXICAN GROWTH OF THE FIBRE CROP.

LATE TODAY, CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID HE HAD BEEN ASSURED THAT THE SENATE WILL CONSIDER THE TREATY AS SOON AS IT HAS FINISHED WITH THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL.

A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE SENATE IS NECESSARY FOR RATIFICATION. THE HOUSE DOES NOT ACT ON TREATIES.

JENSEN, IN A STATEMENT FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, SAID A TENTATIVE REPORT PREPARED BY INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES, BUT NOT YET SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS, LISTS 78 PROJECTS FOR THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN TO COST AN ESTIMATED $2,439,000,000.

HE ASSERTED THE ICKES' REPORT SHOWS THERE IS NOT ENOUGH WATER FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECTS "EVEN IF NO WATER AT ALL WERE DELIVERED TO MEXICO" AND ADDED:

"IF 1,500,000 ACRE FEET IS GUARANTEED TO MEXICO, TO BE MADE GOOD OUT OF STORAGE WORKS WE ARE ASKED TO BUILD FOR AMERICAN PROJECTS, AND HAVING A PRIORITY AHEAD OF THOSE PROJECTS, THEN I SAY THE WHOLE PLAN IS FANTASTIC."

AD912PEW

B63WX

(200) GERMAN FLIERS

MAR 15 1945

WASHINGTON.MARCH 14-(AP)-GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES ARE NOW LITTLE MORE THAN "CLAY PIGEONS" FOR AMERICAN FLIERS, SAYS MAJ. GEN. ORVIL (CO) ANDERSON.

THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH-BASED EIGHTH AIR FORCE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE QUALITY OF GERMAN PILOTS WAS SKIDDED SO FAR THAT IT IS SUICIDAL FOR THEM TO ATTACK AN AMERICAN FORMATION.

A "CONVINCING DEMONSTRATION" OF THIS WAS GIVEN LAST JANUARY 14, HE SAID. THEN 161 GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OUT OF A FORCE OF 400 WHICH WERE ATTACKING BOMBERS RAIDING THE BERLIN AREA. DURING THE SAME BATTLE, SIX OF OUR FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

ALTHOUGH THE LUFTWAFFE STILL HAS PLENTY OF FIGHTER PLANES, ANDERSON SAID THE NAZI AIR COMMAND HAD INSISTED UPON QUANTITY IN AN AIR FORCE AND THEREBY COMPROMISED ON THE QUALITY OF ITS FLIERS.

ANDERSON, NATIVE OF SPRINGVILLE, UTAH, SAID THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S STRATEGIC BOMBERS HAD WHITTLED GERMAN OIL PRODUCTION TO 20 PERCENT OF PREWAR CAPACITY.

THIS, HE SAID, HAS FORCED A DRASTIC CURTAILMENT IN THE TRAINING OF AIR CREWS AND LEFT MANY GERMAN GROUND UNITS STRANDED FOR LACK OF FUEL.

HE ALSO ESTIMATED THAT THE AIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY HAD TIED DOWN ONE TO TWO MILLION MEN AND WOMEN TO MAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND REPAIR BOMB DAMAGE.

AD902PEW

B65WX

(120)

MAR 15 1945

WASHINGTON.MARCH 14-(AP)-THE SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS THE SCENE OF THE FULL-DRESS SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY CONFERENCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT SAYING:

"I HAVE JUST MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH MR. ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH HE IS ANNOUNCING, FOR THE USE OF THE OPERA HOUSE AND VETERANS WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING FOR MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO CONVENE IN SAN FRANCISCO ON APRIL 25.

"PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN THE OPERA HOUSE. COMMISSION AND OTHER MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN THE VETERANS WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING."

AD906PEW

B63WX (0)

(280)

MAR 15 1945

WASHINGTON.MARCH 14-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ARMY DAY PROCLAMATION ISSUED TODAY, FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS OUR VALIANT ARMY BY ITS HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN CARRYING THE WAR TO THE TERRITORY OF OUR ENEMIES AND BY ITS GREAT VICTORIES DURING THE PAST YEAR HAS STRENGTHENED THE CONFIDENCE OF THIS NATION AND ITS ALLIES IN THEIR VAST STRUGGLE AGAINST TYRANNICAL POWERS SEEKING TO ENSLAVE THE WORLD; AND

WHEREAS AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THEIR UNFLINCHING DEVOTION TO DUTY ARE SUFFERING AND DYING IN DEFENSE OF OUR LAND AND OUR SPIRITUAL HERITAGE; AND

WHEREAS THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH STRENGTH BORN OF UNITY ARE LIBERATING THE OPPRESSED, AND BY THEIR VICTORY OVER TYRANNY ARE LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A WORLD ORDER TO MAKE SECURE THOSE FREEDOMS

FOR WHICH THEY FIGHT: AND

WHEREAS THE CONGRESS, BY SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5, 75TH CONGRESS, AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON MARCH 16, 1947, HAS RECOGNIZED APRIL 6 OF EACH YEAR AS ARMY DAY AND HAS REQUESTED THAT THE PRESIDENT ISSUE A PROCLAMATION ANNUALLY WITH RESPECT TO THAT DAY:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN ORDER THAT WE MAY GIVE SPECIAL HONOR TO OUR COURAGEOUS SOLDIERS, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM FRIDAY, APRIL 6,1945, AS ARMY DAY, AND DO INVITE THE GOVERNORS OF THE VARIOUS STATES TO ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS CALLING FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THAT DAY.

I ALSO URGE THE CIVILIANS OF THIS NATION TO RENEW THEIR ENERGIES FOR THE TASK OF SUPPLYING OUR ARMY WITH EVERY NECESSARY IMPLEMENT OF WAR TO THE END THAT FINAL VICTORY MAY BE ATTAINED AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE AND TO RESOLVE THAT THE PEACE WHICH FOLLOWS VICTORY SHALL BE FIRMLY SUSTAINED.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BE AFFIXED.

DONE AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON THIS TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH.

(SIGNED)

FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT

(END TEXT) MAR 15 1945

FRI NOON

B109FG (0)
B109KX (0)
NP BA
(120)

FAIRFIELD, CALIF., MARCH 14-(AP)-THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF LIBERATED LOS BANOS PRISONERS--FOUR WEARY CIVILIAN AIRMEN--ARRIVED TODAY IN THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ONE DESCRIBED AS A LAND WHERE "EVERYTHING YOU EAT TASTES LIKE STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM."

THE FOUR--SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF THREE YEARS INTERNMENT UNDER THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES--WERE GREETED BY SHOUTS AND CHEERS BY THEIR FELLOW FLIERS AND GROUND MEN AT THE CONSOLIDATED-VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORP. BASE HERE.

THEY ARE JOHN NICHOLOS, LOS ANGELES, TOM TERRILL, PASADENA, GEORGE MESSENGER, ST.PAUL AND A.O.KALAKOWSKY, ANNAPOLIS, MD. ALL FOUR FELL INTO JAPANESE HANDS AT MANILA WHILE ENGAGED IN DELIVERY OF PBYS TO THE DUTCH.

JO1057PCW

MAR 15 1945

FAIRFIELD,CALIF. -X- 1ST ADD LOS BANOS PRISONERS
X X X TO THE DUTCH.

RECOUNTING HIS FEB.23 DELIVERY, KALAKOWSKY SAID:

"IT WAS JUST LIKE SOMETHING YOU WOULD SEE IN A HOLLYWOOD MOVIE. WE WERE LINED UP FOR ROLL CALL AT 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

"THEN WE NOTICED TWENTY SHIPS FLYING IN THE DISTANCE. ONE OF THEM CAME CLOSER. 'RESCUE' (CAPS) WAS WRITTEN ACROSS THE SIDE. THEN WE SAW SOMETHING FALL OUT OF ONE OF THE PLANES.

"SOME SAID IT WAS A BUNCH OF LEAFLETS. I THOUGHT IT WAS FOOD. THEN WE REALIZED IT WAS A PARATROOPER."

THE FIRST SKYTROOPER TO JUMP NEAR THE PRISON SIGNALLED THE GUERRILLAS IN THE JUNGLES TO ATTACK. BULLETS STARTED FLYING AND EVERY PRISONER HIT THE EARTH. THE FEW REMAINING JAPANESE GUARDS WERE "ELIMINATED QUICKLY," KALAKOWSKY SAIDS

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(Advance for PMs of today, Wednesday, March 14)

Dayton, Ohio, March 14-(AP)- One of the army's newest and fastest fighter planes, the Bell P-63 Kingcobra, has been tunred into a"flying pinball machine" to sharpen the eyes of America's aerial gunners,

Using bullets made of lead and plastic and designed to shatter into pewder on contact with armor plate, gunnery students blaze away at the Kingcobra target--and see their hits recorded on lights flashing in the cockpit and in the propellor.hub.

Developed by the air tecnical service command at nearby Wright Field, the system permits gunnery students to simulate combat conditions to every extent, except anti-aircraft fire and return fire from the attacked plane.

Teh kingcobra, designated P-63 to indicate its restriction from combat, has heavy armor plate around vital parts of the engine, gas tank and other vital parts. The pilot is surrounded by armor plate and buller-resisiting glass.

The target plane has a hit-indicating mechanism which records the impact of a bullet on a counting device in the cockpit, and flashes a light in both the cockpit and the propellor spinner.

Bullets used in the realistic target practice are fired from a modified .30 caliber machine gun, and are made of timy globules of lead combined with resin. The missile disintegrates into granular particles when it hits the armor plate.

At Laredo Army Air Field in Texas, Maj. Cameron D. Fairchild, who is credited by the AAF training command with invention of the bullet, declared the AAF has been unable to find where any other country has such a bullet and that it would take an enemy something like five years to reproduce it.

News writers present at the Laredo Base for a demostration, saw Lt. Donald E. Meyer of Soth Bend, Ind. sit in a plane on the ground, unharmed as the bullets thudded sharply against the craft, and left only smudges as they broke with a waterlike flow against thearmor.

Developemnt of the bullet took about two and a half years. Facutly members of Duke and Princeton Universities and research laboratories of the Bakelite Corp, and Corning Glass Works were among the groups assisting in the work.

The ATSC said that the frangible bullet, together withall the details connected with its application to gunnery training--including the new process for treating armor plate and modification of the P-63 for use as the attacking p pursuit plane--was developed by Maj. Cameron Fairchild of (3044 San Felipe Rd) Houston, who is attached to the AAF Trainig Command's school for flexible gunnery.

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7th Army Strikes for Saar on 60-Mile Front, Foe Says 1st Army Is Astride Superhighway

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FIVE U.S. ARMIES ADVANCE ALONG 235-MILE FRONT

Third, Seventh Launch Attacks Driving Enemy Back into Westwall.

COBLENZ DOOMED

Germans Report New 15th Army Springs Into Action in Rhine Battle.

PARIS, Friday, March 16—(AP) The U. S. First army deepened its Rhine bridgehead to six miles yesterday, seizing command of more than a mile of the great six-lane military highway to the Ruhr, and the Germans said five American armies were striking along 235 miles of the blazing Western front.

The drive beyond the Rhine gained more than a mile during the day, swept up four more German towns and stabbed into five others. The Germans said the new U. S. 15th army had sprung into action on the bridgehead, where 100,000 American soldiers now were massed.

Seventh Launches Attack

The U. S. Seventh army broke a long lull with a general assault on a 50-mile front from the Saar to the Rhine in a synchronized attack with the U. S. Third army, and gained three miles or more, driving the Germans into retreat to the Siegfried line.

The U. S. Third army smashed six miles south from its newly-won Moselle river bridgehead near Coblenz in an offensive that was cutting in 80 miles or so behind the Siegfried line facing the Seventh army front.

Already the push had sealed off the Rhine transit city of Coblenz, was nearing the Rhine south of the city, was pinching off the enemy's "little Ruhr"—the Saar basin—and was challenging the Nazis' last 150-mile grip on the Rhine's west bank.

The Third army was by far the deepest into Germany of any Allied army in the west. As it closed on Boppard, an ancient Rhine center six miles south of Coblenz, it was 80 miles north of the Saar border, and nearly 70 miles west of the enemy frontier.

Enemy accounts said the U. S. Ninth army, drawn up in force on the Rhine, had stormed across into the Ruhr at Duisburg and had been thrown back to the west bank in hand-to-hand combat.

This might well have been an enemy propaganda attempt to capitalize on the repulse of a small raiding party, out to test the power of hurriedly-deployed German defenses on the east bank.

Patrols Cross River

It was disclosed officially that the Ninth army had been sending patrols across the river in the area north of Duisburg and that they had clashed with the enemy on the east bank from time to time before withdrawing.

The Germans, who also have sent patrols across the river to the Allied side, obviously seizing an opportunity afforded by these patrol clashes to bolster homefront morale, claimed a Ninth army attempt to cross the Rhine had been smashed.

The Rhine crossing by the First army at Remagen, where the Americans now hold 11 miles or more of the east bank, was so solid that it was announced officially the danger of its being dislodged now was past.

The Germans were throwing in tank-led counterattacks, trying to hold back the tide from the superhighway, which the enemy itself said the Americans had completely severed at the northeast corner of the bridgehead.

There was no Allied confirmation of the report, although a field dispatch Thursday said American machinegunners were raking the vital road from positions half a mile away, and had moved up less than a mile from it at another point where they could see and destroy German traffic.

One force driving for the highway—over which the Germans are shuttling forces and massing troops east and northwest of the bridgehead—captured a junction of six highways about four miles east of the Germans' fallen northern anchor of Honnef.

Push Into Rottbitze

One force then battled a half mile or so into Rottbitze, while another fought on more than a mile north into Aegidienberg, eight miles northeast of the Remagen bridge and 1,000 yards from the superhighway.

It was in this area that a German war reporter at the front said the Americans had fought out onto the highway.

If the road has been cut, then the German high command has been robbed of much of its freedom of lateral movement, and will be harder pressed to check the push northward to the open German plain.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges seemed to be mounting that push now, for American troops fought a mile north of fallen Honnef, seized Rhoendorf and were within five miles of clearing the last low hills before the plain, leading 19 miles north to the southern Ruhr basin.

The deepest penetration was into Steinshardt, six miles east of Remagen bridge, where stiff fighting broke out after Americans had overrun the nearby towns of Hesseln, Lorscheid and Hahnen.

Lorscheid, a mile northwest of Steinshardt, fell only after the Germans struck back with six King Tiger tanks. The Germans then fell back into Strodt, a mile east, and the Americans fought halfway to that town.

Strong air patrols kept German planes away from the bridgehead, the nearest getting eight miles from the battlefield before it was shot down. Pilots said German trains and vehicles were moving toward the bridgehead, bringing up forces for the bridgehead battle.

Face Transport Difficulties

So far, however, the Germans had been unable to aim a single major counter-blow and it appeared they were hard put to marshal their forces over cratered highways and bomb-wrecked villages east of the Rhine.

At the same time, German fire on the bridgehead had dropped off sharply, testimony to the effectiveness of the steady expansion operations which have shoved enemy gunners beyond easy range.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said the Germans were building up strength east of the bridgehead. That might be to contain the bridgehead or to muster the force for one big attempt to crush the all-important American foothold east of the Rhine.

Between the assault of the U. S. Third army from the north, and the U. S. Seventh army's drive from the south, Hitler's hold on the Saar and the nearby palatinate, his last west of the Rhine, seemed to be slipping fast.

Guns Sweep Road

Last Allied frontline dispatches, filed at 9.30 A.M. battlefront time, said the 1st Army was within a half mile of the six-lane military highway in the thickly wooded hills northeast of Honnef, northern anchor of the bridgehead. The Americans were sweeping the road with machine gun fire at the time. The only mention of the 15th Army came from the foe.

Houvel Battle Reported

The Germans reported fierce fighting in the village of Houvel, 3½ miles northeast of Honnef, in the area where the *Autobahn* was severed—embarrassing Nazi communications for both the Rhineland and the imperilled and outflanked Saar.

A German war reporter, reporting in a dispatch "from Field Marshal von Rundstedt's headquarters," said the 9th Army unit which crossed the Rhine near its greatest port of Duisburg "was to be the spearhead for stronger forces to follow." The 9th Army pulled up to the Rhine March 2 after overrunning the western end of the great Ruhr industrial basin.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

"The force was immediately engaged after reaching the right bank of the Rhine by determined resistance," the enemy reported.

"Fierce fighting, sometimes hand to hand, developed. It is assumed that only a small part of the American forces will reach the left bank of the Rhine again. The Americans left many dead and prisoners."

The enemy had been reporting smoke screens shielding intense activity on the lower Rhine front all week. The British War Secretary said earlier this week "our forces" are preparing for a large-scale crossing of the Rhine.

To the south, the American 3d Army crossed the lower Moselle on a 9-mile front within 8 miles of besieged Coblenz and won domination of another 10-mile strip of the west Rhine banks from positions less than 3 miles from the ancient walled Rhine town of Boppard.

Thus Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops were threatening to roll up the Siegfried Line along the Saar River from the rear.

Planes Rip Pillboxes

Still farther south, four waves of American medium bombers ripped up dragon's teeth barriers and pillboxes of the Siegfried line on the Saar front where the fresh advances of the United States 7th Army carried almost to the edges of the steel-producing cities of Voelklingen and Saarbruecken.

The bombing with special fused, non-crater-digging explosives was the kind used as a prelude to other Allied offensives in the past.

Face 10 Divisions, Nazis Say

The Germans said "some ten divisions" of between 100,000 and

Ruhr Road Cut, Foe Says; 7th Advances

Paris, March 15 (AP)—American forces east of the Rhine captured four towns and extended their bridgehead to an area 11 miles by 6 today, and the Germans said the new United States 15th Army had joined the assault from the Remagen foothold.

The enemy reported that 100,000 Americans now were across the Rhine and had cut the Frankfurt-Ruhr *Autobahn* while the United States Ninth Army had made an attempt to cross the Rhine north of Duisburg, 55 miles north of Remagen.

To the south, the United States 7th Army attacked along a 50-mile front in the Saar and gained up to 3 miles in the first few hours against light to moderate resistance.

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140,000 Americans had been thrown into the bridgehead. The report added:

"General Eisenhower has thrown the new American 15th Army into this battle."

The 15th, announced only last week, is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, a Virginian with a flair for speed. His men are mostly of new, as yet unannounced divisions, seasoned with some veterans wearing the Purple Heart.

The bridgehead battle was in its eighth day and still was shrouded by a security blackout. Emphasis was on building up assault forces and making sure that no German counterattack could dislodge the conquerors. The position a half conquerors.

Near Junction City

Troops expanding the bridgehead advanced to Bruenesberg, 5½ miles east of the Rhine and 9½ southeast of Siegburg, a junction city on the superhighway. Other 1st Army forces were fighting in Notscheid, 6 miles east of the Rhine and 7 southeast of Honnef.

The Germans were building up their strength directly east of Remagen and claimed that their bombers had destroyed the Ludendorff Bridge and a nearby pontoon bridge supplying upward of 70,000 American foot and tank troops that the Nazis said were across the Rhine.

[The Paris radio said this morning that the Ludendorff Bridge was now out of reach of German field artillery, but this seemed doubtful. At last report the Remagen bridgehead was 10½ miles long and 5½ miles deep; such distances are easily covered by modern big guns.]

With the Ruhr already smoking as much from bombing and shelling as from production, the heightening question was how much longer its factories and forces could continue to make steel for German war needs.

The western edge of the Ruhr and its great cities of Cologne, Krefeld and Muenchen Gladbach were already in Allied hands. Artillery shelled the heart of the Ruhr basin for 15 miles east of the Rhine, battering such production centers as the Krupp Works at Essen, the vast inland port of Duisburg, Duesseldorf, Muelheim and Oberhausen. Air bombs supplemented the shells.

CHURCHILL SEES NAZI DEFEAT BY END OF SUMMER

SINGLETON

LONDON, March 15 — (AP) The war in Europe might well end "before summer ends or even sooner," Prime Minister Churchill told a conference of the Conservative party today.

"Victory lies before us—certain and perhaps near," he declared.

In making his prediction on the defeat of Germany, Churchill pointed out that with it "war conditions will no longer prevent, as they have hitherto prevented, the holding of a general election," Britain's first since 1935.

Seek Liberty of Action

He said the liberal and labor parties had indicated that they would resume their liberty of action in that election and end the coalition government of which he is head.

Therefore, Churchill declared, the Conservative party must consider the issue of the election to come and he drew it clearly as a showdown fight between forces of the right and left.

The Prime Minister demanded a future of "free enterprise" for Britain and exhorted the conservatives to stand firm against economic programs of nationalization "borrowed from foreign lands and alien minds" and against the ideas of the "stay-at-home, left-wing intelligentsia."

Saying "it is no cheap-jack utopia of air phrases that lies before us," Churchill asserted the Conservative party would be better off going down to defeat telling the truth than gaining "a span of shabbily bought office by easy and fickle froth and chatter."

In this fighting pep-talk to the party which he heads, Churchill dropped the impartiality of his role as a coalition premier and slugged orally at those who have criticized him and his party, calling those critics "that happily limited class of left-wing politicians to whom party strife is the breath of their nostrils."

But, even while serving notice that he had no intention of relinquishing the reins of leadership, either of his party or his country, the 70-year-old Prime Minister made it clear that he would not exclude members of other parties from any government he might head.

"If the verdict of the nation should leave us responsible," he said, "the government after the election will be further reformed with the sole desire of rallying the strongest forces to carry our cause to final victory and peace."

Amid laughter he told his followers, "you hear all this talk by the stay-at-home, left-wing intelligentsia that soldiers will hold us guilty if we do not have a brave new world waiting for them on their return.

Do not Seek New World

"They are not looking forward to a new world constructed behind their backs by politicians who seek their votes," he scoffed. "Most of them have lived long enough in uncomfortable proximity to another world to be thinking of that."

Churchill also reminded the conference that a great task awaited Britain in the war against Japan.

"We shall have to finish the war against Japan," he said, "not only as loyal Allies of the United States and other nations in that conflict, but also to regain, as we are regaining, territories which the Japanese have wrested from us."

Then, turning to the problems Britain will face in the post-war period, he called for a removal of all possible restrictions on British liberties after victory and shouted, "control for control's sake is senseless."

"At the head of our mainmast we fly the flag of free enterprise," he declared.

The Prime Minister received a tremendous ovation as he concluded his 45-minute address.

The conference adopted a resolution calling for the occupation of Germany "until the Allies are satisfied that the German people have abandoned aggressive militarism," disbanding Germany's military forces, preventing her rearmament and "such further measures as may be required until Germany is again fit to take her place in a prosperous world economy."

Other resolutions adopted by the party meeting called for:

British foreign policy designed to bring about international stability based upon rule of law.

Action to give service men priority on houses.

Retention of conscription for the armed forces.

Establishment of a common empire trade policy.

Churchill Sees Summer Victory, Pledges Election

SINGLETON

London, March 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today that victory over Germany might come "before summer ends or even sooner," and promised Britain its first general election since 1935 as soon as possible after Hitler is beaten.

He served notice that he intended to guide Britain in the trials of peace and pledged his party, the dominant Conservatives, to promotion of free enterprise in the postwar period.

"Victory lies before us, certain and perhaps near," he told the Conservative party conference.

2,000 delegates gave their leader a tumultuous ovation as he concluded his 45-minute address.

His temper obviously taut after recent sharp exchanges with left-wing critics in Commons, the Prime Minister struck out at "our socialist friends" and their program "for nationalizing all the means of production, distribution and exchange."

"Foreign System"

He asserted that would imply "not only the destruction of the life of the whole of our existing system of society and life and labor, but the creation and inforcement of another system or systems borrowed from foreign lands, and alien minds."

With more than 1,000,000 British homes damaged or destroyed, Churchill said:

"Never was there a time when so much was planned and projected and so much remained to be turned from paper into action. Nothing is more clear than that when the war is over the world will face an acute shortage of food for several years. It would be madness indeed to cast away the increased food production which has been achieved in the war."

Hopes For Ruin Of Nazis

In his first address to a full Conservative party conference since assuming leadership of this dominant political group four and a half years ago, Churchill declared:

"The continuous and ever more rapid progress of the war against Germany and the Nazi tyranny leads us all to hope that the giant foe against whom for more than a year we stood alone, unflinching and undismayed, will be forced into unconditional surrender or beaten to the ground in chaos or ruin."

"Insults Unanswered"

A target of frequent criticism from Left-wing factions in Commons, the Prime Minister opened his Right-wing political party's address by saying:

"Many are the insults and slanders which we have allowed to pass—I will not say unnoticed, but unanswered—for the sake of concentration on the war effort.

"We shall maintain this patriotic restraint as long as the national coalition continues to work together in loyal comradeship."

Won't Quit After Victory

He indicated clearly that he has no intention of stepping down from the driver's seat once Germany is defeated.

"Should it fall to me," said Churchill, "as it may do, to form a government before the general election, I shall seek out not only Conservatives but men of any party or no party who are willing to serve and thus invest our administration with a national character."

This, obviously, was meant to include victory over Japan as well as Germany.

Must Repay Injuries

For Churchill, only a few minutes later, declared Britain was obligated to repay injuries inflicted by the Japanese "and the infernal cruelties they have perpetrated upon his Majesty's subjects, British, Australian, Indian, Burmese and Malayan alike."

"This requires an intense effort, and no mood of war weariness must prevent us from doing our duty to the last inch and to the last minute," he declared.

Cautioning of difficulties ahead, Churchill declared: "Let there be no mistake about it. It is no easy cheap-jack Utopia of airy phrases that lies before us.

"No Time For Platitudes"

"This is no time for windy platitudes. The Conservative party had far better go down telling the truth and acting in accordance with the verities of our position than gain a span of shabbily bought office by easy and fickle froth and chatter."

"Woe betide those public men," Churchill cried, "who seek to slide into power down the slippery slope of vain and profligate undertakings. This is no time for humbug and blandishment, but for grim and stark facts and figures, and action to meet immediate needs.

"It would be very easy for us all to promise or even to give each other presents, bonuses and gratuities in the most enthusiastic manner, but if we woke up in the morning and found that the pound sterling ($4) bought only 5 shillings ($1) worth of goods or services, we should have committed the crime of cheating the soldiers and workers of the country."

Transport Limits Jap War

Speaking of the war against Japan and the future, the Prime Minister said:

"However, the scale of the war against Japan is limited not by manpower, for that will readily be forthcoming. It is limited by shipping and other means of transport over the vast ocean spaces and through steaming jungle. . . .

"You hear all this talk by the stay-at-home Left-wing intelligentsia that the soldier will hold us guilty if we do not have a new world waiting for them on their return. The brave new world is to be already waiting for them when they disembark at Liverpool, on the Clyde, at Southampton, or Tilbury Docks.

Not Looking For New World

"But that is not what the fighting men are looking forward to.

"They are not looking forward to a new world constructed behind their backs by politicians who seek their votes. Most of them have lived long enough in uncomfortable proximity to another world to be thinking of that. . . .

"They do not regard themselves as a slum-bred serf population chased into battle from a land of misery and want. They love their country and the scenes of their youth and manhood and they have shown themselves ready to die not only in defense of its material satisfactions but for its honor.

Will Decide On Destiny

"They wish to see old England or Scotland or Wales or northern Ireland playing their part in the forefront of all the nations in battles against tyranny. When they are home and settled down and our country is again a going concern, paying its way and standing on its own in the postwar world, then will be the time for them to settle what form and shape our society should assume. . . .

"All my experience of the British people, which is a long one, convinces me that never at any moment more than this have they meant to face realities and woe betide those public men who seek to slide into power down the slippery slope of vain and profligate undertakings.

"No Time For Humbug"

"This is no time for humbug and blandishment but for grim and stark facts and figures and action to meet immediate needs. There is, however, another note which I must strike on the gong. . . .

"No restriction upon well-established British liberties that is not proved indispensable to the prosecution of the war and the transition from war to peace can be tolerated.

Opposes Needless Controls

"Control for control's sake is senseless. Controls under the pretext of war or its aftermath which are in fact designed to favor the accomplishment of totalitarian systems, however innocently designed, whatever guise they take, whatever liveries they wear, whatever slogans they mouth, are a fraud which should be mercilessly exposed to the British public.

"At the head of our mainmast we fly the flag of free enterprise. We are determined that the native genius and spirit of adventure, of risk-taking in peace as in war, shall bear our fortunes forward, finding profitable work and trade for our people, and that good and thrifty housekeeping, both national and private, shall sustain our economy."

Nazi Army Headquarters Blasted by U. S. Bombers

650 Big Planes Shower Explosives, Incendiaries on Zossen.

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, Friday, March 16. — (AP) The German army's general staff headquarters near Berlin was smashed yesterday in one phase of a 2,100-plane American raid which was followed last night by the twenty-fourth consecutive RAF night bombing of the enemy capital. The attacks concluded one of the biggest and most successful days of the war for the Allied air forces.

NIGHT

The American bombers sowed 3,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries in the vicinity of Berlin, including the German army's nerve center at Zossen, 20 miles south, where some 650 especially-briefed bombardiers of the Eighth Air force had little trouble picking out the target in clear weather.

Bombers Blast Zossen

The visual bombing of Zossen, where the highest ranking officers of the Wehrmacht were believed engrossed in attempting to run the war on both the Eastern and Western fronts, probably will rank among the best accomplished by the Eighth Air force, its officers said. Returning crewmen were jubilant over the success of the mission.

Anti-aircraft fire, though heavy at other points near Berlin, was meager at Zossen. Sixteen bombers and three fighters were reported missing from the Eighth's operations yesterday.

"While part of the German army general staff headquarters at Zossen is deep underground," a staff

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officer of the Eighth said, "today's attack by about 650 Flying Fortresses and Liberators was aimed at paralyzing the Army nerve center through destruction of administration buildings, vital records, barracks, utilities and communications and transport systems. It was the first time the high command headquarters in Germany had been attacked by Eighth airforce bombers."

Meanwhile, the RAF was hurling 11-ton "town-busters" at western Germany, and the British planes came back after dark for blows at Berlin; Hagen, an industrial town on the edge of the Ruhr, and Misbourg, three miles east of Hannover, where an oil refinery was hit.

Some 6,000 to 7,000 planes were hurled against the Germans from the west, south and east, as a long-awaited break in the weather released Allied air power in the near-record strength.

Tonight the sustained air assault apparently was being carried into its 32nd consecutive day. The German radio flashed warnings throughout the evening that bomber formations were heading over western and northwestern Germany and that "spearheads" of the aerial formations were racing toward Brandenburg, the German capital's own province.

Planes Strike from Italy

From Italy, American heavy bombers struck to within 65 miles southwest of Berlin in their deepest penetration of Germany while on the Western front hundreds of medium and light bombers battled in support of ground forces. On the Eastern front, too, Russian planes were in the air.

The RAF's great new 22,000-pound bombs, which made their debut Wednesday, were dropped on the vital Arnsburg rail viaduct, 27 miles southeast of bomb-ravaged Dortmund. Wednesday, the strategic viaduct was plastered with the RAF's six-ton "blockbusters", while warfare's greatest package of explosive was loosed on the great double-track Bielefeld viaduct, north of the Ruhr.

Six to eight of the viaduct's spans were buckled, an Air Ministry announcement said, describing both the Bielefeld and Arnsburg spans, carrying lines to the Ruhr, as the "most vlunerable points on what now are the most important railroad routes, both military and economically, in the whole of Germany."

The U. S. Eighth Air Force baffled the Nazi defenders of Berlin today as more than 1,350 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, guarded by 750 fighters, roared straight for Berlin in a 300-mile long sky-train and then split in half to loop around the capital for strikes on Zossen, on the south, and the jammed Oranienburg railyards, seven miles north of greater Berlin.

Nazis Huddle in Shelters

While one force left Nazi military leaders huddled in air raid shelters, the other hurled high explosives on the choked freight yards at Oranienburg, described by an Eighth air force staff officer as one of the Reich's greatest military depots providing the entire German army with equipment of all kinds.

The bold American operation, which had been held in readiness by Allied air chiefs for ideal bombing weather, had taken, double-edged purpose. It threw Nazi war planners into confusion and left them less to plan with when they recover.

Oranienburg, aerial photos had showed, was packed with supplies for the Eastern Front, especially the Stettin battle area. It had been bombed once before on April 18, 1944.

A staff officer said that the yards were believed handling traffic bypassing Berlin and disclosed that 3,500,000 pounds of high explosives were dropped. Many of them were one-ton bombs. Missiles of this type also were sent hurtling down on staff headquarters at Zossen.

As the bombers thrashed over Berlin, smoke could be seen rising from within the city which was hit Wednesday night by two-ton blockbusters for the 23d straight night by RAF Mosquitoes. During the night, RAF heavy bombers also struck at German troops at Homburg and other points and hammered a synthetic oil plant at Lutzendorf in Saxony.

thirty-first day of the Allies' sustained aerial offensive, is on the main highway and one of the two main railways to the Baltic coast where Russian armies are operating against Stettin, and on the Have River, which connects with a large freight canal.

An Air Force spokesman said recent reconnaissance showed the Oranienburg yards were extremely active.

[United States Flying Fortresses unleashed a shattering attack from Italy today on what headquarters called "the most important target in Europe," the gigantic Ruhland oil refinery 65 miles southeast of Berlin. It was a 1,400-mile round trip from Italian bases and the deepest 15th Air Force penetration of the Reich thus far.

In Vienna Area

[Other United States heavies battered three refineries within the Vienna area. An Air Force spokesman said reconnaissance indicated the attacks all were successful and estimated that 25 per cent of Germany's total production of synthetic oil had been knocked out, at least temporarily.

[The Ruhland bombing was done visually in good weather and also by use of instruments.]

British bombers were in action during the night, heavies striking at the Western front supply centers of Zweibruecken and Homburg, while Mosquitos rocked Berlin for the twenty-third straight night.

More than 5.000 British and American planes participated in the operations yesterday during which the new RAF superbombs were introduced in the attack on

1,350 U.S. Bombers Hit Berlin Outskirts

London, March 15 (AP)—A fleet of 1,350 American bombers attacked the outskirts of Berlin, including the huge freight yards at Oranienburg, today following the first use by the RAF of a new 11-ton volcano bomb.

Oranienburg, 16 miles north of Berlin, is virtually a suburb of the battered Nazi capital which has been bombed on 23 successive nights by RAF Mosquitos.

The first use of the new 11-ton bomb by the RAF yesterday was credited with knocking out the important Berlin-Ruhr railway viaduct at Bielefeld, 80 miles east of the Rhine.

On Main Highway

Oranienburg, attacked on the

Bielefeld.

The Air Ministry announced that six to eight spans of the viaduct had been destroyed. Simultaneously RAF Lancasters attacked another viaduct at Arnsburg, 27 miles southeast of Dortmund, with six-ton "earthquake' 'bombs.

POLES PROTEST EXCLUSION FROM

SECURITY TALKS

PARRIS

LONDON, March 15. — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill frankly told the House of Commons today that a line between the strong and the weak was drawn at Yalta, with the big powers alone wielding the right in the world security league to veto measures directed against them as aggressors.

NIGHT

His defense of the veto powers—denied to small nations bent on aggression—came as the Polish government in London issued a violent protest against its exclusion from the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Churchill Defends Yalta

"We may deplore if we choose that there is a difference between the great and the small, between the strong and the weak in the world," Churchill said. "There undoubtedly is such a difference and it would be foolish to upset good arrangements proceeding on a broad front for the sake of trying to attain immediately to what is a hopeless ideal."

While Churchill appeared in the House of Commons, the Poles issued their statement saying they "emphatically insist on their indisputable right to take part in the World Security conference" to be held next month at San Francisco.

They accused Russia of exercising a right of veto even before the United Nations approved or accepted proposals concerning the International Security organization.

In a note to the United States, British and Chinese governments protesting its omission from the governments invited to San Francisco April 25, the exiled Polish regime contended it was "the sole legal and independent representative of the Polish state."

The note said the Polish government in London had submitted certain preliminary suggestions on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and "intended participating to the fullest" in the establishment of the World Security organization.

Laborite Questions Churchill

Churchill was asked in Commons by Laborite Rys Davies if, under the Yalta agreement, there was a differentiation in the treatment of the great powers and small nations bent on aggression.

The question was put with the observation that the Crimean conference envisaged action by a new international organization to prevent aggression by smaller powers.

"It is clear that similar action could be invoked to prevent aggression by great powers," Davies said.

Churchill conceded the "axiomatic truth" in Davies statement that "there is nothing at all to deal with" aggression by the great powers.

"Are we not entitled to ask that our delegates at San Francisco will bear this important point in mind when discussing the problem?" Davies asked.

Churchill's answer was direct:

"No, sir. As far as we are concerned, we made a perfectly voluntary agreement with other great powers that were gathered at Yalta and that does prescribe for a differentiation between the treatment of the greatest powers in these matters and of the smallest powers."

CHURCHILL SAYS BIG POWERS ARE LEFT FREE OF CURB

Admits Yalta Took No Action on Aggression by Any of Big Three Nations.

London, March 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today there was axiomatic truth in a member's statement that under the Yalta agreement on world security "there is nothing at all" to deal with aggression by the great Powers.

Rhys Davies, a Laborite, drew the Prime Minister out with the observation that the new international organization agreed upon at Yalta envisaged action to prevent aggression by the smaller Powers.

"It is not clear that similar action could be invoked to prevent aggression by the great Powers," Davies added. "Are we not entitled to ask that our delegates at San Francisco will bear this important point in mind when discussing the problem?"

"No, sir," was Mr. Churchill's direct answer. "As far as we are concerned we made a perfectly voluntary agreement with other great Powers that were gathered at Yalta and that does prescribe for a differentiation between the treatment of the greatest Powers in these matters and of the smallest Powers.

"We may deplore, if we choose, that there is a difference between the great and small, between the strong and the weak in the world. There is undoubtedly such a difference and it would be foolish to upset the good arrangements proceeding on a broad front for the sake of trying to attain immediately to what is a hopeless ideal."

The Polish Government in London protested in notes to the British, United States and Chinese governments today against its commission from the San Francisco World Security Conference.

The Polish government contended that it was the "sole legal and independent representatives of the Polish State" and "emphatically insist on their indisputable right to take part in the World Security Conference."

Windsor Resigns Post in Bahamas; Ex-King Expected to Live in France

FRYE

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, March 16—The Duke of Windsor has resigned as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahamas, a post into which he stepped almost five years ago, the Colonial Office announced last night.

NIGHT

This announcement, made without explanation or comment, brought the former king and his duchess back into the limelight in Britain, the news of his giving up his post being played prominently by London newspapers, which have mentioned the Windsors infrequently and obscurely in recent years.

The stories printed here said it was understood that the Duke, who reigned briefly as Edward VIII, probably would retire from public life and live in France, where he married American-born Wallis Warfield Simpson, for whom he abandoned his throne.

In Nassau, a Government statement said the news did not give "any cause for surprise," and the Duke himself at a press conference pointed out that he had served almost the five-year maximum tenure of his office.

The Duke will be succeeded, the Colonial Office said, by W. L. Murphy, 58-year-old Colonial Secretary to Bermuda, who on several occasions has served as Acting Governor.

The Duke of Windsor would have completed next Aug. 17 five years as Governor of a tiny segment of the British Empire over which he ruled as King-Emperor nearly a year before abdicating on Dec. 10, 1936.

Colonial Governors normally are appointed for five-year terms, but the surprise with which the announcement was met indicated that most persons had expected him to continue in the work, which appeared to have been the most satisfactory activity of a career that, from birth, had been hemmed in closely by precedent that often irked him.

Authoritative sources here, who said it was surprising that he quit with the end of his term so near, praised his administration for giving the Bahamas a "greater measure of prosperity" and bettering the lot of its workers.

The Duke is a rich man. Queen Victoria left him wealth and he draws a large income from the Duchy of Cornwall, his private property.

Expected in United States

It is believed here that the Windsors will stay in the United States until plans for their removal to France are completed. It is expected that they will live in Paris, where in pre-war years they leased a palatial home.

The Windsors also have a Riviera home—Chateau de la Croe at Cap d'Antibes—originally leased from Sir Pomeroy Burton in 1838. This white stone chateau escaped war damage and has been used as a rest home for wounded officers.

The Duke and the former Mrs. Simpson were married six months

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after he quit the throne and lived in Europe until the outbreak of the war. They hurried back to England and the Duke was sent to France in General Staff work.

Then, in 1940, he was appointed to the colonial post and plunged into the task of improving the welfare of 70,000 persons under his charge.

The Duchess was busy, too. As the war intensified and came to their very front yard, she turned to welfare work and dealt especially with survivors from torpedo ships washed ashore.

The couple visited the United States frequently. Their last visit was in August, when the Duchess underwent an appendectomy in a New York hospital. They returned to Nassau early in November at the end of their longest stay in the States.

Long before the Duke's arrival, the colony — a group of islands stretching from just off Florida's lower east coast down to the eastern tip of Cuba—had given to a great extent the pursuit of agriculture in favor of the more easy and lucrative business of serving American tourists.

He demanded from the legislature establishment of Windsor farms, a training ground in food growing, and won it in the second year of his rule. He set up barracks and promised courses to selected farmers willing to learn how to use rich soil in some of the out-islands.

Duchess Helped War Effort

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While they were in the states in 1942, and the Duke was discussing in Washington a proposed pay increase for workmen on a U. S.-British war project in Nassau, a strike followed by riots developed suddenly there. Laborers, dissatisfied with an 80-cents daily wage, marched into the town, smashing windows and looting shops. Local officers were unable to cope with them and the Duke took a special plane, hurried home and broadcast an appeal for quiet, promising he would consider the workers' demands.

Peace was restored instantly and with only a little delay the Duke won approval of an agreement to raise the workers' pay to $1 daily and providing them a free meal at noon.

DUKE OF WINDSOR QUITS AS HEAD OF BAHAMA ISLANDS

Will Give Up Governorship in August at End of Five-Year Tenure.

KEPT PLANS SECRET

News from British Colonial Office Catches Duke by Surprise.

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 15—(AP) The Duke of Windsor announced today that he has resigned after serving for longer than four and one-half years as governor of the Bahama islands, a tiny colonial outpost of the mighty empire of which he once was king.

He said he had made no immediate plans for the future after he relinquishes his post in April.

To Stay in Nassau

He added, that he and his American-born duchess, for whose love he relinquished the crown will remain at Nassau for at least another month.

W. L. Murphy, 58-year-old colonial secretary to Bermuda, will succeed the Duke.

The news of the Duke's resignation caught Nassau by complete surprise.

The Duke had kept his plans a secret even from his household staff, it was explained, and a government house spokesman reported that an announcement of the resignation from the British colonial office in London surprised the Duke.

He said that the Duke "didn't know anything about it."

The spokesman declared that the Governor's first word of the action came from an Associated Press correspondent, who asked for comment on the London announcement.

The Duke had left government house to go out to lunch at the time.

When he learned that the word was out, he called his staff and colonial leaders together and told them of the resignation.

It was explained that the Duke himself was somewhat surprised by the announcement because he did not expect it to be made until April.

In a later news conference, the Governor explained that the resignation will come after he has served within three and one-half months of "the five-year period of normal maximum tenure of a colonial governorship."

"The news that his royal highness had now decided to tender his resignation of the post of governor is therefore not unexpected nor gives any cause for surprise," a government announcement added.

The Duke took office Aug. 17, 1940.

RUSSIAN FORCES PUSH INTO GDYNIA ON BALTIC COAST

Isolate Battered Capital of Koenigsberg, Hurl Enemy Back.

SEIZE HEIDE-WALDBURG

Soviet Attacks Against Stettin Thrown Back, Germans Report.

WHEELER

LONDON, Friday, March 16—(AP) Russian shock troops, in a seven-mile breakthrough to the coast of the Frisches Haff (lagoon) southwest of Koenigsberg, sliced the German East Prussian pocket into two vulnerable segments yesterday in a lightning pop-up prelude to the central offensive toward Berlin.

Isolating the besieged and shellstorn provincial capital of Koenigsbarg from the main force of trapped enemy troops, the Third White Russian army reached the coast on a four-mile front and were hurling the battered remnants of 200,000 Nazi troops back to the sea along a blazing 39-mile line, Moscow's communique disclosed.

Smash Into Gdynia

Simultaneously, Berlin said that Soviet forces had fought into the outskirts of Gdynia on the Baltic coast and were battling across the Canal-webbed Vistula delta south of Danzig.

The enemy said violent Russian blows against the suburbs of Stettin had been thrown back while Russian heavy guns raked the island of Wollin at the northeastern extremity of the Stettiner Haff.

The Third White Russian army reached the coast of the Frisches Haff, Moscow said, after a seven-mile sweep across the coastal railroad and highway linking Koenigsberg with the East Prussian fortresses of Heiligenbeil and Braunsberg.

Elements of what Berlin said were seven Russian armies captured the coastal village of Heide-Waldburg, five miles southwest of Koenigsberg, after it had changed hands repeatedly in the bitter, prolonged fighting since late January, when the Soviets first took it.

Spreading out along the coast, the Russian wedge enveloped Wangitt, seven miles southwest of Koenigsberg, and swept up Albehnen and Einsam, the latter two miles northeast of the stronghold of Brandenburg.

The wedge cut off Koenigsberg from the southwest and left the Junker capital only with a narrow coastal strip running west to the escape port of Pillau.

Seizing 25 communities in advances toward the towns of Brandenburg, Heiligenbeil and Braunsberg, the Third White Russians threaten to divide the dwindling pocket yet again by seizing the four-way road junction of Bladiau, four miles from the sea.

Outflank Heiligenbeil

Bladiau's fall outflanked Heiligenbeil, seven miles northeast, while tanks and infantry pressed on the stronghold from the southeast, capturing Eisenberg, six miles from the big road and rail hub.

In bitter fighting along the east bank of the Behwer river, the Russian front moved toward Braunsberg, gaining a mile on the southeast by the capture of Vogelsang village, five miles from that objective.

NIGHT

More than 5,500 Germans were killed or captured and 29 enemy tanks knocked out in this fierce struggle east of the besieged Gdynia-Danzig pocket, the Soviet war bulletins said.

Enemy broadcasts said German planes had destroyed with eight direct hits a Russian-held bridge spanning the Oder river near Lebus, 32 miles east of Berlin, and said the impression was growing that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, First White Russian army commander, "does not feel sufficiently strong to unleash his grand-scale offensive."

Previous Nazi reports said Zhukov had pushed at least 100,000 men across the Oder on the road to Berlin, whose outskirts were lashed anew today by 2,100 American planes slamming some 3,500 tons of explosives into enemy military targets.

The Soviet clean-up of East Prussia and the combined smashes at the ports of Gdynia and Danzig to the west were regarded as the preludes to the coming great offensive toward Berlin and Dresden, Saxon capital, but the Germans and Russians alike reported savage fighting in Hungary and Slovakia and the Nazis told of fierce Russian assaults near Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder river, and at Kolberg, surrounded Baltic port in overrun Pomerania.

The Nazi garrison at Kolberg has rejected two Russian surrender demands, Berlin said.

Batter Nazi Positions

The Russians were laying down a terrific barrage on German positions on the west bank of the Dievenow river near the Baltic, and the Germans said Red army shock troops were trying to cross to Wollin island, one of the stepping stones to the heavily fortified port of Swinemuende, 33 miles northwest of Stettin.

Late German broadcasts said German fleet units had swung into action, laying down broadsides against Russian tank forces both near Stettin and in the Gdynia-Danzig area. It was declared that "scores" of Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army shock units were reported to have smashed deep into the southern and northern sections of Breslau, lower Silesian capital and largest Nazi city yet tackled by the Red army. Using flamethrowers, mortars and heavy weapons they had reached one of the city's biggest squares.

In southern Hungary the Germans said their troops had crossed the Sarviz canal southeast of Lake Balaton and were fighting on both sides of that natural defense line. The canal lies 16 miles from Lake Balaton's northeastern tip in the area south of Budapest. It is 20 miles west of the Danube.

Great tank battles swirled across the flat lands in their area where the German first World War leader, General Ludendorff, predicted the decisive struggle would be fought in any succeeding war. The Germans apparently were trying to disrupt Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's plans for a renewed drive on Vienna and the Bavarian sector where the Nazis are expected to make their last stand.

Churchill's Address to Party

LONDON, March 15 (UP).—The text of an address by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the annual conference of the Conservative party follows: TAKE

First of all, I have to thank you for all the too kind terms in which you passed a resolution yesterday and I also have to thank the proposer, our chairman, and the seconder, for commending it to your attention. This is the first time since I became leader of the party four and a half years ago that I have had the honor of addressing the delegates of the National Union in full party conference.

That does not mean to say that either you or I have been idle or neglectful of our duties in the interval. We have all worked our hardest in the national cause and we have been too busy for party politics. We have all abstained from doing or saying anything which would be likely to impair the unity of the British people or the smooth working of the coalition government of all parties which delivered us from mortal peril and won for itself a memorable place in our long history. We held in abeyance all party activities and allowed our organizations, both local and national, to be devoted entirely to the prosecution of the war.

In doing this we have endured patiently, almost silently, many provocations from that happily limited class of left-wing politicians to whom party strife is the breath of their nostrils. Many are the insults and slanders which we have allowed to pass—I will not say unnoticed but unanswered—for the sake of concentration on the war effort. Even the almost ceaseless series of attacks which have been made upon us in official Socialist and Liberal newspapers, with their writers, have extorted from us neither protest nor reply.

I am sure I shall carry you all with me in saying that we shall maintain this patriotic restraint as long as the national coalition, in which members from all parties have distinguished themselves, continues to work together in loyal comradeship.

Support in Greek Crisis

I must also thank the Conservative party for the resolute and undivided support which its representatives gave to the policy of the government in saving the City of Athens from a hideous massacre and in preventing an armed Communist minority from shooting their way into place and power. Among all our problems there have not been any which led to so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation at home and abroad as did this Greek trouble, but the policy of our coalition government was sustained by the whole strength of the Conservative party. They provided five-sixths, or maybe more, of the majorities and surely never has an episode in these violent days been crowned with more signal vindication.

The continuous and ever more rapid progress of the war against Germany and Nazi tyranny leads us all to hope that the giant foe against whom for more than a year we stood alone, unflinchingly undismayed, will be forced into unconditional surrender or beaten to the ground in chaos and ruin. It will always be the glory of our island race that they never swerved from the path of duty—they never lost faith in the meaning of fighting against tyranny to the death.

Thus we held aloft the flaming torch of freedom when all [illegible] and the night was black as [illegible] thus we gained time for the [illegible]ental tyrant, for Hitler, [illegible] master of wickedness, to [illegible]e a deadly error. Thus we [illegible] space for the United [illegible]tates to begin marshaling of [illegible]s great unmeasured forces of power, of science and of valor.

But there is another glory in which we may rejoice: that in those terrible days the whole of our Empire and Commonwealth of Nations, apart from one melancholy exception round the corner, stood together with us of their own free will from the greatest dominion to the smallest colony in spontaneous resolve to die or conquer with us in righteous cause. This astounding union of communities and races spread around the globe sprang not from legal or physical obligations but from

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mysterious, unfathomable upliftings of the soul of man, and raised our world-wide association to heights never attained nor even dreamt of by an empire of the past. Certainly with this unparalleled record we have no need to seek the advice of even our most honored Allies as to how we should conduct ourselves with regard to our own affairs. The maximum of Lord Beaconsfield, 'Imperium et Libertas' is still our guide. This truth has already been proved abundantly since those words were spoken. Without freedom there is no foundation for our empire. Without empire there is no safeguard for our freedom.

We mean freedom for all states and nations within the circle of the Crown. By this we also mean freedom for individuals within the broad and ever-advancing conceptions of the British constitution and the British way of life.

"Trust the People"

We have no use here for totalitarian schemes of governments in their various forms. The right of free speech and political opposition have been preserved in hours of national peril to an extent incredible outside the English-speaking world.

"Trust the people," said Lord Randolph Churchill in the last strong revival of Tory democracy. Has not that trust been well repaid?

It has often been remarked by bewildered foreign observers that every extension of the franchise in Great Britin has left the Conservative party in a stronger position. The reason, or one of the main reasons, which they did not see, for this undoubted fact is the steady and ceaseless improvement in the education of the people, In the conditions of their life and in their growing conscious power to govern their country effectively. Here is the high road along which we march to sure and growing confidence. Here is the course we steer in the full tide of successful experiment.

When I became Prime Minister nearly five years ago, I promised nothing but blood, toil, tears and sweat, and on that I received from the House of Commons a vote of confidence of 397 to naught and from the nation I received such aid and trust as no other politician in our history has ever enjoyed before. The other day, after this long period of terrible events, with all their ups and downs, with their chances and perplexities, the figure of Parliament's confidence rose to 413 to naught.

But this Parliament is nearly ten years old. It has lived almost double its constitutional span and executive government must refresh itself by direct contact with electors.

Should the war in Europe end before the summer ends, or even sooner, as it might well do, we shall have reached a considerable milestone in our journey and war conditions will no longer prevent us, as they have hitherto prevented, from holding a general election—and here I regret to say that public declarations of our Labor and some of our Liberal colleagues and of the party organizations which they represent leave us in no doubt that they feel themselves bound to resume their full liberty of action, thus bringing this famous coalition to an end. We must prepare ourselves for the loss of many loyal and capable fellow workers in the administration and for a full clash of party principles and party interests, inseparable from appeal to the judgment of the people.

It will fall to us, as the largest party in the existing House of Commons, to arrange for a general election which will be conducted with British fair play, and, I trust, with a minimum of party or personal rancor and above all with the least possible injury to the underlying unity of the nation in serving the national cause.

Nation Will Be Weakened

Nevertheless we cannot be blind to the fact that the strength of government which has borne us thus far through the struggle will be seriously weakened. Should we be successful in the election, a very happy burden will fall upon our shoulders. The gap has to be filled. The job has to be finished and I am here to tell you that we must brace ourselves and summon all our energies in order that if, as I believe, the nation places its faith in us, we shall not be found unequal to the gigantic toils that lie ahead.

For this purpose we must lay aside every impediment; we must cleanse our hearts of all unworthy feelings and seek only the faithful discharge of our responsibilities and the long-term welfare of the state. Should it fall to me, as it may do, to form a government before election, I shall seek aid not only of Conservatives but of men of good will of any party or no party who are willing to serve, thus investing our administration with national character. And if the verdict of the nation should still leave us responsible, that government after election will be further reformed with the sole desire of rallying the strongest available to carry our cause to final victory and peace.

We must not underrate the enormous tasks that will lie before us if our countrymen afford us their confidence. Nor must we fear these tasks or shrink from them or doubt our capacity to surmount all difficulties or make our way through them as we have made our way thus far.

There is one thing we shall certainly not do. We shall not bid for votes or popularity by promising what we cannot perform, nor shall we compete with others in electioneering baits and lures. It would be very easy for us all to promise, or even to give each other, presents, bonuses and gratuities in a most enthusiastic manner but if we woke up in the morning and found that the pound sterling only bought five shillings worth of goods or services, we should have committed a great crime.

We should have committed the crime of cheating, of cheating soldiers and workers in this country of a nest egg, very often amounting to £200 or £300 which millions of people acquired by their faithful discharge of duty and their thrift and self-denial during the war.

Defense of High Taxes

Great as are the evils of high taxation in clogging the wheels of enterprise and commerce—that is a fact that must ever be before us—they are not comparable to those which would follow financial collapse and destruction of all standards of value between man and man.

Our Socialist friends have officially committed themselves, much to the disgust of some of their leaders, to a program for nationalizing all means of production, distribution and exchange. These are all matters which the British public can consider at their leisure. They can consider them when times are quiet and when our soldiers are home again and settled down in civilian life and employment. Then will be the time to go into all these sweeping proposals which imply not only distribution of the life of the whole of our existing system of society and life and labor, but the creation and enforcement of another system or systems borrowed from foreign lands and alien minds. But this is not the time.

Now our tasks are severely and precisely defined . . . we have to finish the war against Japan and play our part, not only as loyal allies of the United States and other nations in that conflict, but also to regain, as we are regaining, territories which the Japanese wrested from us. We have to repay the injuries they inflicted and infernal cruelties they perpetrated upon His Majesty's subjects, British, Australian, Indian, Burmese and Malayan alike.

That will require an intense effort and no mood of war weariness must prevent us from doing our duty to the last inch and to the last minute.

However, the scale of war against Japan is limited not by man power, for that will be readily forthcoming. It is limited by shipping and other means of transportation over vast ocean spaces and through steaming jungles.

Although it will be our ceaseless endeavor to hurl our utmost strength into the Japanese war, although we shall have to provide for the garrisoning of a zone in Germany which has been assigned to us in discussion with our principal allies, nevertheless we should have to provide for the return to this country of very large numbers of our soldiers now serving abroad, many of whom have been separated from their families for years. What are the questions these men are asking now and what are the questions that are being asked by those they love and those who love them in the cottage homes of Britain? Will the warrior return, will the family be reunited, will the shattered houses be restored, will there be a steady job for several years ahead for all those who have served their country on the war front and for those who were, for good reasons, deprived of the privilege and ordered by the state to serve it with equal fidelity in the field and factories at home? These are the questions that arise in every breast.

No New World Is Ready

How shall we answer them? We have got to answer them in a manner worthy of us and worthy of our vital strength as a race and a state.

You hear all this talk by the stay-at-home left wing intelligentsia that the soldiers will hold us guilty if we do not have a new world already waiting for them when they disembark at Liverpool, on the Clyde, at Southampton or the Tilburg docks.

But that is not what the fighting men are looking forward to. They are not looking forward to a new world constructed behind their backs by politicians who seek their votes. Most of them have lived long enough in uncomfortable proximity to another world to be thinking of that. Their heart's desire is that after duty has been done and the job finished, they should come home. They do not regard themselves as slum-bred serf population chased into battle from a land of misery and want. They love their country and the scenes of their youth and manhood and they have shown themselves ready to die, not only in defense of its material satisfactions but for its honor. They wish to see old England or Scotland or Wales or Northern Ireland playing their part in the forefront of all the nation's battles against tyranny.

When they are home, settled down, and our country is again a going concern, paying its way and standing on its own in the post-war world, then will be the time for them to settle what form and shape our society should assume, but our own tasks will be precise, sharply and plainly outlined. Above all they are a practical job. We have to finish the war. We have to bring men home. We have to get our dear country on the move again and into its full swing of natural health and life.

There will be plenty of time for politicians when these grim fundamental tasks have been discharged and when that time comes, we shall not show ourselves incapable of expressing our point of view in these free discussions of our democracy. But there are other tasks which must be added to the stern list. We do not wish to live on charity or generosity of any nation. We have given our all in the common cause and may claim assistance to recover our normal economy from those we have helped to victory, but we must never agree to found our economic life on the indulgence or favor even of the Allies we most dearly cherish.

Blood, sweat, toil and tears—there may be less blood and fewer tears, but mental toil, physical sweat, the conscious united resolve of every man and woman to give all that is in them will be required from us after the last bomb or cannon has ceased to thunder.

Let there be no mistake about it. It is no easy cheapjack Utopia of airy phrases that lies before us. This is no time for windy platitudes. The Conservative party had far better go down telling the truth and acting in accordance with the verities of our position than gain a span of shabbily bought office by easy fickle, froth and chatter.

All my experience of the British people, which is a long one convinces me that never at any moment more than this have they meant to face realities, and woe betide those public men who seek to slide into power down the slippery slope of vain and profligate undertakings. This is no time for humbug and blandishment but for grim and stark facts and figures and action to meet immediate needs.

There is, however, another note which I must strike on the gong. I have in mind the resolutions which you proposed at yesterday's sessions. If we are to recover from the measureless exertions of the war it can only be by a large release from the necessary bonds and controls which war conditions have imposed upon us. No restriction upon the well established liberties that is not proved indispensable to the prosecution of the war and the transition from war to peace can be tolerated.

Control for control's sake is senseless. Controls under the pretext of war or its aftermath which are, in fact, designed to favor the accomplishment of totalitarian systems however innocently designed or whatever guise they take, whatever liveries they wear, whatever slogans they mouth, are fraud which should be mercilessly exposed to the British public. At the head of our mainmast we fly the flag of free enterprise. We are determined that native genius and the spirit of adventure and of risk taking, in peace as in war, shall bear our fortunes forward, finding profitable work and trade for our people, and that good, thrifty housekeeping, both national and private, shall sustain our economy.

This does not mean that we are likely to run short of necessary controls. While food is scarce, it must be fairly shared. While thousands of enemy prisoners are in our midst, we must still have identity cards. While extraordinary conditions prevail, special powers, safeguards and regulations will be required. But many of these evils will pass away as we recover our natural life and these years of sombre crisis brighten into daylight again.

Still there are other tasks beyond those I mentioned. Two years ago I declared that we must have a four-year plan for a new Parliament after the war and in spite of our struggles abroad, immense toil and preparation have been given to the design of this plan. We are making steady, immense progress with the program I then outlined. We have passed into law the greatest Education Act ever known in these islands and we are putting that act into operation in a fortnight's time. We are now discussing in Parliament the long-cherished family allowances bill. We have shaped and prepared vast schemes of national insurance. We propose to introduce a new plan for altering the basis upon which compensation for industrial injury is at present assessed. We have adopted plans for revolutionizing our health system.

I will not elaborate the list but many of these are but bits of paper, white paper, and still have to be brought into operation. The bulk have yet to be passed into law. The great mass of this immense constructive heave will be the task of the new Parliament.

But there is ever with us the

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clamant problem of providing sufficient houses after five years of no building being possible by us, after five years of destruction by the enemy.

Broad Housing Program

I can assure you we are grappling with the housing shortage to the utmost that is possible before the builders, who are also home seekers, return from the Rhine, from the Apennines and from Mandalay. Everything in human power is being and shall be done. Of course, we must first concentrate, as we are doing, all available building and labor on these parts of our cities which suffered the most but we shall not be content, even during the progress of hostilities, merely to repair the devastation in places which the enemy found it most easy to attack.

The same drive and punch, and may I say genius in organization which enabled us to triumph over U-boats, over flying bombs and to land a mighty army on the Continent last June, must and will be applied as we regather strength from war to construction and reconstruction of housing both in towns and in the country.

A four-year plan will require our utmost effort. The government in power will not only have to turn White Papers into acts of Parliament but to make acts of Parliament a living, active, harmonious part of our social system. On all this we must march ahead even while the Japanese war continues and even while the process of bringing back armies and rehabilitating our trade is incomplete. Never was there a time when so much was planned and projected and so much remains to be turned from paper to action.

There is one great change that war has brought into our national life which we must never again cast away. Alone among the great nations of the world, we cannot live without immense importation of foreign food. War taught us that we have long neglected the treasure house of British soil. Twice in a generation we called on the farming community in spite of that neglect to keep the wolf from our doors. They have not failed us.

Increase in Food Output

The record of the agricultural industry in increasing food production and helping to save vital shipping marks a grand contribution to our survival. When we look to the future nothing is more clear than that when the war is over, the world will face an acute shortage of food for several years. We, who even under war-time pressure only grow two-thirds of our necessary food, and that is a marvelous expansion, must feel disquieted at living four years in the midst of a hungry world. It would be madness indeed to cast away the increased food production which has been achieved in war. Indeed, having regard to the many improvements which have been introduced into British agriculture under the scourge of necessity, we have every reason to hope, as we are bound to plan, for a substantial further increase in home food production beyond any we have yet accomplished.

There was another reason for making ourselves more independent in food supply. We have freely sacrificed our foreign investments which brought a large income into this country and helped redress our trade balance. We paid them without a moment's hesitation during the time that we were keeping the flag of freedom flying all alone. After the war the revival and expansion of our export trade will be a prime and indispensable factor in our prosperity. Every ton of food produced here not only helps to fill to some extent the gap caused by the loss of our foreign investments but it sets free more of our export trade to buy, not only food, but those raw materials without which neither trade nor production are possible.

Agriculture, therefore, assumes a place in the forefront of post-war policy. A healthy and well-balanced agriculture is one of the mainsprings of our national life.

I note with interest and sympathy the resolution which this conference carried yesterday on this subject, supporting as the resolution did, a long-term policy which, by means of price stability, would secure an efficient and fair return for his capital and for the worker a standard of living comparable with that in other industries.

A prosperous agriculture brings benefits alike to town and country. It brings health, both physical and moral, to the nation as a whole, and we must cherish it as the first of British industries and nourish all our other industries thereby.

Victory lies before us, certain and perhaps near. But the years of cruel torment and destruction have wasted earth and victory, with all its brilliant trappings, appears to our strained, experienced eyes as deliverance rather than as triumph. Our hearts go out in thankfulness that we have been saved from annihilation and from the enduring ruin of our country. And that after all our long and famous history we shall come through once again with life and honor a convulsion that has ravaged the globe.

We shall best show our gratitude for these mercies by the zeal and faithfulness with which we devote ourselves to our duty and prove ourselves worthy in strength and in spirit of the place we hold in the hearts of men and in the vanguard of the modern world.

LESS MEAT IN BRITAIN

London, March 15 (A. P.).—Britons, who can buy only 24 cents worth of meat apiece each week under the present rationing system, faced the prospect today of receiving even less in the near future.

The food situation is serious and a Washington announcement that the United States will send less meat to Britain is causing deep concern among housewives.

One reason behind the food shortage here is the severe drought in Australia and New Zealand, where enormous orders had been placed for supplies in 1945.

Three Escaped Nazis Caught

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—Tired and hungry, three fugitive German prisoners of war came out of the hills of South Wales early today and were seized a short time after reaching a main road. Their capture left at large thirteen of seventy who escaped in a mass break from Bridgend camp Sunday.

Exchange Ship Leaves Sweden

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio announced today that the Swedish exchange ship Drottningholm sailed from Goeteborg this morning with 900 passengers, mostly British civilian internees and Argentine and Turkish diplomats homeward bound from Germany. The liner will dock first in England, discharge the Argentines in Lisbon and then proceed to Istanbul. She is expected to return in May with Germans now interned in Argentina.

SMASHED NAZI PLOT

London, March 15 (A. P.).—The smashing of a Nazi sabotage ring in Teheran a short time before the Big Three meeting there late in 1943 was disclosed yesterday with the lifting of censorship on the arrest of 170 suspected Iranian collaborationists.

In a delayed dispatch from Teheran, Associated Press Correspondent Charles Grumich said that Nazi spies and saboteurs—flown and parachuted from Berlin—fostered intrigue that endangered Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Marshal Stalin.

The dispatch, dated February 10, but received here only yesterday, said the plotters had the assistance of the Japanese Legation in Iran. British counter-espionage tracked down the plotters.

Pope Will Speak Sunday

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The Vatican radio announced today that Pope Pius XII would address the people of Rome next Sunday in a broadcast at 4:10 P. M. (11:10 A. M. Eastern war time).

Troops Rushed To Belgium by Air

London, March 15 (A. P.).—Approximately 6,000 troops, needed recently in Belgium on short notice, were flown from England in five days, the Air Ministry disclosed today. The soldiers were transported in C-47s of the R. A. F. and the American Air Transport Command.

U. S. Sailors Wed Ulster Girls

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—Commodore T. J. Keane, U. S. Naval officer in Northern Ireland, disclosed today that 25 per cent of the men under his command have married Northern Ireland girls.

Cry Of 'Lie' Again Sends Commons Into Uproar

London, March 15 (AP)—The House of Commons was in an uproar a second time in three days over the shouted accusation that one of its members was a liar.

Two days ago, Laborite Richard Stokes said Prime Minister Churchill "lied" on the merits of British tanks. Challenged yesterday by Churchill, Stokes withdrew the word.

The term was tossed today at Sir James Grigg, War Minister, by Laborite Aneurin Bevan, when Grigg said the Army had stood alone "with not an awful lot of help from the honorable member."

"That's a lie," Bevan shouted.

After a few minutes of noisy excitement, Bevan withdrew his assertion.

Dr. Inge Asserts Britain Is Headed for 'Serfdom'

Ex-Dean of St. Paul's Predicts Greatest Depression Yet

WINCHESTER, England, March 15 (AP).—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, former "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, said today he believes Great Britain is heading toward serfdom and a financial crash greater than that in 1931.

In an address prepared for the Society of Individualists and the National League for Freedom, the eighty-five-year-old retired clergyman expressed fear that efficient planning would destroy freedom.

"At last," he asserted, "the individual is delivered over entirely to the tyranny of the state. So searching a tyranny has never been seen before. Security—the security of the barracks—would be too dearly purchased by the loss of every kind of freedom."

Dr. Inge cautioned that "we are on the high road to serfdom and the loss of all that has made our civilization great, of all that to an Englishman makes life worth living."

He added: "There will soon come, quite inevitably, a financial crash compared with which the threatened disaster in 1931, which turned a Labor government precipitately out of doors, was a mild shock. We shall be obliged, whether we like it or not, to look facts in the face."

Japs To Leave Tokyo, 4 Other Major Cities

London, March 15 (AP)—In a swift aftermath to raids by American Superfortresses, the Tokyo radio said today the Japanese Government has decided to evacuate five major cities, among them the fire-blized capital, of all persons except war workers.

The decision was reached at a Cabinet meeting this morning, the broadcast said.

Supplies will be transferred from the affected areas at the same time as the population, Tokyo announced. A Tnrasocean dispatch broadcast by Berlin named the cities as Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe.

The German account said the evacuation remained on a voluntary basis for the time being, but added that "special measures will be taken" if the populations failed to respond.

FRENCH ADMIRAL GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

LONDON, March 15—(AP) The Paris radio said tonight that Admiral Jean-Pierre Esteva, former Vichy resident-general of Tunisia, was sentenced today to life imprisonment, military degradation and national "indignity."

He was charged with treason and tried by a special court established to handle cases involving persons of ministerial rank or higher.

HIMMLER AID GETS VITAL POST

Austrian Quisling to Lead Troops Before Berlin.

London, March 15 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former Quisling Minister of Public Security in Austria and right hand man to Heinrich Himmler, had been made a colonel-general and named a commander of German troops on the approaches to Berlin. Kaltenbrunner, a young Austrian, is the successor of the late hangman Heydrich as chief of German Security Police.

The Moscow broadcast said that Himmler was systematically purging German Army officers and superimposing his own SS command to enforce the Nazi will to resist, and that Kaltenbrunner's appointment was a part of that policy.

"Kaltenbrunner has been responsible for firing many experienced Wehrmacht officers and replacing them with SS men who have just finished special training courses," the broadcast added. Himmler himself was reported taking over a new organization of a new "army group Elbe" in interior Germany.

Transocean reported in a Berlin broadcast a few days ago that another of Himmler's choices, Lieut.-Gen. Feinefarth, who is on the Russians' list of war criminals for putting down the Polish rebellion in Warsaw last year, was commanding the "fortress command Oder" at Frankfurt.

Stockholm, March 15 (A. P.).—Nazi "flying courts-martial" are operating over a wide area of the German eastern front and executed men are left under warning placards where they fall, the Berlin correspondent for the Stockholms-Tidningen reported today after a conducted tour of the front. In a central square at Goerlitz, the correspondent wrote, this placard was displayed prominently:

"Shot by the fury of the people. Here lies Grenadier Dittmar. He was shot following a court-martial for stealing."

Tokyo Reports Transports

London, March 15 (AP)—A Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the German Transocean radio said today American transports had been sighted north of Iwo and suggested that United States Marines may be ready to make a new landing in the rear of Japanese forces fighting against being driven into the sea. The broadcast said the transports were first seen March 13.

Called Propaganda.

London, March 15 (A. P.).—American announcements of 300,-Superfortress raids on Japanese cities are just enemy propaganda, the Tokyo radio asserted today. "The biggest number to hit us was 130," the broadcast declared.

Soviets Improve Positions For Oder Drive

Moscow, March 15 (AP)—Sporadic Russian attacks from the mouth of the Oder River to the vicinity of Frankfurt improved Marshal Gre-

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gory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army springboard positions today [illegible] offensive as operational silence prevailed along the crucial Berlin front.

[There were persistent German reports that the Russians have thrust across the Oder in force, between captured Kuestrin and Frankfurt, but they have not been confirmed by Moscow.]

While the Red Army's top-ranking field commander was setting the stage for a huge assault against the Nazi Oder River line, other Russian troops scored additional gains in sectors as far removed as southwestern Slovakia and East Prussia.

Slovak Drive Renewed

The Slovak campaign was revived with a flourish by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukraine Army with the capture of Zvolen, heavily fortified German base on the upper Hron River.

Malinovsky carried the fight almost to the outskirts of Banska Bystrica, headquarters of last year's gallant Slovakian uprising, 10 miles north of Zvolen.

Driving through the wooded Carpathian Mountains, these Soviet troops captured eight towns in that area yesterday.

12 Miles From Kremnica

Moving west over the steep forested shoulder of the low Tatra Mountains, his troops reached within 12 miles of Kremnica, astride the enemy's most important lateral communications east of the Vah River.

The wooded, rugged terrain still was fiercely defended by the Germans, who were anxious to keep the northern anchorage of their Danubian front from being torn out, but Malinovsky's troops made steady progress.

The 3d White Russian Army, closing in on Koenigsberg, set the Germans' coastal corridor southwest of the East Prussian capital blazing again under a heavy ground assault supported by swarming Red bombers. The Soviet troops struck at Koenigsberg and Braunsberg at both ends of the enemy's shallow positions along the Frisches Lagoon.

Two thousand prisoners were reported taken yesterday in the vicinity of Braunsberg, and it appeared likely that this Nazi strong point would be quickly isolated.

Troops of the 2d White Russian Army, meanwhile, tightened the siege rings around Danzig and Gdynia. It seemed probable the Russian attack would carry into Gdynia, but German resistance stiffened markedly in the Danzig area.

North of the Berlin assault arc, Red Army planes inflicted a savage pounding on Wollin Islands, in the channels connecting Stettin Bay and the Baltic.

The pressure was so great, front dispatches said, that Nazi field commanders appealed to the German Navy for support to keep the Dievenow River, between Stettin Bay and the Baltic, from being breached.

Hard fighting continued in the forests on the perimeter of Altdamm on the east side of the Oder before Stettin.

Editors See New Soviet Home

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP).—A committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, visiting Allied nations seeking to aid post-war exchange of news among nations, lunched today with American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and then attended an exhibit of Russia's first prefabricated house. The committee, which arrived last week and plans to leave this week, is composed of Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University's School of Journalism.

Tankmen Skeptical Of New U.S. Vehicle

With U.S. 9th Army, Germany, March 15 (AP)—The General Pershing tanks may be superior on paper to the Nazis' Royal Tigers, but the consensus among American tankmen on this front seems to be that the war probably will be over before they get chance to prove it.

A statement from Washington that the new No. 26 tank has gone into mass production brought little consolation for the boys who have been getting belted around by German tanks for two or three years.

"We fought them and licked them with inferior tanks all the way up," a high ranking officer of an armored division said today, "and it looks like we'll still be fighting with inferior tanks when the war ends."

SEVENTH ARMY ATTACKS ALONG 50-MILE FRONT

By LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, March 15 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army broke a long lull today with attacks at many points along a 50-mile front from the Saarbruecken area eastward toward the Rhine.

They attacked without artillery at 1 a.m., gained up to three miles in the first few hours against light to moderate resistance, and sent the enemy in retreat toward the Siegfried line.

It was the first real blow since the Colmar pocket in southern Alsace was cleared, and it rolled out into the Saar and through northern Alsace despite minefields and bad terrain.

The 63rd division paced early gains with a three-mile thrust southeast of Saarbruecken, ruined Saar capital. They captured Guedingen, two miles southeast of the city, and farther east entered Ensheim, just outside the Siegfried line.

Four miles south of Ensheim, a gain up to three miles carried into the border town of Habkirchen.

A new penetration of the Saar was made by other troops 15 miles east of Saarbruecken, where advances up to two miles carried a mile into the Reich on a two-mile front.

The attack moved swiftly in this sector in the first hours, but the Germans rallied quickly, counter-attacked with tanks, and late this afternoon the heaviest fighting on the front was swirling around Hill 310, just inside the border near Uttweiler.

Substantial advances were made farther east in the Hardt mountain sector, but minefields and the terrain slowed the progress.

At the eastern end of the front, the 36th division was cleaning out Haguenau, which is 15 miles north of Strasbourg near the Rhine.

The Seventh army, which had been resting and building up strength since the Colmar triumph early in February, struck silently in the dark without the usual artillery barrage.

Shortly thereafter, however, an almost unprecedented concentration of cannon began mauling German battery positions and one general said:

"I don't know whether it was the pounding our guns gave those carefully-plotted kraut batteries, but something certainly kept them from firing, and we had scarcely a round in our area up to mid-afternoon."

This lack of artillery reaction on any great scale seemed general all the way from Saarbruecken to Haguenau. Aside from small arms, spotty selfpropelled gun and mortar fire were the chief Allies of tens of thousands of mines sowed by the enemy.

"We apparently achieved tactical surprise, and many of the prisoners I've talked to admitted they were taken while asleep," said Capt. Henry Haguenin, New York, in charge of a division prisoner of war enclosure where 130 captives were counted by late afternoon.

BASTOGNE HEROES AWARDED CITATION

SOMEWHERE IN WESTERN EUROPE, March 15—(AP) The 101st Airborne division was awarded the First Presidential citation to an entire Army division today "for extraordinary heroism and gallantry" in its epic defense of Bastogne last December.

Gen. Eisenhower, who presented the award, said that never before has a full division been cited by the War department in the name of the President for gallantry in action. This marks the beginning of a new tradition in the American army."

(The First, Second and Fourth Marine divisions have been awarded presidential citations through the Navy department for actions in the Pacific).

After the veterans had passed in review, Gen. Eisenhower told them:

"I'm awfully proud of you."

He declared that the tradition established in the award today, "therefore, always will be associated with the name of the 101st Airborne division.

"Yet you men, because you are soldiers of proved valor and of experience, would be the last to claim that you are the bravest. All the way from where Marines are fighting on Iwo Jima, through the Philippines and Southeast Asia, on through the Mediterranean and along this great front and on the Russian frontiers are going forward day by day those battles sustained by the valor of you and other Allied units that are beating this enemy to his knees. They are proving, once and for all, that dictatorship cannot produce better soldiers than can aroused democracy."

The 101st won its fame during the German breakthrough when, although encircled, it beat off every enemy attempt to seize the vital Belgian communications hub of Bastogne. Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe of Washington, D. C., then a brigadier general and deputy commander during Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's absence, was handed a German surrender ultimatum and replied with the now famous:

"Nuts."

The division's gallant stand was among the greatest single factors in blunting the force of the German offensive.

Right Leg Off, Left In Shreds, GI Kills 8 Nazis, Chases Tank

By J. W. GALLAGHER

With 83d Infantry Division in Germany, March 14 [AP—Delayed]—If you had your right leg blown off and the other leg ripped to shreds after a direct hit with a tank shell——

If you had been blown away from your machine gun and struck in the head with a shell fragment and everyone around you had been killed or wounded——

If you saw a 40-ton German tank 10 yards away from where you were lying and 20 German infantrymen moving up behind it——

If all these things happened, what would you do?

This Is What He Did

This is what Sergt. Ralph G. Neppel, 21, of Glidden, Iowa, a machine-gun detachment leader in the 23d Division, did:

He dug his elbows into the street and painfully pulled himself 10 yards to his machine gun. Somehow he pulled himself into firing position with blood spurting from his wounds and he started firing at the infantrymen while the German tank crunched to a halt alongside his position.

Anyone leaning out of the tank could have dropped a hand grenade on him, but no one did.

Neppel killed eight Germans and drove the rest off before he slumped over his gun. The tank crew, frightened by the loss of protecting infantry, retreated without firing another shot.

Tank Makes Direct Hit

The action occurred last December 14 when Neppel's battalion of the 329th Infantry was assigned to clear the village of Birgel. There was little difficulty accomplishing the task but the roads were so heavily mined that tank destroyers and anti-tank guns could not be moved up immediately.

Neppell led one of several machine-gun squads sent out to defend two main streets from a counter-attack. He set up his gun at the corner of a building.

The German tank attacked at once. It made a direct hit on the position and a shell fragment severed Neppel's right leg below the knee. Additional fragments broke the other leg and wounded him in the head. All his companions were casualties.

Leg 'Just Flesh'

Corporal Robert L. Giessler, of Alton, Ill., who was trapped in the second story of a house down the street, said Neppel's leg was "just flesh, that part which was not cut off," when he began his agonized crawl.

When the tank retreated, medical men carried the still conscious sergeant into a near-by house. They gave him morphine and he lay for eight hours before being evacuated. Once during that period he insisted that a wounded fellow sergeant be removed first.

Neppel is in England now, recovering from his wounds.

GI Hero Gets C.M.H Posthumously

With U.S. 9th Army in Germany, March 15 (AP)—A sergeant who deliberately drew machine-gun fire on himself to save his comrades received the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously Tuesday.

The honor went to Staff Sergeant Jack J. Pendleton, son of Mrs. Dora Pendleton, of Yakima, Wash., in recognition of an action at Bardenberg, Germany, which caused his death.

A member of Company I, 120th Infantry Regiment of the 30th Division, Pendleton volunteered with a squad to knock out a machine-gun nest holding up an advance in Bardenberg. The squad had advanced along an open street and was pinned down by the machine gun.

Pendleton, ten yards ahead of his squad, was hit in one leg by a burst of fire. Then he ordered his men to halt and painfully dragged himself down the street, drawing German fire until a burst killed him ten yards from his objective.

Meanwhile, Pendleton's squad and another, taking advantage of the Germans' concentration upon a one-man attack, slipped around the strongpoint and knocked it out.

8 Germans Had Selves Mutilated to End Combat

Medic Who Crushed Ankles Surrenders Them All

WITH UNITED STATES 1ST ARMY, East of the Rhine, March 15 (AP).—A German medic, professing to be anti-Nazi, surrendered today with eight soldiers whose hands and legs were crippled.

He told captors he had been scientifically crushing their wrists and ankles so they could escape combat.

FIRST ARMY TAKES FOUR MORE TOWNS

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, March 15 (AP) The U.S. First Army seized four more towns beyond the Rhine today and cemented its six-by-eleven-mile bridgehead so firmly that it was announced officially the danger of being dislodged was well past.

The assault carried into five other towns, including Aegidienberg, eight miles northeast of the Remagen bridge, and less than a mile from the six-lane highway to the Ruhr, which now is under direct observation.

Captured were Rhoendorf, one mile north of Honnef, Lorscheid, five miles east of the bridge, and Hesseln and Hahnen in the same area.

Troops also were fighting in Hoenningen, at the south end of the bridgehead, Notschied and Kalenborn on the eastern edge of the bridgehead, and Steinshardt, six miles east of the bridge.

In the drive toward the super highway, the First army secured an important junction of secondary roads four miles east of Honnef near the village of Rottbitze.

This represented an advance of more than half a mile.

One Yank Rounds Up 340 German Prisoners

With U.S. 1st Army Beyond the Rhine, March 15 (AP)—One soldier staged a one-man German roundup today.

He started to the rear with nineteen prisoners in tow. En route, the Germans called to comrades in the woods to surrender.

When the soldier reached the prison cages he was guarding 340 Germans.

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Rundstedt, In Fear Of Life, Held Mere Nazi Tool Now

Cologne, March 15 (AP)—Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt is so fearful of his life, since seeing what happened to his colleagues who were purged after the Hitler assassination attempt last July, that he now unresistingly lends his name to military measures which he knows are doomed to failure.

This is the considered opinion of a Rhenish man of letters who knows von Rundstedt intimately. His name must be withheld at present for family reasons.

Against Better Judgment

The so-called von Rundstedt offensive last December was not the field marshal's at all, this informant asserted. He said it was concocted by Hitler, Himmler and Field Marshal Walther von Model, but that von Rundstedt was compelled to carry it out against his better judgment.

Disagreement between von Rundstedt and the Hitlerites concerning measures to be adopted when the Allies landed in the west began long before D-day, the informant asserted.

Von Rundstedt considered a successful landing inevitable. Therefore, he counseled for fighting only a delayed action along the coast and for construction of a strong fortifications belt farther inland. Hitler disagreed and sent Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to throw everything at the Allies in an effort to prevent a landing.

A Will-Less Tool

When the landing succeeded, Hitler looked for a scapegoat. Von Rundstedt was deposed and Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge was put in his place. Rommel was killed by Allied air action while driving his car, thus entering Valhalla as a hero.

After von Kluge's death von Rundstedt, as had happened several times, was reinstated. By this time he was so intimidated by the various purges that he became a will-less tool of the regime. Not daring to object, he permitted the December offensive and the temporary breakthrough to bear his name.

British Claim German Peace Feeler Rejected

STOCKHOLM, March 15—(AP) A German peace feeler recently was conveyed to the British legation here through a third party—apparently a Swedish business man—and was rejected, an unofficial British statement said today.

"An approach was attempted a few days ago through a third party to a junior member of the legation staff," the unofficial announcement said. "The third party was at once told that the British legation was not in the least interested in any such approach."

(Official British quarters in London said they knew nothing of the reported incident.)

Responsible Allied officials in Stockholm generally regarded the development as a carefully-planned Nazi propaganda maneuver—one of several that long-time observers here have noted—in an attempt to split the Allies by causing misunderstandings and suspicions of double-dealing, especially in relation to the Russians.

Swedish sources expressed the opinion that similar "peace" moves or propaganda rumors could be expected "by the bushel" from now on in neutral countries as Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels begins a final campaign to expound Nazi views and cause confusion abroad.

The Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet earlier today reported the Nazis had attempted to approach both British and American officials here, but the United States legation said no contact had been made there.

The newspaper reported that a German representative had "threatened" that, unless an armistice offer was accepted, the German army would cease resistance in the east and permit the Russians to overrun Germany.

The decision to approach the Allies, Svenska Dagbladet asserted, was made at a conference of Nazi leaders at Berchtesgaden, with Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop arguing all night before he finally convinced Hitler it was essential to ask for peace.

The newspaper said the Nazis had offered to evacuate all occupied territories still in their possession providing they were permitted to stay in power in Germany after an armistice.

The newspaper did not say where it got its information, and there was no evidence to support the article other than the unofficial British confirmation that an approach had been attempted through a third party.

I learned that within the past three weeks a minor German official had approached a Swedish businessman with a view to using him as an intermediary. The latter refused to act, however, saying that the proposal was "ridiculous." Another Swede apparently was persuaded to make the nebulous contact.

Reich Peace Bid Turned Down, British Say

Stockholm, March 15 (AP)—An unofficial British statement today confirmed reports that a German approach to Allied representatives was attempted here a few days ago with a view to a possible armistice, but said it was immediately rejected.

"An approach was attempted a few days ago through a third party to a junior member of the legation staff," the unofficial British statement said.

"The third party was at once told that the British legation was not in the least interested in any such approach."

U.S. Denies Report

Apparently the German effort to make contact with the Allies came only through the British because the American legation denied that any feeler had been attempted there.

The third party apparently was a Swedish business man who, other informants said, was approached by a minor Nazi official in the hope of using him as a medium for talking to the Allies.

Russ Bogie Raised

Responsible Allied officials generally regarded the incident as a carefully planned German propaganda maneuver in an effort to split the Allies by causing misunderstandings and suspicions of double dealing.

The Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, which reported the attempted contact earlier today, said the Germans had urged the Allies to begin negotiations for an armistice while Germany was still strong enough to act as a bulwark against the "Bolshevik menace."

Svenska Dagbladet said the attempt failed because the German representatives predicated their bid on the condition that the Nazi Government should continue in office.

The newspaper said the approach to the Allies was made early this month.

The paper failed to identify the source of the report.

Ribbentrop Mentioned

Sevenska Dagbladet said the Germans had based their insistence that the Nazi Government be permitted to remain in power on the ground that only Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler had sufficient authority to reconcile the German people to the idea of suing for peace.

The decision to contact the Allies, the newspaper asserted, was made at a conference at which Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop headed the peace advocates. Ribbentrop was said to have talked with Hitler all night before persuading him it was essential to sue for peace.

The article said the Germans had offered to evacuate all occupied territories now in their possession—which include Norway, Denmark and parts of Holland.

Nazis Kill 7 Danish Patriots

STOCKHOLM, March 15 (AP).—Seven Danish patriots were executed Saturday by the German military barracks at Copenhagen, the Free Danish press service said today.

BERLIN 'PHONE LINES CUT

STOCKHOLM, Friday, March 16.—(AP) Telephone communications between Berlin and Stockholm have been severed since 2 p. m. Thursday, the Stockholm press reported today.

WAVE OF SABOTAGE REPORTED IN NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, March 15—(AP) A wave of sabotage swept Norway last night. Directed mainly against railway bridges and locomotives sheds, there was the greatest number of incidents ever reported in a single night.

A German communique said the Norwegian railway administration building was blasted at 10 p.m., and that a number of Germans and Norwegians were buried in the ruins. (Presumably this was in Oslo.)

Elsewhere bridges and viaducts were sabotaged and their German guards killed.

Thousands Of Germans Fleeing Red Siege

Stockholm, March 15 (AP)—Three steamers, jammed with 26,000 German refugees from Gdynia, now under Red Army siege, arrived in Copenhagen early this week, the Free Danish Press Service said today.

This was the number of arrivals by Tuesday night, and thousands more were expected on foot at the Danish border, the agency said. The Danes reported that such cities as Aalborg have been ordered to make room for the refugees.

Red Cross Supply Ship Sunk Off Gijon, Spain

Lisbon, March 15 (AP)—The sinking of the Portuguese freighter Islandia in the Bay of Biscay off Gijon, Spain, with the loss of 450 tons of supplies for Belgium was reported here today.

Details were not revealed, but the eleven-man crew was said to have been saved. The Islandia sailed from Lisbon March 10 under the auspices of the Red Cross with canned goods and other supplies.

Yank Airmen Help Russ Flyers

Rome, March 15 (AP)—United States 15th Air Force fighters and bombers for the first time yesterday engaged in co-ordinated attacks with Russian aircraft on targets in Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia, it was announced today.

The American fighter pilots encountered German planes attacking formation of Russian bombers and joined in the battle.

Twenty Allied planes, including eight heavy bombers, were reported missing from the actions.

21 Enemy Planes Bagged

Twenty-one enemy craft were destroyed, at least seventeen of them by American pilots.

The combined American-Russian assault was believed to have been the first instance in which Allied air operations in the area were coordinated.

The American Mustangs bombed and strafed within 20 miles of the Hungarian front. The clash with the German fighters occurred 55 miles north of Budapest when the American fighter group, escorting Liberators, sighted Messerschmitt-109s diving on the Russian bomber formations.

The United States heavy bombers struck nine targets in the three countries "with better than fair results," the announcement said.

5TH ARMY KNOCKS OUT NESTS NEAR VERGATO

ROME, March 15 (AP)—American Fifth Army mortars have silenced several German machine-gun nests defending the mountain stronghold of Vergato, fourteen miles southwest of Bologna on the Bologna-Pistoia highway, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Vergato virtually has been surrounded, and the enemy's road to Bologna was believed still to be open and the Nazis continued to defend the town stubbornly.

A German raiding party forced British Eighth Army troops to withdraw from a position southwest of Imola, near Riolo dei Bagni, as fighting along the entire Italian front dwindled to its lowest point in many days. There was no essential change in positions.

ITALIAN FRONT QUIET

Rome, March 15 (A. P.).—Fighting on the Italian front was the lightest in many days yesterday, with only minor patrol clashes reported along the whole front and no changes in forward positions, Allied headquarters said today.

Allied machine guns silenced German machine guns firing from the contested road strongpoint of Vergato, southwest of Bologna, and a patrol clash occurred west of Castel D'Aiano, west of Vergato. Other clashes took place southwest of Monte Giovo, about eight miles west of captured Monte Spigolino and in the Serchio Valley.

On the Eighth Army front a Nazi raiding party forced the Allies to withdraw from one position southeast of Riolo Die Bagni.

Allied Court Jails 2 Italians

ROME, March 15 (AP). — Two Italians, accused of counterfeiting more than 1,000,000 lire ($10,000) of Allied military currency so expertly that the Bank of Rome accepted 7,000 notes in good faith, were convicted today by an Allied court and sentenced to prison, one to ten years and the other to seven. The charges were preferred by Allied agents before the two could pass the bulk of the money.

Left-Wing Victory Won At Polls In San Marino

Rome, March 15 (AP)—A dispatch to the Communist newspaper *L'Unita* reported today a left-wing victory in the Grand Council elections held yesterday in the Republic of San Marino.

The dispatch said that the leftist "Committee of Liberty," composed of Communists, Socialists, Democrats and Republicans, captured 40 of the 60 seats at stake.

PAUL REVERE RIDES AGAIN

With the Fifth Army in Italy, March 15 (A. P.).—Another Paul Revere now sounds the alarm against the enemy.

This time it is Pvt. Paul Revere, former Northeastern University student from Braintree, Mass., who says he is distantly related to the revolutionary war hero through his great-great-grandmother.

Revere is a forward observer and it is his job to alert headquarters when he sees Germans coming. He has just won the Bronze Star for action last summer.

"On numerous occasions," his commander related, "he was subjected to extremely heavy fire, but he never failed to accomplish his mission."

WOMAN REVEALS NAZI CAMP HORROR

Cairo, March 15 (A. P.).—A Paris woman whose back is covered with purple scars which she said resulted from beatings by French police in German service, arrived in a Middle East port yesterday after nearly three years in a German concentration camp with a story of slow starvation and mass asphyxiation.

Freed from a Silesian camp by

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the Russian winter offensive, Mrs. Sonia Biche of Paris was one of several hundred French civilians aboard a repatriation ship from Russia. She said she was arrested because she was suspected of being friends of De Guallists who were in touch with London, and was sent to Birkenau Camp, where only women were confined. Every woman there, she said, feared a periodic medical inspection when inmates were forced to walk stripped before doctors.

"If any had boils or skin trouble of any kind or were ill and weak from lack of food they were taken away and killed in a gas chamber," she said.

Mrs. Biche said she would turn over to French authorities the name of German medical officers and other responsible Germans who sent an uncounted number of women to their deaths.

Freed War Prisoners Reach Middle East

Cairo, March 15 (A. P.).—Arrival at a Middle East port of a "first contingent" of more than 1,000 United States soldiers freed from German prison camps by the Russian offensive was announced today by American headquarters in Cairo.

A statement said the troops would be refitted, given medical attention, and examined so that they "may continue their journey as expeditiously as possible." Two other shiploads of rescued Allied prisoners reached the port earlier in the week.

BRITISH PUSH CLOSER TO FORT IN MANDALAY

MANDALAY, Burma, March 15 (AP)—The battle inside Mandalay continued slowly today as British troops inched forward from both the east and west against Japanese besieged in Fort Dufferin.

The enemy in the fort showed no sign of slackening his resistance. Some supplies have been entering the fort through its south gate despite Allied shelling, but Indian troops silenced and captured 275 filed guns near by.

A news blackout on the location of troops fanning out in the area of the Myinmu bridgehead over the Irrawaddy River indicated important developments might be expected in that sector west of Mandalay.

The last report on these troops said they were meeting "disorganized" Japanese resistance and that they were astride the Myotha-Mandalay highway in position for a crippling drive against the enemy.

As both Chinese and British troops advanced there were indications that the Japanese were abandoning the entire area east of the Irrawaddy and north of the Mandalay-Lashio Road, leaving only nuisance parties and artillery that could not be moved to delay the Allies' advance.

No important changes were reported from the Meiktila area where Fourth Corps troops continued to harrass the Japanese with wide-ranging armored sorties.

The Japanese in this area have resorted to suicide tactics against Allied tanks. Soldiers are left with 500-pound aerial bombs in camouflaged holes. When the tanks are directly over the holes, the enemy soldiers hammer the detonators with stones, exploding the bombs. Allied losses to this weapon have been negligible.

Japs Fleeing Mandalay Hit By Allied Artillery

Mandalay, Burma, March 15 (AP). Groups of Japanese trapped inside Fort Dufferin, inner city of Mandalay, attempted to sneak out of the fortress last night but were caught in an Allied artillery blockade and suffered heavy casualties.

Japanese infantrymen crawled through a gate in the middle of the south wall and attempted to reach open country. Artillery and mortar fire caught them as they ran down the streets.

Allied infantry, meanwhile occupied sections in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the city and reached the main railway station.

...NESE ADVANCE IN HUNAN SECTOR

CHUNGKING, March 15—(AP) Further Japanese preparations for the battle they fear they must fight with Americans on the China coast were reported today in Chinese dispatches which said that the entire Japanese-occupied stretch of the Yangtze river from its mouth to Hwaining had been closed to commercial navigation.

Hwoining, the Japanese-held capital of Anhwei province, is 364 miles up the river from Shanghai.

The Japanese also were reported to have ordered evacuation of all Japanese nationals living at Hangchow, the famous lakeside resort 1000 miles southwest of Shanghai and the first group was said to have departed for Manchuria.

Meanwhile, the Chinese high command announced attacks against enemy positions in Hunan province southwest of Yuhsien, 45 miles east-northeast of Hengyang and one of the strongholds guarding the Canton-Hankow railroad There were indications that these attacks were in preparation for a full-scale counter-offensive by the Chinese.

At Kunming, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault said the U. S. Fourteenth air force was "prepared to support the French and Annamites in every way possible" if they actively resisted complete Japanese occupation of Indo-China.

"As we see it," Chennault said, "the Japanese have finally decided it is necessary to take over Indo-China. We would lose an opportunity if we did not prevent them from achieving this end."

The American general said the 14th air force's principal efforts now were directed against enemy overland shipping through China and that its operations had not been limited "to any considerable extent" by loss of airfields to the Japanese.

Yangtze Cleared Of Ships By Japs

Chungking, March 15 (AP)—Chinese dispatches today said that the entire Japanese-occupied stretch of the Yangtze River from its mouth to Hwaining (Anking) had been closed to commercial navigation.

Hwaining, the Japanese-held capital of Anhwei province, is 364 miles up the river from Shanghai.

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Soong to Head Chinese Delegation

Chungking, March 15 (A. P.). Acting Premier T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, was named today to head the Chinese delegation at the San Francisco world security conference April 25.

American Trains Begin Operating Into Manila

By The Associated Press

MANILA, Friday, March 16—American rail and ship transportation operated into Manila again today. Gen. Douglas MacArthur himself rode the flag-bedecked locomotive of the first train into Manila yesterday. He said American engineers had accomplished the difficult job of reconstructing the Lingayen-Manila railroad in record time.

The sixteen-car freight train carrying General MacArthur arrived in Manila a day after the first ship, a Navy LST, dropped its landing ramp on the harbor beach.

Japanese Spy on Luzon Hanged

MANILA, March 15 (AP)—The first announced case of a Japanese spy executed under military law in the Philippines was revealed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today. Pfc. Ichiro Hongo, Japanese infantryman, was hanged yesterday after he was convicted of spying behind American lines while wearing civilian clothes.

LAND MINES SLOW MINDANAO DRIVE

Rail, Ship Transportation Operating in Manila Again.

MANILA, Friday, March 16—(AP) Extensive enemy use of electrically-controlled land mines and increased artillery and automatic weapon fire slowed the 41st division Doughboys driving northward from captured Zamboanga Wednesday but they widened their Mindanao island beachhead to 28 miles, headquarters said today.

The Japanese resorted to electric mines for the first time in the Southwest Pacific. A headquarters spokesman reported the Yank advance was definitely impeded.

Along the coast, however, Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's infantrymen captured Manicahan on the east flank and San Ramon on the west to take in 28 miles of coastline. Heavy bombers hit eastern Mindanao, meanwhile, with 200 tons of bombs.

A Japanese destroyer and five other ships were sunk in the China Sea by four Mitchell medium bombers.

American rail and ship transportation was operating in Manila again. Gen. Douglas MacArthur rode the locomotive of the first train into Manila on the Lingayen-Manila line, reconstructed by Army engineers in record time. Twenty-four hours earlier an LST (tank landing ship) unloaded on the Manila bay shore.

On Luzon the 158th regimental combat team destroyed a concentration of enemy barges and dispersed a Japanese landing attempt at Bolo, on the south coast.

East of Manila in the bitterly-held Shimbu line, the Sixth and 43rd divisions pressed against the strongly entrenched enemy on the approaches to Teresa.

Patrol bombers sank a destroyer, at 5,000-ton tanker and four small freighters in the China Sea.

Eastern Mindanao took a 200-ton bombing, while Formosa was hit with 174 tons concentrated in a hydroelectric plant.

Trains Begin to Roll

The 16-car freight train carrying MacArthur arrived in Manila a day after the first ship, a navy LST, dropped its landing ramp on the harbor beach.

Cheering Filipinos lined the railroad tracks as the first train, drawn by a new American Diesel locomotive, pulled into Manila.

MacArthur, who rode in the cab with Col. John P. Johnson of Topeka, Kans., acting as engineer, said: "The rapid reconstruction of this railroad represents a great engineering feat. It is construction, thank God, not destruction."

The General and his party had boarded the train at Caloocan, three miles from Manila.

JAPS REPORT ON BRITISH FLEET

Say It Has Gone Into Action in Philippines.

London, March 15 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said today the British Pacific Fleet, operating from Australian bases, had gone into action in Philippine waters, taking part in United States operations against Mindanao Island.

More U. S. Landings.

Manila, March 15 (A. P.).—United States forces, making their twenty-second and twenty-third invasions of the five-months old Philippines campaign seized two small islands in the Sibuyan Sea Tuesday. Yank invaders on Mindanao Island, pushed five miles east of captured Zamboanga in an accelerated drive.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today that Major-Gen. Frederick A. Irving's Twenty-fourth Division infantrymen, veterans of Leyte, Bataan and Corregidor, invaded Romblon and Simara Islands at night and "attained complete tactical surprise." The Japanese garrisons were wiped out. American losses were light. Romblon and Simara are strategically situated in the heart of the island-studded inland sea of the central Philippines. Their capture strengthened the American hold on the main shipping route from the United States to Manila.

In Battle on Luzon.

On Mindanao, which was invaded last Saturday, Major-Gen. Jens A. Doe's Forty-first Infantry Division captured the towns of Masilay and Harlow, north of the two captured Zamboanga airdromes, while patrols shot eastward past Zamboanga to seize Tumaga, Recodo and Mercedes, five miles beyond the city.

On Luzon Island, Major-Gen. Verne D. Mudge's First Cavalry Division and the Forty-third, under Major-Gen. Leonard F. Wing, drove eastward from captured Antipolo on the strongly defended watershed east of Manila, while Major-Gen. Edwin D. Patrick's Sixth Division turned back several counter-attacks on high ground to the north.

Railroad transportation to Manila was reopened today with Gen. MacArthur riding the new flag-bedecked Diesel locomotive of the first Lingayen-Manila freight. The arrival of the sixteen-car freight train came less than twenty-four hours after beaching of the first LSTs in Manila Harbor after the wreckage-blocked breakwater channel was partially cleared.

YANK KILLS 29 JAPS

Luzon, March 15 (A. P.).—Sergt. Clifford G. Harmon of Hagerman, Idaho, a 27-year-old potato farmer, who had never killed a Japanese in five years' Army service, hit the jackpot in the first crack at the Nipponese.

He polished off twenty-six in five minutes with a flame thrower, clubbed another to death with an empty weapon, picked off a straggler with a grenade and finished his day's activities by cutting down the twenty-ninth with a tommygun.

4,000 Marines Killed on Iwo, Foe Lost 20,000

Adm. Turner Calls Casualties Low, Says Only One Big Japanese Group Remains

By The Associated Press

ON BOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, Iwo Jima, March 15 (via Navy radio).—Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner said today that American marine deaths on Iwo Jima were less than one-fifth those of the Japanese—an indication that about 4,000 marines have lost their lives in capturing this island 750 miles from Tokyo.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in today's communique that careful estimates placed the number of Japanese dead on Iwo Jima at 20,000.

The latest official estimate of marine casualties on Iwo was given at Washington March 5 by Navy Secretary James Forrestal, who placed the total of dead at 2,050.

Turner and Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith, marine commander in the Pacific, today reviewed the capture of the island. Turner said it was "unbelievable" that marine deaths were so low.

Both Turner and Smith stressed the difficult terrain on tiny Iwo, as well as the tenacity of the defenders. They voiced high praise

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

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of the victory which Smith called "incomparable in all our history as to completeness."

Turner, commander of fleet amphibious forces, warned, however, that one sizable enemy group and other small parties remain on the island. They are well armed, and must be eliminated "to permit us to proceed with development of a base," and the job may require weeks, he added.

"But the major fighting is finished," Turner continued. "It has been difficult, and we suffered considerable losses on the ground, in the air and on the sea, as must always be the case where the only possible tactical method is a frontal assault on well prepared and well defended positions."

Smith, commander of the expeditionary troops, said: "A frontal assault against prepared defenses was our only choice of attack." He said the operation was carefully planned and executed by experienced commanders, and added that every effort was taken to accomplish the mission "with as little loss of life as possible."

and the sun became hot.

Recalls First Foxhole

Staff Sergeant Don Washburn, 28, Hopdale, Mass., remembered his first foxhole. It was near two charred jeeps by a gasoline dump which a Japanese shell had set off.

It occurred to Pfc. James M. Buckley, 25, of Chicago, that several days ago he heard a loudspeaker blare the popular song titled "This Is Worth Fighting For."

"As for me," said Pfc. Marshall J. Hodges, 26, Clarkesville, Tenn., "I keep thinking of the men coming back from the front looking tired and straight ahead."

Stretcher Men Collapse

Pfc. Nello J. Biagini, 28, Charleroi, Pa., saw two Marines carrying a wounded man on a stretcher.

"They were just as bad off as the casualty and when they made it to the evacuation hospital both of them collapsed."

Corporal Jim Francheschini, 22, Charlestown, Ind., came by a cemetery one afternoon when a half dozen Marines were being buried. There was a simple dignity about it but the sight made him sad, and

Lieut. Gen. Holland ... (Mad) Smith, who walked away from the scene with tears in his eyes, summed it up tersely: "This was the toughest yet."

U. S. FLAG NOW FLIES OVER IWO

Navy Announces End of Jap Rule of Island.

HAGLAND

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 15 (A. P.).—Waving atop a Japanese bunker, the Stars and Stripes caught the breeze today over blood-stained Iwo, 750 miles from Tokyo, signaling that the island has been cut away from the Empire of Nippon after 55 years.

But the twenty-five-day-old fight went on. Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner said today that American Marine deaths on Iwo Jima were less than one-fifth of those of the Japanese, an indication that around 4,000 Marines had lost their lives in capturing the island. Admiral Nimitz reported that careful estimates placed the number of Japanese dead on this island at 20,000. Admiral Turner said it was unbelievable that the Marine deaths were so low.

While stiffly resisting, survivors of the Nipponese garrison yielded gains up to 400 yards yesterday to the Marines near the north end, the United States flag was raised formally at the south end in the shadow of Mount Suribachi.

A proclamation suspended "all powers of Government of the Japanese empire" and vested them in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as military governor of island. Marine artillery almost drowned out Stafford's words.

Field Musician First Class John E. Glynn, of New Orleans, cognizant of how much this moment meant, was nervous and his mouth was dry as he ra... bugle to his lips. But the notes came clear and sharp, calling to attention the hundreds of service men gathered around the flagpole in a mass of dusty battle green.

Reads Order for Change.

Col. Davis H. Stafford, Spokane, Wash., Fifth Amphibious Corps personnel officer, stepped forward and read the order for the establishment of military government of the Volcano Islands. Standing on the loose, gritty sand were generals who plotted the capture of Iwo Jima and the men who captured it—in the toughest fight of the Pacific.

Military leaders present included: Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander, Amphibious Forces, Pacific; Rear Admiral Harry H. Hill, Oakland, Cal., deputy commander, Attack Force; Major-Gen. Harry F. Schmidt, Fifth Amphibious Force commander; Major-Gen. Graves B. Serkine, La Jolla, Cal., Third Marine Division commander, and his chief of staff, Col. Robert E. Hogaboom, Vicksburg, Miss.; Major-Gen. Clifton B. Cates, Fourth Marine Division commander, and his chief of staff, Col. M. J. Batchelder, and Major-Gen. Keller Rockey, Fifth Marine Division commander, and his chief of staff, Col. Ray A. Robinson. The Army was represented by Major-Gen. James E. Cheney.

Pfc. Bernard Denetz, 21, of 257 Sheffield avenue, Brooklyn, said he thought of the first few nights ashore. His engineering outfit was bivouacked on the beach. "We caught hell from Jap mortars and artillery," he said.

Sounds Colors.

At the end of the reading, Bugler Glynn sounded colors. Then Pfc. Thomas J. Casale, 20, of Herkimer, N. Y., of the military police color guard, stepped forward with the flag. With Pfc. Albert B. Bush, 24, of Cleveland, holding the guide line, Private Casale ran the colors up the 80-foot pole. As he did some one else watching from the peak of Mount Suribachi lowered the flag raised there February 23 by a young blond haired boy.

Lieut.-Gen. Holland M. Smith who walked away from the scene with tears in his eyes summed it up tersely: "This was the toughest yet."

Marines Recall Tough Fighting As Flag Is Raised Over Iwo

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By Morrie Landsberg

Iwo Jima, March 14 [AP—Delayed]—Field Musician (first class) John E. Glynn, of New Orleans, cognizant of how much this moment meant, was nervous and his mouth was dry as he raised the bugle to his lips. But the notes came clear and sharp, calling to attention the hundreds of service men gathered around the flagpole in a mass of dusty battle green.

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Generals Present

Standing on the loose, gritty sand were generals who plotted the capture of Iwo Jima and the men who captured it—in the toughest fight of the Pacific.

Pfc. Bernard Denetz, 21, of Brooklyn, for example, thought of the first few nights ashore. His engineering outfit was bivouacked on the beach. "We caught hell from Jap mortars and artillery," he said.

As Stafford continued reading Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz's proclamation, the wind died down

he remembered it now during the r...ding of the proclamation, because among those dead were buddies.

At the end of the reading, Bugler Glynn sounded "Colors."

80-Foot Pole Used

Then Pfc. Thomas J. Casale, 20, Herkimer, N.Y., of the military police color guard, stepped forward with the flag. It was such a simple thing to do, but the occasion made it seem very important. "I wanted to do the best to make it turn out all right," he said later.

With Pfc. Albert B. Bush, 24, of Cleveland, holding the guide line, Casale ran the colors up the 80-foot pole. As he did someone else watching from the peak of Mount Suribachi lowered the flag raised there February 23.

It had taken just five minutes to read the proclamation and hoist the flag, but it had taken 23 days and 25 minutes of the hardest kind of fighting for the moment when the Marines could say: "Iwo is ours."

Spectators at the ceremony stood around a few moments and then scattered. No one did much talking.

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BELIEVES B-29 BOMBS BLEW UP OSAKA ARSENAL

Gen. Lemay Says Blasts Spun Superforts Around Like a Feather.

ONE BOUNCED A MILE HIGHER

All of Planes Tossed About by Violent Explosions Are Able to Get Back to Base.

GUAM

21st Bomber Command, Guam, March 15 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's expressed belief today that Osaka's 150-acre arsenal—vital to the Japanese war effort—went up in explosion after explosion in Wednesday's 300-Superfortress raid on the empire's second largest city. Blasts so terrific that they shot some of the sixty-ton Superforts 2,000 to 5,000 feet higher into the skies were the basis of Gen. LeMay's belief.

Three hundred Superforts, making the third 2,000-ton incendiary attack on Japan's largest cities in five days, laid waste a five-square-mile area in the heart of industrial Osaka.

One of the chief targets was Osaka arsenal. It produced anti-aircraft guns, artillery, machine guns, rifles, shell cases, bombs and fuses. It included a steel mill, chemical works and research laboratory. After talking with pilots, Gen. LeMay said that although he had no reconnaissance photographs showing the arsenal was destroyed, it must have been blown up to cause such tremendous explosions as these:

One B-29 was blown from 7,000 to 12,000 feet, turned completely over and sent into a slow roll. After falling 10,000 feet, the pilot, recovered control and flew it home. Another B-29, "Joltin' Josie," was lifted from 7,000 feet to 10,000 feet, then dived to 2,000 feet before the pilot regained control. He too made it home.

Capt. Jack D. Nole of San Antonio, Tex., said that four violent blasts rocked his Superfort. The first dumped the bombardier, Lieut. John B. Allen of Scottsville, N. Y., into the lap of Lieut. William H. P. Nolan Jr., of Oroville, Cal. The second pitched him onto the control board. The third, turned the ship on its side, hurled Capt. Nole on his back near the ceiling. Although damaged, all of these planes returned to their bases.

For their part in the Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka raids in the last five days, Gen. LeMay awarded a Silver Star to Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Power and an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Silver Star to Brig.-Gen. John H. Davies.

MARINES REDUCE JAP HOLD ON IWO

Navy Estimates 4,000 Leathernecks Killed in Costly Campaign.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Friday, March 16.—(AP) Further reduction of the last stand area of the Japanese on the northernmost end of Iwo Thursday, the 25th day of an invasion which probably already has cost the Marines 4,000 dead, was reported by the Navy today.

The gains toward Kitano point were registered by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine division against intense small arms and mortar fire.

Mop up Straggling Japs

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Marine division in the center and Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth on the right mopped up straggling enemy elements.

The communique reported new air attacks on the Bonin and Marshall islands and on Wake.

(Robert McCormick, NBC war correspondent in a broadcast from Guam, said it is believed there that the Marine casualties on Iwo — killed, wounded and missing—total at least 12,000).

Admiral Turner placed the Marine dead at less than one-fifth that of the enemy. An earlier communique from Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz conservatively estimated that 20,000 Japanese had been killed on the tiny volcanic island as of March 14.

Admiral Turner and Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, Marine commander in the Pacific, reviewed the Iwo campaign aboard the Admiral's flagship. Their observations were reported by Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press war correspondent.

Turner said it was "unbelievable" that the Leathernecks could have taken an island with no greater cost, considering the intricate defenses and difficult terrain that forced a frontal assault. He added:

"Such an achievement can reach no higher perfection."

Gen. Smith Stresses Difficulties

General Smith likewise stressed the many difficulties in seizing this forward island, soon to be an advanced base for aerial punches at Japan.

"Frontal assault against prepared defenses was our only choice of attack," said the Marine commander. "That operation was carefully planned and executed by experienced commanders."

As to Marine losses, a point on which he is considered sensitive, the two-fisted general said:

"The cost of winning this objective no doubt was weighed carefully against the importance of having this island as an operating base and speeding the ultimate defeat of Japan. When capture of an enemy position is necessary to winning a war, it is not within our province to evaluate the cost in money, time, equipment or most of all human life."

Japanese survivors on Iwo fought on hopelessly today although the authority of the United States had been proclaimed over the island.

Hundreds of the Nipponese resisted bitterly from strong defenses, many of them underground, along a sandstone ridge or butte on the northern tip of the island.

The Nipponese apparently were not suffering from lack of arms or ammunition, said a field dispatch from Landsberg. They were pounded by an incessant barrage laid down by planes, tanks, howitzers, other artillery and naval guns.

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Guam Bank Reopens In Army Quonset Hut

GUAM, March 15 (AP).—The Bank of Guam, housed in a Quonset hut, reopened for business today. The bank, owned by the Naval government of the island, has capital funds of $100,000 and a special war emergency fund of $300,000. Its assets total $1,500,000. Scores of natives and service men thronged the bank to start savings accounts. Prior to the war the bank had 4,000 accounts.

IWO ENEMY HOLDOUTS PUSHED FARTHER BACK

GUAM, Friday, March 16 (AP)—Further reduction of the last stand area of the Japanese on the northernmts ened of Iwo Thursday was reported by the Navy today.

The gains toward Kitano point were registered by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine Division against intense small arms and mortar fire.

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Marine Division in the center and Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth on the right mopped up straggling enemy elements.

The communiqué reported new air attacks on the Bonin and Marshall Islands and on Wake.

A National Broadcasting Company correspondent in a broadcast from Guam said it is believed there that the marine casualties on Iwo—killed, wounded and missing—total at least 12,000.

D-Day Cigarettes Are On the House

A COAST GUARD - MANNED SHIP IN THE PACIFIC — (AP) Free cigarettes aren't important on D-Day, says Chaplain James J. Carberry who provides them for the personnel of this ship just before a landing.

In landings in Normandy, in Southern France, and again in this theater, the chaplain set out cases of smokes on the mess deck where they were easily available and invited everyone to come and get them.

Few men took more than one pack, he reported, although there were no restrictions and no supervision.

U. S.-Mexico Defense Mapped

MEXICO CITY, March 15 (AP)—The possibility of continuing defense collaboration after the war is being discussed by the United States-Mexico Joint Defense Commission, in session here. Gen. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to Washington, is presiding over the meetings, which opened yesterday with Under-Secretary of War Francisco Urquizo in attendance.

Friend Of Bastista Slain

Havana, March 15 (AP)—Eugenio Llanillo Garcia, a close personal friend of former President Fulgencio Batista, was found shot to death last night on the highway between Punta Brava and Santa Fe beach. Garcia, 40, formerly was president of the Politico Realista party, which supported Batista.

Alaska Protests Bill on Finns

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 15 (AP).—The lower house of the Territorial Legislature unanimously went on record in a memorial yesterday against a bill in Congress which would permit nonquota Finns who fought in the Allies' service, and their relatives, to come to Alaska and, after ten years, be admitted to citizenship.

Says Canol Will Close April 1

EDMONTON, Alta., March 15 (AP).—Brigadier General F. S. Strong, commander of the Northwest Service Command of the United States Army, said today the Canol oil development at Whitehorse, Y. T., would stop April 1.

In Edmonton for a conference with Major General W. W. Foster, special Canadian commissioner for northwest defense projects, General Strong said that by June 30 "we will have only a handful of men to look after the refinery."

General Strong said there was no truth in a report that the Alaska highway would be abandoned.

NINE CIVILIANS HERE FREED IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The War Department released today another partial list of civilian personnel liberated in the Philippines. It includes:

BERKIN, Mrs. CATHERINE MARY; J. P. Berkin, son, 50 W. 59th St., New York City.

CANAVAN, EVA; Mrs. M. Canavan, mother, 164-43 81st St., Jamaica, New York City.

CLELAND, MARY L.; Katherine L. Tyrrell, 414 E. 52d St., New York City.

COLEMAN, MARSHALL L.; Mrs. Mildred C. Barton, sister, 131 E. 55th St., New York City.

KNIGHT, LOUISE V.; Mrs. Helen H. Yerkers, cousin, 445 Riverside Dr., New York City.

MARCELLA, Sister M. (LORETTA M. HAGGERTY); Mother Mary Joseph, Maryknoll, N. Y.

NATHANSON, Mrs. MARIE EMILIE; Miss Vivianne Nathanson, 511 Beach 66th St., Arverne, N. Y.

STAMPF, WILLIAM J., Jr.; Mrs. H. S. Tyrrell, 414 E. 52d St., New York City.

WILLMAN, GEORGE J. and RUTH C.; Miss M. Willman, sister, 239 New York Ave., Brooklyn.

MORE AMERICANS FREED BY RUSSIANS

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The War Department today released another partial list of American prisoners of war reported liberated by the advance of Soviet Armies. It includes the following:

BLEHAR, Pfc. JACK F.; Theodora Blehar, father, Salamanca, N. Y.

BLOCH, 2d Lt. JULES N.; Mrs. Elsie Bloch, mother, 774 Rugby Rd., Brooklyn.

BRENNAN, T/5 ROBERT R.; Mrs. Helen Agnes Brennan, mother, 354 E. 21st St., Brooklyn.

BROWNER, T/5 SAUL M.; Nat N. Browner, father, 934 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

BUDINGTON, Sgt. THOMAS G.; Mrs. Christina M. Budington, wife, c/o Reichling, 2098 E. Tremont Ave., the Bronx.

BUNICK, T/Sgt. MICHAEL G.; Mrs. Victoria Bialkowski, mother, 565 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

FIORENTINO, 2d Lt. VITO A.; Ralph Fiorentino, father, 232 E. 82d St., New York City.

FRANCIS, Sgt. JOSEPH H.; Habib Francis, father, Utica, N. Y.

GELCHION, Pvt. ROBERT; Mrs. Anna Gelchion, mother, Greenville, N. Y.

HURDMAN, 1st Lt. ERNEST D.; Mrs. Ruby D. Hurdman, mother, Chittenango, N. Y.

HYRNE, 2d Lt. FREDERICK C.; Mrs. Priscilla R. Hyrne, mother, 95-18 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

LYNCH, Sgt. THOMAS R.; Mrs. Anna M. Lynch, mother, Norwich, Conn.

McCUTTIE, Cpl. WILLIAM J., Jr.; William J. McCuttie, Sr., father, 2587 45th St., Astoria.

NELSON, F/O ROBERT T.; Mrs. Catherine B. Nelson, mother, 219 Beechmont Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y.

O'CONNOR, 1st Lt. THOMAS J.; Mrs. Dorothy G. O'Connor, wife, Binghamton, N. Y.

PEREIRA, Sgt. JOHN; Mrs. Isabelle G. Pereira, mother, 176 Tillary St., Brooklyn.

RUBIN, 2d Lt. ARNOLD; Mrs. Pauline A. Rubin, wife, 116-12 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

RUMAGE, Cpl. KENNARD W.; Mrs. Emily V. Rumage, mother, 117 Nixon Ave., Ward Hill, S. I.

SHARRA, Capt. GEORGE F.; Mrs. George F. Sharra, wife, New Milford, Conn.

VASILE, Capt. SALVATORE; Mrs. Lucy T. Vasile, wife, 83-01 Cornish Ave., Elmhurst.

practice of locating prisoner of war camps in target areas, it was learned today, but has received no satisfactory reply.

With Superfortress raids on the enemy homeland increasing, a fresh protest was forwarded only recently. It probably has not had time to reach the Japanese Government, but State Department spokesmen said that replies to previous protests, starting more than a year ago, have been vague and evasive.

John Cotton, Far Eastern representative of the American Red Cross, said there are about a half a dozen Allied prisoner of war camps in the Osaka area, including one in the center of the city.

Camps in Tokyo Area.

Although B-29 crews are aware of their locations, Cotton said there was "a very good chance" that some of them were hit in the recent large-scale bombing assaults on that big enemy industrial center. He estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 Allied prisoners of war are held in the vicinity, about one-third of whom are Americans. The others are British and Dutch.

"The Army is very careful that the airmen know where they are," he said, "but they can't always avoid hitting them."

Several other prisoner camps, he said, are known to be in the Tokyo area, mostly along the coast between Tokyo and Yokahama.

U. S. TOLL IS 425,007 ON WESTERN FRONT

Stimson Says Losses in February Declined—Total Casualties Increase to 839,589

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Army Ground Force casualties on the western front from D-day in June to March 1 totaled 425,007, Secretary Stimson reported today.

Of that number, he said, 34,468 represented casualties during February. He noted that last month's losses were substantially lower than in January, when 61,962 casualties were reported. In December the losses were 74,788.

Mr. Stimson gave the western front losses, in reporting that Army casualties in all theatres reached 748,457, on the basis of individual names compiled here through March 7.

The Navy reported losses of 91,132, putting the aggregate casualties since the Pearl Harbor attack at 839,589, an increase of 15,957 over last week's report.

The Secretary said that in February on the western front 4,145 were killed, 26,436 wounded and 3,887 reported missing.

From D-day to March 1 the break-down for the western front showed 70,414 killed, 297,547 wounded and 57,046 missing.

The classification of Army casualties in all theatres since Dec. 7, 1941, and corresponding figures for the previous week give these results:

Killed 145,733 and 142,285; wounded 450,766 and 438,734; missing 89,656 and 91,237, and prisoners 62,302 and 60,666. Of the wounded, 288,502, or more than half, have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy follow:

Killed 34,938 and 34,513; wounded 41,443 and 41,209; missing 10,483 and 10,671, and prisoners 4,268 and 4,317.

In discussing the campaign on Luzon and Leyte, Mr. Stimson said that the Japanese counted killed there numbered 150,278 and the captured 1,516. In addition, thousands had been killed or drowned on transports.

By contrast, he added, our dead and missing totaled 7,243, of whom 6,889 were killed. There were 23,978 Americans wounded, putting total casualties at 31,221.

Japs Ignore War Camp Plea

State Department Says Foe Continues to Place Prisoners Near Bombing Targets.

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Washington, March 15 (AP).—The State Department has made repeated protests against the Japanese

Marines, Coast Guard To Get 4-Star Officers

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The Senate approved and sent to the White House today legislation establishing the rank of full general in the Marine Corps and full admiral in the Coast Guard.

First recipients of the new four-star grade will be Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandergrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard commandant.

Army Probes Charge Of Captain's Parents

Washington, March 15 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today he had ordered investigation of a report that the parents of a soldier killed in New Guinea had been sent his blood-stained clothing.

The Secretary said he had received a letter from Representative Ludlow (D., Ind.) asking for an inquiry of the case involving a mother and father in Indianapolis.

"I am having the facts investigated and will, of course, reply to him (Ludlow) when the information is received," Stimson said.

Previously Ludlow had quoted the mother of the soldier, an artillery captain, as saying she "couldn't believe anyone could be so heartless as to send home that blood-smeared shirt."

Men Under 21 Go Into Army

Washington, March 15 (AP)—The Army's growing need for young infantrymen to replace combat losses will take practically all inductees under 21 for the next three months.

Beginning today, the Army and Navy announced jointly, the only exception to army assignments for men drafted in that age bracket will be the comparatively few who qualify for such specialized naval programs as radio technicians and combat aircrewmen.

Navy Needs From 21-38 Group

Routine manpower needs of the Navy will be met from the 21-to-38-age brackets during the three-month period of the agreement.

The move is another step in the army's efforts to increase its sources of supply for infantrymen. In recent months the service has combed all its other branches.

17-Year-Olds Still Can Enlist

Last night's announcement made no mention of, and presumably does not affect, the Navy's policy of enlisting 17-year-olds.

About 80,000 youths reach their eighteenth birthdays monthly, and the recent division has been approximately 55,000 to the Army and 25,000 to the Navy.

16 DIED IN CRASH OF CHANNEL PLANE

Seven of USO Athletic Team Were Among Those Lost in Flight to Paris on March 3

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WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Sixteen persons, including seven USO entertainers, died in the crash of an Army transport plane in Europe on March 3, the War Department stated today.

The plane was flying from England to Paris at the time of the accident. The dead and the next of kin are as follows:

MATKOVICH, GEORGE, USO; Mrs. Loetta Matkovich, Chicago.

ROSS, JACK, USO; Artur G. Ross, Chicago.

DONOR, Mrs. RUTH G., USO; Mrs. Sadie Baker Butcher, Neptune, N. J.

CHAPMAN, LESTER, USO; Mrs. Dee Chapman, Evanston, Ill.

SABATH, H. A., USO; Mrs. Adelaide Sabath, Chicago.

YOUNG, GAIUS W., USO; Mrs. Mary Jane Young, Minneapolis.

REUBEN, BEN, USO; Mrs. Sally Reuben, Chicago.

FOSTER, Capt. F. F., Navy; Mrs. Beatrice M. Foster, Washington.

HEIDEMAN, Lieut. L. L., Navy; Mrs. Lempi Heideman, Laurium, Mich.

HOPE, Spec/1c JOHN GARFIELD, Navy; Mrs. Emma Garland Hope, Philadelphia.

McVEY, Sgt. ALBERT J.; Mrs. Mary McVey, Herrin, Ill.

DEARSTINE, First Lieut. ROBERT H., crew member; Mrs. Jessie S. Dearstine, Syracuse, N. Y.

HIRTH, First Lieut. HERBERT H., crew member; Mrs. Helen Hirth, New Orleans.

MANSELL, First Lieut. PAUL A., crew member; David Mansell, Rye, N. Y.

BARSCHDORF, Pfc. ALFRED E., crew member; Mrs. Charlotte B. Barschdorf, Bennington, Vt.

HEEGER, Pfc. PAUL J., crew member; Springfield, Ohio.

The European division of the Air Transport Command reported that the accident marred a safety record of 5,000,000 miles of flying by

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that division during which there was no loss of life in a plane accident.

RYE, N. Y., March 15 (AP)—First Lieut. Paul A. Mansell was a weather officer with the Eighth Air Force. His father, David, said today that the 26-year-old lieutenant was graduated from Peekskill Military Academy and was attending Columbia University when inducted in 1942. He went overseas early in 1943.

New York USO officials identified Mr. Matkovich, Mr. Ross, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Young and Mr. Reuben as professional wrestlers and Mrs. Donor as a portrait artist.

Mr. Matkovich was known professionally as George Mack. He had opposed Jim Londos, Don George and Gus Sonnenberg, all title claimants, during his twenty-year mat career.

Mr. Reuben, a former middleweight title aspirant, was a naval veteran of the first World War.

USO records showed that Mr. Ross, who turned professional fifteen years ago after his graduation from Lane Technical High School in Chicago, listed Sally Ross as a sister. She also is a wrestler.

Mr. Young played football with the St. Cloud (Minn.) Teachers during his collegiate career. Mr. Chapman, known in mat circles as Kid Chapman, also was a Wisconsin golf professional.

The USO officials said the athletes' show consisted of feats of strength, application of various holds and wrestling exhibitions.

In Chicago USO officials said Mr. Sabath also was a wrestler using the name of Al Sabath.

Wartime Income Totals Record 100 Billion

Washington, March 15 (AP)—America's 50,000,000 taxpayers today tossed in the last hundred millions on their 1944 taxes, boosting wartime revenue past $100,000,000,000—a figure surpassing all prior collections in American history.

Tax experts estimated that Government collections for 1944 at $43,000,000,000, highest on record, and comparing with prewar revenues of $5,000,000,000 a year or less.

The midnight deadline for 1944 income-tax payments neared with these developments:

"Digit Jitters" Eased

1. Some 30,000,000 persons—those earning below $5,000—were relieved of the annual siege of "digit jitters" by the 1944 Simplification Act. But long lines still sought help at Internal Revenue Bureau offices across the country, giving vent to demands for still more simplification.

2. Pleas were heard for easements in tax burdens, but there was no immediate prospect for a reduction in record high levies. Congress does not intend to write a new revenue bill this year, but has its tax staff at work on a postwar tax program.

Representative Carlson (R., Kan.), author of the pay-as-you-go bill which established the current withholding system, said today that further adjustments are needed to simplify returns for persons earning more than $5,000.

Graduated Scale Studied

He said he is studying the advisability of a graduated withholding levy designed to take virtually the entire tax of persons making up to $10,000 a year.

A check of figures compiled by the congressional tax staff showed that from 1863—as far back as their figures go—through fiscal 1941, total tax payments amounted to $97,953,675,000.

The last payments today on 1944 incomes are expected to bring revenue for the three war years considerably above $100,000,000,000, which congressional experts said was more than the aggregate of all prior taxes collected since the nation was constituted.

17 Billions From Incomes

Of the 1944 collections, around $17,000,000,000 will be from individual incomes. The remainder comes chiefly from corporation taxes and excise levies on such items as liquor, cigarettes and beauty aids.

Prior to enactment of the first individual income tax in 1913, the Government was financed chiefly by levies on liquor and tobacco. Records disclose that in 1907 the liquor tax yielded 80.6 per cent of all government revenues.

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MARINE CADET CORPS PRAISED

Roosevelt Pays Tribute to Men of Merchant Fleet.

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt paid tribute today to the cadet-midshipmen of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, L. I.

In a letter to Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, on the occasion of the academy's seventh anniversary, Mr. Roosevelt said the young cadet-midshipmen "and the price they have paid toward maintaining freedom shall long endure in the memory of a grateful nation."

The academy has graduated 6,000 merchant ship officers since 1938. More than 140 have died from enemy action.

The text of the letter, scheduled to be read by Capt. Edward Macauley, Deputy WSA Administrator, at ceremonies at Kings Point this afternoon follows:

"On the seventh anniversary of the founding of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, I extend my congratulations upon the service the cadet corps is rendering the nation by adequately and efficiently training young men as officers of our merchant marine.

"I know that the young cadet-midshipmen of the cadet corps have gone to sea in the face of peril and that many have sacrificed their lives. They and the price they have paid toward maintaining freedom shall long endure in the memory of a grateful nation. I know of their love for the sea, their loyalty to their ships, and I am confident of their continued success in the ultimate peacetime commerce in which this country must surely engage.

"To the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and to the training organization of the War Shipping Administration, of which it is a part, I send my congratulations and best wishes."

Washington Affirms Inquiry

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The State Department confirmed today the announcement made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons yesterday that the United States, British and Soviet Governments were exchanging communications on the situation in Rumania.

In response to inquiries this statement was made by a State Department spokesman:

"The American representatives in Rumania have, of course, kept the department informed of recent developments in that country. We think that some aspects of the political situation require consultation among the three principal Allies and we are discussing this situation with the British and Soviet Governments."

ROMANIAN CRISIS WILL TEST YALTA

U.S. Calls for "Big Three Parley Under Crimean Agreement.

WASHINGTON, March 15—(AP) The United States has asked Russia and Britain to hold consultations under the Yalta agreement on political conditions in Romania.

The State department issued this statement through a spokesman late today in answer to inquiries:

"The American representatives in Romania have of course kept the department informed of recent developments in that country. We think that some aspects of the political situation require consultation among the three principal Allies and we are discussing this situation with the British and Soviet governments."

Elsewhere it was learned that the discussions were initiated and the request made under the Yalta agreement for joint action when necessary to preserve the political security and independence of liberated and former Axis controlled countries of Europe.

The Romanian situation has been boiling since the government of Premier Nicolai Radescu fell under Russian criticism and following a visit to Bucharest of Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vishinsky.

The present Romanian regime, headed by Premier Petru Groza, a leader of the Communist-controlled national democratic front party, is considered here to be a minority government not representative of all the "democratic elements of the country.

It was considered entirely possible that as a result of the discussions, the Big Three might decide to create a joint commission to deal with Romanian affairs.

The first application of the Crimean principles was made to Poland, under comparable circumstances, when the Big Three leaders agreed that they would jointly seek to broaden the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw provisional government.

The United States has two principal officials in Romania. Burton Y. Berry, with the rank of minister, is the top American diplomatic representative although not formally accredited to King Mihai. The American member of the Allied control commission, which is responsible for enforcement of armistice terms on the former Axis satellite country, is Brig. Gen. Courtland Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

At the moment American diplomatic officials are by no means certain that the Yalta agreement will come through unscathed. On the other hand, none here really expects it to break down. The expectation is that some sort of acceptable, if not generally satisfactory, agreement can be reached.

Foreign Minister Eden publicly told Commons this week what had been commonly talked in secret by Allied diplomats for many days—that it was the Moscow government, acting without consultation with the United States and Britain, which ousted the Radescu administration and helped set up the present regime.

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WANTS ALL LET IN ON WORLD PARLEY

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—The United States will ask other United Nations to conduct the San Francisco meeting "with the greatest possible consideration for the widespread interest of the world in its deliberations."

Secretary of State Stettinius made this announcement today. President Roosevelt has already promised an open press policy, patterned on the Mexico City conference.

Mr. Stettinius said the conference itself will decide final policy with regard to press, radio and motion pictures. The United States will propose that plenary meetings and meetings of the principal commissions be open to news correspondents and photographers and to the general public so far as facilities permit.

He turned thumbs down on social activities, declaring that "this is a working conference entrusted with the high purpose of preparing a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of peace and security." Mr. Stettinius also told his news conference that the United States delegation will confer again soon to decide on a panel of advisers.

STIMSON SEES WAR IN CRITICAL STAGE

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson today described the Remagen bridgehead as a foundation for "attack on inner Germany." The bridgehead, Mr. Stimson said in his weekly war review, "may be the scene of still heavier fighting, but we have had time to consolidate our position."

The war on the western front has "reached a very critical stage," he said.

As an example of the progress of fighting along the Rhine, the Secretary said he had received today a report on the capture by a single American Army corps of the following material: 68 tanks, 166 88-millimerter guns, 23 self-propelled guns, 43 75s and 105s, 41 anti-tank guns, 51 80-millimeter mortars and a large number of smaller weapons.

"The desperate situation of the Germans is indicated by German Army orders to shoot all stragglers," he added. "Last December we captured orders which directed the shooting of attempted deserters and the notification to all troops that the families of deserters would be subjected to the death penalty.

"I cite these as examples of the iron grip the Nazi leaders are attempting to maintain over the German Army and people," he said.

Argentina Must First Declare War

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—An Argentine declaration of war against the Axis is considered by her sister republics to be a prerequisite to her signing the Mexico City agreement.

This was the decision of a conference here yesterday of diplomatic representatives of the other twenty American nations as the result of an Argentine approach

U. S. Invokes Yalta Charter On Romania

Seeks to Prevent Country Falling Into the Hands of Communist Minority

Discussions Are On With Britain, Russia

Soviet Pressure Seen in Cabinet's Fall; Joint Control May Be Set Up

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The United States invoked the Crimean charter today in an effort to prevent Romania from falling completely into the hands of a Communist minority.

Under apparent Russian pressure, the Romanian government of Premier Nicolai Radescu was overthrown on the last day of February and succeeded March 6 by the administration of Premier Petru Groza, of the Communist-controlled National Democratic front.

The United States action was disclosed in an official but incomplete announcement from a State Department spokesman:

"The American representatives in Romania have, of course, kept the department informed of recent developments in that country. We think that some aspects of the political situation require consultation among the three principal Allies, and we are discuss-

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ing this situation with the British and Soviet governments."

Based on Yalta Parley

The statement was issued in response to inquiries. Elsewhere it was learned that the call for consultation is based on the agreements to protect the political integrity of liberated and former Axis-satellite countries which President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill made at the Crimean Conference little more than a month ago. That agreement provides for joint action whenever the Allies find it necessary to inject themselves into a country's politics.

It was considered entirely possible that as a result of the discussions the Big Three might decide to create a joint commission to deal with Romanian affairs.

The first application of the Crimean principles was made to Poland, under comparable circumstances, when the Big Three leaders agreed that they would jointly seek to broaden the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw provisional government.

Agreement Is Expected

The United States has two principal officials in Romania. Burton Y. Berry, with the rank of minister, is the top American diplomatic representative, although not formally accredited to King Mihai. The American member of the Allied Control Commission, which is responsible for enforcement of armistice terms on the former Axis-satellite country, is Brigadier General Courtland Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

At the moment American diplomatic officials are by no means certain that the Yalta agreement will come through unscathed. On the other hand, none here really expects it to break down. The expectation is that some sort of acceptable, if not generally satisfactory, agreement can be reached.

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StimsonKnows ofNoPlan To Drop Alcan Highway

Says He Also Has No Word on Canol Closing Date

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today he knew of no plans to abandon the Alaskan highway in Canada.

He was asked at a news conference about the statement of Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, in the Senate yesterday that he understood the highway, built to form a military link between the United States and Alaska, would be abandoned.

"I know of no such plan," Mr. Stimson replied.

Secretary Stimson likewise said he had no information regarding another report, by Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, that the date for closing out the Canol oil development had been moved up from the previously announced June 30 to April 1.

Juliana to Visit White House

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Aneta)—The White House announced this afternoon that Princess Juliana of the Netherlands would be an unofficial guest at the White House over the week-end. She will arrive Saturday from Ottawa.

Senate Takes Up Debt Limit

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Treasury Official Says $300,000,000,000 Top May Have to Be Raised in Year.

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—The Senate Finance Committee approved today legislation raising the national debt limit to $300,000,000,000. Daniel W. Bell, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, said it would have to be raised again within a year.

The present statutory limit is $260,000,000,000. The House already has approved the higher figure.

Mr. Bell, the Treasury's only witness, told the Senate committee the debt stood at $235,000,000,000 on February 28. He estimated that it would mount to $251,800,000,000 by June 30, end of the current fiscal year. He said that the increase is urgently needed in view of the forthcoming Seventh War Loan, by means of which the Government hopes to raise another $14,000,000,000.

Mr. Bell was questioned intensively by Senator Byrd (D.-Va.) and others concerning the Treasury's plans to prevent marketable bonds from selling below par after the war. Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) recalled that Liberty Bonds dropped to 82, as contrasted with par of 100, after world war I.

The Under-Secretary said that as he saw it the Government, working through the Federal Reserve system, would have to maintain the market at par by buying its own bonds if necessary. Senator Byrd contended that such a course held serious dangers of inflation, since the Government would have to borrow other money to make the purchases.

Mr. Bell said that there undoubtedly would have to be a campaign to persuade people to hold their savings bonds.

He characterized the present redemption rate as "steady" and generally satisfactory, running a little over 1 per cent a month as compared with bonds outstanding.

Over the last calendar year, Mr. Bell said, $25,514,000,000 worth were sold and $15,957,000,000 redeemed.

W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association, read a statement de-

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"Our greatest spending in the first world war came in the twelve months after the end of the actual fighting," he told a reporter.

"Our production machine was going full blast. New contracts had been made. It was impossible to stop the whole thing abruptly.

"I'm not at all optimistic that the $300,000,000,000 limit will hold."

'44 Campaigns For President Cost 23 Million

Total Revealed as Senators Urge Hatch Act Change to Lift Ceilings on Gifts

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Senator Theodore Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, told the Senate today that approximately $25,000,000 was collected and $23,000,000 spent in last year's political campaign.

The chairman of the Senate campaign investigating committee contended in a prepared address that Federal prohibitions had been ineffective in preventing large expenditures. The committee recommended elimination of present ceilings.

"The basic theory underlying the recommendations is founded upon the conviction that the amount of campaign contributions is not the most important matter but that the sources of these contributions and the manner in which they are expended are more important," he said.

"Consequently, it is felt that greater emphasis should be placed upon publicity—full and timely publicity. When the public knows where campaign funds are coming from and for what purposes they are spent, then the public is in a position to resist effectively any attempt to purchase a Federal office."

The investigators split sharply over a Republican proposal to prevent future political spending by labor unions.

The committee said final reports of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee and its affiliated National Citizens Political Action Committee, which supported the fourth-term campaign, showed total contributions received of $1,405,120 and expenditures of $1,327,775.

The investigators agreed there was "no clear-cut violation" of the corrupt-practices act by C. I. O. committees in the 1944 campaign, but a suggested revision of the act proposed by Senators Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, drew Democratic majority dissent.

Republicans Lose on Sanction Plan

The Republicans sought a prohibition against "expenditures, as well as contributions, made in connection with any Federal election by a corporation, bank or labor organization."

Senator Green and Senators Tom Stewart, Democrat, of Tennessee, and James M. Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware, disagreed, on the ground that such an extension of the corupt practices act might limit freedom of speech, press and assembly and that prohibitions and sanctions fail to prevent "pernicious political activity."

The clash over union election activity was bundled up in a 250-page report on the 1944 campaign filed with the Senate.

The committee, which questioned Sidney Hillman, head of the P. A. C., said its inquiry developed that while the corrupt-practices act prohibits unions and corporations from making contributions in Federal elections it "does not extend the ban to expenditures."

This position, taken by Mr. Hillman at the time, later was concurred in by Attorney General Francis Biddle, the committee asserted. Senators Ferguson and Ball would apply the prohobition to political convention spending as well.

The committee recommended removal as "utterly unrealistic" of an existing Hatch-act ceiling of $3,000,000 upon receipts and expenditures by political committees and a $5,000 limitation on individual campaign contributions.

The committee said that while the Republican National Committee reported spending $2,828,651 and the Democratic National Committee $2,056,121, groups supporting the national tickets spent as follows: Democrats: Independent committees, groups or individuals, $2,327,659; intrastate independent groups, $1,024,648, and state committees, $2,033,370. Republicans: Independent committees, groups or individuals, $609,291; intrastate independent groups, $493,905, and state committees, $9,260,528.

General Patrick Dies of Wounds In Philippines

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6th Infantry Commander Was in Luzon Offensive; Served on Halsey Staff

EL PASO, Tex., March 15 (AP).—Major General Edwin Daviess Patrick, commanding general of the 6th Infantry Division and former chief of staff of the 6th Army, died of wounds suffered on Luzon, according to word from the War Department received here today by his wife. The date of his death was not given. He was fifty-one years old.

The 6th Division was last reported in the Marikina watershed eaast of Manila, tackling the Japanese Shimbu line between Wawa and Antipolo, scene of some of the severest fighting in the Luzon campaign. General Patrick went ashore at Lingayen Gulf with his unit Jan. 9.

He was the second divisional leader on Luzon to be reported recently as a casualty. Major General Verne D. Mudge, leader of the 1st Cavalry Division, was wounded by a grenade thrown by a Japanese Feb. 28.

Mrs. Patrick first received a telegram that her husband had been seriously wounded, but an hour later another telegram came notifying her that he had died.

Lieutenant in Last War

A native of Tell City, Ind., Major General Patrick was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army during the first world war. He saw action at St. Mihiel, the Meuse and Argonne. After the war he was graduated from the Infantry, Command and General Staff School of the Army War College and also of the Naval War College.

He was stationed in China between 1926 and 1929. After Pearl Harbor he was assigned to the staff of Admiral William F. Halsey, the commander of the South Pacific area, and in December, 1943, he was named chief of staff of the 6th Army. Later he was made commanding general of the 6th Infantry Division, now on Luzon.

Surviving, besides his wife, the former Nellie May Bowen, are three sons, Cadet Thomas Patrick, Lieutenant Urlic B. Patrick, overseas with the Army, and Seaman E. D. Patrick jr., U. S. N., stationed at Stillwater, Okla.

Brooklyn Girl Waits For Captured German

New York, March 15 (AP)—Hans Detels, *Reichswehr* officer captured by American soldiers in Germany, has a pretty girl awaiting him in Brooklyn.

She is Anne Lo Monaco, who said today that the blond lieutenant, a Fordham University graduate, "rushed her off her feet" when they both worked in a department store in New York, and that, upon returning to Germany in 1937, he had promised to return to her some day.

"I am still waiting," she said.

Detels, 40, was captured by the American 19th Infantry Division when the outfit took a hospital where he was a staff officer.

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Evidence Of Jap Atrocities In Manila Brought Back

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San Francisco, March 15 (AP)—Bitterly describing "coldly premeditated atrocities" in Manila, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo was back in the United States today with a sheaf of documents and films to "indict the Japanese people on the floor of Congress."

The Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, who arrived here from Manila yesterday, said the prime purpose of his trip was to appear before Congress "and describe in detail, with sworn affidavits, the atrocities the Japanese committed on helpless civilians."

Worse Than Nanking

Romulo told newsmen that "the rape of Nanking was a picnic compared with what the Japs did to Manila."

He said he carried documentary evidence that the Japanese Imperial Marines in Manila had direct orders from Tokyo to kill as many Filipinos as they could.

"The Japanese were irate in having failed to get the support of my people. They wanted to make an example of the Filipinos to influence Greater East Asia."

Romulo said that inside Manila's Intramuros (walled city) the Japanese herded virtually all the men into Fort Santiago, doused the place with kerosene and set it ablaze.

1,700 Died There

"In that fort 1,700 civilians died," he declared. "Only three escaped, through machine gun fire, to describe the horror.

"I entered Fort Santiago later and I saw the burned corpses lying helter-skelter. Some were holding onto the grillwork, and would drop off when I touched them."

Domei, Japanese news agency, said in another FCC recorded broadcast that damage caused by the raids "has been considerable."

The organization of "civilian special attack corps" for fighting home shores has been completed in some districts in the wake of warnings by government officials that an invasion was expected.

While the enemy radio said that U. S. announcements of 300-Superfort blasts at Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka within the last week were just "propaganda," and that the number never exceeded 130, it was nevertheless reported these cities and also Yokohama and Kobe would be cleared of all citizens except war workers.

The evacuation decision was reached Thursday by Premier Kuniaki Koiso's cabinet, said a Berlin interocean dispatch broadcast heard in London. The move of populations will be on a voluntary basis at first, but "special measures will be taken" if the people failed to respond, Interocean reported.

The government also issued further orders for prominent Japanese newspapers to combine publication operations outside Tokyo in single plants. Previously it had ordered six Tokyo papers to use one plant jointly because of air raids and the war situation.

Participation in the British fleet in American operations against Mindanoa island, Philippines, was claimed in an unconfirmed enemy broadcast.

JAPS TO EVACUATE FIVE LARGE CITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15. — (AP) Japanese admission of heavy loss of life and damage from recent heavy American Superfortress incendiary raids came from Tokyo radio today, with reports of formation of a civilian army to counter a possible invasion and orders for civilian evacuation of the nation's five biggest cities.

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi was quoted as saying the number of deaths in the Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka raids of the past week "could never be called small."

ICKES WARNS OF 'PLANNERS'

Says Forces Of Reaction Look Forward To 1946

New York, March 15 (AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes told the American Labor party tonight that "the forces reaction . . . have become bold with anticipated success and they are looking forward to 1946."

He described these forces as "back room" planners ready to attack "any forward looking social legislation." He said that although they were defeated in the 1944 Presidential campaign, they still are unduanted.

Heard Over Telephone

Ickes did not attend the party dinner. A telephone arrangement was set up to bring his speech, the prepared text of which was released in Washington.

In it he proposed a program of "liberty, equality and security" for carrying on "the cause of the common man."

"The so-called liberties of those who enjoy a monopoly of one or more of the articles of commerce are not, to my mind, liberties except that they give the holder of these monopolistic privileges the liberty to prevent competition and to destroy his competitors," Ickes said. "I think that it is time to give a little liberty to those upon whom the dead hand of monopoly has lain so long.

Urge Equal Opportunity

"The second fundamental of the program that I have in mind is equality. By this I do not mean that all men ought to receive equal wages or have like homes, but I do mean that they ought to have an equal opportunity, one with another, for equal homes and like wages. . . . There remains a great sour mass of discrimination on account of race of color or religion that must be done away with if we are to achieve true equality."

As to the third phase of his program, Ickes said "we must fight to extend social security benefits to the thousands of workers who are not yet covered into this system."

Miners' Paper Foresees Owners Blocking Pact

Washington, March 15 (AP)—The *United Mine Workers' Journal*, which often speaks for John L. Lewis, said today that bituminous operators would refuse increases "that would make possible negotiation of agreement."

The organ did not elaborate on this statement beyond analyzing reported sentiment of the operators on a few of Lewis's eighteen demands presented during the current wage conference, and saying there was an advance agreement by the producers "to conduct make-believe negotiations."

Strike Vote Scheduled

Neither did it mention what would follow the expiration of the soft coal contract March 31 without a new agreement to take its place. A nation-wide strike vote among the bituminous miners is scheduled for March 28.

The *Journal* said it was unofficially reported that the operators "propose to deny or ignore, in emphatic fashion, the 10-cent-a-ton royalty proposal for medical care and rehabilitation of the injured and afflicted miners in the industry.

"The operators probably will yield on shift differentials, but will seek to pare the 10 and 15 cent proposal to the lower levels that have been granted in other industries by the War Labor Board," the *Journal* continued.

Travel-Time Issue

"There is a strong conviction among many of the operators that it will be useless to attempt to evade full (underground) travel-time payments any longer, but whether or not the operators who take this viewpoint will be sufficiently strong enough to convince the majority of the folly of longer maintaining at least frontal opposition is questionable.

"It is also unlikely that the operators will yield anything on vacation pay and other proposals, unless the mine workers would agree to scuttling the royalty payments, as well as adjustment of the differentials within and as between fields."

Reports On Proxies

The *Journal* questioned that the conference was nation-wide in scope, saying that proxies had been obtained from the bulk of the associations, leaving on hand only about a dozen operators.

Meanwhile, differences among the operators forced further postponement today of a reply to Lewis's contract demands.

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Tokyo Reeled In Panic as B-29s Struck

Russian Reporter Says Thousands Still Crowd Stations to Leave City

Civilians Wandered In Daze for 3 Days

All Vehicles From Trucks to Jinrikishas Used in the Rush to Get Away

The Tokyo correspondent of the Soviet Tass agency reported last night that the civilian population of the Japanese capital was thrown into a panic beyond the authorities' ability to control during the heavy B-29 pre-dawn raid last week, and that yesterday—six days after the assault—thousands of refugees were still crowding railway stations trying to leave Tokyo.

"Everywhere there are various kinds of vehicles, from trucks to rickshas, loaded with belongings of the people evacuating the city," said the dispatch, as reported by the Federal Communications Commission. "Hospitals are crowded with sufferers," it added, noting that they had "stopped their usual, ordinary work."

The Russian correspondent quoted the Tokyo newspaper "Asahi" as saying that for three days following the bombing "sufferers were wandering about at places reduced to ashes, hoping to find out whether their families were safe," and that many persons sustained eye injuries as a result of the raging fires. There were not enough doctors to care for the injured, according to the "Asahi" report.

Free Evacuation Trains

The Tass dispatch quoted the "Asahi" article as saying special trains were run out of Tokyo for two days following the raid to transport sufferers without tickets. However, many were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to leave the capital because of lack of transportation. Special provisions were made for the feeding of those left behind.

Following the Tokyo announcement on Wednesday of a program of compulsory evacuation of children from all key mainland danger zones, the German Transocean agency reported yesterday that the Japanese government has called for the "voluntary evacuation" of every one not in essential occupations in the five leading cities—Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe. "In the event of an unsatisfactory response to the request, the government will take appropriate steps," Transocean said the Japanese were warned.

The formation of "civilian special attack corps" to defend the nation "against possible enemy invasion" was also reported in Japanese broadcasts yesterday. Units have already been formed in some districts, the broadcasts said.

F.D.R. Names Harrison To Myron Taylor's Post

Washington, March 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, to succeed Ambassador Myron C. Taylor as United States representative on the intergovernmental committee of refugees.

Harrison was formerly commissioner of immigration and naturalization of the Department of Justice. Taylor is the President's personal representative to the Vatican.

The refugee committee has its headquarters in London, and Harrison is expected to go there immediately. The committee is charged with making plans to care for racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

The job of caring for and repatriating displaced persons who can be repatriated is assigned to the United Nations Relief ond Rehabilitation Administration.

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Montreal Probes Sale Of Drugs To Soldiers

Montreal, March 15 (AP)—A city-wide search for persons who "steered" more than 600 soldiers and civilians to premises where they allegedy obtained drugs to render them unfit for military service has been opened by Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it was disclosed tonight.

The Montreal residents sought by police were all said to be "working" with a man who has been arrested and charged by police with selling pills and other medicine for $50 to $1,000. Officials said papers found in the man's home showed 150 soldiers now listed as army deserters.

Others Can Help Feed Europe, Says Mrs. R.

Washington, March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D Roosevelt doesn't think the United States should feed Europe by itself.

Other nations have things to contribute, she told a news conference today.

The President's wife had been asked whether she shared fears that the American economy would crack "if we feed Europe."

Her reply: "I do not see why we should feed Europe alone. Other countries can join with us. But I do not think we will crack. We may have difficulties but we haven't had any hardships here. I do not want us to go without anything, but we are not going to be asked to feed Europe alone. The other nations have things to contribute."

SOLDIERS MOVED TO CURB CRIME

NEW YORK, March 15—(AP) Transfer of 1,000 soldiers from Staten Island was announced by the New York Port of Embarkation today in a move toward curbing what Richmond County District Attorney Farrell M. Kane termed a "crime wave."

Port authorities at the same time expressed doubt that a service man was responsible for Tuesday night's reported attack on Mrs. Pasquale Cortopassi, 25, latest of about 75 molestation cases reported to police.

Four soldiers from the Fox Hill cantonment have signed affidavits, the port public relations officer said, that they saw a man in civilian clothing run from the Cortopassi house after a woman screamed. The soldiers were confined to a prison garrison about 100 yards from the house.

Mrs. Cortopassi had told police she was raped in front of her home by a Negro in a soldier's uniform.

Authorities said five companies of soldiers, in training for stevedore work, would be transferred farther from the Metropolitan area today and that two other companies would be shifted shortly.

They said also that War department permission had been asked to erect a service club and to build an eight-foot fence around the Fox Hills cantonment and a guard house at the main gate.

Additional military police have been assigned to the area, authorities said.

Cuban Sugar Men Accept U.S. Offer

Washington, March 15 (AP)—Cuban sugar producers have accepted a United States offer of $3.10 a hundred pounds for their 1945 output, it was learned today.

At the same time informed sugar men said they had been advised that Puerto Rican sugar producers have accepted with certain undis-

3024-23931

closed reservations an offer of 55 cents a hundred pounds incentive payment for this year's crop. Official confirmation was lacking.

Cuba was paid $2.65 per hundred pounds and Puerto Rico received an incentive payment of 20 cents last year.

Puerto Rican production has been tied up for over a month by strikes for higher wages. Producers, maintaining they could not meet workers' demands on the basis of the Government's earlier offer of 40 cents, had sought equality with Louisiana growers who receive Government payments of a cent a pound.

Aussies Advance

San Francisco, March 15—On the little-publicized fronts of New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain, Australian troops made general advances up to 3 miles, Radio Melbourne reported today in a broadcast intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission. The time involved was not stated.

GEN. E. D. PATRICK DIES, WAS WOUNDED ON LUZON

EL PASO, Tex., March 15 (AP) Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, whose sixth infantry division was one of the original invaders of Luzon, has died of wounds received on Luzon, the War department notified his wife here today.

The Sixth division was last reported in the Marikina watersbed east of Manila, tackling the Japanese Shimbu line between Wawa and Antipolo, scene of some of the severest fighting in the Luzon campaign.

Patrick, former chief of staff of the Sixth army, went ashore at Lingayen gulf with his unit Jan. 9.

HUNDREDS OF FEET INTO THE AIR,

A LARGE CLOUD OF DENSE BLACK SMOKE. THE EXPLOSION WAS A VAST BOOM AND I FELT THE QUAKING OF THE EARTH SHOCK."

THE OFFICER REPORTED THE EXPLOSION FORMED AN "NORMOUS CRATER" AFTER THE BOMB PENETRATED TO A GREAT DEPTH.

SN856PEW

B42 (EGS)

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-BRITISH SUBMARINES HAVE SUNK 74 ENEMY VESSELS AND DAMAGED 25 OTHERS IN FAR EASTERN WATERS RECENTLY, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE VESSELS DESTROYED, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, INCLUDED A SMALL TANKER, A MINELAYER, AN ARMED TRAWLER, AN ANTI-SUBMARI

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MAR 16 1945

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TRAWLER AND A NAVAL AUXILIARY. THE REST WERE JUNKS, LANDING CRAFT, COASTAL VESSELS AND MOTOR LIGHTERS.

DURING THE OPERATION ONE SUBMARINE FOUGHT A RUNNING GUN BATTLE WITH A CONVOY OF FIVE COASTAL VESSELS AND AN ARMED TRAWLER OFF SUMATRA. TWO OTHER UNDER-SEA RAIDERS SHELLED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.

JP707AEW

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE AWESOME POWER OF THE NEW 11-TON BRITISH SUPERBOMB, WHICH TOSSES TEN-TON CLODS OF EARTH ABOUT LIKE PEBBLES, WAS TOLD TODAY BY AN EYEWITNESS.

THE WITNESS, SAID THE AIR MINISTRY, WAS A BOMBER COMMAND STAFF OFFICER WHO STOOD OFF 2,500 YARDS AND WATCHED WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THE ENORMOUS, DELAYED-FUSE MISSILE EXPLODED IN A TEST.

"HUGE CLODS OF SOIL, WEIGHING FIVE TO TEN TONS EACH, SAILED HUNDREDS OF FEET INTO THE AIR," THE OFFICER SAID. "THERE FOLLOWED

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-DR.ROLAND FREISLER, HEAD OF HITLER'S PEOPLES COURT, WAS KILLED DURING AN ALLIED AIR RAID ON BERLIN EARLY IN FEBRUARY, THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FREISLER'S DEATH IN THE GREAT U.S.DAYLIGHT RAID FEB.3 HAD BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY BY ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SOURCES. THIS WAS THE FIRST DIRECT GERMAN CONFIRMATION.

JP708AEW

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LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS OF 300-SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS ON JAPANESE CITIES ARE JUST "ENEMY PROPAGANDA," THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY.

"THE BIGGEST NUMBER TO HIT US WAS 130," THE BROADCAST DECLARED. U.S.ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID FLEETS OF 300 OF THE BIG AIRCRAFT HIT TOKYO, NAGOYA AND OSAKA.

JP708AEW

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A188

LONDON, MARCH 15-AZP-GERMAN WAR REPORTER GUENTHER WEBER BROADEAST THAT AMERICAN TROOPS PUSHED TO THE FRANKFURT-RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY THIS MORNING.

EJ159PEW

MAR 16 1945

BROADCASTS

LONDON MARCH 15.-THE PARIS RADIO DECLARED TODAY THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE SUPPLYING THE U.S.FIRST ARMY'S RHINE BRIDGEHEAD IS NOW OUT OF REACH OF GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE BROADCAST GAVE NO DETAILS TO CORROBORATE THIS STATEMENT. FIELD DISPATCHES LAST NIGHT SAID THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS ABOUT 5 1/2 MILES DEEP.

A26

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (ORIGINAL) RUSSIAN XXX LAST STAND.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD REPULSED THE GERMANS IN THE AREA EAST AND NORTHEAST OF LAKE BALATON, KNOCKING OUT 50 NAZI TANKS THERE OF THE TOTAL OF 90 DESTROYED ON ALL FRONTS DURING WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING. SOVIET BOMBERS AGAIN ATTACKED THE GERMAN RAIL JUNCTION AND AIRDROME OF VESZPREM ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE LAKE.

KASSZBEW

LONDON, MARS-ADD DAY AERIAL)XBUMBS

THE TWO VIADUCTS WERE DESCRIBED AS THE MOST VULNERABLE POINTS ON WHAT ARE NOW PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT RAILWAY ROUTES IN THE WHOLE OF GERMANY.

ORIGINALLY THERE WERE TWO PARALLEL VIADUCTS AT BIELEFELD, EACH CARRYING TWO RAILWAY TRACKS, BUT ONE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY SIX-TON EARTHQUAKE BOMBS.

THE HUGE 22,000 POUNDERS, HEAVIER BY FIVE TONS THAN THE STREAMLINED TYPE WHICH SANK THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ AND PENETRATED 15-FOOT CONCRETE WALLS OF SUBMARINE SHELTERS ON THE FRENCH COAST, EXPLODED WITH A TERRIFIC CONCUSSION THAT WHIPPED BACK VIOLENTLY AGAINST THE LAUNCHING PLANES.

WHILE BRITISH AND AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED AWAY AT INDUSTRIAL TARGETS FOR THE 30TH SUCCESSIVE DAY, FIGHTER BOMBERS OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, PROTECTING THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, DESTROYED 60 GERMAN PLANES SITTING ON AN AIRFIELD EAST OF COBLENZ, AND DAMAGED 55 OTHERS. THREE FIGHTER BOMBERS WERE LOST.

THE NAZI AIRCRAFT WERE BELIEVED PREPARING FOR A MASS ASSAULT ON THE BRIDGEHEAD WHEN THE AMERICANS STRUCK.

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THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE MEANWHILE ATTACKED AN AIRDROME 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF GIESSEN, TOUCHING OFF AN EXPLOSION WHICH AIR FORCE OFFICERS SAID THEY BELIEVED WAS A FULLY STOCKED DUMP OF BOMBS AND SHELLS INTENDED FOR USE AGAINST THE BRIDGEHEAD.

MORE THAN 1,250 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 650 FIGHTERS OF THE EIGHTH DROPPED 3,500 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON FACTORIES AND OIL REFINERIES AT HANNOVER, U-BOAT PENS AT IJMUIDEN ON THE DUTCH COAST, RAILYARDS ON THE MAIN ROUTES NORTHEAST OF THE RUHR AND THE WESER RIVER RAIL BRIDGES AT VLOTHO AND BAD OEYENHAUSEN.

RUNNING INTO VIOLENT FLAK AT SEVERAL TARGETS THE AMERICANS LOST 12 BOMBERS AND SEVEN FIGHTERS.

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ITALY BASED LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AGAIN WENT TO THE SUPPORT OF THE RED ARMY, ATTACKING OIL REFINERIES AND VITAL COMMUNICATIONS NORTH OF BUDAPEST AND WITHIN 35 MILES OF THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS.

THE ALLIES' NEWEST "SECRET WEAPON" - ALREADY TABBED THE "TOWBUSTER"

30.24-23933

- IS THE LARGEST BOMB EVER CARRIED ALOFT. SPECIALLY EQUIPPED LANCASTERS WERE USED FOR THE JOB.

THE PRIMARY ROLE OF THE GREAT BOMB - 25 FEET, FIVE INCHES IN LENGTH - IS FOR ATTACKS ON UNDER GROUND STRUCTURES SUCH AS THE FACTORIES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN BUILT BY THE GERMANS DEEP IN THE EARTH.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID IT HAD AN INCREASED VELOCITY AND IT SHOULD "GREATLY EXCEED THE DEVASTATION OF ANY BOMBS SO FAR EMPLOYED."

PREVIOUSLY THE LARGEST BOMB HAD BEEN THE SIX-TON "EARTHQUAKE."

JJ421AEW

MAR 16 1945

IN ~~SAXONY~~. LONDON MAR. 15-(AP) (BERLIN)-XX IN SAXONY

BEFORE NOON ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HAD MADE NEARLY 500 TRIPS AND AS GROUND FOG EVAPORATED LATER IN THE DAY ON SOME SECTIONS OF THE FRONT, HUNDREDS OF OTHER PLANES TOOK OFF.

IN A BRIEF SPACE,

MAR 16 1945

IN A BRIEF SPACE, 316 SORTIES WERE FLOWN AGAINST RAILYARDS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE AREA BETWEEN HAGEN AND 15 MILES NORTH OF WIESBADEN. ONE HUNDRED AND TWO WERE MADE IN THE TRIER-SAARBURG AREA IN COOPERATION WITH THIRD ARMY UNITS WHICH CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER NEAR COBLENZ.

MEDIUM BOMBERS, STRIKING IN FOUR WAVES AT HALF-HOUR INTERVALS, LEVELLED DRAGON'S TEETH OBSTACLES AND GERMAN PILLBOXES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON THE SAAR FRONT. THEY DROPPED SPECIALLY-FUSED NON-CRATERING BOMBS WITH A WIDESPREAD BLAST EFFECT.

THREE GERMAN AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND TWO IN THE AIR DURING THE MORNING AS THE NINTH'S PLANES MADE 500 TRIPS WITHOUT LOSS.

MEANWHILE, HUNDREDS OF ITALY-BASED U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ROARED NORTHWARD DURING THE DAY, ATTACKING THE HUGE RUHLAND OIL REFINERY, 65 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN. THREE OTHER REFINERIES WERE STRUCK BY THE 15TH AIR FORCE, ONE AT KOLIN NEAR PRAGUE, AT MOOSBIERBAUM AND AT FLORIDSDORF.

AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN IN ITALY ESTIMATED THAT 25 PER CENT OF GERMANY'S SYNTHETIC OIL PRODUCTION HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE BLOW ON THE RUHLAND PLANT--A 1,400-MILE ROUND TRIP FROM ITALIAN BASES--FOLLOWED UP SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS WITH RUSSIAN AIR FORCES IN AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA YESTERDAY, WHILE NEARLY 1,000 MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS SWARMED OVER NRTHERN ITALY, CONCENTRATING THEIR ATTACKS ON RAIL ARTERIES SUPPLYING ENEMY FORCES

MAR 16 1945

WHILE NEARLY 1,000 MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS SWARMED OVER NORTHERN ITALY, CONCENTRATING THEIR ATTACKS ON RAIL ARTERIES SUPPLYING ENEMY FORCES.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 17 NAZI PLANES WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED A FORMATION NEAR THE RED ARMY FRONT 55 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST JUST AS THE GERMANS WERE OPENING AN ATTACK ON A GROUP OF RUSSIAN BOMBERS.

LT.GORDON H.MCDANIEL, OF SWEETWATER, TENN., DESTROYED FIVE FOCKE-WULFS WHILE CAPT.HARRY A.PARKER, OF MILFORD, N.H., LEADING AMERICAN ACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, SHOT DOWN TWO. THIS BROUGHT HIS TOTAL SCORE TO 13 VICTORIES.

MAR 16 1945

B46 (150) Q IN
AERIAL SEPARATE
LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY'S GENERAL STAFF HEADQUARTERS AT ZOSSEN, AND THE FREIGHT YARDS OF ORANIENBURG CAUGHT IT TODAY. PILOTS SPECIALLY TRAINED TO GET THE STAFF HEADQUARTERS AT ZOSSEN, 20 MILES SOUTH OF BERLIN, RETURNED JUBILANT OVER THE SUCCESS OF THEIR DARING MISSION, AND THE ORANIENBUR :-))34' 2343 317-))6 E-006

DARING MISSION, AND THE ORANIENBURG CALLERS WERE EQUALLY HAPPY.
"WE GAVE THEM PLENTY OF MEDICINE TODAY," SAID LT.WILLIAM VON PLATEN, 1527 1/2 TEMPLE ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., BOMBER PILOT ON THE ORANIENBURG RUN. "WE COULD SEE SMOKE POURING UP 15,000 FEET FROM AS FAR AS 75 MILES AWAY."
CAPT.WILLIAM CARPENTER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WHO LED THE LAST WAVE OF FORTRESSES OVER THE FREIGHT YARDS, SAID "THERE WERE B-17'S AHEAD OF US FOR MILES AND MILES IN AN ENDLESS STREAM, GOING OVER AND DROPPING THEIR BOMBS ON THE TARGET, SPREAD OUT BELOW LIKE A PICTURE."
"THERE WE WERE ALMOST FLYING IN SMOKE. HUGE FIRES RAGED BELOW. AFTER WE TURNED TO COME HOME, FLAK CHEWED US UP A LITTLE."
WE742PEW

BULLETIN

LONDON MARCH 15-(AP)-THE BRUSELS RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS IN THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE FRANKFURT-COLOGNE SUPERHIGHWAY.
THE REPORT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CONFIRMED BY OFFICIAL ALLIED SOURC
ADVICES FROM THE FRONT LATE YESTERDAY SAID AMERICAN FORCES STILL WE A MILE AND A QUARTER FROM THE HIGHWAY--PRIME PATHWAY FOR A THRUST NORTHWARD INTO THE RUHR VALLEY.

MAR 16 1945

WITH STOCKHOLM

LONDON MARCH 15-(AP)-OFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS TOD DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE OF A REPORTED PEACE OFFER WHICH THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAID HAD BEEN PUT FORWARD BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE EARLY IN MARCH.
A U.S.EMBASSY SPOKESMAN ALSO SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE REPORT.
KK723AEW

A134
LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-DR.HUBERT RIPKA, CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD HIS OCCUPIED HOMELAND TONIGHT TO ORGANIZE A NEW DEMOCRATIC ARMY TO WIN FULL LIBERATION, WHICH COULD BE BOUGHT ONLY BY THEIR OWN BLOOD.
BROADCASTING FROM LONDON ON THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF PRAGUE, RIPKA URGED LAND REFORMS AND A "DEMOCRATIZATION" OF PRODUCTION AS A BASIS FOR A NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
SN1135PEW

E
B115
A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, MARCH 15-(AP)-CAPT.AMY WETMORE OF KERMAN, CALIF., THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S TOP-RANKING ACTIV FIGHTER PILOT, SHOT DOWN A JET-PROPELLED MESSERSCHMITT 163 TODAY OR HIS 22ND AERIAL VICTORY.
WE ORE, COMMANDER OF A FLIGHT OF MUSTANGS, ALSO HAS DESTROYED TWO GERMA PLANES ON THE GROUND FOR A TOTAL OF 24.
WETMORE WAS THE ONLY PILOT IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, OF 750 PARTIC-IPATING IN TODAY'S MISSION OVER THE BERLIN VICINITY, TO SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE. OTHER PILOTS COULDN'T FIND ANY CLOSE ENOUGH TO GET A BEAD.
(139AEW

MAR 16 1945

A166
PARIS, MARCH 15-(AP)-A STRIKE OF PARISIAN MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION-ISTS WHICH CLOSED THE CAPITAL'S MOTION PICTURE HOUSES LAST NIGHT SPREAD TODAY TO THE PROVINCES AS OPERATORS IN LYON AND DIJON VOTED A WALKOUT AND THOSE IN TOULOUSE AND LIMOGES PREPARED TO JOIN THE DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.
DELEGATES FROM THE PROVINCIAL FILM THEATERS' MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS ARRIVED IN THE CAPITAL FOR CONFERENCES WITH MANAGERS AND LABOR LEADERS. THE MANAGERS HAVE CONTENDED THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO GRANT INCREASES UNLESS THE NATIONAL PRICE CEILING PROHIBITION AGAINST RAISED ADMISSION RATES WAS LIFTED.
RQ1227PEW

MAR 16 1945

A98
PRECEDE LONDON (200)
BY JOSEPH DYNAN
PARIS, MARCH 15-(AP)-ADMIRAL JEAN-PIERRE ESTEVA AND GEN.JEAN HENRI JAUNEAUX WERE EACH SENTENCED TODAY TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AFTER SEPARAT TRIALS ON CHARGES OF TREASONABLE COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY.
A SPECIAL FRENCH HIGH COURT NAMED TO TRY VICHY OFFICIALS OF MINISTERIAL RANK CONVICTED ESTEVA OF AIDING NAZI OPPOSITION TO THE FREE FRENCH AND TO THE ALLIES IN HIS CAPACITY AS RESIDENT-GENERAL OF TUNISIA AT THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA IN 1942.
THE COUNT ALSO STRIPPED ESTEVA OF RANK, EXPELLED HIM FROM THE NAVY AND DEPRIVED HIM OF ALL CIVIL RIGHTS.
A FEW HOURS EARLIER CAPT.ANDRE DE MESSINE, SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A PURGE COURT ON FEB. 21 FOR LEADERSHIP OF THE VICHY ANTI-BOLSHEVIK LEGION, WAS EXECUTED BY A FIRING SQUAD. HE GAVE THE NAZI SALUTE AS THE GUNS FIRED.
THE PROSECUTION HAD ASKED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR BOTH ESTEVA AND JAUNEAUX.
THE 52-YEAR-OLD AIR FORCE GENERAL, A DISTINGUISHED FLIER OF THE LAST WAR, SPURNED AN OFFER OF AN AIR MARSHALSHIP IN THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE AFTER THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE BECAUSE HE PREFERRED TO SERVE THE VICHY GOVERNMENT. HE VIOLENTLY ATTACKED BRITAIN IN NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND IN HIS BOOK "TREASON."
WITNESSES SAID HE PURSUED A WHOLE HEARTED POLICY OF COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY.
SN1005PEW

30.24-23935

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MARCH 15-(AP)-FOUR WAVES OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS PLOWED UP DRAGON'S TEETH BARRIERS AND GERMAN PILLBOXES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY ON THE SAAR FRONT, WHERE THE SEVENTH ARMY HAS STRUCK NEAR THE EDGES OF SAARBRUECKEN AND VOELKLINGEN.

THE BOMBERS ATTACKED AT 30-MINUTE INTERVALS AND USED SPECIALLY FUSED NON-CRATER DIGGING BOMBS.

A163

MAR 1 6 1945

SHAEF--FIRST ADD BOMBING (A154) XXX BOMBS.

THAT KIND OF BOMBING HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE IN THE PATH OF ALLIED OFFENSIVES INTO THE GERMAN ARMY'S MAIN DEFENSES. THE SPECIAL BOMBS WERE USED AT ST.LO IN NORMANDY AND IN EARLIER BREACHES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE SO AS NOT TO CHURN UP THE GROUND TOO BADLY FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCES OF ALLIED TANKS AND INFANTRY.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN PARIS WESTERN FRONT IF DESIRED.)

RO1215PEW

THE BURSSELS RADIO REPORTED THE SUPERHIGHWAY, A SIX LANE CONCRETE STRIP WHICH HITLER BUILT FOR HIS ARMIES IN THE RHINELAND AND SAAR DISTRICT, HAD BEEN CUT NORTHEAST OF HONNEF AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE SLOWLY EXPANDING RHINE FOOTING.

Add Paris W Front (Long) XXXX Shells.

THE GERMANS SAID "SOME TEN DIVISIONS," OF BETWEEN 100,000 AND 140,000 AMERICANS HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD. THE REPORT ADDED:

MAR 1 6 1945

"GEN.EISENHOWER HAS THROWN THE NEW AMERICAN 15TH ARMY INTO THIS BATTLE."

THE 15TH, ANNOUNCED ONLY LAST WEEK, IS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN. LEONARD T.GEROW, A VIRGINIAN WITH A FLAIR FOR SPEED. HIS MEN ARE MOSTLY OF NEW, AS YET UNANNOUNCED DIVISIONS, SEASONED WITH SOME VETERA WEARING THE PURPLE HEART.

THE BRIDGEHEAD BATTLE WAS IN ITS EIGHTH DAY AND STILL WAS SHROUDED FOR THE MOST PART BY A SECURITY BLACKOUT. EMPHASIS WAS ON BUILDING UP OVERPOWERING ASSAULT FORCES AND MAKING SURE THAT NO GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK COULD DISLODGE THE CONQUERORS. THE POSITION A HALF MILE FROM THE SUPERHIGHWAY WAS REPORTED MANY HOURS AGO--AT 9:30 A.M. BATTLEFRONT TIME.

MAR 1 6 1945

CLEAR SKIES AND PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF SORTIES INDICATED THE WHOLE WESTERN REICH WAS IN FOR ONE OF ITS WORST DAYS OF AERIAL ATTACKS OF THE YEAR.

PATTON'S THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 3,795 GERMANS YESTERDAY AND BURIED 201. THE TROOPS CAPTURED AN ENEMY HOSPITAL AT BAD BERTRICK, 19 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAYEN, FINDING 170 GERMANS AND FIVE WOUNDED AMERICAN PRISONERS.

IN THE TRIER-SAARBURG AREA SOUTH OF THE MOSELLE, THIRD ARMY INFANTRY GAINED UP TO THREE MILES ALONG A SIX-MILE FRONT.

THEY ENTERED WEISKIRCHEN, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG AND 24 NORTHWEST OF SAARBRUECKEN, AND REPULSED TWO COUNTERATTACKS. SCHEIDEN, NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG, WAS ENTERED BY THE 94TH DIVISION WHICH CAPTURED HEDERT, NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRIER.

RUGGED, COAL-PACKED MOUNTAINS ARE BETWEEN THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES, BUT CONTINUED ADVANCES PLACED THAT POSITION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE STILL STANDING EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER IN DANGER OF BEING ROLLED UP FROM THE REAR.

MAR 1 6 1945

IN THE MOSELLE BRIDGEHEAD NEARER COBLENZ, THE FIFTH DIVISION CLEARED LUTZ AND SIX SQUARE MILES OF THE RIVER VALLEY.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH SENT HIS SEVENTH ARMY INTO ITS FIRST MAJOR ACTION SINCE THE COLMAR POCKET FIGHT AT 1 A.M., STRIKING SILENTLY WITHOUT THE USUAL ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE MET THE FIRST ASSAULT FORCES, AND THE ENEMY BEGAN AT ONCE TO FALL BACK INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE BEHIND THICK

MINEFIELDS. THEN MASSED AMERICAN GUNS OPENED UP WITH A THUNDEROUS BARRAGE AND ONLY SCATTERED FIRE MET THE ATTACKERS.

THE 63RD DIVI ION PACED THE EARLY ADVANCE WITH A THREE-MILE THRUST THAT SEIZED GUEDINGEN, ONLY TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE RUINED WAR FACTORIES OF SAARBRUECKEN.

MAR 16 1945

FARTHER EAST THE DIVISION SHOVED INTO ENSHEIM, TWO MILES NORTH OF THE SAAR BORDER AND HARD UP AGAINST THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

FIFTEEN MILES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, OTHER FORCES BROKE INTO THE SAAR ON A TWO-MILE FRONT, PENETRATED THE BASIN AS FAR AS A MILE AND WERE LOCKED IN A SWIRLING BATTLE NEAR THE BORDER TOWN OF UTTWEILER, WHERE THE GERMANS THREW IN THEIR FIRST TANKS.

A4

MAR 16 1945

FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, THE 36TH DIVISION WAS DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM THE LAST HOUSES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF HAGUENAU. OTHER TROOPS WERE ON THE ATTACK BETWEEN HAGUENAU AND THE SAARBRUECKEN FRONT AND MAKING SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN THE HARDT MOUNTAINS DESPITE THE ROUGH TERRAIN.

BEFORE PATCH'S FORCES, FOUR WAVES OF U.S. MEDIUM BOMBERS, STRIKING AT 30-MINUTE INTERVALS, PLOWED UP THE DRAGON'S TEETH BARRIERS AND PILLBOXES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE WITH SPECIAL NON-CRATER-DIGGING BOMBS.

THAT IS THE KIND OF BOMBING THAT HAS GONE BEFORE OTHER ALLIED OFFENSIVES, AT ST.LO, WHERE THE ALLIES BURST THE BONDS OF THE NORMAND BEACHHEAD, AND LATER WHEN AMERICAN ARMIES BROKE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE BOMBING WAS CENTERED IN AN AREA TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN, 15 MILES EAST OF THE MENACED SAAR CAPITAL OF SAARBRUECKEN.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS CROSSED THE MOSELLE YESTERDAY AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE, IT WAS DISCLOSED ONLY TODAY, AND QUICKLY CLEARED 11 TOWNS ON THE SOUTH BANK, WHERE THE GERMANS MUST MAKE A STAND IF THEY EXPECT TO HOLD FOR LONG THEIR LAST TERRITORY STILL UNCONQUERED WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE FIRST CROSSINGS WERE MADE ON TREADWAY BRIDGES AT TWO POINTS FROM EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF COBLENZ TO 17 MILES SOUTHWEST.

THESE WERE SWIFTLY WELDED INTO ONE BRIDGEHEAD NINE MILES WIDE AND AS MUCH AS SIX MILES DEEP.

THE NEW DRIVE WAS LED BY THE FIFTH AND 90TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS. THE 90TH FOUGHT EASTWARD TO WITHIN TWO AND THREE-FOURTHS MILES OF A BEND IN THE RHINE DUE SOUTH OF COBLENZ.

THUS THIS RHINE TRANSIT CENTER, WHICH HAS LOST MOST OF ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS BRIDGES, WAS BEING BYPASSED AND PATTON WAS CUTTING IN ALONG THE RHINE BEHIND THE TOUGHEST SECTOR OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

MAR 16 1945

A5

THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY, ALREADY BROKEN IN THE BATTLE OF THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS NORTH OF THE MOSELLE WHEN PATTON CRACKED THROUGH TO THE RHINE, APPEARED TOO BADLY SHAKEN TO CHECK THE PUSH.

THE ONLY RESISTANCE AT FIRST WAS SMALL ARMS FIRE.

TO THE SOUTHWEST, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP A MUCH ROUGHER FIGHT WHERE PATTON IS DRIVING SOUTH OF THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE SAARBURG-TRIER AREA.

DESPITE THIS, HIS TROOPS BROKE THROUGH THE FOREST HILL MASS SOUTH OF TRIER KNOWN AS THE SCHWARZWALDER HVCHWALD AND ENTERED WEISKIRCHEN, 12 MILES ALMOST DUE EAST OF THE FIRST CROSSINGS OF THE SAAR RIVER AT SAARBURG.

30.24-23937

THIS THREE-MILE DRIVE, IN CONCERT WITH THE CROSSINGS OF THE MOSELLE FARTHER NORTH, THREATENED TO ROLL UP THE SAAR LINE FLANK, OR CUT IT OFF FROM ITS LIFELINE BACK TO THE RHINE.

B35 C IN (430)

MAR 16 1945

FIRST ARMY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE U.S. FIRST ARMY SEIZED FOUR MORE TOWNS BEYOND THE RHINE TODAY AND CEMENTED ITS SIX-BY-ELEVEN-MILE BRIDGEHEAD SO FIRMLY THAT IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THE DANGER OF BEING DISLODGED WAS WELL PAST.

THE ASSAULT CARRIED INTO FIVE OTHER TOWNS, INCLUDING AEGIDIENBERG, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGE, AND LESS THAN A MILE FROM THE SIX-LANE HIGHWAY TO THE RUHR, WHICH NOW IS UNDER DIRECT OBSERVATION.

CAPTURED WERE RHOENDORF, ONE MILE NORTH OF HONNEF, LORSCHEID, FIVE MILES EAST OF THE BRIDGE, AND HESSELN AND HANNEN IN THE SAME AREA.

TROOPS ALSO WERE FIGHTING IN HOENNINGEN, AT THE SOUTH END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, NOTSCHIED AND KALENBORN ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, AND STEINSHARDT, SIX MILES EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

LORSCHEID WAS CLEARED ONLY AFTER THE ENEMY DROVE BACK INTO TOWN WITH SIX KING TIGER TANKS IN A COUNTERATTACK THAT WAS REPULSED IN SEVERE FIGHTING. THE ENEMY THEN WITHDREW TO STRODT, ABOUT A MILE EAST, WHILE THE AMERICANS PUSHED ON HALF WAY TO THAT TOWN.

WELL-SIGHTED, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS IN THE ENEMY STRONGPOINT AT KALENBORN HAVE HELD THE YANKS ON THE EDGE OF TOWN. THEIR POSSESSION OF A RAILROAD STATION THERE WAS CHALLENGED BY ANOTHER SEVERE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WHICH WAS CONTAINED AFTER A FOUR-HOUR FIGHT.

ALL ALONG THE BRIDGEHEAD PERIMETER, WHICH DID NOT MATERIALLY CHANGE IN DIMENSIONS, THE ENEMY WAS PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE.

A TOTAL OF 35 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS ATTACKED IN SMALL GROUPS AT VARIOUS SECTORS YESTERDAY. EIGHT WERE KNOCKED OUT, AND ANOTHER TIGER TANK WAS DESTROYED TODAY AT LORSCHEID.

IN THE DRIVE TOWARD THE SUPER HIGHWAY, THE FIRST ARMY SECURED AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF SECONDARY ROADS FOUR MILES EAST OF HONNEF NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ROTTDITZE.

THIS REPRESENTED AN ADVANCE OF MORE THAN HALF A MILE.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS THIS AFTERNOON OPENED AN ATTACK ON THREE HILLS NORTHEAST OF HOENNINGEN, WHOSE POSSESSION BY THE GERMANS HAS PREVENTED OCCUPATION OF HOENNINGEN.

STRONG AIR PATROLS KEPT THE BRIDGEHEAD SKIES CLEAR OF ENEMY PLANES. ONE GOT WITHIN EIGHT MILES AND WAS SHOT DOWN.

PILOTS REPORTED GREATLY INCREASED RAIL AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC EAST OF THE RHINE, MUCH OF IT HEADED TOWARD THE BRIDGEHEAD.

NINTH TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES IN DAY-LONG SORTIES MADE THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS: RAILROAD CARS, 331 DESTROYED AND 297 DAMAGED; LOCOMOTIVES, 15 DESTROYED AND 8 DAMAGED; ARMORED VEHICLES, 19 AND 13, MOTOR TRANSPORT 210 AND 159.

ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS NOW CLAIM A SEVEN-DAY TOTAL OF 111 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED AND 26 PROBABLY DESTROYED OUT OF 353 PLANES MAKING 192 RAIDS ON THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE. THE BRIDGE STILL IS IN USE DESPITE GERMAN CLAIMS TO HAVE KNOCKED IT OUT.

WE658PEW

BY THODURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. 94TH DIVISION, SCHILLENGEN, GERMANY, MARCH 15-(AP) THE DOUGHBOYS WHO CAPTURED SCHILLINGEN, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRIER TODAY, WERE LED BY COLORFUL COL. "ROARING ROY" HAGERTY OF LUBBOCK, TEX., THE COMMANDER OF THE 301ST REGIMENT, WHO IS NEVER SEEN WITHOUT A CANE AND A CIGAR.

"PRISONERS TOLD US THEY HAD PILLBOXES AROUND THE TOWN AND ROADBLOCK AT EVERY ENTRANCE," HAGERTY SAID. "BUT WHEN WE ARRIVED WE FOUND NOBODY BUT 900 CIVILIANS, WHO WERE MORE OF A BOTHER THAN SOLDIERS WOULD HAVE BEEN."

HAGERTY, BORN IN NEBRASKA AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS RESIDENT IN INDIANA, ADDED "IT'S EASY TO KICK HELL OUT OF THE KRAUTS, BUT THIS AREA IS PLENTY ROUGH. THERE ARE MOUNTAINS AND WOODS ALL THE WAY TO THE RHINE."

LT.EDWIN ROSENZWEIG, 639 WEST 11TH ST., ERIE, PA., SAID HE WAS STANDING NEAR A TRUCK FROM WHICH TWO GERMAN PRISONERS WERE UNLOADING THE BODIES OF 23 SS SOLDIERS.

"THEY DROPPED EACH FACE DOWN ON THE GROUND, MUTTERING 'THOSE DIRTY ---'" ROSENZWEIG SAID.

THE BIG BATCH OF PRISONERS TAKEN TODAY INCLUDED AN ARTILLERY BATTALION COMMANDER, LT. GEORGE MINISTER OF ATHENS, OHIO, SAID.

Z1118PEW

MAR 16 1945

B85PX (ASKT)

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15-(AP)-CORBETT BISHOP, 38-YEAR-OLD NON-EATING, NON-WALKING FUGITIVE FROM A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' CAMP IN GERMFASK, MICHIGAN, IS ON HIS WAY BACK AFTER NEARLY SEVEN MONTHS.

BISHOP, WHO HAS BEEN FORCE-FED FOR NEARLY A MONTH AND WAS REFUSED TO WALK SINCE HE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY FEB. 20 BY FBI AGENTS, WAS CARRIED ON A STRETCHER TO THE TRAIN TONIGHT BY POLICE.

HE CONTINUED TO VOICE HIS CONVICTIONS AGAINST WAR TODAY TO A GROUP OF ONLOOKERS.

"PEACE TREATIES, SUCH AS VERSAILLES OR DUMBARTON OAKS, ARE LIKE A CHILD TRYING TO CAPTURE LIGHT. WHEN HE OPENS HIS FIST, THE LIGHT IS GONE," HE SAID.

CORBETT FAILED TO RETURN TO THE CAMP AFTER A LEAVE.

JM1121PEW WHASHT

MAR 16 1945

A115 (350)

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY--FIRST ADD EUNSON'S GEN. PERSHING TANKS X X X WAR ENDS."

THERE WAS NO SIGN ON THIS FRONT DURING THE ROER TO THE RHINE OFFENSIVE OF ANY SUCH THING AS PERSHING TANKS EQUIPPED WITH 90-MILLIMETER GUNS, WHICH SUPPOSEDLY CAN PUNCH A HOLE IN THE ARMOR PLATE OF THE NAZI TIGERS.

"THERE JUST NEVER WAS ANY EXPLANATION," THE SAME OFFICER SAID, SHAKING HIS HEAD. "I'D GO TO A HOSPITAL VISITING MY MEN AND HEAR THEM TELL ME HOW THEY'D HIT GERMAN TANKS FIVE AND SIX OR MAYBE EIGHT TIMES AND WATCHED THE SHELLS BOUNCE RIGHT OFF. THEN THE TIGER WOULD GET THEM WITH ONE SHOT."

GERMAN TANKS SHOW A MARKED SUPERIORITY OVER OUR MODELS IN ARMOR AND FIREPOWER. MANY BELIEVE THE GERMANS TREAT THE STEEL IN THEIR ARMOR PLATE WITH A SECRET ALLOY--WHICH WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO MATCH. OLD-TIMERS IN ARMORED WARFARE CAN GIVE A LECTURE ILLUSTRATED WITH BRUISES TO PROVE WHY AN 88-MILLIMETER GUN CAN OUTSHOOT THE 75S AND

76S OUR OLD SHERMANS FIRE.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IS THE WIDTH OF THE TRACK. THE TIGER HAS A 24-INCH TRACK AND THE ROYAL TIGER A 36-INCH TRACK, WHILE OUR OLD SHERMANS ARE EQUIPPED WITH A TRACK 19 INCHES WIDE. THE NEW PERSHIN TRACK IS SAID TO BE WIDER, THEREBY GAINING MUCH GREATER STABILITY AND TURNING POWER.

THE SUSPENSION SYSTEM IN THE GERMAN TANK IS COPIED FROM THE RUSSIANS WITH MORE BOGEY WHEELS AND SHOCK ABSORBERS IN THE COUPLINGS. THE NEW AMERICAN TANKS HAVE ALL THESE FEATURES, ACCORDING TO REPORTS.

"GOING INTO MASS PRODUCTION IS A RATHER FLUID STATEMENT," ONE OLD TIMER SAID. "THAT COULD MEAN THEY'RE TOOLING THE FACTORIES.

"BUT SAY THEY ARE STARTING TO PRODUCE NOW. WELL, THERE'S TIME REQUIRED GETTING THE TANK TO THE DOCK AND THEN THERE'S THE TRIP ABOARD SHIP AND MORE TIME IN ORDNANCE OVER HERE. WEEKS TO BREAK IN CREWS. THEY COULD PUT OLD CREWS IN THE NEW TANKS AND TURN THEM LOOSE, BUT THAT WOULD BE STUPID. MAN, THIS WAR'S GOING TO BE OVER ONCE WE GET ROLLING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RHINE."

IF ALL THE PERSHING TANKS SAID TO BE PRODUCED WERE IN ACTION NOW THEY WOULD NOT REPRESENT A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL TANKS WHICH THE AMERICANS TRUNDLED ACROSS ONE ROER BRIDGE DURING THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF THE RECENT OFFENSIVE.

SN1051PEW

MAR 16 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 14-(AP)-LT.-GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' MEN FOUGHT THROUGH THE HILLS RIMMING THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD TODAY TO WITHIN A MILE AND A QUARTER OF THE FRANKFURT-COLOGNE AUTOBAHN, AND EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD.

IT WAS SLOW, TORTUOUS PROGRESS AGAINST STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE.

THE ADVANCE REACHED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF KALENBORN, NORTH OF HONNEF, AND TO THE EDGE OF NOTSCHEID, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF REMAGEN. THE TROOPS CLEARED ST.CATHARTNEN IN A 1,000-YARD ADVANCE, WHILE OTHER UNITS DROVE FORWARD 1,500 YARDS INTO THE HILLS BEYOND GINSTERHAHN.

ENGINEERS REPORTED THAT SINCE THE CAPTURE OF THE BRIDGE, ENEMY ARTILLERY HAD SCORED MANY HITS, BUT THAT THE SPAN WAS IN BETTER CONDITION NOW THAN WHEN IT WAS SEIZED BECAUSE OF THE WORK DONE TO REPAIR SOME OF THE DAMAGE BY AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS PRIOR TO ITS CAPTURE.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE NOT COMMITTING ALL THEIR AVAILABLE STRENGTH AGAINST THE BRIDGEHEAD BECAUSE THEY WERE WARY OF POSSIBLE ALLIED CROSSINGS AT OTHER POINTS ALONG THE RHINE.

THERE IS NO REASON AT THIS STAGE TO EXPECT ANYTHING SENSATIONAL IN THE WAY OF GAINS BECAUSE OF THE TERRAIN AND THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING UP BRIDGEHEAD STRENGTH.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE REPORTED A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY VEHICLES AND A HEAVY TRAFFIC LINE EAST OF COLOGNE. THE MEANING OF THIS MOVEMENT WAS NOT YET CLEAR, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO SIGNS YET THAT THE GERMANS ARE THROWING ANY GREAT NEW STRENGTH TOWARD THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA.

G322PEW

MAR 16 1945

SEVENTH [illegegible] HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE ATTACK BEGAN, MOVING SLIGHTLY LESS THAN A MILE ACROSS THE BORDER.

WITH THE U.S. 7TH ARMY, MAR 15-ADD HAWKINS

ANOTHER UNIT OF THE SAME DIVISION UNDER LT.COL.JACK M.DUNCAN, WOODLAND, CALIF., RAN INTO WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE ROUGHEST FIGHTING OF THE DAY, CATCHING THE FULL FORCE OF A QUICKLY-LAUNCHED COUNTERATTACK LED BY HALF A DOZEN TANKS AND WAS HIT BEFORE AMERICAN ARMOR CAME UP.

THE DAY WAS CLEAR ALL ALONG THE FRONT, AND MEDIUM BOMBERS RAN AN ALMOST CEASELESS SHUTTLE SERVICE OVER THE LINES, CHOPPING INTO TOWNS, SUPPLY ROUTES AND VEHICLES A FEW MILES TO THE REAR, AND THE SIEGFRIED FIGHTERBOMBERS RAVAGED TOWNS SO FIERCELY THAT BY LATE AFTERNOON PILOTS REPORTED SMOKE AND DUST SO THICK IT ALMOST WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SPOT TARGETS IN A BELT 10 MILES DEEP ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

BITCHE, THE OLD MAGINOT LINE STRONGHOLD EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, WAS REPORTED IN FLAMES. A BIG GASOLINE DUMP OR REFINERY ON THE EAST EDGE OF SAARBRUECKEN SENT BLACK SMOKE ROLLING THOUSANDS OF FEET HIGH.

MAR 16 1945

GLASS, PLASTIC AND WOOD-ENCASED MINES WERE REPORTED SO THICK THAT THE 103RD DIVISION AT ONE POINT WAS FORCED TO ATTACK IN SINGLE FILE. DESPITE THIS HANDICAP, THE MEN OF THE CACTUS DIVISION GAINED AS MUCH AS THREE MILES.

3024 23939

WITH THE US FIRST ARMY EAST OF RHINE, MAR 15

BRIDGEHEAD, AND STEINSCHEID, SIX MILES EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

LORSCHEID WAS CLEARED ONLY AFTER THE ENEMY DROVE BACK INTO TOWN WITH SIX KING TIGER TANKS IN A COUNTERATTACK THAT WAS REPULSED IN SEVERE FIGHTING. THE ENEMY THEN WITHDREW TO STROOT, ABOUT A MILE EAST, WHILE THE AMERICANS PUSHED ON HALF WAY TO THAT TOWN.

WELL-SIGHTED, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS IN THE ENEMY STRONGPOINT AT KALENBORN HAVE HELD THE TANKS ON THE EDGE OF TOWN. THEIR POSSESSION OF A RAILROAD STATION THERE WAS CHALLENGED BY ANOTHER SEVERE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WHICH WAS CONTAINED AFTER A FOUR-HOUR FIGHT.

ALL ALONG THE BRIDGEHEAD PERIMETER, WHICH DID NOT MATERIALLY MAR 16 1945
CHANGE IN DIMENSIONS, THE ENEMY WAS PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE.

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IN THE DRIVE TOWARD THE SUPER HIGHWAY, THE FIRST ARMY SECURED AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF SECONDARY ROADS FOUR MILES EAST OF HOMBURG NEAR THE VILLAGE OF HOTTSTEIN.

THIS REPRESENTED AN ADVANCE OF MORE THAN HALF A MILE.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS THIS AFTERNOON OPENED AN ATTACK ON THREE HILLS NORTHEAST OF HOHENBUSCH, WHOSE POSSESSION BY THE GERMANS HAS PREVENTED OCCUPATION OF HOHENBUSCH.

MAR 16 1945

STRONG AIR PATROLS KEPT THE BRIDGEHEAD SKIES CLEAR OF ENEMY PLANES. ONE GOT WITHIN EIGHT MILES AND WAS SHOT DOWN.

PILOTS REPORTED GREATLY INCREASED RAIL AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC EAST OF THE RHINE, MUCH OF IT HEADED TOWARD THE BRIDGEHEAD.

IN DAYLIGHT COMBAT NEAR THE

NINTH TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES [illegible] FLYING OVER THE BRIDGE MADE THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS: RAILROAD CARS, 331 DESTROYED AND 207 DAMAGED; LOCOMOTIVES, 19 DESTROYED AND 5 DAMAGED; ARMORED VEHICLES, 19 AND 18, MOTOR TRANSPORT 210 AND 19.

ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS NOW CLAIM A SEVEN-DAY TOTAL OF 111 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED AND 26 PROBABLY DESTROYED OUT OF 253 PLANES MAKING 192 RAIDS ON THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE. THE BRIDGE STILL IS IN USE DESPITE GERMAN CLAIMS TO HAVE KNOCKED IT OUT.

WIGGINS

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

(SUBSTITUTING FOR KENNETH DIXON)

MAR 16 1945

WITH THE U.S. 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION, MARCH 12--(AP)--

THE WAR DEPARTMENT HASN'T SILENCED A LONG STANDING ARMY COMPLAINT BY ITS DECISION TO GRANT A VALOR BADGE TO FRONT-LINE MEDICS WHILE WITHOLDING THE $10 MONTHLY PAY BONUS WHICH GOES TO ENLISTED MEN WHO WEAR THE COMBAT INFANTRYMAN'S BADGE.

DOUGHBOYS AND MEDICS OF THE 36TH DIVISION SEEM AGREED THAT THE BADGE IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION BUT WERE UNIMPRESSED BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON'S REASONING -- AS REPORTED IN THE STARS AND STRIPES -- THAT GRANTING EXTRA PAY FOR DUTY UNDER FIRE WOULD COMPROMISE THE MEDICS STATUS AS NONCOMBATANTS UNDER THE GENEVA

CONVENTION.

PFC. ALBERT DALLEGRO, A RIFLEMAN FROM 222 PARKER ST., NEWARK, N.J., AND HIS BUDDY PVT. ADAM ALDI, FONDA, N.Y., COULDN'T EVEN SEE ANY ROOM FOR ARGUMENT. DALLEGRO DECLARED: "THEY DO AS MUCH AS ME AND THEY HAVEN'T EVEN GOT A RIFLE." ALDI ASSERTED: "OF COURSE THE MEDICS SHOULD GET IT. THEY CERTAINLY DO AS MUCH AS WE DO."

MAR 16 1945

ANOTHER DOUGHFOOT, WHO DECLINED TO GIVE HIS NAME, SAID THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT COULDN'T AFFORD THE MONEY HE'D WILLINGLY HA HIS EXTRA TEN DOLLARS GIVEN TO THE PLATOON AID MAN "BECAUSE HE DESERVES IT MORE THAN I DO."

THE NEAREST THING TO ENTHUSIASM ENCOUNTERED AMONG MEDICS THEMSELVES WAS PFC. JAMES PARKER, OF PARIS, TEXAS, A LITTER BEARER SINCE THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN AND HOLDER OF A BRONZE STAR FOR BRAVERY, WHO SAID, "I DON'T CARE TOO MUCH ABOUT NOT GETTING THE EXTRA PAY, ALTHOUGH I THINK WE SHOULD GET IT. AT LEAST THE BADGE WILL MAKE CLEAR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHO CARRIES A LITTER AND WHO CARRIES A BED PAN."

MAR 16 1945

PFC. JOE ERSHUN, VETERAN LITTER BEARER WHOSE HOME IS AT 579 61ST STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., ALSO WELCOMED THE BADGE, SAYING, "I'M GLAD TO SEE THE FRONTLINE MEDIC GET A BADGE TO MARK HIM AS A COMBAT SOLDIER, BUT I DON'T SEE WHY THEY DIDN'T GIVE US A PAY BOOST LIKE THE INFANTRY GETS. I CAN'T SEE HOW IT ENDANGERS OUR NONCOMBATANT STATUS. AFTER ALL, PARATROOP MEDICS GET JUMP PAY, SO WHY SHOULDN'T WE GET HAZARD PAY?"

MAR 16 1945

CORPORAL LLOYD HARRISON, BRADSHAW, W.VA. "COULDN'T SEE WHY THEY THINK WE SHOULDN'T GET EXTRA DOUGH," AND STAFF SERGEANT MICHAEL KENNELLY, OF 2816 ARMINGO AVE., PHILADELPHIA, A FORMER LITTER MAN AND AID MAN, COMMENTED TARTLY, "I THINK THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S EXCUSE FOR NOT GIVING US THE DOUGH IS BALONEY."

MEDICAL OFFICERS-- WHO WOULDN'T SHARE IN THE PAY BONUS EVEN ON FRONT LINE DUTY-- REACTED MUCH AS DID THE MEN. DIVISION SURGEON LT. COL. CLARENCE BREWSTER, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, REASONING, "THE VALOR BADGE IS A STEP FORWARD, BUT IT DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH. THEY SHOULD GET EXTRA COMPENSATION."

MAR 16 1945

LEIUTENANT-COLONEL JOE PATE, OF PADUCAH, TEXAS, WHO HAS BEEN A REGIMENTAL SURGEON ALL THROUGH AN ITALIAN WINTER CAMPAIGN,

3024-23941

SAID, "IT WOULD SEEM THAT AT THE TIME THE INFANTRYMEN GOT THEIR BADGE, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DIDN'T EVEN KNOW THERE WERE MEDICS UP XHER THERE. NOW THEY HAVE GIVEN THEM THE BADGE MINUS THE EXTRA PAY. IT SOUNDS LIKE APPEASEMENT TO ME."

MAR 16 1945

REFLECTING A WIDELY HELD OPINION THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS BOGGLING UNNECESSARILY AT THE TERM "COMBAT PAY" AND THAT AN INCREASE COULD BE CALLED SOMETHING ELSE, LIEUT. ALFRED PEREZ, ASSISTANT BATTALION SURGEON FROM SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SAID, "INFANTRY MENMEN ARE BEING PAID FOR THE DANGER AND HARDSHIPS THEY GO THROUGH NOT BECAUSE THEY CARRY GUNS. THE MEDICS GO THROUGH THE SAME DANGERS. THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S REASON FOR NOT GRANTING EXTRA PAY DOESN'T MAKE SENSE."

BCA HAWKINS 01435/RNC/1045 A

MAR 16 1945

A120

BY LYNN HEINZERLING (250)

CASSINO, ITALY, MARCH 15-(AP)-HIGH ITALIAN OFFICIALS AND DIPLOMATS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PICKED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE RUBBLE OF CASSINO TODAY, JUST ONE YEAR AFTER AN AVALANCHE OF AMERICAN BOMBS WRECKED THE TOWN AND MADE IT A GHASTLY MONUMENT TO MODERN WAR.

THE OFFICIALS HAD COME TO SEE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF HOUSING UNI' OPENED AT THE EDGE OF THE TOWN.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER C.KIRK, STANDING ON A PLATFORM WHERE MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE GERMAN-HELD CONTINENTAL HOTEL ONCE RAKED ALLIED POSITIONS, WAS FLANKED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

KIRK SAID ITALY WAS BUILDING MORE THAN HOMES FOR HER PEOPLE AND "THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SOUND POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORDER FOR EUROPE WILL AID IN ACHIEVING THAT CONTENTMENT AMONG PEOPLES WHICH IS THE ONLY BASIS FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE AND LASTING PROOF THAT OUR DEAD HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN."

CASSINO HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH IN A YEAR. THERE IS THE SAME SUGGESTION OF DIGNIFIED DESOLATION ABOUT THE TOWN WITH ITS GREAT MOUNDS OF WHITE RUBBLE, ITS STARK AND JAGGED WALLS POINTING TO THE SKY.

MINES STILL EXPLODE AND CHILDREN STILL FIND HAND GRENADES. MANY HAVE BEEN INJURED.

IN HIS ADDRESS BONOMI SAID CASSINO WAS "A SYMBOL OF THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY WAR" AND THAT IT WAS APPROPRIATE ALLIED AND ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD GATHER HERE "TO CELEBRATE ITALY'S SPIRITUAL REBIRTH."

THE FIRST OF 120 TWO, THREE AND FOUR ROOM ONE-STORY APARTMENT-TYPE DWELLINGS WAS TURNED OVER TO FORMER RESIDENTS OF CASSINO TODAY AND MORE ARE TO BE COMPLETED WEEKLY.

SN1105PEW

MAR 16 1945

BY RELMAN MORIN (130)

ROME, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE U.S. AIR FORCE AND RUSSIAN INFANTRY ARE GIVING THE GERMANS A FINE EXAMPLE OF ALLIED SOLIDARITY, A HIGH AIR AMERICAN OFFICER SAID TODAY, AND THE ENEMY DOESN'T LIKE IT.

THE RUSSIANS SAY "HIT HERE" AND SOMETIMES WITHIN THREE HOURS, SAID THE OFFICER, AMERICAN WARPLANES ARE ON THE WAY. SOMETIMES THE AMERICANS ASK FOR HELP IN PICKING VITAL TARGETS, AND THE RUSSIANS RELAY THE INFORMATION.

PLANS BEGAN TAKING SHAPE TWO MONTHS AGO WHEN THE RED ARMY ROLLED INTO WESTERN ROMANIA. A QUICK LIAISON WAS DEVISED BETWEEN THE TWO HEADQUARTERS.

THE OFFICER SAID A RAID YESTERDAY WAS TYPICAL. SOVIET COMMANDERS NOTED AN UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENT ALONG TWO RAIL AND HIGHWAY ROUTES LEADING SOUTHWARD FROM VIENNA.

A CALL FOR HELP FROM AMERICAN HEAVIES CAME THROUGH. THE RUSSIANS GOT IT.

SN9PEW

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 15-(AP)-AN UNOFFICIAL VATICAN SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK WAS CURRENTLY INSPECTING PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN THE NEAR EAST AND WAS EXPECTED TO COME TO ROME AT EASTER TIME. OFFICIAL VATICAN SPOKESMEN

SAID THEY H[illegible] NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPORT.

W I A

RQ1003AEW

A133

DASH MATTER FOLO VATICAN CITY SPELLMAN

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A SPOKESMAN AT ST.PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK, SAID THE ARCH-BISHOP WAS IN NEW YORK.

RQ1044AEW

WITH FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP IN ITALY, MARCH 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.MARK CLARK CONFERRED TODAY WITH RICHARD C.PATTERSON, AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE TO YUGOSLAVIA; R.L.COCHRAN, FORMER NEBRASKA GOVERNOR NOW IN CHARGE OF RELIEF WORK IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND MAJOR CALEB F.GATES, MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE NEW AMBASSADOR. GATES IN CIVILIAN LIFE WAS PRESIDENT OF DENVER UNIVERSITY.

RQ1242PEW

A203

-95-

ROME, MARCH 15-(AP)-U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES UNLEASHED A SHATTERING ATTACK TODAY ON WHAT HEADQUARTERS CALLED "THE MOST IMPORTANT TARGET IN EUROPE," THE GIGANTIC RUHLAND OIL REFINERY 65 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN. IT WAS A 1,400-MILE ROUND TRIP FROM ITALIAN BASES AND THE DEEPEST 15TH AIR FORCE PENETRATION OF THE REICH THUS FAR.

OTHER U.S. HEAVIES BATTERED THREE REFINERIES WITHIN THE VIENNA AREA. AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID RECONNAISSANCE INDICATED THE ATTACKS ALL WERE SUCCESSFUL, AND ESTIMATED THAT 25 PER CENT OF GERMANY'S TOTAL PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC OIL HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

THE RUHLAND BOMBING WAS DONE VISUALLY IN GOOD WEATHER AND ALSO BY USE OF INSTRUMENTS.

(EDS:-MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON AERIAL IF DESIRED.)

EJ23PEW

CREWMEN SAID THEY SAW SMOKE RISING 20,000 FEET OVER THE RUHLAND PLANT.

MEDIUM BOMBERS CONTINUED CHOPPING AXIS COMMUNICATIONS ON THE BRENNER PASS LINE THROUGH THE ALPS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS CUT RAIL LINES IN NEARLY 40 PLACES IN THE PO VALLEY.

THE 321ST BOMBER GROUP RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS FROM BRIG.GEN. ROBERT D.KNAPP, COMMANDER OF THE MITCHELL BOMBER WING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, ON BEGINNING ITS THIRD YEAR OF OPERATIONS.

SPECIAL CONGRATULATIONS WENT TO TWO AIRMEN WHO COMPLETED THEIR 70TH MISSIONS. THEY WERE CAPT.ANTHONY L.MUZINICH, 746 POTTLE AVE., FRESNO, CALIF., AND CAPT.LELAND A.MESNA, 930 15TH AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EJ323PEW

[illegible] OF NINE TARGETS [illegible]

ROME MAR 15-(ADD 15TH AIRFORCE)

COUNTRIES WITH BETTER THAN FAIR RESULTS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

NEARLY 1,000 MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS, MEANWHILE, RESUMED THEIR ATTACKS ON RAIL ARTERIES WINDING THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS AND NORTHEAST ITALY. B-25 MITCHELL BOMBERS DESTROYED THE NORTH SPAN AND DAMAGED THE SOUTH SPAN OF THE VIPITENO RAIL BRIDGE ON THE BRENNER LINE, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE AUSTRIAN BORDER.

KK843AEW

THE AMERICAN PILOTS MOVED IN QUICKLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIANS NORTH OF BUDAPEST, WITH CAPT.LEONARD VOSS, 541 NORTH 15TH ST., MILWUKEE, WIS., AND HIS WINGMAN, FIRST LT.LUCIAN W.PHILLIPS, JR., 911 HIGHLAND VIEW, ATLANTA, GA., LEADING THE ATTACK. VOSS DOWNED ONE ENEMY SHIP AND PHILLIPS WAS CREDITED WITH A PROBABLE.

A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTH ANOTHER MUSTANG GROUP RAN INTO 34 FOCKE WULFE-190S, APPARENTLY RETURNING FROM OPERATIONS OVER RUSSIAN LINES.

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THIS CLASH PROBABLY RESULTED FROM A MECHANICAL FAILURE IN A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.JOSEPH G.PAGE, JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE, CHARLOTTE-VILLE, N.C. PAGE'S OXYGEN SYSTEM WENT OUT AND AS HE DROPPED TO A $10,000-FOOT LEVEL, HE SPOTTED THE BIG GERMAN FORMATION.

THE FLIER RADIOED THE NEWS AND THEN LUNGED TO THE ATTACK, ENGAGI

MAR 16 1945

10,000-FOOT LEVEL, HE SPOTTED THE BIG GERMAN FORMATION.

THE FLIER RADIOED THE NEWS AND THEN LUNGED TO THE ATTACK, ENGAGING FOUR GERMAN PLANES. HE KNOCKED OUT ONE OF THEM. OTHER AMERICAN SHIPS ROARED DOWN AND IN THE GENERAL MELEE 17 ENEMY AIRCRAFT CRASHED TO EARTH.

LT.GORDON H.MC DANIEL, 204 HIGH ST., SWEETWATER, TENN., TOPPED THE AMERICAN PILOTS BY DOWNING FIVE FW-190S. CAPT.HARRY A.PARKER, EIGHT GROVE ST., MILFORD, N.H., BECAME THE LEADING U.S. ACE IN THIS THEATER, GETTING TWO AND BRINGING HIS TOTAL TO 13. THE FINAL VICTORY WENT TO FIRST LT.JAMES CHAMBERLAIN OF MCMAHAN, TEX., WHO DESTROYED A LONE MESSERSCHMITT OVER LAKE BALATON, IN HUNGARY, ON THE RETURN FLIGHT.

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THE AMERICAN 325TH FIGHTER GROUP RAN ITS GRAND TOTAL TO 507 VICTORIES IN 470 MISSIONS. SECOND LT.THOMAS M.BEVIN, 312 SMITHERS ST RENTON, WASH., DOWNED THE GROUP'S 500TH VICTIM. HE DESTROYED THREE GERMAN SHIPS DURING THE BATTLE.

THE FORTRESSES ENCOUNTERED GOOD WEATHER OVER THE HUNGARIAN AND YUGOSLAVIAN TARGETS AND BOMBED VISUALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL WEEKS. THE CREWS REPORTED THEY LEFT THE DANUBE REFINERIES AT ALMASFUZITO AND SZONY BURNING. RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED GOOD RESULTS IN THE ATTACK ON THE KOMAROM RAIL YARDS.

PRECEDE NEW YORK ...T. & T. (DIGA DAY)

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, MARCH 15-(AP)-CONTRACTS WERE COMPLETED TODAY FOR SALE TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT OF THE SPANISH TELEPHONE COMPANY, SUBSIDIARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND THE BIGGEST AMERICAN INVESTMENT IN SPAIN.

THE DEAL INVOLVES MORE THAN $83,000,000.

DEMETRIO CARCELLER, SPANISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, ASSIGNED BY GENERALISSIMO FRANCO TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE, REACHED A COMPLETE AGREEMENT AFTER A YEAR OF TALKS, IT WAS SAID.

FINAL CONTRACTS, ALREADY DRAWN, WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A FULL SESSI OF THE CORTES (PARLIAMENT) FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

THE DEAL IS COVERED IN TWO BASIC CONTRACTS, ONE INVOLVING SAL

(MORE) SN1117PEW

JERUSALEM, MARCH 15-(AP)-A MILITARY COURT TODAY SENTENCED FIVE JEWS RANGING IN AGE FROM 17 TO 22 TO FROM FIVE TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SIX RIFLES WITH AMMUNITION. THEY ALSO

30.24-23943

WERE ACCUSED OF ATTENDING AN ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF FIREARMS ON THE SHORE OF THE DEAD SEA FEB. 23.

SA-APR 01530-625PEW

MAR 16 1945

Helsinki, March 15. --(ap) -- Premier Juho K. Paasikivi, in a pre-election addressed to the finnish nation, urged the finnish people to cleanse their parliament of all elements responsible for the ploicy which had plunged the nation into two wars and said that "our foreign policy never in the future must be directed against the soviet union."

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Finland's voters go to the polls Saturday and Sunday the first national election since the summer of 1939. The biggest known factor is the power of the new democratic peoples' party, comprising left-wing radicals and communists and dissident social-democratic elements. The party is campaigning on a platform demanding the defeat of all parliament members who supported finland's anti-russian policies.

#

CHUNGKING, MAR 15-(ADD MOUSAI-YAMAMEK

HE SAID THAT AMERICAN PLANES HAD BEEN ATTACKING COMMUNICATIONS IN INDO-CHINA AND TRANSPORTS OPERATING ALONG ITS COAST FOR THE PAST YEAR.

TODAY'S AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT U.S.FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN INDO-CHINA NORTHWEST OF HANOI AND AT PINGSANG WEDNESDAY.

MAR 16 1945

WE716PEW

CHUNGKING, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT REVITALIZED CHINESE TROOPS WERE ATTACKING ENEMY POSITIONS IN HUNAN PROVINCE SOUTHWEST OF YUHSIEN, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 45 MILES EAST-NORTHEAST OF HENGYANG GUARDING THE EAST FLANK OF THE JAPANESE CANTON-HANKOW RAIL CORRIDOR THROUGH CHINA.

THESE ATTACKS WERE VIEWED HERE AS LAYING GROUNDWORK FOR A COMING CHINESE COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

OTHER CHINESE, IN SOUTHERN KIANGSI PROVINCE, GAINED 9 1/2 MILES IN SOUTHWARD ATTACKS TOWARD KANHSIEN, FORMER ADVANCED U.S. AIR BASE AND A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CENTER OF THE PROVINCE. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT ENEMY FORCES WHO WERE DRIVEN FROM SUICHWAN, ANOTHER FORMER ADVANCED AIR BASE, RETREATED ABOUT 50 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST IN THE DIRECTION OF KANHSIEN.

KUNMING, CHINA, MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT ASSERTED TODAY HIS U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE WAS "PREPARED TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH AND ANNAMITIES IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE" IN THE CURRE CRISIS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

"AS WE SEE IT," CHENNAULT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "THE JAPANESE HAVE FINALLY DECIDED IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE OVER INDO-CHINA. WE WOULD LOSE AN OPPORTUNITY IF WE DID NOT PREVENT THEM FROM ACHIEVING THIS END."

CHENNAULT SAID THE 14TH SANK SO MUCH ENEMY SHIPPING ALONG THE COAS DURING THE LAST YEAR AS TO THREATEN SERIOUSLY JAPANESE LINES TO THE SOUTH. THE JAPANESE, CHENNAULT ADDED, NO LONGER ARE ABLE TO DEFEND ENOUGH SHIPPING TO MAINTAIN THEIR FORCES EITHER ON THE COAST OR FURTHER SOUTH. HE SAID THEY HAD BEEN FORCED TO EMPLOY MEN AND VAST AMOUNTS OF SUPPLIES TO MAINTAIN THEIR LAND ROUTE THROUGH CHINA.

THE PRINCIPAL EFFORTS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE NOW ARE DIRECTED AGAINS THIS OVERLAND SHIPPING, CHENNAULT SAID. THE LOSS OF SOME AIRFIELDS IN CENTRAL CHINA TO THE JAPANESE COST UNITED STATES PLANES A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF RANGE, HE SAID, BUT HAS NOT RESTRICTED THE 14TH "TO ANY CONSIDERABLE EXTENT."

B-29S

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 16--(FRIDAY)-(AP)-VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER, WHOSE CARRIER PLANES HAVE HAVOCKED TOKYO, SENT THIS MESSAGE TODAY TO MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LEMAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, WHOSE B-29S HAVE DEVASTED TOKYO, NAGOYA AND OSAKA INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS WITH INCENDIARIES:

"WE ARE PROUD TO OPERATE IN THE SAME AREA WITH A FORCE WHICH CAN DO AS MUCH DAMAGE TO THE ENEMY AS YOUR FORCE IS CONSISTENTLY DOING. MAY YOUR TARGETS ALWAYS FLAME!"

MH814PPW NM

A103KX

(WEST OUT)

BY ELMONT WAITE

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MARCH 16-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-FIVE OR SIX B-29S HAVE MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS ON IWO JIMA SINCE MARINES CAPTURED MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD ON THAT ISLAND'S SOUTHERN END.

ALL HAVE BEEN ABLE TO TAKE OFF AGAIN FOR THEIR MARIANAS BASES BECAUSE OF THE BOMBER COMMAND'S EMERGENCY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE CREW WHICH HAS BEEN STATIONED ON IWO SINCE MARCH 5--14 DAYS AFTER D-DAY. CREW MEMBERS LIVED IN SHELL HOLES OR SLEPT INSIDE THE BIG PLANES FOR WARMTH.

R491GPCW

B109KX (Q)

(250)

MAR 16 1945

21ST HQ, GUAM -- FIRST ADD WAITE'S IWO B-29 REPAIRS (TOP ON AYE) X X X FOR WARMTH.

MORE THAN ONE B-29 ALREADY IS BACK BOMBING JAPAN BECAUSE MARINES CAPTURED IWO AIRFIELDS AND BECAUSE THIS EMERGENCY REPAIR CREW IS ON THE JOB.

WORKING ON THE STAFF ARE SGT.JOHN CIMILUCA, (432 UNION ST.) CARLSTADT,N.J., SGT.R.J.CHURCH (7 SHADYWOOD LANE) BATTLE CREEK,MICH.; SGT.S.H.OLDFIELD, ABERDEEN,IOWA; AND SGT. H.D.BOMDENMOYER, (ROUTE 1) HARTINGTON,NEBR.

ONLY 1.7 PER CENT OF ALL MARIANAS-BASED B-29S WERE GROUNDED DUE TO LACK OF PARTS ON MARCH 14. THIS IA A PHENOMENAL FIGURE COMPARED WITH 5 PER CENT WHICH IS UNDERSTOOD HERE TO BE THE LOWEST AVERAGE EVER ATTAINED IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

THE 1.7 FIGURE IS BELIEVED BY OFFICERS OF GUAM-BASED B-29 UNITS TO BE A WORLD RECORD. EVEN THAT SMALL PERCENTAGE WAS READY TO FLY AGAIN ON MARCH 15.

COL.ROBERT F.CULLWELL (655 N.MERTON ST.) MEMPHIS,TENN., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE BOMBER COMMAND, EXPLAINED THAT THE SUPPLY SYSTEM IS ORGANIZED ACCORDING "TO STANDARDS OF BIG BUSINESS." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, "WE CAN'T POSSIBLY EXPECT TO HAVE A STOCK OF SPARES" ON ALL OF A SUPERFORT'S 300,000 (CORRECT) PARTS.

HE CREDITED INGENUITY OF PARTS SPECIALISTS IN MAKING SUBSTITUTES WITH ESTABLISHING "THIS STARTLING RECORD."

ALTHOUGH SUPPLY LINES STRETCH THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM AMERICAN FACTORIES TO MARIANAS BASES, IT NOW IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE A REQUEST AND HAVE THE FINISHED PART HERE AND INSTALLED WITHIN SIX DAYS, CULWELL SAID.

THE NICKNAME GIVEN BY SUPERFORT CREWS TO THEIR PARTS SPECIALISTS IS "MINUTE MEN."

FJ1215ACW

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30.24-23945

A140KX
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (500)
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,LUZON,MARCH 15 (AP)-XXY

IN TWO WITH A TOMMYGUN.

HE'S SGT.CLIFFORD G.HARMON OF HAGERMAN, IDAHO.

HIS REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WHO WITNESSED THE FLAMETHROWER FEAT SAID "IT WAS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL JOB I HAVE EVER SEEN."

THE WHOLE THING OCCURRED ON A HILL DURING MOUNTAIN FIGHTING NEAR DIDDIG ON BALETE PASS ROAD.

THE BOYS WERE DETERMINED TO RECOVER THE BODY OF A SERGEANT FOR WHOM THE HILL WAS NAMED.

MOVING UP UNDER A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE, HARMON'S OUTFIT STARTED DIGGING THE JAPANESE OUT OF THE ROCKY CRAGS. "THE NIPS WEREN'T FIRING MUCH BUT WERE TOSSING A LOT OF GRENADES," HARMON SAID. "SO FOR ONE MORNING WE HUDDLED IN THE HOLES AND PLAYED BALL WITH THE NIPS USING GRENADES AS BALLS.

"THE NEXT MORNING AFTER WE'D TAKEN THE HIGH GROUND WE STARTED WORKING DOWN THE REVERSE SLOPE. THE JAPS HAD BURROWED IN UNDER THE HUGE BOULDERS AND BUILT SOME PRETTY BIG CAVES.

"SUDDENLY ONE OF OUR MACHINEGUNNERS SPOTTED THIS BIG HOLE UNDER A PILE OF ROCKS. HE CALLED TO ME SO I GOT A FLAMETHROWER AND HAD TO CLIMB ALMOST OVER THE TOP OF THE HOLE TO GET IN POSITION.

"FROM ABOUT 15 FEET I SENT THE FIRST SQUIRT INTO THE MOUTH OF THE HOLE AND THEN QUICKLY MOVED OVER WHERE I COULD FIRE DIRECTLY INSIDE. THOSE NIPS REALLY CAME OUT A-RUNNING.

"THEY TRIED TO SCRAMBLE OUT, TWO OR THREE AT A TIME. I'D LET THEM GET HALFWAY OUT AND THEN LET THEM HAVE IT RIGHT IN THE FACE. THEY STACKED UP LIKE CORDWOOD AT THE MOUTH OF THE HOLE. AS FAST AS THEY'D FALL OTHERS TRIED TO CLIMB OVER THEM. THE PILE GOT SO HIGH THAT THE LAST ONES DIED ON TOP OF THE PILE AND SLID BACK INSIDE.

"ONLY TWO ACTUALLY GOT OUT OF THE CAVE. I HIT THEM AS THEY WERE RUNNING AND IT JUST LOOKED LIKE THEY SPROUTED WINGS. THEY FLEW FOR A FLAMING FIFTY YARDS DOWN HILL TO A CLEARING WITH SOME BROKEN TREES. WHEN THAT STREAM HITS THEM WITH 1800 POUNDS PRESSURE PER SQUARE INCH SOMETHING HAS GOT TO FLY."

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A141KX
BY THE TIME THE LAST OF THE 26 NIPS WERE KILLED, HARMON'S FLAMETHROWERS WERE EMPTY. AS HE STARTED WORKING HIS WAY BACK UP THE HILL TO PICK UP A TOMMYGUN HE SAW A JAPANESE SOLDIER POP OUT OF A HOLE RIGHT BESIDE HIM.

"THERE WAS NOT MUCH I COULD DO SO I SWUNG MY FLAMETHROWER AROUND AND CLUBBED THIS GUY RIGHT IN THE FACE. HE FELL TO THE GROUND. I NEVER STOPPED SWINGING. I STARTED BEATING HIM OVER THE BACK OF THE HEAD UNTIL HE WAS DEAD."

ACCOUNTING FOR THOSE 27 JAPANESE TOOK LESS THAN 10 MINUTES. BEFORE THE MORNING WAS OVER HARMON KILLED ONE MORE WITH A GRENADE AND ANOTHER WITH A TOMMYGUN.

"WE DISCOVERED ONE OF THOSE NIPS IN THE CAVE WAS A JAP BATTALION COMMANDER. HE AND ALL THOSE OTHER NIPS WHO FIRED ARE LITTLE ENOUGH REVENGE FOR OUR SERGEANT. BUT THEY HELP."

WX. LPA
MEXICO CITY,MARCH 15-(AP)-THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IS ORGANIZING AN EXHIBIT OF TYPICAL MEXICAN PRODUCTS INCLUDING BLANKETS OF SALTILLO, SILVER FILIGREE WORK, MICHOACAN POTTERY, AGUASCA CLIENTES DRAWNWORK, REGIONAL COSTUMES AND MOVING PICTURE FILMS.
THE EXHIBIT WILL BE SHOWN THROUGHOUT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE U.S., BEING IN WASHINGTON APRIL 14, WHICH IS PAN-AMERICAN DAY.
FJ435ACW

A128

GUATEMALA CITY, MARCH 15-(AP)-JUAN JOSE AREVALO, WHO WON OVERWHELMINGLY IN THE ELECTIONS LAST DECEMBER, TOOK THE OATH OF OFFIC AS PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA TODAY FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM.
SN1122PEW

A146 MAR 16 1945 Covering
(120)
GRENFELL, SASK., MARCH 15-(AP)-CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER GEN. ANDREW G.L.MCNAUGHTON ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT HE HAD ACCEPTED THE LIBERAL NOMINATION FOR THE QU'APPELLE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY IN THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD SOME TIME AFTER THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT EXPIRES IN APRIL.

GEN.MCNAUGHTON WAS DEFEATED FEB.2 IN THE GREY NORTH CONSTITUENCY IN A BY-ELECTION REGARDED AS A TEST OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION POLICIES.

IN ACCEPTING THE NEW NOMINATION, HE SAID HE HAD RETURNED FROM COMMAND OF CANADA'S ARMY OVERSEAS AFTER A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WITH "CERTAIN PEOPLE."

"I CARRIED OUT THE ORDERS GIVEN ME AS I THOUGHT BEST. ORDERS GIVEN ME WERE NOT RIGHT FOR CANADA AND I ASKED TO BE RELIEVED," HE SAID, ADDING THAT A DISCLOSURE OF NAMES WOULD HAVE "FAR-REACHING REPERCUSSIONS."

BZ1220AEW

NIGHT CABLE

MAR 16 1945

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT SOME FIVE ARMY OFFICERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH A PLOT IN WHICH GRENADES WERE FOUND CACHED IN THE CATHEDRAL SUNDAY, BUT ADDED THAT "IT IS EXPECTED" THEY WOULD IN ANY EVENT BE PROVED INNOCENT AND THAT THEY WERE SO FEW THAT THE ARMY COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS REPRESENTED IN THE PLOT.

PKL 01905 1109P

A142WX
95

WASHINGTON,MARCH 15-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII HAS APPOINTED BISHOPS TO FILL VACANCIES IN FIVE UNITED STATES DIOCESE, ACCORDING TO WORD RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT BY THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

BISHOP JOHN F.O'HARA, C.S.C., TITULAR BISHOP OF MYLASA AND AUXILIARY BISHOP TO ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK, WAS NAMED BISHOP OF BUFFALO,N.Y.

THE VERY REV.DR.FRANCIS JOSEPH SCHENK, VICAR GENERAL OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF ST.PAUL, WAS APPOINTED BISHOP OF CROOKSTON,MINN.

THE REV.VINCENT STANISLAUS WATERS, DIRECTOR OF THE MISSION BAND OF THE DIOCESE OF RICHMOND,VA., IS THE NEW BISHOP OF RALEIGH,N.C.

THE VERY REV.DR.JOHN KING MUSSIO, CHANCELLOR OF THE ARCH-DIOCESE OF CINCINNATI, WAS NAMED FIRST BISHOP OF THE NEWLY CREATED DIOCESE OF STEUBENVILLE,OHIO.

THE RT.REV.EDWARD JOSEPH HUNKELER, VICAR GENERAL OF THE OMAHA,NEB., DIOCESE, WAS APPOINTED BISHOP OF GRAND ISLAND,NEBR.

HY1203AEW

A143WX
(200)

MAR 16 1945

B103WX
(160)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE TEXT OF SECRETARY STETTINIUS' STATEMENT ON PRESS POLICY AT SAN FRANCISCO:

THE FINAL DETERMINATION OF POLICY AT SAN FRANCISCO WITH REGARD TO PRESS, RADIO AND MOTION PICTURES WILL, OF COURSE, BE MADE BY THE CONFERENCE ITSELF. THIS GOVERNMENT WILL PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE WHICH WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE OTHER NATIONS PRESENT.

THE MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE CONSIDERATION FOR THE WIDESPREAD INTERESTS OF THE WORLD IN ITS DELIBERATIONS. PLENARY MEETINGS AND MEETINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE OPEN TO PRESS AND RADIO NEWS CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS AND, IN SO FAR AS FACILITIES PERMIT, TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

THIS IS A WORKING CONFERENCE ENTRUSTED WITH THE HIGH PURPOSE OF PREPARING A CHARTER FOR A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY. NO PROVISION IS BEING MADE FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND IT IS HOPED THAT THEY WILL BE KEPT TO AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM.

(END TEXT)

SN427PEW

B32 (EG)

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 15)

(ADVANCE)...AN EAST COAST PORT, MARCH 15-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN DESTROYER ESCORTS SANK A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN MID-ATLANTIC RECENTLY WITH A SERIES OF DEPTH CHARGE ATTACKS, VICE ADMIRAL JONAS INGRAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ESCORTS--OTTER, HUBBARD, VARIAN AND Hayter--BLASTED THE RAIDER WITH THUNDEROUS EXPLOSIONS, BRINGING PARTS OF BODIES AND BLOOD-STAINED DEBRIS TO THE SURFACE. THERE WERE NO GERMAN SURVIVORS. THE DATE AND LOCATION OF THE ATTACK WERE NOT GIVEN.

COMMANDER JACK F. BOWLING, WASHINGTON, D.C. (4808 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W.) REPORTED THE ESCORTS ATTACKED LIKE "STUBBORN TERRIERS" ALTHOUGH SHIPS IN THE GROUP UNDER HIS COMMAND EXPECTED THE SUB WOULD SINK ONE OR TWO OF THE TINY ATTACKERS.

WATER BOILING UP IN THE ATTACK AREA INDICATED THE U-BOAT WAS BLOWING HER TANKS IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH THE SURFACE.

"HE BLEW THE WATER OUT OF HIS TANKS AND WE BLEW IT RIGHT BACK IN AGAIN," SAID BOWLING.

A BLACK-BALL-LIKE OBJECT POPPED TO THE SURFACE AND MORE DEPTH CHARGES THUNDERED INTO THE WATER. OIL AND DEBRIS BEGAN TO APPEAR AND MOMENTS LATER A TREMENDOUS UNDERWATER EXPLOSION INDICATED THAT THE MAIN PRESSURE HULL OF THE SUB HAD COLLAPSED.

SKIPPERS OF THE ESCORTS WERE:

OTTER: LT. COMDR. J.M. IRVINE, 2421 RUSSELL AVENUE, SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS; HUBBARD: COMDR. L.C. MADLEY, 57 MEADOW LANE, GROSSE POINTE FARMS, MICH., A NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATE AND FORMER SALES ENGINEER VARIAN: LT. COMDR. L.A. MYHRE, 18205 BALLINGER WAY, SEATTLE, FORMER MECHANICAL ENGINEER; HAYTER: LT. COMDR. FRED HUEY, 3920 EAST 38TH STREET, SEATTLE, PEACETIME OPERATOR OF A CHAIN OF FOOD STORES.

THE HUBBARD AND HAYTER WERE LAUNCHED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF EACH OTHER AT THE CHARLESTON, S.C., NAVY YARD LAST MARCH.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 15)

MAR 16 1945

A77
NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE SAID TONIGHT THAT A GIANT NEW TYPE OF LANDING SHIP FOR USE AGAINST THE JAPANESE WAS BEING BUILT IN BRITISH SHIPYARDS.

THE NEW CRAFT, EMBODYING ALL THE EXPERIENCE GAINED FIVE YEARS OF AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE, HAS A FAR LARGER CAPACITY THAN ANY LANDING SHIP CONSTRUCTED TO DATE AND ITS RANGE ALSO IS CONSIDERABLY GREATER. SOME OF THE NEW VESSELS CAN CARRY A LOAD EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF A FULL-SIZED CARGO VESSEL.

SN901PEW

A114
NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(AP)-ADMIRAL HARRY E.YARNELL, USN (RET), TONIGHT URGED THAT JAPAN BE "DEPRIVED OF ALL ISLANDS AND TERRITORY OUTSIDE OF HER FOUR MAIN ISLANDS OF KYUSHU, SHIKOKU, HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO" AS ONE STEP TO "CONVINCE PRESENT AND FUTURE JAPANESE THAT WAR DOES NOT PAY."

IN AN ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY ON "AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR" BROADCAST OVER THE BLUE NETWORK (8:30-9:30 P.M. EWT), THE FORMER COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET PROPOSED "PUNISHMENT OF ALL GUILTY OF WAR CRIMES AND ATROCITIES SINCE JULY 1937;" USE OF JAPANESE LABOR "TO REBUILD DEVASTATED AREAS OUTSIDE OF JAPAN" AND ELIMINATION OF SECRET POLITICAL POLICE AND ALL SECRET SOCIETIES.

IN ADDITION TO DESTRUCTION OF NIPPON'S ARMED FORCES AND WAR PRODUCTION FACILITIES, YARNELL SUGGESTED BANS ON JAPANESE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY OR COMMERCIAL AIR-LINES AND ON OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT SHIPS OF OVER 5,000 GROSS TONS.

AMONG THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WHICH YARNELL SAID "SHOULD BE IMPOSED" WERE ABOLITION OF THE IMPERIAL DYNASTY, AND CURB ON HEAVY INDUSTRY.

SN1044PEW

MAR 16 1945

A87FX
UNDATED FORMOSA (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO BOASTED TODAY THAT FORMOSA IS AN "IMPREGNABLE ISLAND FORTRESS".

THE BROADCAST WAS MARKEDLY SIMILAR TO STORIES ABOUT THE IMPREGNABILITY OF PHILIPPINES DEFENSES, A FAVORITE TOPIC OF

3024-23947

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS WHEN THOSE ISLANDS WERE BEING BOMBED DAILY BY U.S. PLANES AS FORMOSA IS NOW.
RADIO TOKYO QUOTED A "YOUNG COMMANDER" ON FORMOSA AS BRAGGING "MY UNIT ALONE WILL SUFFICE ENOUGH TO DOWN 50 OR 60 THOUSAND ENEMY TROOPS."
FORMOSA WAS REPORTED SELF-SUFFICIENT AND CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING A LONG SIEGE. THE PROPAGANDIST SAID THE "INDOMITABLE" GARRISON IS "BUSILY ENGAGED IN GROWING POTATOES, RADISHES AND OTHER VEGETABLES AND IN KEEPING PIGS AND HENS".
THE BROADCAST WAS BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WW443APW

A88FX
UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 16 1945

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15-(AP)-FORMATION OF "CIVILIAN SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS" IS UNDER WAY IN JAPAN TO DEFEND THE NATION "AGAINST POSSIBLE ENEMY INVASION," JAPANESE PRESS AND RADIO TRANSMISSIONS REPORTED TODAY.
CORPS UNITS HAVE BEEN FORMED ALREADY IN SOME DISTRICTS, THE REPORT RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID.
THE GOVERNMENT ALSO MOVED INTO THE ECONOMIC FRONT AND ORDERED AN INCREASE IN THE PUBLICATION OF RIVAL NEWSPAPERS IN THE SAME PLANTS, BECAUSE OF SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS AND THE GENERAL WAR SITUATION.
A DOMEI BROADCAST TODAY, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE TOKYO ASAHI AND MAINICHI WOULD USE ONE PLANT FOR THEIR OSAKA EDITIONS AND ONE FOR THEIR FUKUOKA EDITIONS.
UNUSED NEWSPAPER EQUIPMENT, DOMEI SAID, WILL BE MOVED TO A "SAFE PLACE" OR DISTRIBUTED "TO OUTLYING NEWSPAPER FIRMS."
"WHATEVER REMAINS," DOMEI ADDED, "WILL BE CONTRIBUTED TO THE SCRAP DRIVE."
PREVIOUSLY, AXIS RADIO REPORTS SAID, SIX TOKYO NEWSPAPERS WERE ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO USE ONE PLANT JOINTLY.

WW447APW NM

A83KX
(WEST OUT) (110)
NIGHT LEAD PLANE

MAR 16 1945

SAN CARLOS, CALIF., MARCH 15-(AP)-SEVEN MEN DIED AS A NAVY TWIN-ENGINE TRANSPORT PLANE DROPPED FROM STORM-TOSSED CLOUDS AND CRUMPLED ON A RIDGE NEAR HERE.
OF THE OTHER 16 ABOARD, SEVERAL RECEIVED GRAVE INJURIES. OTHERS WERE HURT TO A LESS DEGREE.
THE PLANE, BOUND FROM SAN PEDRO TO OAKLAND, CRASHED LAST NIGHT AS A HIGH WIND WHIPPED RAIN OVER THE COASTAL HILLS.
OF THE SEVEN KILLED, THREE WERE MEMBERS OF THE CREW, IDENTIFIED BY THE OLATHE, KANS., NAVAL STATION AS LT. (JG) WILLIAM KABLICK OF PHOENIX, THE PILOT; ENSIGN CLOIS HOLMES, JR., BENTON, KY., CO-PILOT; SPECIALIST 3/C ROBERT A.WROUT, CHICAGO, FLIGHT ORDERLY.
THE NAMES OF THE OTHER NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEN ABOARD WERE TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER THROUGH 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS HERE, AFTER RELATIVES HAD BEEN NOTIFIED.

RA822PCW

A15FX
WITH BUDGET
ROMULO (480)
BY RICHARD CUSHING
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15-(AP)-BITTERLY DESCRIBING "COLDLY PREMEDITATED ATROCITIES" IN MANILA, BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO WAS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY WITH A SHEAF OF DOCUMENTS AND FILMS TO "INDICT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS."
THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHO ARRIVED HERE FROM MANILA YESTERDAY AFTER A DRAMATIC REUNION THERE WITH HIS WIFE AND THEIR FOUR SONS, SAID THE PRIME PURPOSE OF HIS TRIP WAS TO APPEAR BEFORE CONGRESS "AND DESCRIBE IN DETAIL, WITH SWORN AFFIDAVITS, THE ATROCITIES THE JAPANESE COMMITTED

BEFORE CONGRESS "AND DESCRIBE IN DETAIL, WITH SWORN AFFIDAVITS, THE ATROCITIES THE JAPANESE COMMITTED ON HELPLESS CIVILIANS."
HE ARRANGED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON THIS MORNING.
ROMULO TOLD NEWSMEN THAT "THE RAPE OF NANKING WAS A PICNIC COMPARED WITH WHAT THE JAPS DID TO MANILA."
HE SAID HE CARRIED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL MARINES IN MANILA HAD DIRECT ORDERS FROM TOKYO TO KILL AS MANY FILIPINOS AS THEY COULD.
"THE JAPANESE WERE IRATE IN HAVING FAILED TO GET THE SUPPORT OF MY PEOPLE. THEY WANTED TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF THE FILIPINOS TO INFLUENCE GREATER EAST ASIA."
MRS.VIRGINIA ROMULO, SMALL AND QUIET, NODDED VIGOROUSLY AS THE GENERAL SAID THE FILIPINO SOLDIER MUST BE GIVEN THE PRIVILEGE OF PARTICIPATING IN THE INVASION OF JAPAN, "FOR I THINK WE HAVE EARNED THAT RIGHT."
NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD CARLOS ROMULO JR., PROUD AT HAVING KILLED SEVEN JAPANESE DURING HIS YEARS AS A GUERRILLA, SPOKE UP:
"THE AMBITION OF EVERY GUERRILLA IS TO BE A MILITARY POLICEMAN IN JAPAN SO WE CAN DOUBLE AND TRIPLE WHAT THE JAPS HAVE DONE TO US."
MRS.ROMULO AND THREE OF THE YOUNGEST BOYS WERE PICKED UP ONE AT A TIME FROM A CENTRAL LUZON PROVINCE BY AMERICAN FLIERS IN TINY CUB PLANES. CARLOS LEFT HIS GUERRILLA BAND TO JOIN THE FAMILY.
ROMULO SAID THAT INSIDE MANILA'S INTRAMUROS (WALLED CITY) THE JAPANESE HERDED VIRTUALLY ALL THE MEN INTO FORT SANTIAGO, DOUSED THE PLACE WITH KEROSENE AND SET IT ABLAZE.
"IN THAT FORT 1,700 CIVILIANS DIED," HE DECLARED, "ONLY THREE ESCAPED, THROUGH MACHINEGUN FIRE, TO DESCRIBE THE HORROR.
"I ENTERED FORT SANTIAGO LATER AND I SAW THE BURNED CORPSES LYING HELTER-SKELTER, SOME WERE HOLDING ONTO THE GRILLWORK, AND WOULD DROP OFF WHEN I TOUCHED THEM."
HE RELATED THAT WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE MOWED DOWN AS THEY SOUGHT TO FLEE THE INTRAMUROS THROUGH A BREACH MADE BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

MAR 16 1945

-16FX
"I SAW THE BODY OF A DAUGHTER OF A BANKER I KNEW. SHE HAD BEEN RAPED AND THEN CUT IN TWO WITH SABERS."
ROMULO, EXPRESSING HOPES FOR CLOSE FILIPINO-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIPS AFTER THE PHILIPPINES RECEIVE THEIR INDEPENDENCE, SAID THE UNITED STATES UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD RETAIN AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN THE ISLANDS.
"IT IS WITHIN THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY THAT YOU WON'T HAVE TO SEND AMERICAN SOLDIERS THERE," HE SAID. "MAYBE THE FILIPINO SOLDIERS WILL PROTECT THE BASES FOR YOU. WE HAVE SHOWN [illegible]NOR AMERV

HAVE TO SEND AMERICAN SOLDIERS THERE," HE SAID. "MAYBE THE FILIPINO SOLDIERS WILL PROTECT THE BASES FOR YOU. WE HAVE SHOWN THAT WE CAN FIGHT LOYALLY FOR AMERICA."
THE STOCKY LITTLE GENERAL HAD NUMEROUS SOUVENIRS WITH HIM, INCLUDING TWO JAPANESE SABERS HE PLANS TO GIVE TO HOUSE SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN AND SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY STIMSON.

MM124APW NM

UNDATED JAP BROADCASTS ROUNDUP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15-(AP)-)-JAPANESE ADMISSION OF HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND DAMAGE FROM RECENT HEAVY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS INCENDIARY RAIDS CAME FROM TOKYO RADIO TODAY, WITH REPORTS OF FORMATION OF A CIVILIAN ARMY TO COUNTER A POSSIBLE INVASION AND ORDERS FOR CIVILIAN EVACUATION OF THE NATION'S FIVE BIGGEST CITIES.

THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE TOKYO, NAGOYA AND OSAKA RAIDS OF THE PAST WEEK "COULD NEVER BE CALLED SMALL."

MAR 16 1945

DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN ANOTHER FCC RECORDED BROADCAST THAT DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE RAIDS "HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE."

THE ORGANIZATION OF "CIVILIAN SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS" FOR FIGHTING ON HOME SHORES HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN SOME DISTRICTS IN THE WAKE OF WARNINGS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT AN INVASION WAS EXPECTED.

WHILE THE ENEMY RADIO SAID THAT U.S.ANNOUNCEMENTS OF 300-SUPERFORT BLASTS AT TOKYO, NAGOYA AND OSAKA WITHIN THE LAST WEEK WERE JUST "PROPAGANDA," AND THAT THE NUMBER NEVER EXCEEDED 130, IT WAS NEVERTHELESS REPORTED THESE CITIES AND ALSO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE WOULD BE CLEARED OF ALL CITIZENS EXCEPT WAR WORKERS.

THE EVACUATION DECISION WAS REACHED THURSDAY BY PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S CABINET, SAID A BERLIN INTEROCEAN DISPATCH BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON. THE MOVE OF POPULATIONS WILL BE ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS AT FIRST, BUT "SPECIAL MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN" IF THE PEOPLE FAILED TO RESPOND, INTEROCEAN REPORTED.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO ISSUED FURTHER ORDERS FOR PROMINENT JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS TO COMBINE PUBLICATION OPERATIONS OUTSIDE TOKYO IN SINGLE PLANTS. PREVIOUSLY IT HAD ORDERED SIX TOKYO PAPERS TO USE ONE PLANT JOINTLY BECAUSE OF AIR RAIDS AND THE WAR SITUATION.

PARTICIPATION IN THE BRITISH FLEET IN AMERICAN OPERATIONS AGAINST MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, WAS CLAIMED IN AN UNCONFIRMED ENEMY BROADCAST.

PA132PCW MM AXD

MAR 16 1945

A123FX

(BROADCAST) (140)

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15--BEFORE THEY WERE ROOTED OUT OF MANILA THE JAPANESE BLOCKED THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR BY SINKING 21 SHI CHAINED BOW TO STERN, GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER OF NBC SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES TONIGHT, QUOTING COMMODORE WILLIAM A.SULLIVAN, IN CHARGE OF CLEARING THE BAY.

SULLIVAN, WHO ALSO WAS IN CHARGE OF SALVAGE WORK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND CHANNEL PORTS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE JAPANESE AT MANILA "DID THE MOST MASTERFUL JOB OF DEMOLITION AND BLOCKADE" HE HAD EVER SEEN.

SULLIVAN REPORTED MANILA HARBOR WAS BLOCKED BY THREE TIMES THE TONNAGE FOUND SUNK AT CHERBOURG.

FOLSTER SAID 310 VESSELS ARE SUNK IN THE HARBOR.

THE FIRST LST-TANK-LANDING SHIP--BEACHED IN MANILA HARBOR YESTERDAY AFTER THE BREAKWATER WAS PARTIALLY CLEARED.

MM812PPW

MAR 16 1945

D36 (120)

EGLIN FIELD, FLA., MARCH (AP)-SIX ARMY AIRMEN AND A NAVAL OFFICER WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR TWIN-ENGINED AIRCRAFT CRASHED DURING AN ATTEMPTED EMERGENCY LANDING AT WOOD COUNTY AIRDROME NEAR PARKERSBURG, W.VA., WHILE ON A COMBAT TRAINING FLIGHT YESTERDAY, OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

AN EGLIN-BASED PLANE, THE CRAFT WAS PILOTED BY MAJ.ROBERT R.FRYER, COMBAT VETERAN, SON OF MR.ROY M.FRYER, 3101 VALLEY BLVD., SPADRA, CALIF.

THE DEAD, AND THEIR NEXT-OF-KIN WHO HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED INCLUDED:

FIRST LT.LOUIS R.DEALVA, SON OF MRS.GENEVIEVE DEALVA, 688 42ND ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

STAFF SGT.HERBERT J.HENRICH, BROTHER OF ELMER HENRICH, RT.1, ROCKFIELD, IS.

CPL.WILLIAM E.IRWIN, SON OF MRS.MAUDE E.C.IRWIN, BOX 87, WAIALUA, OAHU, T.H.

NAVAL LT.ROBERT C.TAFT AND CAPT.R.D.AMACHER, WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO.

WE702PEW

A5WX

PMS BUDGET (600)

PRESS POLICY

-DASH-

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FLORA LEWIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE MEXICO CITY INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE WHICH WAS NOTABLE FOR THE ABSENCE OF RESTRICTIONS ON NEWS COVERAGE. NOW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS STATED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS

BY FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE WIDE OPEN TO THE PRESS AND RADIO MEANS A NEW DEAL IN NEWS OF UNITED NATIONS

30.24-23949

DIPLOMACY.

HE TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE TUESDAY THAT INFORMATION ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE SIMILAR TO THOSE AT THE CONFERENCE JUST CONCLUDED IN MEXICO CITY.

OPEN MEETINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO WILL MARK A REVERSAL OF THE POLICY OF BARRING REPORTERS AND ISOLATING DELEGATES LAID DOWN FOR THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS MEETING--THE FOOD CONFERENCE AT HOT SPRINGS,VA., IN 1942. SOLDIERS WITH FIXED BAYONETS KEPT REPORTERS AWAY FROM THE CONFEREES.

IN MEXICO CITY, I LIVED IN THE SAME HOTEL WITH THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION AND SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS. I ATTENDED COMMITTEE MEETINGS, INCLUDING THE DRAMATIC SESSION WHERE THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC WAS BROUGHT OUT.

THE OPEN POLICY IN MEXICO EVEN WENT BEHIND THE FEW CLOSED DOORS WHICH EXCLUDED THE PRESS FROM MEETINGS OF THE CHIEFS OF DELEGATIONS AND INFORMAL TALKS AMONG DIPLOMATS.

EVERY DAY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER HELD A BACKGROUND CONFERENCE WHERE HE SPOKE FREELY. HE HAD HIS ADVISERS THERE TO FILL THE PRESS IN ON DEVELOPMENTS.

WHEN THE ARGENTINE PROBLEM WAS HOTTEST, ADOLF BERLE, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, AND AVRA WARREN, HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S AMERICAN REPUBLICS OFFICE, GAVE INSIDE REPORTS ON LAST MINUTE DEVELOPMENTS. WARREN AND BERLE WERE THE AMERICANS MOST DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WRITING THE DECLARATION ON ARGENTINA, WHICH LAID DOWN A JOINT POLICY TOWARDS BUENOS AIRES.

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE IN MEXICO WAS THE POLICY OF LETTING THE PRESS IN ON DECISIONS AS THEY WERE BEING FORMED, SO THAT COMPROMISES WERE OBVIOUS AND SECRET DEALS RULED OUT.

BEST EXAMPLE WAS THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC. IT GREW FROM PROPOSALS BY COLOMBIA,URUGUAY AND BRAZIL WHICH THE PRESS SAW AS SOON AS THEY CAME BEFORE THE CONFERENCE. THEN, IN A SMALL COMMITTEE ROOM JAMMED WITH MORE REPORTERS THAN DELEGATES, THE COMBINATION OF THE THREE PLANS WAS READ OPENLY.

WHEN A COMPROMISE WAS REACHED ON THE HEMISPHERE SECURITY GUARANTEES, IT ALSO WAS MADE PUBLIC IMMEDIATELY--A SHARP CONTRAST TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS METHOD OF SAVING EVERY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT UNTIL THE MEETING ENDED.

MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS CHIEF, GOT OUT TEXTS AS SOON AS THEY HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON.

THE OPEN MEETINGS AND ABSENCE OF GUARDS TO KEEP NEWSMEN AWAY FROM OFFICIALS DAY OR NIGHT MADE FOR AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ATMOSPHERE IN MEXICO.

I LUNCHED WITH DELEGATES, CHATTED WITH THEM IN CORRIDORS AND FOUND THEM WILLING TO TALK FREELY. EVEN IF YOU COULD FIND A DELEGATE DURING THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONVERSATIONS LAST YEAR IN WASHINGTON, THE LID WAS ON SO TIGHTLY HE WAS AFRAID TO MENTION THE STATE OF THE WEATHER. THE PRESS WASN'T ALLOWED INSIDE THE WALLED ESTATE IN GEORGETOWN EXCEPT ON FORMAL OCCASIONS WHERE REAL DECISIONS WERE KEPT SECRET.

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DOESN'T THINK THE UNITED STATES SHOULD FEED EUROPE BY ITSELF.

OTHER NATIONS HAVE THINGS TO CONTRIBUTE, SHE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE HAD BEEN ASKED WHETHER SHE SHARED FEARS THAT THE AMERICAN ECONOMY WOULD CRACK "IF WE FEED EUROPE."

HER REPLY: "I DO NOT SEE WHY WE SHOULD FEED EUROPE ALONE. OTHER COUNTRIES CAN JOIN WITH US. BUT I DO NOT THINK WE WILL CRACK. WE MAY HAVE DIFFICULTIES BUT WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY HARDSHIPS HERE. I DO NOT WANT US TO GO WITHOUT ANYTHING, BUT WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE ASKED TO FEED EUROPE ALONE. THE OTHER NATIONS HAVE THINGS TO CONTRIBUTE."

WASHINGTON,MARCH 15-(AP)-CORRINGTON GILL HAS BEEN APPOINTED DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERALOF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IN CHARGE OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.

HE SUCCEEDS JOHN J.CORSON, WHO RESIGNED TO BECOME RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON POST.

GILL HAS BEEN DIRECTOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREAS. FORMERLY HE HAD BEEN CONSULTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE.

A NATIVE OD GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

MAR 16 1945

3 YANK ARMIES SLASH REELING NAZI FORCES; SUPERFORTS SHOWER KOBE WITH FIRE BOMBS

MAR 16 1945

FIRST ARMY UNITS CUT BIG HIGHWAY LEADING TO RUHR

Patton's Troops Crack Enemy Defenses 20 Miles Beyond Moselle.

CAPTURE BITCHE

First Army Deepens Rhine Bridgehead to Seven Miles.

PARIS, March 16.—(AP) The U. S. First army slashed across the great Ruhr superhighway at two points east of the Rhine today, and southward a sensational breakthrough by the Third army 20 miles beyond the Moselle river set up two German armies for imminent annihilation.

These two seasoned, hard-hitting armies were dealing tremendous body blows to the reeling armies of the Reich, while the Seventh army was crashing through into Germany from the south.

The Moselle-Rhine triangle—80 miles from top to bottom and 85 miles wide at the base—was collapsing under the terrific impact of the Third and Seventh armies and it appeared that soon not a German would stand on the soil of the Reich west of the Rhine.

Rhine Bridgehead Deepened

The First army, carrying a fight to the enemy fraught with the most immediate peril, deepened the Rhine bridgehead to seven miles, swept a mile north to within three miles of the open plains of Germany, and smashed the first big tank-led counterblow.

The Third army broke loose along the Rhine valley on a 14-mile rampage that cleaved through the heart of the enemy defenses between the Rhine and the Moselle 60 to 70 miles north of the Germans fighting in defense of the Saar basin and the Bavarian palatinate.

The Seventh army was hammering at the underside of this huge bulge in a co-ordinated offensive along a 50-mile front that gained up to four miles and overwhelmed the 200-year-old French fortress of Bitche, never before taken by storm.

The Germans were falling back into the Siegfried line, which had been reached at some points, and were deluging with artillery shells Seventh army troops who had fought up to the western outskirts of the Saar's capital of Saarbruecken, 23 miles west of Bitche.

Planes Support Troops

By a quirk of nature, the only flyable weather on the Western front was where the three American armies were attacking, and 2,500 tactical warplanes ripped into the enemy's defenses, transport and supply lines.

Airmen running interference for the Third army's flying tank columns reported wild confusion in the triangle. One pilot said refugees and fleeing convoys were ensnarled and there was "fire and smoke all over the place."

Onrushing tankmen found many undefended roadblocks in their southeastern smash, testifying to the surprise achieved by the Third army's sudden crossing of the broad Moselle with tanks.

Gen. Eisenhower dealt this powerful three-army blow as the Germans renewed predictions that three other armies—the Canadian First, the British Second and the U. S. Ninth—were about to storm across the Rhine into the north Germain plain.

These accounts said British and American artillery were searing German east bank positions with barrages of mounting intensity.

German attempts to hold back the American tide on a 13-mile front east of the Rhine was struck a heavy blow by the cutting of the six-lane Rhine-Ruhr military highway, over which they had been moving troops from one sector of the bridgehead to the other.

The 78th infantry division fought astride the Autobahn at 11:14 a. m. near Bruengsberg, eight miles northeast of the bridge at Remagen.

Later in the afternoon another unit fought house-to-house through Hoevel, less than a mile south of Bruengsberg, and likewise battled across the major road link.

While the Germans struggled to prevent a breakthrough to the north German plain here, other American forces to the west along the Rhine smashed a mile north into Koenigswinter, where only three miles of hills separated them from the plains leading to inner Germany.

To the south, the Ninth infantry division was locked in the most savage fighting of the bridgehead at the key stronghold of Strodt, six miles east of the Remagen bridge.

In this area the Germans had built up their heaviest defenses and it was from here that they struck with the biggest tank force yet employed in the struggle.

The Germans threw in 24 tanks against the Ninth, whose blazing guns and bazookas knocked out five of them, forcing the rest to break off the battle and withdraw.

Another attack was thrown in from a wooded section, about four miles north, near where American infantry cut the highway, and the Germans were thrown back after a furious melee.

Thirteen miles south on the Rhine embattled Koenigswinter, the First army entered Hoenningen unopposed after seizing surrounding hills. Civilians broke out white flags as their Nazi soldiers pulled out.

The greatest eastward penetration was to the Wied river, seven miles east of the bridge, where the Americans overran Steinshardt and entered Reiffert, seven miles southeast of the bridge.

The Germans were desperately building up forces in an attempt to smash Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, bridgehead forces, which the enemy said were massed in the greatest strength ever seen in so small a sector on the Western front.

Since seizing the bridgehead, the First army had captured 50 towns and villages east of the Rhine. In most of the localities, the civilians were pleading with the German army not to make their homes a battle ground.

The Germans sped an exodus from the Saar and the neighboring palatinate, last Reich holdings west of the Rhine, as Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army struck with all the speed and fury that fashioned the sensational breakthrough to the Rhine a fortnight ago.

It was the Fourth Armored division that was on the loose, lashing out 12 miles or more beyond the six-mile deep Moselle bridgehead south of Coblenz in another of its startling breakthroughs.

It last was reported racing southeastward in two columns. One was beyond Simmern, 18 miles south of the bridgehead, less than 60 miles north of where the Seventh Army is attacking at Saarbruecken. The other column was only five miles west of the Rhine, possibly in the same area.

The Fourth was traveling under the same secrecy with which it broke through to the Rhine, and might be well beyond here.

It was more than half way across the Hunsrueck plateau, the only natural barrier before the tanks and the Rhine plain around Bingen, which is 32 miles southeast of bypassed Coblenz.

At Simmern, the Third Army was 18 miles both from Bingen and the large road and railway network at Kreuznach, which controls most of the escape roads out of the Saarland.

Pilots Report Enemy In Flight

Pilots reported the Germans already were in flight over these imperiled roads toward Mainz and Frankfurt.

Patton had thrown at least three divisions into this push, the Fifth and 90th Infantry Divisions which made the original Moselle crossings, besides the Fourth Armored, whose Rhine breakthrough trapped much of the German Seventh Army in the Eifel mountains.

Now the broken German Seventh Army, and the German First Army opposing the U. S. Seventh Army, were faced with another gigantic encirclement that would dwarf that achieved in the Eifels.

The Fifth and 90th Divisions were deepening the flanks of the Moselle bridgehead by three miles or more, while other troops forced two more crossings of the river almost unopposed.

These crossings were east and west of the original bridgenead, and the easternmost was six miles south of Coblenz.

Patton Keeps Up Pressure

While Patton poured in the power here, he kept up the pressure far to the west, where other divisions south of Trier by gains of five miles were threatening to burst into the Saar industrial basin from the northwest.

The Germans had the alternative of withdrawing across the Rhine or being pinned in their Siegfried line in the Saarland and Palatinate, the last stretch where these once imposing fortifications still are manned by enemy troops.

German resistance along the northern reaches of the Moselle-Rhine triangle was weakening quickly.

The German First Army, glancing nervously over its shoulder to see what Patton was doing, battled fiercely against the offensive which Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army opened Thursday along a 50-mile front from the Saarbruecken area to the Rhine.

At least seven American divisions and a number of French units were attacking and had reached or were nearing the Siegfried line.

On the west end of the front, the Americans cleaned up the south bank of the Saar river right to the western outskirts of Saarbruecken itself.

Several Towns Captured

The town of Fechingen, three miles southeast of Saarbruecken, fell, as did Ensheim, just south of the Siegfried line two miles farther east.

Bitche, a French Maginot line fortress whose guns and battlements still were intact, fell to an encircling attack which forced the Germans to withdraw

The Americans cutting around the city captured Freudenberg, a half mile to the northwest. Other forces moved two miles north and took Schorbach, while the lines also closed on Bitche from the south.

Some of the heaviest fighting raged near the eastern end of the front at Haguenau, where the Americans were dislodging the Germans from their last toehold in that strategic town.

Between Bitche and Haguenau, the biggest advance of he whole front were scored by the 42nd Division, which slugged more than two and a half miles northward through the Hardt mountains.

The French attached to the Seventh Army were assigned the sector closest to the Rhine, and they were steadily pushing the Germans from the northeastern corner of Alsace.

Nowhere was the Seveth Army more than 15 miles from the Siegfried line, which for the second day was being scourged mercilessly by swarming fighterbombers.

PATTON'S MEN SWEEP 18 MILES; PATCH ROLLS ON

Germans Seen Preparing for Major Counter-attack on Rhine Bridgehead.

DRIVES SQUEEZE SAAR NAZIS

Seventh Advances on Front of 50 Miles as Third's Troops Make Sensational Gain.

Paris, March 16 (A. P.).—The First Army cut the Ruhr-Frankfurt superhighway east of the Rhine in two places today and extended the bridgehead to at least thirteen miles in length.

The Americans beat off a German tank attack in heavy fighting four miles northeast of Linz, in the area where the bridgehead is six and a half miles wide. They fought into Koenigswinter in two-mile gains within three miles of open tank country leading to the

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great Ruhr basin.

"The Germans are building up for a major counter-attack," Associated Press correspondent Don Whitehead reported from the bridgehead.

To the south, the famous 4th Armored Division broke loose again in a swift, unchecked 12-mile dash southeast of Coblenz.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army on the north and the 7th Army's new offensive on the south were squeezing the Germans from the rich Saarland and Palatinate and developing every prospect of another great trap—like that which yielded more than 40,000 prisoners in the Eifels.

7th Army Gains

The 7th Army rolled up aggregate gains of 6 miles on the south side of the Saar, fought to the edge of its capital of Saarbruecken, outflanked the burned French fortress of Bitche and imminently threatened the Wissembourg Gap into the Palatinate.

Tens of towns fell, a thousand crack German troops surrendered before the new offensive was a dozen hours old.

The 4th Armored Division, commanded by Patton's former chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, of Austin, Texas, dashed across the Hunsrueck plateau below Coblenz and covered a third of the distance to the great bend of the Rhine between Bingen and Frankfurt—threatening some of Germany's largest industrial centers.

Germans Fleeing Saarland

Pilots spotted Germans already fleeing the Saarland and palatinate toward Frankfurt and Mainz, both in the path of Gaffey's tanks.

The breakthrough threatened immediately to cut the whole network of supply and retreat routes behind Nazis reeling back from the 7th Army's offensive, powered by at least seven divisions or about 100,000 men.

Fighter-bombers worked over convoys seen running for Frankfurt. Seventh Army troops were but 8 miles from Zweibruecken, 16 from Pirmasens, 5 from St. Ingbert and at the edge of Voelklingen.

To the north, other planes kept up the methodical sealoff of the whole communications arc from Limburg to Dortmund. Thunderbolts paced the 4th Armored Division's dash along the Rhine, blasting towns in its path.

Patton's forces crossed the Moselle anew 6 miles southwest of Coblenz and at a point 18 south of Maven.

The Saarland and Palatinate were both being pried loose from the Reich—and these were the last important German holdings west of the Rhine.

The 3d Army was also swinging down from the middle Moselle behind Merzig and fortifications on the Saar River.

Patch Using 85,000 Men

The Germans expressed great concern over the new and powerful 7th Army offensive, in which Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch was already using at least six divisions—up to 85,000 combat troops.

All through the night, the 1st Army infantrymen battered their way through the rugged forests and hills of inner Germany in a fanout east of the Rhine beyond Remagen.

[Reuter reported that 1st Army troops have thrown back three counterattacks in the Remagen bridgehead during the past 24 hours. All around the perimeter of the bridgehead resistance continued to be stiff.

Use Of Armor

[Reuter also quoted a Berlin military spokesman for the Transocean News Agency as saying: "The Americans in the Remagen bridgehead are now using armor to a major degree. Armored wedges are now storming the Cologne Frankfurt Autobahn."]

Inland, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's men fought in the village of Hoevel, almost astride the superhighway. The center of the bridgehead bulged out to the banks of the narrow Wied River, which parallels the Rhine.

The towns of Rhoensdorf and Steinshardt, six miles east of Remagen, fell to the new and spirited 1st Army thrust through difficult terrain.

Fighting was also in progress in Strodt, Reifert and Breninscheid.

Two-Mile Advance

In capturing Steinshardt, the Americans made a two-mile advance to the Wied. At Reifert, they were five miles beyond the Rhine town of Linz.

The bridgehead was pushed 6½ miles deep at its deepest point, and was being built into a great staging base for operations against the heart of Germany. The Germans, realizing the danger, were seen moving troop trains and trucks toward the bridgehead, officially declared to be no longer in danger of dislodgment.

At the southern end of the Remagen salient, the Americans captured high ground around Hoenningen and reported that white flags were being displayed by civilians in the town. There were no reports of opposition in Hoenningen, which is 16 miles from Coblenz.

Seven Nazi Planes Downed

Night gunners and fighters destroyed seven German planes over the bridgehead. Only light artillery shells fell in the area. The 1st Army increased its bag of prisoners for the campaign to 38,120.

While the army groups of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers were striking these blows along 200 miles of undulating front from Koenigswinter to the Rhine above Strasbourg, patrols of the 9th Army crossing the lower Rhine in the Duisburg area provoked fears in the foe.

Ahead of the 7th Army's new offensive, bombers continued their terrific aerial poundings. Key cities and bases were reported to be burning and shrouded in smoke so thick that results could not be assessed. Night fighters strafed convoys of Germans streaming from the Saarland and Palatinate toward Frankfurt and Mainz.

Gains of a mile and a half northeast of Sarreguemines through heavy minefields were reported. Street fighting proceeded in the border town of Habkirchen, won and lost in the winter, and in woods north and northeast of the town.

The frontier town of Uttweiler, 10 miles east of Sarreguemines, fell after a bitter fight.

French Make Gains

On the 7th Army's right flank French troops fighting under American command also made gains in the attack to clear out the last northeast corner of Alsace below Karlsruhe.

The Germans brought more reinforcements, including what armor they dared spare, to their defense arc around the Remagen bridgehead—but were still unable to muster anything like enough strength to bog down the Americans on the ninth day since they crossed the Rhine.

Koenigswinter, a town of 5,000 near the Seven Mountains country, was entered in a push starting at 7.30 A.M. down the east bank of the Rhine 20 miles from Cologne and the Ruhr. Four miles beyond is open country, ideal for tanks.

News Blackout

Censorship prevented pin-pointing the dash of the 4th Armored Division of the 3d Army in its breakout from the Moselle bridgehead through the Rhine valley.

The 5th and 90th Divisions in the Moselle bridgehead, however, swept up town after town including Liesenfeld, just south of Boppard and 33 miles northwest of the Rhine city of Weisbaden, 34 miles from Mainz 51 miles west of Frankfurt on the Main and 62 from the twin cities of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim.

The whole 3d Army front moved forward. Nehrens and Semhals, both 16 miles south of Mayen, were cleared at the new Moselle crossing and Bullay and Neef, across the river, were taken.

The Moselle bridgehead just below Coblenz was considerably widened and now dominated 16 miles or more of the Rhine zone up from Coblenz. In 3-mile advances, the 90th Division of Texans and Oklahomans captured Beulich, Deiler, Halsenbach, Kratzenburg and Buchholz, all from 10 to 12 miles south of Coblenz. Ney, 11 miles south of Coblenz, also fell.

'Jap Soldier' on Wrong Front

WITH AMERICANS ACROSS THE RHINE, March 16 (AP)—Some American infantrymen meeting the Germans east of the Rhine have received a profusely illustrated booklet entitled "The Jap Soldier." The preface says: "Every soldier who reads this book will agree that we must learn to kill Japs quickly and in large numbers."

Severed Super-Highway Is 6-Lane War Artery

Ruhr-Frankfort 'Autobahn' One of Network Built by Hitler

PARIS, March 16 (AP).—The military super-highway between the Ruhr and Frankfurt am Main, cut today by American forces, is a six-lane concrete road through the rugged Westerwald, just east of the Rhine. It is one of a network of autobahns which the war-minded Germans rushed to completion between 1936 and 1940 as military supply arteries.

The autobahns in inner Germany are of six or eight lanes, with intricate systems of overpasses and underpasses which achieve the maximum of arterial through traffic. Virtually no roads cross them. At grade these superhighways are much like the Pennsylvania Turnpike between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. They skirt most towns—even Berlin—along their routes.

The one just east of the Rhine starts outside Frankfurt, where it links with another north-south autobahn through Mannheim into central Germany. Its course from Frankfurt northeast is through Limburg along the Rhine east bank to Deutz, a Cologne suburb. There it links with an east-west autobahn from Aachen to Cologne to Berlin.

From Deutz it leads north into the Ruhr past Duisburg, where two branches fan out into the industrial sections of the Ruhr.

AMG UNITS CROSS RHINE AT REMAGEN

PARIS, March 16—(AP) Allied Military government units crossed the Rhine in the Remagen bridgehead area today and established AMG control east of the river for the first time.

As they did so an AMG officer, returning here from Cologne, reported that the Nazi party and German high command were in disagreement on at least one point—how much destruction should be done before leaving an area.

The AMG learned that the Nazis in Cologne wanted to demolish powerhouses and similar installations but the Army argued that they should be left intact except for certain key parts. In the case of Cologne, the Army won.

In Cologne, largest German city yet to fall under AMG administration, about 100,000 civilians are scheduled to begin registration tomorrow.

Cologne police, 123 of whom have been cleared as politically unobjectionable, will aid in the registration, which will include fingerprinting. The police are serving under a former chief, ousted by the Nazis in 1933, who has been reinstated by the Allies.

Capt. James H. Denison of Detroit, Mich., first AMG officer to operate on German soil in the Aachen area, said only 34 persons had been arrested for violating military law in Cologne and most of these were minor cases.

Denison said the AMG first was concerned with establishing civilian order and then food supplies, with displaced persons being given preference over the German population. In this class are all Allied and other foreign workers whom the Germans imported. Sixteen thousand were found in the Cologne area, he said.

Third on the list is restoration of utilities—not for the sake of the civilians but to give the Army the use of them, he explained.

Denison said the German food rationing system was being used in Cologne with new ration cards being issued to each civilian after he registers.

The amount of food Cologners will get will be less than under the Nazis, with the maximum set at 1,500 calories. The average probably will be 1,250 calories against a daily caloric average in the United States of 3,800.

3 SCOUT GERMAN LINES

Spend Three Days Behind Foe to Obtain Information

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION, March 16 (AP)—Three days and nights of scouting deep within German lines by a sergeant, a corporal and a private was credited today with saving hundreds of American lives and speeding the Forty-second Infantry Division's progress through the Hardt Mountains in the United States Seventh Army's current offensive.

Sgt. Daniel J. Wofford of Rudy, Ark., Cpl. Richard B. Jones of Washington, D. C., and Pfc. Russell J. Kubiak of Milwaukee, Wis., were in the patrol.

Divisional Commander Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins awarded each a Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Lying at times almost within arm's reach of German soldiers, the bold scouts gained a mass of information about the enemy's positions, locations of minefields so the Rainbow Division doughboys were able to smash the first and avoid the second when the attack started.

Foe's Loss in North 112,000

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—The United States Ninth and the Canadian First Armies killed or wounded at least 60,000 Germans and captured 52,000 others in their recent combined drive to clear the section west of the Rhine between Emmerich and Neuss, Allied headquarters announced today. Allied losses in the same drive were less than one-fifth of the enemy's, a statement said.

Freed Gestapo Victims Pay Homage To 10 Who Died

By Louis P. Lochner

Cologne, March 16 (AP)—Forty victims of Gestapo violence staggered from their filthy, disease-ridden prison here last Saturday and in their first minutes of freedom paid homage to fellow prisoners who had died.

They staggered to a mound in the prison square in memory of ten of their comrades, seven of whom the Allied Military Government found dead and three who failed to respond to medical treatment.

Listened To Broadcast

They knelt at the graves in silent prayer and then one of them fashioned a rough cross with two sticks and some twine.

The prisoners, who had been accused of political offenses against the Reich, included Dutch, Belgians, French, Polish, Russians, Italians and five Germans.

One of them, a Dutch woman, was seized January 26 for listening to a British broadcast.

Really Among Dead

"My husband, daughter and myself were arrested and brought here," she said. "My daughter could not swallow these last days, so she was hospitalized yesterday. Probably my husband is in a hospital, too."

Tough American soldiers could not tell her that her husband was one of the ten dead.

Called Indescribable

Three Russian girls stood silent in the courtyard. When a Polish correspondent addressed them in their own tongue they beamed, then broke into a torrent of speech about maltreatment, beatings and undernourishment.

Lieut. Col. Oswald F. Hedley, of Newtonville Mass., AMG health officer, said 29 of the worst sufferers of typhus and other diseases had been hospitalized, but he said he feared that half the number might die.

Capt. James G. Van Oot, of Richmond, Va., said: "You ought to have seen this place when we entered. It was indescribable. Some of the prisoners were already so weak they were lying in their own filth. All were covered with lice."

There were cells labeled "For Unruly Inmates." These were pitch dark and inside each was an additional cage of iron bars in which was a bed.

Steel Whips There

One room was marked "Hearings." Outside it were discarded steel whips.

As the enfeebled victims stumbled into trucks to take them to rehabilitation centers, American soldiers aided them and gave them cigarettes, candy and gum.

Yank Sergeant Goes A.W.O.L., Sets Up 'Kingdom' in Germany

By ROBERT EUNSON

MUENCHEN GLADBACH, Germany, March 16—(AP) Going A.W.O.L., an American sergeant took over the military government of three suburbs of this German city, issued passes to civilians, billeted visiting officers in the choicest rooms and acquired for himself the best looking blonde he could find.

His blonde girl friend was a nurse. So he made her chief of his "health and welfare department."

Tonight, the beautiful blonde German girl was back in her home after six days of playing a lead in a story that would do credit to Gilbert and Sullivan. Her 22-year-old American Doughboy was in the local klink.

The sergeant's king-like rule was brought to a sudden end when Capt. James Mallen, a pre-war

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park director in Queens, New York, and now heading the military government in Rhyedt, which adjoins this birthplace of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, began hearing reports of German civilians on roads during hours when they were supposed to be in their homes.

When he learned the civilians were carrying passes written in long-hand he suspected Nazi attempts to sabotage his system.

When he finally saw one of the passes, he sent his public safety officer out to investigate, for the scribbled pass said:

"Plase liv his man and his femly go to Willich and live they homes and work on they frams at home. Five pipple and his car with him."

This is the story that Lt. Charles Pillegrin, a Newark, N. J., lawyer, uncovered.

"One Helluva Time"

The sergeant, who had been in the line quite a while and was in one of the U. S. 9th Army divisions driving to the Rhine, became awed with the elegance he found inside the homes of German cities he passed through and decided to have himself "one helluva time."

The young Doughboy picked the three suburbs out for himself and with two assistants set up a military government with an office in which he kept records, issued passes and welcomed visiting American officers.

Life had been lonesome during the long, cold watch on the Roer, and so he looked over his constituents and picked out the most beautiful girl he could. Leaving the office and municipal affairs with his buddies, he went to the blonde's dream home and told her to pack her bags and come with him.

Cozy Little Housekeeping

In a jeep which he got from some unknown source he brought his girl home with him and set up housekeeping.

Meanwhile, the Germans in the three towns were quite pleased with the set-up. They could get passes to go anywhere they pleased while their less fortunate friends in Muenchen Gladbach had to stay off the streets except between 9 a. m. and noon and could not go anywhere with vehicles of any sort.

The sergeant had a busy week. There were municipal affairs, such as seeing everyone had lights and water. He made sure the law was enforced.

The sick and hungry appearing in his office worried him. He got a solution to that problem when his blonde said she was a nurse. She became head of the department of health and saw that minor first-aid cases and sick babies were cared for.

The Sad Awakening

Just when things were going nicely, Lt. Pillegrin walked in the office. The dialogue went something like this:

The Sergeant: "Anything we can do for you? Looking for someone? Like to meet some nice girls?"

Pillegrin: "What is your position here?"

Sergeant: "Head of the military government."

Pillegrin: "Could I see your credentials for a lieutenant?"

Sergeant: "I don't have any. I'm a battlefield commission. You see, there was a colonel named Williams and he made me a first lieutenant and . . ."

Pillegrin: "Would you mind coming with me, lieutenant."

The Sergeant reluctantly gave in. Now he's charged with impersonating an officer, fraternizing with Germans, intimidating civilians, illegal use of government property and desertion.

The first four charges could cost him a sizeable fine or a long jail sentence. Conviction on the last charge could mean the death penalty.

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Lily Pons Sings on Rhine

G. I.'s Get Overtime Concert With Artillery Accompaniment

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY, March 16 (AP).—While heavy artillery boomed in the lines along the Rhine three miles away, Metropolitan Opera star Lily Pons sang an hour of "Maine" today to a G. I. audience in a barn auditorium.

The show featuring the diminutive French-born coloratura soprano was scheduled to last one hour, but continued for two as the American doughboys clamored for more selections. Miss Pons's husband, Andre Kostelanetz, led a G. I. orchestra from the United States 1st and 9th Armies in accompaniment.

VITAL DOCK AREAS HIT IN HEAVIEST ATTACK ON JAPAN

Airplane, Locomotive Plants Ripped in Sixth Largest Jap City.

5-MILE AREA POUNDED

Airmen Report Opposition Light in 2,000-Ton Assault.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, March 17 (Saturday)—(AP) More than 300 B-29s dropped 2500 tons of incendiaries on Kobe—Japan's great shipbuilding center and sixth largest city—in a pre-dawn attack today.

NIGHT

Bombs from the second plane over the target started a string of fires in the important dock areas. Resultant fires illuminated the previously blacked-out city.

Airplane Plant Hit

The third plane scored direct hits on the Mitsubishi airplane plant and Kawasake locomotive plant, its crew reported to Associated Press Correspondent Elmont Waite.

The Superforts swept over Kobe at only a one-mile altitude to dump their loads on Japan's principal seaport and shipping center.

Maj. Leon Lowry, San Carlos, Calif, said "everything worked slick." He reported only light anti-aircraft fire, although he saw searchlights piercing the skies from Osaka, havocked only three days before by another 2000-ton raid.

Target for this greatest of all fire raids that rapidly are turning huge sections of Japan's industrial centers to ashes was a five-square-mile area in the highly congested core of Japan's sixth largest metropolis.

Large Force Attacks

Although the 21st Bomber command announced only that a "very large task force" of B-29s attacked, indications were that more than 300 aircraft participated.

Tokyo radio made the unconfirmed claim that more than 30 of the B-29s were "either shot down or damaged." The enemy said that the raiders, while concentrating on Kobe, also dropped incendiaries in the vicinity of Osaka.

This was the fourth great strike—all incendiary—on Japan's major cities in eight days and the first mass B-29 assault of the war on Kobe.

Tokyo was hit a week ago today in the first big attack inaugurating the new strategy of burning down the enemy's industrial areas.

Nagoya was hit two days later, March 12 and Osaka on March 14.

All the raids were staged in the dark hours soon after midnight.

The three previous raids—details of the Kobe attack are not yet available—caused great conflagrations, much damage to industries, burned out many square miles of congested areas and caused the Japanese government to make many changes in its air raid defenses.

Kobe Attacked Before

A "sizeable" force of the sky giants previously had hit Kobe Feb. 4, starting 34 fires. They also smacked the Kawasaki aircraft engine factory at Akashi town, 10 miles west of Kobe, on Jan. 19.

Varying their tactics with the view of creating surprise, the B-29s took off from their bases in the Marianas two hours later for the Kobe raid than for those on Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka.

They hit their targets for almost two hours starting at about 3:55 a. m. Saturday, Kobe time (1:55 p. m. Friday EWT).

The series of fire raids are growing in weight all the time because each time out a "few more crews decide they can take on heavier loads," a spokesman for the command said.

(In Washington, the 20th Air Force headquarters announced that the Kobe mission was a continuation of the plan "to destroy Japan's industrial production of war essentials.")

All Hit 5-Mile Zone

The Superforts swept over the target as low as 5,000 feet, dropping all incendiary loads upon precise targets within a chosen five mile zone of the long, crowded city.

An effective attack on the urban industrial areas called for bombing of a high order of accuracy and timing—definitely not "area bombing."

The primary purpose was to destroy industrial and transportation facilities within or near the highly inflammable sections of the city.

With a population of around 1,000,000 in a space of 10 miles long and one to three miles wide, Kobe's congested center has a population of more than 100,000 per square mile.

A successful attack would handicap Japan's shipbuilding and ship repair program and create a critical bottleneck in the main rail artery between the eastern and western ends of Honshu island, main island of the empire.

It also would destroy tons of warehouse stores along the waterfront and limit the production of steel, rail equipment, ordnance, chemical, machinery and rubber plants.

Kobe, Japan's principal seaport, has the empire's largest concentration of shipbuilding and Marine engine capacity. It is on the main rail line that connects Tokyo with Osaka and Shimonoseki, at the western tip of the main island of Honshu.

Shimonoseki is connected by rail, through the underwater Kammon Tunnel, with Kyushu, the southern homeland island.

Kobe is at the northern end of the inland sea. Osaka is 15 miles to the east and Tokyo about 275.

Kobe has no large rivers or canals. It depends upon three large reservoirs to the north for its water supply, which is dangerously low for large-scale fire-fighting.

Most of the city's buildings are of wood and plaster. Only about 10 per cent are constructed of brick, sheet metal, stone or concrete.

RUSSIANS PERIL 3 BALTIC PORTS

Penetrate Inner Defense of Stettin, Close On Danzig.

Wheeler

LONDON, Saturday, March 17—(AP) Russian tank assault forces smashed through bitter enemy resistance to within four miles of the prize German port of Stettin yesterday while other Soviet troops threatened to smash the Nazi defenders of the big Baltic naval bases of Danzig and Gdynia.

NIGHT

The three great Baltic seaports, at either end of the Red army's 175-mile front across Pomerania, were imminently endangered. Berlin said Soviet forces had penetrated Stettin's "inner defenses" and Moscow's war bulletins disclosed the Russians were within six miles of both Danzig and Gdynia.

Gain in East Prussia

East of the blazing front before Danzig and Gdynia, the Russians carved out two-mile gains in the German East Prussian pocket and the enemy said Red army units 325 miles to the south had opened a new offensive toward the Moravian gap leading to Prague and Vienna.

The German radio said that Marshal G. K. Zhukov had hurled one tank army and five tank corps into the First White Russian army's Stettin battle in an attempt to crush a narrow Nazi bridgehead across the Oder river from the west bank Pomeranian capital.

Slashing across deep fortifications lines, Zhukov's troops slugged to within four and a half miles southeast of the city by capturing Rosengarten, less than two miles south of suburban Altdamm, key stronghold of Stettin's defenses. Zhukov's men were battling through forests below Altdamm in a drive to cut its railroad and highway links with Stettin, across the mouth of the Oder.

Eight to 11 miles south of Stettin, the Russians reached the east bank of the Oder on a three-mile front, hurling the Germans back into the stream after taking Neu-Bruenken, Wintersfelde and the important highway bridge crossing town of Greifenhagen. Capture of Greifenhagen gave the Russians a possible springboard for a sweep across the river defense line.

Meanwhile, far to the east in the "Polish corridor," Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army troops hammered toward the coastal town of Zoppot, on Danzig bay mid-way between Danzig and Gdynia.

Tearing up deep anti-tank ditches, blockhouses and dug-outs where the Germans were bracing themselves on the perimeter defenses of the twin ports, the Russians captured Osowa (Espenkrug), only four miles from the waters of Danzig bay.

This Russian wedge threatened to split the German pocket around Danzig, six miles southwest of Osowa, and Gdynia, six miles northwest, into two segments. Moscow's midnight communique said the Nazis undertook several counter-attacks supported by fire from naval vessels.

Osowa is two miles from the border of the former territory of Danzig. Six miles due west of Danzig city, the Second White Russians captured Rebiecho (Ramkau) and also overran the seven-way road and rail center of Zukowo (Zuckau), eight miles southwest.

In East Prussia, the Third White Russian Army squeezed the trapped enemy grouping southwest of Koenigsberg, pushing the remnants into a narrow coastal belt. Nine miles southeast of the provincial capital, the Soviets widened a wedge to the Frisches Haff, which Thursday cut off Koenigsberg from the main force, and captured Pocarben, two miles east of threatened Brandenburg.

Soviets Advance

On the approaches to the coastal strongholds of Braunsberg and Heiligenbeil, Soviet columns advanced on a 10-mile front, taking among 12 places, the village of Jarfithal, seven miles east of Heiligenbeil.

More than 4,000 enemy troops were killed in East Prussia, Moscow's war bulletin's said, and 1,800 prisoners taken on the northern sectors of the eastern front where the Red Army was mopping up enemy resistance pockets to release thousands of troops for the impending Berlin drive.

On the middle Oder front due east of Berlin the Germans said three Soviet infantry divisions had encircled Klessin, two miles west of the river, and had pushed on toward Podelzig, a mile and a half to the northwest and 32 miles east of the Reich capital. A later account claimed that German artillery broke up this attack and reestablished contact with Klessin.

Klessin lies about midway between captured Kuestrin and Frankfurt in the area where the Germans have reported 100,000 First White Russian Army fighting to expand their bridgeheads for the coming assault on the capital.

At Kolberg, Pomeranian port on the Baltic, a trapped Nazi garrison was hurled back among harbor installations by Soviet troops crushing final resistance in the burning shell-torn city.

MITSCHER HAILS SUPERFORT FEATS

Guam, March 16 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, whose carrier planes have havocked Tokyo, sent this message today to Major-Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, whose B-29s have devastated Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka industrial districts with incendiaries:

"We are proud to operate in the same area with a force which can do as much damage to the enemy as your force is consistently doing. May your targets always flame!"

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BERLIN SAYS REDS ARE IN STETTIN'S INNER DEFENSES

Russian Tank Army and 5 Tank Corps Reported in Action East of Oder.

London, March 16 (A. P.).—A Berlin war correspondent said tonight that the Russians had broken in to the inner defenses of Stettin, and that a Soviet tank army and five tank corps had been thrown into a violent new effort to liquidate the last German positions east of the Oder. Preceded by a furious artillery barrage from hundreds of guns, masses of tanks and infantry were attacking on a narrow front, trying to split the German bridgehead into three parts, the correspondent said.

"Small heights and villages have changed hands up to fourteen times," he added. In East Prussia, the Russians announced a seven-mile break-through to the shore of the Frisches Haff, a Baltic lagoon, which divided the remnants of the 200,000 defend-

park director in Queens, New York, and now heading the military government in Rhyedt, which adjoins this birthplace of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, began hearing reports of German civilians on roads during hours when they were supposed to be in their homes.

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Just when things were going nicely, Lt. Pillegrin walked in the office. The dialogue went something like this:

The Sergeant: "Anything we can do for you? Looking for someone? Like to meet some nice girls?"

Pillegrin: "What is your position here?"

Sergeant: "Head of the military government."

Pillegrin: "Could I see your credentials for a lieutenant?"

Sergeant: "I don't have any. I'm a battlefield commission. You see, there was a colonel named Williams and he made me a first lieutenant and . . ."

Pillegrin: "Would you mind coming with me, lieutenant."

The Sergeant reluctantly gave in. Now he's charged with impersonating an officer, fraternizing with Germans, intimidating civilians, illegal use of government property and desertion.

The first four charges could cost him a sizeable fine or a long jail sentence. Conviction on the last charge could mean the death penalty.

MAR 17 1945

Lily Pons Sings on Rhine

G. I.'s Get Overtime Concert With Artillery Accompaniment

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY, March 16 (AP).—While heavy artillery boomed in the lines along the Rhine three miles away, Metropolitan Opera star Lily Pons sang an [illegible] today to a G. I. audience in a barn auditorium.

The show featuring the diminutive French-born coloratura soprano was scheduled to last one hour, but continued for two as the American doughboys clamored for more selections. Miss Pons's husband, Andre Kostelanetz, led a G. I. orchestra from the United States 1st and 9th Armies in accompaniment.

VITAL DOCK AREAS HIT IN HEAVIEST ATTACK ON JAPAN

Airplane, Locomotive Plants Ripped in Sixth Largest Jap City.

5-MILE AREA POUNDED

Airmen Report Opposition

Light in 2,000-Ton Assault.

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, March 17 (Saturday)—(AP) More than 300 B-29s dropped 2500 tons of incendiaries on Kobe—Japan's great shipbuilding center and sixth largest city—in a pre-dawn attack today.

NIGHT

Bombs from the second plane over the target started a string of fires in the important dock areas. Resultant fires illuminated the previously blacked-out city.

Airplane Plant Hit

The third plane scored direct hits on the Mitsubishi airplane plant and Kawasake locomotive plant, its crew reported to Associated Press Correspondent Elmont Waite.

The Superforts swept over Kobe at only a one-mile altitude to dump their loads on Japan's principal seaport and shipping center.

Maj. Leon Lowry, San Carlos, Calif, said "everything worked slick." He reported only light anti-aircraft fire, although he saw searchlights piercing the skies from Osaka, havocked only three days before by another 2000-ton raid.

Target for this greatest of all fire raids that rapidly are turning huge sections of Japan's industrial centers to ashes was a five-square-mile area in the highly congested core of Japan's sixth largest metropolis.

Large Force Attacks

Although the 21st Bomber command announced only that a "very large task force" of B-29s attacked, indications were that more than 300 aircraft participated.

Tokyo radio made the unconfirmed claim that more than 30 of the B-29s were "either shot down or damaged." The enemy said that the raiders, while concentrating on Kobe, also dropped incendiaries in the vicinity of Osaka.

This was the fourth great strike—all incendiary—on Japan's major cities in eight days and the first mass B-29 assault of the war on Kobe.

Tokyo was hit a week ago today in the first big attack inaugurating the new strategy of burning down the enemy's industrial areas.

Nagoya was hit two days later, March 12 and Osaka on March 14.

All the raids were staged in the dark hours soon after midnight.

The three previous raids—details of the Kobe attack are not yet available—caused great conflagrations, much damage to industries, burned out many square miles of congested areas and caused the Japanese government to make many changes in its air raid defenses.

Kobe Attacked Before

A "sizeable" force of the sky giants previously had hit Kobe Feb. 4, starting 34 fires. They also smacked the Kawasaki aircraft engine factory at Akashi town, 10 miles west of Kobe, on Jan. 19.

Varying their tactics with the view of creating surprise, the B-29s took off from their bases in the Marianas two hours later for the Kobe raid than for those on Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka.

They hit their targets for almost two hours starting at about 3:55 a. m. Saturday, Kobe time (1:55 p. m. Friday EWT).

The series of fire raids are growing in weight all the time because each time out a "few more crews decide they can take on heavier loads," a spokesman for the command said.

(In Washington, the 20th Air Force headquarters announced that the Kobe mission was a continuation of the plan "to destroy Japan's industrial production of war essentials.")

Hit 5-Mile Zone

The Superforts swept over the target as low as 5,000 feet, dropping all incendiary loads upon precise targets within a chosen five mile zone of the long, crowded city.

An effective attack on the urban industrial areas called for bombing of a high order of accuracy and timing—definitely not "area bombing."

The primary purpose was to destroy industrial and transportation facilities within or near the highly inflammable sections of the city.

With a population of around 1,000,000 in a space of 10 miles long and one to three miles wide, Kobe's congested center has a population of more than 100,000 per square mile.

A successful attack would handicap Japan's shipbuilding and ship repair program and create a critical bottleneck in the main rail artery between the eastern and western ends of Honshu island, main island of the empire.

It also would destroy tons of warehouse stores along the waterfront and limit the production of steel, rail equipment, ordnance, chemical, machinery and rubber plants.

Kobe, Japan's principal seaport, has the empire's largest concentration of shipbuilding and Marine engine capacity. It is on the main rail line that connects Tokyo with Osaka and Shimonoseki, at the western tip of the main island of Honshu.

Shimonoseki is connected by rail, through the underwater Kammon Tunnel, with Kyushu, the southern homeland island.

Kobe is at the northern end of the inland sea. Osaka is 15 miles to the east and Tokyo about 275.

Kobe has no large rivers or canals. It depends upon three large reservoirs to the north for its water supply, which is dangerously low for large-scale fire-fighting.

Most of the city's buildings are of wood and plaster. Only about 10 per cent are constructed of brick, sheet metal, stone or concrete.

RUSSIANS PERIL 3 BALTIC PORTS

Penetrate Inner Defense of Stettin, Close On Danzig.

Wheeler

LONDON, Saturday, March 17—(AP) Russian tank assault forces smashed through bitter enemy resistance to within four miles of the prize German port of Stettin yesterday while other Soviet troops threatened [illegible] the Nazi defenders of the big Baltic naval bases of Danzig and Gdynia.

The three great Baltic seaports, at either end of the Red army's 175-mile front across Pomerania, were imminently endangered. Berlin said Soviet forces had penetrated Stettin's "inner defenses" and Moscow's war bulletins disclosed the Russians were within six miles of both Danzig and Gdynia.

Gain in East Prussia

East of the blazing front before Danzig and Gdynia, the Russians carved out two-mile gains in the German East Prussian pocket and the enemy said Red army units 325 miles to the south had opened a new offensive toward the Moravian gap leading to Prague and Vienna.

The German radio said that Marshal G. K. Zhukov had hurled one tank army and five tank corps into the First White Russian army's Stettin battle in an attempt to crush a narrow Nazi bridgehead across the Oder river from the west bank Pomeranian capital.

Slashing across deep fortifications lines, Zhukov's troops slugged to within four and a half miles southeast of the city by capturing Rosengarten, less than two miles south of suburban Altdamm, key stronghold of Stettin's defenses. Zhukov's men were battling through forests below Altdamm in a drive to cut its railroad and highway links with Stettin, across the mouth of the Oder.

Eight to 11 miles south of Stettin, the Russians reached the east bank of the Oder on a three-mile front, hurling the Germans back into the stream after taking Neu-Bruenken, Wintersfelde and the important highway bridge crossing town of Greifenhagen. Capture of Greifenhagen gave the Russians a possible springboard for a sweep across the river defense line.

Meanwhile, far to the east in the "Polish corridor," Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army troops hammered toward the coastal town of Zoppot, on Danzig bay mid-way between Danzig and Gdynia.

Tearing up deep anti-tank ditches, blockhouses and dug-outs where the Germans were bracing themselves on the perimeter defenses of the twin ports, the Russians captured Osowa (Espenkrug), only four miles from the waters of Danzig bay.

This Russian wedge threatened to split the German pocket around Danzig, six miles southwest of Osowa, and Gdynia, six miles northwest, into two segments. Moscow's midnight communique said the Nazis undertook several counter-attacks supported by fire from naval vessels.

Osowa is two miles from the border of the former territory of Danzig. Six miles due west of Danzig city, the Second White Russians captured Rebiecho (Ramkau) and also overran the seven-way road and rail center of Zukowo (Zuckau), eight miles southwest.

In East Prussia, the Third White Russian Army squeezed the trapped enemy grouping southwest of Koenigsberg, pushing the remnants into a narrow coastal belt. Nine miles southeast of the provincial capital, the Soviets widened a wedge to the Frisches Haff, which Thursday cut off Koenigsberg from the main force, and captured Pocarben, two miles east of threatened Brandenburg.

Soviets Advance

On the approaches to the coastal strongholds of Braunsberg and Heiligenbeil, Soviet columns advanced on a 10-mile front, taking among 12 places, the village of Jarfithal, seven miles east of Heiligenbeil.

More than 4,000 enemy troops were killed in East Prussia, Moscow's war bulletin's said, and 1,800 prisoners taken on the northern sectors of the eastern front where the Red Army was mopping up enemy resistance pockets to release thousands of troops for the impending Berlin drive.

On the middle Oder front due east of Berlin the Germans said three Soviet infantry divisions had encircled Klessin, two miles west of the river, and had pushed on toward Podelzig, a mile and a half to the northwest and 32 miles east of the Reich capital. A later account claimed that German artillery broke up this attack and reestablished contact with Klessin.

Klessin lies about midway between captured Kuestrin and Frankfurt in the area where the Germans have reported 100,000 First White Russian Army fighting to expand their bridgeheads for the coming assault on the capital.

At Kolberg, Pomeranian port on the Baltic, a trapped Nazi garrison was hurled back among harbor installations by Soviet troops crushing final resistance in the burning shell-torn city.

MITSCHER HAILS SUPERFORT FEATS

Guam, March 16 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, whose carrier planes have havocked Tokyo, sent this message today to Major-Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, whose B-29s have devastated Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka industrial districts with incendiaries:

"We are proud to operate in the same area with a force which can do as much damage to the enemy as your force is consistently doing. May your targets always flame!"

MAR 17 1945

BERLIN SAYS REDS ARE IN STETTIN'S INNER DEFENSES

Russian Tank Army and 5 Tank Corps Reported in Action East of Oder.

London, March 16 (A. P.).—A Berlin war correspondent said tonight that the Russians had broken in to the inner defenses of Stettin, and that a Soviet tank army and five tank corps had been thrown into a violent new effort to liquidate the last German positions east of the Oder. Preceded by a furious artillery barrage from hundreds of guns, masses of tanks and infantry were attacking on a narrow front, trying to split the German bridgehead into three parts, the correspondent said.

"Small heights and villages have changed hands up to fourteen times," he added. In East Prussia, the Russians announced a seven-mile break-through to the shore of the Frisches Haff, a Baltic lagoon, which divided the remnants of the 200,000 defend-

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ers of the Koenigsberg zone into two pockets.

Another major attack has been started by Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army north of Ratibor and in the Grottkau area, southeast of Breslau, in Silesia, the German communique announced, and penetrations were made. German broadcasts said that several Russian divisions were involved in the drive toward Moravska-Ostrava, in the Moravian Gate, seventeen miles south of Ratibor.

The Stettin and East Prussian offensives apparently were a part of a wide-scale mopping up behind advanced Soviet lines preparatory to the climactic battle which the Russians may launch along the Berlin front at any time. Stettin is the key to Berlin's northern flank.

Key To Berlin Flank

Stettin is the key to Berlin's north flank. For days the Russians have been reported on heights overlooking the city, Berlin's chief Baltic port, and pouring artillery fire into the streets.

The chief German bridgehead centered around Altdamm, the Stettin suburb on the eastern side of the Oder.

Dievenow Bridgehead Possible

Another German bridgehead may be along the Dievenow, an outlet between the mainland and Wollin Island which connects Stettin Bay with the sea. The Russians cleared the east side of the Dievenow several days ago, but the Germans declared they regained a bridgehead.

The Germans said most of the 380,000 inhabitants of Stettin had been removed. Moscow broadcasts reported that the city had been turned into a fortress with all manner of fortifications and barricades erected in its streets and environs and its garrison strengthened by marines, SS men, *Volks* grenadiers and training school cadets.

Kolberg Reported Falling

Another German holdout garrison in Kolberg, Pomeranian port on the Baltic, 63 miles northeast of Stettin, appeared to be fighting its last.

Moscow dispatches said fall of the town of 33,000 was imminent, and a German broadcast said the garrison had been driven into the northern fringe and harbor area of the town and that the streets were "flooded with Russian troops."

Klessen Encircled

On the Berlin front a German broadcast said the Russians had encircled Klessen, 33 miles east of Berlin and on the west side of the Oder, but that the encirclement had been broken. Klessen is midway between the fallen Oder River fortress of Kuestrin and besieged Frankfurt.

The Germans reported Soviet bridgeheads west of the Oder have been expanded until they hold about 100,000 Russians, but Moscow has never officially confirmed the crossing of the river.

In East Prussia, the Soviet breakthrough to the Baltic was made at Heide-Waldburg, five miles southwest of Koenigsberg, where the Russians gained a four-mlie hold on the coast.

The thrust separated the East Prussian capital from a string of three Baltic fortress towns, Brandenburg, Heiligenbeil and Braunsberg, all in a narrow coastal strip 30 miles long and 10 miles or less deep.

Front-line dispatches which appeared in Moscow newspapers today made it evident that the spring thaw continued to hamper operations by Marshal Zhukov.

A dispatch today said that the road to Berlin was protected with eight rows of concrete dragon's teeth, underground anchorages and an anti-tank ditch bristling with steel spikes. It described a maze of machine gun and mortar pillboxes linked by tunnels and subterranean railways. Electrified wires gird the water hazards of small rivers, lakes and canals, the dispatch adding:

"There are three such belts of fortifications from the Obra River to the Oder, each increasing in strength."

NAZI OIL TARGETS HIT BY BOMBERS

British Blast Railway Cities, Mosquitos Pound Berlin.

LONDON, March 16 — (AP) Strong forces of RAF heavy bombers blasted two railway cities of southern Germany tonight and Mosquitos raided Berlin for the 25th consecutive night after Italy-based U. S. heavy bombers had attacked three Nazi oil refineries in Vienna's outskirts today.

The RAF bombers singled out Nuernberg and Wuerzburg, north of Munich, while the Mosquitos were dumping explosives on the Reich's capital.

For the first time since Germany began to feel the remorseless weight of unrelenting air assaults 32 days ago, U. S. heavy bombers based in Britain were unable to attack the Reich in daylight.

Waves of American heavy bombers from Italy seared three vital German fuel refineries in Vienna's outskirts.

Leaving fire and smoke columns two miles high pluming over refineries producing about 10 per cent of Germany's entire synthetic oil supply, Flying Fortresses and Liberators hammered plants at Floridsdorf, Korneuberg and Schwechat, all within a five-mile radius of the Austrian capital.

The giant bombers of the U. S. 15th Air Force, continuing their methodical pounding of Germany's vital fuel sources, were escorted by an umbrella of fast American fighters. The crews reported good results.

Britain-based heavy bombers were grounded, however, for the first time in 32 days as heavy weather over the continent sealed off bombing lanes, giving crews and ships a much-needed recess in the record-breaking air assault against Germany after 7,000 Allied planes lashed Germany in a 24-hour period.

Aerial photographs showed great fires raging among buildings and barracks of the German Army's general staff headquarters at Zossen, 20 miles south of Berlin after Thursday's attack by some 650 Flying Fortresses and Liberators which unloaded well over 1,500 tons of bombs on the target.

During the night, RAF Lancasters blasted three targets in the Ruhr, rail outlets from the great industrial basin, and an oil refinery at Misburg near Hannover. Berlin also was attacked by fast-flying Mosquito bombers for the 24th straight night.

In western Europe, medium, light and fighter bombers stationed at forward bases on the continent maintained pressure during the day against German targets in support of ground troops despite the weather. The U. S. 9th Air Force got in 400 fighter-bomber sorties before noon at a loss of two planes, while the British 2nd Tactical Air Force flew up to 1,730.

From the south, Mitchells and Thunderbolts meanwhile maintained the intense strain on German communications in Austria around the Brenner Pass and through the Po valley. They scored direct hits on a rail bridge at Brixlegg, 35 miles northeast of Innsbruck and struck at four other vital spans in the pass and valley.

The bombers cut railroads in more than 30 places and still incomplete reports said more than 100 rail cars and 30 locomotives were destroyed or damaged.

Barracks, HQ Buildings Hit At Zossen

London, March 16 (AP)—American heavy bombers smashed several headquarters buildings and rows of barracks in yesterday's 650-plane attack on Adolf Hitler's army staff headquarters at Zossen, 20 miles south of Berlin, it was announced officially today.

A United States Strategic Air Force communiqué said the airmen who had been waiting for weeks to carry out the assignment did a bullseye job.

The official bulletin reported hits on many barracks and major office buildings, including the Administration Building, with both high explosive and incendiary bombs.

Great Fires Spread

Great fires were spread in a wide area.

The surprise attack on the army chiefs' workshop, where Hitler was reported in conference a few days ago, was carried out by pilots, navigators and bombardiers especially picked for the job.

In a cloudless sky they paraded over the target in two waves and dropped 6,000 blast bombs weighing 1,500 tons, in addition to 325,000 small incendiary missiles.

The Liberator wing of the attack went in first and by the time the Flying Fortresses arrived fires were burning fiercely.

Aerial photographs taken during the attack showed Liberator bombs had blocked several roads on the headquarters grounds and crashed into a nearby tank training depot.

The Fortresses placed six heavy concentrations of bombs in the target area, smashing a number of the main buildings and a large storage depot.

Then the ground haze and smoke closed in over the scene and prevented a more detailed assessment of the damage.

Part of the headquarters establishment is known to be deep underground, however, and presumably safe from anything except the RAF's new eleven-ton bomb.

The pilots, carefully briefed for the attack, said they encountered only sporadic anti-aircraft fire.

Despite the bombing, the German communiqué was broadcast on schedule today. It made no mention of the raid on army headquarters although it told of the other Allied attacks.

Berlin Is Pounded 24th Night In Row

London, March 16 (AP)—Bomb-blasted Berlin underwent its twenty-fourth consecutive RAF night raid last night after American flyers had climaxed a peak day of Allied air operations with a 650-plane attack on Adolf Hitler's army staff headquarters at Zossen, twenty miles from the German capital.

Rail Yards Hit

RAF night raiders also struck at Hagen, in the industrial Ruhr, and at oil refineries in Misbourg, near Hannover.

More than 1,350 bombers, guarded by 750 fighters, soared straight for Berlin, and then split in half to loop around the capital for the Zossen raid and attacks on the Oranienburg rail yards to the north.

16 Bombers Lost

From 6,000 to 7,000 Allied planes took advantage of a good break in the weather to step up yesterday's operations over Germany from the south, east and west to a near-record.

American bombers alone unloosed 3,500 tons of high explosive and incendiaries in the vicinity of Berlin.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy at some points and sixteen bombers and three fighters were reported missing.

RAF daylight raiders struck anew at the vital Arnsburg rail viaduct with giant eleven-ton bombs that were first used Wednesday in a destructive attack on the Bielefeld viaduct, north of the Ruhr. Arnsburg, also a target on Wednesday, is 27 miles southeast of Dortmund.

An 8th Air Force staff officer described Oranienburg as one of the Reich's greatest military depots and aerial photos had showed it was jammed with supplies obstensibly for the Eastern front, particularly the Stettin area.

Germans Express Concern Over The Bridgehead

London, March 16 (AP)—The Germans expressed concern late today about the expanding cross-Rhine bridgehead at Remagen and the 3d Army's armored breakthrough between the Moselle and Rhine valleys.

"These developments begin to assume operational importance," the enemy military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, broadcast.

The German radio, which previously estimated that 100,000 American troops have been poured into the Remagen bridgehead, declared today that four more divisions were being moved into the area, making it "the biggest single concentration of power on a narrow front ever seen in this war."

"Boiler Ready To Explode"

"Even during the invasion in Normandy there was nothing to compare with it," declared German War Reporter Franz Westhoff. "The situation is like a boiler under maximum pressure and ready to explode from pent-up energy."

The broadcast also asserted that Lieut. Gen. Leonard Gerow, commander of the new United States 15th Army, now was at the head of the forces on the east bank of the Rhine.

The American 1st Army was fanning out in several directions east of the Rhine and tank forces reached the Cologne-Weisbaden highway (probably the Cologne-Frankfurt superhighway), the enemy said.

"Aimed At Bend In Rhine"

Mounting pressure by the 3d Army on the north side of the Saar district was said to have caused a "fluid situation." Sertorious asserted American tanks were aiming at the great bend of the Rhine at Bingen just west of a cluster of great German cities such as Frankfurt, Weisbaden, Mainz and Darmstadt. He said the Americans might also swing into the Kreuznach basin or try to envelop from the rear German defenses in the Hunsreuck mountains of the Saarland.

The Germans acknowledged continued advances by the resurgent United States 7th Army, but asserted that the drive had not yet reached the forefield of the West Wall defenses.

Germans Seek to Split Allies With Wave of Peace Feelers

LONDON, March 16—(AP) Responsible diplomats expressed belief tonight that a wave of German peace feelers aimed at sowing dissension among the Allies is likely to strike neutral European capitals within the next few weeks.

An authoritative source confirmed that one such feeler was made to a British official in Stockholm a few days ago but said the British government "firmly ignored" it and notified the United States and Russia of all details.

Confirm Stockholm Report

(In Washington State department officials disclosed that Britain had reported last week on a Stockholm peace gesture. The report, officials said, was filed away as another more or less meaningless incident and apparently it did not reach top State department officials or the White House, where President Roosevelt said nothing at all had been received).

A reliable informant said Dr. Fritz Hesse, one time German press attache in London, was assigned by Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop to approach a member of the British legation in Stockholm and open preliminary negotiations for an armistice.

First hint of the overture came yesterday when the ultra-conservative Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported it.

The British foreign office at that time said it knew nothing of such an approach and maintained the same attitude until late today, when an authoritative source explained that the report now could be confirmed.

Apparently Hesse himself saw to it that the story became known after the failure of his mission. Svenska Dagbladet's former Berlin correspondent, Dr. Arvid Fredborg, who wrote "Behind the Steel Wall," broke the news. He said the German peace feeler carried the implied threat that if America and Britain would not agree Hitler would "give in to the Russians."

The version made available here said Hesse undertook the mission after Von Ribbentrop had an all-night argument with Hitler in which he finally convinced the Fuehrer that the time was ripe to feel out the Allies.

Hesse, long a confidant of Von Ribbentrop, approached a junior member of the British legation in Stockholm in an effort to break the ice. He was understood also to have tried to make contact with American officials in the Swedish capital through the medium of a prominent Swedish businessman.

British Not Interested

In the case of the British legation, the 50-year-old Germany emissary was told no one was interested in getting in touch with him. The Swedish businessman was understood to have refused his serv-

ices when he learned that Hesse's intention was that the Nazi regime should be maintained in Germany.

In London tonight the British government was said to have immediately given the American and Russian governments full details of Hesse's unsuccessful attempts to reach any ranking official.

"The British government firmly ignored the German emissary's move and informed the American and Russian governments immediately of what had occurred, explaining that no talks were held," an authoritative source said.

The general opinion among diplomats was that the Germans are trying to use the bait of a peace offer in a renewed attempt to create disharmony among Britain, America and Russia.

The German official propaganda agency said that rumors that Marshal Von Rundstedt had asked for an armistice were a "complete invention," but diplomats here commented that it perhaps was significant that the Nazi denial was not made until after the Hesse approach had failed.

Roosevelt

Washington, March 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt informed reporters today that the Government has received nothing at all here in the way of German peace feelers.

He was asked at a news conference if he could give any illumination on rumors from Europe, particularly reports in Stockholm, that there had been some peace discussions. He w[illegible]ld [illegible]oo, that there were repo[illegible] General von Rundstedt [illegible]uced some armistice pr[illegible]

We have [illegible]ere at all on them, M[illegible] asserted. And he said, [illegible]ood the British Foreig[illegible] said it had none either.

No Murphy Talk

He w[illegible]hether, in that connecti[illegible]ld throw any light on discussions he has had with Robert Murphy, principal political adviser to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was assumed, he was told, that the consultations dealt with occupation of Germany.

The Chief Executive said he had seen Murphy only once since the latter had returned from abroad and that they had talked then about Murphy's boyhood in Germany.

To an inquiry whether the American zone of occupation in Germany has been decided, the President said he had not heard about it since the Yalta Conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshall Stalin. He said he did not know what was holding it up and was glad to be reminded about it.

Original Plan

Originally, the United States was to occupy a southern zone; Russia, the eastern section, and Britain, the north and west. Then it was decided to deal France in, probably necessitating changes in the proposed American and British areas.

Still answering questions, Mr. Roosevelt suggested that the State Department be asked what is holding up publication of terms of the Italian armistice.

"They refer us to the War Department and the War Department refers us to the White House," a reporter told him.

The Chief Executive interrupted a query about whether the present Romanian Government was representative of the people, saying it was so catchy that the State Department should be asked about that also.

Meets With Stassen

Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Republican Governor of Minnesota and a delegate to the San Francisco conference next month, met with the President today.

Talking with reporters after discussing the coming conference meeting with the President, Stassen said he would return home tomorrow to spend a couple of days with his family and then fly to Pacific fleet headquarters.

An an inquiry whether any decision had been reached on a new command setup for the Pacific, the President replied in the negative, adding that it all depends on the kind of operation.

Germans Asked Armistice, London Source Says

MAR 17 1945

London, March 16 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today that a German representative had approached British officials with a view toward an armistice, but Britain had "firmly ignored" the overture and informed the United States and Soviet Russia immediately.

[A Washington dispatch quoted President Roosevelt as saying, in response to an inquiry on the reported peace feelers: "We have nothing here at all on them." (Dispatch on Page 4.)]

It was said that Dr. Fritz Hesse, onetime German attaché in London, was assigned by Joachin von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, to make contact with a member of the British legation in Stockholm.

The authoritative quarters described the move as a "typical German effort to sow dissension among the Allies."

A British statement issued unofficially in Stockholm yesterday said a German peace feeler had been conveyed to the British legation there and was rejected. British quarters here had disclaimed knowledge of the incident yesterday.

No Reich Peace Feelers, Says

Britons Expect Allies To Ignore 'Feelers'

By James F. King

London, March 16 (AP)—The cockney took another swig of beer, placed the glass on the bar and ordered another pint.

"See ole 'itler's up to it again," he said. "'Es trying to get out of it any way 'e can. An' I don't blame 'im."

And that is the average Briton's reaction to Stockholm reports that the Germans have been putting out peace feelers.

It is taken for granted by everyone here, from office boys to members of Parliament, that the Nazis can expect nothing but a quick brushoff in response to any attempt to bargain.

Britons Keep Calm

Any Nazi peace bid is generally regarded in London as only an attempt to sow distrust among the Allies.

Perhaps it is merely the British temperament, but the country has not shown unbridled optimism in the wake of military victories or reports of German unrest. Neither has it fallen into fits of depression over minor setbacks.

Even Prime Minister Churchill's prediction yesterday that the European war might be over before the end of the summer, or even sooner, caused scarcely a ripple.

You can't stir up much discussion in a pub about when the war will end, but mention politics and you can have a forum anytime. To Britons, who haven't had a national election in ten years, talk about postwar politics and conditions is more absorbing than rationing and other wartime restrictions.

What G.I.s Want: A Better Tank

And Less Talk

Washington Praise of U. S. Equipment Irks Men in Combat With Nazi Tigers

MAR 17 1945

By Wes Gallagher

Associated Press correspondent just returned from the United States 9th Army front.

LONDON, March 16.—The reaction of American tank soldiers who have had to do the fighting is that they want new tanks on the battle line and less talk about them at Washington. (Seventeen words censored from this paragraph.)

[Gallagher's dispatch was written in response to information that there had been much discussion at Washington about the new General Pershing tank, equipped with guns of 90-mm., nearly four inches. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said last week that the General Pershing "is an answer to the German Royal Tiger in the sense that it is an improvement in line with the American concept of offensive warfare." Gallagher apparently was not permitted to say whether the Pershing has been in action in Europe.]

A new wide tread and increased flotation have made the General Pershing a better wet weather tank than the General Sherman, hitherto the main dependence of American armored forces. (107 words deleted before and after this paragraph.)

"Give us enough gun to knock out the Tiger and we will carry it around on trucks," is the tankman's answer.

Tankmen who have seen battle action day after day and have fought in Shermans for two years say they are fed up with the statements coming out of Washington praising American equipment.

Story Angers Soldiers

Arousing the most ire was a dispatch about a month ago which quoted the Army Chief of Ordnance as saying that the Germans lost two tanks for every one the Americans lost, and that American equipment was superior in every department. It was carried by "Stars and Stripes," the Army newspaper.

One American colonel who has fought across western Europe summed up the attitude of the tankmen when he said: "I would like to have him in the lead tank during one of our attacks some day. He would damn soon change his tune."

The German Army may well have lost two tanks to every one lost by the Allies, but that does not mean they lost them in armored fighting. This figure apparently included tanks the Germans lost to the Air Force, bazookas, artillery, mines and all other means.

The heaviest armored fighting on the western front during the fall and winter was during the 9th Army's drive to the Roer in November. In that action men of the American 2d Armored Division, experienced and skilled, considered the trade of two Shermans for one Tiger or one Panther "good hunting."

American tankmen say that the Germans have been using Tigers and Panthers for two years, and that only as the war is nearing an end are the American armies able to produce their equal, and that only in driblet form. (165 words censored.)

There has been almost no tank-for-tank fighting in the 9th Army's drive to the Rhine and the 1st and 3d Army attacks in the south. The Germans have been using their few tanks to support their infantry counter-attacks, and have used armor in small numbers. They have been depending on artillery and anti-tank guns to halt American armor, which they have been unable to do. (twenty-five words censored.)

Just Coming Into Production

At Washington, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, said the new General Pershing tank is "just coming into production." He said production did not start until late last year, but that steep production schedules have been set.

Major General L. H. Campbell, Chief of Ordnance, recently wrote to C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation at Detroit: "I have just had word from the western front in Europe of the fine work which our new tanks have done in battle since their arrival last month (February). Our tank forces are enthusiastic over the fighting ability and great destruction which has been done to the enemy by these tanks."

Mr. Krug side-stepped any discussion of relative merits of the General Sherman tank and the heavier German tanks, but said he had a high regard for General Campbell, who has praised the Sherman's fighting ability. "But this does not mean that General Campbell took the position that we would never build a better tank," Krug commented.

Asked why this country had not put a heavier tank, such as the Pershing, into production sooner, Mr. Krug said it was not a W. P. B. function to decide upon types, but merely to see that they are produced when the military services order them.

Last Nazi Office Out of Berlin

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The last Nazi office has been moved from Berlin, and all high officials now are in southern Germany, where big food stocks have been stored, the Moscow radio said today in a German-language broadcast.

Metaxa Reported Killed in West

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The German radio announced today that George von Metaxa, Austrian tennis star and former member of German Davis Cup teams, has been killed on the western front. No details were given.

V-BOMBS HIT LONDON

London, March 16 (A. P.).—Correspondents were permitted tonight to report that German V-2 bombs have fallen on London and that people here have been injured. Censorship maintained a ban on the disclosure of details, any mention of the locality of specific incidents, or the date when the rockets started banging into the metropolitan area.

Previously, correspondents have been able to say only that V-bombs fell in "southern England." A communique issued before the relaxation of the ban on naming London said that a number of the bombs hit southern England last night, causing damage and casualties.

63 Nazi P.W.'s Retaken

London, March 16 (AP)—Of 70 German prisoners who escaped from the Bridgend camp in South Wales last Sunday, only three remained at large today. Ten fugitives were captured during yesterday and last night without resistance.

Churchill Thanks Americans

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill said today in a message thanking the British War Relief Society of America that "for more than five years they have never failed to bring comfort and happiness to countless British families who have been the victims of German bombs." The society has raised more than $45,000,000 to relieve war distress in the British Empire.

Two French Traitors Get Life Terms

Paris, March 16 (A. P.).—Admiral Jean-Pierre Esteva and Gen. Jean Henri Jauneaux have been sentenced to life imprisonment after separate trials on charges of collusion with the enemy. Esteva was convicted of collaborating with the Nazis while Resident-General of Tunisia. Jauneaux, who spurned a post in the British Royal Air Force after the defeat of France to take a Vichy post on the island of Madagascar, had violently attacked Britain in his writings.

Paris Thieves Wear Stolen U. S. Uniforms

Paris, March 16 (A. P.).—Six men, two of whom the police said were wearing stolen American Military Police uniforms, were arrested today on charges of participating in the February 2 robbery of $200,000 receipts from the Enghien race track.

French Courts Give 679 Death Sentences

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—France's purge courts have handed down 679 death sentences officials announced today as a court condemned to death Jacques Schweitzer, close associate of Otto Abetz, for collaboration with the Germans.

Abetz was expelled from France in 1939 on suspicion of being an espionage agent and was sent back by Hitler during the occupation as Germany's chief diplomat in Paris.

Schweitzer established a youth group on Nazi lines in Paris.

Drieu La Rochelle, 60, well known writer who faced trial as a collaborationist, was found dead in his home today with the gas turned on. A verdict of suicide was given. La Rochelle, was former editor of the literary magazine Nouvelle Revue Francaise.

Given Special Powers

BRUSSELS, March 16—(AP)—The Senate voted 119 to 2 today to grant Premier Achille Van Acker special powers to deal with black market and war profiteering activities. The chamber already had approved the measure.

Six Belgians Executed

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 16 (AP)—Six men condemned to death as traitors by Belgian courts martial were shot at daybreak today. Four of them, convicted of serv-

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ing in the German Army, were executed in the Antwerp fort. Fernand Daumerie and Alphonse Devries were shot at the fortress of Charleroi, one for torturing prisoners at the Breendonck concentration camp and the other for belonging to Rexist shock troops.

At Brussels a military court condemned to death a Flemish journalist, Gerard Angement, for publishing newspapers under German control.

ITALY'S LIBERATION IN SIGHT, SAY ALLIES

They Praise Work of Patriots in North—Americans Capture Serra Near Bologna Road

ROME, March 16 (AP)—Allied headquarters, in a special communiqué lauding the activities of patriot forces in northern Italy, declared today that the liberation of Italy was "not far distant."

"The enemy has unceasingly attacked patriot forces in the following areas: Ceva, Mondovi, Val, Bromide, Acqui, Alessandria, Asti, Casale and Biella," the communiqué said. "But in all these areas patriot resistance showed good results, which augurs well for the time not far distant which will see the end of the enemy and the liberation of Italy."

Patriot activities were reported to have increased in tempo and, while no figures have been given on the number of patriot formations involved, they were said to have fought off all attacks by fascist and German forces at Val di Susa in the Piedmont region.

Enemy troops stationed at scattered points along a railroad in Piedmont have suffered heavily in recent operations, the communiqué said. Two enemy garrisons have been withdrawn from the area.

The regular Allied communiqué reported that American Fifth Army troops had captured the town of Serra, about 1,000 yards west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway, from which they might be able to cut across the highway north of Vergato and isolate the stubbornly resisting German force in that mountain stronghold.

Farther southwest an Allied raiding party penetrated into enemy territory north of Mount Belvedere and destroyed a quantity of German equipment and ammunition. German raiding parties also were active all along the Apennine front on the approaches to Bologna, as well as on the Eighth Army front near the Adriatic.

Vergato Under A New Threat By Yanks

Rome, March 16 (AP)—Fifth Army forces have captured the village of Serra and won positions from which they may be able to cut Highway 64 behind the German stronghold of Vergato, Allied Headquarters announced today.

After occupying Serra, about 1,000 yards west of the highway, the Allied troops pushed toward the village of Salvaro against stiff resistance.

The Germans have clung stubbornly for months to Vergato, a highway center commanding the southwestern approaches to Bologna.

Allied Raiders Active

Farther to the southwest, an Allied raiding party penetrated far into enemy territory north of Mount Belvedere and destroyed a quantity of equipment and ammunition. German raiders likewise struck into 5th Army positions at scattered points on the approaches to Bologna.

Both German and Allied patrols were active on the 8th Army front, but no outstanding skirmishes were reported. North of Highway 9 enemy mortar fire noticeably increased.

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CASSINO OPENS HOUSING UNITS

Cassino, Italy, March 16 (A. P.).—The initial step toward rehabilitation of this devastated community was taken yesterday when high ranking Italian and Allied officials formally opened the first of a series of housing units constructed on the edge of the old town.

The ceremony, in which United States Ambassador Alexander Kirk and Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi participated, took place just one year after a great fleet of American bombers, trying to drive German forces from the town, had turned it into a grim monument of modern war.

The famed Rapido River has been dammed and the highway has been repaired. But the year-old suggestion of desolation remains in the debris-piled town. The first of 120 one-story apartment type-dwellings was turned over to former Cassino residents who have been living in caves and makeshift quarters.

After the ceremony the official party rode up the winding road to the blasted Benedictine Monastery overlooking Cassino. Archbishop Giovanni Constantine, representing Pope Pius XII, dropped a trowel in a hole near the shattered building to symbolize the approaching resurrection of the monastery.

TRIUMPH FOR GIGLI

Rome, March 16 (A. P.).—Beniamino Gigli came back to the opera without advance notice or top billing last night and scored one of the greatest triumphs of his career in "Tosca." At one point, the huge audience held him on the stage ten minutes answering curtain calls.

Very few opera lovers had even noticed the tenor's name; it had been placed unpretentiously in handbills, in small type, well beneath Iva Pacetti's, but the house recognized him instantly.

ed the Army Oct. 1, 1942. He joined the crack 7[illegible]th Division in April, 1943—the same month he became a U. S. citizen. As platoon leader of Company A of the 86th he and his men aided in the scaling of a tremendous ridge west of Monte Belvedere which preceded the general attack.

The ridge, five miles long and 3,500 feet high, is so sheer the mountaineers had to use fixed ropes and other special peak-climbing equipment to get up its rocky sides. At the top they caught the German garrison completely by surprise, seized the entire mass and held it for three days against repeated desperate Nazi counter-attacks.

Officers of other units said the feat was one of the most brilliant mountain-climbing operations of this campaign.

Tokle had been a great skiier in his homeland but it was not until he went to the United States in 1939 that he became internationally known.

He broke records on some of the toughest jumps in the country — Iron Mountain, Mich., Bear Mountain, N. Y., Berlin, N. H., Steamboat Springs, Col., and Levenworth, Wash.

Spain Will Pay 83 Million for I. T. & T. Unit

These will provide for the transfer of International's 80 per cent interest in the Spanish company for $7,000,000 in cash and $50,000,000 in 4 per cent dollar bonds of the Spanish government.

The deal also calls for complete liquidation and transfer of balances held by International Telephone in Spain, or owed to it by the Spanish company. These total $26,000,000, of which $15,000,000 will be paid in cash and the remainder in short-term government dollar notes.

International Telephone also agreed to repurchase a 9½ per cent minority interest in the Spanish company and to keep International's technicians and advisers in Madrid with the company.

FINLAND TO HOLD ELECTION TODAY

HELSINKI, March 16—(AP) Finland votes tomorrow and Sunday in her first parliamentary election since 1939, recording for the first time the sentiments of a people who fought in this war on the side of the Axis.

Premier Juho Paasikivi, long an advocate of friendship with Soviet Russia, has demanded that the voters throw out of the 200-member parliament all elements responsible for taking the nation into war, and elect those who will knit the country more closely to her big neighbor from whom, he said, she "obtained freedom and independence."

Russia is watching the election closely. In Moscow, the newspaper Izvestia commented that the voting would be considered the test of whether Finland had "broken completely with her anti-Soviet past."

Paasikivi declared that a new national policy "in line with the principles set forth at the Crimea conference is demanded, and with it new people and new political leaders."

The premier, who is 74, came into the government last Nov. 17 in a shakeup which brought 10 new ministers to President Gari Gustaf Mannerheim's cabinet. Mannerheim has been forced to give up his duties because of illness and Paasikivi is in charge of the government as premier and acting president.

Paasikivi, who played a leading part in negotiations that led to the armistice between Finland and Russia, succeeded Erhu Castren, whose government had been criticized frequently by Soviet organs for its handling of problems stemming from the armistice.

While outwardly quiet, the Finns appeared to be evidencing considerable interest in the election. The biggest unknown factor seems to be the strength of the new democratic people's party, made up of leftwing radicals, communists and dissident social-democratic elements.

The current house of representatives elected in 1939 is composed of 85 social-democrats, 56 agrarians, 17 Swedish people's party, 25 Finnish coalition party, 8 patriotic national movement, 6 progressive party, 2 small farmers' party, and 1 Alanders.

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Finns Exhorted On Policy

Helsinki, March 16 (AP)—The Finnish people, who vote tomorrow in their first national election since 1939, were exhorted by Premier Juho K. Paasikivi last night to rid Parliament of its war responsible elements and support a "new national policy in line with principles set forth in the Crimea conference."

The Premier said "our foreign policy never in the future must be directed against the Soviet Union."

He declared that "we have obtained freedom and independence with our great neighbor's consent an we must condition ourselves so that band of friendship and confidence between free Finland and the Soviet Union is continually strengthened."

Torger Tokle, Great Ski Star, Killed in Action

By SID FEDER

WITH THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION IN ITALY, March 16. — (AP) T/Sgt. Torger D. Tokle, one of the great skiers of all time, was killed leading his infantry platoon during an attack by the 10th Mountain Division across rugged Apennine peaks March 31, it was announced today.

Shell fragments cut down the 25-year-old ski jumper-soldier shortly after his rifle company of the 86th Regiment jumped off north of the 3,300-foot Monte Torraccia in a drive which resulted in an advance of four miles through some of the most rugged terrain of the Apennines.

Tokle's platoon was aiming for the little town of Monte Forte, two miles to the north, when a fragment from the heavy concentration of shells the enemy had been pouring on the American positions for days struck and killed him.

The Norwegian, who went to Brooklyn in September, 1939, join-

Final Contracts Drawn for Sale of Spanish Company After Year of Discussion

MADRID, March 16 (AP).—Spanish Telephone Co., a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. of New York, will be sold to the Spanish government, it was announced today. The transaction involves more than $83,000,000.

Demetrio Carceller, Spanish Minister of Industry and Commerce, assigned by Generalissimo Franco to negotiate the sale, reached a complete agreement after a year of conversations with International Telephone interests, it was disclosed. Final contracts, already drawn, will be submitted to a full session of the Cortes (parliament) for final approval.

Open Berlin-Stockholm [illegible]

STOCKHOLM, March 16 (AP)—Telephone communication between Stockholm and Berlin was restored at 2 p. m. yesterday, was reported today by a single cable from Nurnburg. The main lines in Germany apparently had been badly damaged in an air raid.

NAZI CREW GIVES [illegible]

Stockholm, March 16 (A. P.)—A German patrol boat from [illegible] manned by a crew apparently desirous of deserting the Nazi cause, entered Swedish waters yesterday and was interned, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today. She was the first German vessel to [illegible] the paper added.

Nijinsky Reported Slain In Budapest by Nazis

Dancer Executed With Others Mentally Ill, Swedes Hear

STOCKHOLM, March 16 (AP).—The newspaper "Morgontidningen" said today that Vaslav Nijinsky, once one of the world's foremost ballet dancers, has been a victim of the German policy of executing all persons in Budapest suffering from mental or nervous disorders.

No source was quoted for the report, which came from Budapest. Nijinsky went to Budapest from Switzerland in 1940 in the hope of reaching the United States to continue treatment for a mental illness.

Became Ill in 1919

Vaslav Nijinsky, the Russian ballet dancer whose grace won him world renown and prompted one admirer to describe him as "the man of whom the birds are jealous," entered the tragic twilight of mental derangement twenty-six years ago and never returned to sanity.

He had not reached his thirtieth birthday when he was admitted to a Swiss sanatorium in 1919, three years after his last trip to America in the company of his Hungarian-born wife, Romola, whom he married before they spoke a common language, and their daughter, Kyra. There he remained until 1940 when he was taken to Budapest for continued mental therapy.

During the shadowed half of his life Nijinsky sank into profound melancholy, showed no interest in dancing and appeared indifferent to all human relationships. His creative artistic urge manifested itself in production of many macabre paintings and drawings, which were exhibited in New York in 1932 on the advice of Drs. Freud and Jung, the famous Viennese psychiatrists, who told Mrs. Nijinsky they would be of tremendous interest to students of the progress of Nijinsky's mental malady.

Mrs. Romola de Pulszky Nijinsky, daughter of the Magyar actress, Emilia Markus, last visited the United States in 1936 for a country-wide lecture tour on the dance. In 1934 she published a biography of her husband," which caused wide comment.

Nijinsky's sister, Bronislava Nijinska, has been active in the United States as choreographer for the films, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, the Ballet Theatre and the Ballet International.

Hesse Is Identified

STOCKHOLM, March 16 (AP).—The Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" today identified as Oberriegerungsrat Hesse, fifty years old, supposedly a former attache at the German Embassy in London, the agent it reported yesterday had relayed Nazi peace proposals to British authorities.

An unofficial Swedish statement, issued here after publication of the Svenska Dagbladet story yesterday, said that a German peace feeler had been conveyed to the British legation in Stockholm through a third party, but did not identify him. The feeler, the statement said, was flatly rejected.

The newspaper Aftontidningen, meanwhile, asserted that there were rumors that German representatives also had presented peace proposals to Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, Russian Ambassador to Stockholm, "which she is supposed to deliver to Premier Stalin." Best informed Stockholm circles, however, declared that no peace proposals had been received by the Soviet Union.

American Editors Leave Russia

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—The three-man committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, visiting Allied nations in furtherance of a post-war exchange of news, left Moscow today to continue its world tour through India, China, Australia and South America. The committee, Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of The New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University School of Journalism, were in Moscow a week.

Red Cross Sends Medicine To Poland

Moscow, March 16 (AP)—The first American Red Cross shipment of six tons of medical supplies has reached Poland and the organization's director in the Soviet Union is now in Warsaw conferring with Government relief authorities, Polish dispatches said today.

The Red Cross director, Elliott Shirk, was quoted as saying another shipment of 60 tons, including surgical instruments, is expected to arrive soon from warehouses in Russia.

It also was announced that the Soviet Union had presented the provisional Polish Government with 500 motor trucks for reconstruction work in Warsaw.

Pravda Condemns Lippmann Book

Moscow, March 16 (AP)—A new book on United States military aims by Walter Lippman was assailed by *Pravda* today as advancing an idea that is "contrary to all the principles of the United Nations" and is a "threat to enduring peace."

Pravda said Lippman advocated an Atlarntic community of powers separate from the Russian sphere, an dthus espoused "the old plan of Versailles, Locarno and Munich," reviving the idea of the *cordon sanitaire*.

"He makes scandalous assertions against Soviet democracy," said the article, signed by A. Gyorgiev, "and brings forward many-typed foolish suspicions relating to Soviet foreign policy, and he concludes that if the Soviet Union will not accept his ideas there cannot be real cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Western world.

Terrible Results Of Past

"Lippmann worries about Germany after the war . . . that it should find a place in the sun. He does not include Germany in 'the Russian sphere,' but in the Atlantic sphere. It is the *cordon sanitaire* all over again. Experience has shown all attempts to build peace without the participation of the Soviet Union brought terrible results for humanity.

"Now, with the Red Army proved to be the savior of European civilization from the Fascist destroyers and the Soviet Union become one of th emost important factors in international policy, this proposed postwar system is a modernized sketch of the sanitary cordon.

"U.S. Domination"

"Lippman's aim is to create a large politico-military bloc to include 42 countries with a population of one and one-half billion which would be dominated by the United States.

"When he speaks of the Soviet Union he demonstrates his lightheadedness and his harmful aim. He has gone too far in giving his own theories as the military aims of the United States. The Crimean conference has shown the unity of the great democratic states in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and the decision to co-operate with each other in order to create a durable peace after the war."

Dimitroff, Red Leader, Ends Exile From Bulgaria

Returns After 20 Years With a Place in Government

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP).—Georgi Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, has returned to his homeland after more than twenty years in exile and has been named a member of the national committee of the new Fatherland Front, according to the Sofia radio.

The Fatherland Front has supplied Bulgaria with a government since the armistice with the Allies last autumn. Dimitroff was said to have been one of four members of the Workers' party, local Communist political organization, accorded places on the twenty-three-man national committee.

Dimitroff barely escaped from Bulgaria with his life in 1923 when the government ruthlessly suppressed the leftist Workers' Union, of which he was the leader. He achieved international attention when he defied Hermann Wilhelm Goering at the famous Reichstag fire trial, after which he was imprisoned, later was released and made his way to Moscow, where he became secretary-general of the Comintern.

Parley Criticized In Moscow

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Moscow, March 16 (AP)—Konstantin Hoffman, political commentator for the army newspaper *Red Star*, expressed dissatisfaction today with the results of the Inter-American conference at Mexico City because the member nations did not break diplomatically with Spain.

"Franco's regime was sired by Fascism and must be destroyed," he said.

"If the conference had severed relations with Franco, it would be a great blow to the Hitlerite Falangist agents in the Western Hemisphere. In order to prevent this, Franco's Government, through special emissaries in Mexico, obtained help from several delegations, as for instance the Republic of Peru, which led in the decision that the conference was inter-American and, therefore, would not deal with questions outside the continent.

"While in Spain there exists Franco's regime and Falangist agents are active in Latin America, we cannot consider the Fascist link with the Western Hemisphere liquidated. Franco gave citizenship to 30,000 Germans who fought on his side in the civil war. This shows how the Nazis can penetrate Latin America after this war, because from Spain they can easily change passports to those Latin-American countries."

30 Bulgarian Army Chiefs Must Die

Sofia, March 15 (Delayed) (A. P.). — The Bulgarian Peoples Court tonight sentenced thirty Army officers to death and eighty-three others to jail on charges of involving Bulgaria in the war against the Allies and perpetrating war crimes. Among those condemned to death were nine generals, including Triphon Triphonov and Konstantin Loukash, former chiefs of staff; Boris Dmitrov, former gendarmerie chief, and Assin Nikolov, former chief of Bulgarian occupation forces in Yugoslavia.

Smuts Coming to San Francisco

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, March 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts announced in Parliament today that he would leave early in April for a commonwealth conference in London and then proceed to the San Francisco World Security Conference opening April 25.

BRITISH, INDIAN TROOPS TIGHTEN MANDALAY NOOSE

MANDALAY, March 16—(AP) British and Indian troops mopped up roving bands of Japanese in the southern section of Mandalay south of enemy-held Port Dufferin today and virtually surrounded the moated fort with a double ring of infantry.

The main clashes with the Japanese now are taking place on the southern outskirts of Mandalay and at scattered points in the eastern and western parts of the river city.

Small units of Japanese were moving constantly from one shelter to another, avoiding making a last stand. The railway station south of Fort Dufferin had been cleared of the enemy.

A few miles south of Mandalay leading elements of the British Second division advancing from the west made contact with troops of the 19th division which outflanked the city from the east. The 20th Indian division south of Mandalay continued to drive eastward as part of the battle plan which has trapped some 50,000 Japanese troops in the Mandalay area.

Flying columns of the 19th division had cut across a series of roads from five to eight miles southeast of Mandalay and were ambushing such enemy troops as managed to escape from Mandalay itself. Reports continued to reach here of armed Burmese firing on the retreating enemy, who have the use only of third-rate tracks winding through the rugged Shan hills.

British armored columns yesterday destroyed 17 Japanese field guns in sweeps across secondary roads in the Meiktila area south of Mandalay. It was estimated that 10,000 Japanese had been killed and more than 100 field guns destroyed since the British 14th army opened the central Burma campaign Jan. 7.

(The Eastern Air command at Calcutta announced that 39 Japanese planes were destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged in an attack by American fighter planes yesterday on the principal Japanese airfield in the Bangkok area of Thailand at Don Muang. One Allied plane was missing from the mission.

(The announcement said it was the longest fighter raid of the war in any theater. Fighter pilots flew a round trip of 1,500 miles).

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JAPANESE TROOPS POUR INTO CHINA

CHUNGKING, March 16—(AP) The Japanese are rushing the construction of defenses and pouring troops into possible Allied invasion areas, a Chinese army spokesman said today.

Fortifications have been erected in the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo region, the Hongkong-Canton area and the Foochow area, the spokesman said, adding that 150,000 troops had been massed in the Shanghai section.

The northern French-Indo-China region was another section picked by the Japanese as a possible scene of an American attack and troops were being sent there.

The Chinese spokesman said these moves also might be aimed at a drive on Kunming, strategic Yunnan province center, via the Yunnan railroad. Between five and six enemy divisions were believed to be in northern Indo-China.

Meanwhile, the Chinese high command announced Japanese resistance had been overcome 18 miles north of Kanhsien, fallen American air base in Kiangsi, and that the enemy was being pursued southward.

In Hunan Province the Chinese said they advanced against the Japanese southeast of Yuhsien, forty-five miles east-northeast of Lengyang, Canton-Hankow railroad junction held by the Japanese, killing part of the enemy forces.

39 JAP PLANES HIT IN RECORD ATTACK

Calcutta, March 16 (A. P.).—The Eastern Air Command announced today that thirty-nine Japanese planes were destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged yesterday in what was described as the longest fighter raid of the war in any theater. Two waves attacked the principal Japanese airfield in the Bangkok area of Thailand at Don Muang, just north of the city, taking the enemy defenders completely by surprise, with most of their planes grounded.

The bag included twenty planes destroyed, four probably destroyed and fifteen damaged. Of these, thirteen twin-engine, two single-engine and one unidentified craft were destroyed on the ground and thirteen twin-engine and two single-engine planes were damaged on the ground. One Allied plane was reported missing.

The location of the base for this raid was not indicated by headquarters, but it could not well have been less than a 1,500-mile round trip. Bangkok is some 750 miles from the Indian border and about 850 from the Eastern Air Command field at Myitkyina in Burma.

Record Fighter Attack

CALCUTTA, India, March 16 (AP)—The Eastern Air Command announced today that thirty-nine Japanese planes were destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged yesterday in what was described officially as the longest fighter attack of the war in any theatre.

Two waves of fighters attacked the principal Japanese airfield in the Bangkok area of Thailand at Don Muang, just north of the city, taking the enemy defenders completely by surprise, with most of their planes grounded.

Yanks Destroy South End Of Japs' Luzon Defenses

By James Hutcheson

MANILA, Saturday, March 17 (AP)—Yanks fighting on Luzon island's scattered fronts have destroyed one end of the Japanese Shimbu Line east of Manila, cut the enemy communication line to southern Luzon and advanced within seven miles of Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines.

Further Gains on Mindanao

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the successes today in a communique which also recorded further gains by American forces invading the Zamboanga sector of Mindanao island.

In the Shimbu sector, where one American general has been killed and another wounded in the fiercest battling of the Luzon campaign, "the entire southern flank of the elaborate Wawa-Antipolo line has now been destroyed with great losses to the enemy in both personnel and supplies." The U. S. 43rd (Winged Victory) Division reached a point four miles east of Antipolo.

The Japanese main line of communication with southern Luzon was cut at Maybancal, at the base of Morong Peninsula in a wide enveloping movement.

Shore-to-Shore Movement

South of Manila at Balayan Bay, the 158th Regimental Combat Team made a shore-to-shore movement to seize Dagatan on the western coast of Calumpan Peninsula. They then pushed inland eastward toward Mabinia.

Far to the north of Manila, the U. S. 33rd Infantry Division moving up the only good road toward Baguito, has pushed four miles northeast of Twin Peaks and is approaching Camp Three.

Highlighting actions elsewhere, 243 tons of explosives were poured down on the Annan naval base at Formosa and on the nearby Pescadores islands. Smoke from resultant fires rose 6,000 feet. Fighter planes swept low to destroy railway rolling stock.

Shipping Hit

Small shipping was effectively hit around Formosa and along the China coast. In all 23 surface craft ranging up to a 2,000-ton freighter were sunk or damaged.

A cement factory and several warehouses were destroyed in a raid on Dutch Borneo.

Prior to the issuance of today's communique, dispatches on the fighting east of Manila disclosed the 43rd Division had driven a two-mile wedge into the Shimbu line which put several thousand enemy troops in a trap.

Two-Mile Wedge Is Cut In Luzon Shimbu Line

Manila, March 16 (AP)—American infantrymen smashed a wedge 2 miles deep into the crumbling Shimbu Line on Luzon Island to-

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day, perhaps trapping several thousand Japanese, and seized 15 more villages in the southern Philippines to spread their Mindanao beachhead over 28 miles.

A Japanese machine-gun burst killed Major-Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, commander of the Sixth Division, while sitting in a foxhole on the northern end of the Shimbu line. Gen. Patrick, who was shot Wednesday, was the second division commander to be hit on the Shimbu line. Major-Gen. Verne D. Mudge of the First Cavalry is recovering from grenade wounds.

The Shimbu Line, roughly 15 miles east of Manila, was cracked by a heavy blow from Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing's 43d Division. Wing's infantrymen drove through between two of the enemy's southern defense lines and seized a network of roads, cutting off the escape route for thousands of Japanese.

Skip-Bombing Used

Annihilation of the Shimbu line was speeded by a new skip-bombing technique of fighter-bombers that sent bombs skidding into the mouths of tunnels and caves.

On Mindanao, Japanese artillery and electrically controlled land mines, used for the first time in the Southwest Pacific, slowed the American advance northward from Zamboanga.

The Yanks, who invaded Mindanao last Saturday, now have more than a score of villages besides the Zamboanga governmental center and two airdromes, one a bomber field 215 miles from Borneo.

Formosa Bombed Again

Four-engined Liberators dropped 74 tons of bombs on Formosa, scoring hits on an inland hydro-electric plant, and raked fuel-storage areas in the Pescadores Islands to the west.

Two hundred tons of explosives were dropped on bivouac areas and supply dumps at Sarangani Bay, on the east coast of Mindanao.

Jap Machine Gun Kills Gen. Patrick

With the U.S. 6th Division East of Manila, March 14 *(AP—Delayed)*—A short burst from a concealed Japanese machine gun killed Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick this morning at a forward command post of his 8th Division.

Patrick was the second division commander to be hit by the Japanese while touring Shimbu line positions in the last three weeks. Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, of the 1st Cavalry, was hit by a grenade on the southern flank of the same enemy defense line. He is recovering.

Sitting In A Foxhole

Patrick was sitting in a foxhole atop a spiny ridge overlooking a ravine where patrols had killed nine Japanese shortly before their commander arrived.

Suddenly a Japanese 25-caliber Nambu machine gun—known to the GI's as a Woodpecker—opened up from bushes less than 50 yards below the foxhole. Patrick died later from an abdominal wound.

19,938 U.S. Casualties Reported on Iwo Jima As Yanks Capture Isle

MAR 17 1945

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Saturday, March 17.—(AP) Three American Marine divisions sustained 19,938 casualties, including 4,189 dead, in capturing Iwo Jima for an advanced air base 750 miles from Tokyo, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Iwo was the bloodiest, toughest and costliest battle in the 168-year history of the United States Marines, their officers agreed.

Organized Resistance Ends

Nimitz' said organized resistance ceased on the volcanic black island at 6 p. m. Friday when units of the Third and Fifth divisions overran the last Japanese hold-out emplacements at Kitano Point, northernmost tip of the island.

Defending a piece of Japan, part of the Tokyo prefecture, the Japanese on Iwo fought and died almost to a man. Nimitz previously had announced that 21,000 of the enemy were killed, by conservative estimate. Prisoners were few.

The conquest toll, exacted from the Third, Fourth and Fifth Leatherneck divisions included 15,308 wounded and 441 missing, Nimitz said in his press release on the casualties. "A very considerable number" of the wounded have returned to action, he added.

The Fourth and Fifth divisions hit the black sand southeast beach of Iwo Feb. 19 "with certain knowledge of the cost of an objective which had to be taken," Nimitz stated.

This knowledge also was shared by the Third division, which went ashore Feb. 21 to support the other two divisions and take the place in the center of the line as the Leathernecks fought northward yard by yard through close spaced machinegun, mortar and artillery emplacements.

American casualties on Iwo were the heaviest of any island invasion in the Pacific war to date, exceeding the 16,525 in 24 days of fighting on Saipan in the Marianas.

But the end of the 26-day fight [illegible] for Iwo found war dividends already accruing to American forces.

Superforts Land on Island

So far, 30 U. S. Superfortresses have landed on Iwo airstrips which the devil dogs wrested from the Japanese. The planes, returning from strikes at Japanese cities, out of fuel or damaged, would have been forced to make sea crash landings and perhaps lost their crews had Iwo not been available to them.

The island is half way along the 1,500-mile route from Superfortress bases at Saipan, Tinian and Guam in the Marianas, and Japan. It not only has become a main rescue station for the big planes which recently have hit Japan with mass attacks, but also will in time be a base for other B-29s which, because of the shorter distance, can hit Nippon with heavier bomb loads.

Smaller Army, Navy and Marine planes already are striking the Japanese from Iwo airfields, which Navy Seabees started putting into use almost the hour the Marines had driven the Nipponese off them.

In his message of congratulations to all forces of the Pacific oceans areas which he commands, Nimitz said:

Nimitz Praises Marines

"To Marines of the Fifth amphibious corps and to all supporting forces I send my admiration and congratulations on an achievement that brings this war much closer to its inevitable end.

"In capturing Iwo which is as important as it was tough, you have overcome the most difficult defenses that skill and ingenuity could construct on a small island that nature herself had already made strong for military defense.

"Your victory which was assured almost from the first landing will brighten the pages of American history. Today, your fellow countrymen humbly and proudly sing your praise."

The Army gave the Marines praise in a message from Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commanding general of Army forces in the Pacific ocean areas, to Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commander of Marine forces in the Pacific.

"Warm congratulations for the magnificent fight which has been made by gallant Marines in the capture of Iwo," Richardson said.

"It makees one proud to be an American, thinking of what those brave men have done."

The Marine divisional commanders on Iwo were Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine of the Third, Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates of the Fourth and Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey of the Fifth.

The Fourth and Fifth, after days of preinvasion bombardment by a fleet task force and carrier air groups, landed Feb. 19 on the volcanic ash shores on Iwo Jima. The island had been bombed daily for many weeks by American planes based in the Marianas and had been subjected earlier to carrier plane raids and shellings by American warships.

Although they met heavy fire soon after landing, and the shifting sands hampered the movement of mechanized equipment, units of the Fourth and Fifth drove across the island by 6 p. m. of D Day.

Iwo Fight Won; Marine Dead Is 4,189

MAR 17 1945

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Saturday, March 17 *(AP)*—The Navy announced today that 4,189 American Marines had been killed in the conquest of Iwo Jima, strategic Japanese island within 750 miles of Tokyo, and that the battle for Iwo "has been won."

It added that 15,308 Marines had been wounded and 441 are missing, making a total of 19,938 casualties suffered by three Marine divisions in seizing the island.

Some Back In Action

"A very considerable number," of the wounded already have returned to action, the press release said.

Iwo was invaded February 19 by the 3d and 4th Marine divisions, which were joined a few days later by the 5th Marine Division.

Costliest Invasion

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today that the bloody battle, costliest invasion in the Pacific war, had been won and asserted the Marines fought "with certain knowledge of the cost of an objective which had to be taken."

Organized resistance on Iwo ceased at 6 P.M., Friday (Iwo time) when elements of the 3d and 5th Divisions broke through the enemy lines at Kitano Point at the northern tip of the island.

The casualties on Iwo topped those on Saipan of 16,525 in 24 days or organized resistance on that island in the Marianas, about 650 miles south of Iwo. The Iwo campaign lasted two days longer.

Forces Congratulated

Nimitz sent this message of congratulations to all forces of the Pacific Ocean areas:

"To Marines of the 5th Amphibious Corps and to all supporting forces I send my admiration and congratulations on an achievement that brings this war much closer to its inevitable end. In capturing Iwo, which is as important as it was tough you have overcome the most difficult defenses that skill and ingenuity could construct on a small island that nature herself had already made strong for military defense."

"You victory which was assured almost from the first landing will brighten the pages of American history. Today, your fellow countrymen humbly and proudly sing your praises."

30 B-29's Saved

More than 21,000 Japanese were killed or captured on this fuming, gritty black little island which already is proving a lifesaver to many a B-29 crewman.

Thirty Superforts returning crippled or with fuel low from strikes on the Japanese homeland already have been saved by landings on Iwo Jima. If the island had not been available to them they would have been forced to crash land at sea.

Nimitz, who formally proclaimed possession of the island March 14, announced at that time that army, navy and marine planes already were operating from Iwo Jima. They were based on captured Japanese airfields which were repaired and extended by Seabees who themselves were often under fire.

Praise from Army.

In a message to Lieut.-Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding general of the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific, Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commanding General of Army Forces in the Pacific Ocean areas, said: "Warm congratulations for the magnificent fight which has been made by gallant Marines in the capture of Iwo. It makes one proud to be an American, thinking what those brave men have done."

Friday's communique said that the Fifth Marine Division, on the northwestern side of the Island, had inched closer to Kitano Point, at the extreme northerly end of the island, despite intense small arms and mortar fire.

WOMAN PROTESTS IWO SACRIFICES

Washington, March 16 (A. P.).—The Navy Department released today an exchange of correspondence between Secretary Forrestal and an unidentified woman who protested the heavy toll of life in the taking of Iwo Jima. Said the Secretary: "There is no short cut or easy way. I wish there were."

Navy spokesmen said the letter the department made public was typical of a number the department had received. It read:

"Please for God's sake stop sending our finest youth to be murdered on places like Iwo Jima. It is too much for boys to stand, too much for mothers and homes to take. It is driving some mothers crazy. Why can't objectives be accomplished some other way. It is most inhuman and awful—Stop, stop."

Secretary Forrestal replied:

"On December 7, 1941, the Axis confronted us with a simple choice: fight or be overrun. There was then, and is now, no other possibility.

"Having chosen to fight, we had then, and have now, no final means of winning battles except through the valor of the Marine or Army soldier who, with rifle and grenades, storms enemy positions, takes them and holds them. There is no short cut or easy way. I wish there were."

The Navy Department said it had no information whether the writer of the letter had a son or other close relative at Iwo Jima. They declined to divulge her identity.

DUKE OF WINDSOR WILL LEAVE FOR N.Y. DURING APRIL

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 16.—(AP) The Duke of Windsor, whose resignation as governor of the Bahama islands was announced yesterday, said today that he and his Duchess will leave for New York during the latter part of April.

From New York, he added, they may go to his ranch in Canada, and later plan to visit Europe.

"My resignation does not mean a permanent severance from public life," the Duke declared, "because after the war men with experience will be badly needed, and I'll fit in anywhere that I can be helpful."

Attired in a smart grey check suit with a red carnation in his lapel, the youthful-appearing former king held a meeting with newsmen this morning.

"When the Secretary of State for colonies visited Nassau last December," the Duke said, "I told him that I wanted to be relieved when my five-year term as governor expired."

He took office August 17, 1940.

"Now that the war in Europe is near an end," he continued, "I have interests in Canada, America and Europe that need more than the spasmodic attention that I can give them from this distance.

"I shall go to England some day, but there are no definite plans or dates.

"We have no immediate plans beyond going to New York and probably to my ranch in Canada.

"We certainly will go to Europe when travel is possible. Both the Duchess and I love to travel. Nearly five years in Nassau is the longest time I have spent in one place since my adolescence, and the longest I hope to spend in any place in the future.

The Duke said that "I have a deep affection for the Bahamas, and learned much of colonial administration while here, and the Duchess and I hope to return to Nassau one day as visitors to see the fruits of the work we started here."

He explained that the announcement of his resignation was made two days before he expected it, and therefore the word appeared to come as a surprise.

He said he did not expect to be in Nassau when his successor arrives, since it is customary for the retiring governor to leave before the incoming executive reaches the capital.

This tiny colony will bid a regretful farewell to the royal governor who steered the Bahamas safely through a war-time economic storm.

W. L. Murphy, now colonial secretary in Bermuda, will succeed the Duke.

Windsors Will Leave Bahamas

Royal Governor and American-born Wife Plan to Say Good-by Next Month.

Nassau, Bahamas, March 16 (A. P.).—This tiny colony will bid farewell next month to the Duke of Windsor, the Royal Governor who steered the Bahama Islands safely through a wartime economic storm, and to his American-born Duchess.

An announcement that the former King had resigned the governorship, which he has held since August 17, 1940, and would be succeeded by W. L. Murphy, Bermuda colonial secretary, came yesterday as a surprise even to members of his official household. The Duke himself said that the resignation should not have been unexpected, pointing out that by the end of April he will have served all but about three and a half months of a term of five years, usually the maximum tenure for colonial governors.

Duke Is Surprised.

Apparently the Duke was somewhat surprised himself by the timing of the announcement. He was reported to have canceled a golfing date to meet with governmental heads when the news was made known from London.

While Bahamians and Londoners alike speculated whether the couple would go to the Windsor ranch in Canada, journey to Southern France, or live in the United States, the Duke said that he had no immediate plans for the future, but probably would stay in the Bahamas at least another month. A governmental spokesman said yesterday that the Duke's first word of the resignation announcement came from an Associated Press correspondent.

Editorial Praise.

The Duke "didn't know anything about it," the spokesman said. Later, however, it was explained that even the Governor's closest aids were not informed of his plans for resigning.

It was reported today that the Duke had wanted to quit last December, when Sir Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited here. The Duke was said to have agreed to remain at his post until a successor was named.

Recovering from their shock, Bahamians of all walks of life were almost unanimous in their praise of the Duke's accomplishments as Governor. Today, the century-old Nassau Guardian voiced in an editorial the "heartfelt regrets" of Bahamians at the Duke's resignation. The newspaper praised the "personal initiative" of the Duke in his efforts to improve the lot of colonists and declared that the Duke helped to make the colonial finances "sounder than at any other period in the long history of the Bahamas."

MANY ARRESTED IN HAVANA REVOLT

HAVANA, March 16—(AP) Army and police forces, acting swiftly during the night and early morning under the direct command of Maj. Gen. Genovevo Perez, chief of the army, and Col. J. M. Carreno Fiallo, chief of police, thwarted a revolutionary movement led by former Army Chief Jose Eleuterio Pedraza, the government announced today.

Not a single shot was fired in the arrest of more than 130 former army, police officers and civilians, Maj. Gen. Perez declared, adding that the speedy and efficient service of the armed forces prevented the outbreak of the armed movement.

Dr. Luis Collado, sub-secretary of national defense, in a statement issued at the presidential palace, said the former army and police chief, Col. Pedraza, was the leader of the "organized rebels," which, he added, included "former members of the armed forces and prominent figures of the past regime."

Officials said that "investigations are continuing and further arrests are expected."

While absolute quiet and tranquility reigned in Havana and the interior of the republic, with no outward signs of intense police and army activity, authorities are continuing their round-up of all suspected participants in the plot which, they said, may have "ramifications."

Special precautions have been adopted throughout Havana province, where the reported movement appears to have been centered, with particular vigilance enforced at all ports and airdromes to prevent possible escape of suspects.

CUBA SUPPRESSES ARMY REBELLION

MAR 17 1945

Havana, March 16 (A. P.).—Genovevo Perez, chief of Cuba's armed forces, announced today that the Government had suppressed a military rebellion against President Grau San Martin's administration. Jose Pedraza, former army chief, was arrested with about eighty other former army and police officers and civilians at a meeting in the town of Batabano.

Mexico Accepts San Francisco Bid

Mexico City, March 16 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla last night formally announced Mexico's acceptance of an invitation to the San Francisco World Security Conference and said he would make known his Government's delegates as possible.

New R. C. A. F. Chief Named

OTTAWA, March 16 (AP).—Air Vice-Marshal W. O. Johnson, Royal Canadian Air Force, commander at Halifax, will become R. C. A. F. commander overseas April 1. Forty-nine years old, he succeeds Air Marshal Lloyd S. Breadner, whose retirement at fifty-one was not explained in today's announcement.

Premier Koiso Named To Japs' War Staff

San Francisco, March 16 (AP)—Because the war situation is so grave that "the fate of the empire is at stake," Emperor Hirohito today made the unprecedented move of empowering Premier General Kuniaki Koiso to sit in on meetings of the Japanese general staff.

This extraordinary arrangement was announced in a Domei news agency dispatch broadcast by Tokyo to the United States.

Japanese premiers have never before been members of the Imperial Headquarters, which consists of the Emperor as supreme commander and the chiefs of the army and navy general staffs.

War Situation Causes Move

This "direct fusion of the administration of strategy and the governmental problems of war," said Domei, was decided upon after the Emperor had summoned the Premier and the Army and Navy chiefs of staff to the Imperial Palace to "instruct" them about the new arrangement.

This move was necessary, the enemy news agency added, because "the war has arrived at a stage where the fate of the empire is at stake."

Koiso Calls Situation Grave

Koiso acknowledged the Emperor's "concern" over the situation, pledged he would carry out his new duties and in turn admitted the war situation was indeed grave.

"The Empire is at the crossroads of its destiny," Koiso said in a formal statement, according to Domei. He promised "to truly integrate the Government with the Imperial headquarters for the fulfillment of our righteous objective."

The broadcast said that the Supreme War Council, created by Koiso when he assumed office last July, would continue to function. It consists of Cabinet members and ranking army and navy officers. It will strengthen its position, Domei said, because of the Premier's new capacity as a member of the Imperial headquarters.

Thousands Dead In Raids

The Domei report followed an announcement that many thousands of Japanese were burned to death, severely injured or left homeless by recent B-29 incendiary raids.

The Government hastened the evacuation of millions of civilians from Nippon's five largest cities, according to Japan's chief propaganda spokesman.

Tokyo broadcasts told of the flight from the cities and quoted Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese Board of Information, on the extent of casualties.

Leaflets Also Dropped

Iguchi reported propaganda leaflets also were dropped by the B-29's. He called the raids an effort to "terrorize and weaken the morale of the Japanese people."

He claimed Tokyo areas bombed last Saturday by 300 Superforts "were not even remotely connected with war industries or located near military installations."

"Thousands were burned to death, thousands were severely injured," he said, and "many thousands bombed out of their homes."

Chinese Minister to Visit U. S.

The Chungking radio said yesterday that Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Chinese Minister of Economic Affairs and chairman of the Chinese war production board, would leave China soon for an extended visit to United States war production centers. The Associated Press reported. The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said Dr. Wong would be accompanied by Howard Coonley, American adviser to the board.

San Francisco Hails 320 Freed In Philippines

U. S. Troops Welcomed by Thousands; Wac Greets Husband, Listed Missing

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP).—After three years of imprisonment by the Japanese in the Philippines, 320 United States soldiers today returned to their homeland, and received the tribute and homage of San Francisco's thousands.

As the great transport moved through the harbor and to its berth, the thundering siren atop the ferry building touched off another welcome to the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor.

There were fifty-nine officers and 261 enlisted men in the group returning today. Last week, 275 who had been liberated came home.

Also aboard the transport today were seventy-three enlisted men of the British Army and twenty-six United States civilians.

Among those on the pier as the liner docked was a Wac, Lieutenant Mrs. Natalie Yates, who was able to arrange plane transportation unexpectedly from Gunther Field, Ala., to meet her husband, Major Jules Yates, who was captured by the Japanese as Corregidor fell.

A group of Wacs distributed mail to the soldiers—the first that most had received in many months.

The War Department announced that these New York soldiers arrived in San Francisco today:

Captain James G. Bruce, of 24 Hooker Avenue, Poughkeepsie.

Major Joseph L. Chabot, of 614 West 147th Street, New York City.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Hackett, of 23 East Main Street, Huntington.

Private First Class Thomas M. Johnson, of 64 West Eighty-second Street, New York City.

Sergeant Harry Kornfield, of 248 West Main Street, Patchogue.

Corporal John O. Manning, of Rochester.

Staff Sergeant Kenneth E. Mattoon, of Phelps.

Corporal Fred R. Schumm, of Concord, S.

Technical Sergeant Thomas H. Willard, of 58 East 102d Street, New York City.

Captain Lester J. Chase, of 389 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Big 3 May Form Romania Unit

Washington, March 16 (AP)—Creation of a Big Three commission on Romania appeared possible today after a United States call for consultation over establishment of a Communist-controlled Government in Bucharest.

The American move, it is understood, is based on the Crimean declaration pledging political integrity of liberated and ex-satellite countries and ruling out singlehanded action by the big powers.

The Romanian Government of Premier Petru Groza, head of the Communist-controlled National Democratic Front, took office March 6.

Situation Hard To Swallow

It is no secret in Allied capitals that the previous government of Nicolai Radescu was pushed out under Russian pressure.

While consultations proceed, the Groza Government already is functioning in Bucharest, thus presenting the United States and Britain with a situation that is hard to swallow.

However, negotiations are going on with Russia over formation of a government for Poland, also provided for in the Yalta declaration. It seems clear that any United States protest over Romania probably would keep in mind the eagerness of diplomats here to find a satisfactory Polish solution.

Curzon Line Problems Of Poland

By Sigrid Arne

Washington, March 16 (AP)—Four groups of people make up the 11,807,000 population which lived in that section of 1939 Poland east of the Curzon Line. Because of the Big Three agreement at Yalta, this area presumably will pass into Russian hands.

The Poles claim that in 1939, before war blotted out the area, the largest group was the 4,500,000 Poles, with Ukrainians close runners-up. Others say that the Ukrainians equaled the Poles. There were also in the area some 894,000 White Ruthenians, and some 850,000 Jews.

The original Curzon Line proposal was published December 8, 1919. But even then Polish troops were east of it. They remembered that Poland had once included the important city of Kiev, so they plowed eastward and took Kiev again.

Russ Pushed Poles Back

The Russians counterattacked and pushed the Poles back almost to Warsaw. The western Allies, afraid of the young Soviets' program, sent French General Weygand to Warsaw. The Poles' offensive was again so successful that Russia, at the Treaty of Riga, in March, 1921, granted Poland the strip which now probably will pass back into Russian hands.

The peoples who may now change their citizenship are split religiously—those who are left, that is. No one knows how many there are. Germans murdered them and Russians deported them. But for the most part the Poles and the small number of Lithuanians are Catholic. The Ruthenians and Ukrainians belong to a branch of the Russian Orthodox Church.

It's believed that most of the 850,000 Jews are dead. But in the years between 1921 and 1939 they were never enamored of the Soviets, since they were eastern Poland's small business men and wanted to keep their small private properties.

Problem Of Ukrainians

Unhappily for the future of the area, what Communists Poland had in her legislature (six at the most, out of 404 seats) came not from this area but from western industrialized Poland.

The Ukrainians have been a cocklebur in both the Polish and Russian flanks. They were asking independence before World War I.

They had hopes for a time during the Versailles talks. But they were finally split between Russia (the great majority) and Poland.

There is diplomatic gossip that the U.S.S.R. wants this strip partly to get the Ukrainians all under one economic philosophy, so that letters between families won't pass from a capitalist to a Communist area.

People Poorer In East

People in 1939 eastern Poland were somewhat poorer than those in the west. They produced raw materials—timber, oil, phosphates, gas. Western Poland turned out the manufactured goods.

That loss of raw materials is what is disturbing the exile Poles most now. Poland's oil and gas lay around Lwow. The U.S.S.R. has plenty of its own, but these deposits were all that Poland had. The only hope of the exile Poles now is to arrange for the Lwow supplies to be available for their industry.

As it is, they are saying fare-

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well to the great timber stands in the north part of this strip. Sixty per cent of Poland's exports of lumber came from there, and Poland's exports of timber were one of her certain ways to obtain foreign exchange.

Cultural Center

The Poles still have some hope that Lwow may be left to them. A phrase in the Yalta agreement says "the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line with digressions from it in some regions."

Lwow is important to Poles, not only because of its oil and gas hinterlands, but because the city is a traditional center of Polish culture, much as Boston is to the United States.

Polish exiles now make this point about their eastern frontier: The old Curzon Line would have saved Lwow for Poland since that line stopped at the old Austrian-Hungarian border. You have to look at a 1914 map of Europe to understand that. The new line, called the Curzon Line, which gives Lwow to Russia, the Poles call by another name. Since it has been extended south beyond the old Curzon Line, it's called the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line after the agreement of '39, when Germany and Russia together occupied Poland.

ARGENTINA LOOKS TO SAN FRANCISCO

Washington, March 16 (A. P.).—Quick action by Buenos Aires, including declaring war and signing the United Nations and Mexico declarations, it appeared today, could enable Argentina to gain diplomatic recognition in time to be invited to the San Francisco security conference.

However, before a formal invitation to San Francisco could be extended special arrangements would have to be concluded with Russia, Britain and China as other sponsors of the United Nations conference.

The Russian press sporadically has attacked the Farrell government in Argentina, and there is speculation whether Moscow would raise any objections to letting it in on San Francisco.

However, since it now appears certain that President Farrell can get a Western Hemisphere blessing by taking specific actions, best chances are that general United Nations acceptance would follow.

STETTINIUS ACTS TO AVOID DISPUTES AT SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius is using all the resources at his command to eliminate as many controversies as possible from the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

He has been working on this with the members of the American delegation and representatives of other countries. He hopes to limit the conference strictly to creation of world peace machinery, excluding all fighting issues such as what to do about colonial peoples and where to fix European boundaries.

Stettinius wound up today a series of conferences with congressional and diplomatic authorities. He saw the ambassadors of Britain, Russia, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. He also met with a group of House leaders, including Speaker Rayburn and members of the Foreign Affairs committee.

Earlier this week Stettinius met with the members of the American delegation to the San Francisco conference with a Senate Foreign relations group and with other Senate members.

His objective evidently is to smooth the way for the San Francisco meeting by working out now such problems as can be solved ahead of the conference opening April 25. Among these are differences of view among members of the American delegation who, like Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) and Commander Harold Stassen, do not accept the Dumbarton Oaks proposals without some criticisms.

Stettinius' idea is to give these differences of opinion full play but at the same time to be sure that in a pinch the delegation will stand together on whatever issues will arise in San Francisco.

That is the way it was handled in Mexico city where many differences within the American delegation were threshed out in daily meetings so that the United States always went into sessions with other countries with an agreed policy.

At the same time, Stettinius has been grappling with issues which may arise among nations. The position of France as a potential leader of smaller countries, fighting the delegation of power to the great nations, is still not exactly clear. But it may decide more than anything else the extent to which the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a World Security council will be attacked at San Francisco.

Leon Henderson to Go To China as Adviser

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—Leon Henderson, former Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, is going to try his hand at solving price problems in inflation-ridden China.

The Chinese Embassy said today the invitation was extended Mr. Henderson "with the strong concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek" and at the recommendation of Donald M. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson recently visited China as a representative of President Roosevelt. Mr. Henderson is just back from an economic inspection tour in Europe.

MAR 17 1945

FDR SEEKS TO SEND BARUCH TO ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) The White House said today that President Roosevelt hopes Bernard M. Baruch will be able to go to England on a mission for him.

It said that many problems will be coming up which will be likely to require trips to England by many people at various times. What Baruch's task might be was not disclosed.

Baruch is not going to Russia, officials said.

ROOSEVELT SEES LESS FOOD FOR U.S

Steps Into Inter-Agency Battle Over Division of Food Stocks.

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) President Roosevelt stepped into the inter-agency controversy over division of dwindling food stocks today with the assertion we will have to eat less to help feed starving Europe.

The American people will have to tighten their belts, he told a news conference in outlining what he termed administration policy on who is to get what from domestic supplies.

The people in this country have not suffered very greatly compared with some others, he said, adding they are not going to suffer.

Asserting the war is not won yet, the Chief Executive said he believed the country will back up the idea of keeping people alive abroad by retaining existing food restrictions at home and adding others.

Thus, he apparently sided with those in his administration who have opposed a war food administration proposal that some commitments made for Lend-Lease and foreign relief be reduced drastically and that military demands also be trimmed for the April-June quarter to allow civilian supplies to be maintained near present levels.

Representatives of the War department have resisted the WFA idea. A week ago War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes turned the whole matter over to a seven-man government committee headed by Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator.

The President had Byrnes' announcement before him today when he began his food discussion. He said the reason for the committee was largely food, but not entirely so. The group, he added, will act as a clearing house.

Taking issue with critics, the President used sugar as an example. Suppose this commodity was short—although he said it isn't—and American consumption was cut 10 per cent. He contended the people here would still live, while sharing with those who need it more abroad.

Some need it more than we do, he said, citing what he called malnutrition in Holland.

Sugar, meat, butter and other fats are among the commodities for which demand exceeds prospective supply. War officials have warned that civilians here may have to get along with less meat, lard, cheese and evaporated milk and probably less poultry and eggs

TRANSPORT MEN WILL GET DRAFT DEFERMENTS

Railroads May Keep Up to 85 Per Cent of Those Who Are 18 to 30.

TRANSIT BREAKDOWN FEARED

Liberalization Must Be Made Up Elsewhere—Consider Coal and Steel Relaxation.

MAR 17 1945

Washington, March 16 (AP).—A threatened transportation breakdown has resulted in a liberalization of draft deferments for railroad, air-line and inland waterway workers under 30.

Other similar relaxations are in prospect for coal miners and steel workers.

The decision to allow deferment of additional key workers in the three segments of the transportation industry followed a prediction by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Defense Transportation Director, that the nation's transportation system could not meet demands upon it this year "unless there is early improvement in furnishing man power and materials."

Instead of the previous limit of 30 per cent, railroads—which already have lost 300,000 workers to the armed forces—now may ask for the deferment of 85 per cent of their present occupationally deferred workeres between the ages of 18 and 30. This would be a total of 40,800 men.

The air lines may ask for deferment of 90 per cent, or a total of 4,860, and the inland waterways a total of 2,400. On a percentage basis, it is 90 per cent for Great Lakes carriers and 80 per cent for other inland waterways.

No Announcement Made.

The decision to ease the draft's pinch on those three industries was reached at a meeting yesterday of the Government's policy committee on occupational deferments. No formal announcement was made, presumably on the theory that it might increase pressure for liberalizations.

One highly placed official, who declined to be quoted by name, said, however, that the 30 per cent over-all limit still applies, and that it will be necessary to concentrate deferments in the critical activities at the expense of others.

In the case of transportation workers, the official explained, the ODT still can certify for deferment only 30 per cent of the total number of occupationally deferred workers under its jurisdiction. In view of the higher percentages for the railroad, air-line and inland waterways, reductions must be made elsewhere—perhaps among local transportation or similar activities.

Local draft boards, as always, will have the final say on occupational deferments.

A lively fight began shaping up meanwhile over extension of the draft law. Unless renewed by Congress, the act—or at least those sections under which draft boards induct trainees—will become "inoperative and cease to apply on and after" May 15. So, also, will several separate laws enacted later as amendments.

A strong effort is expected to write into the extension legislation a ban against sending teen-age inductees into combat areas until they have been trained a specified time, probably twelve months, in this country.

Another fight undoubtedly will center around a move to re-emphasize existing restrictions against induction of essential farm workers. Still another is in prospect over the insistence of some members that men over 30 with prewar children be deferred, if not completely exempted, from induction.

NEW TRANSPORT REVEALED BY NAVY

NEW ORLEANS, March 16—(AP) The U.S.S. Hampton, an attack transport, is one of the many effective United States war weapons developed under the veil of military secrecy.

Known officially as an A.P.A., the Hampton was constructed, outfitted, and recently commissioned at the Ingalls Shipbuilding yards at Pascagoula, Miss., where two others of the same class—the U.S.S. Grundy and the U.S.S. Griggs—have already been built.

The Navy lifted its veil a bit recently when Rear Admiral A. C. Bennett, commanding the Eighth Naval district, invited newspaper men from this area on a "shake down" cruise of the Hampton.

High points of this amphibious monster that can be made public:

The Hampton is 492 feet long, has a beam of 70 feet, and draft of [illegible] feet with a displacement of 17,000 tons. She is driven by turbine engines, with Diesel auxiliaries. The Hampton's speed is still a secret, but newsmen on the cruise said they saw her do "14 knots in a calm sea."

Officers and crew exceed 400, and there are comfortable accommodations for 1,500 troops, but an entire regiment could be accommodated in an emergency.

In the bow and stern are menacing looking 5-inch guns, set in open turrets. Back of the forward turret is a revolving platform with a number of 40 millimeter guns and back of this another platform with a batch of 20 millimeter guns. All of these can be used as ack-ack or for direct action.

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Vinson Asks Okay Of World Fund

Washington, March 16 (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, on his first visit to Capitol Hill as Federal Loan Administrator, told Congress today that "economic isolationism is as dangerous to world peace as political isolationism."

He appealed for prompt Congressional sanction of the Bretton Woods 44-nations international bank and monetary agreements as a demonstration to the world that the United States wants to solve global problems by co-operation rather than "by the sword."

Asks Economic Co-Operation

"No country in the modern world can live in peace and prosperity in economic isolation," he told the House Banking Committee. "Without economic peace there is no political peace. . . . Nations which cannot work together to provide for order and stability in their economic relations are not likely to be good guardians of the peace."

Economically, he said, nations live "in one world."

Vinson, former economic stabilization director, said a prosperous world economy is needed as added assurance of prosperity for the United States.

"If this country reduces its purchases abroad, unemployment occurs in other countries; and they, in turn, buy less from us," he said.

"It is important to re-establish the producing powers and the consuming power of countries that have been devastated by war. Nearly one-half of the world's trade was formerly done with countries that have suffered from enemy action. A prosperous world economy requires the reconstruction of Europe and the Far East.

"It requires the development of countries that lack the modern means of production."

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Col. Richard Park Jr. Is New Roosevelt Aide

Assistant for a Year, Succeeds Late Gen. E. M. Watson

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP). —President Roosevelt has a new military aide, Colonel Richard Park jr., who succeeds the late Major General Edwin M. Watson.

General Watson, who died at sea Feb. 20 while returning with the Chief Executive from the Crimea Conference, was secretary as well as military aide to Mr Roosevelt. The post of secretary remains to be filled.

Colonel Park had been an assistant military aide at the White House for a year.

A native of Washington, he was commissioned in the field artillery in 1933 after graduating from West Point. He served four years at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, then went to a field artillery school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

From June, 1941, until January, 1943, Colonel Park was assistant military attache at Moscow and Kuibyshev.

CONGRESS FACES TARIFF BATTLE

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) A tariff battle, with party lines developing swiftly, suddenly burst upon Congress today.

The administration asked for new authority to reduce all import duties—some as much as 75 per cent under the levels of the Hawley-Smoot act of 1930.

Republicans promptly promised the hardest tariff fight since this act, the last general tariff revision, was written.

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means committee tossed the explosive new bill into the legislative hopper.

Backers said it is an important part of the administration's policy of breaking down world trade barriers.

It would extend the reciprocal trade act for three years and allow the State department, in trade treaties with other nations, to reduce by as much as 50 per cent the effective duties as of last January 1.

The existing reciprocal trade act, first enacted in 1934, already permits duty reductions up to 50 per cent of the 1930 levels.

Thus a duty reduced as much as 50 per cent below the Hawley-Smoot act prior to last January 1 could be cut in half again, making an accumulative reduction of 75 per cent. Many items already have been cut by the present 50 per cent maximum.

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), ranking ways and means Republican, led off his party's opposition, declaring "this bill would strip the United States of all economic defenses. It would force thousands of industries to shut down and cause widespread unemployment after the war."

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance committee had this to say of the proposal. "I'm afraid it will aggravate the fight that has always been made in the Senate against the reciprocal trade program."

Doughton said the State department wanted the legislation, and it was regarded as a strict administration measure. Democratic leaders said it would pass the House, but were not quite so confident about the Senate.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Stettinius both have been vigorously vocal recently in declaring that high tariffs are barriers to world peace.

Reciprocal trade pacts, under present authority, have been negotiated with 28 nations.

HOLLYWOOD UNION DEFIES AFL HEAD

HOLLYWOOD, March 16 — (AP) Movie strike leaders defied American Federation of Labor President William Green late today after the AFL top man in Washington branded the studio walkout "unjustified" and demanded that the AFL unions return to work.

"The strike goes on," declared Herbert Sorrell, spokesman for the striking forces in a telegraphed reply to Green.

The exchange of strongly worded sentiments came as Hollywood's 8,000 actors, heading into a mass meeting to hear the strike issues argued, received notice from the board of directors of the Screen Actors' Guild recommending they continue to ignore picket lines.

"We refuse to 'cease and desist' from using the name of the AFL in connection with our strike," Sorrell wired Green.

"We pay our per capita tax to the AFL and are bona fide AFL unions, but we also are autonomous and democratic groups and feel that we know what is best for our membership."

Sorrell said his conference of studio unions, which called the strike in a jurisdictional row with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage employes, was "willing to abide by the decisions of the agencies for the settlement of grievances, but must insist that others abide by the decisions of the same agencies."

Green, in his telegram to Sorrell, ordered striking workers not to use the AFL name in their strike banners or placards.

Green's telegram read, in part: "I officially disavow your strike x x x I call upon you and those on strike x x x to exercise good judgment, terminate immediately the unjustified strike x x x to take up grievances for adjustment through agency set up for settlement of grievances during existing war emergency.

"I regard strike x x x as a violation of no-strike pledge made by AFL to President of the United States for duration of war.

"It should never have occurred and ought to be terminated at once."

In Washington, President Roosevelt said he had read only headlines about the film strike and gave no indication of intervention.

Hundreds of top flight movie stars and lesser players prepared to hear arguments tonight in the deadlocked strike at a meeting called by the influential Screen Actors' Guild.

MINERS REJECT OPERATORS' PLAN

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) John L. Lewis' soft coal miners received and quickly turned down today an operator counter-proposal on wages unofficially estimated to net them nearly 50 cents a day.

The union rejection was immediate and definite, holding to the miners' original proposals which operators had figured would cost them more than six times what they offered. But the UMW policy committee couched its turn-down to language inviting continuation of negotiations for "real collective bargaining."

The operators made proposals of their own on six of the 18 pay demands made by Lewis, and turned thumbs down on the other dozen. The rejected list was topped by Lewis' principal claim for a royalty of 10 cents a ton, estimated at $60,000,000 a year, for a union health and rehabilitation fund.

The producers estimated that Lewis' whole list of demands would come to about $3.33 a day.

Lewis and his eight-man negotiating committee received the operator offer, in preparation for the past week, at a morning session. Then a recess was taken until tomorrow and Lewis called together his policy committee of 250, which had been standing by since the original demands were formulated at the beginning of negotiations for a contract to supplant the one expiring March 31.

Steelworkers Join Lewis

Huntington, W.Va., March 16 (AP). Asserting that "we've gone under the banner of John L. Lewis," President James C. Johnson announced today a switch in allegiance of the local of the CIO United Steelworkers at the International Nickel Company.

Johnson said the local, embracing 1,700 members, will petition the National Labor Relations Board for a collective bargaining election under the aegis of the United Mine Workers, District 50.

The announcement followed by a few hours the seizure of local control by District Director W. D. Mackay, of the steelworkers. Mackay said the action was prompted by "internal affairs."

The Army on orders by President Roosevelt took charge of the big plant, which is engaged entirely in war production, several months ago.

Although it has since been returned to private management, Johnson declared the local to be dissatisfied with the adjustment between Mackay and the Inco management of grievances which had led to two strikes.

Mackay, whose district embraces eleven uinon locals here and in Charleston, Point Pleasant, and Ironton, Ohio, was re-elected director of the district several weeks ago, after which the Inco local charged there had been irregularities.

U.S. MAPS PLANS ON RECONVERSION KRUG DISCLOSES

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) J. A. Krug dragged the forbidden word "reconversion" out of limbo today, asserting that the government is working out "much better plans" than it had last Summer.

The War Production board chairman, who has abided for months by the White House ban on reconversion talk, told a news conference that reports the government is not making peacetime plans are "very demoralizing to management and labor."

Krug raised the reconversion issue himself, apparently in response to pressure from business for some inkling as to WPB's preparations for dropping controls and permitting greater civilian goods production after Germany collapses.

To the surprise of reporters, Krug proved willing to discuss the possibility of having one motor company build a nameless automobile if the Japanese war lasts long enough, though he said such a plan is not being considered now. Krug said the idea "might prove desirable" if civilian needs become extremely pressing before it is possible to release the whole industry.

As for V-E day itself, Krug revealed the White House is now trying to decide whether to ask workers to stay in their plants for victory festivities.

"Some feel we ought to try to keep them in the plants," he smiled, "and others feel that the celebrations in the plants would break up more material than they would produce."

The WPB chairman said he could promise that reconversion procedures will meet the problems of V-E day.

"We will drop our controls at the earliest possible date consistent with securing the all-out war effort against Japan."

The automobile industry, however, need not expect to get peacetime machine tools until they can be built without interfering with the ammunition, rubber, jet-propelled aircraft and other programs, he warned. The machine tool industry is "booked up to the hilt" with war orders, he added.

"But that doesn't mean we are not digesting the automobile manufacturers' needs so that, when we can schedule them, we will be ready to put their machine tools into production."

THE BRITISH, STILL ANGRY OVER MUNICH, ARE SUSPICIOUS OF EVERY GERMAN MOVE AND DETERMINED TO BE ON GUARD.

AS LONG AGO AS 1943 INFORMATION MINISTER BRENDAN BRACKEN WARNED IN A THANKSGIVING DAY SPEECH THAT THE GERMAN GENERALS REALIZED THEY HAD LOST THE WAR AND WERE PINNING THEIR ENTIRE HOPES ON THE CHANCE THAT HITLER MIGHT PULL THEM OUT THROUGH POLITICAL MANEUVERING.

WHILE CHEERED BY CHURCHILL'S WORDS, BRITONS HAVE HEARD SIMILAR PREDICTIONS BEFORE AND ARE INCLINED TO A WAIT-AND-SEE ATTITUDE. FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT, SUCH FORECASTS DON'T RESULT IN ANY NOTICEABLE SLACKING ON THE HOME FRONT, BECAUSE JOBS ARE FROZEN ALL THE WAY DOWN THE LINE.

MOREOVER, V-BOMB EXPLOSIONS STILL ARE HEARD FOR MILES OVER THE

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COUNTRYSIDE AT INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND NIGHT--A CONSTANT REMINDER THAT THE NAZIS ARE NOT YET FINISHED.

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IN SHORT, THE BRITISH AS A WHOLE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE FINAL DECISION WILL HAVE TO BE WON ON THE BATTLEFIELD. MOST OF THEM SEEM TO FEEL THE END SHOULD COME BY THIS FALL, AND ONE LONDON NEWSPAPER HAS EVEN STARTED A CONTEST WITH A $400 PRIZE FOR PICKING THE DATE.

THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHICH ON THURSDAY SPLIT GERMAN GROUPINGS IN EAST PRUSSIA WITH A SMASH TO THE SHORE OF THE FRISCHES HAFF (LAGOON) SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG, TIGHTENED THE SIEGE ARC AROUND BRANDENBURG, HEILGENBEIL AND BRAUNSBERG.

BITTER FIGHTING ALSO RAGED ON THE APPROACHES TO DANZIG AND IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF GDYNIA, KEY NAZI NAVAL PORTS TO THE WEST, AS MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY FOUGHT TO CLEAN UP THOSE POCKETS AND RELEASE THOUSANDS OF HIS TROOPS FOR THE CENTRAL GERMANY CAMPAIGN.

A205 Add London Russian (Wheeler) xxx shell-torn city.

THE ENEMY SAID THE BULK OF THE RUSSIAN TANK FORCE WAS CONCENTRATED IN THE AREA OF STETTIN, KEY DEFENSE POSITION COVERING THE ROUTE TO THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN, AND THAT THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND INTENDED TO WIPE OUT THE GERMAN BRIDGEHEADS THERE BEFORE LAUNCHING THE ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE TOWARD BERLIN.

RED AIRFORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE SUPPORTING THE GROUND FORCES WITH ROCKET BOMBS AND STRAFING ATTACKS AND THE "BATTLE CONTINUES FURIOUSLY," THE GERMANS SAID.

AMONG THE LOCALITIES MENTIONED BY THE GERMANS WERE KLEBOW, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF STETTIN, AND BRUENKEN, THREE MILES TO THE WEST NEAR THE ODER. THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF KLEBOW, BUT THE GERMANS SAID "HOUST TO HOUSE FIGHTING" NOW RAGED IN THAT HAMLET.

GERMAN SOURCES EXPRESSED FEAR THAT SOVIET AMPHIBIOUS FORCES MIGHT CROSS THE ODER'S ESTUARY NORTH OF STETTIN IN AN ENCIRCLING MANEUVER, AND SAID THAT MOST OF THE 380,000 CIVILIANS IN STETTIN HAD BEEN EVACUATED. THE PRIZE CITY IS UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY BOTH SOVIET ARTILLERY AND PLANES.

BERLIN PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THE RUSSIANS GATHERED ASSAULT BOATS AND BRIDGE-BUILDING EQUIPMENT NORTH OF STETTIN.

THE GERMANS SAID THAT AN ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON STETTIN'S DEFENSES BEGAN AT DAWN THURSDAY AFTER A DRUMFIRE ARTILLERY BARRAGE. WHEN THE BARRAGE SUBSIDED MASSES OF SOVIET TANKS AND INFANTRY STORMED AGAINST THE LAST NAZI RAMPARTS EAST OF THE ODER, BASED ON ALTDAMM, ONLY TWO MILES FROM STETTIN'S BIG SHIP BASINS.

STETTIN IS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE GERMAN DEFENSIVE POSITION NORTHEAST OF BERLIN.

MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FORCES HAVE BEEN BATTLING THROUGH ITS EAST BANK SUBURBS FOR DAYS.

V THE NEW OFFENSIVE BY MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY IN UPPER SILESIA WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WHICH SAID IT WAS LAUNCHED NEAR RATIBOR, 16 MILES NORTH OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S THIRD LARGEST CITY GUARDING THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE MORAVIAN GAP, ANCIENT INVASION PATHWAY. MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA IS KNOWN AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PITTSBURGH.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID "LOCAL BREACHES" HAD BEEN MADE, AND THE NAZI COMMUNIQUE SAID GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE IN PROGRESS.

A COMPANION DRIVE WAS LAUNCHED BY KONEV ON BOTH SIDES OF GROTTKAU, 23 MILES WEST OF OPPELN, RUSSIAN-HELD UPPER SILESIAN CAPITAL ON THE ODER RIVER, BERLIN SAID, AND RED ARMY UNITS PIERCED THE NAZI LINES BEFORE BEING REPULSED.

IN HUNGARY, THE RED AIR FORCE STRUCK AT GERMANS ATTACKING BETWEEN LAKE BALATON AND THE DANUBE RIVER SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST. LOW-FLYING STORMOVIKS STRAFED ENEMY COLUMNS AND CONCENTRATIONS, DISABLING A NUMBER OF TANKS.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT GERMAN INFANTRY AND TANK COUNTER-ATTACKS IN THE LAKE BALATON AREA HAD WEAKENED CONSIDERABLY DUE TO HUGE LOSSES.

FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT NIGHT THURSDAY SOVIET BOMBERS ATTACKED THE NAZI-HELD RAIL JUNCTION OF VESZPREM ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE LAKE, TOUCHING OFF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

DY648PEW

~~SEEMED NEAR AT HAND.~~ Add London Russian xxx instruction.

AT THE SAME TIME SOVIET ATTACKS WERE MOUNTED IN THE SOUTHWESTERN SUBURBS OF KOENIGSBERG ITSELF AND MASSED FIELD GUNS AND ROCKETS RAINED DEATH ON ENEMY GROUPINGS AS RUSSIAN TANK AND INFANTRY ASSAULT TEAMS PENETRATED DEEPER INTO NAZI POSITIONS.

FURTHER TO THE WEST ON THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY FRONT ALONG DANZIG BAY RED ARMY TROOPS SLASHED ANEW INTO THE PERIMETER DEFENSES OF DANZIG AND GDYNIA. OPPOSITION FROM THE DIE-HARD DEFENDERS WAS BITTER AND EACH YARD OF GROUND HAD TO BE WON THE HARD WAY.

MEANWHILE, CAPITULATION OF THE NAZI GARRISON AT KOLBERG, STRUGGLING IN A DEATH GRIP CLAMPED ON THEM BY TROOPS OF MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY APPEARED TO BE ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS.

THE RUSSIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THE IMMEDIATE BERLIN FRONT ALONG THE ODER SOUTH OF BESIEGED STETTIN WAS MARKED YESTERDAY ONLY BY BATTLES OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE, WITH THE HARDEST FIGHTING OCCURRING FARTHER SOUTH IN THE FORTRESSES OF BRESLAU AND GLOGAU.

IN THE SMASHING EAST PRUSSIAN ATTACKS KOENIGSBERG WAS LEFT WITH ONLY A SMALL ESCAPE CORRIDOR RUNNING TO THE PORT OF PILLAU WEST OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. THE RUSSIANS HAD ALREADY OVERRUN WANGITT, SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG, AND CAPTURED ALBEHNEN AND EINSAM, THE LATTER TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF BRANDENBURG.

IN ADVANCES TOWARD BRANDENBURG, RUSSIAN FORCES SEIZED 25 COMMUNITIES YESTERDAY, A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. THE RUSSIANS REACHED THE COAST AT HEYDE-WALDBURG, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG.

MORE THAN 1,000 GERMANS WERE CAPTURED IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR DRIVE ON DANZIG AND GDYNIA YESTERDAY, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FRONTLINE DISPATCHES WHICH APPEARED IN MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS TODAY MADE IT EVIDENT THAT THE SPRING THAW FROM THE BALTIC TO THE

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ANUBIAN BASIN CONTINUED TO HAMPER OPERATIONS BY ZHUKOV AND MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV.

ONE DISPATCH FROM ZHUKOV'S SECTOR, APPARENTLY REFERRING TO KUESTRIN, SPOKE OF THE "CENTER OF THE DESTROYED MAIN GERMAN FORTIFIED ZONES WHICH COVER THE SHORTEST WAY TO BERLIN," BUT GAVE NO HINT OF ANY BRIDGEHEAD ON THE ODER WEST BANK IN THE VICINITY. (THE GERMAN RADIO HAS REFERRED REPEATEDLY TO RED ARMY CROSSINGS OF THE MIDDLE ODER IN THE KUESTRIN-FRANKFURT SECCTOR.)

SEVERAL TIMES IN RECENT WEEKS RUSSIAN DISPATCHES HAVE MENTIONED THE MANNER IN WHICH SOVIET FORCES HAVE BROKEN THROUGH FORMIDABLE ENEMY POSITIONS ALONG A RIVER, BUT THE RIVER WAS NEVER IDENTIFIED IN PRINT AS THE ODER.

A DISPATCH TODAY SAID THE ROAD TO BERLIN WAS PROTECTED WITH EIGHT ROWS OF CONCRETE DRAGON'S TEETH, UNDERGROUND ANCHORAGES AND AN ANTITANK DITCH BRISTLING WITH STEEL SPIKES. IT DESCRIBED A MAZE OF MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR PILLBOXES LINKED BY TUNNELS AND SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAYS.

ELECTRIFIED WIRES GIRD THE WATER HAZARDS OF SMALL RIVERS, LAKES AND CANALS, THE DISPATCH ADDING:

"THERE ARE THREE SUCH BELTS OF FORTIFICATIONS FROM THE OBRA RIVER TO THE ODER, EACH INCREASING IN STRENGTH."

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LONDON, MARCH 16-(AP)-NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, WRITING IN THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE DAS REICH, PREDICTS THAT GERMANY WILL "WIN THE WAR BY LOSSES," THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

"HE WHO FIGHTS WITH LEAST REGARD FOR LOSSES HAS THE MOST CHANCE OF WINNING," GOEBBELS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. HE CONCEDED, HOWEVER, THAT "GERMANY FACES EMBARRASSMENTS WHICH WILL FORCE HER HAND."

JP704AEW

LONDON, MARCH 16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TODAY IN A MESSAGE THANKING THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF SOCIETY OF AMERICA THAT "FOR OVER FIVE YEARS THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO BRING COMFORT AND HAPPINESS TO COUNTLESS BRITISH FAMILIES WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF GERMAN BOMBS.

THE SOCIETY HAS RAISED MORE THAN $45,000,000 TO RELIEVE WAR DISTRESS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SW1038AEW

BY EDWARD DENNEHY

LONDON, MARCH 16-(AP)-BARNES NEVILLE WALLIS, 57-YEAR-OLD DESIGNER OF BRITAIN'S NEW 22,000-POUND BOMB, IS A NON-SMOKING VEGETARIAN GIVEN TO INTROSPECTION AND DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AMENITIES--PRECISELY THE SORT OF MAN YOU WOULD PICK AS MOST UNLIKELY TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH DEVISING AN ARTIFICIAL EARTHQUAKE.

BRITAIN HONORS HER SCIENTIFIC AS WELL AS HER MILITARY HEROES, AND WALLIS HAS WON PLENTY OF ADULATION, BUT TO HIS WIFE HE IS AS DANGEROUS TO HAVE AROUND THE HOUSE AS A CELLAR FULL OF TNT.

MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY DISCLOSED AFTER NEWS OF THE HUGE BOMB HAD STAGGERED READERS OVER THE WORLD THAT THEY HAD BEEN EXTREMELY ANXIOUS FOR WALLIS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE BOMB'S TESTS.

THE WHOLE TRYING BUSINESS SOMETIMES GOT ON WALLIS' NERVES, TOO, HIS WIFE SAID IN RELATING THAT A NUMBER OF TIMES HE HAD CRIED OUT IN HIS SLEEP, "BOMBS, BOMBS!" AND JABBERED A STRING OF TECHNICAL TERMS RELATING TO EXPLOSIVES.

WALLIS, ONE OF THE BEST AIRCRAFT DESIGNERS IN THE BUSINESS, HAS WORKED QUIETLY FOR A LONG PERIOD WITH RAF AUTHORITIES IN DEVELOPING NEW IDEAS FOR SMASHING STRATEGIC TARGETS IN GERMAN TERRITORY. HIS NAME IS LINKED WITH CREATION OF SOME OF THE ALLIES' MOST VALUABLE WEAPONS.

HE DESIGNED THE 12,000-POUND ARMOR-PIERCING BOMB WHICH SANK THE NAZI BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ AND THE SPECIAL BOMBS WHICH BURST THE RUHR MOHNE DAM IN THE DARING RAID LED BY THE LATE WING COMMANDER GUY GIBSON.

IT WAS WHEN THE DAM WAS BROKEN THAT WALLIS, WHO USUALLY CLINGS TO HIS RESERVE, ABANDONED ALL DIGNITY. HE WAS IN AIR CHIEF MARSHAL HARRIS' OFFICE WHEN NEWS OF THE MOHNE SUCCESS CAME THROUGH AND, BETRYING WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY WAS THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT OF HIS LIFE UP TO THEN, HE THREW HIS HAT IN THE AIR.

THEN HE WENT HOME AND SHARED HIS SATISFACTION WITH HIS FAMILY

OFFICE WHEN NEWS OF THE MOHNE SUCCESS CAME THROUGH AND, BETRAYING WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY WAS THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT OF HIS LIFE UP TO THEN, HE THREW HIS HAT IN THE AIR.

THEN HE WENT HOME AND SHARED HIS SATISFACTION WITH HIS FAMILY IN SUBURBAN EFFIMGHAM-SURREY. HE HAS TWO SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS. THEY WERE ALMOST MORE CONCERNED OVER THE NEW 11-TON BOMB THAN THE AIR MINISTRY.

"WE'VE LIVED WITH THE BOMB, EATEN WITH THE BOMB AND THOUGHT OF VERY LITTLE ELSE BUT THE BOMB," SAID MRS.WALLIS OF THE PERIOD SINCE HER HUSBAND FIRST PROPOSED IT FIVE YEARS AGO. "ALL THE KIDS ARE BOMB EXPERTS."

WALLIS EXPLAINED THAT LONG PERIOD BETWEEN HIS CONCEPTION OF THE MIGHTY WEAPON AND ITU FIRST USE BY POINTING OUT THAT UN

MIGHTY WEAPON AND ITS FIRST USE BY POINTING OUT THAT UNTIL RECENTLY BRITAIN HADSNO PLANES LARGE ENOUGH TO CARRY

MIGHTY WEAPON AND ITS FIRST USE BY POINTING OUT THAT UNTIL RECENTLY BRITAIN HAD NO PLANES LARGE ENOUGH TO CARRY IT.

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NIGHT LEAD V-2

LONDON, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE OCCASIONAL CRUMP OF A V-2 ROCKET EXPLOSION IN BRITAIN'S CAPITAL HAS FAILED TO INTERRUPT NORMAL ROUTINE AND THE GENERAL OPINION OF LONDONERS IS THAT THE VAUNTED "VENGEANCE WEAPON" IS HARDLY WORTH THE TIME AND MONEY THE GERMANS SPEND ON IT.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES PERMITTED DISCLOSURE TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT SOME OF THE ROCKETS ANNOUNCED AS FALLING "IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND" IN RECENT MONTHS HAD LANDED IN LONDON, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES.

SINCE OCT. 1, ROBOT AND ROCKET BOMBS HAVE KILLED 686 PERSONS AND INJURED 5,555 IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

THESE FIGURES BY MONTHS ARE: OCTOBER, 57 KILLED, 416 INJURED; NOVEMBER, 269 KILLED, 1,511 INJURED; DECEMBER, 11 KILLED AND 847 INJURED; JANUARY, 198 KILLED AND 1,629 INJURED; FEBRUARY, 151 KILLED AND 1,152 INJURED.

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE [illegible] ENGLAND, MARCH [illegible]

FIVE GENERATIONS OF MILITARY MEN IN THE GRIFFIN FAMILY OF EAST CHICAGO, IND., WERE PRAISED TODAY BY COL.HENRY MACDONALD OF SAN FRANCISCO, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 305TH BOMBER GROUP.

THE COLONEL'S COMMENT CAME AFTER RECEIPT OF A LETTER FROM JOHN H. GRIFFIN, FATHER OF THE CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHO WAS KILLED ON HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION.

THE FATHER REQUESTED INFORMATION ABOUT HIS SON, FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN A.GRIFFIN, KILLED WHEN HIS PLANE CRASHED BECAUSE OF POOR VISIBILITY ON ITS RETURN FROM KASSEL, GERMANY. THE LETTER OUTLINED THE FAMILY'S RECORD OF MILITARY SERVICE IN THE U.S.ARMY.

THE FLIER'S GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER FOUGHT TWO YEARS IN THE WAR OF 1812; HIS GREAT GRANDFATHER SERVED THREE YEARS IN THE CIVIL WAR, AS A CAPTAIN; HIS GRANDFATHER ALSO WAS IN THE CIVIL WAR AS A LIEUTENANT; AND THE FATHER HIMSELF FOUGHT ON THE MEXICAN BORDER AND WITH THE RAINBOW DIVISION IN FRANCE AND GERMANY DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE LETTER ADDED THAT THE FLIER'S GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDMOTHER HAD HELPED FEED WASHINGTON'S CONTINENTAL ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.

LF1045PEW

30.24-23963

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. TROOP CARRIER FORCES, ENGLAND, MARCH 16-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOP CARRIER FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS HAVE CARRIED 553,631 AIRBORNE INFANTRYMEN, CASUALTIES AND OTHER PASSENGERS AND DELIVERED 132,795 TONS OF HIGH PRIORITY FREIGHT WHILE FLYING 100,000 SORTIES IN 16 MONTHS, MAJ.GEN.PAUL L.WILLIAMS, TROOP CARRIER COMMANDER, DISCLOSED TODAY.

RW1138PEW

LONDON, MARCH 16-(AP)-JAPAN DISCARDED HER SYSTEM OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY OVER CIVIL AUTHORITY BY IMPERIAL ORDER TODAY AS AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THERE WERE THOUSANDS OF HOMELESS, MANY DEAD AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED FROM U.S. AIR RAIDS.

A BROADCAST SAID EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD EMPOWERED PREMIER KOISO TO SIT IN ON MEETINGS OF THE JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF BECAUSE OF THE GRAVE WAR SITUATION.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY KOISO AS SAYING:

"I HAVE BEEN EMPOWERED BY THE AUGUST EMPEROR TO TAKE PART IN THE DELIBERATIONS AT IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS AT THIS MOMENT WHEN THE WAR SITUATION IS SO GRAVE THAT THE FATE OF OUR COUNTRY IS IN THE BALANCE."

KOISO ADDED:

"THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS HAVE NOW BEEN FUSED INTO ONE BODY."

JP628AEW

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WITH PARIS

LONDON, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, WHICH PREVIOUSLY ESTIMATED THAT 100,000 AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN POURED INTO THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, DECLARED TODAY THAT FOUR MORE DIVISIONS WERE BEING MOVED INTO THE AREA, MAKING IT "THE BIGGEST SINGLE CONCENTRATION OF POWER ON A NARROW FRONT EVER SEEN IN THIS WAR."

"EVEN DURING THE INVASION IN NORMANDY THERE WAS NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT," DECLARED GERMAN WAR REPORTER FRANZ WESTHOFF. "THE SITUATION IS LIKE A BOILER UNDER MAXIMUM PRESSURE AND READY TO EXPLODE FROM PENT UP ENERGY."

THE BROADCAST ALSO ASSERTED THAT LT.GEN.LEONARD GEROW, COMMANDER OF THE NEW U.S.15TH ARMY, NOW WAS AT THE HEAD OF THE FORCES ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE.

JP638AEW

1st Pans RMC (Finally) xxx of 3,800.

NO FOOD IS BEING BROUGHT IN FOR CIVILIANS--BOTH THEY AND DISPLACED PERSONS ARE BEING FED FROM EXISTING STOCKS. COLOGNE'S FOOD STOCKS IN HOMES, SHOPS AND PUBLIC WAREHOUSES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE SUFFICIENT FOR THREE MONTHS.

DESPITE EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION IN THE RHINELAND, DENISON REPORTED SOME FACTORIES ALREADY WERE OPERATING AND OTHERS WOULD BE OPERATING SOON WITH GERMAN LABOR AND MATERIAL.

THESE FACTORIES INCLUDE SOAP, BLANKET AND SHOE-MAKING ESTABLISHMENTS. SOME OF THE SOAP WILL BE SENT TO BELGIUM, WHERE A SHORTAGE HAS CAUSED MANY CASES OF SCABIES. SOME SHOES AND BLANKETS WILL GO TO DISPLACED PERSONS AND TO WORKERS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LABORERS ALREADY ARE AT WORK FOR THE AMG REPAIRING ROADS AND STRUCTURES IN COLOGNE AND MORE WILL BE HIRED, DENISON SAID. MANY GROCERY, HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIAL SHOPS WILL BE OPENED TOMORROW UNDER AMG PERMITS.

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THE PATROL, WHICH COLLINS DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST EFFECTIVE THIS DIVISION EVER HAD" BEGAN ON THE 232ND INFANTRY REGIMENT FRONT AT 7:30 P.M. MARCH 9 AND WAS TO HAVE BEEN FOR 48 HOURS BUT WAS PROLONGED 30 HOURS LONGER. Ret with U.S. Prod Lt. (Hawkins) executed.

IN ADDITION TO GAINING INFORMATION ON THE ENEMY, THE SCOUTS CAREFULLY NOTED THE EFFECT OF OUR ARTILLERY WHEN THEY WERE CAUGHT BY A STORM OF SHELLS IN THE SPRUCE WOODS. IN THEIR REPORT THEY SUGGESTED OUR GUNNERS WERE USING THE WRONG KIND OF FUSE FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE IN DECIDUOUS TIMBER, ADDING THAT ANOTHER TYPE OF FUSE WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN "MEMBERS OF THE PATROL BEING WOUNDED IF NOT KILLED."

ONCE THEY WERE CAUGHT IN BETWEEN A PARTY OF THE ENEMY ON THE RIDGE AHEAD OF THEM AND SHELLFIRE FROM THEIR OWN GUNS. ANOTHER TIME THEY WERE BETWEEN TWO GERMAN MACHINEGUN POSTS, SO CLOSE THAT THEY COULD HEAR THE BOLTS OF BOTH WEAPONS. ONCE THEY PICKED THEIR WAY RIGHT THROUGH A GERMAN BIVOUAC AREA.

A104

SEARCHING LATE ONE AFTERNOON FOR A PLACE TO SPEND THE NIGHT, JONES REPORTED THEY "RAN ACROSS WHAT LOOKED LIKE A GERMAN GRAVE WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE A FELLOW SLEEPING IN HIS SACK WITH HIS HELMET HANGING ON A STICK."

THE PATROL FIGURED IT WOULD NOT BE WISE TO MOVE AROUND WHILE THE ENEMY WAS SLEEPING SO THEY LAY QUIET AND LET THE GERMAN MOVE AWAY WHEN HE AWAKENED.

THEY GOT VERY LITTLE SLEEP AND HAD TO LIVE ON CHOCOLATE BARS BUT NEVER WERE SEEN BY THE ENEMY AND DIDN'T HAVE TO FIRE A SHOT.

THEIR CLOSEST CALL CAME WHEN RETURNING TO THEIR OWN LINES AT 1.30 A.M. MAARCH 13. A NERVOUS GI TOSSED A HAND GRENADE AT THEM.

ALL THREE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE DANGEROUS JOB, A PART OF THEIR TASK IN THE INTELLIGENCE AND RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON. NONE EXCEPT WOFFARD HAD ANY EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF WOODCRAFT, BUT THE ARKANSAN HAD ENOUGH FOR ALL.

THE SERGEANT, A 30-YEAR-OLD GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, IS A CORN BREEDER BY PROFESSION AND AN ENTYMOLOGIST FOR RELAXATION. HE ALMOST NEVER SPEAKS ABOVE A WHISPER AND WHISPERS ONLY WHEN HE HAS SOMETHING WORTH SAYING.

JONES WAS A SOPHOMORE AT DARTMOUTH WHEN HE ENTERED THE ARMY IN 1942. HE WON THE BRONZE STAR LAST JANUARY AT KILSTETT FOR RUSHING TWO ANTITANK GUNS INTO POSITION UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM SMALL ARMS, MORTARS AND 88S. THAT MEDAL ARRIVED THE SAME DAY THE GENERAL PINNED A SILVER STAR ON HIM.

KUBIAK IS 24 AND BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY IN 1944 HE WAS A REPORTER FOR THE RACINE (WIS.) JOURNAL-TIMES.

SN1029PEW

LEAD BITCHE

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 16-(AP)-INFANTRYMEN OF THE SEVENTH ARMY CAPTURED THE FRENCH FORTRESS TOWN OF BITCHE TODAY, BRINGING LT. GEN ALEXANDER M.PATCH HIS BIGGEST PRIZE OF THE TWO-DAY OLD OFFENSIVE.

THE ATTACKING YANKS CONTINUED TO MAKE SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS ALONG THE 50-MILE LINE FROM WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN TO THE RHINE RIVER.

BITCHE STOOD OFF THE 100TH DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.WITHERS A.BURRESS THROUGH A WEEK OF FIERCE FIGHTING LAST DECEMBER BUT TODAY THE SAME OUTFIT OVERRAN THE CITY IN A FEW HOURS AGAINST FEEBLE RESISTANCE.

THE CITY, A TOWERING, MASSIVE CITADEL, HAD NEVER BEEN STORMED AND CAPTURED SINCE IT WAS BUILT 200 YEARS AGO. IT WITHSTOOD ALL ASSAULTS IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870.

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ONCE INSIDE THE CITY, THE SEVENTH ARMY FOUND NO ENEMY OPPOSITION.

THE 63RD DIVISION SCORED GAINS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "SEVERAL KILOMETERS" NORTH AND EAST OF FECHINGEN, WHICH LIES THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

ALTHOUGH THE LIMITS OF THIS ADVANCE WERE NOT DISCLOSED, IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT FORWARD ELEMENTS OF MAJ.GEN.LEWIS E.HIBBS' DIVISION MUST BE HARD UP AGAINST THE OUTER SIEGFRIED LINE.

HABKIRCHEN, ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE BLIES RIVER THREE MILES EAST OF SARREGUEMINES, WAS CLEARED BY ANOTHER DIVISION AFTER MORE THAN 24 HOURS OF HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING.

OTHER UNITS FOUGHT IN THE BEBELSHEIM AREA, TWO MILES TO THE NORTH. THE GERMANS WERE USING TANKS IN SMALL-SCALE DEFENSIVE ATTACKS, TWO BEING KNOCKED OUT BY THE 63RD TWO MILES EAST OF FECHINGEN. THREE OTHERS WERE DESTROYED NEAR BLIESBRUECK, FOUR MILES EAST OF SARREGUEMINE.

IN ADDITION TO CAPTURING BITCHE, THE 100TH PRESSED ON THROUGH THE WOODS NORTH OF TOWN.

THE 42ND RAINBOW DIVISION FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST CLEARED OUT THE HARDT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE OF MELCH, TAKING 95 PRISONERS, AND FOUGHT INTO MOUTERHOUSE. SMALL ADVANCES WERE MADE AT OTHER POINTS DESPITE THE BACK-BREAKING TERRAIN.

MEN OF THE 103RD DIVISION CLOSED IN AGAIN ON UTTENHOFEN, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU, AFTER HAVING BEEN FORCED FROM THE TOWN IN A COUNTERATTACK YESTERDAY.

FOUR MILES WEST, IN THE SAME ALSATIAN PLAIN AREA EAST OF THE HARDT MOUNTAINS, THE CACTUS OUTFIT CONSOLIDATED ITS HOLD ON OFFWILLER, ROTHBACH AND ENGWILLER.

JUST TO THE EAST, UNITS OF THE 36TH DIVISION WERE FIGHTING FOR MERTZWILLER AND MIETESCHEIM, BEATING OFF COUNTERATTACKS IN THE LATTER TOWN.

ON THE EASTERN END OF THE FRONT, FRENCH TROOPS EXERTING PRESSURE ALONG THE RHINE VALLEY MET STRONG RESISTANCE FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND REPORTED NO SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS, ALTHOUGH 70 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY.

DY844PEW

A TROOP CARRIER GROUP, EUROPEAN THEATER, MARCH 16-(AP)-GLIDER PILOT ROLLIN FOWLER WAS PROMOTED FROM FLIGHT OFFICER TO SECOND LIEUTENANT TODAY. AND HE TRACES HIS PROMOTION TO HIS YEN FOR A GERMAN OFFICER'S BINOCULARS.

FOWLER WON THE AIR MEDAL WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN THE NORMANDY AND HOLLAND AIRBORNE INVASIONS. HERE IS HOW HE GOT THOSE BINOCULARS:

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HE CRASH-LANDED HIS GLIDER IN NORMANDY AND IT CAME UNDER IMMEDIATE ENEMY FIRE. FIGHTING BACK, HE KILLED FIVE GERMANS WITH HAND GRENADES AND THEN SHOT FOUR MORE BEFORE HE WAS KNOCKED OUT BY AN ENEMY GRENADE AND CAPTURED.

HE WAS TAKEN TO A GERMAN REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS JUST IN TIME TO GET IN ON AN AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT AND LIGHTING ATTACK. THEN AMERICAN ARTILLERY PUMPED SHELLS AT THE GERMAN POSITION. DURING THE ATTACK A GERMAN COLONEL DROVE UP IN A STAFF CAR.

"HE HAD A PAIR OF BINOCULARS THAT I SURE WANTED," FOWLER SAID.

THE GERMANS WHO SEARCHED FOWLER MISSED ONE OF HIS GRENADES. WHILE THE SHELLING KEPT THE GERMANS BUSY DODGING, FOWLER HEAVED HIS GRENADE AT THE STAFF CAR AND JUMPED OVER A WALL.

"WHEN THE THING EXPLODED I CAME BACK," HE SAID. "THE GERMAN COLONEL AND

ANOTHER SOLDIER WERE LYING ON THE GROUND. I GRABBED THE BINOCULARS AND A CARBINE AND RAN DOWN THE ROAD. THEN I STOLE A GERMAN MOTORCYCLE AND BEAT IT BACK TO OUR LINES."

LED BY ITS COMMANDING OFFICER, COL. FRANK MC NEES OF ST. RMMMX PAUL, MMM MINN., FOWLER'S UNIT, THE 435TH TROOP CARRIER GROUP, HAS SEEN AMERICAN ACTION IN EVERY AIRBORNE ASSAULT SINCE D-DAY.

IT WON THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR ITS PERFORMANCE IN NORMANDY.

MAR 17 1945

WR CHAMBERLAINS SECOND 1859APRA 1500

FIRST ARMY
BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 16-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY TRAMPED TONIGHT ON HITLER'S SUPER MILITARY HIGHWAY, AN EVENT WHICH THE RULERS OF NAZI GERMANY NEVER ANTICIPATED WHEN THEY BUILT IT AS AN AVENUE OF EUROPEAN CONQUEST.

THE FIRST DOUGHBOYS TO FIGHT OUT ONTO THIS SIX-LANE HIGHWAY CONNECTING THE RUHR WITH FRANKFURT ON THE RHINE WERE FROM THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH FOUGHT ASTRIDE THE AUTOBAHN AT 11:14A.M.

THEN IN THE AFTERNOON, ANOTHER UNIT OF AMERICANS LESS THAN A MILE SOUTH REACHED THE BROAD HIGHWAY. THE 79TH REACHED IT NEAR BRUENSBERG, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGE. THE OTHERS CAME BY WAY OF THE VILLAGE OF HOEVEL, WHICH THEY HAD TO FIGHT THROUGH HOUSE BY HOUSE.

THE GERMANS WERE DESPERATELY BUILDING UP FORCES FOR A MAJOR COUNTER-ATTACK AND TODAY THEY HIT BACK IN FORCE WITH TANKS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE BRUNT OF THE ATTACK FELL TO THE SOUTH ON THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH WAS ENGAGED IN THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE BRIDGEHEAD WHILE ASSAULTING THE ENEMY'S KEY DEFENSE POINT AT STRODT.

THERE ALSO WAS HARD FIGHTING IN KALENBORN AND NEARBY VETTELSCHOSS, A MILE OR SO FARTHER NORTH.

IN THIS AREA THE GERMANS HAVE BUILT UP THEIR MAJOR DEFENSES ON THE EAST EDGE OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, AND THEY ARE PUTTING UP A BITTER FIGHT TO HOLD ON TO KEY TERRAIN AND PREVENT THE AMERICANS FROM SURGING EASTWARD.

THE GERMANS THREW IN 24 TANKS AGAINST THE NINTH INFANTRY, TRYING TO KEEP LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' TROOPS FROM CLOSING IN ON THEIR KEY POINTS EAST OF REMAGEN.

WITH BLAZING GUNS AND BAZOOKAS, THE AMERICANS KNOCKED OUT FIVE OF THE ATTACKING TANKS, INCLUDING THREE TIGERS, AND BLASTED ONE SELF-PROPELLED WEAPON. THE STRONG DEFENSE KNOCKED THE ASSAULT BACK AND THE REMAINING TANKS WITHDREW FROM ACTION.

30.24-23965

THE ENEMY MADE ANOTHER ATTACK FROM WOODED COUNTRY NORTHEAST OF ROTTBITZE AT 10:50A.M., NEAR WHERE THE DOUGHBOYS CUT THE HIGHWAY.

A40

THERE WAS A SHARP AND FURIOUS MELEE BEFORE THE YANKS DROVE THE GERMANS BACK.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE GERMANS ARE WORKING HARD TO REORGANIZE THEIR SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR THE BRIDGEHEAD LINE, AND ARE TRYING TO GET SET TO MEET THIS SURPRISE THREAT.

EXCELLENT WEATHER FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS HAS GIVEN THE AMERICANS A CHANCE TO PUT THEIR AIR FORCE OUT IN STRENGTH AND SLASH AT THE ENEMY'S SUPPLY LINES.

WHILE THE GERMANS MAKE AN EFFORT TO BUILD UP THEIR FORCES AND TAKE THE INITIATIVE, THE FIRST ARMY IS STILL POURING FORCES ACROSS THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE AND AN AUXILIARY PONTOON BRIDGE WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO DESTROY.

SHOULD THE ENEMY GET A RUN OF BAD FLYING WEATHER, IT IS POSSIBLE HE WILL BE ABLE TO ASSEMBLE A FORMIDABLE PANZER AND INFANTRY FORCE TO MEET THIS THREAT.

THE ADVANCES DURING THE DAY EXPANDED THE BRIDGEHEAD TO 13 MILES WIDE AND SEVEN MILES DEEP.

ON THE NORTH FLANK, THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION SENT UNITS THROUGH KOENIGSWINTER ALONG THE RHINE AND TO ITTENBACH, THREE MILES EAST.

IN THE SOUTH, TROOPS BEGAN THE JOB OF CLEARING HOENNINGEN AFTER SEIZING HIGH GROUND DOMINATING THE TOWN.

WHITE FLAGS WERE FLYING FROM THE HOUSES OF CIVILIANS, BUT THE GERMANS LEFT A FIGHTING FORCE BEHIND TO CONTEST THE FINAL OCCUPATION.

THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN 50 TOWNS AND VILLAGES EAST OF THE RHINE SINCE SEIZING THE BRIDGEHEAD, AND IN ALMOST ALL TOWNS IN THE PATH OF THE ADVANCE, VILLAGERS HAVE HUNG OUT WHITE FLAGS AND ARE PLEADING WITH THE GERMAN ARMY NOT TO MAKE THEIR TOWNS A BATTLEGROUND TO BE DESTROYED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

DY645PEW

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BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE 100TH DIVISION IN BITCHE, MARCH 16-(AP)-CENTURY DIVISION DOUGHBOYS SETTLED A THREE-MONTHS' OLD GRUDGE AND MADE A LITTLE HISTORY TODAY BY OVERRUNNING THIS OLD TOWN AND GRABBING ITS CITADEL WHICH NEVER HAD FALLEN IN HISTORY.

BACK IN DECEMBER, MEN OF THE 100TH FOUGHT FOR MORE THAN A WEEK TO OVERCOME THE MODERN PILLBOXES RINGING THIS OLD FORTRESS TOWN BUT BEFORE THEY COULD FORCE THEIR WAY IN THEY HAD TO BE CALLED OFF BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH IN THE NORTH. EVEN THOUGH THE FAILURE WAS NOT THEIR FAULT, IT RANKLED.

TODAY, HOWEVER, SGT.LLOYD CAIN, SWITZ CITY, IND., LED IN A PATROL AT 4.45A.M., SCOUTED ABOUT AND MADE HIS REPORT TO HIS PLATOON LEADER, LT.JAMES BYRD, POPLARVILLE, MISS.

"IT LOOKS LIKE IT MIGHT BE EASY THIS TIME," HE SAID.

THE LIEUTENANT LED THE PLATOON STRAIGHT DOWN THE MAIN ROAD FROM THE EAST. THEY WERE WELL INTO THE TOWN BEFORE THEY DREW EVEN SNIPER FIRE.

"WE SURE WALKED SOFTLY," SGT.RAYMOND M.ROSE, HARWICH, MASS., SAID, "BECAUSE WHEN WE FOUGHT FOR THIS TOWN BEFORE, IT WAS PLENTY TOUGH."

DY10PEW

WITH U.S.ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 16-(AP)-LT.HOWARD JARVIS, JR., OF 1133 SOUTH PAXON ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., BELLY-LANDED HIS THUNDERBOLT IN A BRIDGEHEAD TURNIP PATCH NEAR UNKEL LATE WEDNESDAY AFTER GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DAMAGED THE ENGINE.

"AN ENGINE STARTED BURNING AND I HAD TO KEEP SPEED UP TO AROUND 220 TO KEEP THE FIRE FROM SPREADING," JARVIS RELATED. "I STARTED TO LAND AND THE FLAPS WOULDN'T WORK.

"IT SURE LOOKED GOOD TO SEE THAT RHINE. I STARTED TO BAIL OUT BUT LOOKED DOWN THERE AND COULD SEE OUR VEHICLES ON THIS SIDE. I WAS AFRAID THE PLANE MIGHT HURT SOMEBODY."

TANK CREWS PICKED UP THE FLIER AND HE SPENT THE NIGHT WITH THEM AND RETURNED TO HIS 404TH FIGHTER GROUP YESTERDAY. JARVIS' WIFE LIVES IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

LR1334AEW

BY TWOBURN WANN

WITH THE U.S. 84TH INFANTRY IN GERMANY, MARCH 16-(AP)-SGT.WOODROW J.BOYETT OF KENSINGTON, KAN., WAS EN ROUTE WITH TWO MATES TO REPAIR AN ARTILLERY TELEPHONE LINE RECENTLY WHEN TWO GERMAN BAZOOKA SHELLS CRASHED INTO THEIR JEEP.

BOYETT, WHOSE PARENTS, MR.AND MRS.HOWARD BOYETT, LIVE IN WETUMPKA, ALA., ESCAPED WITH A NICKED THUMB. ONE OF HIS MATES WAS KILLED AND THE OTHER WAS BADLY INJURED.

THE SERGEANT TOLD THIS STORY OF THE 48-HOUR PERIOD WHICH FOLLOWED:

BOYETT WAS SEIZED BY SS TROOPS IMMEDIATELY AND TAKEN TO AN AREA WHERE 35 OTHER AMERICANS, 25 OF THEM WOUNDED, WERE BEING HELD SOME 300 YARDS FROM AMERICAN LINES.

THE GERMANS TOLD BOYETT TO FIX A CAPTURED AMERICAN RADIO. BUT BY MANIPULATING SWITCHES HE CONVINCED THEM IT WAS BROKEN. THEN THEY TOLD HIM TO GET INTO A CAPTURED AMERICAN TANK AND REMOVE FOUR DEAD AMERICANS SO THAT IC GUN COULD BE USED. BOYETT GOT IN, BUT HE DESTROYED THE TELESCOPIC SIGHT, MAKING THE GUN USELESS.

GETTING OUT OF THE TANK, HE BROUGHT ALONG ITS FIRST AID KIT TO USE ON WOUNDED AMERICANS. BUT HE SAW THE SUPPLIES WERE INADEQUATE AND SO OBTAINED PERMISSION TO GO WITH A GERMAN GUARD FOR MORE. AS A RESULT OF [illegible] THE INJURED DIED IN THE 48-HOUR PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT. ALL THE WHILE, AMERICAN SHELLS BURST IN THE AREA BUT ONLY ONE PRISONER WAS HURT WHILE 10 GERMANS WERE KILLED.

AS THE DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT CLOSER, THE GERMANS PULLED OUT, LEAVING THE WOUNDED BEHIND. BOYETT SUPERVISED LOADING THEM INTO TWO TRUCKS ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS AND THEN LED THE WAY TO A FIRST AID STATION.

QQ1128AEW

MAR 17 1945

BY ROBERT EUNSON

U.S.9TH ARMY, GERMANY, MARCH 16-(AP)-NINTH ARMY TROOPS LAUGHED TODAY AT BERLIN RADIO ASSERTIONS THAT THE GERMANS HAD SMASHED AN AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE LOWER RHINE NORTH OF DUISBURG.

THE ENTIRE NINTH ARMY FRONT FOR 30 MILES ALONG THE RHINE HAS BEEN LIMITED TO MINOR PATROL ACTION AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT OF NEARBY RUHR CITIES SINCE THE GERMANS' WESEL POCKET WAS WIPED OUT SATURDAY NIGHT.

A FEW PATROLS HAVE CROSSED THE RHINE AND HAVE MET LITTLE RESISTANCE. IN THE RETREAT ACROSS THE RIVER, VARYING FROM 300 TO 700 YARDS WIDE ALONG THIS SECTOR, THE GERMANS BLEW UP ALL NINE BRIDGES, INCLUDING THE ADOLF HITLER BRIDGE AT UERDINGEN, EAST OF KREFELD.

"THAT CAN BE EATEN WITH SAUERKRAUT," SAID LT.COL.ROWLAND KIRKS OF RICHMOND, VA., A STAFF OFFICER, WHEN TOLD OF THE GERMAN CLAIM TO HAVING SMASHED A NINTH ARMY ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RHINE.

RW1110PEW

COLOGNE, MARCH 16-(AP)-CAPT.JESSE H.GWIN OF WAXAHACHIE, TEX., WAS SURPRISED RECENTLY WHEN THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS SUDDENLY CAME ON IN COLOGNE'S MAIN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING WHERE HE WAS PUTTERING ABOUT AND WONDERING HOW COMMUNICATIONS EVER COULD BE MADE TO WORK AGAIN IN THIS SHATTERED CITY.

HIS DELIGHT WAS SHORT-LIVED, HOWEVER. THE LIGHT LASTED ONLY ONE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SOME NAZI IN THE POWER STATION ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE WHICH SUPPLIED CURRENT TO THE WHOLE COLOGNE AREA ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER, HAD TURNED THE WRONG SWITCH.

"THE JERRIES CERTAINLY ARE OBLIGING," COMMENTED LT.COL.ROBBIN P. CROWELL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., HEAD OF THE AMG COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MAR 17 1945

GR1012AEW

IN GERMANY, MARCH 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMERICAN PRIVATE TODAY DELIVERED A GERMAN BABY WHOSE FATHER IS AN SS TROOPER IN HUNGARY AND AFTERWARD THE PRIVATE WAS STRAFED BY A NAZI JET PLANE.

PFC ROBERT FREAR, 20, OF 828 LINCOLN ROAD, GROSS, NEB., WITH A COMPANY OF THE 406TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, HAD PUSHED THROUGH KREFELD WHEN WORD CAME THAT AN EXPECTANT MOTHER NEEDED HELP IN A HURRY.

REMEMBERING, HE SAID, WHAT HIS SUPERIOR, CAPT. KENNETH KROWN OF INDEPENDENCE, MO., HAD LECTURED ON OBSTETRICS, FREAR DELIVERED THE CHILD AND HANDED THE BABY TO A GRANDMOTHER.

"AS I WALKED OUT THE DOOR, A JET PLANE STRAFED THE HOUSE--AND HE CAME PRETTY CLOSE, TOO," FREAR ADDED.

HE SAID HE DID NOT LEARN UNTIL LATER THAT THE WOMEN'S HUSBAND WAS IN THE SS, BUT HE "WOULD HAVE DONE THE SAME" EVEN HAD HE KNOWN.

GR1049AEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 16-(AP)-AFTER STRAFING AN ENEMY AIRFIELD AT LIMBURG, GERMANY, ABOUT 25 MILES EAST OF COBLENZ, FOUR AMERICAN MUSTANGS WERE JUMPED BY MORE THAN 30 JERRIES.

BUT THE YANKS DID ALL RIGHT, DESTROYING NINE. ONE MUSTANG FAILED TO REPORT BACK TO ITS BASE.

LT. IVAN HASEK OF SIOUX CITY, IA., BECAME AN ACE WHEN HE KNOCKED DOWN FOUR PLANES AND SHARED IN ANOTHER WITH HIS WINGMAN, LT. MILLIE JOHNSON OF GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.

LT. BRUCE CARR OF UNION SPRING, N.Y., DESTROYED THREE, INCREASING HIS TOTAL TO 15.

LT. ERNEST WIDLUND, 1230 PAXTON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, SCORED HIS NINTH VICTORY.

JR1140PEW

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE SALT MINES IN THE SALZBURG REGION OF AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA ARE BELIEVED TO PLAY A CONSPICUOUS ROLE IN THE NAZIS' PLANNING FOR A LAST-DITCH STAND.

INCREASING EVIDENCE IS ACCUMULATING ON THE AMERICAN SIDE THAT HOLING UP IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF THE SOUTH IS A WELL-DEVELOPED SCHEME TO WHICH THE GERMANS MAY RESORT AFTER BEING DRIVEN FROM

BERLIN AND THE NORTHERN PLAINS.

SOME OF THE SALZBURG SALT MINES ARE IN ACTIVE PRODUCTION, BUT OTHERS ARE UNWORKED, MAN-MADE CAVERNS SUITED FOR STORING VAST QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES. IT WAS INDICATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES THAT SOME HORIZONTAL BORINGS ARE LONG AND BIG ENOUGH TO PROVIDE UNDERGROUND STRIPS FOR AIRPLANES.

AS THE PICTURE IS PIECED TOGETHER HERE, IT WILL BE NO PASSIVE GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK. NOR IS IT SHAPING UP AS A PLAN TO PROVIDE RETREAT FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF DIE-HARD NAZIS.

IN ALL WITHDRAWALS, IT HAS BEEN THE GERMAN POLICY TO SACRIFICE FORCES OF SECONDARY QUALITY WHILE PRESERVING THE BEST. THE TOUGHEST ELEMENTS LARGELY ESCAPED IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND MANY OF THE ELITE TROOPS DOUBTLESS ARE GETTING ACROSS THE RHINE.

WHAT WILL BE LEFT WHEN THE ULTIMATE COMPRESSION IN SOUTH GERMANY COMES WILL BE THE HARDEST CORE OF NAZIDOM.

GH349PEW

PARIS, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT VOTED TODAY TO DISCUSS FRENCH POLICY IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH AFTER COMMUNIST DELEGATES DEMANDED A FULL EXPLANATION OF THE NATION'S POSITION.

RW1111PEW

PARIS, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS IS EXPECTED TO ADHERE FORMALLY TO THE RECENTLY-SIGNED FRANCO-BELGIAN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACCORDS SOMETIME DURING THE WEEK-END, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO VAN KLEFFENS IS TO ARRIVE HERE SUNDAY FOR A SERIES OF CONFERENCES.

MAR 17 1945

RW1139PEW

PARIS, MARCH 16--(AP)--U. S. REP. SOL BLOOM (

CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,

SOL BLOOM CAN'T VISIT PARIS THIS SPRING BUT HE HOPES TO MAKE A TRIP

TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL LATER IN THE YEAR WHEN CONGRESS ADJOURNS,

THE VETERAN LEGISLATOR TOLD VINCENT AURIOL, CHAIRMAN OF THE FRENCH

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

AURIOL DISCLOSED BLOOM'S REPLY TODAY TO AN

INVITATION SENT RECENTLY TO THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY'S COUNTERPART

BLOOM SAID IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO LEAVE WASHINGTON NOW BUT ADDED

30 24 23967

THAT HE HOPED HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE HE HEADS WOULD BE

ABLE TO ACCEPT LATER.MAR 17 1945

APL DYNAMO

Add With 10th Mountain Div, Italy Tokle death (Ford) xxWash.

TAKING OFF WITH ONE CRACKED SKI, TOKLE SOARED 239 FEET OF THE ICY PINE MOUNTAIN CHUTE AT IRON MOUNTAIN ON MARCH 1, 1942, TO ESTABLISH A NEW AMERICAN SKI JUMPING RECORD. HIS RECORD LEAP BETTERED BY ONE FOOT THE AMERICAN RECORD HE HAD SET AT THE SNOQUALNIE BOWL, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH. THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

HIS RECORDS INCLUDED A 248-FOOT, COURSE RECORD JUMP ON THE HOWELESON HILL COURSE AT STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COL.; A 230-FOOT LEAP WHICH BAGGED THE TITLE AT THE 21ST ANNUAL SNOW BIRDS' INVITATION CHAMPIONSHIP AT LAKE PLACID,N.Y.; PERMANENT POSSESSION OF THE BRATTLEBORO, VT., OUTING CLUB'S WINGED SKI TROPHY BY WINNING FOR THE THIRD TIME ON FEB. 22, 1942, AND THE NATIONAL SKI JUMPING TITLE WON IN 1941 AT HYAK, WASH.; WITH A 238-FOOT LEAP.

TOKLE'S RECORD IN AMERICA SHOWED ONLY FIVE LOSSES IN 41 EVENTS IN THREE YEARS OF COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS APPOINTED "POLITICAL LEADERS" TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ESCAPE OF GEN.MARIO ROATTA, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF, DURING HIS TRIAL ON COLLABORATION CHARGES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT BELIEVED RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROATTA'S ESCAPE FROM A HOSPITAL EXTENDED BEYOND THE FOUR ENLISTED MEN OF THE CARABINIERI AND AN ARMY OFFICER HELD CRIMINALLY INVOLVED BY A PRELIMARY INQUEST COMMISSION.

ROME, MARCH 16-(AP)-PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI'S CABINET HAS ORDERED THE REMOVAL FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICES OF ALL FORMER FASCISTS, REGARDLESS OF PRESENT PARTY AFFILIATIONS.

THE ORDER WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY COMMISSIONS IN EACH OFFICE.

A GOVERNMENT PLEDGE TO PURGE THE FASCISTS WAS MADE IN THE CRISIS LAST WEEK WHICH GREW OUT OF THE ESCAPE FROM A HOSPITAL OF GEN. MARIO ROATTA, TWICE CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF UNDER FASCISM, WHILE ON TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES. THE CABINET WEATHERED THE STORM, WHICH INCLUDED A CLASH IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN, ASKED WHETHER ANY STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST FORMER FASCISTS NOW MEMBERS OF OTHER PARTIES BUT NOT EMPLOYED BY THE STATE, REPLIED "THAT IS NOT A GOVERNMENT MATTER."

GH1137AEW

ROME, MARCH 16-(AP)-POLICE EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT A POSSIBLE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS THWARTED WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY A WATCHMAN WHO FIRED AT TWO MEN FOUND LURKING ON THE GROUNDS OF HIS VILLA. THE MEN FLED IN A MOTOR CAR.

SEVERAL DAYS EARLIER THE COUNT'S DAUGHTER WAS TOLD BY AN UNIDENTIFIED TELEPHONE CALLER: "YOU WILL BE AN ORPHAN SOON."

MT855AEW

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 16-(AP)-POPE PIUS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF FIVE NEW BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THEY WERE:

MONSIGNOR FRANCIS SCHENK, VICAR GENERAL OF ST.PAUL, BISHOP OF CROOKSTON, MINN.; MONSIGNOR EDWARD HUNKELER, PASTOR OF OMAHA CATHEDRAL, BISHOP OF GRAND ISLAND; MONSIGNOR JOHN NUZIO, CHANCELLOR OF CINCINNATI, BISHOP OF STEUBENVILLE, O.; THE REV.VINCENT WATERS, DIRECTOR OF DIOCESAN MISSIONARIES OF RICHMOND, VA., BISHOP OF RALEIGH; AND MONSIGNOR JOHN O'HARA, MILITARY DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

MT1001AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, MARCH 16-(AP)-THREE OF THE U.S. ARMY'S COMBAT PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE DECORATED TODAY FOR TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTION IN THE ITALIAN THEATER.

ONE OF THEM, SGT. ROBERT F. TACEY OF LIBERTY, N.Y., NOT ONLY RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN MAKING TERRAIN STUDIES FROM OBSERVATION PLANES FLYING BEHIND ENEMY LINES BUT HE HAS DONE SO MUCH OF IT THAT HE WAS BEEN PUT IN FOR FLYING PAY. THE AIR MEDAL RARELY IS PRESENTED GROUND PERSONNEL.

STF/SGT. ROBERT G. EDWARDS OF ASHLAND, O., WON THE BRONZE STAR AS A VOLUNTEER ACCOMPANYING A SPECIAL COMBAT PATROL ENTERING ROME AT 2:20 P.M. LAST JUNE 4--WHICH UNOFFICIALLY MAKES HIM THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER INTO ROME WHEN THE CITY WAS LIBERAOED.

THE BRONZE STAR ALSO WAS AWARDED FIRST SGT. CHARLES O. BAKER OF ATLANTA, GA., FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF COMBAT ACTION TAKEN WHILE UNDER FIRE FOR 12 HOURS LAST OCTOBER DURING THE GOTHIC LINE PUSH.

HE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE MISSION.

JN1136PEW

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 16-(AP)-STEFAN REVICZKY, MINISTER OF THE PRO-NAZI HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH LONG AGO FLED BUDAPEST, ARRIVED SECRETLY AT A SOUTHERN SWEDISH PORT FROM COPENHAGEN EARLY TODAY, THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE REPORTED.

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REVICZKY WAS REPORTED ACCOMPANIED BY HIS LEGATION'S COUNSELLOR AND ITS FIRST SECRETARY, THE LATTER A BROTHER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF FERENC SZALASI'S NAZI GOVERNMENT IN HUNG

THE GESTAPO ATTEMPTED TO PREVENT THEIR FLIGHT FROM DENMARK, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID.

THE MINISTER AND HIS COLLEAGUES WERE REGISTERED IN SWEDEN AS REFUGEES, THE DANISH REPORT SAID. REVICZKY WAS QUOTED AS STATING HE BELIEVED THE FORMER REGENT OF HUNGARY, ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, WAS A PRISONER OF THE NAZIS IN BAVARIA.

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STOCKHOLM, SATURDAY, MARCH 17-(AP)-FOURTEEN NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS, RANGING IN AGE FROM 19 TO 32 YEARS, HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY A NAZI FIRING SQUAD IN GERMAN REVENGE FOR A WAVE OF SABOTAGE AGAINST RAILROADS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION FACILITIES WHICH HAS SWEPT NORWAY IN THE PAST WEEK, THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM OSLO TODAY.

THE PATRIOTS WERE EXECUTED AFTER JOSEF TERBOVEN, COMMANDER OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY, REFUSED THEIR APPEALS FOR A PARDON, THE AGENCY REPORTED. A FEW WEEKS AGO, 34 95£34 0-54895' 2343 '£95 ?6 5£3

A FEW WEEKS AGO, 34OTHER PATRIOTS WERE SHOT BY THE GERMANS, IT WAS RECALLED HERE.

DY1055PEW

LARABIDA, SPAIN, MARCH 15-(DELAYED AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE F.LEQUERICA SAID TODAY THAT SPAIN IS IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE CHAPULTEPEC PAN-AMERICAN ACCORD AND SUGGESTED IT AS A MODEL FOR WORLD PEACE.

"UNITY OF ALL THE AMERICAS IS A GREAT LESSON NOT ONLY FOR CONTINENTAL EUROPE BUT FOR THE WHOLE WORLD," HE SAID, ADDRESSING PAN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES TO SPAIN DURING A TOUR OF HISTORIC SITES CONNECTED WITH THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS.

HE ADDED THAT SPAIN MUST RECOGNIZE NOT ONLY THE POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF SPAIN ON AMERICA BUT ALSO THE POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS AND DEVELOPMENTS ON SPAIN.

G711AEW

NIGHT LEAD ROMANIAN (720)

BY EDDY GILMORE

BUCHAREST, MARCH 16-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ARE REMAINING ALOOF FROM LOCAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ENTHUSIASM FOR THE NEW NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA UNDER PREMIER DR. PETRU GROZA.

THE MISSIONS OF THESE TWO POWERS ARE NOT EXACTLY THROWING THEMSELVES INTO THIS ENTHUSIASM.

BUT GROZA'S GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY HAS THE FULL BACKING OF THE RUSSIANS, AND WHILE THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT ITS BASE WILL BE BROADENED (BY THE INCLUSION OF OTHER POLITICAL ELEMENTS) IT APPEARS TO BE A GOING PROPOSITION AS NOW CONSTITUTED.

(A WASHINGTON DISPATCH SAID THURSDAY THAT AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF

GROZA'S PREDECESSOR, NICOLAS RADESCU, LATE LAST MONTH, THE UNITED STATES INVOKED THE CRIMEAN CHARTER IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT ROMANIA FROM FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF A COMMUNIST MINORITY. GROZA IS COMMUNIST SUPPORTED. A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID, "WE ARE DISCUSSING THE SITUATION WITH THE BRITISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS."

(GILMORE AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS FROM MOSCOW ARE IN BUCHAREST ON A VISIT ARRANGED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.)

ANDREI VISHINSKY, SOVIET RUSSIA'S VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HAS BEEN A POPULAR FIGURE IN THE BUCHAREST DEMONSTRATIONS SINCE HIS ARRIVAL YESTERDAY. (VISHINSKY ALSO WAS IN BUCHAREST WHEN RADESCU WAS OVERTHROWN AND GROZA NAMED TO SUCCEED HIM.)

WHEN HE GOT OFF THE TRAIN HE WALKED THROUGH CHEERING THOUSANDS AND MADE A SHORT SPEECH IN A SQUARE, STANDING BETWEEN TWO STREET CAR TRACKS. LATER IN THE DAY HE WAS CHEERED IN THE SAME VOICE WITH YOUNG KING MIHAI AND PREMIER GROZA. THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS POPULAR WITH THE WORKERS AND STUDENTS WHO MADE UP MOST OF THE CROWDS.

HE AND GROZA APPEAR TO BE FIRM FRIENDS, SLAPPING ONE ANOTHER ON THE BACK, LAUGHING, JOKING AND BECOMING CONFIDENTIAL AND SERIOUS WHEN THE OCCASION ARISES.

GROZA, WHO TOOK OFFICE MARCH 6, LOOKS LIKE A PROSPEROUS RETIRED WRESTLER AND TALKS LIKE A POET. HE SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED HIS GOVERNMENT WAS HERE TO STAY AND THAT HE WAS "SATISFIED THE FUTURE WILL PROVE TO EVERYONE THIS IS A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT."

"I AM A PATIENVOVVVVVV

PROVE TO EVERYONE THIS IS A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT."

"I AM A PATIENT MAN," HE SAID, COMMENTING ON FOREIGN REACTIONS TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

AS HE TALKED HE LEANED BACK IN A BLUE PLUSH CHAIR IN HIS OFFICE, WITH ITS GOLDEN-BEAMED CEILING. HE HAS A BIG, ROUND HEAD ON A THICK, BULL-LIKE NECK. HIS HAIR IS CLOSE-CROPPED AND HE HAS CALM BLUE EYES. HE WAS DRESSED IN A SALT AND PEPPER SUIT WITH A RED TIE AND A STRIPED SHIRT.

HE HAD JUST COME FROM BIG DEMONSTRATIONS AT CLUJ (IN TRANSYLVANIA, JUST RESTORED TO ROMANIA AT THE EXPENSE OF HUNGARY) AND IN BUCHAREST YESTERDAY.

I WITNESSED THE LATTER FROM A VANTAGE POINT ON THE BALCONY LOOKING DOWN UPON THOUSANDS MASSED IN THE PALACE SQUARE AND JAMMED AROUND THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING CAROL I. I WOULD SAY THERE WERE 200,000 TO 300,000 PEOPLE THERE. THEY SHOUTED WILDLY AS GROZA AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED THEM FROM A PORTABLE PLATFORM WITHIN EARSHOT OF THE PALACE AND THE KING.

GROZA AND HIS MINISTERS, TOGETHER WITH ANNA PAUKKER AND LEADERS OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, STOOD ON THE PLATFORM DECORATED WITH ROMANIAN, SOVIET, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS AND LARGE PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MARSHAL STALIN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, KING MIHAI AND VISHINSKY.

THE CROWD AT ONE TIME SURGED IN FRONT OF THE PALACE, CHEERING THE YOUNG KING, WHO CAME OUT ON THE BALCONY AND WAVED TO THEM.

THE DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED AMERICAN, SOVIET, ROMANIAN, AND BRITISH FLAGS, AND SAW ONE CHINESE FLAG. AFTER CHEERING FOR EVERYTHING FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE BIG THREE, THE CROWD MARCHED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY AND THERE CHEERED VISHINSKY UNTIL HE MARCHED DOWN THE SYMETRICAL EMBASSY STEPS INTO THE STREET, WHERE AS MANY AS COULD OF THE CROWD MASSED AROUND HIM.

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VISHINSKY TOLD THE PEOPLE THAT NEVER BEFORE IN HISTORY HAD ONE COUNTRY

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LIBERATED ANOTHER AND THEN TURNED OVER TO IT THE PROPERTY WHICH HAD BEEN STOLEN BY AN INVADER.

"THIS FIRST EXAMPLE IN HISTORY TOOK PLACE WHEN THE RED ARMY LIBERATED TRANSYLVANIA," HE DECLARED. "OUR RED BANNERS BRING FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE, PROSPERITY AND GLORY TO ALL FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES WHOM THE U.S.S.R. IS CALLING UPON TO JOIN ITS BANNERS AND BUILD A NEW WORLD WITHOUT OPPRESSION AND WARS. THE U.S.S.R. IS LIBERATING EUROPE FROM HITLER. THE RED ARMY STANDS AT THE GATES OF BERLIN AND WILL ENTER IT ANY DAY NOW."

VISHINSKY PRAISED "THE ALLIED NATIONS AND THE BRAVE FIGHTERS OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN AND THEIR AIRMEN."

BORN 61 YEARS AGO IN TRANSYLVANIA, GROZA IS A RICH MAN WHO IN THE PAST HAS BEEN LOCKED UP FOR HIS LIBERAL IDEAS. HE SAID HE ONCE LOOKED DOWN FROM SNOW-COVERED PEAKS ON SYLVAN DELLS AND WONDERED WHAT WAS TO BECOME OF HIS LAND WITH THE HUNGARIANS AND ROMANIANS OF TRANSYLVANIA AT ONE ANOTHERS THROATS.

DY734PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

BUCHAREST, MARCH 16-(AP)-DR. PETRU GROZA, ROMANIA'S NEW PREMIER IN THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT ADMINISTRATION, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED HIS GOVERNMENT WAS HERE TO STAY AND THAT HE WAS "SATISFIED THE FUTURE WILL PROVE TO EVERYONE THIS IS A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT."

(A WASHINGTON DISPATCH SAID LAST NIGHT THAT AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF FORMER PREMIER NICOLAS RADESCU'S CABINET THE UNITED STATES HAD INVOKED THE CRIMEAN CHARTER IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT ROMANIA FROM FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF A COMMUNIST MINORITY. A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID "WE ARE DISCUSSING THE SITUATION WITH THE BRITISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS."

(GILMORE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW, IS IN BUCHAREST ON A VISIT ARRANGED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.)

GROZA, WHOSE ADMINISTRATION TOOK OFFICE MARCH 6, LOOKS LIKE A PROSPEROUS RETIRED WRESTLER AND TALKS LIKE A POET. LEANING BACK IN A BLUE PLUSH CHAIR IN HIS OFFICE WITH GOLDEN-BEAMED CEILING, HE TALKED ABOUT THE FUTURE OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF THE BALKANS.

"I AM A PATIENT MAN," HE SAID, COMMENTING ON FOREIGN REACIONS TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

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HE SAID HE ONCE LOOKED DOWN FROM SNOW-COVERED PEAKS ON SYLVAN DELLS AND WONDERED WHAT WAS TO BECOME OF HIS LAND WITH THE HUNGARIANS AND ROMANIANS OF TRANSYLVANIA AT ONE ANOTHER'S THROATS.

A166

"BUT THE HUNGARIANS AND ROMANIANS OF TRANSYLVANIA ARE NOW LIVING TOGETHER PEACEFULLY," HE DECLARED.

WITH ANOTHER BROAD SMILE AND A SHAKE OF HIS BIG, ATHLETIC SHOULDERS, HE WENT ON:

"AND, AS THE HUNGARIANS AND ROMANIANS OF TRANSYLVANIA ARE BEGINNING TO LIVE PEACEFULLY TOGETHER, THERE IS NO REASON WHY THIS CANNOT HAPPEN TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE BALKANS. NO, NEVER WILL THE BALKANS BE DIVIDED AGAIN. OUR NEW DEMOCRACY WILL MAKE THINGS EASIER. YES -- YES, WE'RE ON THE RIGHT ROAD AND WE WILL FIGHT AGAINST ANYONE WHO TRIES TO DIVIDE US."

GROZA--IT IS DIFFICULT TO THINK OF HIM AS DR. GROZA. THOUGH

HE STUDIED AT BUDAPEST, BERLIN AND LIEPZIG IN HIS YOUTH--HAD JUST COME FROM TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATIONS AT CLUJ AND AT BUCHAREST YESTERDAY.

I STOOD ON THE BALCONY LOOKING DOWN UPON THOUSANDS MASSED IN THE PALACE SQUARE AND JAMMED AROUND THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF CAROL I. THEY SHOUTED WILDLY AS GROZA AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED THEM FROM A PORTABLE PLATFORM WITHIN EARSHOT OF THE PALACE AND KING MIHAI.

GROZA AND HIS MINISTERS, TOGETHER WITH ANNA PAUKKER AND LEADERS OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY STOOD ON THE BROAD PLATFORM DECORATED WITH ROMANIAN, SOVIET, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS AND LARGE PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MARSHAL STALIN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, KING MIHAI AND ANDREI VISHINSKY, THE SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHO IS CURRENTLY IN BUCHAREST.

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THE DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED AMERICAN, SOVIET, NA

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THE DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED AMERICAN, SOVIET, ROMANIAN AND BRITISH FLAGS, AND I SAW ONE CHINESE EMBLEM. AFTER CHEERING FOR EVERYTHING FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE BIG THREE, THE CROWD MARCHED TO THE GLITTERING SOVIET EMBASSY AND THERE CHEERED VISHINSKY UNTIL HE MARCHED DOWN THE SYMETRICAL EMBASSY STEPS INTO THE STREET, WHERE AS MANY AS COULD OF THE CROWD MASSED AROUND HIM.

VISHINSKY TOLD THE PEOPLE THAT NEVER BEFORE IN HISTORY HAD ONE COUNTRY LIBERATED ANOTHER AND THEN TURNED OVER TO IT THE PROPERTY WHICH HAD BEEN STOLEN BY AN INVADER.

A167

"THIS FIRST EXAMPLE IN HISTORY TOOK PLACE WHEN THE RED ARMY LIBERATED TRANSYLVANIA," HE DECLARED. "OUR RED BANNERS BRING FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE, PROSPERITY AND GLORY TO ALL FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES WHOM THE U.S.S.R. IS CALLING UPON TO JOIN ITS BANNERS AND BUILD A NEW WORLD WITHOUT OPPRESSION AND WARS. THE U.S.S.R. IS LIBERATING EUROPE FROM HITLER. THE RED ARMY STANDS AT THE GATES OF BERLIN AND WILL ENTER IT ANY DAY NOW."

VISHINSKY PRAISED "THE ALLIED NATIONS AND THE BRAVE FIGHTERS OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN AND THEIR AIRMEN."

GH155PEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 16-(AP)-SHRILL WHISTLING AND THE STAMPING OF FEET BURST FORTH AS A RUSSIAN GIRL FINISHED A SONG AT A CONCERT FOR RELEASED U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR AT ODESSA.

"DID I DO SO BADLY?" SHE ASKED IN DISTRESS.

BUT HER FACE BRIGHTENED WHEN THEY TOLD HER SHE WAS GETTING THE HIGHEST FORM OF AMERICAN ARMY APPLAUSE AND, IN FACT, THE SOLDIERS WERE ASKING MORE.

RED STAR REPORTED THE INCIDENT TODAY.

MT1009AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FINNISH
BY ROBERT STURDEVANT

HELSINKI, MARCH 16-(AP)-A PARADE OF AT LEAST 5,000 PERSONS MARCHED THROUGH HELSINKI'S DOWNTOWN STREETS TONIGHT SINGING THE "INTERNATIONALE ON THE EVE OF THE TWO-DAY GENERAL ELECTION WHICH WILL NAME A NEW FINNISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FINNS WILL GO TO THE POLLS TOMORROW AND SUNDAY IN THE FIRST

[illegible] PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION THE COUNTRY HAS HAD SINCE 1939 AND APPROXIMATELY 2,200,000 ARE EXPECTED TO CAST THEIR BALLOTS.

TONIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION BEGAN IN WORKERS' DISTRICTS OF THE CITY WITH A NUCLEUS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED. AS THE CROWDS INCREASED, THEY JOINED AND THE PARADE MOVED UP THE CAPITAL'S PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE THOUSANDS STRONG TO THE STRAINS OF THE COMMUNIST ANTHEM.

PREMIER JUHO X X X SECOND GRAPH

[illegible] PLANES GROUNDED.

(THE LOCATION OF THE BASE FOR THIS RAID WAS NOT INDICATED BY HEADQUARTERS, BUT IT COULD NOT WELL HAVE BEEN LESS THAN A 1,500-MILE ROUND TRIP. BANGKOK IS SOME 750 MILES FROM THE INDIAN BORDER AND ABOUT 850 FROM THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND FIELD AT MYITKYINA IN BURMA.)

PLANES, PERSONNEL AND AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS WERE LASHED IN A CONCENTRATED 50-CALIBER STRAFING.

THE BAG INCLUDED 20 PLANES DESTROYED, FOUR PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 15 DAMAGED. OF THESE, 13 TWIN-ENGINE, TWO SINGLE-ENGINE AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED CRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 13 TWIN-ENGINE AND TWO SINGLE-ENGINE PLANES WERE DAMAGED ON THE GROUND. TWO FIGHTERS AND TWO TWIN-ENGINE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN AND FOUR TWIN-ENGINE PLANES PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED JUST AS THEY LEFT THE GROUND.

THE WAVES WERE COMMANDED BY LT.COL.LEVI CHASE, 51 CHURCH ST., CORTLANDT, N.Y., AND MAJ.ROGER C.PRYOR, 211 NORTH CHESTNUT ST., NASHVILLE, TENN.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS REPORTED MISSING FROM THE RAID.

MT1022AEW

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CALCUTTA, MARCH 16-(AP)-ABOUT 10,000 JAPANESE ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN CENTRAL BURMA SINCE THE 14TH ARMY BEGAN ITS OFFENSIVE JAN.7 AND MORE THAN 100 FIELD GUNS OF 70 MM. OR LARGER CALIBER HAVE BEEN CAPTURED OR DESTROYED, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A FURTHER HUGE FORCE OF THE ENEMY, VARIOUSLY PLACED AT FROM 25,000 TO 50,000, HAS BEEN CUT OFF WITH LITTLE CHANCE OF SURVIVAL, THROUGH SEVERANCE OF ALL MAJOR ESCAPE ROUTES FROM THE MEIKTILA-PAKOKKU-MANDALAY POCKET.

G222AEW

BOMBAY, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE CONGRESS PARTY, WHICH QUIT ITS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT THE START OF THE WAR, RETURNED TODAY BY FORMING A POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

DR.KHAN SAHIB, A NATIONALIST MOSLEM LEADER WHO WILL BE PREMIER, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE RECEIVED MOHADAS K.GANDHI'S PERMISSION FOR A FREE HAND IN THE PROVINCE, STIRRING SPECULATION THAT THE ACTION WAS A PRELUDE TO ENDING THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK THROUGHOUT INDIA.

EIGHT OF INDIA'S 11 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, WHICH WERE DOMINATED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY, RESIGNED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1939 IN WHAT GANDHI CALLED AN EMPHATIC ANSWER TO A BRITISH WHITE PAPER WHICH DEFERRED DISCUSSION OF INDIA'S STATUS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR. THE CONGRESS PARTY LONG HAS ADVOCATED INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

MT1144AEW

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CHUNGKING, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE MASSED 150,000 TROOPS AND ERECTED FORTIFICATIONS IN THE SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO REGION AND HAVE COMPLETED DEFENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE HONG KONG-CANTON AREA AGAINST FEARED AMERICAN LANDINGS, A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

DEFENSES ALSO ARE BEING RUSHED IN THE FOOCHOW AREA ON THE EAST COAST, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE ENEMY WAS PICTURED AS POURING TROOPS INTO NORTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA FROM THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILWAY REGION TO FORESTALL A POSSIBLE AMERICAN INVASION THERE. THESE MOVES ALSO MIGHT BE BUILDING UP FOR A DRIVE ON KUNMING, STRATEGIC CENTER OF YUNNAN PROVINCE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. SUCH A DRIVE MIGHT SPEAR UP THE YUNNAN RAILROAD. IT WAS ESTIMATED THE ENEMY ALREADY HAD BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX DIVISIONS IN NORTHERN INDO-CHINA.

CHINESE TROOPS DRIVING FROM THE NORTH TOWARD KANHSIEN, FALLEN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN KIANGSI, WERE REPORTED ONLY 18 MILES FROM THE CITY. THE CHINESE, THE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID, ARE ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT JAPANESE SUPPLY LINES FROM KUKONG, FALLEN PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF KWANGTUNG ON THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY, TO KANHSIEN. CHINESE ATTACKS ARE DIRECTED FROM THE AREA OF NAMYUNG, ANOTHER LOST AIR BASE CITY, AND FROM THE AREA OF TAYU, CENTER OF CHINA'S WOLFRAM MINES. ATTACKS ALSO WERE BEING PRESSED IN THE KWANGTUNG BORDER REGION.

MT921AEW

GENERAL PATRICK WAS A TALL, SILVER-HAIRED MAN WITH A BOOMING VOICE. HE WAS BORN IN TELL CITY, IND., 51 YEARS AGO.

AT THE START OF THIS WAR HE WAS ON THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE EIGHTH CORPS AREA AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX. HE THEN COMMANDED THE 357TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, AND LATER THE 90TH DIVISION BEFORE JOINING ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S STAFF IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC IN DECEMBER 1942. BEFORE ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE SIXTH DIVISION PATRICK WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SIXTH ARMY, AND COMMANDER OF THE 158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM FOR THE WAKDE AND NOEMFOOR OPERATIONS OF THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN. Add w. 6th U.S. Div.-Patrol; death xxx wound.

HIS WIFE, NELLIE BOUQUET PATRICK, LIVES AT RUIDOSO, N.M.

UM325APW NM

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FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID THE 43RD DIVISION FLANKED THE CRUMBLING SHIMBU LINE AT THE SOUTHERN END, DROVE THE TWO-MILE WEDGE NORTHWARD BETWEEN TWO DEFENSE LINES AND SEIZED THE ROAD NET AROUND TERESA.

TERESA IS SOUTHEAST OF ANTIPOLO, SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE SHIMBU LINE, WHICH THE YANKS CAPTURED SEVERAL DAYS AGO. Add Manila (Hutchison) xx to

WITH THE TERESA ROADS UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL, THE JAPANESE FIGHTING FROM CAVES AND TUNNELS OF THE SHIMBU LINE MUST DIE, SURRENDER O RETREAT EASTWARD INTO THE RUGGED SIERRA MADRE CHAIN, MUCH OF WHICH MALARIA COUNTRY NEVER EXPLORED BY WHITE MEN.

ARMY PLANES USING SKIP-BOMBING TECHNIQUE HAVE JOINED IN THE SEALING OFF OF ELABORATE TUNNEL AND CAVE DEFENSES OF THE SHIMBU LINE, WHERE THOUSANDS OF NIPPONESE ALREADY HAVE BEEN SMOTHERED BEHIND ENTRANCES CLOSED BY ARTILLERY AND DEMOLITION BLASTS.

MAJ.GEN.EDWIN D.PATRICK MET DEATH WEDNESDAY AT A FORWARD COMMAND POST OF THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION HE COMMANDED ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE SHIMBU LINE, REPORTED RICHARD BERGHOLZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE DIVISION.

A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN BURST FIRED FROM BUSH CONCEALMENT LESS TH 50 YARDS AWAY CAUGHT THE 51-YEAR-OLD GENERAL WHILE HE WAS SITTING IN A FOXHOLE ON A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE SCENE OF PATROL ACTION. HE DIED OF AN ABDOMINAL WOUND.

VX113PCW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HQTRS, GUAM--NIGHT LEAD IWO, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FOURTH GRAPH X X X X WERE FEW.

"AMONG THE AMERICANS WHO SERVED ON IWO ISLAND UNCOMMON VALOR WAS A COMMON VIRTUE," NIMITZ SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE.

AWARE OF THE "CRUSHING ATTACKS" ON THEIR HOMELAND WHICH WOULD BE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE LOSS OF IWO, THE JAPANESE PREPARED WHAT THEY THOUGHT WAS AN "IMPREGNABLE DEFENSE" OF THE ISLAND, HE SAID.

"THE UNITED STATES MARINES BY THEIR INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE COURAGE HAVE CONQUERED A BASE WHICH IS AS NECESSARY TO US AS IT WAS VITAL TO THE ENEMY IN STAVING OFF ULTIMATE DEFEAT," THE ADMIRAL DECLARED.

THE CONQUEST TOLL ETC FIFTH GRAF ...

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A14KX Add USPtHQ, Guam - Iwo - (Watts) xxx 5th Div

THIS OPERATION ISOLATED JAPANESE ON MT.SURIBACHI, A 560-FOOT VOLCANIC CONE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND THAT WAS A LABYRINTH OF DEFENSES. THE STEEP SLOPES OF THE MOUNTAIN, HIGHEST POINT ON IWO, BRISTLED WITH MACHINEGUN NESTS, PILL BOXES AND OTHER DEFENSES.

THE SOUTHERN AIRFIELD JUST NORTH OF SURIBACHI, WAS CAPTURED THE FOLLOWING DAY, PROVIDING THE FIRST POTENTIAL BASE FROM WHICH AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS COULD HIT JAPAN.

THE THIRD DIVISION LANDED ON IWO ON FEB. 21, TAKING ITS PLACE IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE WHICH IT ADVANCED AND HELD UNTIL THE ISLAND WAS CONQUERED. THE FIFTH DIVISION WAS ON THE LEFT OR WESTERN FLANK AND THE FOURTH ON THE RIGHT.

THE ASSAULT UP THE STEEP SIDES OF SURIBACHI BEGAN AT NOON ON FEB. 22. THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE RAISED OVER THE SUMMIT AT 10:35A.M. FEB. 23 AND BY NIGHTFALL TIRELESS LEATHERNECKS HAD SURROUNDED THE EXTINCT VOLCANO.

OTHER HIGH POINTS IN SUBDUING THE ISLAND WERE:

FEB. 25--MARINES REACHED THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD.

FEB. 26--MARINE OBSERVATION PLANES BEGAN USING THE SOUTHERN

OTHER HIGH POINTS IN SUBDUING THE ISLAND WERE:

FEB. 25--MARINES REACHED THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD.

FEB. 26--MARINE OBSERVATION PLANES BEGAN USING THE SOUTHERN AIRFIELD, MOST OF THE CENTRAL FIELD WAS CAPTURED AND THE HIGH CENTRAL PLATEAU WAS OCCUPIED.

FEB. 28--THIRD DIVISION DROVE BEYOND THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD AND NORTH OF MOTOYAMA TOWN, LARGEST ON IWO.

MARCH 1--THE WEST END OF THE INCOMPLETED NORTHERN AIRFIELD WAS OCCUPIED.

MARCH 4--TRANSPORT PLANES BEGAN USING THE SOUTHERN FIELD FOR EVACUATION OF WOUNDED.

MARCH 6--AFTER A DEVASTATING 62-MINUTE BARRAGE, LAID DOWN BY MARINE ARTILLERY, CARRIER AND LANDBASED PLANES AND WARSHIPS STANDING CLOSE TO SHORE, THE THREE DIVISIONS OPENED THEIR FINAL BIG ATTACK.

MARCH 8--ADMIRAL NIMITZ, IN WASHINGTON PRESUMABLY FOR A WAR CONFERENCE, SAID THE FIGHT ON IWO WAS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UNTIL "THE LAST JAP IS KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED. VICE ADM.RICHMOND K.TURNER, OVERALL AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER, VISITED IWO AND SAID THE BATTLE SOON WOULD BE OVER.

MARCH 9-14--SLOW, DEADLY PROGRESS IN ALL SECTORS GRADUALLY COMPRESSED THE ENEMY INTO THE NORTHERN CORNER. AMERICAN FLAG FORMALLY RAISED ANDNAUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES OVER THE ISLAND PROCLAIMED.

MARCH 16--ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDED AT 6P.M. WHEN ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD AND FIFTH DIVISIONS BROKE THROUGH TO THE NORTH COAST.

HU425PCW

THE THIRD AND FOURTH MARINE DIVISIONS IN THE CENTER AND ON THE NORTHEAST HAD ONLY A MOPUP TASK AGAINST DISORGANIZED, ISOLATED LITTLE GROUPS.

ADMIRAL TURNER SAID AMERICAN FORCES AT IWO HAVE "SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES ON THE GROUND, IN THE AIR AND ON THE SEA" BUT THE COST "NO DOUBT WAS WEIGHED CAREFULLY AGAINST THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING THIS ISLAND AS AN OPERATING BASE AND SPEEDING THE ULTIMATE DEFEAT OF JAPAN."

AN EXAMPLE OF IWO'S MILITARY VALUE WAS THE DISCLOSURE THAT FIVE OR SIX SUPERFORTRESSES HAVE MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS ON IWO DURING RAIDS ON JAPAN AND BEEN REPAIRED FOR RESUMPTION OF FLIGHTS TO THE MARIANAS. WITHOUT THE AVAILABILITY OF IWO, THE B-29S WOULD HAVE BEEN CONFRONTED WITH THE NECESSITY OF EITHER TRYING TO MAKE IT ON FOR MORE THAN 700 MILES TO THE MARIANAS, OR GOING DOWN AT SEA.

ALSO SINCE IWO HAS BEEN ELIMINATED AS AN ENEMY BASE TO SPOT THE B-29S IN FLIGHT AND RELAY WARNINGS TO JAPAN, THE MOST EFFECTIVE AIR ATTACKS OF THE WAR HAVE FALLEN ON NIPPONESE CITIES.

MM1125APW

SECOND LEAD

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,SATURDAY,MARCH 17-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED SUPERFORTRESSES SET AFIRE OR COMPLETELY BURNED OUT 12 SQUARE MILES OF KOBE, JAPAN'S LEADING SEAPORT AND SHIPBUILDING CENTER, TODAY IN THE FOURTH HUGE INCENDIARY RAID ON NIPPONESE CITIES IN A WEEK.

THE 2,500 TONS OF INCENDIARIES, HITTING DOCKS, AN AIRCRAFT PLANT AND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, STARTED FIRES VISIBLE FOR 100 MILES AND WHICH STILL WERE BURNING FIERCELY TWO HOURS AFTER THE FIRST PLANES HIT.

THE FIRED AREA WAS A DENSELY POPULATED SECTOR OF KOBE.

MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LE MAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, REPORTED THE RESULTS AFTER CONSULTING WITH COL.W.H. BLANCHARD, OPERATIONS OFFICER, WHO FLEW OVER THE TARGET AT 4 A.M. SHORTLY AFTER THE FIRST PLANES ATTACKED AND STAYED OVER THE BURNING SECTORS FOR TWO HOURS.

LE MAY SAID IT APPEARED THAT ONE NINE SQUARE MILE AREA WAS REDUCED TO ASHES WITH ANOTHER THREE SQUARE MILES BADLY HIT.

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A159FX

BOMBS FROM THE SECOND XXX ETC., SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD.

MW1035PPW NM

KOBE EYEWITNESS (500)

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,SATURDAY,MARCH 17-(AP)-THE THIRD SUPERFORTRESS OVER KOBE, JAPAN'S SIXTH LARGEST CITY AND FOURTH TARGET OF HUGE INCENDIARY RAIDS WITHIN A WEEK, SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE MITSUBISHI AIRPLANE PLANT AND KAWASAKE LOCOMOTIVE PLANT, THE CREW REPORTED TODAY.

SWEEPING IN AT A MILE HIGH ALTITUDE, AN ESTIMATED 300 OR MORE SUPERFORTS DROPPED 2,500 TONS OF FLAME-ERUPTING BOMBS BEFORE DAWN.

MAJ.LEON LOWRY, OF SAN CARLOS,CALIF., WHO WAS IN ANOTHER PLANE, SAID "EVERYTHING WORKED SLICK." HE REPORTED LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND NO FIGHTER ATTACKS. LOWRY WAS ON HIS THIRD JAPAN MISSION. HE IS A VETERAN OF 50 MISSIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

LOWRY'S PILOT, CAPT.JOHN MILLER, BATON ROUGE,LA., SAID THE TARGET WAS BLACKED OUT BUT HE SAW SEARCHLIGHTS PROBING THE SKY OVER OSAKA ON THE WAY IN.

HE ALSO "SAW A BUNCH OF FIGHTERS BELOW US WITH RUNNING LIGHTS ON" BUT THEY DID NOT APTACK.

MILLER'S BOMBARDIER STREWED A STRING OF INCENDIARIES ACROSS THE KOBE DOCK AREAS AND THE RESULTANT FLAMES "ILLUMINATED THE CITY."

THE "CITY OF DETROIT," PILOTED BY CAPT.CHESTER WELLS, DECATUR,MISS., WAS THE THIRD ONE OVER KOBE. WELLS FOUND VISIBILITY GOOD.

THE TAILGUNNER, SGT.H.D.BRACEY (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN) SAW BOMBS HIT THE AIRCRAFT PLANT AND THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. THE TARGETS WERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PART OF KOBE.

AT ONE TIME, THE "CITY OF DETROIT" WAS CAUGHT SIMULTANEOUSLY BY SIX OR SEVEN SEARCHLIGHTS BUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT DID NOT HIT THE BIG BOMBER ALTHOUGH THE CREW SAW THE FLASH OF GUNS ON THE GROUND.

MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LE MAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST, ANNOUNCED THE KOBE STRIKE WAS MADE BY ALL UNITS IN HONOR OF BRIG.GEN. LAVERNE "BLONDIE" SAUNDERS, B-29 PIONEER NOW RECUPERATING IN WALTER REED HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON,D.C., FROM INJURIES SUFFERED IN AN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT. GENERAL LE MAY, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, BRIG.GEN.A.W.KISSNER AND COMMANDERS OF THE THREE TASK FORCES OPERATING FROM TINIAN, SAIPAN AND GUAM ALL ARE CONTEMPORARIES AND CLOSE FRIENDS OF GENERAL SUNDERS. GENERAL SAUNDERS, WHILE SERVING UNDER BRIG.GEN.K.B.WOLFE IN THE CHINA-INDIA SECTOR, COMMANDED THE FIRST FORCE OF SUPERFORTS EVER TO STRIKE JAPAN.

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A142FX

THE "CITY OF BOSTON", WHICH HAS BEEN ON ALL FOUR TORCH RAIDS ON JAPAN--THE OTHER THREE WERE ON TOKYO, NAGOYA AND OSAKA IN THAT ORDER--ENCOUNTERED "PRETTY TOUGH GOING," REPORTED THE PILOT, CAPT.J.W. O'NEILL, BROOKLINE,MASS., AND BOMBARDIER LT.W.C. MELKONIAN, BROOKLYN,N.Y.

CPL.FRED MORMINO (2312 HUBBARD ST.), MEMPHIS,TENN., A TAIL-GUNNER ON ONE B-29, SAW "BIG FIRES WHEN WE WERE ONE HUNDRED MILES OUT ON THE WAY HOME."

RIDING IN THE SAME PLANE, ONE OF THE EARLIEST OVER KOBE, MAJ. ROBERT IRWIN, ESTERVILLE,IA., SAW "GREAT FIRES WHEN WE WERE APPROACHING THE TARGET."

LT.LEO SWAYZE (265 RICHARDS AVE.), DOVER,N.J., PILOT OF ANOTHER EARLY ARRIVAL, SAW "THREE EXPLOSIONS AS WE WERE LEAVING." MORMINO SAID A JAPANESE SHELL PASSED BETWEEN THE PLANE'S COMMANDER, CAPT.FRED BLAKELY, OGDEN,UTAH, AND IRWIN BUT NEITHER WAS INJURED.

PFC HARRY F. MARCHIANO, (36 LEXINGTON AVE) MT. KISCO, N.Y., A GUNNER, SAID ONE ENEMY FIGHTER "CHASED UP 100 MILES ON THE WAY HOME BUT DIDN'T SEEM TO WANT TO CATCH UP."

XZ1250ACW

IWO JIMA, MARCH 15-(AP)-NOT EVERY DIVEBOMBER OVER IWO IS AFTER JAPANESE.

"EVERY SO OFTEN," REPORTED JAMES LINDSLEY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, "DIVEBOMBERS SKIM LOW OVER THE ISLAND, DISCHARGING A NOXIOUS BLACK POWDER WHICH MAKES THE TROOPS EVEN DIRTIES THAN NORMAL --BUT WHICH IS SURE DEATH TO INSECTS.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 17-(AP)-AMERICAN MARINE CASUALTIES ON IWO JIMA, UP TO 5P.M. MARCH 16---4,189 DEAD, 15,308 WOUNDED AND 441 MISSING, TOTAL OF 19,938--COMPARED WITH THE FOLLOWING LOSSES IN OTHER PACIFIC INVASIONS:

TARAWA, GILBERT ISLANDS--913 KILLED, 2,037 WOUNDED, TOTAL 2,950.

MARSHALL ISLANDS--566 KILLED, 1,683 WOUNDED, TOTAL 2,249.

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--3,100 KILLED, 326 MISSING, 13,099 WOUNDED, TOTAL 16,525.

TINIAN, MARIANAS--290 KILLED, 24 MISSING, 1,515 WOUNDED, TOTAL 1,829.

GUAM, MARIANAS--1,289 KILLED, 148 MISSING, 5,648 WOUNDED, 7,085.

PALAUS, CAROLINES--1,022 KILLED, 280 MISSING, 6,115 WOUNDED

30.24-2.3973

TOTAL 7,417.
TOTAL CASUALTIES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAMPAIGN, PRIOR TO THE INVASION OF IWO, WERE 7,180 KILLED, 778 MISSING, 30,097 WOUNDED, TOTAL 38,055.
NAVY, MARINE AND COASTGUARD CASUALTIES IN THE PACIFIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR, UP TO 5P.M. MARCH 16, TOTALED 91,242, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED.
THE TOLL OF 81,223 JAPANESE DEAD IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC INCLUDES MOPPING UP AS WELL AS THOSE KILLED IN BATTLE.
PRIOR TO THE IWO INVASION, THE RATIO OF JAPANESE DEAD TO AMERICAN STOOD AT ABOUT 11 TO 1.
HU717PCW

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IWO BOX
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 17-(AP)-ONLY PELELIU ISLAND IN THE PALAU GROUP OF THE WESTERN CAROLINES TOOK LONGER TO CONQUER THAN BLEAK, BLOODY IWO JIMA.
INVADED SEPT. 14, 1944 BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND MARINES, IT TOOK 29 DAYS TO END ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON PELELIU.
THE END CAME ON IWO IN THE 26TH DAY.
HU915PCW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON
WITH THE 43RD DIVISION EAST OF MANILA,MARCH 16 (AP)-IN A HEAVY BLOW AGAINST SHIMBU LINE DEFENSES, 43RD DIVISION TROOPS ADVANCED MORE THAN TWO MILES DRIVING A DEEP WEDGE BEHIND THE CRUMBLING LINE AND SEIZING A ROAD NETWORK TO CUT THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL ROUTE.
CAPT.R.F.EGGERS OF LARCHMONT, N.Y., SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE COULD WITHDRAW FROM THE CRUMBLING LINE ONLY INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO THE EAST. THE ROAD NET AROUND TERESA, SOUTHEAST OF ANTIPOLO, HAD GIVEN THE JAPANESE ROUTES FOR WITHDRAWAL SOUTHWARD TO JOIN OTHER FORCES STILL ACTIVE ON LUZON ISLAND.
EGGERS SAID THE RAPID FLANKING MANEUVER PROBABLY TRAPPED SEVERAL THOUSAND JAPANESE IN THE AREA. THE WEDGE WAS DRIVEN NORTHWARD BETWEEN TWO DEFENSIVE LINES.
THE STEADY ANNIHILATION CAMPAIGN IS BEING PRESSED AGAINST THE DEFENDERS IN TUNNELS AND CAVES. PURSUING NEW TACTICS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS ARE FLYING AT A LOW LEVEL AND DROPPING BOMBS BY SKIP BOMB TECHNIQUE INTO THE MOUTHS OF CAVES, SEALING THE JAPANESE INSIDE.
DOUGHBOYS ARE DOING THE SAME JOB BY SLIPPING UP TO THE CAVES WITH GRENADES, DEMOLITION CHARGES AND FLAME THROWERS.
EGGERS SAID MANY CAVES ARE AMMUNITION STORAGE DUMPS.
THE JAPANESE ARE SHELLING AMERICAN

EGGERS SAID MANY CAVES ARE AMMUNITION STORAGE DUMPS.
THE JAPANESE ARE SHELLING AMERICAN POSITIONS NIGHTLY WITH ARTILLERY MORTARS AND ROCKETS.
THE 43RD DIVISION WAS FORMERLY THE NEW ENGLAND NATIONAL GUARD AND HAS ASSUMED THE NAME "WINGED VICTORY" AFTER ITS COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.LEONARD F.WING OF RUTLAND, VT.
GG813ACW WM

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA,SATURDAY,MARCH 17-(AP)-WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, VETERAN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT MEMBER, ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT ASSERTING THAT STATEMENTS OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., AND OTHERS PRELIMINARY TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE ARE CALCULATED TO SERIOUSLY DISTURB AUSTRALIANS.

HUGHES, AUSTRALIAN PREMIER DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND MEMBER OF EVERY PARLIAMENT SINCE THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES 40 YEARS AGO, TOOK EXCEPTION TO PROPOSALS BY STETTINIUS AND OTHERS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP OF DEPENDENT AREAS TO REPLACE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES.
IT MIGHT BE, HUGHES CONCEDED, THE INTENT TO LIMIT THE PROPOSAL TO ISLANDS COVERED BY THE JAPANESE MANDATES. HOWEVER, HE ADDED, PRESS STATEMENTS DO NOT SUGGEST THIS LIMITATION BUT IMPLY THAT INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SHOULD REPLACE AUSTRALIAN CONTROL OF MANDATED NEW GUINEA.
AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS ARE NOT FIGHTING TO HAND OVER NEW GUINEA TO SOME INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP, BUT TO RETAIN IT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, HE ASSERTED.
AFTER THE 1918 ARMISTICE, HUGHES CLASHED FREQUENTLY WITH U.S. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND FRENCH PREMIER GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.
HU961PPW NM SPOT

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 16-(AP)-DIRECTORS OF THE BRAZILIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS EXPRESSING APPROVAL OF THE "RESTORATION OF THE INDISPENSABLE RIGHT OF CRITICISM" IN THIS COUNTRY.
"WITHOUT A FREE PRESS THERE ARE NO FREE PEOPLES AND WITHOUT THE RIGHT OF CRITICISM THERE IS NO DEMOCRACY," THE MESSAGE SAID.
DA1227PEW

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 16-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO SAID TODAY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT SAW HOPE FOR A "SATISFACTORY, DIGNIFIED OUTCOME" OF ITS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE INVITATION TO REALIGN ARGENTINA WITH THE REST OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS.
HE DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT HE COULD NOT COMMENT ON WHETHER ARGENTINA WOULD DECLARE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS AS PART OF THE REALIGNMENT. DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY TOLD ARGENTINA THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HER BACK IN THE AMERICANFAMILYOF NATIONS "IN OUR COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS" BUT THAT ARGENTINA WOULD HAVE "TO GUIDE ITS POLICIES THAT IT MAY BECOME ELIGIBLE TO SIGN THE DECLARATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND ADHERE TO THE FINAL ACT OF THIS CONFERENCE."

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AMEGHINO EXPRESSED HOPE FOR SOLUTION OF ARGENTINA'S PROBLEM IN A FORMAL STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER A TWO-HOUR CABINET MEETING DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. HE SAID THE MEXICO CITY OVERTURE STILL WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION, PENDING COMMUNICATION OF FURTHER DETAILS. BEFORE REACHING ANY DECISION, THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONSULT "AUTHENTIC OPINIONS" WHEREON AUTHORITIES BASE THE NATION'S POLICY.
"THE GOVERNMENT," SAID AMEGHINO, "APPRECIATES THE SINCERITY OF INTENTIONS WHICH ARE DEMONSTRATED AT THE PRESENT MOMENT AND THE LOFTY COMPREHENSION WHEREWITH THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN FACED."
THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSULT AUTHENTIC OPINION APPARENTLY SIGNIFIED AN INTENTION TO CONVOKE AN ASSEMBLY OF CIVILIAN LEADERS WHO WOULD BE ASKED TO EXPRESS VIEWS ON THE CHANGE IN NATIONAL POLICY CALLED FOR IF ARGENTINA IS TO RESUME NORMAL RELATIONS WITH THE REST OF THE HEMISPHERE.
THIS ASSEMBLY WOULD AFFORD THE REGIME A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONGRESS IN DETERMINING THE GRAVE QUESTION OF A DECLARATION OF WAR WHICH WELL MIGHT PROVOKE UNFAVORABLE REACTION IN SOME SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION.
DY849PEW

CARACAS, MAR. 16-(AP)-M.L.JACOBS, PRESIDENT OF THE IRON MINES CO. OF VENEZUELA, A SUBSIDIARY OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP., SAID TODAY THE COMPANY WOULD SHIP TWO MILLION TONS OF IRON ORE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SMELTING PURPOSES WHEN OPERATIONS GET UNDER WAY.
JACOBS SAID THE COMPANY HAS BEEN PREPARING A CAMP NEAR SAN FELIX

ON THE ORINOCO RIVER WHERE THERE ARE HUGE IRON DEPOSITS. THE HIGH GRADE ORE WILL BE TAKEN 30 MILES BY RAILROAD TO THE RIVER LOADING DOCK. FROM THERE IT WILL BE CARRIED BY SHALLOW DRAFT BOAT TO GASPARILLO ISLAND BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND THE MOUTH OF THE ORINOCO, WHERE IT WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO 15,000 TON OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

THE RAILROAD WILL USE DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND THE LOADING DOCK WILL BE ABLE TO HANDLE 2,000 TONS OF ORE AN HOUR, JACOBS SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE COMPANY HAS INSTALLED A MODERN COMMUNITY AT SAN FELIX AND THAT THE RIVER BOATS NOW ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED.

W1152AEW

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IS ORGANIZING AN EXHIBIT OF TYPICAL MEXICAN PRODUCTS INCLUDING BLANKETS OF SALTILLO, SILVER FILIGREE WORK, MICHOACAN POTTERY, AGUASCA LIENTES DRAWNWORK, REGIONAL COSTUMES AND MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

THE EXHIBIT WILL BE SHOWN THROUGHOUT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE U.S., BEING IN WASHINGTON APRIL 14, WHICH IS PAN-AMERICAN DAY.

MAR 17 1945

FJ4 1BACH

XICO CITY, MARCH 16 (AP)-JAIL SENTENCES INSTEAD OF FINES AND EL.. INATION OF WOMEN INSPECTORS ARE TWO NEW MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE PRICE CONTROL BOARD TO ENFORCE CEILINGS.

YESTERDAY, THE BOARD APPROVED THESE CHANGES BECAUSE REPORTS SHOWED FINES FAILED TO REFORM MANY OFFENDERS.

AS FOR THE WOMEN, THE BOARD DECIDED THEY DIDN'T SEEM IMPRESSIVE TO MERCHANTS WHO HAVE GREATER FEAR OF AND RESPECT FOR THE AUTHORITY OF A MAN THAN OF A WOMAN.

GG1217PCW NM

HAVANA, MARCH 14-(AP)-CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCERS REJECTED LAST NIGHT A UNITED STATES OFFER OF 3.10 CENTS A POUND FOR CUBA'S 1945-46 SUGAR PRODUCTION.

THE PRODUCERS DIRECTED THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON TO ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE A HIGHER PRICE FOR THE 1945 CROP, LEAVING NEGOTIATIONS ON THE 1946 PRODUCTION UNTIL A LATER DATE.

THE PRODUCERS HAVE STATED REPEATEDLY THEY WILL NOT ACCEPT LESS THAN 3.25 CENTS A POUND.

FW725AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD REVOLT

HAVANA, MARCH 16-(AP)-THIRTY FORMER ARMY AND POLICE OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS, INCLUDING THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE CUBAN ARMY, COL. JOSE ELEUTERIO PEDRAZA, WERE ARRESTED TODAY AS THE GOVERNMENT ACTED SWIFTLY TO FORESTALL WHAT IT CALLED A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GRAU SAN MARTIN ADMINISTRATION.

THE CUBAN ARMY AND POLICE WENT INTO ACTION 48 HOURS AFTER A CLOSE FRIEND OF FORMER PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED IN A SHOOTING THAT SHOCKED THE ISLAND.

PEDRAZA, ACCUSED OF LEADING THE PLANNED REVOLT, AND THE OTHERS ARRESTED WERE HUSTLED OFF TO THE CABANA FORTRESS MILITARY PRISON ACROSS THE HARBOR FROM HAVANA.

THE ROUNDUP WAS DIRECTED BY MAJ.GEN.GENOVEVO PEREZ, CHIEF OF THE ARMY, AND COL. J.M CARRENO FIALLO, CHIEF OF POLICE.

NOT A SINGLE, ETC., SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD

DY710PEW

MAR 17 1945

HAVANA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD REVOLT. X X X OF SUSPECTS.

COL. PEDRAZA WAS HELD IN A CELL SHARED WITH FIVE CIVILIANS ARRESTED WITH HIM. NEWSMEN WERE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE FORTRESS PRISON TO SEE THE PRISONERS DUT WERE NOT PERMITTED TO TALK WITH THEM.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT PEDRAZA, WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN MEXICO, ARRIVED IN CUBA SEVERAL DAYS AGO FROM AN UNKNOWN FOREIGN COUNTRY ABOARD A CHARTERED SCHOONER.

THE FORMER ARMY CHIEF, WHO WAS OUSTED IN FEBRUARY, 1941, BY THE THEN PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA, IS WANTED BY SEVERAL CUBAN COURTS ON NUMEROUS CHARGES, RANGING FROM MALFEASANCE TO MURDER. HE WAS ARRESTED AT BATABANO, HAVANA PROVINCE'S SOUTH COAST PORT.

THE OTHER FORMER ARMY AND POLICE OFFICERS ALL WERE ARRESTED AT THEIR RESPECTIVE HOMES IN AND AROUND HAVANA. THEY ARE HELD TOGETHER IN ONE OF THE LARGE INTERIOR "PATIOS" OF THE FORTRESS.

THE ARRESTS CAME 48 HOURS AFTER THE SLAYING OF DR. EUGENIO LLANILLO, PROMINENT POLITICAL FIGURE AND CLOSE FRIEND AND PRIVATE ATTORNEY OF BATISTA. LLANILLO'S BULLET-GIDDLED BODY WAS FOUND WEDNESDAY NIGHT ON A SIDE ROAD NEAR HAVANA.

THE SLAYING, WHICH SHOCKED THE NATION, BROUGHT CHARGES FROM A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE REVOLUTIONARY GROUP "JOVEN CUBA" (YOUNG CUBA), THAT POLICE WERE RESPONSIBLE.

POLICE NOW SAY THAT TWO OF THE FIVE CIVILIANS ARRESTED WITH PEDRAZA WERE LLANILLO'S ASSASSINS. THIS ALSO WAS REPORTED BY SEN. EDUARDO CHIBAS, LEADING MEMBER OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (AUTENTICOS) AND SPOKESMAN FOR PRESIDENT GRAU.

POLICE ARE APPLYING PARAFIN TESTS TO THE TWO MURDER SUSPECTS, SEEKING TO PROVE THEY FIRED THE SHOTS WHICH KILLED LLANILLO.

AMONG THE FORMER OFFICERS ARRESTED IS LT. COL. RAMON N. GUTIERREZ VELAZQUEZ. DURING THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS INSISTENT RUMORS IN HAVANA SAID PRESIDENT GRAU WAS CONTEMPLATING THE APPOINTMENT OF GUTIERREZ VELAZQUEZ AS POLICE CHIEF IN A MOVE AIMED TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OVER THE FORCES AND STAMP OUT THE WAVE OF TERRORISM AND CRIMES RIFE IN HAVANA.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIALS SAID PEDRAZA'S PRESENCE IN CUBA HAD BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL DAYS, AND THAT CLOSE SURVEILLANCE WAS KEPT ON HIS MOVEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT, AS PREDRAZA MET WITH HIS GROUP, REPORTEDLY ON A FARM NEAR BATABANO, ARMY FORCES UNDER BRIG. GEN. ABELARDO GOMEZ GOMEZ (CQ), INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY, "SURROUNDED AND ARRESTED THE REBELS, WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT," COLLADO DISCLOSED.

AMONG OTHER FORMER OFFICERS ARRESTED WERE LT. COL. ANGEL ALONSO, CHIEF AIDE D' CAMP OF BATISTA; MAJS. PEDRO RODRIGUEZ OCHOA, RENE L. SCOTT, ADOLFO MORE AND PEDRO MUDARRA; CAPT. BELISARIO HERNANDEZ, FORMER BATISTA AIDE, AND HIS TWO SONS, AND LT. HERIBERTO HERNANDEZ.

TA641PEW

30.24-2 3975

QUEBEC, MARCH 16-(AP)-LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A QUEBEC RADIO NETWORK WON APPROVAL OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY TODAY AND NOW GOES TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR ACTION. PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS SPONSORED THE PROPOSAL.

RW1104PEW

VANCOUVER,B.C. MARCH 16-(CANADIAN PRESS)-JAPANESE EVACUATED FROM CANADA'S PACIFIC COAST WERE TOLD TODAY THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD PREFER IF THEY RESETTLED EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME IN A STATEMENT FROM THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION WHICH DISCLOSED THAT IN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE MONTHS ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN 16 YEARS AND OVER AND NOW IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL BE REQUIRED TO SIGNIFY THEIR INTENTIONS CONCERNING REPATRIATION TO JAPAN.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "THAT AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR DESIRE TO BE GOOD CANADIANS, THEY SHOULD COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND RELOCATE EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

UNOFFICIAL SURVEYS HAVE SHOWED TOTALS RANGING FROM 4,000 TO 10,000 JAPANESE WISHING TO BE REPATRIATED. THERE ARE ABOUT 23,000 IN CANADA WITH ABOUT 15,000 NOW RESIDENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HU1024PCW NM

UNDATED MORISHIMA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MORITO MORISHIMA, JAPANESE MINISTER TO THE SOVIET UNION LEFT MOSCOW FOR TOKYO TWO DAYS AGO ON IMPORTANT BUSINESS, THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED YESTERDAY (FRI) IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

IT ADDED THAT AKIRA YAMAJI, FORMER JAPANESE MINISTER TO BULGARIA, WASHEN ROUTE TO JAPAN WITH MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF AT SOFIA, HAVING LEFT ISTANBUL FEB. 18.

DY851PEW

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FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAP (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 10-(AP)-)-MANY THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE WERE BURNED TO DEATH, SEVERELY INJURED OR LEFT HOMELESS BY RECENT B-29 INCENDIARY RAIDS, JAPAN'S CHIEF PROPAGANDA SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY AS THE GOVERNMENT HASTENED THE EVACUATION OF MILLIONS OF CIVILIA FROM NIPPON'S FIVE LARGEST CITIES.

TOKYO BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TOLD OF THE FLIGHT FROM THE CITIES AND QUOTED SADAO IGUCHI, SPOKESMAN OF THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION, ON THE EXTENT OF CASUALTIES.

IGUCHI REPORTED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED BY THE FIRE-SETTING B-29S. HE CALLED THE RAIDS AN EFFORT TO "TERRORIZE AND WEAKEN THE MORALE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE".

HE CLAIMED TOKYO AREAS BOMBED LAST SATURDAY BY 300 SUPERFORTS "WERE NOT EVENLY REMOTELY CONNECTED WITH WAR INDUSTRIES OR LOCATED NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS," "THOUSANDS WERE BURNED TO DEATH, THOUSANDS WERE SEVERELY INJURED," HE SAID, AND "MANY THOUSANDS BOMBED OUT OF THEIR HOMES."

A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY FCC SAID ONLY A "MINIMUM NUMBER OF ESSENTIAL PERSONS" WOULD BE LEFT IN TOKYO, OSAKA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THEY HAD A COMBINED POPULATION OF 13,293,553 IN 1940. EVACUEES WILL BE PUT TO WORK IN THE COUNTRY PRODUCING FOOD.

ONE BROADCAST, BEAMED IN JAPANESE TO CONQUERED TERRITORY, SAID ALL JAPANESE ARE "COMBAT MEMBERS" AND THEY HAVE NOT "AS YET SUFFERED ENOUGH IN THIS WAR." THE REMARKS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO ADMIRAL EGUCHI. IDENTIFIED AS JAPANESE NAVAL AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"FROM NOW ON WE CONSIDER ALL JAPANESE COMBAT MEMBERS," EGUCHI SAID, "AND IF THE ENEMY LANDS ON OUR MAINLAND, EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WILL TAKE UP ARMS AND DESPITE ANY SACRIFICE WHICH MUST BE MADE, THE ENEMY WILL BE ATTACKED AND REPULSED. X X X

"THIS ENEMY MUST BE KILLED BY USING ALL MEANS."

REPORTS FROM JAPAN TOLD OF TERROR, WHOLESALE DEATH AND MASS FLIGHTS FROM TOKYO, OSAKA AND NAGOYA PRECIPITATED BY SUPERFORTRESS RADES OF THE LAST SEVEN DAYS.

"INCENDIARIES AND BOMBS POURED LIKE RAIN ON THE PEOPLE'S HEADS," RADIO TOKYO SAID. DOMEI DESCRIBED DAMAGE AS "CONSIDERABLE" AND THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI ADDED THAT THE NUMBER OF DEATHS "COULD NEVER BE CALLED SMALL".

THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENT OF THE SOVIET TASS AGENCY SAID THE CAPITAL WAS THROWN INTO PANIC BY LAST SATURDAY'S 300 PLANE RAID AND PEOPLE FLED THE CITY FOR SIX DAYS BY SPECIAL TRAIN, TRUCKS, RICKSHAS AND ON FOOT. HE SAID HOSPITALS WERE OVERCROWDED AND QUOTED ASAHI AS SAYING TRANSPORT FACILITIES WERE SO JAMMED THAT "SUFFERERS MUST WAIT TWO OR FOUR DAYS MORE" BEFORE THEY COULD GET OUT OF TOWN.

THE FUGITIVES WILL BE EMPLOYED ON JAPAN'S INTENSELY CULTIVATED FARMS IN AN EFFORT "TO ESTABLISH A SELF-SUFFICIENCY STRUCTURE."

ANOTHER DOMEI DISPATCH REPORTED NIPPON IS SUFFERING FROM SUCH A SERIOUS SALT SHORTAGE THAT "AUTHORITIES CONCERNED ARE DEMANDING THE GOVERNMENT TAKE DRASTIC MEASURES."

UM246APW NM

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UNDATED JAP CLAIMS (190)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16-(AP)-)-UNITED STATES MARINE CASUALTIES ON IWO ISLAND NOW TOTAL 25,800, A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED TODAY WHILE ADMITTING NIPPONESE FORCES ON THE ISLAND HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO THOSE DEFENDING KITA VILLAGE AND THE HIGASHI MOUNTAIN SECTOR.

VICE ADMIRAL RICHMOND K.TURNER, U.S. COMMANDER OF FLEET AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, YESTERDAY ESTIMATED U.S. FATALITIES AT ONE-FIFTH THOSE OF THE JAPANESE, WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY SET AS APPROXIMATELY 20,000. HE DID NOT GIVE A FIGURE FOR MARINE WOUNDED AND MISSING, HOWEVER.

THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE MAJORITY OF JAPANES UNITS IN THE MOUNT TAMANA AREA "WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE MET DEATH I ACTION BY MARCH 12" AFTER INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON THE YANKS.

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT UNITS OF A JAPANESE ASSAULT CORPS SWAM WITH EXPLOSIVES OUT TO FIVE "ENEMY" SUBMARINE CHASERS ANCHORED IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS, SINKING ONE AND DAMAGING THREE OTHERS.

THE LEADER OF ONE GROUP, DOMEI SAID, "SMASHED HIMSELF AND THE MINE"AGAINST THE SIDE OF ONE OF THE SHIPS, SINKING IT AND KILLING HIMSELF. THREE OTHER GROUPS RELEASED THEIR EXPLOSIVES NEAR THE SCREWS OF SHIPS ASSIGNED TO THEM, HEAVILY DAMAGING ONE AND MODERATELY DAMAGING THE OTHERS. THE FIFTH GROUP WAS TURNED BACK BY THE TIDE.

THE GROUPS WERE SAID TO BE FROM MAKARAKARU ISLAND, NORTH OF AMERICAN HELD PELELIU.

WW446APW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE ROUNDUP (AMS) (325)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16-(AP)-) EMPEROR HIROHITO OF JAPAN, FACING A WAR SITUATION SO SERIOUS "THE FATE OF THE EMPIRE IS AT STAKE", BROKE PRECEDENT TODAY (FRIDAY) BY EMPOWERING PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO TO JOIN IN MEETINGS OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A TOKYO BROADCAST.

THE ENEMY RADIO REPORT, HEARD BY THE FCC, SAID THIS "FUSION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF STRATEGY AND OF GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS OF WAR" WAS THE RESULT OF A DECISION MADE AFTER THE EMPEROR HAD CALLED KOISO AND HIS MILITARY CHIEFTAINS TO THE PALACE FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

NEVER BEFORE HAS THE HEAD OF NIPPON'S CIVIL GOVERNMENT BEEN PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE WITH THE TOP MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS IN DELIBERATIONS ON EMPIRE MATTERS. THE IMPERIAL STAFF IS COMPOSED OF THE EMPEROR AS SUPREME COMMANDER AND CHIEFS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL STAFFS.

THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE DIED OR WERE INJURED IN THE FIRES WHICH SWEPT THEIR HOMES IN RECENT HEAVY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS ON JAPANESE CITIES, SAID SADAO IGUCHI, CHIEF SPOKESMAN FOR THE NIPPONESE BOARD OF INFORMATION, IN ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST.

ANOTHER DOMEI BROADCAST SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS HASTENING THE EVACUATION OF MILLIONS OF NON-WAR WORKING CIVILIANS IN TOKYO, OSAKA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

IGUCHI, HIGHEST OF THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA SPOKESMEN, SAID TOKYO AREAS HIT LAST SATURDAY IN THE 300-PLANE SUPERFORT ASSAULT WERE NOT "REMOTELY CONNECTED" WITH WAR INDUSTRIES OR NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

ONE PURPOSE OF THE WIDE-SCALE INCENDIARY RAIDS, AMERICAN SOURCES HAVE SAID, WAS TO WIPE OUT THE THOUSANDS OF SMALL HOME FACTORIES WHICH TURN OUT GREAT QUANTITIES OF PIECES TO BE ASSEMBLED INTO JAPAN'S WAR MACHINES.

PREMIER KOISO IN A FORMAL STATEMENT CONCERNING THE EMPEROR'S ORDER FOR HIM TO JOIN IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF MEETINGS SAID "THE EMPIRE IS AT THE CROSSROADS OF ITS DESTINY."

KOISO SAID HE WOULD "TRULY INTEGRATE THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FULFILMENT OF OUR RIGHTEOUS OBJECTIVE."

PM609PPW NM

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THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS RHINE EXPANDED STEADILY; MACHINE GUN FIRE DOMINATED RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY; ALLIES IN NORTH BELIEVED PREPARING FOR INVASION OF NORTH GERMANY ACROSS RHINE; SEVENTH AND THIRD ARMIES CLAMPED NUTCRACKER ON SAAR AMID SIGNS OF GERMAN PREPARATION FOR FLIGHT.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RED ARMY DROVE MIGHTY WEDGE BETWEEN KOENIGSBERG AND BRAUNSBERG, THREATENING TO ANNIHILATE TRAPPED NAZI DIVISIONS; SIEGE ARC TIGHTENED ON DANZIG AND GDYNIA; LOCAL FIGHTING REPORTED ON CENTRAL ODER FRONT EAST OF BERLIN.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: PATROLLING ACTION CONTINUED; FIFTH ARMY SEIZED SERRA.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: U.S. INFANTRY DROVE TWO-MILE WEDGE INTO LUZON SHIMBU LINE, TRAPPING LARGE ENEMY FORCES; SEIZED MORE VILLAGES ON MINDANAO; BATTLE CONTINUED ON IWO AGAINST JAPANESE REMNANTS.

MT832AEW

NIGHT LEAD
THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT (FRI)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN RHINE SECTOR: ALLIES BELIEVED PREPARING FOR INVASION OF NORTH GERMAN PLAIN; AMERICAN PATROLS HAVE SCOUTED ACROSS RHINE.

THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD: BRIDGEHEAD AREA EXPANDED TO 13 MILES IN LENGTH; GERMANS REPORTED MIGHTIEST CONCENTRATION OF POWER OF ANY COMPARABLE FRONT IN THIS WAR: AMERICANS CUT RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY.

THE SAARLAND SECTOR: U.S. THIRMJMH ARMI

COMPARABLE FRONT IN THIS WAR: AMERICANS CUT RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY.

THE SAARLAND SECTOR: U.S. THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES CLAMPED STEEL VICE ON SAAR AS AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORTED SIGNS OF GERMAN FLIGHT.

-DASH-

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMIES: REPORTED PREPARING FOR INVASION OF NORTH GERMANY: U.S. PATROLS HAVE PROBED ACROSS RHINE.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD EXPANDED TO 13 MILES IN LENGTH; RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY CUT.

U.S. 15TH ARMY: GERMANS REPORTED THIS ARMY IN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: SEALED OFF COLOGNE, DROVE AGAINST SAAR. TWO MORE CROSSINGS OF MOSELLE EFFECTED.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: ADVANCED IN SAAR UNDER STRONG AIR SUPPORT: NAZIS REPORTED PREPARING TO ABANDON INDUSTRIAL VALLEY.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FOURTH ARMORED: DASHED 12 MILES FROM MOSELLE BRIDGEHEAD IN DRIVE TO TRAP SAAR DEFENDERS.
FIFTH INFANTRY: HELD MOSELLE BRIDGEHEAD.
NINTH INFANTRY: ENGAGED IN HARD FIGHTING IN BRIDGEHEAD.
36TH INFANTRY: VIRTUALLY CLEARED HAGUENAU.
42ND INFANTRY: GAINED SOUTHEAST OF BITCHE.
63RD INFANTRY: FOUGHT INSIDE GERMAN SAAR.
70TH INFANTRY: REACHED SOUTH BANK OF SAAR RIVER.
78TH INFANTRY: CUT SUPER-HIGHWAY TO RUHR.
90TH INFANTRY: HELD MOSELLE BRIDGEHEAD.
100TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED BITCHE.
103RD INFANTRY: CROSSED MODER RIVER IN SAAR OFFENSIVE.
GM627PEW

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--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARCH 16,1941--ADOLF HITLER, REPLYING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE OF AID TO DEMOCRACIES, SAYS NO SUPPORT FROM ANY PART OF WORLD CAN PREVENT GERMAN VICTORY OR FALL OF BRITAIN. BRITISH ANNOUNCE LABOR DRAFT FOR GIRLS OF 20 TO 21 AND MEN 41 TO 45.

JP657AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
WESTERN FRONT: 269 MILES (FROM REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD)
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

JP657AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16-(AP)-TWO LIBERATED U. S. ARMY

OFFICERS WHO SAID THEY WERE THE FIRST PRISONERS AT THE BILIBID CAMP

IN MANILA TO KNOW THAT FREEDOM WAS NEAR FOR ALL, WERE AMONG REPATRIATES

ARRIVING HERE TODAY ABOARD A TRANSPORT.

THE OFFICERS WERE MAJ. THEODORE WINSHIP, MEDICAL CORPS, WHOSE WIFE IS NOW A NURSE AT JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, AND LT. COL. JOSEPH L. CHABOT OF WHITEFIELD, N.H., WHOSE WIFE IS LIVING AT 614 WEST 147TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE STORY THEY TOLD WAS AFFIRMED BY MAJ. VAUGHAN A. SHAW OF HOULTON, ME.

"WE WERE IN BILIBID WHEN WE HEARD A NOISE AND A RIFLE WAS POKE THROUGH THE WINDOW," SAID WINSHIP. "IT WAS AN AMERICAN PATROL, BUT WE THOUGHT ITS WAS THE JAPS UP TO SOME TRICK.

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"THEY THOUGHT WE WERE JAPS, TOO, AND DAMN NEAR SHOT US. SOMEONE SAID, 'WE'RE AMERICANS,' AND IT WAS ALL RIGHT."

THE OFFICERS SAID THAT NEITHER OF THEM HAD TOLD THE RESCUING TROOPS, "YOU HAVE BEEN A HELL OF A LONG TIME GETTING HERE," BUT THAT SOME OTHER PRISONER HAD SHOUTED SOMETHING LIKE THAT.

WINSHIP, WHO WAS WITH HOSPITAL NO. 1 ON BATAAN, HOPES TO SEE HIS WIFE IN BALTIMORE SOON. CHABOT ALSO IS GOING TO NEW YORK TO SEE HIS WIFE. HE WAS WITH THE FIRST PHILIPPINE SCOUTS CORPS ON BATAAN.

SHAW, WHO WAS WITH THE 26TH CAVALRY PHILIPPINE SCOUTS ON

BATAAN, WANTS TO BE WITH HIS FATHER, JOSEPH A. SHAW, IN HOULTON.

"I WANT TO TELL HIM HOW DAMN GOOD IT IS TO BE IN THE GOOD OLD CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AGAIN," SHAW SAID.

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OVHD FROM FRISCO JB 951PEW

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT RELEASED TODAY THE 12TH PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED OR LIBERATED BY ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES. IT INCLUDES:

BARRERA, JOE S., TECH. 5TH GR.--MRS. PAULITA S. GARCIA MOTHER, SOMERSET, TEX.

BEECHEM, W.H., TECH. 5TH GR.--MRS. LORANA BEECHEM, MOTHER, 131 N. 4TH ST., LANCASTER, TEX.

BELL, MAX M., PVT.--MRS. STELLA M. BELL, WIFE, RT. 2, GLADEWATER, TEX.

BERES, RUDOLPH, SGT.--MRS. MINNIE A. BERES, MOTHER, 7352 HOLLYWOOD BLVD., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

BEYRLE, JOSEPH R., TECH. 4TH GR.--WILLIAM BEYRLE, FATHER, 1451 FRANKLIN ST., MUSKEGON, MICH.

BOHN, MILTON H., TECH. 5TH GR.--MRS. CHARLOTTE O. BOHN, WIFE, 1189 CHURCHILL AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN.

BOND, JAMES B., CAPT.--MRS. FRANCES BOND, WIFE, 400 N. 23RD ST. WACO, TEX.

BONSALL, WILLIAM A., SGT.--FRANK P. BONSALL, FATHER, 196 SHERBROOK BLVD., UPPER DARBY, PA.

BRINK, HOWARD R., SGT.--MRS. ELIZABETH BRINK, MOTHER, RT. 1, WICHVIEW, ILL.

BULLOCK, EUGENE R., T/SGT.--MRS. DANIEL W. BULLOCK, MOTHER, BIRCH ST., KENNETT SQUARE, PA.

BURNETT, RALPH R., SGT.--MRS. MYRTLE BURNETT, MOTHER, 2407 MISSOURI AVE., GRANITE CITY, ILL.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH R., S/SGT.--JAMES CAMPBELL, FATHER, 5605 TACOMA ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHARLTON, SAMUEL M., JR., S/SGT.--MRS. LAURA O. CHARLTON, WIFE, 1008 S. NINTH ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

CLARK, EDWARD D., S/ST.--MRS. ANN CLARK, MOTHER, 7321 DORCHESTER AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

CLOUGH, WILLIAM E., SGT.--MRS. AUGUSTA G. CLOUGH, MOTHER, 106 CENTER ST., WHEELING, W.VA.

GW230PEW

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT RELEASED TODAY THE 35TH PARTIAL LIST OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES. IT INCLUDES:

ARNOGICK, CHARLES H.--MARIE POCK, GRANDMOTHER, 1419 N. WAHSATCH, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CONANT, ELSWORTH T.--E.E. CONANT, SON, C/O UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CO., ONLEY, TEX.

CRAWFORD, JOSEPH C.--MRS. RUSSELL F. HALE, MOTHER, BOX 608,

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WILMINGTON, OHIO.
CROFT, WILLIAM F.--MRS. FLORENCE E. MURPHY, AUNT, 4255 ATLAS AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.
FLINT, ALVIN L.--WILLIAM L. FLINT, FATHER, 3721 JASMINE AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
GACHES, SAMUEL F.--CHARLES F. GACHES, BROTHER, WEST SHORE ACRES, MOUNT VERNON, WASH.
HILL, MRS. ALVA J.--MRS. ROSE MILLS KELLOGG, SISTER, 7043 PRINCETON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
MEDINA, ELFRIDA ELIZABETH--GILBERT D. SCHRYVER, 930 S9 DELAWARE ST., SAN MATEO, CALIF.
MERCADO, MRS. ETHYLE MAE TAFT--COLDA BULLARD, TORREY, UTAH.
MILLER, DAVID C.--ISABEL DONALD, SISTER, 6201 AFTON PL., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
MONEHOUSE, FRANCIS B.--MRS. PATRICIA M. BURNETT, DAUGHTER, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, JUNEAU, ALASKA.
PERFECTA, SISTER (CELESTE HANNON)--MR. AND MRS. M.H. HANNON, PARENTS, C/O MRS. M. JAGGU, 1044 W. 67TH ST., LOS ANGELES.
PREISER, ROSA CHRISTINA--MISS EDITH PREISER, SISTER, 105 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N.J.
RALEIGH, D.M.--MRS. MARY RALEIGH, MOTHER, FAYETTE COUNTY, ALLISON, PA.
ROBINSON, LESLIE D.--MRS. LESLIE D. ROBINSON, WIFE, 450 WYLLIE ST., HONOLULU.
TAIT, MRS. MAE--EDWIN E. TAIT, 1325 INGRAHAM ST., LOS ANGELES.
TOTTLE, MRS. MILDRED I.--R.E. GILMORE, FATHER, 759 N. RAYMOND AVE., PASADENA, CALIF.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT RELEASED TODAY THE 17TH PARTIAL LIST OF MILITARY PERSONNEL LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES. IT INCLUDES:
ABBOTT, CLYDE M., PVT.--MRS. EDITH ABBOTT, MOTHER, 1182 58TH AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.
COSTIGAN, HAROLD E., 1ST LT.--MRS. MARY COSTIGAN, MOTHER, GRAIN VALLEY, MO.
COTE, WILLIAM L., STAFF SGT.--LOUIS S. COTE, FATHER, 663 42ND ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.
DANIELS, TOMMIE T., PVT.--HENRY G. BLALOCK, HALF-BROTHER, ROUTE NO. 2, TALCO, TEX.
DEAL, ELMO V., CPL.--MRS. PEARL EDNA DEAL, MOTHER, R.F.D., 2, YUBA CITY, CALIF.
DECKERS, JACQUES J., STAFF SGT.--MRS. A. GORDON, MOTHER, 820 WEST ADDISON ST., CHICAGO.
FELIX, JOE, SGT.--GEORGE FELIX, FATHER, 336 E. FRONT ST., VENTURA, CALIF.
HENDRICKSON, ALBERT S., PFC.--;'-.73) £3,$48:('9,, FATHER, SOUTHERN CROSS,

HENDRICKSON, ALBERT S., PFC.--SAMUEL HENDRICKSON, FATHER, SOUTHERN CROSS, MONT.
MANGIAMELI, YANO T., PVT.--MRS. PATRICIA NINA MANGIAMELI, MOTHER, 1107 SOUTH 22ND ST., OMAHA, NEB.
MONTOYA, EDRAS S., PVT.--POLIDORO MONTOYA, FATHER, MONTICELLO, N.MEX.
ROLLINS, CLAYTON M., PVT.--CLAYTON M. ROLLINS, SR., FATHER, P.O. BOX 331, 340 EAST WILLOW ST., BISHOP, CALIF.
VOTYPKA, JOSEPH A., CAPT.--AUGUST VOTYPKA, FATHER, 5316 MAGNET AVE., CLEVELAND, O.
WATSON, ROBERT J., CPL.--MRS. ALICE A. WATSON, MOTHER, WOODRIVER, NEB.
WEISSDLATT, VIVIAN, 2ND LT.--MRS. ERNEST MILTON SHRIVER, FATHER, 1554 SHERMAN, NORTH BEND, ORE.
GW304PEW

WITH GUAM

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18-(AP)-TOTAL CASUALTIES OF 19,938 ON IWO JIMA, INCLUDING 441 MISSING IN ACTION, COMPARE WITH CASUALTIES OF 3,175 ON TARAWA, 11,247 ON SAIPAN AND 6,172 ON PELELIU.
THERE WERE 61,000 MARINES ENGAGED AT IWO JIMA, GIVING A CASUALTY PERCENTAGE OF 32.6. THE OVER ALL TOTAL ENGAGED AT TARAWA WAS 17,075 GIVING A CASUALTY PERCENTAGE OF 18.6; AT SAIPAN 47,634 WERE ENGAGED WITH A CASUALTY PERCENTAGE OF 23.6; AND AT PELELIEU 24,788 WERE ENGAGED WITH A CASUALTY PERCENTAGE OF 24.9.
TOTAL CASUALTIES AT IWO JIMA INCLUDED 15,308 WOUNDED AND 4,185 KILLED; AT TARAWA, 2,191 WOUNDED AND 984 KILLED; AT SAIPAN, 8,910 WOUNDED AND 2,337 KILLED AND AT PELELIEU 4,974 WOUNDED AND 1,198 KILLED. THE WOUNDED WHO SUBSEQUENTLY FULLY RECOVERED TOTALLED 1,674 AT TARAWA, 6,809 AT SAIPAN AND 3,801 AT P[illegible]U.
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Coblenz Captured, 3d Army Speeding South In Race to Annihilate Nazi Troops in Saar

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TWO U.S. COLUMNS THREATEN ENTIRE INDUSTRIAL AREA

Patton's Forces Smash Through Siegfried Line in 8-Mile Advance.

DRIVE TOWARD MAINZ

First Expands Remagen Bridgehead, Takes Several More Towns.

PARIS, Sunday, March 18.—(AP) Historic Coblenz—the biggest prize since Bonn—fell swiftly to the Third U. S. Army today as American armor and infantry plunged forward against German forces which appeared in collapse through all of the Palatinate.

As Coblenz toppled before the flying columns of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's army, the Seventh U. S. Army, operating on the southern end of the flaming Saar front, smashed into Siegfried Line defenses for gains of six to eight miles.

With the 45th and Third infantry divisions pacing this assault, the Seventh's momentum carried Americans through Hornbach, only 3 ½ miles south of Zweibruecken.

Drive to Encircle Saar

This placed the farthest elements of the Seventh army only about 55 miles by shortest overland routes from Third army forces in Rheinboeller and Ellern and created the threat of a great pincers move around all of the rich Saar industrial area and its defenders.

Meanwhile, fast traveling Third army tanks 30 miles to the south of Coblenz ripped 15 more miles across the rear lines of two fleeing German armies and were possibly only 21 miles from the great Rhine escape city of Mainz.

First Army troops, simultaneously, expanded the important Remagen-Erpel bridgehead east of the Rhine, seizing control of a 4 ½-mile stretch of the autobahn leading to the Ruhr and capturing several more towns.

Third Reaches Nahe River

Flying tank columns of the Third army's Fourth Armored division reached the Nahe river—last barrier before Mainz—with immense, ground-devouring strides that fast were cutting off all northward routes of escape out of the Saar and Palatinate. The Germans said the Nahe had been crossed.

As Supreme Allied headquarters reported these general successes on all fronts, rumors of armistice and peace ran riot through Allied Europe. There was absolutely no confirmation at Supreme headquarters that the Germans had asked for a cessation of hostilities.

Eyes were on Switzerland, where many felt negotiations might come.

Gen. Eisennower warned civilians in Frankfurt, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, in the Third army's path, that these big Rhineland cities would be subjected to merciless bombardment and the Germans themselves reported major breakthroughs in the starkest terms ever used in the war.

The Eleventh Armored division, which joined in the destruction of the German force between the Rhine and Moselle rivers, passed through the 89th U. S. Infantry division lines in two columns. The first column plunged eight miles to the southeast during the day to capture Buechenbueren, 12 miles southwest of Simmern.

The other column raced seven miles southeast and captured Wuerrich, 9 1-2 miles west of Simmern.

The 90th infantry division surged forward three miles on a six-mile front and entered Boppard, seven miles south of Coblenz. Doughboys from the 90th also engulfed Bad Salzig, Molzfeld, Pfaffenbach and St. Goar, towns seven to 14 miles south of Coblenz.

The German First and Seventh armies were in road-choking flight under a deadly aerial lashing in this Rhine valley breakthrough. Forty to 50 miles farther south the U. S. Seventh army was cracking the Siegfried line in the Saar and the Palatinate.

The U. S. First army hacked out gains of a mile and broadened its bridgehead east of the Rhine to 14 miles, took a four and a half mile grip on the six-lane military highway and fought a mile beyond it to the edge of the great Ruhr plain.

Expand Bridgehead

Despite rising resistance, the First deepened its holdings to seven and a half miles, knocked out an eastern anchor at Strodt and the southern anchor of Hoenningen, capturing at least seven more German towns.

Enemy broadcasts said this was the southern jaw of a gigantic pincers on the war factories of the Ruhr, and that Allied armies farther north were bringing up bridging equipment behind a smoke screen to thrust the northern jaw across the Rhine.

U. S. Ninth army patrols were stabbing agressively across the Rhine on this latter front, and enemy raiding parties came back across the river, fishing for information.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army stormed Coblenz, Rhineland city of 60,000, at 3 a.m. today, sending the 87th infantry division in assault boats across the Moselle river near its confluence with the Rhine after the garrison had ignored a surrender ultimatum.

Troops poured into the city from the north against light resistance. Other forces with tanks drove in from the south, and the end seemed near for this citadel. American headquarters after the last war for the watch on the Rhine.

Patton's Fourth Armored division ran wild southeastward along the Rhine against disorganized resistance and spilled out into the open plain deep in the enemy's rear, breaking clear through the Hunsrueck hills and the Soonwald.

Escape Road and Flank Mainz.

Paris, March 17 (A. P.).—American Third Army troops in amphibious assault seized two-thirds of Coblenz today while armored columns raced forty miles southeast of the Rhine city in a drive behind the Saarland triangle threatening entrapment of thousands of Germans. Coblenz, first entered in a night assault across the Moselle, was expected to be cleared completely tonight.

Two armored columns of the Third Army were driving southward toward a junction with the American Seventh Army and already had outflanked the northern escape gate at Mainz for the Germans.

Berlin said American tanks had crossed the Nahe River at Bad Kreuznach, twenty-one miles southwest of Mainz. A dispatch from Supreme Allied Headquarters said the Nahe probably had been reached, with Third Army vanguards about forty miles from joining the Seventh Army and sealing off the huge Moselle-Rhine triangle. Remnants of two German armies are fighting in the triangle.

To the north, the American First Army broadened its cross Rhine bridgehead to fourteen miles long and seven and a half deep, and seized or had under close-range direct fire a four-and-a-half-mile strip of the superhighway connecting Frankfurt and the Ruhr. Hoenningen, on the southern end of the bridgehead was cleared. Berlin said Koenigswinter on the northern end had been evacuated. The Germans were rushing up all available reserves—mostly remnants of divisions battered on the west side of the Rhine—against the bridgehead.

Nazis Rush Up Reserves

The Germans were rushing up all available reserves—mostly remnants of divisions battered on the west side of the Rhine—against the bridgehead.

A street battle raged in Coblenz this afternoon. Troops of the 87th Division in assault boats poured into the northern section at 3 A.M., meeting light resistance at the outset, and other forces which jumped the Moselle River south of the city moved up from the southwest.

The attack carried across the Moselle River near its confluence with the Rhine, Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant said.

10 To 15-Mile Gains

An Allied front dispatch said Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armor thrust another 10 to 15 miles southeast of Simmern today.

Berlin said the breakthrough by concentrated United States tank forces had made "this sector of the Western front completely fluid."

"The German bunker front of Saarbruecken is now exposed," Berlin added. 7th Army troops are in the outskirts of Saarbruecken, at the southwestern corner of the triangle.

7th Army Gains

Seventh Army troops punched forward as much as 3 miles along their 50-mile front today.

The 3d Army tanks were meeting only light opposition, and German defenses were thrown into wild confusion by the dash flanking Mainz.

German 7th Army troops and vehicles fled toward the Rhine. The German 1st Army was falling back into the Siegfried Line, trying to hold its "front door" against the United States 7th Army while Patton's army already had burst in the back door.

TWO THIRDS OF CITY CAPTURED BY YANKS

Patton's Tanks Are Racing Behind 2 Nazi Armies in Saarland—Spearheads Cut

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American medium, light and fighter bombers plastered the German getaway towns of Neustadt, Kaiserslautern, Ettlingen and Ludwigshafen.

Bitche Captured

The American 7th Army had reached the Siegfried Line at points along its front, and had taken the Maginot fortress of Bitche.

A German broadcast late today said Patton was using 40 divisions, 15 of them armored, in his attack on the Saarland triangle.

The 3d Army captured seven towns, cleared eleven and entered another; security measures did not permit their identification immediately. Roads south were clogged with retreating Nazi vehicles and troops.

Nazis Admit Big Breach

The tank columns neared Bingen on the Rhine, and Berlin broadcasts admitted a "breach in major depth" west of the lower Vosges Mountains.

The American 1st Army in its expanding Rhine bridgehead deployed tanks on the superhighway connecting Frankfurt and the Ruhr, took four more towns.

Heeg, Reiffert, Bremscheid and Hohen were taken in the bridgehead, and some United States units were within 3 miles of open plains leading north of the Ruhr.

New Jabs On 9th's Front

Northward on the United States 9th Army front, where the Rhine guards great Ruhr war cities, Americans and Germans stepped up patrol thrusts over the river. Three Allied armies are arrayed along this area of the lower Rhine.

Patton's 4th Armored Division, racing south and southeast from its Moselle River crossing southwest of Coblenz, was undercutting the whole triangle formed by the Moselle and Rhine.

Armored columns had gone beyond Simmern and one farther east entered Rheinbollen and Ellern, near the Rhine, 24 miles from Coblenz. Patton's men there were 9½ miles from Bingen and 27 from Mainz.

Nazi Vehicles Jam Roads

Airmen reported that roads through Kaiserslautern in the middle of the triangle were jammed with German vehicles trying to escape over the Rhine at Mainz and Mannheim.

Other 3d Army divisions fought in from the west at one side of the triangle, and took Hermeskeil, 36 miles southwest of Simmern.

The broken German 7th Army was moving back so fast that Patton's 4th Armored Division found some bridges intact.

50 Towns Taken East Of Rhine

Americans who swept over the Rhine at Remagen had taken 50 towns and villages east of the river, cut the Ruhr superhighway at two points, and repulsed the first large Nazi armored-supported counterattack.

Thrusting eastward, other units reached the west bank of the Wied River, 7 miles from Remagen. A front dispatch said the Germans were hurriedly massing strength, apparently for a major blow at the bridgehead. First Army troops took 1,126 prisoners yesterday.

First Army troops are meeting stiff resistance near Vettelschoss, 7 miles east of Remagen, supreme headquarters announced.

German broadcasts declared again that the new United States 15th Army had been thrown into action in the bridgehead, aiming at a breakthrough on the Ruhr-Frankfurt superhighway, but insisted that the thrusts had been halted, except for gains "to the north and east on a broad front."

Nazis Lose Drachen Fels

Berlin admitted loss of the Drachen Fels (Dragon's Rock), a 1,055-foot peak south of Koenigswinter, and other heights dominating the Rhine's eastern bank.

One Nazi war reporter said the United States 15th Army "tried to finish the first phase of the battle with a breakthrough at the *Autobahn* (superhighway) in order to transform the narrow bridgehead into a vast operational area. The American war machine, deploying air forces and artillery in very great strength, pushed forward against the German positions, but could not crush the elastic German defense ring," he said.

Germans Using Reserves

Volkssturm battalions and all other available reserves have been thrown against the 3d Army's forced march to the south, Berlin said. The broadcasts reported especially heavy fighting against 3d Army units driving in against the Moselle-Rhine triangle from the west.

German artillery was plastering the doughboys who fought up to the western outskirts of Saarbruecken, 23 miles west of fallen Bitche.

commanding a regiment that stormed the citadel said.

Cross Moselle By Boat

The 87th Division surged by assault boat across the Moselle into the city that served as headquarters of the American Army of Occupation after World War I.

Only about 2,000 civilians so far have been discovered in the city, which once had 58,000 population, but now lies in ruins due to aerial attacks.

Coblenz probably will be completely cleared late tonight, the colonel said.

Entered At 3 A. M.

Troops began pouring into the northern section in darkness at 3 A.M. against light resistance. Other troops which jumped the river south of the city moved up from the southwest.

The attack on the ancient citadel opened only ten days after the 4th Armored Division of the United States 3d Army made its sensational spurt to the Rhine north of Coblenz.

Yanks' Hold On Germany In Last War Surpassed

With American Troops in Germany, March 17 (AP)—The United States 3d Army alone now controls more German territory than American forces ever occupied in 1918-19.

This fact emphasizes the magnitude of the job taken on by military government detachments moving into town after town and district after district as they are cleared by the advancing Yanks.

The 3d Army's area of operations inside Germany roughly corresponds with the area into which the Americans marched after the 1918 armistice—that is, it did until Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armored columns broke loose east of the Moselle river. Now, nobody knows how large the area is likely to be next week.

It was the newly created 3d Army which began moving into the Rhineland in 1918 under the terms of the November armistice, ready to resume hostilities should the Germans change their minds.

The towns they occupied without resistance then have the same names as towns lately stormed by the modern 3d Army—Bitburg, Daun, Pruem, Wittlich, Saarburg, Mayen, Andernach and Coblenz.

GI's ENVY FOE MANY WEAPONS

King Tiger Tank, 88-Mm. Gun, Bazookas, All Held Better

With U.S. 9th Army, March 17 (AP)—The American soldier on the Western front believes that the Germans have many weapons besides tanks which are superior to his own.

Next to the King Tiger tank in performance comes the German 88-mm. gun, which is one of the best in the war. In adition the Germans have excellent bazookas, automatic mortars, mines, booby traps and faster shooting machine guns. They also have formidable jet airplanes, buzz-bombs and rocket weapons.

One erason for this is that the Germans prepared for this war many years before the American factories were geared to war production. German armor was wrecking Europe when the United States decided to produce one modern tank.

"Here Comes An .88"

The German 88-mm. gun has such a reputation among the Yanks now that when the Nazis fire anything above a rifle the Americans call out "here comes an 88."

This long-barreled, all-purpose artillery weapon with a flash guard on its graceful muzzle is on practically all German tanks. It also hurls flak in blankets at our high-flying bombers, wheels in for direct fire as a self-propelled gun and can be dug in behind the lines for use as regular artillery.

In the Wesel pocket a week ago the Germans held two bridges over the Rhine in the face of hard-driving infantry and tank attacks by flattening out their dual purpose anti-aircraft 88's and pummeling the American infantry positions and knocking out two columns of tanks.

Early Sherman tanks came overseas equipped with a 75-millimeter gun and later with a 76. American tank crews watched their shots bounce off the Tiger tanks while our Shermans might be wrecked by one direct hit from an 88.

German Bazooka Bigger

The German bazooka is bigger and shoots a heavier charge than the American.

Sergt. James J. Spurrier, Congressional Medal of Honor winner from Baluefield, W.Va., and Riggs, Ky., will testify to the job it can do.

The 35th Division sergeant had 14 Germans in a basement at Aachen and knew that the only way to get them out was scare them from a distance. Spurrier shot three different American bazookas at the walls of the house, but failed to dent them. One of his buddies came running up with a German bazooka and suggested he try it.

Spurrier's first shot with the Nazi weapon knocked a big hole in the wall and the Germans came running out.

The German automatic mortar is a complicated machine.

How Mortar Works

Lieut. Pat Lynch, of the 102d Division, whose father used to be a prize-fight judge in New York city, helped capture one which cost a lot of American casualties before its operation was silenced.

"It was in the upper story of a house," Lynch related. "The man who fired it sat on a regular bicycle seat and operated levers to control its aim and speed. Shells came in from another room on a conveyor belt and the machine could fire 120 shots a minute. It didn't heat up, either, because mortar shells don't heat up barrels the way other fire does.

"That joker sat up there like he was running a steam shovel in a vacant lot off Times Square. It cost a lot of men to get him out of there, too."

Machine Gun Better

Many American automatic weapons men feel that their machine gun is superior to the Germans although the enemy model fires twice as fast, is water cooled, has an automatic search device and the gunner can change barrels faster when necessary.

One reason advanced for the superiority of German mines and booby traps is that, except for the Ardennes breakthrough, the Americans have been fighting an offensive war and have not had to concentrate on defensive methods.

It is pretty well established here that the German jet plane can run away from anything we have in combat in the skies. There is not time enough left, however, for the Germans to produce them in effective quantity and another factor is that the jets cannot fly in formation. But some of those they do have are now dropping small bombs in attacks upon the front.

87th Division Clears Most Of Coblenz

Coblenz, March 17 (AP)—The United States 87th Division entered Coblenz early today by amphibious assault, and by tonight had cleared nearly two thirds of the once great city at the juncture of the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

About 500 prisoners have been taken in the city, which ignored a call to surrender [illegible] ast by a American tank yes [illegible] a colon

Order Returning In Cologne

Cologne, March 17 (AP)—Some degree of order was emerging today from the chaos of Cologne a week after the Allied Military Government took over the biggest assignment it has yet been handed.

Electricity has been restored in one section of the city and some telephones are in use again. The beginnigs of a city administration have been established.

A central office is providing orderly distribution of food. The water supply is expected to be in good condition in a few days.

Industries Big Problem

But a survey of Cologne's bomb-battered industries by the AMG economics officer, Major Robert T. Davis, of Kennebunk, Maine, discloses a big task lies ahead.

With the exception of the Ford plant and one rayon factory virtually all of Cologne's industrial buildings have been leveled. Even the famous Eau De Cologne factory has been flattened.

German Ration Cards Used

The labor office, under Capt. Earle K. Pottle, St. Paul, Minn., has been able to supply sufficient German labor to start restoration of life in the city.

The food office, in charge of Capt. Elisha C. Abrams, of Newberry, S.C., is operating for the time being with old German ration cards.

Lieut. Col. John K. Patterson, of Riverside, Cal., Cologne's military governor, is constructing his civilian government with the utmost care to eliminate the possibility of Nazi influences. Patterson is ruling out everyone who ever has been a member of the Nazi party, including those who claim to have joined under pressure.

Typhus Epidemic Averted

No formal health department has been inaugurated but Lieut. Col. Oswald F. Hedley, of Newtonville, Mass., virtually has such a department working through cooperation of German physicians.

Hedley did yeoman service in preventing a typhus epidemic by isolating those affected.

U.S. Flyers Using Bases In Germany

A United States 9th Air Force Field in Germany, March 17 (AP)—American airmen now are attacking Germany from American-built bases on German soil.

German territory east of the Rhine is just a short jump now to the swarms of fighters and fighter-bombers which ceaselessly are blasting German installations a few yards to a few miles ahead of the ground troops.

Getting the ground end of their operations anchored on German soil was an historic event for American airmen and there was a short breezy ceremony on this damp, chilly field.

Only Few Present

Aside from airforce personnel, the only witnesses were a few correspondents, two girls of a Red Cross clubmobile and a half-dozen German civilians who leaned on shovels. The Germans, paid and reasonably contented employés of the Americans, now are filling in trenches they dug for the Nazis.

This is a cheerless, primitive spot but it has everything essential for conducting intensive air attacks. Officers from the rank of major general on down surveyed the expanse of fresh earth and the near-by mile-long runway as if it were the perfect answer to their dreams. The field was put into use the instant aviation engineers said it was ready.

A squadron of fighter-bombers which had taken off from a French field for an operation east of the Rhine settled down in its new home in Germany.

Can Make More Missions

It was estimated that the squadron could make twelve missions on a good day now compared with

Yank Smothers Grenade To Save 4; Gets C.M.H.

With the 3d Infantry Division, March 17 (AP)—At a cost of permanent injury to himself, Corporal Robert D. Maxwell, of Cottage Grove, Ore., smothered a German grenade, saved four other soldiers and won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Early in September, 1944, near Besancon, France, Maxwell and four other 7th Regiment infantrymen, armed only with pistols, were attacked at a battalion command post by 30 or 40 Germans, supported by 20-mm. cannon and machine guns.

Inspired Fellow-Soldiers

The enemy had infiltrated through the battalion's forward command post to within ten yards at times, but the corporal and his tiny garrison fought off the thrust. In the words of the citation, Maxwell "by his calmness, tenacity and fortitude inspired his fellow-soldiers to continue the unequal struggle."

When the enemy grenade landed in the midst of his squad, Corporal Maxwell unhesitatingly threw himself on it, using a blanket and his body to absorb the full force of the explosion. He not only saved his companions, but made possible the maintenance of vital military communications during a temporary withdrawal of battalion headquarters.

Maxwell was evacuated to the United States a month ago.

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nine previously.

Construction of this field started a little more than a month ago. One corner had been a German municipal airport which was useless for large scale American operations. The rubble of a German village was in another corner. In between were fields and a trench system. Bricks from the village were used to fill in the craters and trenches.

The fighter squadron using this field is accustomed to fast moves to keep up with the ground forces. It has moved ten times in eight months, three times since Christmas.

German Civilians Clog Hitler Road

Advance Headquarters, United States Ninth Air Force, March 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American flyers observed a mass of German civilians in confused flight eastward today on the Hitler superhighway east of Cologne.

"There were long lines of men, women and children, all pulling, pushing or carrying something and all moving eastward," said Lieut. John H. Rogers, Shepardstown, W. Va.

Baltimorean 5th Across Rhine, The Latest Ratings Indicate

H. Cowan

On the Remagen Bridgehead, March 17 (AP)—Ever since the United States 1st Army crossed the Rhine ten days ago there have been mighty and heated arguments about who did what first.

There were conflicting claims as to who was the first doughboy, the first engineer, the first anti-aircraft gunner and the first ambulance driver to cross.

Now the dust of battle is beginning to clear. At last it is more or less official just who these Remagen pioneers were.

First Across—Drabik

First across the bridge was Sergt. Alexander Drabik, of Holland, Ohio. He was the assistant leader of a detail, and it would have been natural for his boss, Sergt. Joseph Petrecsik, of Berea, Ohio, to be in the lead.

But the day before the 9th Armored Division pulled up at the Rhine, Petrecsik slipped and sprained an ankle. The injury was not enough to put him out of action, but he was unable to keep up with Drabik in the historic sprint across the undestroyed bridge. So Petrecsik came in among the also-rans.

The second man across the bridge was Pfc. Marion Jensen, of Stanton, Minn., and in this order followed Sergt. Anthony Samele, of the Bronx, N.Y.; Sergt. Michael Chinchar, of Rochelle Park, N.J.; Private Artis Massie, of 2643 Aisquith street, Baltimore, Md., and Sergt. Joseph Delisio, of the Bronx, N.Y.

Others In Group

It is still not certain in what order the others finished, but in the first group across these others included Private Martin Read, of Sedalia, Mo.; Private Joseph K. Peoples, of Warrenton, N.C.; Pfc. Donald Ward, of Cleveland, Ohio; Sergt. Charles D. Kreps, of Rougeville, Pa., and Private Carl Parnell, of Greenville, Mo.

These led the Remagen dash. All were in the platoon of Lieut. Karl Timmerman, West Point, Neb., who was the first officer across.

Germans Shelling Coblenz

Coblenz, Germany, March 17 (AP)—The United States 3d Army returned in triumph today, to this ruined city where 22 years ago in another generation it stood watch on the Rhine.

Only some Germans holding out in the northeastern section near the river contested Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's control of this city of normally 60,000 population, which from 1918 until January 24, 1923 was headquarters for the 3d Army's occupation forces.

Tanks rumbled through the ancient streets. The southern, western and northwestern quarters of the city were firmly in American hands.

The siege lines had been drawn up outside Coblenz, and late yesterday, a medium tank clanked up to the Moselle River armed with a loudspeaker that called on the city to surrender. There was no answer.

Resistance Light

In the darkness of 3 A.M., infantrymen of the 87th Division pushed off across the Moselle River in assault boats.

If the Germans knew the American were coming back after all these years, they gave little hint of it, for resistance was light and soon doughboys were pouring in from the northwest.

Simultaneously, tanks and troops that had crossed the Moselle earlier south of the city, swung in to the attack.

At first the Germans met the attack only with small arms and mortar fire, but then the Germans across the Rhine began shelling the city.

Across the Rhine there is the frowning fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, and some of the fire may have been coming from there.

500 Soon Rounded Up

Before long 500 prisoners had been rounded up, many of them complaining that the Nazi Elite, the SS, had sacrificed them by destroying the Rhine bridges. Others declared they had been given no artillery support.

Capt. William Bowen, of Omaha, Neb., military government officer, declared the Germans in the southeastern edge of Coblenz had coldbloodly machine gunned 70 Germans as the Americans were evacuating them.

"The civilians, mostly women and children, had hidden in a cave during the fighting," Bowen said. "We were trying to remove them to a safer place away from the river when the Germans opened up. Six civilians were killed and four were wounded. It's a miracle more weren't hit."

Civilians Rage At Soldiers

Bowen said German civilians at Guels, where the incident occurred, were so angry that they spat at prisoners brought back across the Moselle in assault boats.

Major James Wilson, of Orangeburg, S.C., said the prisoners were "a conglomeration of nearly everything. As a matter of fact, they represented 15 to 20 different outfits."

Civilians included several who claimed to be American citizens. One was Anna Klier, of Cleveland, Ohio, who said she had been living in this area since 1929. She said she wanted to return to Cleveland years ago but did not have the money.

Among those directing artillery fire preceding the Coblenz attack were Captains G. N. di Mascio, of Philadelphia, and Raymond J. Dionne, of Grande Isle, Maine.

Ceased Fire At Noon

They said they ceased firing into the city proper at noon, allowing infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank L. Culin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz., to clean up the city unhampered. Dionne said he was a tenth cousin of the famous quintuplets.

"We couldn't damage the city much because our bombers had done such a thorough job," di Mascio said, "but we figured we worked over the Germans considerably."

The Moselle crossing from Guels into Coblenz was one of the smoothest on record.

Outboard motor-powered assault boats shuttled back and forth near the destroyed Moselle bridge. Among the nonchalant operators were Sergeants Walter Wieczorek, of Johnstown, Pa.; James Crosson, of Pittsburgh; Fred Price, of Blacksburg, Va., and Private Edward Hruska, of Homestead, Pa.

YANK GETS 3 TANKS WITHIN 3 MINUTES

H. Cowan

ACROSS THE RHINE, March 17 (AP)—An Illinois farmer who stood in his tank destroyer as it charged up a mountain and fired all the way was credited today with having finished off three German Panther tanks in less than three minutes.

"We were covering the infantry in an attack on the edge of the little town of Oberert," said quick-thinking Sgt. Sam Craddock of Route 2, Benton, Ill.

Sergeant Craddock had changed position with Gunner Crpl. George Marks of Brooklyn.

The Sergeant saw one of the monster German tanks almost immediately, about fifty yards ahead on the misty hill. Pfc. William Lautenberger of Westerleigh, Staten Island, N. Y., fired a round, and then Sergeant Craddock fired without rechecking his sights.

"It missed the tank I was aiming at, but hit another one I'd never seen," he related.

He ducked into his turret to take aim again and found his sights blurred in the cold mist and rain. Again he fired blind at point-blank range. The first shot missed but the second ricocheted off the ground and into the belly of the enemy tank. The third tank, which was machine-gunning American infantry concentrations, started to lumber away. Three shots got it, the third with another ricochet.

Fifteen Germans died in the blazing behemoths.

REDS TAKE TOWN OF BRANDENBURG

Also Knife Into Stettin Defenses With Aid Of 1,000 Guns

Hoffschire

London, *Sunday*, March 18 (AP)—Russian forces, backed by fire from 1,000 heavy guns and hundreds of dive bombers, yesterday knifed 3 miles into the southern defenses of Stettin, while Soviet troops in East Prussia captured t hekey coastal stronghold of Brandenburg, 9 miles southwest of Koenigsberg.

While the Germans threw wounded soldiers into the battle for the notrthern anchor of Berlin's Oder River defense line, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army troops extended their control of the river's east bank barrier to a point 4½ miles south of the Pomeranian capital.

Reports 20,000 Killed

A Moscow radio front report announced that the Red Army had killed more than 20,000 Germans and destroyed more than 600 tanks in repelling German counterattacks in a thirteen-day battle near Lake Balaton, southwest of Budapest, capital of Hungary.

In the Balaton sector, Berlin reported that the Russians had opened an offensive of their own, and the Moscow radio said that with the collapse of German attacks, Soviet forces "now threaten southern Germany with the added danger of a linkup between the Red Army and Allied forces in Italy."

Smashing toward Stettin from the south, Zhukov's troops captured the Oder River villages of Frauenhof, 4½ miles from the city, Retzowsfelde and Ferdinandstein. Their capture extended the Russian control along the eastern channel of the Oder to 6½ miles north of Griefenhagen.

Narrows Bridgehead

The advances narrowed the Nazi bridgehead across the Oder's mouth southeast of Stettin, and the Germans slowly were being squeezed out of their positions in the Kluetzer forest between Frauenhof and suburban Altdamm, 6 miles to the northeast.

Berlin said the Russians had broken through the Nazi line to Altdamm. Moscow did not confirm the report.

Other Soviet elements were driving on Altdamm from the north, however, and reached the east shore of the wide Dammscher See at Bergland and Wilhelmsfelde, 6 miles northeast of Stettin and 5 above Altdamm.

Moscow announced that Zhukov's troops had captured another 2,000 prisoners in the tSettin area, including the commander of the 402d German Infantry Division, Lieutenant General Schleinitz.

Other East Prussia Gains

In East Prussia, the 3d White Russian Army won the fortified stronghold of Brandenburg on the east bank of the Frisching River and to the southwest advanced up to 2 miles toward the coast and the town of Heiligenbeil, one of the last two big towns in German hands.

Advancing toward the already-cut Brandenburg Heiligenbeil coastal highway, the Russians seized Warnikam, less than a mile from the road, and surged toward Heiligenbeil from the southeast, capturing Bilshoefen, 5 miles from the bastion. In all, the Russians took ten East Prussian places and more than 700 prisoners.

Apparently in conjunction with an offensive, not confirmed by Moscow, toward Moravska-Ostrava, Czechoslovak industrial city guarding the Moravian gap, Soviet heavy bombers lashed the city and set big fires, Moscow announced.

main highway bridge across the Oder's eastern arm, the Reglitz, and the Oder itself, from Griefhagen toward the Stettin-Berlin *Autobahn*, was unofficially reported demolished before the Russians occupied the town.

Meanwhile, the 3d White Russian Army group pressed closer to Braunsberg in East Prussia and reached the outskirts of the port of Brandenburg, already cut off from Koenigsberg.

Lull In Crucial Sector

An uneasy lull was reported from the most crucial of all sectors of the Eastern front—the 25-mile stretch of the middle Oder, due east of Berlin—where both German and Russian troops continued to mass for an impending climactic battle.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army again today sustained the powerful drive aimed at splitting the Danzig-Gdynia coastal strip against the most stubborn opposition yet encountered in eastern Pomerania and the Polish corridor.

In an arc across the wooded hills about 6 miles west and northwest of Danzig, German guns in great numbers laid down a thick curtain of defensive fire.

Red Drive In Hungary

Reuter reported that Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin, after stemming the great German twelve-day coun-

Reds Gain Against Reduced Bridgehead At Stettin

Moscow, March 17 (AP)—Tanks and infantry of the 1st White Russian Army thrust forward again today against the reduced enemy bridgehead at Stettin from within 4½ miles of that northern gateway to Berlin.

Simultaneously, the Russians were reported bringing up pontoon equipment along a 3-mile stretch of the Oder River in the vicinity of captured Griefhagen, less than 11 miles south of Stettin.

The heaviest pressure was exerted against the southern flank of the Nazi bridgehead, which extends along the east bank of the Oder for about 11 miles south from Stettin's eastern suburb of Altdamm, on the edge of Dammscher See.

Nazi Bridgehead Shallow

The remaining Nazi bridgehead east of the river is only 1 to 2 miles deep at some points. Its seizure would be a tactical preparation for the Berlin offensive.

Fall of Griefhagen put Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's troops into another good jumping-off spot for spanning the Oder. However, the teroffensive, had today gone over to the offensive on a broad front between Lake Balaton and the Danube, according to Berlin.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, German DNB news agency correspondent, reporting the attack, claimed that one wedge directed against Szekesfehervar had petered out under German defensive fire, while a Soviet penetration farther north had been sealed off.

The individual battles with the isolated German pockets in fortresses scattered along the Eastern front, including Kolberg in Pomerania and Glogau and Breslau, in Silesia, continued unabated in fierce house-to-house fighting.

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'FLEE,' ADVICE OF EISENHOWER

Seek Safety, German Civilians And Foreign Workers Told

London, March 17 (AP)—General Eisenhower broadcast a warning tonight to German civilians and foreign workers in the Frankfurt-on-Main and Mannheim-Ludwigshafen areas to flee to safer places because these sectors would be subjected to merciless bombardment.

The warnings, broadcast by the BBC's European service on order of the supreme Allied commander, said:

"From now on no shelter or refuge can be considered safe."

Out To Destroy War Machine

Put out in German, French, Dutch, Czech, Polish and Flemish, the message said the Allied armies were determined to destroy the German war machine but wanted to spare the German civilian population and foreign workers.

"You lie in one of the key areas of German war industry," the broadcast said. "For years your factories and workshops, your railways, roads and waterways have been supplying the weapons of conquest. Now they merely delay the final military collapse.

"Therefore, to prevent the further prolongation of a lost war, the whole armament industry of the areas of Frankfurt-on-Main and Mannheim-Ludwigshafen will be subjected to merciless bombardment."

Message To Foreign Workers

Turning to foreign workers, the broadcast added:

"The supreme commander up to now has advised you, along with all other foreign workers in western Germany, not to permit yourself to be evacuated, but to find a safe refuge in the vicinity of your work and there to await the Allied armies.

"He now issues a special instruction which applies exclusively to those of you in the Frankfurt-on-Main and Mannheim-Ludwigshafen areas."

In today's warning, the foreign workers were told that these areas would become death traps and that they should leave their places of work and take refuge in the safest place they could find in the adjacent countryside, there to stay until the battle passed.

". . . Live for your family and country, refuse to die working for Germany," the foreign workers were told.

The message—first of a series to be broadcast during the next nine days—also was put out in briefer form in other languages.

SPRING DRIVE ON, FOE SAYS

Reds Say "Stupendous," Concerted Blow Will Fall

London, March 17 (AP)—The Germans said tonight the first phase of the Allied spring offensive had begun with massive American attacks in the west and Moscow broadcast a report the Nazis were turning an area in south Germany into a "small but superstrong" defense region for their last stand.

At the same time, a Russian military commentator declared that high commands of the Red Army and the western Allies had agreed on a co-ordinated win-the-war strategy which soon would result in a "simultaneous blow of stupendous force which will effect the juncture of our armies somewhere in central Germany."

"They Will Not Break Us"

The German radio, beaming abroad an article that will appear in tomorrow's papers, said that the war was "about to enter its decisive phase" on both the Eastern and Western fronts.

It said the Allied spring push began with the heavy American attack between Coblenz and Hague-nau, and that troops were concentrating on the Rhine north of Coblenz and Bonn for other drives.

But Robert Ley, Nazi labor chieftain who has been touring the Rhine front, said any decisions there would not decide the Germans' fate. He asserted in a broadcast message:

"I repeat what I said earlier in Berlin—we fight in front of the Rhine, on the Rhine and behind the Rhine. Our enemies have not broken us, and they will not break us."

New Tactic—Concerted Blows

Colonel Kolomeitsev, a Russian commentator, wrote in an article later broadcast that "operational contact had been established between the Allies and is becoming closer." He added:

"Allied blows at Germany are becoming ever more effective and everything seems to point to a strictly elaborated and timed plan of co-ordination between the Allied fronts now about 300 miles apart.

"The old tactics of successive blows—now at one front, now at another—have given way to a tactic of concerted blows on both fronts and I believe that in the future co-ordinated Allied fronts will take the form of simultaneous concentric blows increasing in strength and scope."

Bavaria, Austria Chosen

The Allies long have figured that the Nazi leaders intend to stage their last battle in the mountainous southland. A Moscow broadcast said Bavaria and Austria had been chosen definitely and that large quantities of weapons and food already had been moved in. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and General Alfred Jodl were reported to have inspected the setup.

A field dispatch from the Western front said yesterday that it was believed the Nazis were going to use the vast salt mines in the Salzburg area as part of their defense plan. The dispatch pointed out that the tremendous borings were large enough to hold airplanes and big quantities of supplies.

The Berlin radio, talking about how the capital had been prepared to meet the oncoming Russians, said defense sectors radiated fanwise from the city and that battle-seasoned officers had been put in command.

Berlin's Defenses

"The sectors are studded with extensive defense positions which make use of natural obstacles such as belts of lakes, chains of hills and canals," the broadcast declared.

"On the more exposed flanks the defense will rest on artificial installations such as tank blocks, anti-tank ditches, strong points and fox-holes. Using the technique for plotting the approach of enemy aircraft, an 'Achtung' (attention) tank ring will warn against the approach of any spearheads.

"As the outskirts of the city are approached, the defense becomes more and more closely knit and correspondingly more powerful. Armored waves of the attackers will be directed into tank-busting alleys. Communications in the capital permit the mobile deployment of husbanded reserves and the formation of surprise strong-points."

Dane Reports On Stettin

Meanwhile, the multiple burdens of a besieged nation were reflected in various reports.

A Dane arriving in Sweden from Stettin said the assaulted Baltic city faced a "catastrophic shortage" of weapons and that one third of the population had been evacuated, while the remainder stayed to defend the city in *Volkssturm* units.

The informant was quoted as saying the Germans had hoped to hold out against the Russians for a month there, but "the prospects are small." Plans of the city's defense were reported disclosed to the Soviets by a retired general who deserted to the Russians.

Mobile courts-martial have executed 1,000 men and officers of the German Army for desertion and other military offenses, the German home radio said in a broadcast. These courts have been set up at key centers to try military personnel suspected of leaving their units.

Arm Bands For Mourning

A shortage of material brought a decree that arm bands will be the only token of mourning henceforth. Women must do without black stockings and men without black ties, "even in the case of the death of closest relatives," one enemy broadcast said.

Another clash between regular army and *Volkssturm* units was reported. Moscow said 23 SS troops were killed and as many wounded in a fight with a citizens' army unit in the Pomeranian battle line. The *Volkssturm* unit complained it was not equipped properly, the report said, and when the *Volkssturm* unit's commander refused to lead his men into battle, a special SS commando unit was sent to deal with them.

Berlin Boasts Of Its Hedgehog Radial Defense

'Spikes' Fan Out From City, Says Radio, Emphasizing Measures Against Tanks

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—The Berlin radio declared today that invading forces would find Berlin "is not a pocket, but a giant hedgehog protected by its spikes."

"Defense sectors radiate fanwise from the city and battle-seasoned officers from the eastern front are in command," a broadcast said. "The sectors are studded with extensive defense positions which make use of natural obstacles such as belts of lakes, chains of hills and canals."

The broadcast said exposed flanks would be defended by tank blocks and that attacking tank forces would be channeled into lanes lined with these defenses. "Using the technique for plotting the approach of enemy aircraft, an 'achtung' (attention) tank-ring will warn against the approach of any spearheads," the broadcast said.

Beaming abroad an article that will appear in tomorrow's papers, the German radio said that the war was "about to enter its decisive phase" on both the eastern and western fronts. Robert Ley, Nazi labor chieftain who has been touring the Rhine front, asserted in a broadcast message: "I repeat what I said earlier in Berlin—we fight in front of the Rhine, on the Rhine and behind the Rhine. Our enemies have not broken us, and they will not break us."

Moscow broadcast a report that the Nazis were turning an area in south Germany into a "small but super-strong" defense region for their last stand. At the same time, a Russian military commentator declared that high commands of the Red Army and the western Allies had agreed on a co-ordinated win-the-war strategy which would soon result in a "simultaneous blow of stupendous force which will effect the juncture of our armies somewhere in central Germany."

Colonel Kolomeitsev, a Russian commentator, wrote in an article later broadcast that "Allied blows at Germany are becoming ever more effective and everything seems to point to a strictly elaborated and timed plan of co-ordination between the Allied fronts."

Another Moscow broadcast said Bavaria and Austria had been chosen definitely for the Nazis' last stand and that large quantities of weapons and food had already been moved in. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and General Alfred Jodl were reported to have inspected the set-up.

Mobile courts martial have executed 1,000 men and officers of the German Army for desertion and other military offenses

REPARATIONS HINTED AT 4 BILLION YEARLY

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The weekly Economist said today that "there is reason to believe that the Big Three are thinking in terms of exactin greparations (from Germany) to the tune of about £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) a year for 20 years, in addition to restitution of what has been stolen."

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stali nannounced after the Yalta Conference that Germany would be required to make compensation "in kind" for damage caused to Allied nations.

The Economist's statement was included in an article which discussed the advisability of creating an independent Ruhr-Rhine state, on the ground that Germany "could not fight an aggressive war without control of the heavy industries" of that region. The Economist held that an independent Rhineland policy should be adopted "only if it stands more than an even chance of working."

"And this in its turn means that it must not outrage too far the accepted principles and beliefs of the Western democracies who will be responsible for it," the article said. "They are not likely to continue for long to make the effort of supporting it if the people of the Rhineland are actively hostile, or if it involves a radical impoverishment for what was one of the richest areas of Europe."

Speculating on the billion-pound reparations report, "The Economist" wondered whether any part of it would be levied against a new Rhineland state.

"If so," it asked, "will it make possible the attainment of a standard of living that will breed even passive acceptance of their lot among the Rhinelanders?"

Money Believed Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—The Yalta agreement to exact reparations "in kind" from defeated Germany is interpreted by officials here to mean that reparations in money have been ruled out.

This was the reaction of diplomatic authorities today to the statement of the London weekly "The Economist" that "there is reason to believe" that the Big Three are thinking of exacting reparations of $4,000,000,000 a year for twenty years.

So far as could be determined, this figure, even as a financial measure of the reparations which might be exacted in goods and services, indicated, officials said, that the total mentioned by "The Economist" is probably too large.

It is not expected here that the United States will take much, if any, German reparations.

Queen Plans Visit To Free Dutch Area

London, March 17 (AP)—After five years' exile in London, Queen Wilhelmina is expected to visit the liberated section of Holland soon, it was learned here today.

The visit of the 64-year-old Queen will be cloaked in secrecy.

Holland, once the happiest and richest little country in Europe, now is one of the poorest. Hundreds of thousands of her people still are under the grip of the Nazis.

[Queen Wilhelmina, now sixty-four years old, has been in war-enforced exile from her country for almost five years. When the Germans invaded Holland in the spring of 1940, they planned to kidnap her with an air-borne detachment at The Hague and only the arrival of a British destroyer enabled her to escape to England.

[She has remained in England most of the time since then, but has visited the United States and Canada. Her daughter, Princess Juliana, who is to inherit the throne, resided for a long period in Canada in recent years.]

U.S. AIRMEN POUND NAZI RAIL LINES

Rip Oil Refineries at Bohlen, Ruhland; Mosquitos Hit Berlin.

LONDON, March 17—(AP) More than 2,000 American bombers and fighters roared over Germany today in weather described as the worst of the winter, raining bombs by instrument upon five key rail communications and oil plants in the 33rd day of the non-stop aerial assault.

The RAF joined in the daylight attack today and Mosquito bombers attacked Berlin again tonight, the 26th consecutive night the Reich capital has been bombed. Friday night the RAF unloosed a 1,000-plane assault on Germany but there was no immediate indication of the strength of the forces ranging over the Reich tonight.

More than 1,300 heavy bombers and 750 fighters of the U. S. Eighth air force split into five groups over Germany today, striking synthetic oil refineries at Bohlen on the southern outskirts of Leipzig, and Ruhland, 30 miles north of Dresden; benzol plants at Moblis, also near Leipzig; a large railyard at Muenster; and a tank factory at Hannover.

Bohlen and Moblis are "war boom" towns which have sprung up around the refineries and benzol plants supplying the German war machine.

Clouds covered most of Germany, making instrument sighting necessary. There was no indication of serious Luftwaffe opposition.

"We expected some bad weather but what we ran into was worse than anything I saw this winter," said Maj. Charles V. Bordener of Stephenville, Texas, who led the attack on Bohlen.

Because of severe flying condi-

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tions, some bombers landed in France, U. S. Army air force headquarters said, making it impossible to tabulate immediately the number of planes missing from the attacks. Losses, however, were expected to be small.

RAF Spitfire bombers kept relentless attacks on V-2 rocket sites and feeder railway lines in Holland as other British bombers joined in the hammering of German oil supplies.

The RAF daylight attack was made on two small benzol plants in the middle Ruhr, one of them near Dortmund and the other at the crossroad town of Huls, 10 miles northeast of Recklinhauen.

Ninth Air Force fighter and medium bombers supported the 3d and 7th armies in the Moselle-Rhine triangle south of Coblenz by blasting road junctions behind the Nazi lines and strafing infantry and motorized columns.

Nuernberg Bombed

In the night attack, which the Air Ministry said was aimed "to destroy what remains of the German war industry," 1,000 RAF planes massed against Nuernberg, scene of Nazi party rallies, war plant center and rail hub with trunk lines running to all fronts; and Wuerzburg, Bavarian city with a large number of engineering and textile plants 55 miles northwest of Nuernberg.

The Air Ministry said 30 RAF bombers were lost in the operation.

Friday night was the twenty-fifth consecutive night that Mosquitos attacked Berlin.

Meanwhile, the Air Ministry reported that its 11-ton bomb which made its debut Thursday night against the double viaduct at Bielfeld had been more effective than at first believed.

Only Stumps Left

With three spans of one of them destroyed in an earlier raid, the ministry said now both viaducts had "been wrecked over a length of more than 100 yards—nearly one third the over-all length of the structure."

Reconnaissance photographs showed, the Ministry said, that "great piers supporting seven spans of the southern viaduct have entirely disappeared. Only the stumps remain of piers which carried seven spans of the other."

The Italy based 15th Air Force, which yesterday damaged three refineries in the Vienna area and bombed Linz, Regensburg and Munich, today bombed Brenner Pass-Po Valley communciation objectives for the twelfth consecutive day.

Mitchells hit rail fills south of Trento, at San Michele and a rail bridge northeast of Vicenza. Three locomotives were destroyed and 22 others damaged at Novara. An ammunition dump was blown up at Alessandria.

Lightnings struck rail targets in Yugoslavia, including a bridge at Ptuj, southeast of Maribor. One formation led by Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Kelly, of San Antonio, Texas, knocked out a train in the same area.

Rail, Oil Targets In Reich Hit

Jameson

London, March 17 (AP)—More than 1,300 heavy bombers and 750 fighters of the United States 8th Air Force surged over the Reich today in attacks upon rail communications and oil plants a few hours after 1,000 RAF night bombers had blasted German industrial targets.

Objectives of the American daylight raiders included synthetic oil refineries at Bohlen, on the southern outskirts of Leipzig, and Ruhland, 30 miles north of Dresden; benzol plants at Moblis, also near Leipzig; large railroad yards at Muenster and a tank factory at Hannover.

At the same time, the German radio reported Allied planes from Italy again were swarming over southern Austria in the Vienna area.

150-Mile Fleet

The huge fleet of daylight bombers and fighters from bases on Britain stretched out over 150 miles. The fleet split into two main sections over Germany, one striking into the northwest and the other roaring on southeast.

Close to 1,000 British warplanes attacked Nuernberg and Wuerzburg as the chief targets in Germany last night and RAF Mosquitos raided Berlin for the twenty-fifth consecutive night. The Air Ministry declared the purpose of the raids was "to destroy what remains of the German war industry."

30 Bombers Lost

Thirty RAF bombers were lost in last night's operations, with the fiercest opposition coming from German night fighters at Nuernberg. Nine Nazi planes were shot down.

"Fighters cropped up everywhere near Nuernberg and their flares were spread out for miles on our track," said one Lancaster gunner.

Both Nuernberg and Wuerzburg were bombed by moonlight. Smoke soon blurred the targets, but the glow of fires could be seen for miles.

Nuernberg, war center and Nazi meeting place in southern Germany, has one of the largest railroad yards in the Reich, with trunk lines running to all war fronts. Some of its armament plants and tank factories are still producing on a reduced scale.

Wuerzburg, Bavarian industrial city 55 miles northwest of Nuernberg, has a large number of engineering and textile plants.

Nazis Ban Mourning Clothes

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—A Berlin broadcast today told the German home front that because of shortages of material women must do without black stockings and men without black ties, "even in case of the death of the closest relatives." Mourning bands for the arm are permitted.

Nazis to Tell People Decision Is Near

London, March 17 (A. P.).—The German people will be told tomorrow that "on both the eastern and western fronts the war is about to enter its decisive phase." An article saying this, written for Sunday papers, was broadcast tonight in part outside Germany.

Fewer Pay Days, Berlin Warns Nazis

London, March 17 (A. P.).—Pay days are going to be fewer and farther between for the Germans now, according to a Berlin home radio broadcast today. The broadcast said "competent authorities" had approved a plan whereby those previously paid weekly "will get their wages every four or five weeks and those paid monthly will get their salaries every three months"

No reason was offered, but it was assumed the change resulted from transfer of clerical office workers into the Volkssturm.

...ot Landed Plane 800 Miles Behind Nazis

Delivered Agents to Patriots in Poland, Flew Others Out

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—How a Royal Air Force pilot found his way in February, 1944, from an Italian base to a Polish beet field, at that time 800 miles behind the German lines, delivered two important persons and flew out other agents with valuable intelligence reports was disclosed tonight.

Through the Polish underground, elaborate plans were made for patriots to seize and hold three different landing fields, two of them within thirty miles of Warsaw and one in the Lublin area. Despite the fact he had to fight storms and fly wholly by instruments most of the way, Lieutenant E. J. Harrod brought the plane down on the Lublin field forty seconds before the estimated time of arrival.

As soon as he had flashed identification signals, the Polish patriots laid out an avenue of red, green and yellow lanterns through the beet field, with a cluster of red lights indicating where he should stop.

QUESTIONS WINDSOR MEMO

Laborite to Seek Explanation of Press Advice on Duke

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Laborite Emanuel Shinwell said today that he would ask Prime Minister Churchill in the Commons Wednesday why the Government had issued what Mr. Shinwell called a guidance notice to the press "on how to deal with the Duke of Windsor's resignation."

The resignation of the Duke as Governor of the Bahamas was announced Thursday night.

Mr. Shinwell said that the notice "has no relation to the war, for which the censorship and guidance system was set up," and added that he would attempt to find out who had ordered it issued.

He alluded to a "private and confidential memo" issued at the British Ministry of Information which said that there was no cause for surprise over the resignation inasmuch as the Duke's five-year "normal tenure of office" was nearly up. The note also suggested that the press might wish to say that the Bahamas had enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity since the Duke took office.

1,000 Nazi Soldiers Executed

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—A Nazi home radio broadcast recorded by Reuters said today that 1,000 men and officers of the German Army have been executed by mobile courts martial created at key centers to deal with cases of desertion "and other grave military offenses."

USLO STATION BLOWN UP

Germans Shoot 14 Norwegian Patriots as Sabotage Grows

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The Germans shot fourteen Norwegian patriots yesterday as the wave of sabotage sweeping Norway was marked by the blowing up of Oslo's main railroad station, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency said tonight.

Norwegian home forces, increasing their campaign to hamstring German communications, are working in close cooperation with the Allied command, the agency said. It added that the Germans were getting "more and more jumpy, desperate and brutal" under the accumulating effect of military setbacks in Germany and the stepped-up activities of Norwegian patriots.

The Allied air and sea blockade has prevented the transportation to Germany of the more than 200,000 enemy soldiers remaining in Norway, the agency said, adding that the eGrmans are expetced to continue fighting in Norway after Germany collapses.

SMALL NATION PACT EXPECTED

London Looks For France To Line Up With Neighbors

Paris

London, March 17 (AP)—A belief was expressed in London diplomatic circles tonight that France, championing the proposals of small nations at the forthcoming San Francisco conference, might join the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and possibly Norway in a regional security pact.

There were indications that the groundwork had been laid among some of these western European nations for such a regional pact, to be fitted within the framework of the general world peace plan of the future.

Meanwhile, the Manchester *Guardian*, in a criticism of the voting procedure decided upon by the Big Three at the Crimean conference, said the projected plan for a world security organization did not, in its present form, guarantee the frontiers of smaller countries and gave them little to say in debates.

Regarded As "Slightly Sinister"

"The very unwillingness of the great powers to accept conditions laid down for other and smaller nations must appear slightly sinister," the Liberal newspaper said, adding that it would almost seem that the great powers "have no confidence in their own virtue."

"If peace is to be kept by a concert of great powers well and good, but why should small nations be made responsible for an organization in which they have no rights but only duties?" the *Guardian* asked.

The newspaper said that it was fortunate that France, which had no share in Dumbarton Oaks and the Crimean conference, has reserved full freedom of action at the San Francisco conference next month.

Van Kleffens's Paris Visit

The imminent departure of Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, for talks in Paris with French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault underlined the indications that some western European countries might be working toward a regional security pact. He also will see the Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Henri Spaak.

Most diplomats here say they believe that Van Kleffen's visit will result first in an economic union agreement between France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, providing for consultation and co-operation in the rehabilitation of the economic life of the four countries.

In recent talks with Bidault in Paris, Spaak made it plain that Belgium favored a regional security alliance and emphasized that Dumbarton Oaks had made particular reference to regional arrangements. Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, Joseph Bech, has kept in close touch with French, Dutch and Belgian officials.

BRITISH CENSORSHIP HIT

Civil Liberties Group Asks Full News on Political Actions

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Council for Civil Liberties urged today that the Government give "full facilities to all newspapers to report not only military events but political and social developments in liberated countries."

The request, in the form of a resolution, will be submitted to the council's annual general meeting March 24. It will ask the Government to limit censorship to the bounds of military security.

Another proposed resolution would demand that the British Government refrain from interfering "to hamper the efforts" of liberated countries in working out their own democratic development.

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11-Ton Toll Estimate Up

London, March 17 (AP)—Britain's new 11-ton volcano bombs, used for the first time last Tuesday, caused greater damage than was at first realized, the Air Ministry said today.

The target was two parallel railway viaducts at Bielefeld, on the main line between Hannover and the Ruhr. Three spans of one of them had been destroyed in earlier attacks.

"Now, as a result of the March 14 attack, both viaducts have been wrecked over a length of more than 100 yards—nearly one third the overall length of the structure," the Air Ministry reported after studying reconnaissance photographs.

"Great piers supporting seven of the spans of the southern viaduct have entirely disappeared," it said. "Only the stumps remain of piers which carried seven spans of the other."

STRICTER RATIONING ASKED FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The British Council of Churches appealed today to Britons to accept "even more stringent" rationing to relieve the ill-clothed millions in liberated areas of Europe.

The council appealed "to the members of the churches represented on the council, and beyond them, to all men of good-will to regard this as a matter of personal responsibility and to make known to his Majesty's Government through their members of Parliament or otherwise their readiness to accept such restrictions as may contribute to a speedier relief of the sufferings of liberated peoples."

The appeal added:

"The disturbing facts remain that the standard in calories per head per day officially aimed at for the liberated areas is substantially lower than that which governs British rationing and that the rationing as yet achieved in those areas falls far below even the standard aimed at.

"Moreover, immediate military exigencies might quickly become entangled with political problems, the difficulties of the military commands being accentuated by the attitude of the inhabitants embittered by prolonged sufferings."

U.S. Exports Seen Due To Stay High

London, March 17 (AP)—The British Department of Overseas Trade estimated today that United States export trade by 1948 would be one third more than it was in 1938 and imports would be $4,500,000,000, compared with $7,000,000,000.

In a survey designed to aid British firms with their postwar export plans, the department concluded that America will "emerge from the war more nearly self-sufficient industrially and more export-minded."

It advocated that Great Britain develop a new range of exports "based upon recent inventions in order to tap new areas of potential sales" and urged revision and improvement of British merchandising methods.

Rich, Difficult Market

"It is essential," the department said, "that the United Kingdom exporters insure that their goods shall be presented by methods similar to and wholly as efficient as those used by U.S.A. distributors operating in the U.S.A.

"The U.S.A. offers a rich but not an easy market. Competition for the consumer's dollar is intensive. 'Made in Britain' is a useful starting point in favor of sale of United Kingdom goods, but increased volume can be attained only by combination of this initial advantage with what is most modern and effective in sales technique."

SKAGERRAK ACTION HINTED

British Warships Said to Have Seized Six Swedish Boats

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today British warships were operating in the Skagerrak, strategic waterway between Denmark and Norway through which the Germans have been withdrawing troops from Norway.

The broadcast, quoting a Transocean news agency dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, said the warcraft were clearing the waters of fishing boats. It said six Swedish fishing craft had been seized and towed to England.

The report said the chief of the Swedish Navy had ordered all fishing boats to proceed to waters east of the German blockade zone, which extends to within sight of the Swedish coast. There was no confirmation of any such Allied naval activity in London or Stockholm.

Mystery Collier Saves 57 In Ammo Ship Fire

London, March 17 (AP)—A gasoline and ammunition-laden ship collided recently with an anchored vessel in the English Channel.

As an 80-mile-an-hour gale buffeted the ships, gas and munitions on one ship exploded and burned and bullets ricocheted in all directions. Coastal towns shook from the blast.

As townspeople watched, an unknown collier came alongside the "floating furnace." Ignoring the flying bullets and flaming falling debris, men of the unknown vessel saved 57 of the crew. Five were lost.

Fireboats fought the fire on the ship for six days before bringing it under control.

Bad News In Two Letters

Bradford-On-Avon, England, March 17 (AP)—Mrs. W. E. Sadd, widowed mother of eight children, received two War Office letters today. Each reported a soldier son killed—Private Eric, 21, in Burma, and Private Ronald, 28, on the Western front.

Dublin Celebrates A Dry St. Patrick's

Dublin, March 17 (AP)—The shamrock-wearing Irish jammed the streets of Dublin today in celebration of St. Patrick's Day that was gay, but dry.

All saloons were closed and citizens who wished to "drown the shamrock" in traditional style had to partake of a previously acquired private supply.

Every flagstaff in the city bore the national colors. There were military parades and games.

Premier Eamon de Valera and all his ministers were cheered by the holiday throngs as they went to the Cathedral.

TANK FORCE FIGHTS FOR ITALIAN TOWN

1st Armored Division Shelled Out After Taking Buildings

Rome, March 17 (AP)—Patrols of the Allied 5th and 8th armies engaged in sharp clashes with German units all along the rapidly drying Italian front today after forces of the United States 1st Armored Division made an unsuccessful effort to capture Salvaro, a small town just east of the Bologna-Pistonia highway.

The 1st Armored, which took part in the breakout at Anzio and the swift pursuit of the Germans through Rome, gained temporary control of a number of buildings in Salvaro, which is only a few hundred yards from the highway at a point well behind the stubbornly defended German positions at Vergato.

Heavy German mortar and small-arms fire from the town and adjacent hill positions forced the withdrawal later.

Centers Around Church

The main fight centered around a thick-walled church, to which the Germans clung stubbornly although the Americans at one time held a portion of the building.

Today's mention of the 1st Armored Division was the first official word in months of the famed tank outfit, which has been immobilized by the weather and terrain. Some of the tankmen had been helping supply infantrymen up in the hills, often carrying packs of ammunition and food on trails which mules could not negotiate.

On the 8th Army front a German patrol made a strong raid on Allied positions on the east bank of the Senio River at San Polito, but was driven off with heavy casualties. Eighth Army mortars harassed German positions in the hills south of Highway 9.

YANKS LOSE SALVARO

Rome, March 17 (A. P.).—Troops of the United States First Armored Division yesterday broke into the village of Salvaro near the Bologna-Pistoia highway behind the German-held road-crossing town of Vergato, but later were forced to withdraw, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The Germans have clung stubbornly to Vergato for months. It controls the southwest approaches to Bologna. Allied capture of Salvaro would virtually isolate the Vergato garrison.

The Americans entered the town after driving from Serra, captured the day before. For a time they controlled a number of buildings in the town. They withdrew after suffering a number of casualties.

Northern Italians Warned

ROME, March 17 (AP)—Italians in northern Italy who obey German orders and destroy or dismantle industries may be held liable for trial as traitors when the region is liberated, the Italian government warned today.

Col. Hine Receives DSC in Italy

With the Fifth Army, Italy, March 17, (A. P.)—Col. H. C. Hine, Jr., of Livingston, N. J., has received the DSC, the nation's second highest military honor, for extraordinary heroism in action onthe Fifth Army front in Italy. Col. Hine, a West Point graduate and Commander of the 168th (Rainbow) Regiment of the Thirty-fourth (Red Bull) Division, was cited for tactical brilliance and personal disregard for heavy enemy fire during the five successive days his regiment spearheaded the Thirty-fourth Division's drive toward the Po valley.

Illness Forces Pope To Cancel Audiences

Vatican City, March 17 (A. P.).—A slight illness forced Pope Pius XII to suspend audiences today and remain in his private chambers, where he worked on an address which he will deliver tomorrow from a balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square in a ceremony marking the end of missions held by Rome parishes. The address, mainly religious in nature, is expected to last about twenty minutes. It is scheduled to be delivered about 4:30 P. M. Rome time (11:30 A. M. Eastern war time) and will be broadcast by the Vatican radio.

Benes And Party On Way Home From Exile Hailed In Moscow

Moscow, March 17 (AP)—President Eduard Benes and leading ministers of the Czechoslovak provisional Government arrived in Moscow this afternoon from Baku after a flight over storm-swept steppes in a Soviet plane.

Benes, en route to his homeland after a six-year exile in Britain, was greeted by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov on the snow-covered airfield here.

"The path to a free Czechoslovakia lies through Moscow and the Soviet Union, whose gallant armies, with the aid of their allies, are liberating Europe," Benes said. "I am confident our complete liberation is near."

Flags of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia flew over airport buildings. A Red Army band struck up the national anthems of the two countries and an honor guard of infantry marched past with fixed bayonets.

Officials Joined Party At Baku

Two representatives of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissarat, F. F. Molochkov and A. M. Abramov, traveled with the party to Moscow from Baku. The Czechoslovak Ambassador, Zdando Fierlinger, also had joined the party there.

Benes was accompanied by Premier Jan Sramek, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk and the Ministers of Justice, Agriculture, Social Security and Economic Reconstruction.

Benes expects to stay in Moscow a week or ten day, but hopes to reach his own country by April 1. Most of the provisional Government's personnel is en route from London to Kassa (Kosice) via Romania, together with the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, France and China.

Anticipating rather crowded conditions in Kassa, temporary government seat in eastern Slovakia, the Czechoslovaks are looking forward to spring operations by the Red Army that may free rapidly most of Moravia and Bohemia from the enemy. A Czechoslovak army corps formed in the Soviet Union now is fighting alongside the Red Army in central Slovakia.

A considerable reorganization of the Government is believed certain to occur when Benes reaches Kassa. He has pledged to effect changes upon returning home to give more voice to those who had stayed in the country and fought the Germans.

Liaison With Both Councils

Slovak affairs have been largely in the hands of the Slovak National Council since last summer's revolt against the Germans. The Carpatho-Ukraine or Ruthenia, the easternmost province in Czechoslovakia, has been administered by the Carpatho-Ukraine National Council, and the London Government in exile has maintained liaison with both councils through a delegation dispatched from London last September.

The Slovak National Council includes both Communists and advocates of private enterprise. Spokesmen said they were agreed on support for a strong independent democratic Czechoslovakia state in which Slovaks would obtain a proportionate share of government posts and would staff public services within Slovakia.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Canadian Ambassador Dana Wilgress also exchanged greetings with the Czechoslovaks.

Third Ship Leaves Odessa

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).—A third Allied transport has sailed from Odessa with American, British and French troops freed from German prison camps, the Russian Tass agency said today.

Press Freedom Mission Reports on Moscow Stay

Leaving Soviet Capital, Editors See 'Progress in Understanding'

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).—The committee representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors left Moscow yesterday "with a definite belief that progress has been made in the field of mutual understanding and international newspaper relationships," its statement, released tonight, said.

The three committeemen, who spent a week in the Soviet capital conferring with government and newspaper officials, said they were told by "a high Soviet official" after an exchange of views:

"Having found a common ground on which to join in fighting Germany and having found common ground to join in building an international organization for world security, I don't see why we can't find a common ground on which to solve this problem which, in my opinion, is one of the lesser problems when compared to the other two."

The committee members are Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Dean Carl Ackerman, of Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

SPANIARDS TALK OF WAR ON JAPAN

Lequerica Flies To Madrid To Confer With U.S. Envoy

Madrid, March 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister José Felix Lequerica interrupted a tour of southern Andalusia today and flew back here to confer with United States Ambassador Norman Armour, as Spaniards talked freely of going to war against Japan.

Armour will present his credentials to Generalissimo Francisco Franco next week, and preparations being completed pointed toward the ceremony as the greatest gesture of cordiality shown a United States envoy yet by this Government.

Touched Off By Jap Atrocities

Japanese atrocities and their raiding of the Spanish consulate in Manila touched off public belligerent talk and the anti-Japanese bitterness was reflected particularly in the press.

Francisco Lucientes, New York correspondent for the Spanish agency E.F.E., wrote that during their occupation of the Philippines, the Japanese "particularly in Manila, robbed, violated, tortured, burned and killed hundreds of thousands of innocent persons who didn't even belong to nations at war with Japan."

At "War With Civilization"

"It appears from Japanese activities that they are not fighting any particular nation, but are directly and cruelly at war with the occidental Christian civilization," he concluded.

Another writer said the "present outrage comes while the Spanish Government is trying to improve her relations with the Allies and might well serve as the motive for a Spanish declaration of war on Japan."

Spaniards Reported For War With Japan

Madrid, March 17 (AP)—Jose Felix Lequerica, Foreign Minister, cut short a tour of southern Andalusia today and flew back to Madrid to confer with Norman Armour, United States Ambassador, as Spaniards talked openly of war with Japan.

The press gave special prominence to articles by their corre-

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spondents in America on Japanese activities in the Philippines, especially the raiding of the Spanish consulate at Manila.

Arriba, organ of the Falange (state) party, recalled that Generalissimo Francisco Franco "expressed his disgust" to the former United States Ambassador, Carlton J. H. Hayes, over "Japanese activities in the Philippines, although for one reason or another he did not condemn them publicly."

SPAIN LIMITS CIRCULATION

Ceiling of 18,000,000,000 Pesetas Set by Finance Minister

MADRID, March 17 (AP)—Finance Minister Joaquin Benjumea, for the first time since the end of the civil war, has set by decree a ceiling of 18,000,000,000 pesetas for Spanish fiduciary circulation, it was announced today.

This will permit an increase in banknotes of 270,753,672 pesetas over the circulation given in the Bank of Spain balance as of last Dec. 31, amounting to 17,729,246,328 pesetas. The latter was an increase of 1,347,908,676 pesetas over the balance at the end of 1943. (The Spanish peseta before the World War was quoted in New York foreign exchange transactions at the equivalent of slightly more than 9 cents.)

The decree, signed by Señor Benjumea and Generalissimo Francisco Franco, said it was the government's right to establish a ceiling on circulation at any time "in order to keep alive public vigilance on such an important function" of the central bank.

1,200 FREED GI'S HEAD FOR HOME

Were Held In Poland—Boat Arrives In Middle East

Cairo, March 17 (AP)—Approximately 1,200 Americans who were freed from German hands by the Russian advance, arrived at a Middle East port five days ago and are now en route to the United States, it was permitted to be disclosed today.

Happy scenes occurred as the repatriation ship docked. The Americans and about 400 British ex-prisoners jammed the vessel's rails and were perched high in the rigging.

Exuberantly they hurled requests for special numbers to the British service band which greeted them with a blare of music on the dock. The bandsmen did not know many of the newest swing tunes demanded by the repatriates—and where the Americans had learned them, words and all, was a minor mystery.

In Winter Fur Caps

The liberated men appeared in good physical condition, despite the hardships and dangers they had but recently survived while escaping from Nazi guards or prison pens and making their way in the midst of battle to the Red Army lines. They were outfitted in the patchwork remains of Allied uniforms, including items of Red Army issue. In the latter category, most noticeable were the winter fur caps with upturned flaps.

When the ship docked, a pontoon bridge was rigged from the quay and across this the British fled ashore. The Americans remained aboard.

Sudden German Panic

Some of the United States soldiers had been in German hands for more than two years. Others, who were caught during the winter Ardennes offensive, had been held by the Nazis for only a little more than a month.

Generally their stories were the same. They told of a sudden German panic as the Soviets approached and a decision to march the prisoners back into Germany across Poland's frozen plains. Their nervous guards themselves were afraid of being captured by the Russians and did not attempt to hunt for those who managed to escape from trains and marching columns.

Palestine Statement At Arab Parley Likely

Cairo, March 17 (AP)—The conference of Arab nations beginning today in Cairo is expected to produce a statement on Palestine and a demand that Syria and Lebanon be included in the World Security Conference at San Francisco next month.

The conference also is expected to approve the establishment of Arab propaganda bureaus in Washington, London and possibly the Vatican.

Nazi Gauleiter Takes To Cave in Denmark

Stockholm, March 17 (A. P.).—The Free Danish Press Service said today that S. S. District Chief K. B. Martinsen, commander of the Nazis' so-called Danish Free Corps at the eastern front, and his adjutant had fled from the front and now were living under ground on the Danish island of Fyn. Martinsen attempted to make contact yesterday with the Danish Freedom Council and offered to provide secret information if the underground would assist his escape, but the council refused, the agency said.

BRITISH REPORTED INSIDE SKAGERRAK

Stockholm, March 17 (A. P.).—A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman said today the Government had no information concerning a report that British warships operating in the Skagerrak had seized six Swedish fishing boats and towed them to English ports. The report was first published in the Goteberg Posten. The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen said that discussions would be started immediately in London for release of the boats and crews.

POLLING PLACES JAMMED IN FINNISH ELECTION

HELSINKI, March 17—(AP) The Finns jammed polling places in great numbers today and political observers predicted that at least 70 per cent of the qualified 2,200,000 persons would cast ballots in an election generally considered "crucial" for Finland's future.

No incidents were reported anywhere in the country and the polls will remain open until 8 p. m. Sunday in this first parliamentary election in almost six years.

Premier Juho Paasikivi, who has demanded that the voters throw out of the 200-member parliament all those responsible for taking Finland into war on the side of Germany, waited in line at his polling place for an hour and a half.

Helsinki Crowds Sing Red Anthem

Helsinki, March 17 (A. P.).—Singing the "Internationale," 5,000 or more persons marched through Helsinki's downtown streets last night on the eve of a two-day election at which a new Finnish parliament will be chosen. The voting today and tomorrow represents the first parliamentary election the country has since 1939.

INDO-CHINA LINK IN PERIL

Chinese Capture Of Funan Threatens Japs' Route

Chungking, March 17 (AP)—Chinese press dispatches said today that Japanese communications with French Indo-China were seriously threatened by the recapture of Funan, 30 miles southwest of Nanning, by Chinese forces.

The Chinese high command said Chinese troops had reached the outskirts of Kanhsien in eastern Kiangsi province and that the Japanese were retreating from the town.

Other press reports said a Japanese attempt to land troops March 9 on Pingtan Island, southeast of Foochow in Fukien province, had been repulsed. Three enemy landing barges were declared captured and a fourth sunk.

Chinese sources said patriots on the night of March 7 blew up the Japanese consulate at Ichang, a Yangtze River port, killing fourteen Japanese officers and a radio operator and destroying a radio station.

Other advices reaching Chungking said some inhabitants of Formosa cities most likely to be raided by American bombers had fled to the countryside and that Japanese authorities on the island were executing anyone breaking new defense regulations.

France Recognizes Korean Government

Chungking, March 17 (A. P.).—France has extended recognition to the Korean Provisional Government at Chungking, heretofore not recognized by any other nation, Korean Foreign Minister Tso Jo-wang announced today. He appealed to other nations to follow suit and said his regime would insist on representation at the San Francisco conference.

FOE IN MANDALAY LOSES SOUTH ROAD

Allies Reported in Sagaing, Opposite Enemy Stronghold —Chinese at Kanhsien

CALCUTTA, India, March 17 (AP)—The Second and Twentieth Divisions of the British Fourteenth Army, advancing on the south bank of the Irrawaddy River against disorganized Japanese resistance, have captured Ava and cut the main southern communications from Mandalay, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

Indian Thirty-third Corp troops were reported to have occupied Sagaing, opposite Mandalay. The enemy in this area was described as bewildered by the swift British thrusts and completely lacking centralized control.

The cutting of the main highway south of Mandalay is the third block thrown across enemy escape routes to the south by the Fourteenth Army. East of Mandalay the Japanese also are blocked at Maymo and Lashio, and another block is about to be thrown across the road at Hsipaw, where Chinese troops are within three miles of the highway and meeting light resistance.

With these southern and eastern routes sealed, the Japanese trapped in the Pakokku-Mandalay-Meiktila area of central Burma face the prospect of a long trek through jungle without supplies or a battle to the death in the Irrawaddy bend region.

Another threat to the beleaguered Japanese garrison at Mandalay developed as British troons worked their way across the areas southeast and southwest of Fort Dufferin. Opposition from within the fort seemed to be slackening under assaults by artillery and rocket-firing planes.

British troops north of Mandalay on the Lashio Road are approaching Mogok, their progress delayed by Japanese suicide parties.

A determined enemy attack from the north on one of the eight airfields now held by the British in the Meiktila area was broken easily by tanks which overran the Japanese posittions.

Mandalay Highway Cut By British

Calcutta, March 17 (AP)—British 14th Army troops have cut the main highway due south of Mandalay and have advanced from a bridgehead on the left bank of the Irrawaddy into Fort Ava, about 4 miles southwest of the city, after a stiff battle, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

Other troops continued pressure on the area southeast and southwest of Fort Dufferin inside Mandalay. Fighter planes struck the fort yesterday with rocket projectiles, and repeated attacks were made on enemy positions. Buildings on the city's outskirts were destroyed and troops and road traffic were heavily bombed and strafed below Mandalay.

Arms Dump Blasted

Twenty-five miles south of Mandalay planes attacked enemy positions on the rail line to Rangoon, causing a big explosion in an ammunition dump.

In the Meiktila area south of Mandalay Japanese forces counterattacked British troops from the north, achieving some infiltration, but yesterday British armored columns restored the situation completely, inflicting heavy casualties, the communiqué said.

AMERICAN TROOPS INVADE BASILAN

Jap Casualties in Philippines Total 282,000, MacArthur Reports.

MANILA, Sunday, March 18 — (AP) American invasion of Basilan island, across a 12-mile strait from captured Zamboanga on southwest Mindanao, was announced today in a communique showing Japan has lost 282,000 troops thus far in the five-month Philippine campaign.

Basilan, northernmost island in the Sulu archipelago which stretches between Mindanao and Borneo 215 miles to the southwest, guards the southern approaches to Zamboanga, where American aircraft already are using the airfields.

Japs Lose 145,000 Troops

The Japanese lost 145,000 troops dead and captured in the first nine weeks of the campaign on Luzon island alone.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, making the announcement in a communique today, said this is the equivalent of 11 Japanese divisions, including supply and other auxiliary troops.

American losses for the same five-months were given as 3,813 killed, 196 missing and 14,570 wounded—a total of 18,579.

The communique announced general advances on all Philippine fighting fronts and widespread bombing operations.

On Luzon the 25th and 32nd Infantry Divisions were meeting increasing resistance in their converging drive on the Balete pass, which leads into the extensive Cagayan valley of northern Luzon.

Shell Baguio Positions

Artillery shelled enemy positions around Baguio, reported headquarters of Japanese Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, but spared the city, which is the Philippine Summer capital. Attack and fighter planes raked enemy installations in the area and set a truck concentration afire.

On Mindanao, Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division infantrymen steadily reduced enemy positions in a general advance and quickly repulsed counterattacks in the Pasonanca sector, five miles inland from the invasion beach.

Announcement that American planes were using the airfields near Zamboanga meant heavy bombers were, or soon would be, based within easy range of the Japanese-held petroleum centers and airdromes on northern Borneo.

Drop Half-Ton Bombs

The heaviest aerial blow reported in the communiqué was against Formosa and the adjacent Pescadores Islands. Thousand-pound bombs, included in the 243 tons dropped on the Ansan naval base and other installations at Mako, Pescadores, caused large explosions. Flames and smoke spurted 6,000 feet high.

Patrol bombers winging north of Formosa sank two large coastal vessels in the Okinawa Island region of the Ryukyus, set a 2,000-ton freighter afire and damaged four smaller cargo vessels. They destroyed or damaged five enemy torpedo boats.

Fighter planes strafed trains and railroad installations on Formosa.

Baguio In Range Of Big Guns

Manila, March 17 (AP)—The 33d Division has pulled its heavy artil-

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lery to within 8 miles of Baguio and today can drop shells into the former Philippine Commonwealth's summer capital.

The 33d—a former Illinois National Guard division—has tightened its nutcracker by pushing toward the famed mountain city from both west and south.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reports that the 32d Division is probing the mountains from the southeast.

Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing's 43d Infantry Division meanwhile is delivering a smashing double-pronged blow against the Japanese in the Shimbu Line east of Manila, while an amphibious operation has been made in southern Luzon.

Yamashita's HQ

Installations around Baguio, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's headquarters, have been bombed and shelled heavily. As yet the city has been spared.

The advance of the 33d has been slow—13 miles in a month—but the methodical gain has been made through difficult mountain terrain filled with Japanese ambush parties. The going has been made more difficult by the systematic blowing up of bridges, although the 300-foot steel-and-concrete Aringay span was captured by a surprise night move.

More than 50 Liberator bombers dropped 243 tons of explosives on the Ansan naval base at Formosa and on adjacent islands. Some planes from MacArthur's Southwest Pacific theater ranged up to Okinawa, midway between Formosa and Japan.

General Wing's 43d has destroyed the entire south flank of the Shimbu Line around Antipolo. Other elements bypassed Teresa, which is on a highway between Antipolo and Laguna de Bay, then swung back to the highway at Maybancal. Combined with the seizure of a road network around Teresa, the action cut Japanese escape routes toward southern Luzon.

Water Jump

In the amphibious operation, elements of Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th Regimental Combat Team made a water jump from Lemery on Balayan Bay to land 9 miles south at Dagatan, on the west coast of Calumpan Peninsula. This action, a little over 50 miles south of Manila, extends American domination over Verde passage, along the main sea supply route through the Philippines.

Today's communiqué reported an advance of 2 miles north of San Ramon in the Zamboanga area of Mindanao.

Sixth Takes Heavy Toll.

The deadly effectiveness of heavy American artillery and mortar fire was shown today on the Sixth Division's front where one mountain ravine yielded 175 dead Japanese after a barrage.

The same division killed and counted 341 Japanese yesterday for its best day's score in twenty-three days fighting east of Manila.

A big artillery duel is under way now. Japanese heavies fired 360 rounds into the division's sector yesterday while the Sixth's artillery is answering with hundreds of rounds. Aircraft is also giving effective and concentrated support.

O. W. I.'s Manila Paper Suspends, Its 'Job Done'

Move Follows Protests Over Commercial Policy

MANILA, March 17 (AP).—The Office of War Information newspaper "Manila Free Philippines" announced today it would suspend publication next Tuesday because "our job is done." Saying that its function was the temporary dissemination of news until local papers appeared regularly, it added that at least fourteen newspapers now are publishing in Manila, including three in English, seven in Chinese, two Tagolog and two Spanish.

The announcement came five days after the "Free Philippines" turned commercial, thereby precipitating a small controversy in Manila newspaper circles. Some local editors asserted the commercial policy meant unbeatable competitoin from a government agency and consequently hampered attempts to re-establish Manila's press.

NINE KOBE PLANTS LEVELLED IN RAID

Superforts Set Great Fires in 12 Square Mile Area

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, March 18—(AP) Great fires set in a 12 square mile vital area of Kobe, Japan's leading shipbuilding city, by more than 300 Superfortresses yesterday still cast [illegible] smoke pall for photographic checking but latest evidence on last Wednesday's raid on Osaka showed nine of its 14 vital war installations wiped out.

Headquarters disclosed today that new reconnaissance photographs of the destruction wrought by 300 B-29s with more than 2,000 tons of incendiaries at Osaka showed conclusively that seven and eight tenths of a 10 square mile target area was burned out.

Hit War Industries

Among installations destroyed were the Osaka metal industry, Kubota iron and machine works, Nakahama steel company, Nitta leather belt manufacturing works, the Hatsudoki engine works, Japan diestuff manufacturing company and the Fukuzaki steam power plant.

However, the great Osaka arsenal was still standing making it evident that the explosions which bounced the 60-ton Superforts high in the air over the target came from some other source, possibly a chemical plant, more probably an ammunition ship.

The fact smoke still obscured Kobe, where docks, a locomotive works and an aircraft plant were among targets hit with 2,500 tons of incendiary bombs, was regarded by the command as encouraging.

The only target identified in a completely devastated one and nine-tenths square miles of Kobe, photographed through a clear spot in the smoke pall, was the Kawasaki locomotive and power company.

Fires raged for more than seven hours after the Superforts hit Kobe.

The Kobe raid, fourth great air assault on Japanese cities in eight days by Marianas-based planes, was the second of the day on vital Nipponese war centers.

B-29s Hit Rangoon

About 100 B-29s of the 20th Bomber Command in India, pounded Rangoon, enemy-held supply base in Burma. The Rangoon strike, fourth against this city, produced "good results."

Japan's imperial headquarters said the flames in Kobe were "practically" under control seven hours after the mass attack by Superforts of the 21st Bomber Command.

Returning fliers reported the Kobe fires were visible 150 miles as they departed Nippon's biggest port on the Japan inland sea.

The bomb load dropped on Kobe brought to 8,800 the total tonnage of incendiaries cascaded on four cities in eight days. Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka were the previous targets.

Fires in Kobe swept over the big Mitsubishi aircraft plant, the Kawasake locomotive factory and the dock area.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said reports of fliers and of Col. W. H. Blanchard, operations officer who remained over the target for two hours, indicated one nine-square mile area was in ashes and another three-square miles was badly hit.

12-Square-Mile Area Of Kobe Set Afire

21st Bomber Command, Guam, March 17 (AP)—Twelve square miles of Japan's greatest shipbuilding center, Kobe, was set afire or reduced to ashes by more than 300 Superforts today. Fires were visible 100 miles.

The conflagration, created by 2,500 tons of incendiaries, was second only to Tokyo's 17-square-mile holocaust in the 21st Bomber Command's intensified war on the Japanese homeland.

In only eight days, Superforts also have destroyed five square miles of industrial Osaka and two square miles in the heart of Nagoya. That 36-square-mile area of devastation in four enemy cities is nearly equal to the combined total area of Albany, N.Y., nineteen square miles, and Jersey City, N.J., 21. It equals 65 per cent of Pittsburgh's 55 square miles.

Observation Flight

Col. W. H. Blanchard, operations officer of the 21st Bomber Command, who flew over Kobe from 4 to 6 A.M. (Japan time) while the raid was in progress, reported that even as his observation B-29 left the target several square miles already had been reduced to ashes. Flames were devouring more miles of factories, shipyards and other war plants.

That 12 square miles represented about 75 per cent of long, narrow Kobe's total area. The city, which has a population of 1,000,000, extends 10 miles along the inland Japanese sea and is 1 to 3 miles wide.

Among the flaming targets were the Mitsubishi airplane plant and Kawasake locomotive plant, both fired by direct hits from the third B-29 over the city, and the dock area, set blazing by the second Superfort.

City Blacked Out

Great fires immediately lighted up the city, which was blacked out as the raiders approached.

Blanchard made his report to Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, after checking the burning sectors of densely crowded Kobe against maps held in his lap while he flew over the target.

Lemay cautioned that the report was not conclusive.

He also reported that a reconnaissance plane today observed two large fires still burning in Osaka, presumably the result of Wednesday's incendiary attack on that city.

Osaka Near Kobe

Radio Tokyo said Osaka also was the target of B-29's again today, but that report was not confirmed here. Bomb-jittery Osaka, only 15 miles from Kobe, probably screamed a false alarm as the Superforts neared its sister industrial center.

The raid on Japan's sixth largest city was dedicated to Brig. Gen. Laverne (Blondie) Saunders, hero of the early Solomons aerial war and commander of the first Superfort force ever to attack Japan. Saunders, injured in an aircraft accident, is recuperating in Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington, D.C.

Jap Fighters In Action

Japanese fighter pilots, who showed no willingness to intercept the B-29's as they devastated great sections of Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka, finally took to the air in strength as the first of the raiders were leaving Kobe.

Although first returning pilots said 45 to 50 fighters harassed them none of the American plants was known to have been lost. Clouds helped hide the Yanks speeding homeward.

Until the B-29's began their present highly destructive series of raids on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, they had been bombing from 25,000 to 35,000 feet altitude. But on their record eight-day firing of industrial centers they have bombed from only 5,000 feet, so low that the Japanese appear to have been baffled by the change in tactics.

Few Modern Buildings

Highly inflammable buildings covered about 90 per cent of the Kobe target area. Only ten per cent of the buildings—chiefly war factories—were of modern construction.

Kobe, unlike Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka, has no large rivers or canals. Three large reservoirs upon which it depends for water were believed dangerously low for fighting fires.

Japan's largest concentration of shipbuilding and marine engine factories is in Kobe. Other prime targets were its warehouse stores along the water front, and steel, rail, ordnance, chemical, machinery and rubber plants. The city is also an important railroad center.

SUPERFORTS DROP LEAFLETS ON JAPAN

HONOLULU, March 17—(AP)—Superfortresses, breaking through Japan's tight censorship, have dropped thousands of leaflets on the Nipponese homeland, telling civilians how to end the disastrous bombings of their cities.

Two of the leaflets were prepared in the Honolulu branch of the Office of War information.

"Force your leaders to bring an end to a hopeless war," one leaflet said.

"That is the best prevention against bombing."

The leaflets were scattered across Japan by B-29s on such fiery missions as the incendiary attacks on Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe.

Kuriles Hammered By Yank Warships

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, March 18—(AP) Pacific fleet units bombarded Matsuwa island in the Kuriles Friday, causing a large explosion ashore and starting several fires, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique.

Meantime, 150 Japanese survivors of the bloody conquest of Iwo Jima attempted to organize, presumably for a Banzai charge, but were dispersed with mortar fire, the Fleet Admiral added. The Japanese were discovered on the northern end of the island, where organized resistance ended two days ago with the Fifth and Third Marine divisions meeting.

Nimitz also said Iwo Japanese attempted to booby trap American installations.

Nimitz Awaits Details

As is customary while he awaits details of any naval action, Nimitz gave only the meagerest information regarding the strike at Matsuwa by warships. The ships engaged in the action probably were destroyers, although cruisers may have participated.

Japanese shore batteries fired at the U. S. Task force off Matsuwa, but failed to damage any American ships.

Matsuwa is an oyster-shaped island 200 miles southwest of Paramushiro in the center of the Kuriles chain of islands. It is about 10 miles long and five wide and its rugged terrain rises steeply to a peak of nearly 5,000 feet.

It is 1110 miles north of Tokyo.

It has been shelled twice previously by surface units of the U.S. 9th Pacific fleet, which made Friday's strike. Matsuwa first was shelled on June 12 and 13, last year, as Army and Navy bombers harassed Japanese on several of the Kurile islands.

Smash Japs On Iwo

Nimitz said smashing of the attempt by 150 Iwo Japanese to reorganize occurred at noon yesterday. Normally, Japanese make such attempts at night.

The attempt to booby trap American installations on Iwo occurred in rear areas. That possibly meant as far south as the Suribachi volcano area, where a sniper's bullet missed Marine Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith by only 6 inches a few days ago. It was further proof of the Japanese ability to live many days in holes or caves and prove troublesome many days after an area has been militarily secured.

Marines Mop Up Jap Remnants On Iwo

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 17 (AP)—Volcanic little Iwo, won at a cost of 4,189 Marines killed, 15,308 wounded and 441 missing, already is paying off with quick dividends.

The Navy disclosed today that two airfields are in combat operation there within fighter plane range of Tokyo. The second one, in the center of the eight square mile island, was completed by engineers while the bloodiest engagement of the Pacific raged about them.

21,000 Japs Killed

Engineers finished it yesterday, the same day three Marine divisions crushed the last organized enemy resistance after 26 days of fighting in which more than 21,000 Nipponese were killed.

The big southern bomber field, captured on the second day of the invasion, has been in operation since February 26 and already 30 Superfortresses have made emergency stops there—halfway between bases in the Marianas and bombing targets in Japan.

Remnants Mopped Up

This morning's communiqué reported mopping up of enemy remnants on the north end of Iwo. Such operations probably will continue for some time.

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CAMERA MAN HAILS IWO JIMA MARINES

Rosenthal Turns Acclaim of His Flag-Raising Picture to Tribute to Our Fighters

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP)—Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, who saw Iwo Jima's bloodiest fighting and took a famous picture, came home today humble, he said, before the gallantry of the marines.

Mr. Rosenthal, member of the war-time still picture pool, made the historic picture of the marines raising the Stars and Stripes at the crater rim of Mount Suribachi. He had no chance to see the picture which he had taken of the flag raising or of the original landing operation. All films were sent undeveloped to a forward base.

When a radio message came from the base, "Fine pix flag raising," Mr. Rosenthal was pleased, but he thought the message referred to a picture which he had taken of the group of cheering marines under the flag. Several days afterward, at Guam, he learned that the flag raising picture was being acclaimed over the country.

"After looking at it, I think it is a good picture," he said. "I think it reflects credit on the marines. It symbolizes their gallant action. That was the toughest fight they ever had."

Mr. Rosenthal hit the beaches with the marines at Iwo Jima, as he had previous in other island assaults.

"On D-day plus 4," the photographer continued, "on the way back to the beach from the communication ship, a man pointed to the cliff of Suribachi. Marines, he said, were going up to plant the flag there. This was a very important strategic point, and it most significant that it had been captured.

"So, ashore, I hiked through the casually marked mine fields. Near the base of the mountain I met two Marine Corps photographers, and the three of us started up."

Men were preparing to raise the six-foot banner with its twenty-foot staff, the symbol for which Americans died.

"I pushed over to the inner edge of the crater rim," Mr. Rosenthal said, "so as to get a full angle of the pole being raised. I put two large rocks together and placed a ap sandbag on top, a place on which to stand so obstructions would be cleared.

"I waited and as the men swung the pole upward I took one shot at a fast exposure. As the pole straightened up I took another as the marines looked up at their accomplishment, and a third, of the full group gathered at the base, cheering."

Wants Memorial Like Flag Pho...

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP) —The Chronicle proposed editorially today that Joe Rosenthal's photograph of the Marines raising the United States flag atop Mount Suribachi be transformed into a war memorial for San Francisco. The newspaper observed: "We do not believe that because Joe Rosenthal made a great picture a great piece of sculpture necessarily will ensue. But without inspiration there can be no great memorial art."

Plot To Kill Cuban President Held Foiled; Dozens Arrested

Havana, March 17 (AP)—President Ramon Grau San Martin told a press conference today that a revolutionary plot, which was foiled yesterday with the arrest of the former army chief, Gen. Jose Eleuterio Pedraza and several dozen others, had as its primary aim the assassination of himself and the present army chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Genovevo Perez.

The President said he had no positive proof of the identities of all persons involved in the plot, but he ascribed the attempt to "capitalists" who had business deals with the régime of his predecessor in the presidency, Fulgencio Batista, now visiting in the United States.

"I have no positive proof of his (Batista's) participation," he added, "but neither do I have any that he is not involved."

Gratified At Bloodlessness

The President appeared calm as he told the newsmen in his usual soft-spoken manner that he was extremely gratified that the plot had been uncovered without the firing of a shot or any bloodshed.

He charged that members of Congress also were implicated, but he named neither the legislators nor the business men to whom he referred.

According to the President, the plotters had prepared their coup for today and had believed they could count on some army officers to support them with troops under their command.

Known Of For 20 Days

Grau confirmed reports that his Government had known of the preparations for the coup for twenty days and, at one time, had considered declaring a state of emergency in order to arrest some of the congressmen involved, whose parliamentary immunities prevent their being taken in ordinary circumstances.

The plan, he continued, began with a press campaign aimed at stirring dissatisfaction in the Army when several commanders were retired by order of the President, and large sums of money were spent in this phase.

The Government has not yet learned how Pedraza, who had been in Mexico, managed to return to Cuba, but it has proof that he had interviews with former officers and civilian supporters of the Batista regime.

Grau said Pedraza invited Gen. Abelardo Gomez, adjutant general of the Army, to take a hand in the revolt and that General Gomez had informed the President of what was afoot.

Col. Ruoerto Cabbera, commander of the 6th Regiment, also was invited to join the plot and, at Grau's request, pretended to do so and had an interview with Pedraza.

Grau said the accused would be brought before civilian courts.

Not To Interfere

Although he was critical of the part played by the press in the abortive revolt, the President said he did not wish to interfere with freedom of opinion, adding:

"My detractors want me to take severe measures so they can say abroad that there is a new dictator in Cuba. I know I have not taken over a bed of roses. My Government is in an open fight to the death between collective virtue and shamelessness."

Asked whether ex-President Batista would have guarantees that he could come back to Cuba after his foreign tour, Grau said, "Everybody has guarantees to come to Cuba and I give them guarantees to explain their behavior to the people—but the people also have guarantees to question their former rulers regarding their conduct."

Cubans In Plot Will Get Trial

Havana, March 17 (AP)—President Grau San Martin said last night that a fair trial will be given 30 former army and police officers, arrested yesterday in what the Government described as a plot to overthrow the administration.

The President, speaking from a terrace of the Presidential Palace, told a crowd of several thousand demonstrators that the alleged conspirators, including Col. Jose Eleuterio Pedraza, former army chief, would receive the punishment they merit.

Dr. Grau made the statements in reply to shouts from the crowd demanding Pedraza be killed. He asked the crowd to "be patient" and urged them to observe a "sensible and correct" attitude.

The Cuban Army and police had rounded up the men 48 hours after a close friend of former President Fulgencio Batista had been assassinated.

Absurd, Says Batista

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP).—General Fulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba, declared tonight it was "absurd—but you really could use the word stupid"—to think him connected with the recent abortive revolutionary attempt in his country, and said he wished deeply that order could be re-established.

Batista, here on a tour of the Americas that began last October when he lost the election to Dr. Grau, told The Associated Press "it is absurd to think me connected with such movements". He interrupted himself to say, "You really could use the word 'stupid,' although I would rather use the word 'absurd'," and then went on:

"It is absurd (for the revolutary) to conspire or pretend to start a revolution against a government elected by the people only six months ago, functioning with the Congress, with organized political parties and with the Constitution in force.

"It is absurd to think me connected with such movements after handing over the government to those whom the Cuban people elected.

"It also is absurd to pretend to involve in such a nuisance a man who has been guest of honor of the various American countries, a man who has visited them as a former president and who loved and loves democracy and freedom.

"Three times 'stupid,' but I would rather use the word absurd."

Batista expressed an urgent desire "that order be re-established, that individual rights be repected, that crimes be clarified, and that the people of Cuba have peace and progress."

Batista appeared clearly concerned over the turbulent political situation in his homeland, and expressed disgust that some of his former friends and associates had been involved in "this absurd business."

Brazil Adopts Subsidy Plan

Rio de Janeiro, March 17 (A. P.).—Official announcement was made today that the Brazilian coffee conference at its final session adopted a committee report providing for a subsidy plan under which coffee exports to the United States will be resumed at United States ceiling prices.

Under the plan the Government will subsidize coffee now held by exporters at 36 cruzeiros ($1.80) a sack, paying various subsidies to planters on their coffee.

Drought Cuts All Grain Crops Of Argentina

Buenos Aires, March 17 (AP)—Argentina is nearing the end of one her most disappointing crop years in recent times, as a result of prolonged drought, which has cut production of virtually all grains.

Excessive heat and lack of rainfall in late November, December and January knocked out prospects for normal yields of cereal crops which form the bulk of Argentina's exports.

Drought also has brought a reduction in meat production since animals died for lack of water or pasturage, or were sent to market before being properly finished.

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Paraguay Accepts Parley Bid

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 17 (AP)—Paraguay has accepted the invitation to the World Security Conference at San Francisco April 25. It was understood the delegation would be headed by Foreign Minister Cotor Horacio Chiriani.

Peruvian General Resigns

LIMA, Peru, March 17 (AP)—Gen. Eloy G. Ureta has resigned as inspector general of the Peruvian Army six months ahead of election day to enable him to run for the Presidency in accordance with the Peruvian Constitution requiring such resignations by a Presidential candidate.

REPRESENTATIVE GIVEN TO 3 JAP TERRITORIES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 — (AP) Japan's privy council today approved representation in the Nipponese diet (Parliament) for Korea, Formosa and Karafuto.

This wartime move, obviously aimed at encouraging loyalty to the Empire of the long-conquered peoples, was reported in a Domei news agency dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

Korea and Formosa were seized by Japan long before the present war. Karafuto is the Japanese half of Sakhalin island, taken from Russia in the Russo-Japanese war. The northern half is still Russian.

NAVY PLANES HIT KYUSHU, SHIKOKU, JAPANESE REPORT

Two Southern Islands of Japan Pounded by Mitscher's Task Force.

AIR BATTLE RAGING

Enemy Says Planes Launch Heavy Attacks Against U.S. Carriers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 — (AP) Suggesting the likelihood that Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force—the world's largest—has made its third close approach to Japan, the enemy radio reported carrier-based attacks Sunday, Japanese time, on Kyushu and Shikoku islands.

These two southern islands of Nippon are immediately south of Honshu, which was the object of the two previous Mitscher assaults, concentrated on Tokyo.

Planes Continue Attack

The unconfirmed enemy broadcast made it clear it was a continuing operation, Domei saying the carrier planes had "begun" the attack at 5 a. m. Sunday.

The broadcast added that an "enemy task force" is in waters south of Kyushu.

"Our air defense forces intercepted the enemy raiders and have already scored considerable war results," said the dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

Domei said the Japanese air force had "caught up" with the task force and was "launching heavy attacks."

Germans Shuffle West Front Chiefs

A British broadcast today said German Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz had been transferred from the southern sector to an army group on the northern sector of the western front, and that Gen. Paul Hauser of the Waffen SS had succeeded him as commander in the south.

The broadcast, recorded by the OWI and reported by the Associated Press, said Hauser was the first SS general to command a German army group. Blaskowitz succeeded Gen. Kurt Student in a northern army command, it added.

Superforts Raid Rangoon

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Up to 100 B-29's hit Japanese military storage areas in Rangoon, Burma, today with what the 20th Air Force

described as "good results."

It was the fourth assault on Rangoon and was carried out within a few hours of the devastating incendiary strike against Kobe, on the Japanese mainland.

All of the Rangoon bombers returned to their bases in India. The crews reported encountering no Japanese fighters and only meager flak.

The Burma raid, made by a sizable force from Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th Bomber Command, was a further step in a systematic blasting of military targets in Malaya, in which Singapore and Kuala Lumpur have felt heavy blows.

Liberators Used With B-29 Forces

Washington, March 17 (AP)—The Army Air Forces disclosed today that the two Superfortress commands are using B-24 Liberators to supplement the operations of the giant bombers.

A list of aircraft "in current use in the various theaters" included Liberator bombers for both the Marianas-based 21st Bomber Command and the Asia-based 20th Command.

The fact that the 21st Command—operating from Saipan, Tinian and Guam—also has B-24's is significant in view of the newly won American position on Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo. The suggestion is that the 21st is ready to begin using Liberators against the Japanese homeland as soon as the airstrips on Iwo are ready.

When the Iwo airstrips are in full operation, they can be of use also for fighter planes escorting bombers attacking the enemy's home islands.

The announcement also shows that both the B-29 commands are using F-13 Superfortress reconnaissance planes—apparently a stripped-down version of the B-29.

Manila Letters Reveal Killing Of U.S. Civilians

Business Men and Woman Social Worker Among Pre-Liberation Victims

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP).—A wave of wanton killings of Americans by the Japanese in Manila in which two prominent business executives, a leading woman social worker and many others were executed during the week just prior to the arrival of American liberation forces is reported in letters reaching the United States from the Philippines.

Among those who were said to have met untimely death because they sought to aid fellow Americans and keep them from starving were:

Carroll C. Grinnell, of Albany, Far Eastern representative of International General Electric.

A. F. Duggleby, of Colorado and California, vice-president and general manager of the Benquet and Balatoc Gold Mining Companies.

Mrs. Blanche Jurika, the former Blanche Walker, of Los Angeles.

Californian Executed

The reports said among those executed with Grinnell and Duggleby was Clifford Larsen, of Los Angeles, assistant sales manager of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company of Manila, a construction concern.

Mr. Grinnell was head of the internee executive committee at the Santo Tomas camp in Manila for more than a year. Mr. Duggleby was one of the chiefs of supply and finance in the camp food organization. Mrs. Jurika was widely known as a social worker, author and radio commentator.

A letter just received from Professor V. V. Clark, a mining engineer, well known in the West and South America, said Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Duggleby and a dozen other American internees were taken from the Santo Tomas camp, led to a vacant lot and shot into a common grave. Later the bodies were recovered by American soldiers.

Other Americans Vanish

Mr. Clark, who passed more than three years in the camp, wrote, "They were real men of the highest type and their end was so unjust." He added that the other bodies recovered from the trench grave "may clear up the disappearance of other Americans lately."

Other letters said Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Duggleby and Mrs. Jurika "died as heroes, trying to aid their suffering fellow men."

Mrs. Jurika, held as a special political prisoner, was executed by the Japanese just two days before American soldiers raided the place where she was confined.

Another ruthless execution by the Japanese was that of George Louis, twenty-seven years old, of San Jose, Calif., a Pan American Airways employee. He slipped out of the Los Banos camp one night in search of food. A Japanese sentry shot and wounded him. He was executed the next morning by order of the camp commandant.

Japan lost 145,000 troops dead and captured in the first nine weeks of the Luzon campaign, making a total of 282,000 in the entire Philippine operation covering five months, General Douglas MacArthur announced in a communique today.

This is the equivalent of eleven Japanese divisions, including supply and other auxiliary troops, MacArthur said.

American losses for the same five months were given as 3,813 killed, 196 missing and 14,570 wounded—a total of 18,579.

MacArthur also announced an American landing on Basilan Island, across a twelve-mile strait from captured Zamboanga on southwest Mindanao.

Basilan, northernmost island in the Sulu archipelago which stretches between Mindanao and Borneo 215 miles to the southwest, guards the southern approaches to Zomboanga, where American aircraft already are using the airfields.

Of the 10,000, only about 250 are United States citizens recruited in this country, but all are entitled to benefits under the Missing Persons Act passed by Congress in March, 1942. Many of them are entitled to three years' back pay. In the case of deceased employes, payments due to the victims will be paid to their beneficiaries.

American Civilians Freed in Philippines

Additional names of American civilians from the New York area released from internment camps in the Philippines were announced by the War Department yesterday through The Associated Press as follows:

CRAVEN, OSGOOD COIL; aunt, Dorothy C. Carlisle, Bridgewater, Conn.
EGNER, DORIS CHAPMAN; sister, Mrs. John T. Kast, Albion, N. Y.
HALE, ANGELINE E.; EMMA S., RAYMOND O., RICHARD L., SHIRLEY A. and WALTER R.; Henry C. Wing, 1680 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.
MILLER, GILBER C.; wife, Helen Miller, care Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.
WEBER, HERMAN; sister, Mrs. Bessie W. Fenyvessy, 945 Harvard Street, Rochester.
WRIGHT, RANDAL W.; mother, Letha C. Banks, 244 West Washington st., Paulsboro, N. J.

Swedes Join Allied Shipping Pool

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Sweden has notified Washington and London of a decision to join the United Maritime Authority, which will put her ships more or less at the disposal of Allied war and postwar controls.

In so far as hauling war materials is concerned, however, the shipping will not become available until after Germany's defeat.

Put At Million Tons

The chief effect of Sweden's joining the shipping pool, therefore, will be to bring Swedish shipping into line with Allied postwar shipping plans and prevent unsupervised competition between the Swedes and the Allies.

Whereas London reports estimated Sweden's total shipping resources at 2,000,000 tons, authorities here placed the available tonnage at a little more than 1,000,000 tons. Many Swedish ships are now operating under Red Cross charter and some are sailing under charter to the United States in the Pacific.

Only Neutral Member

Stockholm already has sent a note stating its intention to join the UMA, but various formalities will have to be complied with first.

Then Sweden will become the ninth and only neutral member of the United Maritime Authority. Already in the pool are the United States, Britain, Belgium, Canada, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland.

Navy Hunts 10,000 Aides Freed From the Japanese

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17—The Navy has started a "manhunt" for about 10,000 missing persons, former civilian employes, who were interned by the Japanese in Guam and the Philippines.

A mobile unit of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and representatives of the United States Employes Compensation Commission have left Washington for the Western Pacific in an effort to square the pay accounts of employes who were caught when the Japanese invaded those islands.

The Navy said that some of the captives had been transferred to Japan and were still out of reach, but many have been released by the advance of General MacArthur's forces.

16 American Air Forces Carry Destruction To Foe

Washington, March 17 (AP)—At least sixteen full-scale American air forces are carrying fire and destruction to the enemy around the globe.

Theater announcements have identified that number of major operating units.

And in Europe there is a "First Tactical Air Force" of different category.

Identified Forces

Identified and located air force numbers run consecutive through 15, then skip to the 20th, which is the B-29 Superfortress organization which General of the Army H. H. Arnold, air forces chief, personally heads.

Here are the major air force organizations and commanders in various areas:

Air Forces

Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general.

20th (Superfortress) Air Force, Washington, D.C., Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general.

20th Bomber Command (India-China), Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey.

21st Bomber Command (Marianas), Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May.

Continental (United States) Air Forces, Camp Springs, Md., Brig. Gen. Eugene H. Beebe, commanding general.

1st Air Force (Mitchel Field, N.Y.), Maj. Gen. Frank Hunter.

2d Air Force (Colorado Springs, Col.), Maj. Gen. Robert B. Williams.

3d Air Force (Tampa, Fla.), Maj. Gen. Westside T. Larson.

4th Air Force (San Francisco), Maj. Gen. James E. Parker.

Far East Air Forces, Southwest Pacific, Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding general.

5th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.

5th Fighter Command, Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Smith.

5th Bomber Command, Brig. Gen. Jarred V. Crabb.

13th Air Force, Brig. Gen. Paul Wurtsmith.

13th Bomber Command, Brig. Gen. William A. Matheny.

13th Fighter Command, Brig. Gen. E. W. Barnes

13th Air Service Command, Col. Thomas R. Lynch.

Caribbean Defense Command, Canal Zone, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commanding general.

6th Air Force (Canal Zone), Maj. Gen. William O. Butler.

Strategic Air Force in Pacific Ocean Area, Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commanding general.

7th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, Jr.

European Theater

United States Strategic Air Forces, Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

1st Tactical Air Force, Maj. Gen. Robert Webster.

12th Tactical Air Command, Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville.

8th Air Force, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

1st Bomber Division, Brig. Gen. Howard M. Turner.

2d Bomber Division, Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner.

3d Bomber Division, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge.

9th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg.

9th Tactical Air Command, Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada.

19th Tactical Air Command, Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland.

29th Tactical Air Command, Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent.

9th Bomber Command, Maj. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson.

9th Troop Carrier Command, Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams.

Middle East Air Forces, Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles, commanding general.

Southeast Asia, Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding general.

10th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Howard C. Davidson.

14th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.

Alaskan Department, 11th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson.

Mediterranean Theater, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general.

12th Air Force, Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon.

22d Tactical Air Command, Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw.

15th Air Force, Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

Phillips Resigns As American Envoy to India

Ambassador Was Reported Unwelcome to British After Plea for Freedom

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—William Phillips, reports in the Senate last summer to have incurred British antagonism because of a free-India attitude, has resigned as President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India.

The White House offered no reason today in announcing Mr. Phillips's resignation, but it was recalled that "urgent family reasons," 'ncluding his wife's illness, were cited last fall when he returned to his Beverly, Mass., home.

It was said today that Mr. Phillips will continue to work with the State Department "in connection with important matters relating to the department and the foreign service."

Senator Albert B. Chandler Democrat, of Kentucky, replying on Sept. 2 to official denials that any request had been made for Mr. Phillips' recall, released what he described as a British telegram from New Delhi to London saying the envoy was unwelcome in India.

Both the State Department and British Ambassador Earl Halifax had denied at the time that Mr. Phillips was persona non grata because of reports that he had urged complete freedom from India in a letter to Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator Chandler made public reports of what he said was a letter from Mr. Phillips to the President asserting that the United States has a military stake in what happens in India and declaring: "It is high time they (the British) should make an effort to improve conditions and re-establish confidence among the Indian people that their future independence is to be granted."

Remarked Senator Chandler:

"If the British are going to be able tc force the recall of our diplomats merely because they submit truthful reports, I think we ought to know about it."

Mr. Phillips, regarded as one of this country's outstanding diplomats, was appointed to the New Delhi post in December, 1942, with the rank of ambassador. Before returning home he served briefly as political adviser to General Dwight D. Eisenhower in London.

1,200 Casualties Return Daily

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Battle casualties are being returned from overseas at the rate of 1,200 a day and there are approximately 50,000 more sick and wounded soldiers than there were three months ago. This was reported today by the Army in an appeal for more dietiicans and occupational therapists.

French Get First Liberty Ship

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—The War Shipping Administration tonight announced allocation of the first Liberty ship for registry under the flag of the French [illegible] government. The ves-

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provisional government. The vessel will be transferred to French authorities, registered provisionally under the Tri-color, then time-charted to W. S. A. for operation with a French crew. Ownership remains with the United States.

TARIFF MOVE SEEN AIMED AT BRITISH

Senators View Reduction Plan As Weapon Over English

Washington, March 17 (AP)—The Administration's bid for tariff-reducing authority looks to some senators like a move in the campaign to trade the British out of their empire-preference system. But that doesn't popularize it with the high-duty group.

With resumption of postwar international commerce in view, the State Department has asked for power to cut tariffs as much as 50 per cent under levels of last January 1, along with extension of trade agreements authority.

Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee said it is his understanding the primary objective is to put the United States in a position where it can urge Britain to junk the scheme by which members of the Commonwealth give tariff preferences to each other.

Would Please Other Nations

In return, the State Department could promise tariff reductions that might be pleasing to the British, Australians, Canadians and others. But George said he expected the request for duty-cutting power to "aggravate" the usual Senate fight on reciprocal agreement authority.

Duties on some items which already have been reduced by one half from the level fixed by Congress in the Smoot-Hawley Act—last direct action by the legislators on tariff schedules—could be halved again under the proposed new authority. Thus they would represent charges only one fourth of what Congress approved in 1928.

While Administration leaders seem confident they can obtain House approval, there are signs of strong Senate opposition.

Senator Taft, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, predicted that most minority members will fight extension of the trade agreements authority.

STETTINIUS ENDORSES FREE WORLD NEWS

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Secretary Stettinius "earnestly" hopes that the principle of free exchange of news will be included in international peace plans adopted by the United Nations at San Francisco in April.

He declared in a letter made public today by Joseph Leib of Arlington, Va., that international acceptance of the idea would be an important contribution toward lasting peace.

Mr. Leib, vice commander of the Vincent B. Costello Post of the American Legion, sponsored a resolution urging that "free press principles advocated by Kent Cooper, general manager of The Associated Press," be included in the peace treaty. Mr. Leib, who made public Mr. Stettinius' comment, had sent the Secretary a copy of the resolution. Mr. Stettinius' reply said:

"The whole question of freedom of information has been under study in the Department of State for some time. It is our view that the acceptance by the United Nations of the principle of free access to and free exchange of information would be an important contribution toward establishing a permanent peace."

Recalling that the inter-American conference at Mexico City adopted a resolution calling for free exchange of information, the Secretary added:

"I think you will agree that the acceptance of the principles urged by the United States delegation at this conference is a long step forward."

WORLD ORDER SEEN NEARER BY TRUMAN

Chicago, March 17 (A. P.).—Vice-President Harry S. Truman said today that the Big Three meeting at Yalta and the approaching United Nations conference at San Francisco "indicate progress along the road to world order." However, in an address prepared for a St. Patrick's Day meeting of the Irish Fellowship Club, the Vice-President added these cautions:

"Such an international organization must be created as soon as possible. We dare not postpone building storm shelters until storm clouds gather. We must not wait for a perfect international plan. Modern wars do not wait while statesmen plan future utopias. We must act and act promptly to check wars before they can get started. As we united in victory, we must unite in peace."

Mr. Truman said he felt confident that "just as the end of isolation in Ireland in St. Patrick's time was beneficial, so will the new era of international co-operation be a blessing for America and for the world."

"No nation on this globe should be more internationally minded than America," because it was built by all nations, he continued, and "in the light of history, it is not surprising that America has finally assumed world leadership."

Stating that "today America needs the benevolent aid of another St. Patrick," Mr. Truman said:

"Evil doctrines of discrimination frequently imported from gangster nations plague certain areas in America. Racial and religious intolerance is being preached and practiced here by agents of our enemies, as well as by innocent victims of their propaganda. With relentless determination, our deadly opponents still seek to apply the ancient doctrine of 'divide and rule' in their drive for world domination.

"Unfortunately, propaganda poison is exceedingly difficult to remove from our national bloodstream. The after-effects of this poison may be felt for years to come, especially if we do not recognize its danger and actively combat its spread. No nation on earth is more vulnerable to intolerance and bigotry than America, for no nation is composed of more diverse races and differing creeds than this land of the free."

backing these proposals with enthusiasm and conviction" as the best that can be attained now.

"Not A Peace Conference"

Grew expressed optimism over the forthcoming United Nations meeting at San Francisco, which he said "will not be a peace conference."

"There is no intention to consider at the San Francisco conference any specific issue, such as frontiers, or the terms of individual peace settlements."

The purpose of the conference, he continued, is to "establish machinery" for world security.

The Under Secretary, who spent ten years as Ambassador in Japan, warned against losing sight of the objective of peace by concentrating on details of carrying it out.

"Prone To Worship Medicine"

"The Americans are especially prone to worship the machine," he said. "Often we become so fascinated with its mechanism, so intent on improving it that we forget it is only a device."

Grew went back to Wendell Willkie for the keynote of his talk—"the discovery that the world is one."

"The men who died during the past five terrible years . . . would never have died if we had understood the meaning of one world. I think we understand it now."

U.S. Planes Best Nazi Jet Craft

Washington, March 17 (AP)—The War Department said today that since German jet-propelled fighter planes appeared in action last July only four American bombers and seven fighters have been lost to such attacks.

On the other side of the picture, American bombers and fighters have knocked out of the air 49 jet planes, with fighters destroying 55 more on the ground.

The Army added that in spite of the jet planes' great superiority in speed "our fighters have frequently bested them in aerial combat, through specially developed tactics and greater familiarity with the capabilities of their own aircraft."

Grew Decries Perfectionism

New York, March 17 (AP)—Joseph L. Grew, Under Secretary of State, called today for acceptance of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals because "they represent the greatest measure of agreement possible among ourselves and our great allies."

In a St. Patrick's Day address, Grew said, "we realize that the proposals are neither complete nor perfect."

However, he added, "we are

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Return of MacArthur For Parley Is Predicted

Service Journal Says Enemy Push Is Expected in China

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—"The Army and Navy Journal" predicted today that General Douglas MacArthur will come to Washington for conferences as soon as the situation in the Philippines allows.

General MacArthur, said the unofficial service journal, was the "one prominent figure absent from Washington" during recent conferences of military and diplomatic leaders of the Pacific and China theaters.

Discussing conditions in Asia, "The Journal" said there is "expectation that the Japanese will once more attempt to capture Kunming, the headquarters of our activities, cut the Burma Road and seize Chungking."

In this connection "The Journal" said that "thanks to the tact of Ambassador (Patrick J.) Hurley and General Wedemeyer (Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China) there has been eradicated the ill-feeling which necessitated the recall of the blunt and able soldier," General Joseph Stillwell. The latter returned from his command in the former China-Burma-India theater after what President Roosevelt described as a difference of personalities involving Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

ATHLONE AND PRINCESS TO VISIT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and his wife, Princess Alice, will arrive in Washington Thursday to be guests at the White House for three days.

The White House, in making this announcement today, said the visitors would be received with all the honors accorded the head of a State.

The reception to the Governor General will follow closely on the visit to the White House of Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, who a few days ago returned to Ottawa after discussing Canadian-American relations with President Roosevelt.

Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands is due at the White House today to be a week-end guest.

Juliana To Visit White House

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands arrived at the White House today from Canada to be a week-end guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

DRAFT TO CALL MORE OVER 30

Need For Older Men Due To "Vital Deferments"

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Heavier drafting of men 30 and older from essential jobs was foreseen by selective service tonight as it authorized deferment of some 145,000 younger men in five vital war industries.

The Government broke its rule that not more than 30 per cent of workers in the 18-29 age group could retain deferments, for the benefit of the steel, coal mining, transportation, synthetic rubber and nonferrous mining industries, including copper, lead and zinc.

"It is obvious that if we don't get them under 30, we'll have to take the older men," said a selective service headquarters spokesman. "The draft calls are not being reduced."

From Lesser Lines

It is reasonable to expect, he stated also, that the older men drafted as combat replacements will not be drawn from the five preferred industries but from others rated less critical.

The new selective service instructions to state draft directors mean that the five industries named will get more than half as many deferments of young men as all essential industries previously were scheduled to receive. About 870,000 men aged 18-29, it is estimated, now are in the deferred 2-A and 2-B classes in industry.

Selective service punctured the 30 per cent ceiling upon recommendation of the inter-agency committee on deferments created by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, last month.

Navy Seeking Aid

The committee obviously is in for more trouble. Pressure for similar relief already is being exerted by the Navy in behalf of its critical production programs, and aircraft manufacturers are reported hammering for more protection of their young craftsmen.

The Federal agencies which control the five industries now will be permitted to issue deferment certificates to local draft boards, for men under 30, as follows:

War Production Board—60 per cent of young workers in steel and foundry operations, or 60,000 men; 67 per cent in copper, lead and zinc mines and smelters, or 10,000 men.

Solid Fuels Administration—"Almost all" young coal miners, or around 30,000 men, according to the National Coal Association.

85 P.C. On Railroads

Office of Defense Transportation—Possibly 85 per cent on the railroads, or some 41,500 men; 90 per cent in air transportation, or about 4,300 men; 90 per cent for Great Lakes shipping, and 80 per cent for inland waterways.

Rubber Reserve—Just twelve chemists and chemical technicians in synthetic rubber—the only deferments sought in that industry.

MacArthur Parley In D.C. Forecast

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MacArthur, said the unofficial service *Journal*, was the "one prominent figure absent from Washington" during recent conferences of military and diplomatic leaders of the Pacific and China theaters.

Discussing conditions in Asia, the *Journal* said there is "expectation that the Japanese will once more attempt to capture Kunming, the headquarters of our activities, cut the Burma Road and seize Chungking."

Lauds Hurley, Wedemeyer

In this connection the *Journal* said that "thanks to the tact of Ambassador (Patrick J.) Hurley and General Wedemeyer (Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China) there has been eradicated the ill-feeling which necessitated the recall of the blunt and able soldier," Gen. Joseph Stilwell.

The latter returned from his command in the former China-Burma-India theater after what President Roosevelt described as a difference of personalities involving Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

NAVAL POWER UP THREEFOLD

At Least Nine American Fleets Range Oceans

Washington, March 17 (AP)—American naval might, grown threefold in striking power since war began, has pushed the nation's battle lines in ever-widening circles away from her home shores.

At least nine fleets now range the Atlantic, Pacific and Mediterranean waters, carrying the war to the enemy—a far cry from the days of the late twenties and early thirties when the three fleets, Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic, then existing on organizational tables, scarcely mustered the strength of a single modern fleet.

Strength Military Secret

Strength and disposition of individual fleets remain a closely guarded military secret. An innovation of modern naval warfare which also contributes to the fluidity of seapower is the "task force," organized out of available forces to carry out a particular mission. Such a task force could range in size from a task unit, the smallest possible self-sufficient force, to a consolidation of two or more entire fleets.

All under Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief United States Fleet and chief of naval operations, the nine fleets which have been identified by the Navy are:

PACIFIC

Third Fleet, under Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

Fifth Fleet, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

Seventh Fleet, under Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, who is also commander of Southwest Pacific Force.

Ninth Fleet, under Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, who is also commander of the Alaskan Sea frontier and the North Pacific area.

Four Fleets In Atlantic

ATLANTIC

Second Fleet, under Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, who is also commander in chief Atlantic Fleet.

Fourth Fleet, under Vice Admiral William R. Munroe, operating in South Atlantic waters.

Twelfth Fleet, under Admiral Harold R. Stark, who is also commander United States naval forces in Europe.

Tenth Fleet, operating directly under Fleet Admiral King for anti-submarine operations.

MEDITERRANEAN

Eighth Fleet under Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, who is also commander of United States naval forces in northwestern African waters.

Added Title For Nimitz

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas, under whom is concentrated all Pacific naval operations, also has the title of commander of the 1st Fleet, though such a unit is not now in being.

No public announcement has been made of the existence of a 6th or an 11th Fleet.

A third major tactical naval organization is the amphibious force, which conducts the actual landing operation against enemy land bases.

Amphibious Commanders

Identified commanders of such units in the Pacific have included Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkins, Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, Rear Admiral Arthur D. Struble and Rear Admiral William F. Fechteler.

Among the commanders of the more famous task groups were Vice Admiral John S. McCain, carrier task force of Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet; Vice Admiral Willis A. Lee, Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher and Vice Admiral Jesse B. Oldendorf.

Other sea frontier commands include: Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, commander, Forward Area, Central Pacific; Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander, Eastern Sea Frontier; Vice Admiral David W. Bagley, commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier and 14th Naval District; Vice Admiral Robert C. Giffen, commander Caribbean Sea Frontier and commandant 10th Naval District; Rear Admiral W. S. Anderson, commander Gulf Sea Frontier and commandant 7th Naval District, and Rear Admiral H. F. Kingman, commander Panama Sea Frontier.

NEW AIRFIELD MATS AID ALLIES IN EUROPE

JACKSON, Miss., March 17 (AP)—Airfields for Allied armies in Europe are provided rapidly through use of a new landing mat.

The mat is made of burlap, impregnated and coated with an asphalt material which is called PBS. It was partially developed by the United States waterways experiment station at Vicksburg, Miss. Called the "Hessian mat" in the European theatre of operations, it is a quarter-inch-thick surfacing which has been placed on more than 100 landing strips since D-day.

The material has taken the steady pounding of heavy military traffic, fighters, cargo planes and medium bombers, without the failure of a single field.

"An extraordinary feature of PBS is its simplicity of repair," said Brig. Gen. M. C. Tyler, president of the Mississippi River Commission, who also operates the Vicksburg station.

"Small repairs can be made by two men with a mop, a bucket of asphalt and a strip of PBS. Swab it, lay it, walk across it and the patch is made."

For larger repairs, such as bomb damage or soft spots formed by trapped water, the surface material is slit and folded back while the holes are filled in, then restored and sealed by the addition of fresh strips.

SPEED UP DRAFT OF MEN OVER 30

Deferments Eased for Young Men in Five Vital Industries.

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The committee obviously is in for more trouble. Pressure for similar relief already is being emitted by the Navy in behalf of its critical production programs, and aircraft manufacturers are reported hammering for more protection of their young craftsmen.

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Solid Fuels administration: "almost all" young coal miners, or around 30,000 men, according to the National Coal Association.

Office of Defense Transportation —possibly 85 per cent on the railroads, or some 41,500 men; 90 per cent in air transportation, or about 4,300 men; 90 per cent for Great Lakes shipping, and 80 per cent for inland waterways.

Rubber reserve—just 12 chemists and chemical technicians in synthetic rubber — the only deferments sought in that industry.

Selective Service made its invariable reservation—that local draft boards still are autonomous and will use their own judgment in following the new formulas.

MEAT SUPPLIES CUT 12 PER CENT

Allotments for Civilians Reduced for Three Months Starting April 1.

WASHINGTON, March 17—(AP) Civilian meat supplies will be cut 12 per cent next quarter and steps taken toward ironing out unequal distribution.

The home table allotment is reduced to "the lowest point in 10 years" for the three months starting April 1, the government said. At the same time, subsidy payment adjustments to balance competition among slaughterers become effective.

This together with a plan soon to be formulated to apportion live animals among slaughterers eventually is expected to alleviate shortages in such areas as congested war production centers.

Less Beef, Pork Available

Less beef and pork will be available, said the announcement issued by the Office of War Information, but the civilian table will get more veal, lamb and mutton.

The War Food administration allotted meat to civilians for the April, May, June quarter at rate of only 115 pounds per person a year, compared with 130 pounds in the quarter now closing.

Simultaneously OWI announced a "substantial reduction" in Lend-Lease shipment of meat, and increased supplies for U. S. Army and Navy use.

Britain will get only 25,000,000 pounds of Lend-Lease meat next quarter, or about 12 1-2 per cent of present shipments. This evidently was based on the theory that British reserves are large enough to sustain England without great American assistance.

To head off dire shortages in this country in the east and far west resulting from the curtailment, OWI said the government was undertaking to parcel out live cattle more equitably among slaughterers and packers over the country.

At a meeting with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, six government agencies agreed to the writing of regulations doling out available livestock among all slaughters of pork, beef, veal, mutton and lamb, and concurred in changes of subsidy payments designed to equalize the competitive position among slaughterers.

The subsidy adjustments start April 1.

The civilian allotment is 3,793,000,000 pounds, the military allotment, which went up four per cent is 1,381,000,000 pounds.

Hits All-Time Low

"This," said OWI, referring to the civilian portion is "approximately 30 pounds a year less than the record high of 1944 and is about 10 pounds less than was eaten in the average peacetime years 1935-39."

The new distribution scheme "will not increase the overall civilian supply which will remain tight in any event," the statement declared, noting that the meat deficit areas would still feel the pinch of shortages despite the new program.

Quoting WFA, OWI reported:

"Total supplies, which are six per cent lower than during the first quarter will continue to be shorter and no substantial improvement can be expected before the fall months when livestock marketing seasonally increases.

"The end of the war in Europe will not materially affect the meat situation and will result neither in lighter military demands nor in increased civilian supplies."

Lend-Lease shipments from April through June will be held to 325,000,000 pounds. This takes care of the long-standing agreement with Russia by providing 300,000,000 pounds—slightly more than the present allotment—and the deeply curtailed British allotment.

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YESTERDAY WAS THE FIRST TIME IN 32 DAYS THAT GERMANY PROPER ESCAPED WITHOUT A DAYLIGHT RAID BY HEAVY BOMBERS FROM BRITAIN, BUT U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ITALY MAINTAINED ASSAULTS ON ENEMY FUEL REFINERIES IN THE VIENNA AREA. Add London Aerial (Jameson) xxx Plants

WEATHER CURTAILED AIR ACTIVITY AT FORWARD BASES. HOWEVER, U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDERS GOT IN SEVERAL ATTACKS AT RAILROADS, FORTIFIED POSITIONS AND ORDNANCE DEPOTS BEHIND THE NAZI LINES. PRINCIPAL TARGETS WERE IN THE MANNHEIM AND KAISERSLAUTERN AREAS.

EIGHT GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE KNOCKED DOWN BY AMERICAN PILOTS OVER THE FRONT YESTERDAY AND SEVEN OTHERS WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. ELEVEN U.S.FIGHTERS WERE MISSING.

THIRTEEN ITALY-BASED PLANES, INCLUDING SIX HEAVY BOMBERS, WERE MISSING FROM YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS, WHICH DAMAGED SEVERELY THREE OF FOUR INTACT REFINERIES IN THE VIENNA AREA.

FOUR GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS OF THE 15TH FIGHTER COMMAND AS THEY CONTINUED TO ROAM OVER RAIL LINES IN AUSTRIA AND SOUTHERN GERMANY IN THE VIENNA, LINZ, REGENSBURG AND MUNICH AREAS. THE PILOTS REPORTED THE DESTRUCTION OF 24 LOCOMOTIVES AND OTHER ROLLING STOCK, INCLUDING MUNITION TRAINS.

MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE BOMBED A RAIL BRIDGE AT BRIXLEGG, 45 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MUNICH, AND KNOCKED OUT ONE SPAN.

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JR810AEW

100-MILE FRONT. Add London Russian (Kasichke) xxx Moscow announced,

THE LATEST OFFENSIVE, REPORTED BY NAZI COMMENTATOR COL.ERNST VON HAMMER ON THE BERLIN RADIO AND NOT CONFIRMED BY MOSCOW, ERUPTED ON A BROAD SECTOR IN A FLAT CORRIDOR BETWEEN LAKE BALATON AND THE DANUBE RIVER ABOUT 35 MILES SOUTHEST OF BUDAPEST.

MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN, CO-CONQUEROR OF BUDAPEST, COUNTERATTACKED AFTER A 12-DAY BATTLE WHICH HALTED A NAZI OFFENSIVE APPARENTLY AIMED AT A BREAKTHROUGH TO THE DANUBE IN ORDER TO DELAY A SOVIET PUSH TOWARD AUSTRIA.

ACCORDING TO VON HAMMER, POWERFUL SOVIET FORCES STRUCK AFTER THE FAMILIAR MASSIVE ARTILLERY BARRAGE. HE SAID ONE RED ARMY PRONG STRUCK TOWARD SZEKESFEHERVAR, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, BUT THAT ITS DRIVE "PETERED OUT UNDER GERMAN FIRE" AND CLAIMED THAT THE SECOND PRONG FARTHER NORTH WAS "SEALED OFF."

A196

"THE RUSSIAN AIM," VON HAMMER SAID, "IS TO ENCIRCLE THE GERMANS FIGHTING EAST OF LAKE BALATON."

NEITHER GERMAN NOR RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS REFERRED TO THE STRUGGLE ON THE ODER RIVER FRONT EAST OF BERLIN, WHERE THE GERMANS YESTERDAY SAID MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS BATTLING FIERCELY TO ENLARGE BRIDGEHEADS WEST OF THE RIVER.

THE GERMANS ADMITTED FURTHER "WITHDRAWAL OF OUR LINES" EAST OF THE ODER AT STETTIN, BUT DID NOT GIVE LOCATIONS.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD SEIZED AN IMPORTANT CROSSROADS LESS THAN TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF ALTDAMM AND HAD CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF FERDINANDSTEIN, EIGHT MILES UP THE RIVER FROM ALTDAMM.

AT GREIFENHAGEN, ON THE ODER 11 MILES SOUTH OF STETTIN, THE RUSSIANS APPARENTLY WERE PREPARING TO CROSS THE RIVER, WHICH, AT THAT POINT HAS TWO CHANNELS. THE GREIFENHAGEN BRIDGE HAS BEEN DESTROYED BY THE ENEMY, BUT ZHUKOV WAS BRINGING UP PONTOONS. A SUCCESSFUL CROSSING WOULD OUTFLANK BOTH STETTIN AND BERLIN.

BECAUSE STETTIN GUARDS THE GREAT NORTH GERMAN PLAIN, THE TERRITORY LYING BETWEEN THE SOVIETS AND THE WESTERN ALLIES, THE

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GERMANS WERE FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO HOLD IT.

"STETTIN APPEARS TO BE OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE ENEMY FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS," SAID ALFRED VON OLBERG, A NAZI COMMENTATOR. HE ADDED THAT THE CITY WOULD HAVE TO BE CAPTURED "BEFORE THE RUSSIANS CAN MAKE ANY MAJOR MOVES ON THE CENTRAL ODER FRONT AGAINST BERLIN."

IN EAST PRUSSIA, THE RUSSIANS WAGED A BATTLE OF ANNIHILATION AGAINST GERMAN REMNANTS PINNED AGAINST THE SEA SOUTHWEST OF ISOLATED KOENIGSBERG. A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW QUOTED THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR AS SAYING THE ENEMY THERE WAS JAMMED INTO AN AREA "ONLY A FEW MILES IN LENGTH AND BREADTH--SUCH CONSTRICTED AREA WHERE THE LOSS OF EVERY HAMLET IS BEGINNING TO COUNT." KOENIGSBERG ITSELF WAS REPORTED AFLAME WITH FRESH FIRES AND THE RUSSIANS SOUGHT TO CLOSE A NARROW CORRIDOR RUNNING 25 MILES WESTWARD FROM THE CAPITAL TO PILLAU, ESCAPE PORT.

ENEMY RESISTANCE APPEARED STIFFENING AGAINST THE FORCES OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY TIGHTENING THEIR GRIP ON THE DANZIG-GDYNIA POCKET FARTHER WEST ON THE BALTIC COAST.

A197

DANZIG'S DEFENDERS WERE PREPARING FOR A DEATH STAND SUCH AS THAT NEARING ITS CONCLUSION AT KOLBERG, 56 MILES NORTHEAST OF STETTIN ON THE BALTIC.

AT KOLBERG, THE DESPERATE GERMAN GARRISON CONTINUED TO BATTLE IN THE HARBOR AREA WHILE THE RUSSIANS PUSHED THROUGH THE SHATTERED AND BURNING TOWN.

FAR TO THE SOUTH IN UPPER SILESIA, THE GERMANS SAID, NEW GAINS WERE MADE BY RED ARMY TROOPS WHICH LAUNCHED A TWO-PRONGED OFFENSIVE FRIDAY FROM THE AREA OF RATIBOR, ON THE UPPER ODER, AND FROM GROTTKAU, WEST OF OPPELN, STRIKING FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER AND THE PASSAGES TO PRAGUE AND VIENNA.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THIS OFFENSIVE, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN MENTIONED FROM MOSCOW, REACHED THE EULEN MOUNTAINS AND THAT "VIOLENT TANK BATTLES ARE RAGING."

N333PEW

LONDON MARCH 17-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY TOLD THE GERMAN HOME FRONT THAT BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES OF MATERIAL WOMEN MUST DO WITHOUT BLACK STOCKINGS AND MEN WITHOUT BLACK TIES "EVEN IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF THE CLOSEST RELATIVES." MOURNING BANDS FOR THE ARM ARE PERMITTED.

KK648AEW

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, MAKING FURTHER DISCLOSURES CONCERNING THE NEW 11-TON "TOWN BUSTER" BOMB, SAID TODAY THAT IT IS "THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE LETHAL WEAPON EVER MADE" AND ITS EXPLOSIVE CHARGE IS GREATER THAN ANY ONE-PIECE EXPLOSIVE EVER DETONATED BEFORE THE SUPER-BOMB WAS PUT IN USE.

THE MINISTRY ADDED THAT THE BOMB IS MORE POWERFUL THAN 10 GERMAN FLYING BOMBS OR TWO ROCKETS.

DURING THE PERIOD OF EXPERIMENTATION WITH THE NEW BOMB, A DUMMY BOMB WEIGHING 22,000 POUNDS AND FILLED WITH INERT MATERIAL WAS DROPPED FROM OPERATIONAL HEIGHT TO VERIFY CALCULATIONS. THE DUMMY PENETRATED THE EARTH TO SUCH A DEPTH THAT 18 MEN, WORKING 12 HOURS DAILY, TOOK NINE DAYS TO FIND IT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT TODAY MARCH 17)

BZ609PEW

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LONDON MARCH 17-(AP)-A FORCE OF GERMAN VOLKSSTURM TROOPS WHOSE COMMANDER REFUSED TO LEAD THEM INTO BATTLE ON THE POMERANIAN FRONT WERE SHOT AND KILLED BY GERMAN REGULAR ARMY TROOPS, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

KK649AEW

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND SWEDEN FOR THE USE OF THE SWEDISH FLEET OF APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 TONS BY THE ALLIED SHIPPING POOL WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE NEARLY COMPLETED.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE SHIPS WILL BE USED FOR THE TRIPLE PURPOSE OF MEETING SWEDEN'S OWN IMPORT AND EXPORT NEEDS, HELPING TO RELIEVE THE PROBLEM OF GETTING VITALLY-NEEDED SUPPLIES TO LIBERATED EUROPE AND RELIEVING NEWSPRINT SHORTAGES IN BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

SWEDEN IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE LOST A THIRD OF HER PRE-WAR TOTAL OF 1,500,000 TONS OF SHIPPING FROM WAR AND OTHER CAUSES, BUT NEW CONSTRUCTION DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE INCREASED HER MERCHANT FLEET TO ABOVE THE 1939 FIGURE.

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY STATUS PRESUMABLY WOULD BAR USE OF HER SHIPPING FOR MOVEMENT OF WAR MATERIALS BUT THE VESSELS WOULD GO A LONG WAY TOWARD RELIEVING THE PRESSURE ON ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPPING TO MEET RELIEF NEEDS.

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MT1011AEW

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS DROPPED FROM GERMAN PLANES ON A NORTH ENGLAND TOWN TONIGHT KILLED A NUMBER OF PERSONS, SOME OF THEM HIT AS THEY WERE LEAVING A THEATER.

THE ATTACK BY NAZI PILOTED PLANES WAS THE FIRST SINCE MARCH 3 WHEN RAIDERS SWOOPED LOW AND SPRAYED HOUSES WITH MACHINEGUN AND CANNON FIRE. THE MARCH 3 ATTACKS WERE THE FIRST BY PILOTED PLANES ON ENGLAND IN EIGHT MONTHS.

FD754PEW

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT WARNED THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO GIVE IN NOW BECAUSE "YOUR UTTER COLLAPSE IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER AND TOMORROW THE WHOLE OF GERMANY WILL BE SWEPT BY AMERICAN, RUSSIAN AND BRITISH ARMIES GRINDING DOWN ANYTHING THAT DARES TO RAISE ITS HEAD."

"VICTORY IS WITHIN THE ALLIES' GRASP," THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST SAID. "THERE WILL BE NO MORE HALTS AND NO MORE DELAYS. THE END WILL COME SWIFTLY.

"HITLER WILL DRAG HIS WORN-OUT HORDES TO THE BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALPS, COVERING THE PATH OF HIS RETREAT WITH STARVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN X X X ALL GERMANY WILL BE A BATTLEFIELD TOMORROW AND CENTRAL GERMANY WILL BE A HEAP OF RUBBLE IF YOU DON'T STOP THIS USELESS STRUGGLE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

PS957PEW

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-POLAND HAS INCURRED 10,000,000 MILITARY AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, INCLUDING KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS OF WAR, DEPORTED, DISPLACED PERSONS AND INTERNEES, THE POLISH FORCES PRESS BUREAU ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE BUREAU ESTIMATED MILITARY CASUALTIES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AT 1,045,000 AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AT 9,000,000. POINTING OUT THAT THE CASUALTIES REPRESENT MORE THAN 28 PER CENT OF POLAND'S POPULATION, THE BUREAU SAID THE LOSSES, FIGURED ON A POPULATION BASIS, EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER UNITED NATION.

THE POLES SUFFERED 831,000 MILITARY CASUALTIES DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND AND 32,000 CASUALTIES IN THE NORWEGIAN, FRENCH, LIBYAN, ITALIAN AND WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGNS, THE BUREAU SAID. AIR FORCE AND NAVAL CASUALTIES AMOUNTED TO 2,400 AND 180,000 MEMBERS OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND ARMY HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED OR ARE MISSING.

INCLUDED IN THE MILITARY FIGURES ARE THE LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE 63-DAY BATTLE OF WARSAW, WHICH ALSO RESULTED IN 200,000 CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, THE BUREAU SAID.

ABOUT 5,000,000 OF THE TOTAL CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, INCLUDING 3,000,000 JEWS, RESULTED FROM MASS EXECUTIONS, TORTURE CHAMBERS AND GHETTO BATTLES DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE REPORT SAID.

PS1032PEW

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI HAD DISCUSSED YESTERDAY WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING, NAZI COMMANDER IN ITALY "A NEW LARGE SCALE ALLIED OFFENSIVE" WHICH THE GERMANS SAY IS IMMINENT IN ITALY.

DY1206AEW

BROADCAST

LONDON, MARCH 17--THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., HAD SENT AN ULTIMATUM TO COBLENZ ASKING FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY IN ORDER TO SAVE IT FROM DESTRUCTION.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT.

MT932AEW

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, MARCH 17-(AP)- THE RAF OF THE FUTURE IS GOING TO BE ONE OF THE VITAL FACTORS IN THE WORLD, FIRST IN THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND LATER IN PEACE," COMMANDER R.A. BRABNER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR AIR, TOLD 300 CADETS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AIR SQUADRON GRADUATION EXERCISES TODAY.

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BRABNER ASSURED THE CADETS THEY WOULD HAVE A "CRACK" AT THE ENEMY, SAYING "YOU MAY NOT BE IN TIME FOR THE GERMAN WAR, BUT THERE IS ANOTHER WAR TO BE STEPPED UP AFTER THAT AND I'M SURE YOU WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY A FULL PART IN IT."

APR/02005/MP-520PEW

THE GERMANS SAID THE ARMORED SPEARHEADS HAD CROSSED THE NAHE RIVER, THE LAST REAL BARRIER TO THE DRIVE TO CUT OFF THE TWO ENEMY ARMIES, AT BAD KRUEZNACH, WHICH SEEMED LIKELY SINCE THE SPEEDING COLUMNS STILL WERE UNDER A PARTIAL NEWS BLACKOUT.

BAD KRUEZNACH, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IS 21 MILES WEST OF MAINZ, CITY OF 110,000 WITH TWO RAILWAY AND ONE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE, OVER WHICH THE GERMANS ALREADY WERE FLEEING UNDER THE WHIPLASH OF SWARMS OF WARPLANES.

STILL UNCHECKED, THE TANK COLUMNS WERE BLAZING AHEAD TOO SWIFTLY TO GIVE EITHER THE GERMAN SEVENTH OR THE GERMAN FIRST--THE LATTER PINNED INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE BY THE SEVENTH ARMY--MUCH HOPE OF ESCAPE UNLESS THE ENEMY RALLIES QUICKLY.

AT MAINZ, THE THIRD ARMY WOULD BE AT THE RHINE ELBOW AND COULD VEER SOUTH, KNOCKING OUT ALL GERMAN POSITIONS REMAINING WEST OF THE

RHINE IN THE SAAR, THE PALATINATE, AND THE WESTERN CORNER OF THE RHENISH PROVINCE OF HESSE, OF WHICH MAINZ IS THE CAPITAL.

A3
THE GERMANS DECLARED PATTON WAS ATTACKING WITH 15 ARMORED AND 25 INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND TOGETHER WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY HAD COMMITTED 750,000 TROOPS TO THE STRUGGLE BEWEEN COBLENZ AND HAGUENAU, NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

THE ARMORED COLUMNS WERE MOVING AT SUCH A TERRIFIC PACE THAT BRIDGES WERE CAPTURED INTACT, UNMANNED ROADBLOCKS WERE OVERRUN, AND GERMANS WERE CAPTURED ASLEEP IN THEIR BILLETS.

THE MOSELLE BRIDGEHEAD FROM WHICH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION BURST TWO DAYS AGO WAS BUILDING UP AS FAST AS THE 90TH AND FIFTH INFANTRY DIVIONS COULD ADVANCE.

BOTH SCORED GAINS OF FOUR MILES OR MORE SOUTHWEST OF COBLENZ, MOPPING UP BY-PASSED VILLAGES, AND SOME FORCES HAD MOVED WITHIN A FEW MILES OF SIMMERN, 18 MILES SOUTH OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, WHICH THE ARMORED FORCES SWEPT THROUGH YESTERDAY IN THEIR SOUTHWARD DASH.

PATTON'S TROOPS FAR TO THE WEST WERE ROLLING UP THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE SAAR, WHERE THEY WERE HELD UP LAST FALL AND WINTER BEFORE THE SAVAGELY-DEFENDED SIEGFRIED LINE.

BREAKING INTO THE SAAR BASIN PROPER FROM THE NORTHWEST, ONE FORCE OF TANKS IN ADVANCES OF TWO MILES OR MORE CAPTURED LOSHEIM, ONLY 13 MILES NORTH OF THE THIRD ARMY'S LONG-HELD SAAR RIVER BRIDGEHEAD AT SAARLAUTERN.

OTHER FORCES FARTHER WEST WERE WITHIN THREE MILES NORTH OF MERZIG, ANOTHER SAAR STRONGPOINT NORTH OF SAARLAUTERN WHICH DEFIED FRONTAL ASSAULT LAST YEAR.

WITH TROOPS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES FARTHER NORTH THREATENING A BREAKTHROUGH INTO THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN BEYOND THE RHINE, THE ENEMY WAS RUSHING UP ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES, MOST OF THEM THE RAGTAG OF DIVISIONS WHICH MANAGED TO ESCAPE ACROSS THE RHINE.

THE FIRST ARMY NOW HELD POSSESSION OF, OR CONTROLLED BY CLOSE RANGE FIRE, A FOUR AND A HALF MILE SEGMENT OF THE SUPER MILITARY HIGHWAY, WHICH LEADS TO THE RUHR AND JOINS ANOTHER TO BERLIN.

THIS STRIP RUNS FROM ITTENBACH, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF REMAGEN BRIDGE, FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEASTWARD TO HALLERBACH.

ONE FORCE BATTERED MORE THAN A MILE BEYOND THE HIGHWAY INTO HUESCHEID, WHERE IT STOOD AT THE VERY EDGE OF THE RUHR PLAIN.

IT WAS IN THIS AREA THAT THE GERMANS INSISTED THE NEW U.S. 15TH ARMY HAD GONE INTO ACTION.

ON THE NORTH FLANK ALONG THE RHINE, THE AMERICANS WERE DRIVING STEADILY THROUGH KOENIGSWINTER WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE PLAIN AND THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD EVACUATED THE TOWN.

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FORCES DRIVING DUE EAST SCORED AN IMPORTANT TACTICAL VICTORY WITH THE CAPTURE OF STRODT, SIX MILES FROM THE BRIDGE.

NEARBY VETTELSCHOSS ALSO FELL. BOTH HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO STRONGPOINTS GUARDING THE SUPER HIGHWAY.

HOENNINGEN, ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK, WAS CLEARED BEFORE NOON AND INFANTRY PUSHED OUT EAST OF TOWN, BEAT OFF A COUNTERATTACK, AND CAPTURED HIGH GROUND.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY FOUGHT A HALF-MILE INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE FOUR MILES EAST OF THE SAAR'S CAPITAL OF SAARBRUECKEN, HAMMERING AT THE HINGE WHERE THE FORTIFICATIONS DIVIDE INTO TWO BELTS.

THE APPARENTLY DOOMED GERMAN FIRST ARMY WAS BATTLING TO KEEP THE SEVENTH ARMY OUT OF THE FRONT DOOR OF THE SAAR AND PALATINATE WHILE THE THIRD ARMY ALREADY HAD BROKEN IN FROM THE REAR DOOR.

THE GERMANS DECLARED FLATLY THAT AS A RESULT OF THEIR DISASTERS

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3p. 24— 23993

ON PATTON'S FRONT "SAARBRUECKEN IS NOW EXPOSED."

THE SEVENTH WAS INTO, AGAINST, OR WITHIN SMALL ARMS' RANGE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE INSIDE GERMANY FOR 26 MILES STRETCHING EASTWARD FROM VOLKLINGEN, WHICH IS FOUR MILES WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

TOWNS FELL BY THE DOZENS, AND GAINS UP TO THREE MILES WERE REGISTERED AS THE GERMANS WITHDREW FROM STRONG NATURAL POSITIONS IN THE FOREFIELD OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

ONE FORCE EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN WAS SIX MILES INSIDE THE SAAR AND WAS FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN, A KEY CITY IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

FARTHER EAST THE 42ND DIVISION SCORED THE BIGGEST GAINS OF THE DAY, A THREE-MILE PUSH THROUGH THE HARDT MOUNTAINS WHICH CARRIED IT WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

AMERICAN TROOPS DROVE THE LAST GERMAN FROM HAGUENAU, NEAR THE RHINE 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, AND DROVE ON NORTH A MILE OR TWO INTO THE DENSE HAGUENAU FOREST.

FRENCH UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE SEVENTH ARMY, MOVING A MILE NORTH ALONG THE RHINE, CAPTURED SCHIRRHEIN, FIVE MILES EAST OF HAGUENAU, BUT THEY WERE UP AGAINST SOME OF THE STOUTEST OPPOSITION FROM GERMAN FORCES HOLDING OPEN AN ESCAPE ROUTE THROUGH THE KARLSRUHE CORNER.

IN THE CENTER OF THE FRONT, AMERICAN TROOPS WHO CAPTURED THE ANCIENT FORTRESS OF BITCHE FRIDAY PUSHED ON EAST TWO MILES AND WERE THROUGH THE OLD MAGINOT LINE FORTIFICATIONS.

NA2DPEW

Add Coblenz (Wiant) xxxx Homestead, Pa.

OLOOMESTEAD, PA.

"WE EXPECTED A HOT RECEPTION, BUT THE KRAUTS GAVE US ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRE AT FIRST." PRICE SAID. "THEN EVEN THAT STOPPED."

OTHER BOATS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION QUICKLY FOLLOWED THE DOUGHBOYS. AMONG THOSE SEEING THAT THE INFANTRYMEN NEVER RAN SHORT OF AMMUNITION WERE STAFF SGT. THOMAS G. BROWN, ARCADIA, FLA., AND CPL. ROBERT POLK, SEDAN, KANS.

THE FIRST AMERICANS INTO COBLENZ WERE FROM A BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT.COL.PERRY CONANT, CARO, MICH. THEY WERE 15 MEN IN A PATROL WHO CROSSED IN ASSAULT BOATS THURSDAY NIGHT TO FEEL OUT THE DEFENSES.

A PATROL INCLUDING PFCS.LESTER SNIDER OF HENNESSEY, OKLA. [illegible] BELLO, BROOKLYN, N.Y., STIRRED UP A HORNETS NEST, DISCLOSING [illegible] GERMANS HAD GUN POSITIONS.

CAPT.W.A.DIVERS OF ROCKY MOUNT,VA., WHO SENT THE PATROL ACROSS THE RIVER SAID, "THEY CAME BACK SAYING FOR A WHILE EVERYBODY WAS PATROLLING EVERYBODY."

I WENT ACROSS THE MOSELLE IN AN ASSAULT BOAT. ON THE OPPOSITE BANK WAS BEGRIMED AND SLEEPY PFC.EDWARD BIESZART, 917 NORTH RIDGEWAY AVENUE, CHICAGO.

"YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN HERE LAST NIGHT," BEISZART SAID. "THE KRAUTS DIDN'T THINK WE MEANT IT, I GUESS, BECAUSE THEY BLAZED AWAY HARD. BUT WE SOON CHANGED THE MINDS OF SOME OF THEM, AS YOU CAN SEE FROM THAT GANG OF 60 PRISONERS OVER THERE."

IN THE DISTANCE COULD BE HEARD GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE. ONE PRISONER, LOOKING AT ME, TOOK OUT A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF AND SAID IN SIGN LANGUAGE THAT THOSE STILL RESISTING THE AMERICANS WERE CRAZY.

LOWER AUM...

RICOCHET.

Add with U.S. Troops Across Rhine (Cowan) xx Behemoths.

FIFTEEN GERMANS DIED IN THE BLAZING BEHEMOTHS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF CRADDOCK'S CREW WERE PFC.WILLIAM HOUGH, OF LITTLESTOWN, PA., AND RADIO OPERATOR T/4 ARNOLD OVERLAND, BOWMAN, N.D.

B532PEW

BUSY EVERY MOMENT OF THE DAY. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERBOMBERS AGAIN DID THEIR UTMOST TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS EITHER INTO THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD AREA OR INTO THE NEW ACTION AREA BELOW COBLENZ.

MUSTANGS OVER LIMBURG ENCOUNTERED 30 MESSERSCHMITTS. THE AMERICANS DESTROYED NINE FOR A LOSS OF ONE.

LT. IVAN S. HASEN, 23 BLACKSTONE AVE., SIOUX CITY, IOWA, WAS CREDITED WITH FOUR AND ONE-HALF KILLS, AND LT. BRUCE W. CARR, OF UNION SPRINGS, N.Y., WITH THREE. THIS BROUGHT CARR'S SCORE OF AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN THE AIR TO 15 1/2.

RH

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ESCORTING THOSE AFFECTED. Add Cologne Lochner ~~attacked~~.

AT PRESENT A POLICE DEPARTMENT WITH 144 NON-NAZI AUXILIARY POLICE IS FUNCTIONING UNDER CAPT. ULRICH C. URTON, 210 SOUTH MAPLE ST., LANCASTER, OHIO. CAPT. LOUIS H. BURKE, 140 NORTH 21ST STREET, MONTEBELLO, CALIF., HELD THE FIRST COURT SESSION TWO DAYS AGO FOR CURFEW VIOLATORS.

FW608AEW

COBLENZ--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD COBLENZ X X X OF COBLENZ.

IT WAS ANOTHER U.S. THIRD ARMY WHICH OCCUPIED COBLENZ AFTER GERMANY'S FALL IN 1918.

WHILE PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE LATE YESTERDAY FOR THE ASSAULT, A MEDIUM TANK EQUIPPED WITH A LOUDSPEAKER ROLLED UP TO THE MOSELLE'S BANK AND CALLED FOR THE CITY'S SURRENDER, BUT THE CALL WENT UNANSWERED.

COBLENZ, WHICH DERIVES ITS NAME FROM THE LATIN MEANING "CONFLUENCE," HAS LONG BEEN A FAVORITE RHINELAND SUMMER RESORT AND IS A CENTER OF HIGHWAY, RAIL, AND RIVER TRAFFIC. AT THE POINT WHERE THE MOSELLE AND THE RHINE JOIN THERE STOOD AN IMPOSING MONUMENT TO EMPEROR WILLIAM THE FIRST, BUT IT WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

THE ST. CASTOR CATHEDRAL, CONSECRATED IN 1208, WAS BADLY DAMAGED. A GROUP OF CIVILIANS SAID ONLY ABOUT 40 BUILDINGS IN THE WHOLE OF COBLENZ REMAINED UNDAMAGED AFTER THE TERRIFIC AIR ASSAULTS THE CITY HAS UNDERGONE.

ACROSS THE RIVER ON THE RHINE'S RIGHT BANK IS THE CENTURIES OLD FORTRESS EHRENBREITSTEIN, WHERE THE STARS AND STRIPES WAS HAULED DOWN BY THE LAST OF THE DEPARTING AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS IN 1923.

JJ&MJ202PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 17-(AP)-A 24-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT, A PRODUCT OF CONEY ISLAND, SWAM 300 YARDS OUT INTO THE COLD WATERS OF THE SWIFT-FLOWING RHINE TODAY TO SAVE TWO MEN, ONE OF THEM CRITICALLY HURT WHEN HE SLIPPED FROM THE REMAGEN BRIDGE.

THE HERO OF THE FEAT WAS WATCHED BY SCORES OF SPECTATORS ON THE BANKS. HE WAS SGT. GEORGE J. AMESON, 1125 50TH STREET, BROOKLYN, A PHOTO INTERPRETER WITH THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION.

ONE OF THE MEN HE SAVED WAS CPL. ROY LARSON, 340 WEST SECOND STREET, ERIE, PA. THE OTHER WAS AN ENGINEER WHOSE INJURIES PREVENT USE OF HIS ARMS UNTIL RELATIVES ARE NOTIFIED.

LARSON HAD GONE TO THE AID OF THE ENGINEER, WHO WAS CLINGING TO A TIMBER DRIFTING WITH THE CURRENT BELA THE CROSSING SITE SEIZED TEN DAYS AGO.

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PFC. THEODORE GATES OF PRETO, PA., RAN TO THE RIVERBANK WITH A ROPE AND TRIED TO THROW IT TO LARSON AND THE INJURED MAN, BUT IT WAS TOO HEAVY.

"I SKINNED OUT OF MY PANTS, GOT THE ROPE AND STARTED SWIMMING OUT OF THEM," AMESON RELATED A FEW MINUTES LATER AS HE STOOD BAREFOOTED IN A CELLAR WAITING FOR HIS COMBAT BOOTS TO DRY.

"I DIDN'T THINK ABOUT TAKING MY BOOTS OFF, AND DIDN'T THINK ABOUT THE WATER BEING COLD UNTIL I GOT OUT.

"WHEN I GOT CLOSE, LARSON SAID TO HURRY AS HE COULDN'T HOLD OUT MUCH LONGER. I THREW THE ROPE OVER THE LOG AND GATES AND THE COLONEL PULLED US IN."

THE COLONEL HE REFERRED TO WAS LT. COL. FRANK HEIKKILA OF COOPER, TEXAS, NINTH DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER, WHO HAD STRIPPED TO HIS SHORTS AND WAS PREPARING TO AID THE RESCUE.

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AMESON STANDS FIVE FEET, TEN INCHES AND WEIGHS 150 POUNDS. HE WAS BORN IN GREECE AND WENT TO THE UNITED STATES WITH HIS PARENTS IN 1936. HE WAS A FURRIER BEFORE THE WAR. HE GOT IN THE ARMY BECAUSE HE SPOKE BOTH GREEK AND TURKISH, BUT HE WOUND UP AS INTERPRETER OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. HIS FATHER IS A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR.

"HE FOUGHT OVER SOME OF THE SAME GROUND OUR DIVISION HAS COVERED," AMESON SAID. "I WROTE HIM AND TOLD HIM ABOUT IT THE OTHER DAY."

NDGHSPEW

30. 24 — 23995

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE 100TH DIVISION IN BITCHE, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE 100TH DIVISION WALKED STRAIGHT DOWN THE ROAD YESTERDAY AND CAPTURED THIS HISTORIC TOWN AND CITADEL WHICH NEVER HAD FALLEN TO ENEMY FIRE BEFORE.

ITS CAPTURE STILLED THE RANKLES OF THE DIVISION WHICH HAD FOUGHT FOR MORE THAN A WEEK LAST DECEMBER TO CRUSH THE CITY'S RING OF PILLBOXES, ONLY TO BE CALLED OFF BY FIELDMARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES OFFENSIVE.

"I DON'T THINK THE GERMANS EVER EXPECTED US TO COME STRAIGHT AT THEM, BUT WE'D RATHER WALK DOWN A ROAD THAN WADE THROUGH THOSE MINE FIELDS," SAID SGT. PHINEAS WHARTON, OF 445A ALABAMA ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

STAFF SGT. EDWARD CAVANAUGH OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, WHO HAS HAD TWO YEARS SERVICE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, TOLD OF MEETING SOME SHELLFIRE AS HE ENTERED THE TOWN AFTER THE MAIN FORCE OF THE 398TH REGIMENT HAD PENETRATED, BUT QUIET REIGNED THROUGHOUT THE CITY DURING THE DAY.

ONLY ABOUT 60 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE TOWN AND IF THEY WERE LEFT BEHIND BY THE RETREATING ENEMY TO FIGHT A DELAYING ACTION, THEY MADE A MISERABLE JOB OF IT.

CAPT. T.H.GARAHAN OF 227 DEAN ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID HE BELIEVED THE REASON NO GERMAN'S WERE FOUND IN THE LOFTY CITADEL TOWERING ABOVE THE BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE TOWN WAS BECAUSE "THERE'S ONLY ONE ROAD UP THERE AND IF ANYONE WENT UP THERE THEY NEVER COULD HAVE GOTTEN OUT ONCE WE HAD THE TOWN."

THE CITADEL, RISING ON A BALD KNOB IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, WAS BUILT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 18TH CENTURY BY LOUIS XV AND WITHSTOOD THE GERMANS THROUGHOUT THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

GH1150AEW MAR 18 1945

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE MOMENTUM AND IMPACT OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S THRUST SOUTH OF COBLENZ LEFT THE GERMANS CONFUSED AND BEWILDERED.

THE BEWILDERMENT WAS REFLECTED YESTERDAY IN THE DUST-CAKED FACES OF PRISONERS STREAMING TO THE REAR. THE GERMANS' SURPRISE ALSO WAS SHOWN IN THE ABSENCE OF DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS ALONG THE TWO-FINGERED ROUTE BLAZED BY THE FOURTH'S COMBAT COMMANDS A AND B.

IT WAS SOMETHING LIKE A COOK'S TOUR FOR TANK MEN ROLLING THROUGH SCENIC HILLS AND PAST SCATTERED ROADBLOCKS, MANY OF THEM UNFINISHED AND VIRTUALLY ALL UNMANNED, AND AGAINST ONLY SCANT OPPOSITION. THROUGH SOME OF THE GORGE-LIKE VALLEYS, A SINGLE STICK OF DYNAMITE COULD HAVE SENT TONS OF ROCK TUMBLING DOWN ON THE ROADS, BUT NOTHING LIKE THAT HAPPENED.

IN SOME TOWNS, ARMOR CLATTERED UP YESTERDAY MORNING TO BILLETS WHERE GERMAN SOLDIERS STILL WERE SLEEPING. THEY HAD TO BE AWAKENED AND TOLD THE WAR WAS OVER FOR THEM.

AT ONE TOWN, 600 GERMANS WERE HERDED INTO THE BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURE OF A CONCENTRATION CAMP WHERE RUSSUAN SLAVE LABORERS HAD SPENT THE NIGHT UNDER GERMAN GUARDS. THE PRISONERS INCLUDED SOME OF THE SAME GUARDS.

"THE GERMANS DON'T KNOW WHAT THE SCORE IS," SAID CAPT.WILLIAM CAREY OF HOMER, NEBR., STAFF OFFICER OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH IS CLEANING UP BEHIND THE ARMOR. "THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO MAINZ WHERE BARGES WERE REPORTED ASSEMBLED IN AN EFFORT TO TAKE THEM ACROSS THE RHINE. BUT AFTER THE ARMOR THUNDERBOLT STRUCK, THEY D

DN'T KNOW WHICH WAY THEY WERE GOING."

CAPT.ALPHONSE HACKAL, 728 RICHMOND AVE., SILVER SPRING, MD., SAID THE PRISONERS INCLUDE "EVERYTHING HITLER HAS FROM BROKEN DOWN VOLKS-STURMERS TO HARD-BITTEN MOUNTAIN TROOPS."

NEVER BEFORE HAVE ARMOR, INFANTRY, AND AIR TEAMWORK CLICKED BETTER. WITH TANKS BLAZING THE WAY, AND INFANTRY MOPPING UP BEHIND, THE FLIERS GAVE EVERYBODY A HAND. BOMB-TOTING FIGHTERS BEAT UP TARGETS AHEAD OF THE ARMOR, AND BOMBED AND STRAFED POCKETS LEFT BEHIND.

SOLDIERS WORKING UP A HILL AT ONE POINT RECEIVED THIS RADIO MESSAGE FROM THE LEAD PILOT OF A FIGHTER GROUP:

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B6S

"HOLD UP A SPELL, CHUMS, WHILE WE GO TO WORK ON SOME ARTILLERY UP AHEAD."

THE SOLDIERSHLAITED, AND WATCHED THE SILVERY FIGHTERS GO TO WORK.

A FEW MINUTES LATER CAME ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE FLIGHT LEADER:

"O.K., BOYS, WE GOT 'EM. IT'S ALL YOURS NOW."

PACING THE ARMORED PLUNGE WAS COMBAT COMMAND B UNDER LT.-COL. CREIGHTON W. "ABE" ABRAMS OF WEST NEWTON, MASS., AN OLD HAND IN THE FOURTH DIVISION BUT NEW IN THIS POST. HE WAS PROMOTED AFTER SPEARHEADING THE RHINE THRUST AS COMMANDER OF THE 37TH TANK BATTALION, WHICH TEAMED WITH THE 10TH ARMORED INFANTRY UNDER MAJ.HAROLD COHEN, SPARTANBURG, S.C., TO MAKE UP COMBAT COMMAND B.

"IT WOULD MAKE A GOOD STORY IF YOU COULD SAY THE 'MASTER RACE' WAS BEING CHASED BY TWO MEMBERS OF WHAT HITLER CALLS 'THE INFERIOR RACE,' BUT IT AIN'T SO," COHEN LAUGHED. "I'M THE ONLY JEWISH MEMBER OF THE FIRM. ABE'S A PRESBYTERIAN."

(EDS: IN 5TH GRAF B6S PLS READ IT ABRAMS OF WEST NEWTON, X X X ETC)

JJ1251PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR U.S. MUSTANG FIGHTERS, SURPRISED BY 30 GERMAN PLANES OVER A NAZI AIRFIELD RECENTLY, DESTROYED NINE OF THE ATTACKING ENEMY.

THE FIGHT TOOK PLACE AFTER A STRAFING ATTACK ON THE NAZI FIELD AT LIMBURG, 25 MILES EAST OF COBLENZ. LT.IVAN HASEK, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, CREDITED WITH 4 1/2 KILLS IN THE ACTION, BECAME AN ACE. HIS WINGMAN, SECOND LT.WILLIE JOHNSON, GUNTERSVILLE, ALA., WAS CREDITED WITH THE OTHER HALF KILL.

LT.BRUCE CARR, UNION SPRINGS, N.Y., DESTROYED THREE PLANES, INCREASING HIS TOTAL TO 15. SECOND LT.ERNEST WIDLUND, 1230 PAXTON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, SCORED THE NINTH VICTORY.

JJ103PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 16--(DELAYED)--(AP)-THE COLONEL TOLD HIS STORY RELUCTANTLY. HE KEPT INTERRUPTING HIMSELF WITH "OH, THIS IS TOO LONG--YOU'RE NOT INTERESTED IN ALL THIS."

BUT IT WAS THE FIRST GRAPHIC OVERALL PICTURE OF THE REMAGEN EPIC I HAD HEARD. NOW, NINE DAYS AFTER IT HAD OCCURRED, THE COLONEL FITTED THE PIECEMEAL FRAGMENTS TOGETHER AND THE VICTORY WON THERE SEEMED ALL THE MORE REMARKABLE BECAUSE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SOME OF WHICH HE DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

LT. COL. LEONARD ENGEMAN, REDWOOD FALLS, MINN., WAS THE LEADER OF THE TASK FORCE ASSIGNED TO CAPTURE REMAGEN AND KRIPP ON THE RHINE. THIS FORCE INCLUDED A COMPANY OF ENGINEERS, THE 14TH TANK BATTALION, THE 50TH CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, A COMPANY OF TANK DESTROYERS AND THE 16TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

SINCE THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE ROER RIVER ON FEB. 28 ENGEMAN'S TANKS HAD LED A SWIFT SPRINT TO THE EAST, WHICH SIX DAYS LATER FOUND THEM AT STADT-MECKENHEIM, ABOUT NINE MILES FROM REMAGEN AND THE RHINE. IT HAD BEEN A GRUELING WEEK. THE MEN WERE WEARY FROM

LOSS OF SLEEP. THE SHOW HAD BEEN ON A CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN BASIS.

"ABOUT FIVE OR SIX O'CLOCK GENERAL HOGE (BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. HOGE, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION) CALLED ALL OF HIS UNIT COMMANDERS TOGETHER," ENGEMAN SAID. "HE HAD WANTED TO PUSH ON TO THE RHINE THAT NIGHT BUT WERE WE WERE JUST EXHAUSTED.

"WE DECIDED TO JUMP OFF AT 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. OUR OBJECTIVE WAS TO TAKE REMAGEN AND KRIPP. THE OTHER WING WAS TO SWING SOUTH OF US AND GET TO BODENDORF, SINZIG AND THE AHR RIVER. WE HAD SOME TEN-IN-ONE RATIONS AND WENT TO BED IN THIS OLD, BOMBED OUT HOUSE ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK. THE PLACE WAS FULL OF PLASTER AND JUNK BUT WE FOUND THE CELLAR.

MAR 18 1945

B66

"WE GOT UP AT 5 A.M. AND STARTED MOVING AT 7 A.M. A PLATOON OF INFANTRY WAS IN THE LEAD. STADT MECKENHEIM WAS IN SUCH A MESS A TANK DOZER HAD TO CLEAR A PATH FOR US AND IT WAS ABOUT 8 A.M. BEFORE WE GOT ON THE ROAD.

"IT WAS ABOUT 9:30 A.M. WHEN WE WENT THROUGH ADENDORF, ABOUT TWO MILES TO THE EAST," HE CONTINUED, PROMPTING HIMSELF WITH A JOURNAL ENTRY POINTED TO BY CAPT. CECIL ROBERTS, 2000 ASHLAND, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"WE HAD A LITTLE SCRAP WITH SOME SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR BOYS IN THREE PATCHES OF WOODS. BY NOON WE ENTERED THE WOODS EAST OF BIRRESDORF, NOT THREE MILES FROM REMAGEN.

"I TOOK MY GLASSES AND SAW A COLUMN OF OUR VEHICLES TO THE SOUTH. IT WAS THE OTHER OUTFIT, AND IT MADE ME A LITTLE MAD A FEW MINUTES LATER WHEN I GOT A MESSAGE THEY WERE AT GIMMIGEN AND GETTING AHEAD OF US.

"I DOUBLEBANKED THE COLUMN AND WE WERE ON IT FROM THEN ON.

"WE WERE JUST ABOUT 200 YARDS ABOVE REMAGEN. I NOTICED A PHONE LINE RUNNING INTO TOWN AND I HAD A TANK DOZER KNOCK IT OVER.

"IT WAS A LITTLE AFTER 1 O'CLOCK WHEN WE EMERGED FROM THE WOODS AND COULD SEE THE WHOLE PICTURE. THERE WERE VEHICLES AND MEN CROSSING THE BRIDGE AND NO MOVEMENT IN REMAGEN. THERE WERE TWO TRAINS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, ONE HAD STEAM UP. I ASKED THE ARTILLERY TO PUT SOME TIME FIRE ON THE BRIDGE, BUT THEY WOULDN'T DO IT--AFRAID OF HITTING OUR OWN MEN. THE WEST SIDE OF THE BRIDGE SHOWED SIGNS OF RECENT REPAIR.

"WELL, AT 1:30 WE GOT A COMPANY OUT OF THE HALF-TRACKS-- THAT'S LIEUTENANT TIMMERMAN'S COMPANY--AND STARTED THEM DOWN INTO TOWN. WE MOVED THE EMPTY HALF-TRACKS OVER TO THE SIDE OF THE ROAD AND LET GRIMBALL (LT. JOHN GRIMBALL, 530 KILBOURN ROAD, COLUMBIA, S.C.) TAKE HIS PLATOON OF TANKS ON IN. I TOLD HIM TO GET TO THE BRIDGE AND COVER IT WITH FIRE.

"GENERAL HOGE CAME UP A LITT[illegible] AND WE LOOKED AT THE BRIDGE AND I REMEMBER SOMETHING BEING SA[illegible] IT SURE WOULD BE NICE IF WE COULD GET THAT BRIDGE. BUT WE STILL DIDN'T HAVE ANY IDEA OF DOING IT. I KEPT THINKING IT WOULD BLOW UP RIGHT IN OUR FACES.

"IT WAS ABOUT 12 MINUTES PAST 3 WHEN THINGS STARTED POPPING. OUR ARTILLERY STARTED PLASTERING THE EAST BANK WITH SMOKE SHELLS. THE TANKS PULLED UP TO THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE AND SHOT UP THE KRAUTS ON THE BRIDGE.

"AN EXPLOSION WENT OFF ON THE BRIDGE. THE INFANTRY HAD STARTED GOING OVER, BUT CAME BACK. I GRABBED MY GLASSES AND SAW THE BRIDGE STILL STANDING. WE SENT A RADIO MESSAGE TO THE ENGINEERS AT 3:17, 'RUSH ALL AVAILABLE MEN'

"THREE MINUTES LATER WE GOT PRISONERS WHO SAID THE BRIDGE WAS TO GO AT 4 P.M. IT WASN'T A COUPLE OF MINUTES MORE UNTIL A SECOND BLAST WENT OFF BUT THE BRIDGE STILL WAS STANDING [illegible] INFANTRY WAS CROSSING.

"ACK-ACK GUNS, SMALL ARMS AND MACHINE GUNS OPENED UP NOW ALL AROUND--BEHIND US, AHEAD AND ON TOP FROM THAT BLUFF. OUR TANKS WERE FIRING INTO THE TUNNEL AND GRIMBALL GOT A HIT ON THE FIREBOX OF A LOCOMOTIVE THAT KNOCKED IT OUT.

"I TOLD MOTT (LT. HUGH MOTT, 1403 WOODLAND STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.) TO CHECK THE BRIDGE AND LET ME KNOW HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO GET READY FOR THE TANKS. MOST OF THE 27TH INFANTRY WAS ACROSS BY NOW.

"AT 4:45, I REPORTED BACK TO GENERAL HOGE, 'BRIDGE INTACT. AM PUSHING DOUGHS TO OTHER SIDE. WHAT ARE PLANS? ADVISE SOON AS POSSIBLE.'

"MOTT REPORTED BACK AT 5:30 THAT HE NEEDED ABOUT 40 EIGHT-BY-EIGHT TIMBERS TO FIX THE FLOOR OF THE BRIDGE. I TOLD HIM TO USE WHAT THERE WAS ON THE BRIDGE--SOME BIG PIECES OF STEEL TORN LOOSE BY THE EXPLOSIONS-- AND THEY STARTED TO WORK UNDER HEAVY SNIPER FIRE.

"IN THE MEANTIME, WE GOT A MESSAGE BACK FROM HEADQUARTERS, 'DEMOLITIONS OFF BRIDGE AND SECURE HIGH GROUND. WE WILL PROTECT YOUR REAR AND SUPPORT YOU WITH ADDITIONAL TROOPS. DIG IN WELL AND ESTABLISH ROAD BLOCKS. MINE WELL ON EAST SIDE OF RIVER.' WELL, WE HAD ALREADY BEEN DOING THAT.

"IT BEGAN TO GET DARK AND I STARTED SCREAMING FOR MORE DOUGHS. THE TANKS HAD KNOCKED OUT A COUPLE OF ACK-ACK GUNS, BUT THERE STILL WAS A LOT OF SNIPER FIRE. WE DIDN'T KNOW HOW MUCH THERE WAS IN ERPEL. I EXPECTED A HELL OF A FIGHT THERE.

"WE WENT IN A CELLAR AND DEEVERS (MAJ. MURRAY DEEVERS, HAGERVILLE, ARK.) AND I MADE PLANS TO DEFEND THE BRIDGEHEAD. WE DECIDED TO ESTABLISH ROAD BLOCK AT KASBACH AND AT THE NORTH EDGE OF ERPEL. THE HIGH GROUND WAS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE BRIDGE AROUND THE LITTLE TOWN OF ORSBERG. I ASKED DEEVERS IF HE COULD GET TANK DESTROYERS UP THERE. I REMEMBER HIS EXACT WORDS--'I'LL GET THEM UP THERE IF WE HAVE TO PULL THEM UP BY HAND,' HE SAID.

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"WELL, IT WAS 11:30 BEFORE MOTT REPORTED THE TANKS COULD COME ACROSS. THE FLOOR HAD BEEN FIXED SO WE COULD TAKE OUR M-4'S OVER. I TOLD HIM TO GUIDE THEM ACROSS THE BRIDGE. IT WAS SO BLACK YOU COULDN'T SEE YOUR HAND IN FRONT OF YOUR FACE. NOBODY DARED SHOW A LIGHT. FIRST I TOLD HIM TO BLOW UP THE RAILROAD TRACK IN TWO PLACES NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE BRIDGEHEAD. I WAS SCARED OF EVERYTHING AT THE TIME.

"WHEN I HEARD THE BLASTS THAT WAS TO BE THE SIGNAL FOR THE TANKS TO START. WELL, WE WAITED AND WAITED AND DIDN'T HEAR ANY EXPLOSIONS, SO, AT 12:15 A.M., WE CANCELLED THAT AND STARTED THE TANKS OVER ANYWAY."

SGT. WILLIAM GOODSON, 832 WEST THIRD STREET, RUSHVILLE, IND., TOOK THE FIRST ONE OVER AND LT. CHARLES W. MILLER, 4001 GARRISON STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., THE SECOND. THE ENGINEERS HAD STRUNG WHITE TAPE ACROSS THE BRIDGE TO GUIDE US, BUT ONE MAN HAD TO WALK IN FRONT OF THEM, TOO.

"AT 12:40, WE HAD NINE TANKS ACROSS. AT 12:53 THEY WERE IN POSITION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, GUARDING THE ROADBLOCKS. AT 3:30 A.M., WE GOT SOME MORE INFANTRY ACROSS. MILLER HAD HOLLERED A COUPLE OF TIME FOR SOME MORE TANK DESTROYERS AND A SECOND TIME FOR MORE DOUGHS TO TAKE THE PRISONERS. THE GERMANS WERE HANGING AROUND WANTING TO SURRENDER, BUT WE HAVE FOUND IT ISN'T HEALTHY TO GET OUT OF A TANK IN A SITUATION LIKE THAT. I TOLD HIM TO STAY THERE UNTIL THE LAST TANK WAS SHOT UP. HE CAME BACK WITH 'ROGER' AND I DIDN'T

HEAR ANY MORE FROM HIM.

"OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM NOW WAS TRAFFIC. AT 4:35 A.M., A TANK DESTROYER GOT STUCK IN A HOLE ON THE BRIDGE. IT TOOK US TWO HOURS TO GET IT OUT. TRAFFIC WAS PILING UP IN REMAGEN AND WE WERE USING A LOT OF OUR MEN TO WAKE UP THE DRIVERS AND GET THEM MOVING. AS I SAID, EVERYBODY WAS DEAD ON HIS FEET. YOU CAN'T REALIZE THE EFFORT IT TOOK JUST TO KEEP AWAKE.

SOON AFTER DAYLIGHT ENGEMAN TURNED HIS JOB OVER TO HOGE, FOUND A CELLAR IN WHICH HE COULD ESCAPE THE RAIN OF SHELLS AND SAT DOWN TO RELAX.

"I LOOKED IN ON HIM A MINUTE LATER AND HE'D GONE SOUND ASLEEP IN A CHAIR WITH A CIGARETTE IN HIS MOUTH," ROBERT SAID. "IT WASN'T EVEN LIT."

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MD&LF930PEW

(110) MUENCHEN GLADBACH, GERMANY, MARCH 17-(AP)-MILITARY OCCUPATION WAS NO TROUBLE AT ALL FOR ONE 22-YEAR OLD SERGEANT OF THE U.S.NINTH ARMY. HE SIMPLY WENT A.W.O.L.AND TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT IN THREE SUBURBS OF THIS CITY AS WELL AS THE BEST LOOKING BLONDE HE COULD FIND.

HE RULED FIRMLY, ALBEIT GENEROUSLY, FOR ONE WONDERFUL WEEK. THEN REGULAR MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES CAUGHT UP WITH HIM AFTER HEARING OF UNUSUAL LIBERTIES GRANTED TO THE GERMAN CIVILIAN POPULATION.

THE SERGEANT, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT DISCLOSED, WAS PUT IN THE LOCAL JAIL AND CHARGED WITH IMPERSONATING AN OFFICER, INTIMIDATING CIVILIANS, ILLEGAL USE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, DESERTION AND FRATERNIZING WITH GERMANS.

HIS BLONDE FRIEND, WHOM HE APPOINTED CHIEF OF HIS WELFARE AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT WHEN HE FOUND SHE WAS A NURSE, WENT BACK TO HER PARENTS.

KK647AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

HAGUENAU, ALSACE, MARCH 17-(AP)-RED AND YELLOW SMOKE SCREENS AND PROTECTIVE MACHINE GUN FIRE SO HOT IT BURNED OUT BARRELS HELPED THE U.S. 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION (THE TEXAS DIVISION) DOUGHBOYS TO ROOT OUT THE ENEMY'S HAGUENAU GARRISON WHICH FOUGHT STUBBORNLY IN A HOPELESS TRAP BETWEEN AMERICAN STEEL AND ITS OWN MINEFIELDS.

EXPLAINING THE PLIGHT OF ABOUT 300 GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO FINALLY WERE DRIVEN FROM A THIRD OF THE TOWN ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE MODER RIVER, MAJ.H.E.EITT (CO) OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 141ST REGIMENT OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID:

"THEY WERE FIRST ORDERED TO WITHDRAW, THEN THIS WAS COUNTERMANDED AND THEY WERE TOLD TO HOLD AS LONG AS POSSIBLE BUT WERE WARNED THEY COULD EXPECT NEITHER REINFORCEMENTS NOR FRESH SUPPLIES.

"MEANWHILE, OUR ENGINEERS NORTH OF THE TOWN PUT DOWN BLOCKS ACROSS THE ROADS, SUPPLEMENTING EXTENSIVE MINEFIELDS WHOSE LOCATION THE ENEMY GARRISON DIDN'T KNOW--SO THEY COULDN'T RETREAT EVEN IF THEY HAD WANTED TO."

STRANGELY ENOUGH--IN VIEW OF THE GERMANS' RECENT DISPOSITION TO QUIT WHEN THE ODDS WERE HOPELESS--THE ENEMY GARRISON FOUGHT IT OUT SO WELL IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS TO CLEAR OUT THE TOWN HOUSE BY HOUSE TO ITS NORTHERN EDGE SO A BRIDGE COULD GO ACROSS THE MODER AND TANKS ROLL TO JOIN THE SEVENTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE.

WHEN THE 41ST REGIMENT'S SECOND BATTALION WAS GIVEN THE JOB OF GOING ACROSS THE RIVER, ITS COMMANDER, LT.COL.JAMES H.CRITCHFIELD OF FARGO, N.D., WANTED HIS MEN TO HAVE ALL THE HELP THEY COULD GET.

IT WAS PLENTY.

"WE CROSSED ON MARCH 13 WITH "E" COMPANY (COMMANDED BY LT.EDWARD T. PAWLOWICZ, ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) ON A PLANK FOOTBRIDGE TO TAKE UP POSITIONS IN FIVE HOUSES, WHICH WAS ALL WE HELD ON THE NORTH SIDE AT THAT TIME.

"OUR JOB WAS TO SHOVE THE ENEMY BACK SO A BAILEY BRIDGE COULD GO IN

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30 at — 23997

TO PUT TANKS ACROSS BUT WE KNEW WE WOULD HAVE AN ARGUMENT AND WE GOT EVEN MORE THAN WE EXPECTED.

"THE GERMANS HAD ABOUT SIX TANKS IN TOWN AND FOR THE FIRST 36 HOURS WE HAD NONE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER, ALTHOUGH OURS HELPED ALL THEY COULD BY FIRING ACROSS THE STREAM. BY ALMOST CONTINUOUS ARTILLERY, MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE WE KEPT THEM FROM RUNNING US OUT, ALTHOUGH THEY COUNTERATTACKED ALL THROUGH OUR FIRST NIGHT OVER AND TRIED A STRIKE AGAIN THE NEXT DAY.

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"'G' COMPANY, (COMMANDED BY LT.ADAM A.WARZOCHA, ANOTHER 'TEXAN' FROM VERMONT) GOT ACROSS UNDER HEAVY FIRE IN TIME TO HELP 'E' COMPANY WITH THE COUNTERATTACK AND 'F' COMPANY (UNDER LT.DENNIS H.BLALOCK OF 2203 VANCE ST., ALEXANDRIA, LA.) JOINED IN THE CLEANUP FIGHTING OF THE FINAL TWO DAYS.

"DURING THE FIRST DAY, EIGHT HEAVY MACHINE GUNS MOUNTED ON BUILDINGS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER POURED A PROTECTIVE BARRAGE OVER THE HEADS OF OUR MEN WITH EACH OF THE EIGHT WEAPONS FIRING BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 ROUNDS AND BURNING OUT THEIR BARRELS IN THE PROCESS.

"AT THE SAME TIME, HEAVY MORTARS WERE PLASTERING THE KRAUTS WITH 4,360 ROUNDS AND SOME OF THOSE MORTARS BURNED OUT TUBES. BUT THAT SCREEN OF FIRE, PLUS THAT THROWN BY ARTILLERY, REALLY SAVED US UNTIL THE BRIDGE WAS PUT IN ON THE SECOND DAY AND WE GOT TANKS ACROSS.

"OUR ARTILLERY LIAISION OFFICER (CAPT.ERNEST L.SAMPLE OF BRYANT, TEXAS) STAYED UP ALL OF THE FIRST TWO NIGHTS DIRECTING FIRE WHICH WAS BEING CALLED FOR THROUGH A FORWARD OBSERVER (LT.JERRY D.LUPTAK OF LINCOLN PARK, MICH.) WHO KEPT RIGHT UP THERE WITH THE INFANTRY COMPANIES.

"WHEN THE THREE COMPANIES STARTED WORKING THROUGH THE TOWN WITH TANKS FIRING INTO HOUSES, WE TRIED A TRICK BY HAVING INFANTRYMEN DROP A SMOKE GRENADE IN FRONT OF EACH BUILDING AS IT WAS CLEARED SO THAT OBSERVERS DIRECTING TANK AND ARTILLERY FIRE, BY REFERRING TO A PLOT WHICH NUMBERED EACH BUILDING, COULD TELL EXACTLY WHERE OUR FORCES WERE AND WHERE OUR FIRE SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

"IT WAS QUITE A SIGHT AS COLUMN AFTER COLUMN OF SMOKE WENT UP, GIVING A PRETTY BOXSCORE ON OUR PROGRESS.

"WE HAD TO KNOCK THOSE FELLOWS OUT OF ALMOST EVERY HOUSE WITH GRENADES OR SHELLFIRE--RIGHT TO THE NORTHERN EDGE OF TOWN--AND IF OUR COVER AND COOPERATION HADN'T BEEN SO GOOD OUR LOSSES COULD HAVE BEEN REALLY ROUGH. WE LOST TOO MANY, OF COURSE, BECAUSE ONE IS TOO MANY, BUT IT WASN'T NEARLY AS BAD AS IT COULD HAVE BEEN.

PS1109PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, MARCH 17-(AP)-LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDED MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.GAFFEY TONIGHT FOR THE TWO BREAKTHROUGHS SCORED BY THE U.S.FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION IN TWO WEEKS.

THE MESSAGE SAID BOTH ACHIEVEMENTS WERE MAGNIFICENT AND CONTRIBUTED TO "CUTTING THE ENEMY TO PIECES."

PS1126PEW

MAR 18 1945

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, MARCH 17-(AP)- THE U.S. THIRD CORPS, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.JOHN MILLIKEN OF DANVILLE, IND., PUT SOME OF THE FIRST TROOPS INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

MILLIKEN'S CORPS, A NEWCOMER TO THE FIRST ARMY, ENTERED COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE IN BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG.

BZ658PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE 45TH AND THIRD INFANTRY DIVISIONS TODAY PACED THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE WITH GAINS OF

EIGHT AND SIX MILES INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES AND PUSHED THROUGH HORNBACH, ONLY THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN.

THIS DISCLOSURE CAME AT THE CLOSE OF A DAY OF GENERAL GAINS WHICH SAW THE PRISONER COUNT MOUNT TO 4,000 IN THE DRIVE THAT STARTED THURSDAY.

THE 45TH DIVISION UNDER YOUTHFUL MAJ.GEN.ROBERT T.FREDERICK SHOVED THREE MILES TODAY TO NIEDER-WUERZBACH IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE NINE MILES WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN TO GIVE THE "THUNDERBIRD" DIVISION A TOTAL ADVANCE OF EIGHT MILES SINCE ITS JUMPOFF ACROSS THE BLIES RIVER IN THE HABKIRCHEN AREA.

DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN.JOHN O'DANIEL'S THIRD DIVISION PUSHED TWO MILES NORTH TO CLEAR HORNBACH AND THE NEIGHBORING VILLAGE OF DIETRICHINGEN ON THE FRINGE OF THE SIEGFRIEND LINE. THIS GAVE THE "ROCK OF THE MARNE" OUTFIT MORE THAN SIX MILES SINCE THEIR START ALONG THE GERMAN BORDER.

FIVE OTHER DIVISIONS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED IN LT.GEN.JACOB L. DEVERS' OFFENSIVE WHICH IS COORDINATED WITH LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S PUSH FROM THE NORTH ALL REPORTED PROGRESS AS THE ATTACK SLOWLY GAINED MOMENTUM.

THE 100TH DIVISION CLEARED BREIDENBACH AND ROLBING ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN BORDER SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN IN A THREE-MILE JUMP.

THE 42D DIVISION CONTINUED PROGRESS THROUGH THE HARDT MOUNTAINS, TAKING MOST OF MOUTERHOUSE AFTER A 24-HOUR FIGHT.

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DOUGHBOYS OF THE 36TH INFANTRY WENT AT THE ENGINEERS' MINE-SWEEPING PACE THROUGH HAGUENAU FOREST MEETING PRACTICALLY NO RESISTANCE, BUT AT GUNSTETT, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU, THE ENEMY FOUGHT BACK WITH TANKS AND ARTILLERY AND A SHARP BATTLE DEVELOPED.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK, NEAR THE RHINE, THE FRENCH ADVANCED UP TO TWO MILES NORTH OF OBERHOFFEN TO A POINT THREE MILES EAST OF HAGUENAU.

PS1158PEW

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE, MARCH 17-(AP)-FLYING IN BAD WEATHER AND STABBING AT GERMAN TRANSPORT THROUGH BREAKS IN THE OVERCAST, THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE COMPLETED 1,129 SORTIES TODAY WITHOUT LOSING A PLANE.

THE NINTH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, WHICH SUPPORTS THE FIRST U.S. ARMY, PASSED A MILESTONE TODAY BY FLYING ITS 100,000TH SORTIE SINCE "D" DAY.

PS1130PEW

ROME, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT AN ITALIAN PROPOSAL TO GIVE ITALY A FREE HAND IN HER MONETARY AFFAIRS, A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY. OTHER ALLIED POWERS ALSO ARE STUDYING THE ITALIAN SUGGESTION.

A REVISION OF ALLIED FINANCIAL CONTROL IN ITALY, PARTICULARLY IN RESPECT TO THE LIRA, SET AT 100 TO THE DOLLAR, REPEATEDLY HAS BEEN DEMANDED BY PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI'S GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS DECLARED ITSELF READY TO REACH A COMMERCIAL ACCORD WITH ITALY, AND THE FORMER AXIS COUNTRY WILL BE PERMITTED TO OFFER PRODUCTS NOT NEEDED IN THE WAR EFFORT ON ANY MARKET AT HER OWN PRICES.

PS1029PEW

ROME, MARCH 17 (AP)--MARIO BERLINGUER, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FASCIST CRIMES, DECLINED TODAY TO CONFIRM OR DENY A REPORT THAT A WARRANT HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF FORMER DINO GRANDI, FORMER ITALIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO NOW IS REPORTED IN PORTUGAL.

"WARRANTS ARE A MATTER ON WHICH WE LEGALLY ARE OBLIGED TO MAINTAIN UTMOST SECRECY," THE COMMISSIONER SAID. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IF A WARRANT HAD BEEN ISSUED IT WAS DONE MANY MONTHS AGO UNDER A FASCIST PURGE STATUTE AIMED AT THE HIGHEST FASCIST LEADERS.

APRA BROAS 0:030 AM325P

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ROME, MARCH 17-(AP)-REPATRIATION OF THE GARIBALDI DIVISION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY WHICH HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA ALONGSIDE MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS SINCE THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE IS ABOUT TO BE COMPLETED, THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE DIVISION, WHICH SUFFERED AN "EXTREMELY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CASUALTIES FROM BATTLES, EXPOSURE AND DISEASE IN ITS RIGOROUS CAMPAIGNS," WOULD BE REEQUIPPED AND USED AGAIN FOR COMBAT AFTER A REST.

THE GARIBALDI DIVISION WAS FORMED BY AMALGAMATING THE VENEZIA DIVISION AND REMNANTS OF THE TUARINESE ALPINE DIVISION WHICH HAD FOUGHT OFF GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO DISARM THEM.

MT930AEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD SWEDISH SHIPPING X X X BOATS AND CREWS.

(A DISPATCH FROM LISBON SAID THREE SWEDISH STEAMERS WHICH WERE READY TO LEAVE THE PORTUGUESE CAPITAL HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM SWEDEN TO REMAIN ANCHORED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE BECAUSE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN NORTH EUROPE.)

MT1047AEW

HELSINKI--FIRST ADD NIGHT LED FINISHXXX AND A HALF.

FINLAND IS THE FIRST FORMER AXIS ASSOCIATE TO HOLD AN ELECTION, AND THE LEFTWING DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES UNION, WHICH OBSERVERS BELIEVE MAY WIN AS MANY AS 40 SEATS, MADE A LAST CAMPAIGN APPEAL WHICH INCLUDED A DECLARATION THAT "THE LATEST EVENTS IN ROMANIA CAN BE INTERPRETED AS A SERIOUS WARNING SHOWING THAT HALF-MEASURES TOWARD DEMOCRATIZATION ARE INSUFFICIENT."

(RUSSIANS ARE WATCHING THE ELECTION CLOSELY AND THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO, SUPPORTING THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES UNION AS AGAINST THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (TANNERITES) AND OTHER GROUPS, HAVE DECLARED THAT FINLAND IS "FACED WITH THE NECESSITY OF MAKING A COMPLETE CHANGE IN HER FOREIGN POLICY POSITION AND PUTTING AN END DECISIVELY TO HER ANTI-SOVIET PAST.")

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OF THE NEARLY 600 CANDIDATES FOR THE 200 PARLIAMENT SEATS, THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES UNION HAS 126 IN THE RACE AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HAVE 136.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION BLOC WAS FORMED ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO AT THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN AS AN OUTGROWTH OF THE ARMISTICE ORGANIZATION, "FINLAND-SOVIET UNION ASSOCIATION," OF WHICH THE 74-YEAR-OLD PAASIKIVI IS HONORARY CHAIRMAN.

DISTINCT GROUPS, THE FORMER LEFTWING SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF THREE

THE UNION IS NOT A PARTY, BUT A BLOC COMPOSED OF THREE DISTINCT GROUPS, THE FORMER LEFTWING SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WHO CONDUCTED THE PARLIAMENTARY FIGHT FOR AN ARMISTICE THROUGH THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1944, THE COMMUNIST PARTY, INCLUDING SO-CALLED "SIXLINGS," THE SIX FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY AND SUBSEQUENTLY IMPRISONED BECAUSE THEY OPPOSED FINLAND'S WAR ON RUSSIA IN 1941, AND THE THIRD GROUP IS THE SMALL FARMERS PARTY, A MINOR GROUP CURRENTLY HOLDING TWO PARLIAMENT SEATS.

THE UNION'S LEADERSHIP IS STILL SOMEWHAT OBSCURE, BUT THE TOP POLITICAL DRIVING FORCE APPEARS TO COME FROM HERTTA KUUSINEN, DAUGHTER OF OTTO KUUSINEN, OLDTIME COMMUNIST PARTY BOSS IN FINLAND WHO FLED THE COUNTRY AFTER THE UNSUCCESSFUL 1918 REVOLUTION AND NOW HOLDS A HIGH POST IN THE SOVIET PRESIDIUM.

VAINO TANNER, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER, DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND MADE NO PUBLIC SPEECHES, BUT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GOVERNING BOARD HE UNDOUBTEDLY IS DIRECTING THE FORCE BEHIND THAT PARTY'S DRIVE. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WON 85 SEATS IN THE LAST ELECTION IN 1939.

FD752PEW

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 17-(AP)-SW[illegible]N AND THE UNITED STATES [illegible]E SIGNED AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE FLIGHT OF MUTUAL COURIER PLANES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE COURER SYSTEM WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL COMMERCIA

THE COURIER SYSTEM WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL COMMERCIAL AIR LINES CAN IMPLEMENT PLANS FOR REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE UNITED STATES.

MT839AEW

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MOSCOW, MARCH 17-(AP)-AN AMERICAN OFFICER CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AT BASTOGNE, BELGIUM, CHARGED TODAY THAT GERMAN TANKS LAID DOWN HEAVY FIRE ON A FIELD HOSPITAL FILLED WITH AMERICAN WOUNDED DURING MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH.

INTERVIEWED AT THE ODESSA REPATRIATION CAMP FOR ALLIED MILITARY PERSONNEL RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISONS, MAJ.ALBERT CRANDALL, CHIEF OF THE FIRST PARACHUTE SURGICAL DETACHMENT WHICH LANDED IN FRANCE JUNE 5, ONE DAY BEFORE THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY, DESCRIBED THE GERMAN ACTION NEAR BASTOGNE AS INEXCUSABLE.

"DURING THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE NEAR BASTOGNE," HE SAID, "OUR HOSPITAL WAS STATIONED ON A HILL QUITE ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF THE POSITIONS AND THE GERMANS COULDN'T HELP SEEING OUR RED CROSS FLAG. NEVERTHELESS, A DETACHMENT OF 22 TANKS OCCUPIED THE HILL AND OPENED HEAVY FIRE AT THE TENTS WHERE THE WOUNDED LAY AND MANY OF THEM WERE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AGAIN."

CRANDALL'S HOME ADDRESS WAS NOT OBTAINED.

PS1001PEW

(110) MOSCOW MARCH 17-(AP)-A PROGRAM TO RE-POPULATE THE [illegible] PROVINCES OF GERMANY WITH POLES WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY RZECZ POSPOLI THE LEADING ORGAN OF THE WARSAW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"WE MUST ACT IN THOSE AREAS JUST AS WE WOULD IN AREAS REGAINED

30.24 — 23999

AFTER MANY YEARS OF INUNDATION," SAID AN EDITORIAL QUOTED BY THE POLISH NEWSAGENCY POLPRESS. "WE MUST RESTORE THE ANCIENT POLISH CHARACTER OF THE TOWNS."

THE NEWS AGENCY ALSO SAID THE CITIZENS OF THE POLISH BORDER CITY OF KATOWICE HAD SENT THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT A STATEMENT "EXPRESSING THEIR WISH TO INCORPORATE UPPER SILESIA WITH THE MOTHERLAND AND ASKING MATERIAL ASSISTANCE."

UNDER AGREEMENTS REACHED BY THE BIG THREE, POLAND IS TO TAKE OVER CERTAIN EASTERN GERMAN TERRITORY.

KK645AEW

CAIRO, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE PREMIERS OF SYRIA AND THE TRANS-JORDAN, NOW IN CAIRO FOR THE FORTHCOMING PAN-ARAB CONFERENCE, MADE VIGOROUS PROTESTS TODAY AGAINST EXCLUSION OF THEIR COUNTRIES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS' SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

BY1207AEW

BY FRANK J. O'BRIEN

CAIRO, MARCH 17-(AP)-EXACTLY ON YEAR TO THE DAY AFTER HE WAS

WOUNDED AND CAPTURED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, LT. MYRL (CQ) J.

HODSON OF 2008 POPLAR AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., ARRIVED TODAY WITH

APPROXIMATELY 1,200 OTHER FORMER UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR

AT A MIDDLE EASTERN PORT ENROUTE HOME.

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HODSON, WHO BY A REMARKABLE COINCIDENTS TURNED OUT TO BE THE

HUSBAND OF A HIGH SCHOOL FRIEND OF THIS WRITER IN KANSAS CITY--

THE JHEN JANE DARLING WHO ATTENDED EAST [illegible] HIGH--WAS THE

FIRST AMERICAN I SAW AS I CLIMBED ABOARD THE REPATRIATION SHIP.

I WAS HURRYING TO GET TO TALK TO AT LEAST A FEW AMERICANS

BEFORE IMPOSITION OF SECURITY REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THEM FROM

TALKING TO NEWSMEN WHEN UP WALKED HODSON. I TOLD HIM I WAS AN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIS

STORY.

"YOU'RE NOT FRANK O'BRIEN?" HE ASKED.

ASTONISHED, I SAID I WAS AND HODSON, WHO APPEARED IN EXCELLENT HEALTH, GRINNED AND SAID, "YOU AREX A HIGH SCHOOL FRIEND OF MY WIFE; REMEMBER JANE DARLING?"

THE COINCIDENCE CARRIED FARTHER WHEN THE NEXT MAN I MET TURNED OUT TO BE A CLOSE FRIEND FROM ANOTHER STATE, BUT I'M STILL NOT ALLOWED TO MENTION HIS NAME.

MAR 18 1945

HERE'S THE STORY HODSON TOLD AFTER WE GOT THE HOMETOWN TALKING OFF OUR CHESTS:

"I/CAPTURED/BOLGERINI, ITALY, WHILE LEADING A COMBAT PATROL (MARCH 12, 1944.) ONE YEAR AGO TODAY. I GOT A STOMACH WOUND AND THE GERMANS TOOK ME TO A HOSPITAL NEARBY WHERE THEY TREATED ME DECENTLY AND AFTER A MONTH, WHEN I HAD RECOVERED, THEY TOOK ME TO GERMANY. WITHIN A SHORT TIME THEY TOOK US TO OFLAG 64 AT SHUBEN, NEAR BROMBERG ON (BYDGOSZCZ) ON THE POLISH E FRONTIER.

MAR 18 1945

"LIFE THERE WAS NOT BAD AS PRISON LIFE GOES EXCEPT THAT THE FOOD WAS AWFUL. I BELIEVE I GOT THE MOST FROM RED CROSS PACKAGES.

WHEN PANIC STRUCK THE GERMANS AS THE SOVIET WINTER OFFENSIVE ROLLED WESTWARD INTO TERRITORY THE GERMANS BELIEVED THEY COULD DEFEND, HODSON AND THE REST OF THE INMATES AT THE CAMP WERE ORDERED EVACUATED TO X CAMP, "HEAD WEST." IT WAS BITTERLY COLD THE MORNING OF JAN. 21 WHEN CAMP BROKE UP.

"WE JUST TRAMPED WEST THROUGH SNOW HOPING NOT TO FREEZE TO DEATH AND WONDERING WHERE WE WERE GOING AND HOW FAR WE'D HAVE TO MARCH," HE ADDED. "THE MEN WERE STRUNG OUT IN A LONG, UNEVEN LINE ACROSS THE SNOW-COVERED PLAINS."

EITHER STARVATION OR EXPOSURE. HOWEVER, "ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE MARCH IT GOT PRETTY EVIDENT THE GERMAN GUARDS WERE THINKING MORE ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING CAUGHT WITH US THAN ANYTHING ELSE AND WE DECIDED THAT IF WE JUST DROPPED OUT, THEY'D NEVER WASTE TIME LOOKING FOR US."

SO, HODSON ADDED, "WE JUST DROPPED OUT ON THE WAYSIDE BY THE HUNDREDS, HIDING IN ANYTHING AT HAND, BARNS MOSTLY."

THE POLES TOOK CARE OF THEM, HE ADDED, FOR THREE WEEKS UNTIL THEY WERE CERTAIN THEY HAD MOVED EAST FAR ENOUGH. THEN THEY HITCHHIKED INTO WARSAW, A COLLECTING POINT FOR PRISONERS. THEY WERE THERE TWO WEEKS AND FINALLY MOVED TO THE "FOREIGNERS' CAMP" AT ODESSA WHERE THEY WERE PICKED UP BY THE REPATRIATION SHIP.

"NOW WE'RE ON THE ROAD HOME--OH, BOY!" HE SIGHED.

HODSON SAID HE WAS WELL RECOVERED FROM THE WOUND, AND LOOKED IT.

MAR 18 1945

MEXXEEKBXZMXXXXZMEMAX

, MARCH 17. --(AP) -- UNDER THE FLAGS OF SIX ARAB STATES, EGYPTIAN PREMIER MAHMOUD FEHMY EL NOKRASHY TODAY OPENED THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE GENERAL ARAB CONFERENCE WHICH IS SO EXPECTED TO CONVENE SOON.

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE, MEETING IN ZAFARAN PALACE, WILL DRAFT A CONSTITUTION FOR THE ARAB UNION FEDERATION. THE DRAFT PROBABLY WILL BE COMPLETED MONDAY. THE GENERAL ARAB CONFERENCE MAY MEET IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER OR MAY DELAY ITS MEETING UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN RATIFIED BY THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE SIGNATORY NATIONS.

NOKRASHY SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS CONSIDERING THE CASE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SYRIA AND LEBANON FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERNCE.

MAR 18 1945

MOSCOW, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE LAST THING CAPT. RICHARD ROSSBACH, NEPHEW OF HERBERT LEHMAN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, SAW WHEN HE ESCAPED FROM THE GERMAN WOLLSTEIN HOSPITAL PRISON WAS "SEVERAL GERMAN JAILERS BEATING RUSSIAN PRISONERS WITH RIFLE BUTTS RIGHT UNDER MY WINDOW."

ROSSBACH'S STORY WAS TOLD TO SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS AT ODESSA, WHERE THREE ALLIED SHIPS HAVE EVACUATED APPROXIMATELY 5,000 SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND NORWAY WHO HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM THE GERMANS.

"WE HAD 600 OR 700 RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT WOLLSTEIN, WHICH IS ABOUT 40 MILES FROM POSNAN," ROSSBACH SAID. "MOST OF THEM SUFFERED FROM TUBERCULOSIS AS A RESULT OF OVERWORK AND STARVATION IN GERMANY. THEY WERE TREATED THE WORST OF ANY OF THE PRISONERS."

MADRID, MARCH 17-(AP)-A U.S.PURCHASING COMMISSION CONTRACTED WITH THE SPANISH FRUIT SYNDICATE TODAY FOR PURCHASE OF 1,000 TONS OF LEMONS, RAISING AND DRIED FIGS FOR THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AT A COST OF APPROXIMATELY $1,300,000.

PS1127PEW

NAGOYA AND KOBE. Add Honolulu Superfortress raid on Kobe.

"THESE BOMBINGS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL YOUR MILITARIST LEADERS GIVE UP," A LEAFLET SAID.

"YOU KNOW WE HAVE THE STRENGTH TO CONTINUE UNTIL YOUR BEAUTIFUL LAND IS LAID IN RUINS.

"MILITARISTS ARE CONTINUING THE WAR BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF PUNISHMENT. YOU ARE THE ONES WHO SUFFER. THE WHOLE NATION SUFFERS TO SATISFY A FEW SELFISH MEN."

ANOTHER LEAFLET ENCOURAGED JAPANESE CIVILIANS TO STAY AWAY FROM THEIR WAR PLANT JOBS AND CEASE RESISTANCE.

"STAY AWAY FROM SUCH PLACES AS FACTORIES, MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, POWER PLANTS, RAILROADS AND DEPOTS," THE LEAFLET URGED.

"TO HARM THE PEOPLE IS NOT AMERICA'S OBJECTIVE. HOWEVER.

TO RENDER THE MILITARY CLIQUE POWERLESS, ALL MILITARY OBJECTIVES MUST BE DESTROYED.

"AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, ONLY MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS WILL BE DESTROYED. HOWEVER, SOME PEOPLE OF A DISTRICT MAY BE INJURED. KEEP IN MIND THAT GUMBATSU (A MILITARIST) STARTED THIS WAR. WHAT GUMBATSU STARTED, AMERICA IS GOING TO FINISH."

TOKYO RADIO HAS SPOKEN OF THE LEAFLETS DERISIVELY IN BROADCASTS AND CLAIMED THAT THE PEOPLE WERE IGNORING THEM.

PM557PPW NM

FOR MANY MONTHS. Add USPFHQ, Guam (Landerberg) max some time.

TWO DAYS AGO, EIGHT JAPANESE WERE KILLED WHILE SNEAKING OUT OF CAVES ON MT.SURIBACHI, AT THE SOUTH END OF IWO, WHICH WAS FAPTURED FEB.23.

HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE PROBABLY REMAIN TO BE ROOTED OUT OF CAVES AND TUNNELS, MANY OF THESE ON THE NORTH END WHERE THE BATTLE ENDED.

IN UNSTINTED PRAISE OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT IWO BY MAJ.GEN. GRAVES B.ERSKINE'S THIRD, MAJ.GEN.CLIFTON B.CATES' FOURTH AND MAJ.GEN.KELLER E.ROCKEY'S FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THEY "HAVE MADE AN ACCOUNTING TO THEIR COUNTRY WHICH ONLY HISTORY WILL BE ABLE TO VALUE FULLY."

"AMONG THE AMERICANS WHO SERVED ON IWO ISLAND," THE ADMIRAL ADDED, "UNCOMMON VALOR WAS A COMMON VIRTUE."

IWO COST MORE AMERICAN CASUALTIES THAN ANY OTHER ISLAND YET INVADED ACROSS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, TOPPING THE PREVIOUS HIGH PRICE OF 16,525 IN THE 24-DAY CONQUEST OF SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS.

"THE UNITED STATES MARINES BY THEIR INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE COURAGE HAVE CONQUERED A BASE WHICH IS AS NECESSARY TO US IN OUR CONTINUING FORWARD MOVEMENT TOWARD FINAL VICTORY AS IT WAS VITAL TO THE ENEMY IN STAVING OFF ULTIMATE DEFEAT," NIMITZ SAID.

"THE ENEMY WAS FULLY AWARE OF THE CRUSHING ATTACKS ON HIS HOMELAND WHICH WOULD BE MADE POSSIBLE BY OUR CAPTURE OF THIS ISLAND ONLY 660 NAUTICAL MILES (759 LAND MILES) DISTANT, SO HE PREPARED WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS AN IMPREGNABLE DEFENSE.

"WITH CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF AN OBJECTIVE WHICH HAD TO BE TAKEN, THE FLEET MARINE FORCE SUPPORTED BY THE SHIPS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AND BY ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT FOUGHT THE BATTLE AND WON."

PM&HW1155PPW

MANILA NEWSPAPER CIRCLES. Add Manila OWI Paper (Bisnes?) x press.

FRITZ MARQUARDT, HEAD OF THE OWI FIELD STAFF, SAID THAT THE DECISION TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION WAS NOT PROMPTED BY REACTION TO COMMERCIAL POLICY. MAR 18 1945

SOME LOCAL EDITORS ASSERTED THE COMMERCIAL POLICY MEANT UNBEATABLE COMPETITION FROM A GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND CONSEQUENTLY HAMPERED ATTEMPTS TO REESTABLISH MANILA'S PRESS. THE FREE PHILIPPINES CIRCULATED AS HIGH AS 40,000 COPIES, FOUR PAGES EACH, LOCAL PAPERS AVERAGED A SINGLE SHEET PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES AND THEIR CIRCULATIONS WERE LIMITED TO AROUND 4,000 BECAUSE OF PAPER SHORTAGE.

MARQUARDT SAID THAT THE PAPER'S FOREIGN NEWS WAS OBTAINED BY MONITORING OWI BROADCASTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO. THE LOCALS OBTAIN WORLD NEWS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

XZ654ACW NM

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HQTRS, GUAM--NIGHT LEAD KOBE RAID INSERT FOLLOWING AFTER FIRST GRAF X X X ADMITTED TODAY.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS TAKEN AT NOON YESTERDAY SIX HOURS AFTER AMERICAN CREWMEN BACK AT THEIR BASE ESTIMATED 12 SQUARE MILES OF THE CITY WERE IN FLAMES OR ASHES, SHOWED MOST OF THE CITY OBSCURED BY SMOKE. ONLY ONE AND NINE-TENTHS SQUARE MILES WERE CLEARLY VISIBLE IN THE PICTURES, AND THIS AREA WAS TOTALLY DESTROYED. MAR 18 1945

THE JAPANESE, WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF SUPERFORTS IN THE MASS RAIDS RECENTLY, SAID THE KOBE STRIKE WAS MADE BY 60 PLANES, WITH THE NIPPONESE BRINGING DOWN 20 OF THEM.

LEMAY SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO REPORTS OF THE LOSS OF ANY GUAM-BASED B-29, BUT NINE OF THE BOMBERS MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS AT IWO JIMA ON THE RETURN TRIP. IWO IS THE MARINE-CONQUERED ISLAND MIDWAY ON THE 1500-MILE ROUTE BETWEEN THE MARIANAS AND JAPAN.

THE YANK FLIERS SAID JAPANESE PILOTS TOOK THE AIR IN STRENGTH OVER KOBE, BUT THE ENEMY WAS RELUCTANT TO ATTACK THE HEAVILY ARMED SUPERFORTS AND CLOUDS HELPED CONCEAL THE B-29S FROM THE INTERCEPTORS.

BLANCHARD SAID A STRONG WIND FANNED THE KOBE FLAMES AND THAT THE FIRE WAS SPREADING RAPIDLY, WITH SEPARATE CONFLAGRATIONS JOINING.

"IT LOOKS LIKE WE REALLY RAISED HELL," HE SAID.

AS IN THE STRIKES AT TOKYO, NAGOYA AND OSAKA, THE B-29S WENT OVER KOBE AT AROUND 5,000 FEET IN ACCORDANCE WITH A CHANGE IN TACTICS. IN EARLIER ATTACKS ON JAPAN THE PLANES WENT OVER AT 25,000 TO 35,000 FEET.

NN145PCWNM

MAR 18 1945

21ST HQ,GUAM--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD KOBE

XXX ~~2000 TON RAID.~~ Railroad center

PILOTS SAID KOBE'S FIRES WERE VISIBLE FOR 100 MILES.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE SERIES OF 300-PLANE RAIDS ON TOKYO, NAOYGA, OSAKA AND NOW KOBE, JAPANESE FIGHTERS MADE THEIR APPEARANCE IN STRENGTH--BUT APPARENTLY DID LITTLE IF ANY DAMAGE TO THE B-29S.

FORTY-FIVE TO 50 ENEMY FIGHTERS TOOK TO THE AIR AS THE FIRST SUPERFORTS DUMPED THEIR BOMBS.

"JAPANESE FIGHTERS SEEMED TO HAVE DEVELOPED MORE SAVVY," REPORTED CAPT.J.W.O'NEILL, BROOKLINE,MASS., A PILOT. "THEY WAITED FOR OUR PLANES TO GET OVER THE CITY AND MANY FLEW HIGH TO GET US FROM ABOVE AS WE LEFT THE TARGET.

"WE RAN INTO OPPOSITION AT 8,000 FEET WHEN 10 TO 15 FIGHTERS MADE PASSES AT US. WE WENT UP AND RAN INTO MORE AT 10,000 FEET.

"HOWEVER, WE BLACKED OUT AND WITH THE HELP OF CLOUDS LITERALLY FLEW THROUGH A GROUP OF FIGHTERS WITHOUT THEIR SEEING US."

THE CITY IS AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CENTER, ON TXO MAIN LINE BETWEEN TOKYO AND OSAKA. DESTRUCTION OF RAIL YARDS AND LINES WOULD INCREASE GREATLY THE EMPIRE'S COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEM, ALREADY MADE CRITICAL BY DAMAGE TO FACILITIES IN THE CAPITAL AND OSAKA.

THE ATTACK PROBABLY SET BACK JAPAN'S SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR PROGRAM MANY WEEKS IF NOT MONTHS. THE EMPIRE'S SHIPPING PROBLEM ALREADY WAS CRITICAL, WITH THE NAVY REDUCED TO PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH ITS PRE-WAR FLEET BY REPEATED DEFEATS AT SEA AND HUNDREDS OF ITS MERCHANT SHIPS BLASTED TO THE BOTTOM BY SUBMARINES, PLANES AND WARSHIPS.

TONNAGE OF THE KOBE RAID--2500--WAS THE GREATEST OF THE PACIFIC WAR. TOKYO WAS HIT WITH 2300, NAGOYA AND OSAKA WITH 2000 EACH. THE GREATZR WEIGHT TODAY WAS ATTRIBUTED TO EAGERNESS OF CREWS WHICH EACH TIME OUT "DECIDE THEY CAN TAKE ON HEAVIER LOADS," SAID A SPOKESMAN.

TOTAL TONNAGE OF THE TOKYO, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND KOBE RAIDS IS 8800 OR MORE---17,600,000 POUNDS OF FIRE BOMBS.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED 20 SUPERFORTS WERE SHOT DOWN OVER KOBE AND ASSERTED FIRES WERE EXTINGUISHED BY 10:30 A.M.

LEMAY SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO REPORTS OF ANY GUAM-BASED B-29S BEING LOST. NINE BOMBERS MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS ON THE RETURN TRIP AT IWO JIMA, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TARGET AND THEIR

MARIANAS ISLAND BASES. "IWO IS REALLY MAKING THE JOB EASIER," THE GENERAL SAID.

AFTER QUESTIONING PILOTS, LEMAY SAID THE RAID "LOOKS LIKE A GOOD ONE."

BLANCHARD ADDED THAT A STRONG WIND WAS BLOWING THE FLAMES TOWARD THE CONGESTED HARBOR AREA WHEN HE STARTED FOR HOME.

"THE FIRE WAS SPREADING VERY RAPIDLY," HE SAID, "AND THE SEPARATE CONFLAGRATIONS WERE RAPIDLY BEING JOINED. IT LOOKS LIKE WE REALLY RAISED HELL."

MANY B-29S CAME BACK WITH FLAK HOLES FROM ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT BLANCHARD SAID "IT LOOKED LIKE THE JAP INTERCEPTORS WERE NOT TRYING VERY HARD TO CATCH US."

UM158APW NM

WITH KOBE (180)
BY ELMONT WAITE

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, SUNDAY, MARCH 18 (AP)-KOBE "LOOKED LIKE A LAKE OF WHITE HOT METAL."

LT.WARREN R.(SMOKY) AYLSWORTHY, OF EMPIRE, MICH., COMMANDER OF THE SUPERFORT "PURPLE SHAFT" SO DESCRIBED IT AFTER SATURDAY'S 2,500 TON INCENDIARY ATTACK.

IT WAS HIS PERSONAL IMPRESSION THAT THE DAMAGE DONE WAS GREATER THAN THAT AT TOKYO--ALTHOUGH THE OFFICIAL REPORTS MAKE CLEAR IT WAS NOT AS EXTENSIVE.

THE NAVIGATOR OF THE "PURPLE SHAFT," LT.ALBERT M.SKEA, (EIGHT SOUTH ARLINGTON ST.) EAST ORANGE, N.J., CELEBRATED HIS 29TH BIRTHDAY IN A B-29 OVER KOBE.

HE HEARD THE "HAPPY BIRTHDAY" SONG ON THE INTERPHONES AND THE CREW SHARED A CAN OF ICE CREAM. ON THE WAY BACK, WHAT ICE CREAM HAD BEEN LEFT OVER WAS EATEN IN HONOR OF LT.FRANCIS E.WILLIAMSON, THE BOMBARDIER, OF (1335 MADISON AVE.,) NEW YORK. IT WAS HIS FIRST WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

DOZENS OF IRISHMEN IN THE MORE THAN 300 SUPERFORTS CELEBRATED ST.PATRICK'S DAY OVER THE TARGET. SGT.WALTER C.CALHOUN, OF LAKEVILLE, ILL., HAD FOUR CANS OF BEER IN THE CAMERA HATCH, COOLING. BUT THEY SLIPPED THROUGH AND "ARE PRESUMED IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY," HE SADLY REPORTED.

WH/ETOSOPCW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.BOB COOKE, OF METUCHEN, N.J., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAR 18 1945

BY SGT.BOB COOKE
MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT

IWO JIMA--(DELAYED)--THIRTEEN MEN, CUT OFF FROM THEIR UNIT, DROVE A QUARTER OF A MILE INTO ENEMY LINES, FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK, KNOCKED OUT THREE JAP TANKS, KILLED A DOZEN JAPANESE AND SUFFERED ONLY ONE CASUALTY.

SECOND LT.HERMAN "CHUCK" DRIZIN, OF 1953 FRANKFORD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA,PA., IN HIS FIRST ATTACK, LED THESE MEN OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 23D MARINES, IN THE DEEPEST CONCENTRATION OF THE JAPS' "STONE-WALL" DEFENSE ZONE EAST OF IWO'S SULPHUR PITS.

THEY WERE 15 STRONG, INCLUDING ONE HOSPITAL CORPSMAN, WHEN THEY WERE FIRST CUT OFF FROM THEIR UNIT BY FIRE FROM A JAP GUN. TWO MEN HAD BEEN WOUNDED. AS THE JAP GUN OPENED FIRE, THE MARINES DOVE FOR THE NEAREST SHELTER IN THE NIGHTMARISH TERRAIN. SHELLHOLES AND BLOOD-SPATTERED DUGOUTS PROVIDED SOME PROTECTION.

LIEUTENANT DRIZIN GOT HIS MEN TOGETHER IN A SHELL HOLE. HE DISPATCHED TWO RUNNERS FOR AID, REDUCING HIS STRENGTH TO 10 ABLE-BODIED MARINES, TWO WOUNDED MARINES AND THE CORPSMAN. ONE OF THE TWO RUNNERS. SGT.EDWARD A.ALDRIDGE, OF 24 FREELAND STREET, FAIRMONT.

MAR 18 1945

30. 24 — 2403

W.VA., MADE IT BACK TO THE COMPANY. HE FOUND THE COMPANY PINNED DOWN BY MORTARS AND ROCKET FIRE.

DRIZIN'S MEN WERE DRAWING FIRE FROM BOTH FLANKS SO DRIZIN DECIDED NOT TO WAIT FOR HELP. THEY MOVED OFF THE EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD A

DECIDED NOT TO WAIT FOR HELP. THEY MOVED OFF THE EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD AND BEGAN CIRCLING TO THE RIGHT, INTO ENEMY TERRITORY WHICH THE MARINES HAD BEEN TRYING VAINLY TO REACH FOR THREE DAYS.

DODGING FROM HILL TO HOLE, HIDING FROM BEHIND BLASTED TREE STUMPS AND ROCK PILES, THE PATROL HAD TO FACE NOT ONLY ENEMY FIRE, BUT ALSO STRAFING, BOMBING, AND ROCKETS FROM U.S.PLANES, WHICH COULD NOT KNOW THAT THE SMALL GROUP 300 YARDS AHEAD OF THE FRONT LINES WAS A MARINE PATROL.

SUDDENLY, THEY WERE BROUGHT UP SHORT BY A BLAST FROM A MACHINE GUN DIRECTLY AHEAD OF THEM. THEY HAD RUN HEAD-ON INTO A JAP TANK, DUG IN SO THAT ONLY ITS CAMOUFLAGED TURRET WAS EXPOSED. THE NEAREST MARINES, ONLY 10 FEET AWAY, HAD NO IDEA IT WAS THERE UNTIL THE JAPS OPENED FIRE.

THE MARINES CIRCLED THE TANK. SOME OF THE ENEMY TANK CREW, DUG IN AROUND THE EMPLACEMENT, THREW GRENADES, WOUNDING A MARINE. HE WAS TREATED BY THE NAVY CORPSMAN, ANTHONY B.LORENZO, 50 STONE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND WAS ABLE TO PROCEED.

"WE HAD THE JAP TANK CREW SURROUNDED," RECALLED LORENZO, "AND THE JAPS HAD US SURROUNDED."

THE NEXT MOVE WAS MADE BY MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EUGENE J.FREDERICKS JR., OF 57 BAYTON STREET, PATERSON, N.J., CARRYING A BAZOOKA. RUNNING TO WITHIN 20 YARDS OF THE TANK, HE LAID A ROCKET SQUARELY INTO THE TURRET, SILENCING THE MACHINE GUN AND DRIVING THE GUNNERS OUT. THEY WERE QUICKLY DISPOSED OF BY RIFLE FIRE.

MAR 18 1945

CORP. HARRY T.PRICE OF 3328 OLYPHANT STREET, SCRANTON,PA., FINISHED OFF THE TANK WITH A BUNDLE OF SHORT-FUSED TNT. PRICE RAN TO WITHIN FOUR FEET OF THE SILENT TANK AND TOSSED HIS TNT. IT HAD A 15-SECOND FUSE, BUT SOMEHOW EXPLODED IMMEDIATELY. PRICE WAS KNOCKED HEAD OVER HEELS BY THE EXPLOSION, BUT WAS UNHURT.

A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FURTHER, ANOTHER DUG-IN TANK OPENED FIRE ON THE PATROL. FREDERICKS SCORED A BULLS-EYE ON THIS ONE WITH A ROCKET.

FINALLY DRIZIN DECIDED TO RETRACE HIS STEPS, RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF JAP AND MARINE FIRE. THE LAST 150 YARDS, ALONG THE OPEN AIR-STRIP, THEY WERE CHASED BY MACHINE GUN AND SNIPER FIRE. HOBBLING, STUMBLING, DODGING, THEY MADE IT BACK TO THE POINT OF DEPARTURE, CASUALTIES AND ALL.

THERE THEY FOUND THE REST OF THE PLATOON STILL PINNED DOWN BY FIRE FROM THE 47MM. GUN. THE ENEMY GUN WAS LOCATED ON ANOTHER DUG-IN TANK. FREDERICKS AND PRICE PICKED UP MORE BAZOOKA AMMUNITION, TOOK SOME RIFLEMEN TO COVER THEM, AND WENT OUT AND GOT THEIR THIRD JAP TANK.

NQ&RH1255AEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 18)

BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT KEYES BEECH, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE AKRON (OHIO) BEACON JOURNAL

(ADVANCE) (WX) IWO JIMA-(DELAYED)--AT LEAST EIGHT JAPS PAID WITH THEIR LIVES FOR EVERY MARINE WHO DIED IN THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT SURIBACHI.

A FINAL COUNT SHOVED 1,231 JAPS DEAD AND SCORES NEVER WILL BE COUNTED BECAUSE THEY ARE SEALED IN BLASTED PILLBOXES AND BLOCKHOUSES. THE MARINES SUFFERED ALMOST 1,000 CASUALTIES BUT ONLY A LITTLE MORE

THAN 100 OF THEM WERE FATALITIES.
WHILE THE PRICE PAID FOR SURIBACHI WAS HIGH, IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN HIGHER WHEN ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS ARE CONSIDERED.
THESE OTALLED MORE THAN 200, INCLUDING 108 PILLBOXES, 40 MACHINE GUNS, 26 ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, 22 COVERED ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENTS, 14 BLOCKHOUSES, 12 LIGHT MORTARS, SIX DUAL PURPOSE GUNS, FOUR COAST DEFENSE GUNS, THREE ANTITANK GUNS, ONE THREE-INCH GUN, TWO 70 MM. GUNS, ONE 105 MM. GUN AND THREE 75 MM. PIECES.
ALTHOUGH NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT KNOCKED OUT MANY OF THE LARGER INSTALLATIONS, SCORES OF PILLBOXES WERE DEMOLISHED BY MARINES WITH FLAMETHROWERS AND DEMOLITIONS.
"I" COMPANY ALONE, UNDER FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS G. MAHONEY, JR., OF 130 FIFTH AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., WHO TOOK COMMAND WHEN THE COMPANY COMMANDER WAS WOUNDED, ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 25 PILLBOXES.
"G" COMPANY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN ROBERT B. CARNEY, JR., OF 4501 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C., FIGHTING IN WHAT WAS PROBABLY THE MOST HEAVILY FORTIFIED AREA ON THE APPROACHES TO SURIBACHI, DID EQUALLY WELL.
CARNEY IS THE SON OF REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT B. CARNEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE THIRD FLEET.
INDIVIDUAL FEATS OF HEROISM DURING THE FOUR DAY CONFLICT WERE SO NUMEROUS AS TO BECOME COMMONPLACE.

MAR 18 1945

A145WX
NAVY HOSPITAL CORPSMEN WALKED UP TO THE VERY MUZZLES OF ENEMY GUNS TO GET THE WOUNDED.
OUT OF MORE THAN A 100 CORPSMEN ATTACHED TO THIS UNIT, 30 WERE CASUALTIES. DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE CORPSMEN, SCORES OF WOUNDED LAY ON THE BEACHES FOR AS LONG AS 36 HOURS BEFORE THEY COULD BE EVACUATED TO HOSPITAL SHIPS.
"EVACUATION WAS OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM," SAID NAVY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM F. LYNN, 36, OF 1102 BEVERLY WAY, ALTADENA, CALIF., THE ACTING REGIMENTAL SURGEON.
EVACUATION OF WOUNDED FROM THE BEACH WAS UNDER THE TERRIBLE HANDICAP OF CONTINUOUS MORTAR FIRE. IN THIS RESPECT THE WOUNDED PROBABLY WERE SAFER AT THE FRONT THAN AT THE BEACH.
BUT NO PLACE ON IWO JIMA WAS SAFE.
HERE, WHERE THIS IS WRITTEN, WE HAD 12 CASUALTIES. FOUR MEN WERE KILLED, AMONG THEM A COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, MY COLLEAGUE, STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM T. VESSEY, 24, OF OREGON CITY, ORE. THE MORTAR BLAST THAT KILLED VESSEY WOUNDED SEVEN OTHERS.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 18)

B-29S (WITH KOBE (130)
21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, SUNDAY, MARCH 18
(AP)-PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF THAT NINE OF OSAKA'S 14 VITAL WAR INSTALLATIONS WERE DESTROYED LAST WEDNESDAY WAS USED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW INCENDIARY ATTACKS BY B-29S FOLLOW A CAREFUL PATTERN AND ARE NOT A HIT OR MISS PROPOSITION.
MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST, SAID THE BOMBARDIERS HAVE PRECISE, CAREFULLY CHOSEN AIMING POINTS WITHIN THE TARGET AREA. THESE ARE SELECTED SO THAT FIRES SET BY THE INCENDIARIES WILL LINK WITH OTHERS AND FORM A VAST SEA OF FLAME, SWEEPING THE ENTIRE AREA.
THESE FIRES DESTROY NOT ONLY FACTORIES BUT HOME WORKSHOPS, POWER COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION. EVEN WHEN A FACTORY ITSELF IN SUCH AN AREA IS UNSCATHED, OFFICERS BELIEVE IT CANNOT BE PRODUCTIVE WITHOUT ALL THE SERVICES IN THE SURROUNDING AREAS WHICH THE FLAMES DID DESTROY.
PM505PPW NM

MAR 18 194

WITH KOBE
21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,SUNDAY,MARCH 18-(AP)-BOMBARDIER LT.ARNOLD B.SCHNELL ALMOST BOMBED KOBE WITH ARNOLD B.SCHNELL.
THE SCHNELLVILLE (CORRECT),IND., CREW MEMBER OF A B-29 ON YESTERDAY'S KOBE STRIKE WAS TRYING TO CLOSE THE BOMB BAY DOORS OF HIS SUPERFORT BY HAND. THE WIND SUCKED HIS PARACHUTE FROM THE PLANE.
THE 'CHUTE OPENED WITH A TERRIFIC JERK--BUT SCHNELL MANAGED TO CLING WITH ONE LEG AND ONE ARM TO THE BOMB RACK AT THE EDGE OF THE APERTURE WHILE HE HACKED THE SHROUDS UNTIL HE WAS FREE.
AFTER THE BOMBER RETURNED TO BASE, THE 'CHUTE WAS FOUND ENTANGLED ON A BOMBBAY DOOR. SCHNELL IS KEEPING IT AS A SOUVENIR.
HW630PPW NM

2 R

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MARCH 17--(AP)--COLOMBIAN ELECTORS WILL CHOOSE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES TOMORROW IN AN ELECTION WHICH ALSO WILL CAST LIGHT ON THE 1946 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

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R THE CHAMBER'S ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP OF 131 REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE CHOSEN. LIBERALS NOW HOLD 87 SEATS, THE CONSERVATIVES 43 AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS (FORMERLY COMMUNISTS) ONE SEAT. THE OTHERS ARE VACANT.

R THREE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, JORGE ELIECER GAITAN, A LAWYER; GABRIEL TURBAY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AND DARIO ECHANDIA, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, HAVE A SLATE IN THE REPRESENTATIVES' RACE.

R MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER AUTOMATICALLY ARE DEL-

EGATES OF THEIR PARTIES TO THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING LIBERAL CONVENTION AND VOTE AS A BLOCK. THUS THE WINNING SLATE IN THE CHAMBER ELECTION IS SURE OF HAVING AT LEAST A THIRD OF THE CONVENTION VOTE FOR ITS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

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AQ 01830 MEM 1035 PEW

~~BEFORE BEING PROPERLY FINISHED.~~ Add Barley Crop xxx finished.

OFFICIAL FIGURES ON THE REDUCTION OF MEAT SUPPLIES ARE NOT AVAILABLE, BUT PRIVATE SOURCES SAID THE DROUGHT HAD BROUGHT A DROP OF ABOUT 27 PER CENT IN THE NUMBER OF CATTLE AVAILABLE FOR SLAUGHTER AT PACKING PLANTS.

LATEST ESTIMATES BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PLACE WHEAT PRODUCTION FOR THE 1944-45 CROP YEAR AT 4,249,000 TONS OR 37.5 PER CENT LESS THAN IN THE PRECEDING SEASON.

THE BARLEY HARVEST IS CALCULATED AT 574,000 TONS COMPARED WITH 718,000 TONS A YEAR EARLIER.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF RYE PRODUCTION THIS YEAR ARE 259,000 TONS OR NEARLY 50 PER CENT LESS THAN THE PRECEDING YEAR'S 557,000 TONS.

THE WORST SHOWING WAS MADE BY LINSEED, WHICH ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL CALCULATIONS IS NOT EXPECTED TO EXCEED 767,500 TONS. THIS REPRESENTS A 51.2 PER CENT DECREASE FROM LAST YEAR'S YIELL AND WOULD BE THE SMALLEST CROP SINCE 1918.

THE SMALLNESS OF THE LINSEED CROP IS CONSIDERED A PARTICULARLY HARD BLOW IN VIEW OF ITS IMPORTANCE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR FUEL OIL.

LINSEED FORMERLY WAS A PRIME EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES BUT EXPORTATION WAS BANNED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO BECAUSE OF DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS.

THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOTS IN THE CROP PICTURE ARE FOR OATS AND MAIZE (CORN). THE OATS CROP IS ESTIMATED AT 1,047,000 TONS, WHICH WOULD MAKE IT THE ONLY CROP SURPASSING LAST YEAR'S YIELD. ARGENTINA HARVESTED 924,800 TONS A YEAR AGO.

HEAVY RAINS IN FEBRUARY IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR THE LATE MAIZE CROP, ALTHOUGH THEY CAME TOO LATE TO HELP EARLY PLANTINGS. THERE HAVE BEEN NO OFFICIAL CALCULATIONS ON THE SIZE OF THE MAIZE CROP BUT PRIVATE SOURCES EXPECT THE YIELD TO RUN AROUND 3,000,000 OR 3,500,000 TONS, ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF PREVIOUS EXPECTATIONS.

ONE OTHER BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF THE LATE RAINS WAS HELP IN PREPARING FIELDS FOR THE NEXT WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 18)

MJ325PEW

GUATEMALA, MARCH 17-(AP)-AS ONE OF ITS LAST ACTS BEFORE THE NEW GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER THIS WEEK, THE OUTGOING JUNTA DECREED FORMATION OF THE COMPANIA GUATEMALTECA DE AVIACION (GUATAMALAN AVIATION CO.) CAPITALIZED AT $750,000.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL RETAIN 30 PER CENT OF THE COMMON STOCK, 55 PER CENT WILL BE PURCHASABLE BY GUATEMALANS AND WILL BE NONTRANSFERRABLE TO FOREIGNERS, AND 15 PER CENT WILL BE PURCHASABLE BY FOREIGN AVIATION COMPANIES. THE FOREIGN COMPANIES BUYING STOCK MUST CONTRIBUTE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY WITH TECHNICAL AID AND CONNECTING SCHEDULES.

THE PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE HOLDABLE ONLY BY THE GOVERNMENT AND GUATEMALANS. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT WHICH BELONGED TO THE EXPROPRIATED UNITED STATES CONTROLLED AEROVIAS DE GUATEMALA (GUATEMALAN AIRWAYS) WILL BE USED BY THE NEW COMPANY.

95

SECOND LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE RAID (180)

(SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 17-(AP)-) CARRIER PLANES OF AN AMERICAN TASK FORCE ARE MAKING THEIR THIRD ATTACK IN LITTLE OVER A MONTH ON THE JAPANSE HOMELAND, AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE OF THE ENEMY ANNOUNCED SUNDAY AT AN HOUR WHEN THE RAID ALREADY HAD EXCEEDED FIVE HOURS.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, VARYING FROM EARLIER UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS, SAID THE TARGET WAS KYUSHU ISLAND, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE HOMELAND GROUP, AND THAT IT BEGAN AT 6 A.M. TOKYO TIME (4:50 P.M. SATURDAY EASTERN WAR TIME).

THE UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS, BROADCAST BY TOKYO RADIO, ALSO HAD SPECIFIED NEARBY SHIKOKU ISLAND AS A TARGET AND PLACED THE OPENING OF THE ATTACK AN HOUR EARLIER.

A172FX

THE ENEMY REPORTS, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WERE NOT CONFIRMED IN ANY PART BY ADM.CHESTER W. NIMITZ WHO LAST MONTH SENT VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S WORLD LARGEST TASK FORCE ON TWO DESTRUCTIVE MISSIONS, EACH TWO DAYS IN DURATION, AGAINST TOKYO AND NEARBY TARGETS.

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE DID NOT BEAR OUT EARLIER UNOFFICIAL CLAIMS THAT THE TASK FORCE HAD BROKEN OFF THE ATTACK AND FLED AFTER A PART OF IT WAS SUNK.

THIS BROADCAST XXX ETC. FIFTH GRAF FIRST LEAD COUNTING INSERT.

(EDITORS: IN ABOVE, FIRST GRAF AT END READ: XXX HAD EXCEEDED SEVEN HOURS XXX ETC. (INSTEAD OF FIVE).

HW1058PPW NM

~~STILL RUSSIAN.~~ Add Undated Jap Diet xxx still Russian.

DOMEI SAID THE PRIVY COUNCIL SENT THE APPROVED REPRESENTATION BILL TO THE DIET FOR CONSIDERATION AT A SITTING BEGINNING TOMORROW.

REPRESENTATION WOULD BE BOTH IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE LATTER MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED.

(EDS ABOVE OVER LINE READ X X X X EMPIRE OF THE LONG-CONQUERED PEOPLES, WAS REPORTED IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

KOREA AND FORMOSA ETC (WT)

NN409PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE POLITICS (160)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 17-(AP)-) TOKYO DISCLOSED SATURDAY NIGHT THAT ORGANIZATION OF JAPAN'S NEW POLITICAL PARTY, REPLACING THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY (IRAPS), VIRTUALLY HAS BEEN COMPLETED WITH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IT FORMALLY WILL BE INITIATED ABOUT MARCH 26.

THE NEW PARTY WILL INCLUDE A CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS FOR "THE

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DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND MOVEMENT," SAID DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE WIRELESS DISPATCH BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE "DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND MOVEMENT" WILL BE DIVIDED ANDOESEGTIONS TO CONDUCT THE PARTY'S ACTIVITIES IN "PROPAGANDA

INTO SECTIONS TO CONDUCT THE PARTY'S ACTIVITIES IN "PROPAGANDA AND ENLIGHTENMENT," NATIONAL DEFENSE, CIVILIAN LIFE, INCREASED PRODUCTION AND THE YOUTH MOVEMENT.

ADM.SEIZO KOBAYASHI, PRESIDENT OF IRAPS, RESIGNED AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S CABINET TO SPONSOR THE NEW PARTY, KNOWN AS THE "POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN" (DAI NIPPON SEIJIKAI).

PAGJ'S CHIEF OBJECTIVE WILL BE TO UNITE JAPANESE POLITICAL FACTIONS FOR AN ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT AND TO ORGANIZE CIVILIANS INTO MILITANT DEFENSE GROUPS TO REPULSE ANY ALLIED LANDINGS ON THE HOME-AND.

DOMEI SAID KOBAYASHI INDICATED HE WOULD NOT CONSIDER HEADING J.

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HW951PPW NM

A22KX (B29 ROGERS LEAD)
UNDATED JAPAN B-29S
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 17-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO REPORTED MORE AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES OVER JAPAN TODAY--FLYING SINGLY ON RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE BIG B-29S CAME OVER AT TWO-HOUR INTERVALS, STARTING AT 8A.M. (JAPANESE TIME). IT CLAIMED THE FIRST WAS INTERCEPTED AND DAMAGED.

HU450PCW

[illegible] HOKKAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

STRONGLY FORTIFIED COBLENZ, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE RIVER, IS ONE OF THE GREATEST PRIZES YET REACHED ON THE WESTERN FRONT BECAUSE OF ITS COMMAND OF HIGHWAY, RAIL AND RIVER TRAFFIC.

ANOTHER AMERICAN THIRD ARMY OCCUPIED THE CITY OF 58,322 FROM 1918 UNTIL JAN.24, 1923, WHEN COLORS FINALLY WERE STRUCK FROM THE SULLEN FORTRESS OF EHRENBREITSTEIN, WHICH OVERLOOKS COBLENZ FROM ACROSS THE RHINE.

THE STRATEGIC CITY IS THE CAPITAL OF PRUSSIAN RHINE PROVINCE. IT LIES 49 MILES SOUTHEAST OF COLOGNE, 41 NORTHWEST OF MAINZ, 75 FROM LUDWIGSHAFEN AND MANNHEIM AND 100 FROM KARLSRUHE--ALL RHINE CITIES.

THE ROMANS FIRST FORTIFIED COBLENZ, REPUTED TO BE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY ON THE RHINE. IT CENTERS A GREAT WINE DISTRICT. ITS SPRAWLING RAIL YARDS HANDLED 6,500 CARS DAILY BEFORE THE BOMBERS CAME; ITS RIVER PORT TEEMED WITH COMMERCE.

THE RHINE THERE IS FROM 900 TO 1,200 FEET WIDE AND THE MOSELLE IS 600 TO 900 FEET ACROSS. MOST OF THE CITY LIES ON THE RHINE'S WEST BANK, PROTECTED BY THE MOSELLE.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AS NOW, THE FRENCH, AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WERE ARRAYED ON THE WESTERN FRONT FROM SOUTH TO NORTH. FRENCH [illegible]UPATION HEADQUARTERS WERE AT MAINZ. THE BRITISH USED COLOGNE.

[illegible]NE OF THE AMERICAN JUNIOR OFFICERS AT COBLENZ IN 1918 WAS HUGH [illegible]FFEY, AUSTIN, TEXAS. CAFFEY NOW IS THE HANDSOME, WHITE-HAIRED [illegible] GENERAL WHOSE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION CUT THE WAY FOR THE BREAK[illegible]H TO COBLENZ. THE BLUE-EYED FORMER CAVALRY OFFICER WAS CHIEF [illegible]F TO LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., OF THE THIRD ARMY, IN NORTH [illegible]AND SICILY.

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY WHICH OCCUPIED COBLENZ IN 1918 WAS FORMED ESPECIALLY FOR THE OCCUPATION AND WAS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.HENRY T. ALLEN.

IN OCTOBER, 1923, SEPARATISTS IN COBLENZ PROCLAIMED A RHINELAND REPUBLIC AND DECLARED THAT THEY HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED AS A DE FACTO GOVERNMENT BY THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER. THE MOVEMENT COLLAPSED IN THE FOLLOWING FEBRUARY.

EMPEROR HENRY II GAVE THE CITY TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TRIER IN 1018 AND IT REMAINED UNDER THE TRIER ARCHBISHOPS UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE 18TH CENTURY. TROOPS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ARMY TOOK COBLENZ IN 1794 AND IN 1814 IT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS. THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA ASSIGNED IT TO PRUSSIA. PRINCE METTERNICH, THE AUSTRIAN STATESMAN, WAS BORN IN COBLENZ IN 1773.

JJ145PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 17-(AP)-LT. STANLEY L. BLACK OF HELENA, MONT., INTERVIEWED ON A SHORT-WAVE BROADCAST FROM GUAM BY WEBLEY EDWARD, CBS CORRESPONDENT, TOLD TODAY HOW THE B-29 SUPERBOMBER OF WHICH HE WAS CO-PILOT WAS FLIPPED ON ITS BACK IN THE AIR BY CONCUSSION OF THE BOMBS IT DROPPED ON OSAKA.

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THE EXPLOSIONS, BLACK SAID, HURLED THE "THUNDERING LORETTA" 2,000 FEET UPWARD AND TURNED IT OVER, DESTROYING MOST OF ITS FLIGHT INSTRUMENTS.

"THE BOMBARDIER WAS UP ON THE CEILING OF THE AIRPLANE," HE SAID, "AND THE NAVIGATOR WAS WONDERING WHY WE WEREN'T ON OUR COURSE. THE PILOT AND I THOUGHT IT WAS ALL OVER, BUT WE KEPT WORKING AT IT IN A LONG, SLOW ROLL AND FINALLY GOT HER OVER. X X X THE B-29 IS A GREAT AIRPLANE. WE DIDN'T DO MUCH. JUST THE GOOD LORD AND THAT AIRPLANE BROUGHT US BACK."

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30.24 — .24007

OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE LT. CHARLES S. FRANK, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; SGTS. CHARLES PALMER AND NORMAN BEGLER, PENNSYLVANIA; JAMES BOWERS, FREDERICK MD.; MAURICE CHRISMAN, KANSAS CITY, MO.; CPL. NICK VONAK, PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND TECH SGT. BOLAZIK OF SOUTH BEND, IND.

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CBS-430PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 269 MILES (FROM REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD)
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
BZ649PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (SAT)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: ALLIES AND GERMANS INCREASED PATROL ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE LOWER RHINE.
REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD: U.S. TROOPS WHO CUT RHR SUPERHIGHWAY MET STIFFENING RESISTANCE BEFORE OPEN GERMAN PLAIN TO INNER GERMANY; BRIDGEHEAD EXTENDED TO 7 1/2 MILES DEEP BY 14 LONG.
SAAR SECTOR: THIRD ARMY CAPTURED VIRTUALLY ALL OF COBLENZ AND DROVE CLOSER TO GREAT RHINE ESCAPE CITY OF MAINZ. SEVENTH AND THIRD ARMIES DRIVING TOWARD EACH OTHER MENACED TWO GERMAN ARMIES AND THREATENED TO SHEAR OFF ALL THE INDUSTRIAL SAARLAND; GERMANS RETREATING FROM COLLAPSING SECTOR.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMIES: EXCHANGED PATROL ACTIONS WITH GERMANS ACROSS LOWER RHINE.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: DEEPENDED REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD TO 7 1/2 MILES AS GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENED BEFORE OPEN PLAIN TO INNER REICH.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: STORMED AND CAPTURED VIRTUALLY ALL OF COBLENZ AND SLASHED TOWARD RHINE ELBOW AGAINST COLLAPSING GERMAN SAARLAND FRONT, THREATENING TWO GERMAN ARMIES.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: SMASHED NORTHEASTWARD IN SAAR AS GERMAN ARMY FELL BACK STEADILY.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH ARMORED: REACHED THE NAHE RIVER AT TWO POINTS AS IT SPEARHEADED THIRD ARMY BREAKTHROUGH IN SAARLAND.
FIFTH INFANTRY: OPERATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH FOURTH ARMORED.
87TH INFANTRY: ENTERED COBLENZ.

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90TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED THREE MILES ON A SIX-MILE FRONT ENTERING BOPPARD AND CAPTURING BAD SALZIG, HOLZFELD, PFAFFENBACH AND ST. GOAR SEVEN TO 14 MILES SOUTH OF COBLENZ.
11TH ARMORED: PASSED THROUGH THE 89TH INFANTRY IN TWO COLUMNS AND CAPTURED BUECHENBEUREN AND WUERRICH, RESPECTIVELY 12 MILES SOUTHWEST AND 9 1/2 MILES WEST OF SIMMERN.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED TO WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF MERZIG, CLEARED BACHEM, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG, AND ENTERED NEARBY RIMLINGEN.
80TH INFANTRY: OPERATED IN THE SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG.
THE 45TH INFANTRY AND THIRD INFANTRY: OPERATING SIDE-BY-SIDE THE TWO DIVISIONS GAINED UP TO EIGHT MILES INTO SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES MOVED THROUGH HORNBACH, 3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN.
MD903PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: THIRD ARMY CUT TO RHINE BELOW COBLENZ AND DROVE SWIFTLY TOWARD RHINE ELBOW AT MAINZ, SEVENTH ARMY SMASHED NORTHEASTWARD, MENACING TWO GERMAN ARMIES AND THREATENING TO CUT OFF ALL INDUSTRIAL SAARLAND; AMERICANS IN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD DEEPENED GRIP TO SEVEN MILES, MET STIFFENING RESISTANCE BEFORE OPEN PLAIN TO INNER GERMANY; ALLIES AND GERMANS IN NORTH INCREASED PATROL ACTION ACROSS THE LOWER RHINE.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RED ARMY INCREASED PRESSURE ON STETTIN FROM TWO DIRECTIONS, SUSTAINED DRIVE ON DANZIG AND GDYNIA, LIQUIDA

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ED POCKETS IN EAST PRUSSIA, HALTED NAZI COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN HUNGARY, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICAN TANKS BROKE INTO SALVARO BEHIND THE GERMAN ROAD STRONGHOLD OF VERGATO, BUT WITHDREW LATER.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS DROVE TWO-PRONGED BLOW AGAINST SHIMBU LINE EAST OF MANILA; TROOPS LANDED 50 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA, TIGHTENING PINCH ON ENEMY IN SOUTHERN LUZON; BATTLE FOR IWO WON; 300 SUPERFORTS PUT TORCH TO KOBE, JAPAN'S GREATEST SHIPBUILDING CENTER; OTHER B-29S HIT RANGOON.
JR823 -ASW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE NORTHERN SECTOR: ALLIES AND GERMANS INCREASED PATROL ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE LOWER RHINE.
THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD: U.S. TROOPS WHO CUT RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY MET STIFFENING RESISTANCE BEFORE OPEN GERMAN PLAIN TO INNER GERMANY; BRIDGEHEAD EXTENDED TO SEVEN MILES DEEP BY 13 LONG.
THE SAAR SECTOR: THIRD ARMY ISOLATED COBLENZ, DROVE SWIFTLY TOWARD RHINE ELBOW AT MAINZ, AND SEVENTH ARMY SMASHED NORTHEASTWARD, MENACING TWO GERMAN ARMIES AND THREATENING TO SHEAR OFF ALL INDUSTRIAL SAARLAND GERMANS RETREATING FROM COLLAPSING SECTOR.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMIES: EXCHANGED PATROL ACTIONS WITH GERMANS ACROSS LOWER RHINE.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: DEEPENED REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD TO SEVEN MILES AS GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENED BEFORE OPEN PLAIN TO INNER REICH.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: ISOLATED COBLENZ AND SLASHED TOWARD RHINE ELBOW AGAINST COLLAPSING GERMAN SAARLAND FRONT, THREATENING TWO ARMIES.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: SMASHED NORTHEASTWARD IN SAAR AS GERMAN FIRST ARMY FELL BACK STEADILY.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH ARMORED: SPEARHEADED THIRD ARMY BREAKTHROUGH IN SAARLAND.
JR828AEW

MAR 18 1945

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT 1,200 FREE ITALIANS HAD BEEN SENT TO SAUDI ARABIA FOR WORK ON THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY'S RAS TANURA REFINERY.

DEPUTY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR RALPH K. DAVIES SAID THE LABORERS TRANSPORTED FROM ERITREA, AFRICA, WOULD HELP COMPLETE THE REFINERY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

MOST OF THE ITALIANS WERE STRANDED IN ERITREA IN 1941 AND 1942 WHEN THEIR FAMILIES WERE RETURNED TO ITALY. UNTIL RECENTLY THEY WORKED ON AN AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN ERITREA AFTER BRITAIN TOOK OVER THAT ITALIAN COLONY.

THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY ALSO HAS HIRED ALL THE ARABS, INDIANS, IRAQUI AND OTHERS WHO WOULD TAKE WORK ON THE MILITARY PETROLEUM PROJECT.

SU1102AEW

MAR 18 1945

PATTON'S FORCES OVERRUN THIRD OF SAAR; BRIDGE AT REMAGEN COLLAPSES INTO RHINE

MAR 19 1945

THIRD ARMY UNITS CROSS NAHE RIVER, APPROACH MAINZ

MAR 19 1945

Hodges' Troops Reach Edge of Rhine Plain in 2-Mile Advance.

YANKS ENTER BINGEN

80,000 Germans Face Trap from Closing Jaws of Two Armies.

PARIS, Monday, March 19.—(AP) U. S. Third army tanks and troops, overrunning one-third of Germany's doomed Saarland, swept unchecked Sunday across the Nahe river 21 miles southwest of Mainz, vital exit for 80,000 enemy troops in frantic retreat to the Rhine.

The U. S. First army, robbed of one important lifeline by collapse of the Ludendorff bridge, nevertheless drove nearly two miles north along the Rhine's east bank close to the edge of inner Germany's plain.

The U. S. Seventh army was smashing through the Saarland's Siegfried Line on a 25-mile front as the German First army fled before the mounting peril from the Third army in its rear.

Nazis Chased from France

On the 30-mile eastern segment of that front, American troops with their French Allies along the Rhine were rapidly chasing the Germans from their last foothold on French soil.

American fighterbombers spread ruin along highways clogged with German troops fleeing the closing jaws of the Third and Seventh armies, now possibly 25 to 35 miles from snapping shut in the heart of the Saar after the Third racked up new gains of 13 miles.

It appeared that the western Saar was well emptied of German troops, and that industrial basin which Germany took back by plebiscite when Hitler began to rearm, was falling swiftly to American arms.

The Nahe river,—last important barrier in the path of the Fourth Armored division's rush, was crossed at Bad Krueznach, a health resort famed as German army headquarters in the First World war.

While tanks were overrunning most of this city of 28,000 population on the Nahe's east bank the 90th infantry a few miles north pushed eastward six miles and entered the west bank town of Bingen, 17 miles west of Mainz.

Have Hold on Rhine

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armor and tanks now were on the Nahe river at points along its entire length, and held 25 miles of the Rhine's west bank for 25 miles southeastward from conquered Coblenz.

Patton's blows at the Saarland from the west were dealt with equal force.

The Third army captured the western anchor of Merzig and came crashing through the basin's northern border in a push promising a speedy junction with the Seventh in the heart of the Saar.

(A BBC broadcast said the armies were but 15 miles apart after the Third had cracked into St. Wendel, 18 miles northeast of Saarlautern.)

The German communique said the Third army's flying tank columns, which unhinged all defenses west of the Rhine with a breakthrough along the valley, had broken across the Nahe river at a second point 24 miles southwest of Mainz, through which two beaten enemy armies are fleeing.

In the midst of these smashing successes west of the Rhine came the bad news that the great Ludendorff bridge, seized by the First army in crossing the Rhine March 7, had collapsed.

Without regard for this loss, the First army drove nearly two miles northward, broadening its east bank grip to 15 1-2 miles. The First captured an airfield almost six miles east of the Rhine, and widened to six miles its hold on the Superhighway to the Ruhr.

It was announced officially that loss of the bridge, which gave way Saturday afternoon, before engineers could repair it fully, would not impair the First army's ability to hold the bridgehead, now about eight miles deep.

Pontoon Bridge Remains

It was known that Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges had one pontoon bridge across, and this probably is supplemented by other emergency structures and ferries to keep men, tanks and guns rolling over the river.

The U. S. Seventh army battered halfway through the southern Saar's Siegfried line east of the province's capital of Saarbruecken while the Third army crashed through the roof in a seven-mile surge 35 miles to the north.

Third army troops were pouring into the western Saar across the Saar river, and the quiek fall of fortified Merzig, a city of 10,000 population, testified to the want of resistance.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's first invasion of the Saar last fall ground to a stop in front of Merzig, which was a keystone in the Siegfried line.

It was 28 miles north east of here that the Tenth armored division was driving 35 miles from a junction with the Seventh in the very center of the Saar.

The tanks roared into Birkenfeld, a highway control point 35 miles north of last reported Seventh army positions south of the Saar city of Zweibruecken.

Thirty-five miles farther east, the German communique said the Fourth Armored division had crossed the Nahe river, last natural barrier before Mainz, at Bad Muenster.

This is three miles south of where enemy broadcasts Saturday said the rampaging tanks had crossed at Bad Kreuznach. Here, deep behind the lines of the German Seventh and First armies, the enemy said the Third army was hurrying up reniforcements for renewed blows.

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30. 24 — 24009

RHINE SPAN WEAKENED BY GERMAN BOMB

MAR 19 1945

1,200-Foot Structure Can Be Repaired; Scores Of GI's Rescued

(Censored by United States)

Germans execute four officers over United States seizure of Remagen bridge.....*Page 2*

With the Americans Across the Rhine, March 13 (AP)—The central span of the 1,200-foot Ludendorff bridge at Remagen collapsed yesterday, carrying many army engineers to death in the Rhine, but it was announced officially tonight the gap can be repaired and the bridge soon will be in operation again.

The collapse, blamed on a weakened main supporting girder that had been damaged by a German demolition charge before the Americans seized the bridge March 7, proved to be less of a catastrophe than had first been indicated.

Many Are Rescued

Many of the 200 engineers who were working on the bridge and fell into the river when the span gave way were rescued, it was announced. There was no official tally of the dead and injured.

The German explosives damaged a lower-arch girder ten days ago when the span was seized, and failure to repair or replace it proved to be the real reason for loss of the bridge. Stresses and strains on remaining girders became too much.

But the first task was to build up the bridgehead and throw over supplementing pontoon spans. Engineers were working to strengthen the girder when the bridge gave way.

Central Span Collapses

There was no explosion or shellburst when the bridge tumbled down, at 3.10 P.M., and enemy action was not directly responsible.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's headquarters said the main central span, 512 feet long, toppled into the water as a result of cumulative strains and stresses which American Army engineers had been trying to offset with repairs.

The span had been closed for repairs except for brief intervals, and no traffic was passing over at the time of its collapse.

About 200 engineers were working on the structure, frequently damaged by blast and shellfire, when it gave way without warning. Some were killed, others drowned and many were injured.

Dozens Of Lives Saved

Heroic work by soldiers saved the lives of dozens of engineers who, after days of toil in a hail of shellfire, had the historic road and railway span ready for traffic.

Loss of the bridge did not immediately imperil the Americans' steadily expanding bridgehead, since pontoon bridges are in operation.

But the supply of reinforcements and tanks now is limited to spans which are easy prey for floods, and the Rhine frequently surges out of its banks with spring rains. The terrain already seized east of the Rhine is rugged, and ill-suited for landing fields.

The whole steel framework of the bridge collapsed, leaving three stone piers and the approaches intact.

GI Tells How Bridge Fell

A section leading from the center to the east bank went under water, and the section leading to the west side fell partly on the bank and in shallow water.

Sergt. George L. Wolsey, of Highland Park, Mich., was working on one side of the bridge, and looked east when it started to sway.

"She started to give it this," he said, waving his hand slowly from side to side. "Then it fell over to the south. There wasn't a lot of noise, just a deep rumble like somebody sawing wood. Men fell over into the water like dominoes. I ran to the west side and barely cleared to the pier."

Men Bob To Surface

Moments later downstream dozens of men bobbed to the surface. Many, injured, swam weakly toward twisted timbers swirling in the current. They were swept toward a pontoon bridge which engineers had thrown across the Rhine some distance north of the original crossing site ten days before.

Some of the men were mangled and pinned between steel girders. Others were buried in debris under the water.

Two signalmen, Private George Arnold, of Oil City, Pa., and Private Joe Battista, of Pence, Wis., were stretching wire across the bridge, but had gone to a jeep off the span and escaped injury.

Typical of the coolness with which Americans met the emergency, they tapped the line and summoned ambulances and medics to the scene.

Aid Station Set Up

In a matter of seconds, lines of Red Cross vehicles were streaking up to the bridge on both sides of the river. An aid station was set up in a windowless, shell-torn building.

A division chaplain, Capt. George Barber, of Montebello, Cal., administered last rites to the fatally wounded. He walked down among the wreckage to be with one man who died under tons of steel and lumber ground into the muddy banks at the water's edge.

Scores of troops raced onto a pontoon bridge to pull men from the water. Some were taken from the cold river before they were swept into the cables and pontoons.

Engineers on the pontoon bridge also were busy shunting splintered pieces of timber away from the vulnerable pontoons.

In the middle of rescue operations, a German shell landed near by, and fragments cut down several men.

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An outstanding hero was Sgt. George Aneson of Brooklyn, N. Y. He helped a lieutenant colonel and a captain pull a corporal from the water at a pontoon, but left when he saw two men struggling to keep hold of wreckage about midway between the pontoon and the wrecked bridge.

Without stopping to throw off his heavy combat boots, Aneson yanked off his trousers and swam into the water with a heavy rope which Pvt. Theodore Gates of Presto, Pa., had tried vainly to throw to the men from his position waist-deep in the water on the edge of the bank.

[illegible] had been weakened

Weakened By Charges

The bridge had been weakened by two charges which the Germans exploded, and more by shells which gouged chunks out of three vertical beams several days ago.

The Germans started throwing heavy shells into the general area of the bridge yesterday, and although none of them hit anywhere near the span, some soldiers advanced the theory that deep vibrations caused by their blast might have started a shift in weight which sent the bridge down.

There had been no enemy planes in the neighborhood for 36 hours before the collapse.

On the day Sergt. Alexander Drabik, of Holland, Ohio, led the rush across the Ludendorff Bridge, a German demolition crew set off a charge that blew out a section of the decking and severed a lower arch girder at a pier 270 feet from the eastern bank of the Rhine.

This girder, 32 by 40 inches, was made of ¾-inch steel plates. It was severed at a point where the main center arch of the bridge tied into the pier supports just below the decking.

When this support was gone, stress was thrown on one of the top arch girders.

Engineers knew of this grave weakness, but the first thing that had to be done was to get troops, armor and heavy equipment across into the bridgehead, and take the chance the girder would hold. It did, for ten days.

Then the strain proved too great, since in those ten days nothing was done to replace the severed girder.

Nazis Execute Four For Rhine Blunder

London, March 18 (AP)—Three German majors and a lieutenant were executed after court-martial for cowardice or neglect of duty in American seizure of the bridge at Remagen over the Rhine, the German high command announced today.

A fifth officer, Captain Brathke, who commanded the Remagen garrison, was sentenced to death *in absentia*, the Nazi command added, implying he had fled or been captured.

Sentences Carried Out

The five were sentenced, "some on charges of cowardice, others on charges of grave neglect of duty in the field, for neglectful failure to blow up the Rhine bridge at Remagen in good time, or else to defend it with determination," the broadcast communiqué said.

Sentences on all but Brathke were carried out immediately, it added.

The officers were "Major Strobel, of a sappers regimental headquarters; Major Scheller, adjutant of an army corps; Major Kraft, of a land-sapper battalion, and Lieutenant Peters, in command of anti-aircraft forces" deployed for protection of the span.

Blunder Aided 1st Army

The blunder gave the United States 1st Army a firm bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine without a bloody, contested crossing.

The announcement came in a supplement to the regular German communiqué. The supplement customarily singles out individuals and units distinguishing themselves in battle.

71st Division Now in Line

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, March 18 (AP)—It was disclosed today that the Seventy-first Infantry Division, recently arrived from the United States, had been put into action in the Hardt Mountain area.

YANK PLANES FLY FROM NAZI SOIL

(Censored)

AN AMERICAN AIRFIELD IN GERMANY, March 18—(AP) U. S. fighter planes, operating on German soil only 45 minutes from Berlin, today were using this expansive airfield built by the Germans in 1941 as a base for their London-bound bombers.

American Thunderbolts making their first organized mission Friday whipped across the Rhine and destroyed or damaged 65 enemy boxcars south of Mulheim.

The field came into operation the day when 14 Thunderbolts rocketed down onto the 5,000-foot runway. Actually, two American Mustang pilots flew a reconnaissance mission from the field six days ago and a fighter pilot who earned his spurs by shooting down eight Zeros in New Guinea landed on the strip the day before engineers announced that the runway was ready for operation by Brig.-Gen. Richard E. Nugent's 29th tactical air command.

Under German domination, two strips and miles of revetments, all surfaced, had been laid down by laborers forced to work for their Nazi masters.

Last September when the Allied groud forces began to sweep to the Siegfried line, the U. S. Strategic Air forces were given the task of knocking out this airfield. Two or three heavy Liberator and Flying Fortress raids demolished the buildings and left the runways pocked with 128 craters.

The Germans abandoned the field, blowing up remaining installations, but it did not come into American hands until two weeks ago when a hard-driving American division overran the sector during the Ninth army's smash from the Roer to the Rhine.

Tactical Planes Aid 3d Army

(Censored)

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, United States Ninth Air Force, March 18 (AP)—Fighter-bomber planes supported the United States Third Army's drive with fierce energy today, peppering the cities of the German Palatinate with record quantities of ammunition.

The Nineteenth Tactical Air Command, which dominates the air immediately ahead of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces, shot more than a half-million rounds of ammunition and hundreds of rockets—enough to fill fifteen 2½-ton trucks. Much of it was expended to harass the Germans on the roads moving eastward.

Eight American planes were lost to flak. German air activity was relatively weak, but seven Nazi planes destroyed and two probables were chalked up in scattered encounters.

Eisenhower Visits Patton

3d Army Now Employs Equivalent of 6 Divisions of Armor

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, March 18 (AP).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. was visited today at 3d Army headquarters by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Patton disclosed that his army now has four complete armored divisions plus ten tank battalions participating in the present offensive, giving him the equivalent of six divisions of armor to team with his numerous infantry divisions.

The famous 4th Armored, 10th Armored and 11th Armored Divisions previously have been mentioned in stirring advances, and today a new armored division, as yet unidentified, threw its power into the attack.

MAR 19 1945

Reds Topple Kolberg, Ending 13-Day Siege

Russians Narrow East Prussian Pocket Southwest of Koenigsberg—Berlin Reports New Battles Between Dresden, Belgrade—Noose Tightened on Danzig.

LONDON, Monday March 19—(AP) Red army assault troops captured the shell-torn ruins of the German Baltic naval port of Kolberg yesterday, ending a 13-day siege of the city, as other Russian forces narrowed the Germans' evaporating East Prussian pocket southwest of Koenigsberg to a mere 126 square miles in gains of up to four miles.

Far to the south in Czechoslovakia's Tatra mountains, Soviet troops won control of a 70-mile stretch of the east bank of the strategic Hron river west of Bratislava and Vienna. Berlin reported violent battles flaring along almost the entire 375-mile length of the southern half of the Eastern front.

Some 125 miles east of captured Kolberg, Soviet men were grinding into the perimeter defenses of the twin pre-war rival ports of Danzig and Gdynia, Berlin said. The Moscow radio said that the former free city of Danzig was in flames after attack by Soviet heavy bombers.

The Russian radio said that the Nazis were frantically trying to evacuate by sea residents of Danzig bay coastal towns imminently threatened by the Red army, although German naval communications were described "in a precarious position." Thousands of residents were reported fleeing blazing Danzig toward Gdynia, only to jam with "tens of thousands" of refuges from Pomeranian cities, camping in the open awaiting sea transport.

Collapse of enemy resistance in Kolberg, ancient Pomeranian seaport with a pre-war population of 33,170, was announced by Premier Stalin in an order of the day. The highly-fortified citadel, surrounded by the Red army on land, was taken by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army, including Polish units.

The port, lying 63 miles northeast of imperiled Stettin, had been under assault since March 6, when it was cut off from the west by a swift Soviet thrust to the coast. The Germans desperately tried to prolong the battle for the town since it lies astride the important Pomeranian coastal supply railroad.

The Germans, conceding loss of the city, claimed that the Nazi garrison had been evacuated by sea early yesterday morning. Moscow's midnight war bulletin said Zhukov's artillery had shelled the port from the west, sinking several German ships trying to enter the harbor to evacuate troops.

Fighting later shifted to the east-

ern part of the town, where the Russians launched their decisive attack. "Thousands" of enemy dead lay in the streets after resistance ceased, the communique said.

In East Prussia, the bloody battle for the elimination of trapped enemy forces southwest of Koenigsberg was nearing its end as the Third White Russian army narrowed the coastal strip held by the enemy to a length of 21 miles, averaging six miles in width, and at no point more than nine miles from the sea.

Converging on the last enemy strongholds of Heiligenbeil and Braunsberg the Russians hammered within four and a half miles southeast of Heiligenbeil by winning the highway junction of Rehefld. Six miles south of Heiligenbeil, Soviet infantry captured Grunenfeld, five and a half miles east of Braunsberg.

Thirteen miles southwest of Koenigsberg, the Third White Russians cleared a five-mile strip of the Prussian coast on the west bank of the Frisching river opposite captured Brandenburg, taking Patersorth in a four-mile advance.

Less than two miles southeast of Patersorth, the five-way road and rail center of Ludwigsort fell as the Russians advanced on a 10-mile front in this sector, killing more than 3,000 Nazi troops and capturing another 800. The Soviet communiques quoted German prisoners as saying Nazi units were losing 80 per cent of their effectives.

Clear Banks of Hron

Meanwhile in Czechoslovakia, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army cleared the entire 70-mile east bank of the Hron river between the Czechoslovak town of Zvolen and its confluence with the Danube at Esztergom, 19 miles northwest of Budapest.

This was effected when Malinovsky's troops won the last 16-mile stretch of the river bank between Ostroluka, four miles west of Zvolen, and Hlink-Nad-Hronom and Vyhne, 19 miles west. These towns were taken, along with the fortified stronghold of Horne Opatovca, the village of Sasov Podhradie and five mountain peaks.

The upper reaches of the Hron river already were in Russian hands, the German holding only a 30-mile stretch of the east bank behind the mountains before the key Czechoslovak stronghold of Banska Bystrica.

Moscow was silent on the battle for the Baltic port of Stettin, northern anchor of Berlin's Oder river defense line. The enemy said, however, that a hail of artillery was ripping German positions on a narrow front south and east of the naval base where Zhukov's army continued an all-out attempt to wipe out a 25-square mile Nazi bridgehead across the Oder southeast of Stettin.

Berlin said German reserves had halted Russian blows on the outskirts of Altdamm, key suburban stronghold three and a half miles from Stettin.

RUSSIANS TO OPEN BERLIN ASSAULT IN EARLY SPRING

MAR 1 9 1945

MOSCOW, March 18—(AP) The Red army will attack toward Berlin again as soon as it has dealt with the three-fold problem of "Kessels," logistics and weather.

Russian frontline correspondents make it fairly clear that an all-out drive from the Oder toward the Elbe is due to begin in early Spring. "A gathering storm" is their favorite description.

Must Clean Up Kessels

"Kessels" are the chief unfinished business which four huge Soviet army groups must wind up before they concentrate on cracking central Germany. "Kessel" is a German word meaning "cauldron," applied to isolated but stubbornly-resisting troops.

These "Kessels" extend in the current fighting from Breslau to Koenigsberg. Here is the way the situation seems to stack up!

Breslau—this is Marshal Ivan S. Konev's baby .He has been smashing it yard by yard for weeks. It may take another month before his First Ukrainian army can break the core of enemy strength which the Luftwaffe still is trying to support with airborne supplies.

The Germans' Stettin bridgehead east of the Oder—this is now about five miles wide and four miles in depth with Marshal G. K. Zhukov's First White Russian army pressure threatening to wipe it out in a few more days.

Kolberg, Pomeranian naval base—Zhukov's troops have forced a motley garrison of German sailors, Volkssturmers and army regulars to hole up in a small section of the town. They have a nuisance value because Kolberg is astride the important coastal railroad across Pomerania which otherwise is mostly in Russian hands. It is doubtful whether they will hold out much longer.

(Marshal Josef Stalin announced today that the last enemy resistance had been smashed and the seaport captured.)

Danzig and Gdynia—these pre-war rival ports lie in a 25-mile long coastal strip as narrow as five miles. Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian troops have been throwing their Sunday punch trying to split the "Kessel" in two. They almost made it last week and there is little doubt they will make it at the next try. After Danzig and Gdynia have been separated and encircled the time it will take to storm them depends on whether Rokossovsky shifts his major forces to the Oder river.

East Prussia—the province now is divided into a little "Kessel" centered around the coastal towns of Braunsberg and Heligenbeil, and another centered around the capital city of Koenigsberg and the Samland peninsula to the west, which is an extremely formidable defense position.

East Prussia's little "Kessel" should disappear entirely within a few days; but Koenigsberg is a knockdown, drag out fight which seems liable to be prolonged indefinitely even though the Russians soon may encircle the city and sever its communications with the naval base of Pillau, 24 miles to the west.

Has Logistic Problem

Logistics and weather are questions to which the Red army seems to get an answer as seasily as looking into a crystal ball. The Red army always has been a good "mudder" and Spring thaw now is turning the eastern Reich into a sticky gumbo. But it should be less of an obstacle than the Ukrainian mud in the Spring offensive a year ago.

Thaw combined with some 300 miles the Red army has traveled from Polish bases since mid-January would have made a colossal headache for any but the Soviet quartermaster general.

The "Kessel" type of fighting uses up big tonnages of ammunition which the Russians would rather employ in another breakthrough. But there is no doubt large reserves now are assembled near the Oder and Niesse rivers, earmarked only for a new offensive.

Tremendous strides have been made in western Poland, restoring the main east-west railroad and laying new tracks for Russian-gauge rolling stock. Where one line existed before there are likely to be two operating today.

Dozens of German warplants captured virtually intact in Brandenburg, Pomerania and Silesia and the frontier provinces of Poland now are producing for the Red army, thereby easing the transport problem. Many workers are submissive Germans.

Besides this, the Red army acquired considerable food stocks from the enemy and, for the most part, the Soviet soldier appears to live off the land where he fights.

Shells and gasoline are the things which the Red army puts highest in logistics. When the Red army starts moving west again there will be more than enough of these on hand to reach Berlin.

BERLIN BOMBED FOR 34TH DAY

MAR 1 9 1945

RAF Rains Blockbusters After Record U.S. Attack

Chamberlain

New York, March 18 (AP)—Edward R. Murrow, CBS correspondent, said today in a broadcast from London that American planes have sunk at least six Spanish ships attempting to get supplies to German troops trapped along the Atlantic coast of France.

London, *Monday*, March 19 (AP)—RAF Mosquitos rained two-ton blockbusters on Berlin last night, striking by the glow of raging fires started by an American air armada which blasted the Reich capital in record strength of more than 1,300 bombers yesterday.

It was the twenty-seventh consecutive night that Berlin had been attacked by the "fire-stoking" Mosquitos. The American raid was the thirty-fourth in as many days against the Reich.

Wheeling through flak-spotted skies and formations of enemy jet planes, the United States heavy bombers, escorted by 700 fighters, by daylight dumped 3,000 tons of high explosives and fire bombs—50 tons a minute for an hour—on railroad yards near the heart of Germany's capital and armament plants in the industrial suburbs.

Salute Soviet Pilots

There was no immediate announcement of American losses.

Several American Mustangs, ranging beyond Berlin, flew side by side with Russian fighters and exchanged salutes. One squadron of Mustangs teamed up with some fifteen Russian fighters in defense of a Russian airfield east of the Oder River from dive-bombing attacks by four Focke-Wulfs.

United States 19th Tactical Air Command planes, ranging ahead of American 3d Army troops, peppered Germany's Palatinate with record quantities of ammunition, firing more than 500,000 rounds of ammunition and hundreds of rockets.

This force destroyed seven Nazi planes and probably destroyed two others, while eight American planes were lost, all to anti-aircraft fire.

13 Interceptors Downed

Thirteen Nazi interceptors, including several jet planes, were shot down over Berlin, a United States Strategic Air Force communiqué said. The war bulletin said Saturday's attack by 1,300 United States bombers and 750 fighters on five German rail communications and oil plants cost eight bombers and two fighters.

Hundreds of Continent-based Allied warplanes yesterday battered German columns retreating from the crumbling Saarland salient while others attacked transport directly behind the enemy front lines.

RAF Spitfires continued their attacks against V-2 installations in Holland.

Rail Center Target

The noon-hour assault yesterday by the American air fleet surpassed in strength the 1,200-bomber attack of February 26. The heaviest RAF night assault on the capital was made about a year ago by 900 big bombers.

The Schlesischer railway center and North Station freight yards, both within 2 miles of the capital's center, were the targets of about 1,000 heavy bombers of today's fleet.

The remainder of the force attacked the Rheinmetal Borsig plant at Tegel, 6 miles northwest of the city, and a tank factory at Henningsdorf, 11 miles northwest of Berlin's center.

Air Fleet 300 Miles Long

The German air-raid warning system said the American sky-train stretched 300 miles over the Reich as the bombers and fighters roared toward the Nazi capital.

Before the American Berlin bombers had returned to their bases in Britain, an RAF armada of some 400 big Lancasters, with escorting Mustangs, attacked two Ruhr benzol plants—one 10 miles east of Bochum and the other north of Hattingen.

In a 24-hour period seven big fuel targets from the Ruhr to the Leipzig-Dresden area had been assaulted by more than 2,000 Allied heavy bombers.

12,400 Bombs In Day

With approximately 3,500 tons of high explosives and fire bombs cascading down on the targets in the Berlin area yesterday, the 8th Air Force has dumped well over 20,000 tons of bombs on the Reich capital.

The rail targets in Berlin received more than 12,400 high-explosive bombs yesterday—many of them 1,000-pounders—and 650,000 small incendiaries.

Half-ton and large fire bombs—some 8,500 in all—were dumped on the armament targets at Tegel and Henningsdorf.

Yank Pilots Help Reds Fight Nazis

London, March 18 (AP)—United States 8th Air Force Mustangs and Russian Yak fighters flew side by side in battle today, defending a Russian airfield east of the Oder River from attack by four German fighters.

In a dogfight over the field, Capt. Ralph Cox, Robstown, Texas, 25-year-old squadron commander of the 359th Fighter Group, shot down a Focke-Wulf, and said the Russian planes drove the other three away.

Cox said he led his squadron on patrol after escorting bombers to Berlin and spotted German planes dive-bombing an airfield.

"The Russians were defending their 'drome against four Focke-Wulf 190's which already had started strafing the west end of the field. I led my flight directly in behind the Jerries as they turned for another attack and began firing on the lead plane.

"My first burst struck the wings and fuselage and flames broke out. I pulled above the Jerry, and my wingman saw him crash near the field. By this time some fifteen Russian Yaks had joined the battle, and as there were no enemy aircraft in view, we waggled our wings and headed for home."

EISENHOWER WARNS REICH RAIL WORKERS

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned German railway workers in the area of Frankfort on the Main and the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen area tonight to "get out of the battle zone," because "to remain at your posts is suicide."

The Supreme Allied Commander, who yesterday served grim notice to all civilians of coming bombardments of the Rhineland cities, directed his new warning to the rail workers, who are taking almost daily poundings from the Allied war planes.

A broadcast directed to Germany told the Germans that the Nazis were "using the railways to supply armies to prolong a lost war, and to evacuate high officials and their property."

"For you railway men above all to remain at your posts is suicide," the message said.

"Your work brings you into constant danger. Your homes for the most part are in specially dangerous areas.

"Railway men, get out of the battle zone!"

MAR 1 9 1945

London, March 18 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Juliu Maniu has resigned the chairmanship of the Romanian National Peasant party and that Nicolas Lupu, vice chairman, has been named his successor.

Sofia Sentences Reported

D. N. B. Says 30 Bulgars Have Been Doomed for Aiding Nazis

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—Thirty Bulgarian military leaders have been sentenced to death and sixty-five to prison terms of five years to life after having been convicted by a people's court of leading Bulgaria into the war on the side of Germany, a German D. N. B. news agency report from Vienna said today.

Those sentenced to death included Lieutenant General Constantin Lukash, former chief of the general staff. D. N. B. said thirty-eight were acquitted and that the property of those convicted would be confiscated.

U. S. PLAN TO CUT SUPPLIES OF MEAT ALARMS BRITISH

MAR 1 9 1945

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Housewives Startled by Lend-Lease Slash; Officials Predict Crisis.

RESERVES DWINDLE

Months Ahead Shape Up as Leanest of War for U.S. on Home Front.

LONDON, March 18—(AP) English housewives, startled by a Washington announcement that Lend-Lease meat supplies from the United States would be cut 87 per cent during the next quarter, saw themselves tonight on the brink of perhaps the greatest food crisis of the war.

Newspapers treated the announcement as sensational news and the Sunday Dispatch, devoted all its editorial space to a discussion of British needs and a continuance of American generosity, which it said was necessary in this sixth year of the war.

Food Minister J. J. Llewellin said this would be the tightest year of the war for food, adding:

"Out of our accumulated stocks we have made substantial amounts available for liberated areas, and we are now in nearly every instance down to a minimum for proper distribution in this country."

That was Llewellin's comment on reports that England was hoarding Lend-Lease supplies.

Ounce A Person Per Week

London newspapers said that under the new allotments of 25,000,000 pounds in the next three months, contrasting with 200,000,000 pounds in the present quarter, the ration of American meat would break down to less than one ounce a person weekly, compared with a former ration of about half a pound.

They added that hundreds of millions of pounds of food had been released from British emergency reserves and sent to liberated areas in France, Holland and Belgium in answer to appeals from General Eisenhower, and that fats and meats were important components of those shipments.

Claim Reserves Gone

There seemed little disposition here to go along with what was reported from America as one apparent theory behind the cut—that British reserves were large enough to sustain England without any great American assistance.

"In these islands," the Sunday Dispatch said, "civilian morale has been, and still is, subject to stresses that America has been spared."

Despite cautious statements by Llewellin that he was doing his "very best" to see that the nation's meager meat ration was not cut further, public agitation over rumors to the contrary may force some announcement in Commons shortly.

Allies Blamed For Food Crisis

London, *Monday*, March 19 (AP)—The London *Daily Herald* said today that the machinery of co-operation set up by the Big Three was "not working properly" and cited Romanian troubles and the food crisis in Europe as examples.

In Romania, the *Herald* said, the Russians took "certain political steps" to protect their communications without consulting Britain and the United States.

Referring to the food crisis and the possible reduction of meat rations in Britain, the newspaper said, "Incredible though it sounds" the United States State Department a few months ago assured the Foreign Office that in the event of a British economic break with Argentina the United States could easily replace meat supplies Britons draw from that country.

"Now at the very end of the European campaign," the *Herald* said, "the United Nations find themselves suddenly faced by the gravest food crisis of the war. It is a crisis . . . due simply and solely to inadequacy and inefficiency of interallied economic organization, to a lack of foresight and above all to a lack of co-operation."

Last 3 Of 70 Escaped Captive Nazis Retaken

London, March 18 (AP)—The last three of 70 German prisoners of war who escaped from a Welsh camp a week ago were captured last night, ending one of England's most extensive manhunts.

The three were taken by an unarmed man who dashed after them down a dark road. The trio said they had been eating well and remarked their brief freedom was "good sport."

525 RESCUED FROM NORWAY

British Destroyers Go In For Patriots Driven From Home

London, March 18 (AP)—Four destroyers of the British Home Fleet, driving in daylight down a fiord behind the German lines at North Cape, have rescued 525 Norwegian patriots, who told how the Nazis destroyed their homes and food in a vain effort to force them into slavery.

An official Norwegian communiqué tonight disclosed the rescue.

Most of those rescued were women and children who had been hiding in caves and huts on the snow-covered mountains of bleak Soroy Island since late last autumn, moving constantly to keep out of the reach of German patrols that chased them through the bitter Arctic winter.

As the Germans began withdrawing last November, the patriots related, the Norwegians were ordered to leave their homes and move south. To make certain the order was obeyed, the Nazis methodically burned down every house on the island, slaughtered all animals and destroyed food stocks. Two old women too ill to be moved were roasted alive in their flaming house, the Norwegians related.

The Germans held 1,200 of the healthiest men and women for slave labor, while other patriots took to caves and snow-huts and contrived to live through the cold months.

Many had eaten nothing in the last twelve weeks except some mush and reindeer meat. Their clothes were in rags.

RUNDSTEDT'S BID FOR PEACE?

French Hear He Offered To Surrender To West Allies

Paris, March 18 (AP)—Some Paris papers today published uncredited dispatches, datelined Washington, outlining terms of an armistice request which they said German Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt had reportedly made to the western Allies and which they said had been flatly rejected.

These reports, without any Allied confirmation, said von Rundstedt had proposed a surrender plan under which the American and British armies would occupy all of Germany up to the present Russian front.

No Peace Until Allies Join

Some other Paris papers published dispatches, datelined London, quoting *Reuter* as saying, "Some military experts at Washington declare that even if Germany offered unconditional surrender over this week end, the Allies would refuse acceptance until Russian and Anglo-American troops had made their junction in the center of Germany."

L'humanite, organ of the French Communist party, asserted flatly that "the directors of Hitlerite Germany are multiplying their advances to the English and American allies."

It added that the wives of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop were in Switzerland and that Frau Goering had visited the wife of the British Minister in Bern.

Swiss Deny Ribbentrop Is There

[The Swiss radio denied rumors that von Ribbentrop himself was in Switzerland, saying, "Competent authorities are completely in the dark about any such journey and declare that such rumors belong to the realm of fantasy."]

L'humanite said von Rundstedt was calling on the western Allies to save Germany from Russian occupation. The paper warned against any peace involving less than full extermination of the present leadership of Germany.

It declared that behind the German moves was "the will to save Germany from punishment, to conserve its general staff and all its possibilities of resuming its war policy after a few decades."

2 OF 3 GERMAN SHIPS ARE SUNK

British Destroyers Attack Convoy Off Tip Of Corsica

Rome, March 18 (AP)—Two large German ships out of a three-vessel convoy were sunk last night by British destroyers off the tip of Corsica, Allied headquarters reported today in an announcement which said there was "no change" on the long northern Italian battle line.

The enemy vessels, which were described as destroyers or large torpedo boats, were spotted by the British destroyers Lookout and Meteor north of Cape Corse. Two of the German vessels were sunk and the third escaped but was being hunted.

Five Craft Sunk Near Venice

Allied headquarters reported that on the nights of March 15 and 16 British torpedo boats operating close inshore near Venice sank five enemy auxiliary craft.

During the last ten days, headquarters said, Allied warships have carried out successful bombardments of enemy installations along the French-Italian frontier and in the Gulf of Genoa.

The only land activity reported along the Italian front was the wiping out of a German stronghold 5 miles south of Imola by an Italian patrol. Twenty German parachutists were killed, fifteen wounded and ten captured.

Brenner Line Again Hit

On the 5th Army front an enemy attempt to retake a small village in the central sector south of Bologna was repulsed, headquarters reported.

Although heavy bombers in Italy were grounded by the weather, more than 1,000 fighters and medium bombers attacked the Brenner Pass rail line and storage dumps in northern Italy today on the sixth anniversary of the first meeting of Hitler and Mussolini at the pass, which has now been blocked for the fiftieth straight day.

Other allied fighter planes attacked targets in Yugoslavia and Austria.

Fire Damages Naples Palace

ROME, March 18 (AP).—The Royal Palace at Naples suffered damage in a fire of undetermined origin, the newspaper "Il Tempo" reported today.

Information Officer Decorated

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, March 18 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel George L. Walker, of Saginaw, Mich., received the Legion of Merit today for the "manner in which he organized and directed the flow of information from the enemy so it could be utilized to the maximum advantage" during the Italian campaign since Rome fell. He is an officer of the 88th Division.

Pope Pius Warns Of Shadows That Cover Road To Peace

Vatican City, March 18 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, addressing tens of thousands of Romans in St. Peter's Square today, warned that the road to peace "still was covered with shadows which perhaps might conceal surprises and dangers."

The Pontiff declared that no matter how man strove to plan for a stable future, often he spied "a malignant spirit" across his path which disturbed, at least for the moment, the best of plans.

The Pope was greeted by a wild ovation from the massed throng, including many Allied troops Many women in the thickly pressed crowd fainted and some Vatican attachés said the gathering surpassed that which witnessed the Pope's coronation six years ago.

Heralded by Silver Trumpet

The Pontiff's appearance at the loge overlooking the square was heralded by a papal gendarme who blew a silver trumpet. The Pope's address marked the conclusion of Lenten missions held throughout Rome.

The Pontiff said: "The reconciliation of peoples cannot have the guarantee of stability" if it is not accomplished liberally and with generosity. He declared that after the great conflict it would be difficult to believe that anyone would seek to use the peace organization for his own advantage.

"Such a man," he declared, "in fact might well appear for the moment as a benefactor of humanity. But history later would classify him among those who, in a great, grave and decisive hour, have deluded the hopes of the peoples."

Extreme Nationalism Deplored

Pride, ambition and greed were the roots of the present war, he added, appealing to those "seduced" by extreme nationalism, racism and theories of violence to embrace the ideals of a Christian fraternity.

[The Vatican broadcast as recorded in London quoted the Pontiff as saying:

["We must return to the spirit of brotherhood, of real Christian brotherhood, and turn away from the doctrines of race and blood.

["Many are suffering without homes, but much suffering would be relieved if all men stood by God.

["The organization of the peace must be based on justice. God alone can move the spirit of the men who think that they have the destiny of the world in their hands. That is why we should lift our hands and eyes in penitence and humility to Him who alone can relieve us of this suffering and present destruction."]

Profiteering Italians Denounced

The crowd cheered him when he denounced Italians who he said were using the nation's present economic devastation for their own profit by raising prices. Italy's plight, he added, would be greatly aided if Italians strove to help each other fraternally.

He called for formation of a "pure, healthy youth" through education, sports and recreation to lift up the human family from its depths of great misfortune.

The address was preceded by a procession led by Federico Cardinal Tedeschini bearing sacred relics. A huge cross hung on red tapestry was placed over the main door of St. Peter's. Before the Pope appeared the crowd chanted litanies. Hours before the ceremony, lines of parishioners filed from their churches throughout the city reciting the rosary.

The diplomatic corps at the Holy See was well represented.

Pope's Message Urging a Charitable Peace

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The text of an address today by Pope Pius XII in St. Peter's Square, Vatican City, as received by the National Catholic Welfare Conference:

The prompt devotion with which, beloved sons and daughters, you have come here in great numbers from every part of Rome, our Episcopal See, affords a living testimony to your willing response to the exhortation which the Church addresses

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to all the faithful on Passion Sunday. Would that you would hear His voice today (Psalm 94, 7). This voice of the Lord, which the bells of your churches and the resonant chimes of this patriarchal basilica bring to you even as a murmuring echo, has resounded during the past weeks of Lent in your innermost hearts as, while gathered around the pulpits of your churches, you have listened to the words of zealous Lenten preachers in the course of the missions which we had ordered.

These preachers, like their predecessors in past centuries, have impressed upon you with a burning zeal, and sometimes also with a loving severity, the duty of giving serious thought to and providing for the "unum necessarium" (Luke, x, 42), the one thing necessary—namely, your own personal spiritual salvation and sanctification.

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Parents, Children Exhorted

In this blessed time, the Divine Sower has passed amongst you and has abundantly sown the seed of His word in your souls, which by constant prayer and penance, had been made ready to receive it as upon good and fertile soil. And now, in the presence of the true Cross, from which Christ with arms extended invites and awaits you, we, His unworthy vicar, beseech you, beloved sons and daughters, "that, denying ungodliness and worldly desires, we should live soberly, and justly, and godly in this world, looking for the blessed hope and coming of the glory of the great God and Savior Jesus Christ" (Titus, ii, 12-13).

Henceforward, let none of you fail with each passing day to raise his heart and hands to God in humble and confident prayer of adoration, praise, impetration and thanksgiving. Keep holy Sunday, the Lord's day, as the faithful of Rome, your fathers, have given example from the time of the Apostles.

Let all of you assist faithfully at the sacrifice of the mass, partake in large numbers of eucharistic banquet and conduct yourselves in a manner that the God of Peace and Love may dwell amongst you in your domestic and social life. Parents, remember always that you are responsible before God, before the Church, before all of human society, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of your children. And you, sons and daughters, renew in yourselves that proper respect and obedience toward those who have given you life and hold in your regard the place of God.

You, O husbands and wives, be mindful of the moment in which before the altar of God you solemnly promised to one another inviolable fidelity. Keep it and guard it integrally without the slightest stain or shadow, and it will be until the end for you and your family a source of the most abundant blessings. For if, on the other hand, the fatal canker of marital infidelity should spread and become general in a people, malediction and misfortune would be called down upon them for their great guilt. All of you, together in generous competition, strive in all things to reintegrate and restore the uprightness of moral conduct.

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Profiteering Condemned

In all things: In the education of offspring, in the formation of youth, chaste, sound, sincere, holily proud and jealous of its virtue. In all things: In the life of labor, in recreation, in amusements, in athletic activity. Otherwise the Christian honor of the people and human dignity itself will be no more, for "God hath not called us unto uncleanness but unto sanctification" (I Thessalonians, iv, 7).

Let none of you be numbered amongst those who, in the midst of the terrible calamity in which the human family finds itself at present, see in that tragedy only a propitious occasion to enrich themselves through dishonest means, by taking advantage of the suffering and need of their neighbor and raising prices without limit in order to procure profits that are scandalous.

Look at their hands: They are besmirched with blood; the blood of widows and orphans; the blood of children and youths, whose physical development is impeded or retarded by malnutrition and hunger; the blood of thousands and thousands of unfortunates of all classes whom they have sacrificed at the altar of their despicable trade. This blood, like that of Abel, cries to heaven against the new Cains. And on their hands the smirch remains indelible, just as down deep in their conscience their crime must remain unforgivable until they shall have recognized it and through tears and expiation made amends to the extent to which reparation of so great a crime is possible.

Do not shut your hearts to the voice of the Divine Master: "Blessed are the merciful," he said, "for they shall obtain mercy" (Matthew v, 7). For the love of Christ, join together in the spirit of brotherhood, lend a helping hand to one another, you who enjoy still, or who have recently acquired, a measure of the world's goods, and you who have tragically lost everything, in order that through mutual support you may overcome the economic crisis into which the country has fallen and which would be ever so quickly relieved were all men united by truly human solidarity and by a real divine Christian charity.

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Material Force Rebuked

Listen today, then, to the voice of God, and do not harden your hearts. That voice counsels: "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord." (Isaiah lv, 7).

To those who would turn a deaf ear to this invitation of the Almighty, to those who would not listen to the persuasive voice of the shepherds of souls, even in the face of the clear and commanding call of conscience, another voice, the savage and atrociously real voice of the cruel events of our times, makes itself audible to announce and warn that war is the fruit and the wages of sin.

The sinner well may try to bury his head in the sand, the wicked man well may insist on following obstinately the ways of evil, far removed from God: But that tragic voice will become ever louder, ever more terrifying, will penetrate the innermost recesses of their heart, even through the immediate cause and responsibilities of the inhuman conflict and through the mist of external acts and words, to seek out and expose the profoudn cause which has given rise to and nourished the horrible conflagration, the spirit which has aroused and embittered the strife, which is the spirit of pride of ambition and of greed.

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It is the spirit of evil which wars against the spirit of God and which would banish from the earth the kingdom of Christ and deity material force, in order to drive out of the lives of peoples and still more to abolish from international relations, every essential distinction between good and evil and between what is just and what is unjust.

To those who have allowed themselves to be seduced by the advocates of violence and who, after having thoughtlessly followed them, begin finally to reawaken from their deception, in consternation at seeing to what their servile docility has led them, there remains no other way to salvation than that of repudiating definitely the idolatry of absolute nationalism, the pride of race and blood, the desire for hegemony in the possession of worldly goods, and to turn resolutely toward that spirit of sincere fraternity which is founded on the worship of the Divine Father of all men and in which those ideas, for too long a time opposed, of right and of duty, of advantage and of disadvantage, are reconciled in justice and in charity.

History Counsels Forgiveness

But the reconciliation of peoples will only be able to guarantee stability if it is carried out faithfully and with large-mindedness. We cannot even suppose that after so many sorrowful events there is anyone who might give in to the temptation of profiting by the present situation of affairs to turn the organization of peace to his own advantage against the dictates of justice.

He, in fact, would be for the moment in a position indeed to present himself as a benefactor of humanity, but later history, which judges in the light of higher principles and vaster experience, will classify him not among those who have contributed to redeem the world from oppression and violence, but rather among the deceivers who in a grave and decisive hour have betrayed the expectations of peoples to whom indescribable suffering conferred a new title to respect for their inviolable rights.

Let us not forget that before God (for whom every heart is open and to whom every will speaks) vootive mass of the Holy Ghost (hearts hold no darkness, nor wills secrets). Teacher and Sovereign Lord, He holds in His hands and can move at will the spirit of the men who believe they have in theirs the destinies of the world. He can cause the birth, the sprouting and the blossoming of thoughts and sentiments that will inspire a peace corresponding to his designs and to the hopes of men of good-will.

He can do it but He awaits our cooperation and desires that we supplicate and pray to Him. And that is the reason why the whole of Christianity, and why on this day the children of the Eternal City, with a contrite and humble heart in repentance and expiation, in prayer and penance, raise eyes and hands to Him Who alone can cause the serenity and pacification of all peoples to follow Him from the horrors of discord and hatred, the innumerable anxieties of peoples, especially in those countries that are still fields of battle.

And that is why also, mindful that the Lord and Father "manifests His omnipotence above all in mercy and forgiveness" (Oration Mass of Tenth Sunday After Pentecost), we beg Him to put an end to so mighty a scourge, to bring about the great and much desired regeneration of deeply wounded humanity and to hasten the coming of a true and lasting peace. The path that will have to lead from the conflict to the suspension of hostilities, from the truce of arms to peace, is still in each of its stages covered over with shadows that may perhaps conceal surprises and dangers.

The more that man endeavors with his reflections and calculations to foresee and prevent conflicts, so much the more he at times perceives an evil spirit across his path to upset, at least momentarily, his best thought out plans. But at long last—and may it be soon—the hour shall come, the hour determined by God and hastened by the merits and prayers of the elect. May that hour find you ready, especially you beloved children of our Rome, seeing you in this moment thronged at the foot of the great obelisk which was witness to the passion of Peter. Our thoughts go back to your ancestors whose grateful faith chiselled on the granite pedestal of that obelisk the joyful acclamation "Christus vincit" (Christ conquers). Your fathers, before chiseling in stone the memory of this triumph of Christ, pledge of consolation and hope, had exalted it with valor in battle and with generosity in suffering.

This, indeed, is the honor of Christian Rome, which is now entrusted to you; an honor which is embodied not so much in the stones of its basilicas and monuments as in the faith, in the love and in the virtue of its children. Woe betide us if the children of Rome should leave the care and conservation of that faith to the marble, the canvasses, the memories of ancient glory.

Sons and daughters of Christian Rome, be proud of the heritage that your fathers have deeded to you, hold it aloft in honor, in honor before a past that recalls and summons to heroism, in honor before future generations for whom you must prepare in this anguished present the way of orderly progress and of true and unephemeral greatness for the achievement of earthly and eternal happiness.

BUCHAREST LITTLE SCARRED BY WAR

Gilmore

BUCHAREST, March 18—(AP) On the surface, the Romanian capital is a gay, glittering city, little scarred by the war, and full of luxuries at reasonable prices.

But behind this facade, one senses there is a more practical segment of Bucharest's population which wishes to set Romanian's house in order, to take the war seriously, and seek a better future.

(Gilmore is one of a party of Allied correspondents visiting Bucharest by arrangement of the Soviet government.)

But this is Bucharest on the surface:

There are thick, juicy beef steaks for 50 cents, three eggs and bad coffee for breakfast for 25 cents; unrationed shoes from $10 to $20, French perfume for $1, typewriters for $35, cigarette lighters for $1.25, silk stockings by the crate for $1 to $3 a pair, electric toasters for $4, French wines, champagne, cognac and liqueurs for $2 to $8 a bottle, well-stocked grocery stores, fresh fruit, jazz music, night clubs and taxicabs.

Bucharest has automobiles for $400, and chauffeurs to drive them for $75 a month, gasoline for 15 cents a gallon, and everything milady desires from jeweled garters to fur coats.

Shelves in some of Bucharest's stores are getting a little thin. But so much money is being made that nobody appears particularly worried about the future.

To the traveller here only briefly, there appears ample evidence that the Allies have good reason for concern whether there are Fascists and pro-Germans about.

Some persons just shrug their shoulders and say, "It's the war," when you mention such things as 900 Americans buried in Romania as the price of raiding the Ploesti oil fields, that there is still loot from Russia in Bucharest stores.

Russian names on cameras and dozens of different articles are changed to trademarks of other countries to conceal the fact that the goods were looted from the U.S.S.R., an American member of the Allied Control commission told me.

Since the armistice, 13 to 16 Romanian divisions have gone to the front, and by Russian account they are fighting well. But all Romanians to whom I talked, exclusive of government officials, seemed not the slightest bit interested in the war.

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FINNS FINISH FIRST ELECTION SINCE 1939

HELSINKI, March 18—(AP) Finland's first parliamentary election since 1939 ended tonight amid indications that a clear-cut picture of the political complexion of the new national assembly might not be known for several days.

Voting was generally far heavier than in the election six years ago, ended at 8 p. m. and election boards throughout the country began counting ballots, but various factors indicated the process would be slow.

One circumstance—displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons as the result of German devastation of Lapland and the ceding of eastern border areas to Russia under the armistice—made the counting by unfamiliar election boards the more difficult.

NEW MADRID FIELD FOR U.S.

Pact Signed for Air Base to Feed Policing Armies and Others

MADRID, March 18 (AP)—Spain and the United States have completed an agreement for the development of a new airfield opposite the Madrid airport to enable large planes to handle American supplies for Allied armies of occupation and for liberated countries, it was announced today.

Under the agreement, the field eventually will be converted to civilian use for American and other transport planes, augmenting the facilities of the Barajas field.

Another agreement expected to be announced soon is on a plan to establish huge stockpiles in northern Spain from which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other organizations can draw supplies for liberated nations and armies of occupation.

Spaak Heads Belgian Delegation

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP).—Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak will head Belgium's delegation to the conference at San Francisco next month, it was announced today. The names of the other delegates will be announced later.

'Tired' Germans Sail To Sweden

Stockholm, March 18 (AP).—A boat with eight German men and women who said they were "tired of war" arrived at a small Swedish port near Goteborg today.

CHINESE AID FRENCH FORCE

Guerrillas Make Contact Near Indo-China Border

Chungking, March 18 (AP)—Chinese guerrillas have made contact with French forces resisting the Japanese at Moneay, a town on the northeastern tip of Indo-China, and the 14th United States Air Force is aiding the French in every way possible, Chinese reports said to-

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night.

Fighting between Japanese and French troops was precipitated by Japanese seizure of control of Indo-China.

Report Kiangsi Gains

Meanwhile, the Chinese claimed new successes in the Hunan-Kiangsi province areas tonight, asserting that in Kiangsi their troops had made progress in attacks against the suburbs of the lost airbase city of Kanhsin. The American airbase was destroyed to prevent its use by the enemy after a Japanese offensive overran the city.

In Hunan, the Chinese broke into Anjen, 38 miles east-southeast of Mengyang, overcoming stubborn Japanese resistance in street fighting.

Progress was also reported by Chinese troops compressing the bulge in which the enemy battered east of the Canton-Hankow railroad town of Chensien, 80 miles south of Hengyang, to safeguard their hold on the railroad.

CHINESE FORCES CAPTURE HSIPAW

CALCUTTA, March 18.— (AP) Chinese troops under [redacted] Gen. Daniel I. Sultan have captured Hsipaw, important Burma road junction 45 miles west of Lashio, seriously threatening Japanese escape routes eastward from northern Burma.

South of Mandalay, where Japanese forces still are resisting desperately from the southwest corner of Fort Dufferin, Allied forces control all major routes to the south, leaving the enemy only tortuous mountain trails eastward to Thailand from central Burma.

The Chinese column which took Hsipaw moved southward from Namtu and entered the town after a brisk battle with the Japanese garrison. An enemy counterattack was beaten off with heavy losses for the Japanese, the reports said.

The Allies now hold Maymyo, Hsipaw and Lashio, the three most important towns on the Mandalay-Lashio road, with the complete fall of Mandalay imminent.

In continuing operations to liquidate the Japanese north of the Burma road, the British 36th division, which also is under Gen. Soultan, was reported nearing Mogok, 77 miles northeast of Mandalay. Enemy troops were reported strongly entrenched northeast of the town.

The combined B-24 and B-29 raid yesterday on Japanese storage dumps near Victoria Lake, north of Rangoon, caused widespread damage to vital Japanese war goods, [illegible]

reconnaissance photographs showed.

The target was hit squarely and secondary explosions and large fires were caused throughout the area. More than 650 tons of bombs were dropped on the area in which it is believed more than half of Japanese supplies in Burma are stored. It was the heaviest raid of the war on Rangoon.

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Hundreds Of U.S. Carrier Aircraft In Kyushu Attack

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, *Monday*, March 19 (*AP*)—Hundreds of American carrier planes (the Japanese counted 1,400) from the world's mightiest task force swept targets on the enemy's southernmost main island of Kyushu yesterday in the third devastating carrier attack on the Japanese homeland in little more than a month.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said a "strong force" of carrier planes attacked airbases and other installations on Kyushu, but the Tokyo radio claimed that Shikoku Island and southern Honshu also were raided in an attack lasting eight hours.

Japs Report Monday Blow

The Japanese radio said the raids went into a second day. It reported the carrier force resumed its attacks on the same targets at 6 A.M. this morning and at 9 A.M., "our interceptor forces are at this time engaged in fierce battles with the enemy attacking planes."

Nimitz's reference to a strong force would indicate the attack was carried out by at least as powerful an air fleet as the more than 1,200 planes which swept the Tokyo-Yokohama area February 16-17 and again February 25-26.

It was the first carrier strike of the war on Kyushu.

'Strong Force' Carries Out Third Carrier Strike at Jap Homeland.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, March 19 — (AP) Hundreds of American carrier planes (the Japanese counted 1,400) from the world's mightiest task force swept vital targets on the enemy's southernmost main island of Kyushu yesterday in the third devastating carrier attack on the Japanese homeland in little more than a month.

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First Blow at Kyushu

It was the first carrier strike of the war on Kyushu.

The island, long isolated by a careful Japanese barrier of silence, is known to provide much of Japan's war machinery. It is the site of the great Yawata steel works, one of the largest in the world, and many other important industrial plants.

Farms Barrier To Honshu

Populous Kyushu also is thickly studded with airfields and constitutes a strong military barrier on the southern road to the main island of Honshu.

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué gave no results of the strike, but the mention of airbases as prime targets meant that Japan's diminishing airforce again was under heavy attack. A total of 892 enemy planes were destroyed or damaged in the two previous carrier raids.

The heavy carrier strike against the Japanese homeland was the third in recent weeks by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's task force, the world's largest. In the two previous attacks 892 enemy planes were destroyed or damaged and 67 Japanese vessels sunk or damaged.

Says Raid Lasts 8 Hours

The Tokyo radio report said the 1,400-plane force was over the three southwestern Japanese islands for eight hours early Sunday.

The enemy broadcast said the American flyers concentrated on airfields, with Kumamoto and "other cities" on Kyushu taking the heaviest pounding.

Japan claimed its aircraft were attacking the raiders and said three United States warships had been sunk, including two carriers.

Admiral Nimitz's announcement of the raid was given in a communique which reported that the Marines on Iwo Jima mopped up isolated remnants of the enemy garrison which once numbered more than 20,000 troops.

Japs In Yank Uniforms

Nimitz said that on Iwo Marine uniforms again had been found on Japanese soldiers.

One enemy soldier, he reported, "stopped one of our ambulances, shot and wounded the driver and escaped."

Snipers still were active on Iwo's rugged northern end where the few remaining Japanese are entrenched in caves and lateral tunnels.

Army fighters bombed and strafed Chichi Jima, in the Bonins. Barge concentrations were hit and radio and radar facilities disrupted.

Heavy bombers bombed Shimushiri in the Kuriles on Saturday.

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Nagoya Bombing Fifth Heavy Raid Within Nine Days

Headquarters, 21st U.S. Bomber Command, *Monday*, March 19 (*AP*). More than 300 Superfortress bombers hit Nagoya, Japan's third city and largest aircraft production center, in a predawn low-level attack today, showering down around 2,000 tons of incendiaries to "finish up" the March 12 fire raid.

The Marianas-based B-29's in the previous raid delivered 2,000 tons of incendiaries on the factory metropolis of Honshu Island. A two-square mile area was devastated and seven war plants damaged, but the results were not all that were expected.

Fifth Massed Attack

Today's attack on the densely populated city of 1,500,000 was the fifth massed strike by 21st Bomber Command Superfortresses on Japan's principal cities in nine days.

Tokyo was hit March 10 with 2,300 tons, burning 16 square miles; Nagoya the first time March 12; Osaka March 14, with 2,000 tons burning 7.8 square miles; Kobe last Saturday, with 2,500 tons which left 12 square miles in flames, and then Nagoya again today.

In today's attack on Nagoya the "bombs away" signal came at the earliest hour in this series of strategic bombings to knock out Japanese war industries.

May Equal Kobe Tonnage

The raid tonnage may equal or exceed the 2,500-ton blasting of Kobe, which was the heaviest single aerial strike in the Pacific war.

Damage in the first mass attack on Nagoya was not inconsiderable, said Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the 21st Bomber Command. The flames, however, may have made firebreaks against new conflagrations.

Nagoya, 165 miles west of Tokyo, is considered the Japanese city most vulnerable to incendiary attack. In the heart of the city the population density is as high as 75,000 per square mile, more than three times that for the city as a whole.

Probably one fourth of Nagoya's workers are employed in some phase of aircraft production. The city's factories also turn out railway equipment, machine tools, tanks and metal alloys.

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Kuriles Shelling Said To Have Blasted Dump

At An Aleutians Base, Alaska, March 17 [*AP—Delayed*]—North Pacific warships apparently blew up a Japanese ammunition dump and started many fires, some of them heavy, in a surprise bombardment at dusk Friday against the important Japanese base on Matsuwa Island in the northern Kuriles.

Both Japanese military and air installations on the island, 960 miles from Tokyo, were targets of a cruiser and destroyer task force commanded by Rear Admiral John L. McCrea. No damage was inflicted on the American force, although shore batteries returned the fire after the first few of the thousands of shells that struck the island were fired.

The raid was the third against Matsuwa and the seventh American surface bombardment of the Japanese Kuriles. Observers saw a tremendous explosion, which was taken to be the ammunition dump.

Cone-shaped Matsuwa forms the key point in the Kuriles defense system and is the site of an airfield and numerous garrison buildings.

Iwo Mop-Up Continues; Snipers Remain Active

Tokyo Lags in Breaking News of Defeat to Homeland

GUAM, March 19 (Monday) (*AP*).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique today that the marines on Iwo Jima continued to mop up isolated remnants of the enemy garrison, which once numbered more than 20,000 troops. Snipers still were active on the rugged northern end of the island where the few remaining Japanese are entrenched in caves and lateral tunnels, he said.

Marine uniforms again had been found on Japanese soldiers on Iwo, Nimitz said, and one enemy soldier, he reported, "stopped one of our ambulances, shot and wounded the driver and escaped."

[The Tokyo radio lagged in telling the Japanese of the loss of Iwo, but a home broadcast said the Americans had "gradually" broken into the island strongholds and that as a result "communications have more or less the tendency to stop."]

Army fighters bombed and strafed Chichi Jima, in the Bonins to the north of Iwo, Nimitz announced. Barge concentrations were hit and radio and radar facilities disrupted. The airfield was cratered by Army Liberators which met no opposition.

Heavy bombers also bombed Shimushiru, in the Kuriles, on Saturday.

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Yank Forces Land on Talaga; Heavy Bombers Blast Baguio

MANILA, Monday, March 19—(AP) Elements of Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th regimental combat team landed Saturday at Talaga, on the northwest shore of Batangas bay of southern Luzon in a move to secure the Calumpan peninsula while heavy bombers poured a terrific 337-ton load of explosives on targets at Baguio, Philippine Summer capital.

The Yanks pushed quickly north from Talaga to reach the town of Mabini, eastern terminus of a road severing the peninsula, which juts into the Verde island passage between Balayan and Batangas bays.

A counterattack in the area was repulsed.

The heavy aerial pounding of Baguio, possible Japanese army headquarters, caused extensive explosions and fires.

American forces fighting in the watershed area east of Manila pushed rapidly through difficult terrain into secondary Japanese defenses, sweeping to a point about five miles east of Antipolo, once the southern anchor of the bitterly-held Shimbu line.

On Mindanao, the 41st division, with close air support, drove northward in the hills above captured Zamboanga, bloodily turning back several counterattacks in the area north of Pasonanca, some five miles inland.

Heavy bombers raked Formosa with 300 tons of explosives, sweeping Taihoku town in the north and the important air bases of Heito and Okayama in the southwest sector. Fires and explosions were observed in buildings and among packed aircraft. Two American planes were lost.

Mitchell medium bombers hit a Japanese convoy off Swatow, China, leaving a destroyer and a destroyer escort in flames. One bomber was lost.

Borneo's northern airdromes took a 100-ton bombing, and covering fighters shot down at least four out of five interceptors in the Balikpapan area.

Airdromes on Jolo in the Sulu archipelago also were bombed. Striking deeper into the southern Philippines, have seized another island—the 24th island the Yanks have hit in the archipelago since their invasion of Leyte last October.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, reporting that his Doughboys have taken over Basilan island, a dozen miles south of American-held Zamboanga on southwest Mindanao, disclosed that Japan has already lost 282,000 soldiers in the Philippines in five months of operations.

Basilan, on the southern flank of Zamboanga city and the southwestern tip of Mindanao, was invaded Friday by soldiers of Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's Eighth army. They were unopposed. To the southwest of Basilan stretch other islands of the Sulu archipelago, stepping stones leading to oil-rich Borneo, only 215 miles from Zamboanga. Basilan stands guard over an important waterway leading from the Southwest Pacific through the Celebes sea to the Sulu Sea and thence to the strategic South China sea. It is on the normal shipping lane from the southern Pacific to Borneo and Singapore.

FIRST CAVALRY CITED FOR LEYTE FIGHTING

MANILA, March 18 (*AP*) — The First Dismounted Cavalry Division has been cited by Maj. Gen. F. C. Sibert, commanding general of the Tenth Corps, for outstanding performance of duty in action against the Japanese on Leyte Island from Oct. 20 to Dec. 25.

The citation said:

"During the period of Oct. 25 to Nov. 10 the Japanese had succeeded in landing large forces at Ormoc. Captured documents indicated the Japanese planned to seize high ground separating Leyte and Ormoc valleys as a line of departure for an attack to retake Leyte. The First Cavlary Division

was given the mission of securing and holding the western exits of these mountains.

"For forty-two grueling days, subjected to incessant tropical rains, receiving food and ammunition only through most ingenious and resourceful employment of all means of supply, including air drop, native carrier trains and carabao, battling almost impassable terrain, climbing and crawling over narrow, slippery trails, wading through waist-deep rivers and streams, and constantly subjected to artillery, mortar and small arms fire, the courageous soldiers of the First Cavalr repeatedly and vigorously attacked and drove the enemy from his positions crest by crest and mountain by mountain."

The citation declared that, "for each of its own soldiers killed, the division accounted for more than twenty-four of the enemy."

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Free Press All Over Brazil Urged

Rio de Janeiro, March 18 (AP)—Newspapers opposing the administration of President Getulio Vargas are waging an active campaign for abolition of censorship throughout the country, asserting that Brazil's newly won freedom of the press still is limited principally to the Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo areas.

Dispatches from the states of Sergipe, Alagoas and Pernambuco report that papers there have been closed by state branches of the national department of press and propaganda, which since 1937 has exercised tight control over the Brazilian press.

There has been complete freedom of expression in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo newspapers since February 22, when the Cabinet recommended that Vargas call elections and the press was told it was free to "criticize" as it saw fit. The Rio de Janeiro press previously had defied the tight control and criticized Vargas.

Canadian Parliament Tackles Problems Today

Ottawa, March 18 (AP)—Parliament tomorrow opens a short session which is expected to present Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King with new difficulties in keeping the lid on Canada's boiling domestic political pot.

The conscription issue, still unsolved, may well be aired again, with possibly explosive repercussions despite efforts which King and his government aides will make to keep the session limited to its two main avowed objectives.

These are to unite Parliament and the country behind Canada's plans for the forthcoming world security conference at San Francisco, and to vote on routine finanial measures for operation of the government until after election of a new Parliament this summer.

Aussie Force Assigned For Use By MacArthur

San Francisco, March 18 (AP)—Australia has assigned additional troops—"a splendid striking force"—to Gen. Douglas MacArthur for use when "strategically practicable," Francis M. Forde, Australia's military minister, disclosed today.

"Their objective is defeat of Japan," he said.

Addressing a press conference after his arrival from the Antipodes, Forde explained the troops were in addition to the Australian expeditionary forces engaged in eliminating an estimated 250,000 Japanese in bypassed islands of the Southwest Pacific.

Forde and Herbert Evatt, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, are to be Australia's representatives to the world security conference here next month.

Japanese Admit Losing Contact With Iwo Jima

San Francisco, March 18 (AP)—Radio Tokyo indicated in a domestic broadcast to the Nippon people Sunday that Japan is losing contact with Iwo Jima. It said American Marines had "gradually" penetrated Japanese strongholds on the little island and that "consequently the communications have more or less the tendency to stop."

TOKYO RADIO REPORTS TWO ADMIRALS KILLED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18—(AP) Two Japanese vice admirals have met "gallant death" in action against the United States Navy, Tokyo radio said Sunday, bringing to 94 the total of Nipponese officers of admiral's rank whose deaths have been announced in enemy broadcasts since last May.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said Adm. Kiichi Endo, 55, was killed in the South Pacific in May, 1944, and Takeo Takagi, 54, died in battle in the Central Pacific last July. The broadcast was monitored by the FCC.

Endo was head of the research board on "total war" when hostilities opened Dec. 7, 1941, Domei said. In March, 1943, he commanded a fleet in action in the Yangtze river, China, and later participated in fighting in the New Guinea area.

Takagi commanded fleets that participated in the occupation of the Philippines area and the Netherlands East Indies, and later in the Coral Sea battle, and in operations off Guadalcanal. His last assignment was in counter-submarine warfare and in "the difficult battle of transportation and reconnaissance."

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All Jap Schools Closed For Year

San Francisco, March 18 (AP)—All schools, colleges and universities in Japan have been ordered closed for a year, Radio Tokyo reported Sunday, and the students as well as teachers will be mobilized for war work and food production.

The closing order, effective April 1, was issued by the Cabinet of Premier Kuniaki Koiso. The only exception was the first grade of primary schools, indicating that from 7-year-old second-graders up the students will go into Nippon's war machine.

Tokyo said the students also will be used for air-raid defense and "other urgent undertakings that are immediately and directly concerned with the prosecution of the war." The information board termed the student mobilization as "in strict consonance with the tense

Tokyo also announced that Emperor Hirohito personally inspected the wreckage left in the Japanese capital by some 300 incendiary bomb-dropping American Superfortresses March 10.

The broadcasts were recorded by the FCC.

Count Hideo Kodama, education minister, reported the school closing decision to the lower house of the Diet after it was approved by the cabinet of Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

For an hour, Tokyo said, the Emperor looked over the devastated areas of the capital. It added that Shigeo Odachi, home minister, declared "it was an awe-inspiring gesture and our hearts are simply overwhelmed as we humbly observe his majesty's sentiments.

"We, the 100,000,000 people, are renewing the determination to defend the sacred national structure with all our might and are pledging ourselves that his imperial majesty's mind shall be eased."

Heretofore the Emperor has received reports on air raid damages from the Imperial chamberlain.

(Official American reports on the Tokyo fire raid said more than 16 square miles of the city were reduced to ash).

Jap Premier Asked To Free Firemen From Armed Forces

San Francisco, March 18 (AP)—Japan's Parliament, called back into session to discuss "emergency measures dealing with the current grave war situation," heard a demand today that firemen be exempted or discharged from military service to cope with large-scale incendiary fires set by American bombers.

Representative Masazumi Ando demanded more firemen and also voiced charges of inadequacy and inefficiency in the evacuation of civilians from crowded metropolitan centers.

Wants Evacuation Speeded Up

In a directive to Premier General Kuniaki Koiso, Ando asserted that the number of persons evacuated from cities "amounts to only about a little more than twenty per cent of the total population, and certainly less than 30 per cent."

He urged the Government evacuate civilians "on a much greater scale." He declared:

"Evacuation of the old and the young, with the exception of essential people, must be made compulsory and a measure must be effected to receive these evacuated people."

Says Cities Are Being Cleared

Ando said "those people who cannot relocate by themselves" should be evacuated in groups of 100, and "these groups should be made into a sort of farm militia and put to work in the development of agricultural areas."

Premier Koiso, in answer to these demands, said measures for the decentralization of major cities had been put into effect long ago and "right now, the buildings, as well as the people, are being swiftly decentralized and evacuated."

Emperor Inspects Wreckage

Tokyo also announced that Emperor Hirohito personally inspected the wreckage left in the Japanese capital by incendiary bombs—dropped in the American Superfortress raid on March 10.

Heretofore the Emperor has received reports on air-raid damages from the imperial chamberlain.

[Official American reports on the Tokyo fire raid said more than 16 square miles of the city were reduced to ash].

British Subs Sink 274 Jap Vessels

New York, *Monday*, March 19 (AP). Submarines of Great Britain's Far Eastern Fleet operating in enemy-controlled waters in the last eight months have sunk a total of 274 Japanese ships—an average of more than one a day, the British Information Service announced today.

The figure included both supply and warships, but took no account of vessels damaged by submarine attack.

"This heavy toll of Japanese seaborne supplies of food, fuel, ammunition and medical necessities has had a marked effect upon the conduct of the Burma campaign which will become increasingly apparent as the drive south of Mandalay continues," the announcement said.

Two Earth Shocks Recorded

New York, March 18 (AP)—Two "fairly severe" earth shocks in the Central America area were recorded on the Fordham University seismograph last night, the Rev. Joseph Lynch, S.J., reported today. He said the tremors, 2,350 miles south of here, were registered at 8.04 and 8.10 P.M.

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Converted Freighter Qualifies As New 'Queen of Mercy Fleet'

By LEO TAFFE AP

AT SEA ABOARD THE U.S.A.-H.S. LOUIS MILNE, Mar. 12—(delayed) A converted freighter today qualified as "Queen of the mercy fleet" of the United States Army.

In a day-long trial run, the vessel, named in honor of the late Col. Louis Milne, port surgeon at New York, passed the rigid tests and on Friday she will be commissioned as the largest hospital ship afloat.

The Milne has beds for 966 patients. She can accommodate 300 cots in covered areas. On a short trip she can handle 2,000 casualties She has facilities only for the medical staff, patients and crew.

She has the personnel and equipment to care for surgical, medical or mental cases.

Up to now, the average hospital ship has carried 500 persons. A few could accommodate up to 800.

It cost $7,000,000 to convert the freighter Lewis Luckenbach into the Louis Milne. Except for the hull and engines, everything is new—modern to the highest degree.

Truly, the Louis Milne is a medical man's Paradise. Her Merchant Marine skipper declared her operating equipment was "excellent."

Lieut. Col. Vincent A. Amato, M.C., of Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., commands the military personnel.

Today he took newsmen on a tour of the Louis Milne. Sixty-three wards, having from 18 to 68 double-decker bunks each were spread on all decks and all were on the outside of the ship. A glass-enclosed deck was ready for those who wanted exercise.

A special gadget holds plasma bottles in place at the head of bunks. There is a piano in each ward and a loud speaker connected with the ship's public address system.

A two-chair dental parlor, a two-chair barber shop and a post exchange that is stocked high also were on display.

Modern Operating Rooms

Col. Amato waxed enthusiastic over his operating rooms, declaring they were on a par with any on land—and better than many.

He showed a laundry that can, among other things, clean 3,000 bed linen daily. A Navy-trained personnel uses salt water for all but the rinsing.

There was a galley (kitchen to a landlubber) that might well have been in a leading Metropolitan hotel.

And the storerooms, wherein is kept the life-giving plasma and sulpha drugs.

Merchant Marine Captain John W. Kirchner of New York city, the ship's master, declared the 10,000 ton Louis Milne "operates beautifully."

There was no vibration in the ship, which is 527 feet long and has a beam of 68 feet. It is equipped with Diesel engines.

The skipper, who has transported more than 40,000 casualties in the war, added that "We have the most modern instruments on the bridge."

The ship carries 12 motor launches, each capable of carrying 135 persons. In addition, rafts dangle from the sides.

Major Edward A. Jackson, of Merced, Calif., executive officer and chief surgeon, summed it up when he said: "Any doctor would be happy to work with the equipment we have. Many hospitals on shore aren't fitted out as well."

The 44 nurses and two Red Cross workers are commanded by Captain Genevieve G. Thorpe of Clarksburg, W. Va., a dark-haired veteran of the European theater of war.

"Most of the nurses are new to hospital ship duty," the principal chief nurse asserted, "but many of the enlisted men, the corpsmen, have had that experience."

Emphatically, she thinks nurses should be drafted into the Army if they don't come in of their own volition, she declared in answer to a question.

"The boys need them. Enlisted men can help a great deal but they cannot replace a nurse. Our boys are coming home. They'll want nurses and lots of them."

She laughed outright when a newsman commented, after looking at some of the nurses, who wear trousers instead of dresses, that a soldier might not want to get well too fast.

"Aren't they a nice looking bunch, though?" she asked.

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BRITISH POLICY TURN DESCRIED

Balance Of Power In Europe On Way Out, Survey Says

Washington, March 18 (AP)—Recognizing Russia's new power in eastern Europe, Britain "appears to be abandoning its olde concept of the balance of power" on the Continent, the Foreign Policy Association said today.

A survey prepared by Grant S. McClellan, association research economist, said, "Britain is intent on insuring its security by the most realistic methods." The twenty-year alliance with Russia is cited as the standout illustration of the British shift.

Different View In Orient

This accommodation to Russian influence in Europe, the survey continued, "does not hold true, however, in the Far East. While recognizing that the war has revealed British dependence on United States power in this (Oriental) area, Britain may be expected to pursue the balance-of-power concept in Asia with respect both to the United States and

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Russia.

"In the Near East Britain is also faced with the fact that American and Russian power will inevitably extend into what has been heretofore a sphere of special British interest."

England also seeks security in the economic realm, McClellan said, and "American decisions of the most fundamental nature are necessary if Britain and the United States are to enjoy security and prosperity in the future."

Expanding World Trade

He suggested that "doubt about the feasibility of restoring a multilateral system of trade and finance would be eradicated by the knowledge that an expanding world trade would provide competitive choice rather than competitive disadvantage in transport services, investments and markets."

"In such an atmosphere also," the survey continues, "it would be possible to remove present barriers to free trade, or find that within the scope of increased opportunities in foreign trade the problem of tariffs and preferential schemes ceased to command importance. If we have an expanding world economy, it will be easier for British interests to recoup their lost investments abroad and thus further stabilize their balanec of payments."

SHORT CIVILIAN SUPPLY FACED

Even Victory In Europe Seen As Offering Slow Relief

Washington, March 18 (AP)—Even if victory in Europe comes by midyear, the months intervening—and probably a period following—shape up as the leanest of the war for the home front.

This became evident—in weekend bad news on food, tires, shoes and manpower—as reliable informants disclosed that the Army and War Production Board have filed confidential and pessimistic new forecasts of munitions cutbacks following V-E-day.

The Army Service Forces estimate, as hinted in official quarters, shows a drop of only about 10 per cent in six months following German collapse, gradually deepening to around 33 per cent in the six to twelve months thereafter.

Slow Cancellation Forecast

WPB statisticians, similarly forecasting a slow start on contract cancellations, reportedly figure a 35 per cent drop in all munitions and reckon that the tapering will extend over a year's time.

Both estimates are based on the assumption of an end to German resistance in June, but it is emphasized that the date is more or less arbitrary to give statisticians a basis for figuring and not a reflection of the views of the military command.

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The 35 per cent cutback almost tallies with last fall's optimistic forecasts, but would not be reached until much later than was then expected.

Flush Of Normandy Victory

In the flush of the Normandy breakthrough last year, officials predicted a rush of war-contract cancellations promptly after V-E-day and a sweeping release of industrial controls. A good start on reconversion was expected in three months.

In announcing a twelve per cent cut in meat for April, May and June—to the lowest point since the drought and hog-control period ten years ago—the War Food Administration observed last night:

"The end of the war in Europe will not materially affect the meat situation, and will result neither in lighter military demands nor in increased civilian supplies."

Notice To World Implied

By implication the Government served notice also that United States resources are strained and the world cannot look to America as an inexhaustible Santa Claus.

Lend-lease shipments of meat to Britain were cut a whopping 87½ per cent.

The pressure showed up in tires also. Civilians will get only 1,000,000 tires in April, the OPA said yesterday, a 37½ per-cent cut to the lowest ration in twelve months.

Army demands for shoes which, if met, would have taken the country's whole cattle-hide supply, were pared down by the WPB so that civilian shoe manufacturers will get a few hides next quarter, but perhaps not much more than fifteen per cent of the January, February and March supply.

Manpower And Draft

Topping it all were new manpower troubles. Five vital industries proved to the Government's satisfaction yesterday they could not meet war contracts if only 30 per cent of their young men got deferments. Selective service therefore broke its flat 30 per cent formula to let coal mines, transportation, steel, synthetic rubber and copper, lead and zinc producers keep more men under 30.

This means, selective service said, that more men 30 and older must be drafted for combat replacements.

April 1 will bring a new low in civilian manufacturing activity generally. To cope with the shortages of metal, the WPB will invoke its sternest stroke to date against the "spot reconversion" plan.

"Spot" Approvals Voided

The agency has voided all authorizations for the purchase of steel and copper previously granted to spot manufacturers for April, May and June. The plants must scrape for idle or surplus material, use aluminum or other metals if possible, find war work or quit.

Since new "spot" approvals already are banned in about 130 major industrial areas, the whole plan—which was intended to give the country a head start on reconversion—next month becomes about as close to a dead letter as possible without wiping it off the books.

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Dumbarton Pact Change Offered By Vandenberg

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Senator Wants Wartime Political Decisions Threatening Future Peace To Be Reviewed

Pope Pius calls for peace of justice and moderation to remove "shadows covering the road".....*Page 4*

Washington, March 18 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has filed with the State Department proposals to amend the Dumbarton Oaks agreements to provide, among other things, for review of wartime political decisions threatening future peace.

The Michigan Senator declined to discuss the proposed amendments, but he declared today the world security conference in San Francisco faces "the tremendous responsibility" of deciding if the projected international organization will be limited in its operations to enforcement of peace-table decisions without change.

Two Different Functions

Vandenberg is a member of the American delegation to the United Nations meeting opening April 25.

"Peace-making and peace-keeping are two totally different functions," he said. "The San Francisco conference will deal only with peace-keeping. It must be followed by another conference which does the actual peace-making.

"But there is this collateral relationship. The San Francisco conference will have the tremendous responsibility of deciding whether peace-keeping is to be confined to the *status quo* which the peace-makers dictate, or whether the new peace league shall have jurisdiction broad enough to explore and recommend correction of errors and injustices in the peace itself which could again threaten ultimate war."

Delegation To Get Proposals

Vandenberg said he expects the proposals, which he has filed with the State Department, to be laid before the American delegation in advance of the international meeting.

It is his understanding that the delegation will decide whether they and any amendments proposed by others of the American group are to be laid formally before the United Nations delegates. There is no provision, he added, for individual action in the conference if the Americans as a unit decide against submitting any proposal.

Supporters have contended the Dumbarton Oaks agreements leave the way open for the proposed league to review such political decisions as European boundary definitions if they threaten to provoke aggression.

But it is Vandenberg's position that, under the tentative agreements reached here last summer, the organization could not act until some specific threat of aggression is cited to it.

He fears that even if it becomes obvious a year or two afterward that some decision of the peace-makers is going to cause conflict a decade later, the Security League may find itself unable to start its review machinery in time to prevent another war.

It is understood Vandenberg hopes to clothe the proposed league, as he said when he accepted appointment as a delegate, with "a constant, conscious mandate to seek and to maintain 'justice' as the basis of peace."

Does Not Mention "Justice"

He pointed out that the Dumbarton Oaks formula, except for its brief world court chapter, "does not once mention justice as a guiding objective or a rule of conduct."

Chairman Connally (D., Texas), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, another of the eight American delegates, said he expected the group to meet again within a week or two.

Thus far, in meetings with Secretary of State Stettinius and President Roosevelt, the delegates have discussed largely the mechanics of conference operations, leaving until later the real work of trying to get together on an American program.

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IWO CASUALTIES REACH AMERICA

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18—(AP) The first wounded Marines from Iwo Jima reached the Naval receiving hospital here, the Marine corps announced today.

Approximately 100 Leathernecks got in yesterday from the Volcanic island 750 miles from Tokyo and all of them told how Japanese snipers kept ceaseless vigil over the battle zones, harrying every Marine that showed himself.

"Iwo Jima was a lot of hells rolled into one and it was a lot worse than anything I had been in before," said Cpl. Michael Thomas Longo, 24, whose parents live at Lawrence, Mass. He was a veteran of the battles for the Marshalls and Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas.

A mortar shell fractured his left arm and right leg the second day of the Iwo fight.

Japanese snipers "never lost an opportunity to let us have it," declared Pfc. Simon Braslaw, 25, son of Harry Braslaw, Philadelphia, Pa. "a sniper winged me in the right arm the third day. Those guys were so well protected it was almost impossible to get at them.

"We had been told it wouldn't be easy. It wasn't. We were told, however, it was vital Iwo Jima be taken for strategic reasons and we were determined. But I never want to go through anything like that again if I live to be a thousand years old."

"They got me the third day, "said Pfc. Robert J. Hertko, 19, son of Joseph Hertko, Joliet, Ill. "Japanese artillery was raking us fore and aft from Mt. Suribachi. I was a flame thrower and was just getting ready to pour a little hot fire into a pillbox when a shell fragment battered my right knee."

One of the first things the wounded did on arrival at the hospital here was to phone their parents. Most of them will be moved to other hospitals for extended treatment.

Stimson Gives Marines Praise For Iwo Victory

Says Conquest Is One of the Most Brilliant in History of the Corps

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson congratulated the Marine Corps today on its conquest of Iwo Jima and said the feat "has brought closer the day of our final victory in the Pacific."

His letter follows:

"The Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy.

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

"The announcement that all organized Japanese resistance on Iwo Jima ceased last evening has brought to a close one of the most brilliant and decisive campaigns in the entire history of the Marine Corps. This mission was given the higest importance by our Chiefs of Staff in the scheme of operations planned to bring us within striking distance of the Japanese homeland. This island bastion across the route to Tokyo was vital to provide us with forward bases from which to prosecute with the greatest intensity our assault on Japan itself. Never has the Marine Corps been called upon to overcome an enemy entrenched in such well-placed and stubborn fortifications. Never has the Corps acted more heroically.

"I extend to you and to the gallant members of the Marine Corps who took part in this campaign my personal congratulations and the congratulations of the entire Army. The price has been heavy, but the military value of Iwo Jima is inestimable. Its conquest has brought closer the day of our final victory in the Pacific.

"Sincerely yours,
"HENRY L. STIMSON,
"Secretary of War."

BOARD IS URGED TO CLASSIFY ALL DRAFT OBJECTORS

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP) Establishment of a board for classifying conscientious objectors was advocated today by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Purpose of the board, the attorney general said in his annual report to Congress, would be to divide the various types of objectors into groups and then assign them to "suitable and useful work."

Difficulties in carrying out conscientious objector legislation have arisen, he said, because the objectors vary from "artful dodgers" to persons who have genuine scruples against war, from "absolutists who object to all forms of conscription" to those who are willing to assist in the war effort so long as they are not required to kill.

Urges Overseas Duty

Biddle recommended also that certain types of objectors be permitted to volunteer for overseas relief work and that money paid the government by private employers of conscientious objectors be used as allotments to dependents.

The report said that "the largest numerical group commonly included in the objector category are the Jehovah's Witnesses, of whom 3,000 have been convicted, constituting roughly three-fifths of all those convicted who professed some form of conscientious objection," and added:

"The special difficulty posed by this group is that they generally decline to accept a conscientious objector classification, maintaining that they are entitled to the absolute exemption accorded to ministers. This difficulty can hardly be

resolved unless Congress is willing either to alter the ordinary concept of ministers or to grant absolute exemption to conscientious objectors."

The report also recommended:

1. Easing of educational requirements of certain persons over 50 years of age who are seeking naturalization and of other requirements pertaining to enemy aliens who have children in the armed forces of the United States. It suggested also that the citizenship law be eased for children born abroad when one parent is a citizen and the other is not.

Asks Sabotage Be Amplified

2. The "crime of sabotage should be more comprehensively defined and should include conspiracies to commit the offense." Also that the offense of aiding an escaped prisoner of war be separated from that of treason and be made an offense in itself with suitable penalties.

3. Permit imposition of indeterminate prison sentences. This recommendation, made previously by Biddle, would authorize the study of a prisoner by a board of corrections before final sentence is imposed by a judge.

Reviewing the work of the department's anti-trust division Biddle said that prosecution has been aimed principally at preventing hindrance to the war effort and "preserving for the postwar period the opportunity for free and competitive enterprise."

Negro Tank Destroyer Officer Awarded D.S.C.

Washington, March 18 (AP)—Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Capt. Charles L. Thomas, 24, Negro commander of a tank destroyer company in France, was announced today by the War Department.

Thomas, a former Detroit molder and the second Negro soldier to win the D.S.C., earned the decoration during an attack on a strong German position at Climbach, France, last December.

Thomas's scout car, leading the advance, was struck by the first fire from the Germans and he was wounded. Nevertheless, he helped crewmen out of the car and then, still under enemy fire, directed emplacement of two anti-tank guns which began blasting at the Nazis.

Lieut. Stephen T. Early jr. Is Wounded in Europe

Father, on Mission Abroad, Visits Him in Army Hospital

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—First Lieutenant Stephen T. Early jr., son of President Roosevelt's secretary, was wounded slightly in the European theater of operations recently. Announcing this today, the War Department said he was visited at a hospital by his father, who is in Europe on a mission for the Army.

The senior Early, White House press secretary, went overseas several weeks ago in a civilian capacity to serve as a consultant on Army press relations.

Lieutenant Early, an infantry officer, is twenty-one years old. He entered the Army as a private in February, 1943, attended an officer candidate school and was commissioned in October last year. He went overseas several months ago.

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MAY SUE TO STOP MINE STRIKE VOTE

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Edward R. Burke, spokesman of the southern coal operators, said tonight that a Federal court petition was ready for possible filing in an effort to block the strike vote in prospect for March 28.

The southern operators failed in a petition to the National Labor Relations Board to stop the vote. The NLRB, with the War Labor Board and Labor Department, said that since John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, had filed notice that a dispute existed, the law required that the 400,000 miners be polled.

The main union demand, a royalty of ten cents a ton for a union health and rehabilitation fund, faces a legislative threat. Senator Bailey, chairman of the Commerce Committee, has introduced a bill to prohibit such a royalty, as well as the one gained by James C. Petrillo, president of the AFL musicians' union.

Contract negotiations between the bituminous operators and miners will resume tomorrow. Mr. Lewis and his policy committee rejected operator proposals Friday and the negotiating committees started Saturday to discuss the union's original eighteen demands, first submitted March 1.

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Georgia Plant Builds Barracks For Bombed-Out French, British

GREENVILLE, Ga., March 18—(AP) Prefabricated houses to shelter bombed-out French and British families are being turned out on an assembly-line basis in a new factory set in the center of the Georgia pine belt.

Some 300 farmers, housewives, filling station operators and others are on the payroll of the new plant which has contracts from the Federal Housing Authority for 500 barracks to be shipped to France and 500 houses for Britain.

Each of the barracks will house 30 French shipyard workers. They are being turned out at the rate of ten daily. The plant will begin work shortly on the British contract calling for the 500 houses consisting of living room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath.

C. Eugene Tovell selected this farming center for the site of the plant because of the region's supply of pine lumber, availability of labor and rail facilities. It is the town's first "big payroll" industry.

Few of the workers have had factory experience but Tovell said many, including women, had mastered buzz saws and other tools since the plant began operations a month ago.

Barracks for the French workers consist of 32 panels. When set up they form a building 20 feet wide by 48 feet long with 16 windows. The windows will be screened with a semi-transparent plastic glass.

Each barracks fills 47 packing cases. Along with each unit goes three gallons of paint, a brush, and a package of bolts and nuts. The units are bolted together except for a few places where nails are necessary. Double-headed nails are provided, one head just beneath the other, so that the house can be disassembled and reconstructed, using the same nails.

FILM STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT

Leaders Not Disturbed By Break Of Two Unions

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Hollywood, March 18 (AP)—Leaders in the week-old film industry strike insisted today the strike would continue despite a serious break in their ranks by two unions.

Hundreds of film employés prepared to attend a mass meeting to review events in the controversy, but Herbert K. Sorrell, president of the conference of studio workers, predicted there would be no further serious change in the lineup.

Second Union Withdraws

The strike leaders received a heavy blow early today when the Screen Office Employés Guild voted to return to work tomorrow. With 3,000 members, the Guild voted 691 to 261 to end its sympathy walkout.

Yesterday more than 200 Screen Publicists Guild members voted to go back to their jobs tomorrow. Both guilds are members of the Nine-Guild Conference of Studio Unions.

Sorrell declared the main membership, notably the painters and machinists locals, would "stand like a rock and see that this controversy is won."

Cause Of Walkout

The strike was precipitated when the painters local sought recognition by film producers as the bargaining agent for set decorators. Opposing them for control was the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, which has thirteen unions under its banner employed in the studios.

Spokesmen for the publicity men and office employé said they felt the two craft unions—painters and IATSE—were hopelessly deadlocked and further participation in the strike was useless.

Revised figures indicated the idle film-worker ranks had been reduced from 17,000 to 14,000.

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LaGuardia 'Extends' Curfew to 1 A.M.; Byrnes Silent; Other Mayors Dissent

NEW YORK, March 18—(AP) With a blunt statement that the month-old midnight curfew on amusement places would not work in New York city, Mayor LaGuardia announced today an additional "hour of tolerance," extending the closing time to 1 a.m., effective immediately.

The Mayor, making his surprise announcement during his weekly radio talk, declared the midnight closing had resulted in nightly transportation jams and in "other vices," such as the illegal sale of liquors and the mushrooming of speakeasies.

In Washington, official silence followed the Mayor's action. War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, whose original request had established the nationwide curfew, could not be reached for comment. Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commissioner, who was delegated power to enforce the closing regulations, said he had nothing to say.

Byrnes' associates were unable to state whether he had been consulted by LaGuardia in advance.

Officials of the larger cities throughout the nation, however, were emphatic in their decisions not to follow LaGuardia's action. Some pointed out that the New York Mayor had made a vigorous but futile attempt previously to have 1 a.m. established as the curfew hour for New York city.

Cafe Owners Elated

Elated night club owners here, who had been severely hit by the loss of the lucrative after-theater trade, immediately began rescheduling their late shows.

A few minutes after the Mayor's announcement, made in his weekly broadcast over WNYC, police orders went out permitting "one-hour of tolerance after midnight."

Asked after his broadcast if his ruling meant that customers could go into a place at or after midnight and order food or drinks, LaGuardia said: "They can go in any time they want, as long as they're out by 1 o'clock."

Cites Transportation Jam

The Mayor said that the midnight closing had resulted in a nightly transportation jam and that the additional hour would give the city several more police hours for enforcement.

"If this hour of tolerance is abused," he said, "we will shove it right back. But I don't think it will be abused."

The mayor did not say whether he had consulted Federal authorities on the move.

The enforcement situation may be complicated, one source said, by the fact that compliance has been on a request basis, depending on voluntary cooperation.

The mayor asserted that the midnight closing had resulted in "too much rapid drinking" which in turn had created a tendency toward illegal sale of liquor.

"How of Tolerance"

"To meet the situation and carry out the real purpose of the curfew," he continued, "it is reasonable to extend one hour of tolerance at midnight—one hour to allow payment of bills and other matters.

"If the places are actually closed one hour after midnight, that will be full, reasonable and bona fide compliance."

The extension, he said, would become effective at once. The Mayor authorized Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to issue police orders immediately.

Asked whether he would recommend an amendment to a local law, passed recently, which set the closing time for places selling liquor at 12 midnight, the Mayor replied: "We won't worry about that. We just won't report any violations until 1 o'clock."

Leaders in the city's entertainment industry were jubilant—and profuse in their thanks to the Mayor. Most night club proprietors and operators of other places of amusement lost no time in readjusting their schedules to agree with the new closing time.

"The Mayor's hour of tolerance is the first step in the right direction," declared Barney Josephson, owner of the Cafe Society Uptown and Cafe Society Downtown, nightclubs, "and will certainly help to eliminate some of the evils he mentioned. Let's face it, we want laws to be helpful, not harmful."

Liquor Dealers Applaud

"The tavern keepers of Manhattan and the Bronx are appreciative and are thankful to the Mayor for his action," said Joseph Maguire, president of the United Restaurant [illegible] had been [illegible] purpose except to increase crime and bring about chaotic conditions.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional War Manpower commissioner, whose office is charged with the enforcement of the curfew in New York, was reported "out of town for a week" and there was no statement from her office on the Mayor's proclamation.

San Francisco Unmoved

In San Francisco, Mayor Roger D. Lapham indicated he had no intention of following Mayor La Guardia's action in extending the curfew.

"The City of San Francisco as a matter of course will respect the government's wishes," the Mayor told the Associated Press. "If the government continues to insist that the war effort demands midnight closings, we will continue to abide by that decision."

Newspaper surveys have indicated that little additional transportation hardship was due to the early folding. Smaller night crowds were noted immediately after the curfew took effect. Principal complaint was that it had complicated the city's police manpower problems, resulting in nine-hour night shifts to get the extra man-hours needed to enforce compliance.

In Chicago Mayor Edward J. Kelly refused comment on La Guardia's extension of the curfew, but said the midnight curfew will remain as is in Chicago.

"I'm going right along with the order of the government," Mayor Kelly said, "and I don't care what they do in New York."

William H. Spencer, regional director for the War Manpower commission, the curfew enforcing agency in Chicago, said:

"I don't know why La Guardia should feel that he has a different situation than anywhere else. I know the situation there and I don't know by what authority La Guardia took such action. I don't see any reason why such action should be extended to Chicago."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles asserted there that "we're much more serious about winning this war than the people in New York who apparently are concerned with having a good time after midnight."

Commenting upon La Guardia's announcement, Bowron told a reporter:

"I think Los Angeles is as modern a city as New York but apparently the people here comply with the law voluntarily far better than they do in New York.

"I think that's due possibly to the fact that we're in the war much more than New York is. We're in the center of one of the most vital war production areas in America—it's probably second to none—so we, of course, take the war very seriously here."

The Los Angeles Mayor said he didn't think that a mayor should take the curfew matter too much to himself because "it's entirely a Federal regulation and must be enforced through the War Manpower commission."

In Miami, Fla., Mayor Leonard K. Thomson said that the curfew was "in the best interest of the city as a whole" and that Miami would continue to abide by the midnight closing edict.

He pointed out that a midnight

closing for bars and night clubs had been in force in Miami previous to the Byrnes ruling.

"I believe the curfew should be maintained for the duration, or until the government decides it is no longer necessary," Thomson asserted.

"Besides," he added, "midnight is late enough for people to be out when they're working hard."

MAR 1 9 1945

LONDON--SECOND ADD U.S.-RUSSIAN FIGHTERS X X X FOR HOME.

LT.BRYCE THOMSON, 334 MARY ST., FLINT, MICH., SAID, HE FLEW SIDE BY SIDE WITH A FRIENDLY RUSSIAN FIGHTER PILOT WHO WAVED AND SMILED.

"WHEN I FIRST APPROACHED HIM, WE BOTH BEGAN AN 'S' MANEUVER, THEN I PULLED ALONGSIDE AND POINTED TO THE STARS ON MY WING. HE WAVED AND WE FLEW ALONG TOGETHER FOR A TIME."

TWO OTHER GROUPS OF MUSTANGS ALSO REPORTED SIGHTING RUSSIAN PLANES AT CLOSE RANGE AS AMERICAN FIGHTERS ESCORTED BOMBERS TO BERLIN.

"THEY WERE THE FIRST RUSSIAN PLANES WE'VE SEEN SINCE WE STARTED FLYING TO BERLIN," SAID LT.HAROLD JUNG, LAKE CHARLES, LA. "THEY ARE PAINTED A PRETTY BLUE WITH RED NOSES AND A BIG RED STAR ON THE SIDE OF THE FUSELAGE. WE DIPPED OUR WINGS IN SALUTE."

AMONG AMERICAN PILOTS SHOOTING DOWN GERMAN INTERCEPTORS IN THE BERLIN AREA TODAY WERE LT.ROBERT GANE, EDGERTON, WIS., LT.EDWARD THLEVIN, 6810 SOUTH PARNELL ST., CHICAGO, ILL., LT.JOHN HUNTER, ANN ARBOR, MICH., MAJ.WILLIAM HALTON, 162 ALBERT AVE., EDGEWOOD, PROVIDENCE, R.I., FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES WHITE, 24 PINE ST., PERRY, N.Y.

A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS SHARED BY LT.RAYMOND LITTLE OF ALTENBURG, MO., AND LT.JAMES WOOD, 4019 DUNSTON AVE., RICHMOND, VA.

MQ717PEW

ONE WOMAN GAVE BIRTH TO A SON IN A CAVE ONLY 11 DAYS BEFORE SHE WAS RESCUED. OTHER WOMEN CARRIED WITH THEM BABIES BORN ONLY A WEEK OR TWO BEFORE THEIR HOMES WERE SET AFIRE.

Add London Norwegian Rescue xxx in 1943

THE RESCUE CAME SHORTLY AFTER A SMALL NORWEGIAN MILITARO MISSION WAS LANDED AND INFORMED THE PATRIOTS TO BE READY. THE DESTROYERS STEAMED IN UNEXPECTEDLY, TOOK THE GERMANS COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE: AND RETURNED THE NORWEGIANS TO A BRITISH PORT.

MQ815PEW

MAR 1 9 1945

A32 Add London Naval (Channel Isles) xxx and Wenningerdorf.

ABOUT HALF OF THE BERLIN BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO ATTACK VISUALLY, AIMING THROUGH BIG GAPS IN THE CLOUDS, WHILE THE OTHERS USED THE "MAGIC EYE" TO SPOT THEIR TARGETS.

"TWO GROUPS OF FORTRESSES WERE ATTACKED BY AT LEAST A DOZEN JETS CUTTING IN SINGLY FROM BEHIND THE CLOUDS," SAID SGT.BEATTIE DICKSON OF TOPEKA,KANS., A BALLTURRET GUNNER. "I FIRED SEVERAL BURSTS AT THEM BUT THEY WHIZZED BY SO FAST I WAS UNABLE TO TRACK THEM."

LT.FRANCIS BEEDLE, SIOUX CITY,IOWA, SAID FIVE JETS HIGH-BALLED THROUGH HIS SQUADRON OF FLYING FORTRESSES IN A GROUP.

"THEY CAME IN FROM BEHIND WITH THEIR GUNS BLAZING," HE SAID. "SOME OF OUR GUNNERS WERE ABLE TO SCORE HITS DESPITE THEIR SPEED."

SGT.CARROLL DONNELL, GUY, ARK., A BALLTURRET GUNNER, CAUGHT A JET COMING IN ON HIS TAIL AND "GAVE HIM A GOOD SQUIRT WITH 50 CALIBER SLUGS. HE WENT DOWN IN FLAMES."

ANOTHER JET PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY SGT.LEON BRIGGS OF TAHLEQUAH, OKLA., A TAILGUNNER.

"HE CAME FROM BEHIND ME AND MY 50'S RIPPED HIM APART," THE GUNNER SAID.

LT.ARCHIE CARGAN OF 374 GRANGE ST., PONTIAC,ILL., SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN FOLKE WULF PLANES BUT SAID HE THOUGHT LUFTWAFFE PILOTS WERE BECOMING MORE AGGRESSIVE.

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"AT LEAST THOSE JERRIES I TACKLED WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN A LOT I'VE ENCOUNTERED," SAID THE PILOT. "I HAD A DOGFIGHT WITH ONE FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES BEFORE SENDING HIM CRASHING INTO A BARN. I TRAILED ANOTHER TWO MILES BEFORE HIS PLANE EXPLODED."

ANOTHER GROUP OF 20 FOLKE WULFS WAS DISPERSED EASILY, HOWEVER, IN THE VICINITY OF DUMMER LAKE.

"THE 190 I KNOCKED DOWN DIDN'T GIVE ME ANY TROUBLE AT ALL," SAID LT.JEROME BALLARD OF 18231 KENTUCKY AVE., DETROIT. "THE PILOT BALED OUT AT 10,000 FEET AFTER I POURED A FEW BURSTS INTO HIS PLANE."

OVER BERLIN SGT.CLYDE WALLICK OF DOVER,O., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON A FORTRESS, CELEBRATED HIS 21ST BIRTHDAY AND HIS 21ST MISSION.

"OUR BOMBS BURST RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA, HE SAID, "AND I SAW INCENDIARY FIRES STARTING ALL OVER THE PLACE."

MAR 1 9 1945

Add London Naval (Channel Isles) xxx and Wenningerdorf.

BRITISH HOUSEWIVES, STRUGGLING TO FEED FAMILIES ON JUST 24 CENTS WORTH OF MEAT PER PERSON EACH WEEK---BOUT ENOUGH FOR ONE MEAL--HAVE BEEN TROUBLED BY PERSISTENT REPORTS OF A SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE.

THE GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION OVER THE WORLD IS PICTURED HERE AS SO SERIOUS THAT BRITISH BUTCHERS EXPECT MEAT RATIONS WILL HAVE TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY CANNED CORNED BEEF AS IT WAS FOR A SHORT PERIOD IN 1943. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, FROM WHICH ENGLAND HAD ORDERED A LARGE AMOUNT OF BEEF FOR THIS YEAR, HAVE UNDERGONE SEVERE DROUGHTS.

THE HOUSEWIFE WHO OFTEN WAS FORCED TO DRAW HER WEEKLY RATION IN AMERICAN "FAT" PORK, WHICH HAS A 25 PER CENT WASTE, STILL IS ABLE OCCASIONALLY TO BUY ENGLISH LAMB OR BEEF, BUT THE PRICE IS SO HIGH THAT, UNDER THE 24-CENT RATION, SHE BARELY IS ABLE TO GET ENOUGH FOR ONE MEAL, LET ALONE EXPECT ANY LEFTOVERS.

MAR 1 9 1945

A BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION CORRESPONDENT CALLED THE REDUCTION A "THUNDERBOLT FOR THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND FOR LONG-SUFFERING BRITISH CONSUMERS."

HE ADDED IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO RESULT IN THE VALUE OF THE WEEKLY MEAT RATION BEING CUT FROM 24 TO 20 CENTS WORTH SOON BECAUSE THE NEXT THREE MONTHS IS A PERIOD IN WHICH ONLY A SMALL SUPPLY OF BEEF IS KILLED HERE.

RECALLING THAT AT ONE STAGE OF THE WAR A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WARNED THAT IF THE MEAT RATION FELL BELOW A SHILLING (20 CENTS) BRITAIN WOULD HAVE LOST THE WAR, THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED:

"WHILE THERE IS LITTLE DANGER OF THAT NOW X X X WE ARE ON THE RAZOR EDGE OF SAFETY IN THE MATTER OF PROTEIN FOODS GENERALLY, AND REDUCTIONS IN OUR CHEESE SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA HAVE COMPELLED RELUCTANT CUTS IN THE RATION OF THIS VALUABLE SOURCE OF PROTEIN."

A RECENT INCREASED DEMAND FOR GRAIN HAS LED TO REDUCTION OF CANADIAN HOG RAISING, HE ADDED, "AND THERE WAS SOME INDICATION FROM CANADA THAT SHE MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO REACH HER PLANNED QUOTA OF HOG SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN THIS YEAR."

THERE ALSO HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA WAS SUSPENDING SHIPMENTS OF CANNED MEAT.

2517PEW

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII TOLD A LARGE CONGREGATION ASSEMBLED IN ST.PETER'S SQUARE TODAY THAT "WE MUST RETURN TO THE SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD, OF REAL CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD, AND TURN AWAY FROM THE DOCTRINES OF RACE AND BLOOD." THE ADDRESS WAS BROADCAST BY THE VATICAN RADIO.

"IT IS AN EVIL SPIRIT WHICH HAS PRODUCED THE PRESENT CONFLAGRATION," THE POPE SAID.

MAR 19 1945

"MANY ARE SUFFERING WITHOUT HOMES BUT MUCH SUFFERING WOULD BE RELIEVED IF ALL MEN STOOD BY GOD.

"THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PEACE MUST BE BASED ON JUSTICE. GOD ALONE CAN MOVE THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN WHO THINK THAT THEY HAVE THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD IN THEIR HANDS. THAT IS WHY WE SHOULD LIFT OUR HANDS AND EYES IN PENITENCE AND HUMILITY TO HIM WHO ALONE CAN RELIEVE US OF THIS SUFFERING AND PRESENT DESTRUCTION."

WM1209PEW

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-A V-BOMB STRUCK BETWEEN A CATHOLIC CHURCH AND A SCHOOL USED AS A REST CENTER SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, KILLING TWO ADULTS, A MONTH-OLD BABY, AND INJURED SEVERAL PRIESTS AND A NUN--BUT A SCHEDULED WEDDING WENT ON JUST THE SAME.

PART OF THE PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT WAS HURLED TO THE SCHOOL ROOF. THE PRESBYTERY LOST ITS ROOF AND FIRE BROKE OUT. DOCTORS CRAWLED OVER SMOKING DEBRIS TO ATTEND THE INJURED. ALSATIAN DOGS WERE USED TO FIND VICTIMS.

THE ROOF OF THE CHURCH ITSELF WAS RIPPED FULL OF HOLES, ITS INTERIOR STREWN WITH WRECKAGE, ONLY HALF THE ALTAR LEFT STANDING, AND THE ORGAN BLOWN OUT ENTIRELY.

BUT THE WEDDING WAS PERFORMED IN THE SHELL OF THE CHURCH AND UNDER THE OPEN SKY.

SK335PEW

MAR 19 1945

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-A SHOWER OF BOMBS KILLED 12 AND INJURED MANY AT A NORTHERN ENGLISH TOWN LAST NIGHT IN THE FIRST RAID ON BRITAIN BY PILOTED ENEMY PLANES SINCE MARCH 3.

FRAGMENTATION BOMBS SPLATTERED INTO BUSY STREETS, LEAVING DEAD AND INJURED ON THE PAVEMENT. VICTIMS INCLUDED SERVICEMEN HOME ON LEAVE. DAMAGE WAS DESCRIBED AS ONLY SUPERFICIAL.

SK402PEW

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-T. ARCHIE GARGAN OF 374 GRANGE ST., PONTIAC, ILL., SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN FOLKE WULF PLANES TODAY, BUT SAID HE THOUGHT LUFTWAFFE PILOTS WERE BECOMING MORE AGGRESSIVE.

"AT LEAST THOSE JERRIES I TACKLED WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN A LOT I'VE ENCOUNTERED," SAID THE U.S. 8TH AIRFORCE PILOT. "I HAD A DOGFIGHT WITH ONE FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES BEFORE SENDING HIM CRASHING INTO A BARN. I TRAILED ANOTHER TWO MILES BEFORE HIS PLANE EXPLODED FROM MY BULLETS."

ANOTHER GROUP OF 20 FOLK WULFS WAS DISPERSED EASILY, HOWVER IN THE VICINITY OF DUMMER LAKE AS THEY HEADED IN TO ATTACK 1,300 HEAVY BOMBERS HEADING TOWARD BERLIN.

MAR 19 1945

"THE 190 K KNOCKED DOWN DIDN'T GIVE ME ANY TROUBLE AT ALL," SAID LT. JEROME BALLARD OF 1831 KENTUCKY AVE., DETROIT. "THE PILOT BALED OUT AT 10,000 FEET AFTER I POURED A FEW BURSTS INTO HIS PLANE."

OVER BERLIN SGT. CLYDE WALLICK OF DOVER, O., BALL GUNNER ON A FORTRESS, CELEBRATED HIS 21ST BIRTHDAY AND HIS 21ST MISSION.

"OUR BOMBS BURST RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA, HE SAID, "AND I SAW INCENDIARY FIRES STARTING ALL OVER THE PLACE."

MAR 19 1945

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)--VETERAN AMERICAN AIRMEN TAKING PART TODAY IN THE RECORD 1,300-BOMBER RAID ON BERLIN REPORTED SOME OF THE THICKEST FLAK BARRAGES OVER THE CAPITAL THAT THEY HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED.

"IT WAS THE BIGGEST FLAK BARRAGE I'VE EVER SEEN," SAID LT.JOHN O'BRIEN, 520 ELM ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

"THAT BERLIN FLAK CAUSED A LOT OF DAMAGE," RELATED LT.LEWIS ORSI, 3215 SOUTH NORMAL AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. "ONE PIECE OF THE STUFF CAME UP UNDER MY SEAT BUT MY FLAK SUIT STOPPED IT."

LT.HAROLD M.HUTCHCRAFT, MEDIAPOLIS, IOWA, A LIBERATOR CO-PILOT, SAID A PIECE OF FLAK CHEWED A HOLE ABOUT SIX INCHES IN DIAMETER IN THE WING OF HIS PLANE.

"BERLIN WAS WIDE OPEN FOR A BEATING AND SHE GOT IT, ALTHOUGH THE GROUND GUNNERS WERE NOT RATIONING SHELLS," SAID LT.COL.LAWRENCE GILBERT, PLEASANT LAKE, IND., A LIBERATOR COMBAT WING LEADER.

CAPT.DON ONG, CHINESE-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS PILOT OF 2731 THIRTEENTH AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF., FLEW ON HIS 50TH MISSION TODAY IN THE BERLIN ATTACK.

LF732PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M.,EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY,SUNDAY MARCH 18)

(ADVANCE)--LONDON,MARCH 18 (AP)--A DIRECT APPEAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COLOR BAR AND FOR THE ABOLITION OF DISCRIMINATION ON RACIAL GROUNDS IN ALL BRITISH COLONIES WAS MADE TODAY BY A CONFERENCE OF XXXXXXXXX MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.MAR 19 1945

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, DR.G.F.FISHER, AND THE EXECUTIVE OMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ALSO SIGNED THE APPEAL, COPIES OF WHICH WERE SENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE APPEAL SAID CLEAR EVIDENCE EXISTS OF COLOR DISCRIMINATION IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND KENYA XXXXXXXX ADDING THAT SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCHES HAVE TAKEN A STAND AGAINST COLOR PREJUDICES AS "CRUEL,WASETFUL AND DANGEROUS." MAR 19 1945

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SAID ABOLITION OF DISCRIMINATIONS IN BRITAIN'S COLONIES "IS MARALLY AND POLITICALLY EXPEDIENT IN THE LONG RUN."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M.,EWT TODAY,SUNDAY MARCH 18)

CHESTERS APRA 01515 AM1130AM

30. 24 — 24019

TO THE WEST, THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION LAST WAS REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE ROAD HUB OF KIRCHBERG, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF SIMMERN, THROUGH WHICH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SPED IN ITS BREAKTHROUGH FROM THE MOSELLE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

PATTON WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE HURLED AN ADDITIONAL ARMORED DIVISION INTO THE BATTLE, GIVING HIM A TOTAL OF FOUR IN ACTION, AND WAS EMPLOYING THE BLAZING TACTICS WHICH OVERRAN FRANCE.

Add Paris W. Front (Beelmear) MAR 19 1945 11 lines.

A44

WITHOUT REGARD TO THE FLANKS OR REAR, HIS TANK SPEARHEADS WERE RIPPING THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES, GIVING THE ENEMY NO OPPORTUNITY TO RALLY.

NORTHWARD, THE FINAL SHOTS WERE BEING FIRED IN THE CONQUEST OF COBLENZ, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE RIVERS. A FEW GERMANS STILL HELD OUT IN THE NORTHEASTERN QUARTER OF THE CITY NEAR THE RHINE.

SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF COBLENZ, BOPPARD WAS CAPTURED AND PATTON'S TROOPS HELD A TEN-MILE STRETCH OF THE RHINE'S WEST BANK FROM BOPPARD SOUTHEAST TO OBERWESEL.

THE AIRFIELD CAPTURED BY THE FIRST ARMY WAS SOUTH OF WINDHAGEN, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF THE REMAGEN CROSSING. IT HAD BEEN USED BY THE GERMANS WHEN THE AMERICANS FIRST BROKE ACROSS THE RHINE.

FORCES WHICH SEIZED IT IN A GAIN OF MORE THAN A MILE ALSO WERE WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF ANOTHER FIELD FARTHER NORTH.

ON THE EXTREME NORTHERN TIP OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, THE 78TH DIVISION DROVE ALMOST TWO MILES NORTH FROM KOENIGSWINTER INTO DOLLENDORF, ON THE RHINE OPPOSITE CAPTURED BAD GODESBURG. THIS ADVANCE PLACED THE AMERICANS ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE PLAINS LEADING TO INNER GERMANY.

THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS STEADILY SPREADING OUT EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE NINTH INFANTRY CROSSED THE WIED RIVER NEAR HOPPEN, EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE. THE WIED FORMS PART OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE EAST EDGE OF THE BRIDGEHEAD.

SMALL GAINS WERE REGISTERED ON THE EXTREME SOUTH FLANK BEYOND CAPTURED HOENNINGEN, AND AMERICANS FOUR MILES EAST OF HOENNINGEN FOUGHT UP, AND CAPTURED, AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT.

AN ADDITIONAL 1,508 PRISONERS WERE ROUNDED UP IN THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THE GERMANS WERE IN RETREAT UNDER AN AERIAL WHIPLASH BEFORE THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, PULLING OUT MEN, TANKS AND GUNS IN A SWIFT WITHDRAWAL THAT KICKED UP CLOUDS OF DUST FOR HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES.

LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S FORCES DROVE FIVE TO SEVEN AND A HALF MILES THROUGH ROWS OF DRAGON TEETH AND PILLBOXES IN A PUSH THAT WAS HEADING NORTH PAST SAARBRUECKEN.

THE 63RD INFANTRY DIVISION PLOWED DEEP INTO THE FORTIFICATIONS AT HECKENTHALHEIM, SIX MILES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

THREE MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, INFANTRY WAS SEVEN AND A HALF MILES INTO THE DEFENSES AFTER REACHING THE VICINITY OF NIEDERWUERZBACH.

THIS PUSH, IN CONCERT WITH ONE FARTHER EAST, WAS OUTFLANKING THE SIEGFRIED FORTRESS OF ZWEIBRUECKEN, 15 MILES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

A62

THIRD DIVISION INFANTRY WERE TWO MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN WHILE THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION, MOVING UP ON THE EAST FLANK, WAS THREE MILES AWAY. THE 100TH ALSO MADE A THREE-MILE GAIN TO THE EAST AND ENTERED GERMANY SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF BITCHE.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS EAST OF HERE WERE DRIVING THE GERMANS

FROM THE LAST SOIL OF NORTHEASTERN FRANCE.

THE 42ND DIVISION ADVANCING THROUGH THE MINE FIELDS IN THE HARDT MOUNTAINS CLEARED PHILLIPSBOURG, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN, AND DROVE BEYOND THE MAIN LATERAL HIGHWAY LEADING 15 MILES SOUTHEASTWARD TO HAGUENAU.

FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST, THE 103RD DIVISION CAPTURED NIEDERBRONN.

EASTWARD NEAR THE RHINE THE 36TH DIVISION CLEARED THREE VILLAGES FIVE TO SIX MILES NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU IN THE HEAVILY-MINED FASTNESSES OF HAGUENAU FOREST.

FRENCH TROOPS IN A THREE-MILE ADVANCE ALONG THE RHINE CAPTURED SOUFFLENHEIM AND RUNTZENHEIM, EIGHT MILES EAST OF HAGUENAU, AND ON THE RHINE BANK FOUGHT TO THE EDGE OF FORT LOUIS, ONE OF THE ANCHORS OF THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE.

BOMBERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS FLEW MORE THAN 1,000 SORTIES BEFORE NOON, LASHING AT GERMAN COLUMNS WITHDRAWING ACROSS THE RHINE BEFORE THE TWO-ARMY OFFENSIVE.

PILOTS CLAIMED TEN TIGER TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT ALONG THE NAHE RIVER, WHERE THEY WERE HOLDING UP THE ADVANCE OF ONE OF PATTON'S COLUMNS.

WM425PEW

MAR 19 1945

THE EFFECT OF CONCENTRATING THE AMERICAN AIR ATTACK ON GERMAN TRANSPORTATION WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE NAZIS' INCREASING USE OF HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES--303 OF WHICH WERE DESTROYED TODAY, INCLUDING TEN MOVING ARTILLERY PIECES. THIRTY-EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES, 624 TRUCKS, AND 336 MOTOR TRUCKS WERE ALSO SMASHED BY THE AMERICAN AIRMEN.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN AIR AND GROUND FORCES WAS REPORTED BY LT.PAUL HAYES OF LANSING, MICH., WHO DESCRIBED THE DESTRUCTION OF THREE BUILDINGS FROM THE AIR AFTER TANKMEN HAD MARKED THE TARGET WITH SMOKE. Add Adv. HQ, U.S. 9th A.F. (Stenhart) x encounter

MUCH SCRAMBLING BY THE GERMANS WAS REPORTED SOUTH OF COBLENZ, BUT A THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON LED BY COL.JOSEPH L.LAUGHLIN OF OMAHA, COVERED THE AREA WEST OF MAINZ AND CALLED IT A REGION OF QUIET AND DESOLATION.

"IT WAS A GHOSTLY SIGHT--ABANDONED AND WRECKED EQUIPMENT EVERYWHERE, WOODS JAMMED WITH JUNK, BUT ALMOST NO SIGN OF LIFE OR RESISTANCE," HE SAID.

NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS SMASHED AT BAD DURKHEIM SOUTHWEST OF MANHEIM, THE KRUEZTAL RAILYARDS EAST OF COLOGNE, RETZLAR, AND WORMS. MODERATE FLAK WAS REPORTED EVERYWHERE EXCEPT AT WORMS.

PM902PEW

MAR 19 1945

AN AMERICAN AIRFIELD IN GERMANY--1ST ADD EUNSON'S AIRFIELD (TOP AYE) XXX TO THE RHINE.

FIVE DAYS AFTER LT.-COL.ARLON HAZEN'S 852ND AVIATION BATTALION WENT TO WORK, THE FIELD WAS DECLARED READY FOR USE. HAZEN, FROM STILLWATER,OKLA., PAID TRIBUTE FOR THE SPEED TO CAPT.JAMES SMITH OF 4111 GRAYIST., DETROIT, WHOSE COMPANY BORE DOWN ON THE TASK DAY AND NIGHT, BRINGING BERLIN THAT MUCH CLOSER TO OUR FIGHTER LINE.

THE DAY BEFORE, HOWEVER, MAJ.JAMES W.EGAN OF HILL CITY,S.DAK., "HAD SOME VERY IMPORTANT BUSINESS" ON THE NEW FIELD, "AND JUST HAD TO LAND."

BEING FIRST IS SOMETHING OF A HABIT WITH THIS YOUNG MAJOR, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER GROUP IN AUSTRALIA AND ALSO IN NEW GUINEA, AND SHOT DOWN HIS FIRST ENEMY PLANE ON HIS FIRST MISSION.

THE FIRST MISSION FROM HERE WAS FLOWN BY MAJ. O.W.HANSEN, COLLEGE SPRINGS,IOWA, AND CAPT.LEO J.SOMMER, 3245 MAYFIELD,LA CRESCENTA, LOS ANGELES, WHO TOOK OFF ON MARCH 12 UNDER A MEAGER 2,000-FOOT CEILING TO GET SOME MUCH-NEEDED PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE. HANSEN AND SOMMER ARE MEMBERS OF THE 363RD TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.JAMES W.SMELLEY OF ARCADIA,LA.

ON FRIDAY, COL.JAMES MCGEHEE OF BIRMINGHAM,ALA., SAT IN HIS BRIEF-

ING TENT AND WATCHED THE PILOTS FILE IN. THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF MCGEHEE'S 373RD FIGHTER GROUP IS LT.-COL.JOHN GAFF OF JACKSON,MICH.

CAPT.HAROLD W.DIFFENWIERTH, DADE CITY,FLA., LED THE FIGHTER-BOMBER STRIKE WHICH OFFICIALLY INITIATED THE FIELD.

THE MEN WHO FOLLOWED HIS ROARING THUNDERBOLT DOWN THE BRICK RUNWAY WERE 2ND LT.WILLIAM L.PETERSON,JASPER,MO.; 2ND LT.STANLEY MATZKIN, 6728 NORTH 17TH ST., PHILADELPHIA; LT.JOHN REYNOLDS, COLLINGDALE, PA.; LT.BOB BURNS, 717 FOREST CIRCLE SOUTH CHARLESTON,W.VA.; 2ND LT.CARL JOHNSON, KENSINGTON,CONN.; 2ND LT.CHARLES E.BROWN, 124 EAST WALBURG ST., SAVANNAH,GA.; LT.WILBUR EVANS, SAYBROOK,ILL., LT.RALPH E.GILES, MOHLER,IDAHO; 2ND LT.ROBERT J.SLABY, 107 VIRGIL ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., 2ND LT.WILLIAM S.STURGIS, ROCK HILL,S.C.; LT.JOHN HORMUTH, 336 TENTH ST., GRAND RAPIDS,MICH.; LT.ROBERT BORROS, GROTON, CONN., AND LT.CARL GRAY, NEODESHA, KANS.

DIFFENWIRTH SAID THE PILOTS WERE "ALL PLEASED WITH THE TAXI STRIPS."

LF725PEW

Add Wh the Arms Across the Rhine (Cowand Whitehead) x girder

ONE MAN ON THE LOG WAS AN ENGINEER SEVERELY HURT WHEN THE BRIDGE COLLAPSED. THE OTHER WAS CORP.ROY LARSON OF 340 WEST SECOND ST., ERIE, PA., WHO HAD SWUM OUT TO HELP THE WOUNDED MAN, BUT HAD BECOME EXHAUSTED AND NUMBED WITH COLD.

ANESON SWAM 100 YARDS, FIXED THE ROPE TO THE PIECE OF WRECKAGE, AND THE THREE MEN WERE HAULED TO SAFETY BY GATES AND LT.-COL.FRANK HEIKKILA OF COOPER, TEX. THE COLONEL HAD STRIPPED TO HIS UNDERWEAR, READY TO ENTER THE WATER.

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NARROW ESCAPES WERE LEGION.

SGT.HANSEL B.PAYNE OF 233 MAGNOLIA COURT, TRUSSVILLE, ALA., WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO GIRDERS.

"TWO MEN FROM MY SQUAD LIFTED ONE OF THE BEAMS ENOUGH TO GET ME OUT," SAID PAYNE, WHO ESCAPED WITH MINOR CUTS AND BRUISES.

PVT.EDWARD FRIEDEL, 17 COLONIAL AVE., LANCASTER, N.Y., SAID, "I WAS ABOUT 20 YARDS FROM THE STONE PILING AT THE EAST END OF THE BRIDGE. I WAS THROWN INTO THE WATER, BUT GRABBED A GIRDER. IT BENT AS THE BRIDGE FELL AND THREW ME INTO THE AIR."

SGT.MERLE WILLIAMS, COWANSVILLE, PA., AND PVT.RICHARD MYREN, 1838 WINCHESTER, ST., MADISON, WIS., CLIMBED DOWN THE PILING AND BEAMS AND LIFTED A MAN, UNCONSCIOUS BUT STILL ALIVE, FROM WHERE HE WAS PINNED IN THE WATER.

LT.EUGENE MOFFAT, 435 FORREST AVE., PALO ALTO, CALIF., HAD JUST STEPPED ONTO THE STONE PIER AT THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE WHEN IT

GAVE WAY.

PFC.WILLIAM JOHNSON, 210 FIFTH ST., SANTA ROSA, CALIF., WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SPAN, AND RODE IT DOWN. HE SUFFERED NO MORE THAN A SCRATCHED LEG.

THE BRIDGE HAD BEEN HIT SEVERAL TIMES BY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE BUT NONE OF THE HITS DESTROYED ANY OF THE BASIC STRUCTURE, ALTHOUGH THEY UNDOUBTEDLY CONTRIBUTED TO ITS WEAKNESS, SAID LT. COL. KENNETH FIELDS OF 125 PLYMOUTH ROAD, NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

FIELD'S ENGINEERING UNIT DID NOT HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BASIC REPAIRS, BUT WAS CHARGED ONLY WITH KEEPING THE SUPERFICIAL STRUCTURE REPAIRED TO HANDLE ARMOR AND HEAVY VEHICLES.

CAPT. FRANCIS GOODWIN OF 65 POMONA PLACE, BUFFALO, N.Y., HAD GONE DOWN TO THE BRIDGE YESTERDAY TO CHECK WITH HIS UNIT ON THEIR SUPPLY SITUATION. HE HAD JUST LEFT EN SPAN ON THE EASTERNSIDE WHEN IT GAVE WAY.

"IT JUST FELL IN," HE SAID. "I HEARD A SWISHING SOUND AND SAW THE ARCHWAY CRUMBLING. IT MUST HAVE TAKEN 45 SECONDS FOR THE SPAN TO SETTLE INTO THE WATER. THE ARCH DROPPED FIRST ON THE EASTERN PIER AND TOPPLED UPSTREAM.

"I JUST DIDN'T BELIEVE IT AS I STOOD AND WATCHED. IT DIDN'T SEEM POSSIBLE. THE WHOLE BLASTED THING AND ALL WE HAD BEEN DOING FOR DAYS WAS GONE IN A FEW SECONDS.

"FUNNY THING. THERE WASN'T A SOUND FROM THE MEN ON SHORE WATCHING THE BRIDGE COLLAPSE. THERE WAS NO YELLING OR SHOUTING AND I REMEMBER THINKING HOW STRANGELY QUIET IT WAS.

"SOME MEN ON THE BRIDGE BETWEEN THE PIERS AND THE SHORES SAW WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND RAN TO SAFETY. THOSE ON THE CENTER SPAN DIDN'THAVE

DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE, AND WENT DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE."

GOODWIN DASHED INTO THE TOWN OF ERPEL AND GOT AMBULANCES GOING TO THE SCENE, AND THEN STARTED MOTOR LAUNCHES OUT INTO THE RIVER TO PICK UP THE SURVIVORS.

RP625PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE,MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TO MOST DOUGHBOYS AN MP IS JUST A GUY WHO MAKES TROUBLE FOR SOLDIERS WHO GO "OUT OF LIMITS" IN CAPTURED CITIES -- BUT ANYONE WHO HAS CROSSED THE RHINE AT REMAGEN KNOWS BETTER.

HERE THE MPS ARE MEN WHO STAND DAY AND NIGHT ON THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, SPLOTCHED WITH THE BLOOD OF COMRADES.

THEY STOOD THERE DIRECTING TRAFFIC AND KEEPING IT ROLLING ACROSS THE ONLY LIFELINE TO THE VALIANT TROOPS WHO GRABBED THE BRIDGE, WHICH WAS TO BECOME THE TARGET OF ONE OF THE MOST FURIOUS, SUSTAINED ARTILLERY BARRAGES OF THIS WAR.

THEY RAN OUT ON THE SPAN WHERE THE SHELLING WAS HOTTEST TO PULL WOUNDED IN OR TO DRAG THEM OUT OF THE WAY SO THAT OTHERS MIGHT RACE ON TO BATTLE IN THE HILLS TOWERING AT THE OTHER END.

MAJ.CLAIRE H.THURSTON OF BELFAST,ME., WHO WAS WITH THE MAINE STATE POLICE BEFORE THE WAR, SAT IN A LITTLE ONE-STORY SHACK NOT FAR FROM THE BRIDGE TODAY AND TOLD ME A STORY OF THOSE MPS.

"WE HAD TO KEEP TRAFFIC MOVING," HE SAID QUIETLY AND GRIMLY. "IT WAS THE MOST CONCENTRATED FIRE I'VE SEEN SINCE D-DAY."

"IT WAS THE HUMAN ELEMENT THAT MADE THE JOB TOUGH. MAYBE SOME FELLOWS HADN'T BEEN UNDER SUCH HEAVY FIRE BEFORE. - THEY'D FREEZE AT THE WHEELS OF THEIR VEHICLES. SOME WOULD TRY TO CRAWL UNDER JEEPS FOR COVER. WE'D HAVE TO GET THEM OUT AND GET THEM MOVING TO KEEP THE STUFF FROM PILING UP. IT WASN'T ONLY SHELLS --IT WAS BOMBS," HE SAID.

"ORDINARILY ON A JOB LIKE THIS -- WE HAD IT TOUGH AT ONE CROSSING OF THE MEUSE -- WE WORK THREE MEN IN EACH SPOT. THEY WORK THREE HOURS AND TAKE SIX OFF. WE HAVE HAD 20 PER CENT CASUALTIES IN OUR OUTFIT AND NOW WE ARE WORKING TWO MEN TO A POST. THEY ARE ON TWO HOURS AND OFF TWO. THEY'VE BEEN GOING AT IT NIGHT AND DAY.

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"I'M RECOMMENDING A DECORATION FOR HUGHES AND HATFIELD," HE SAID. HE REFERRED TO PVT.I.C.HUGHES, 4919 MONROE STREET, HYATTSVILLE,MD., AND CORP.JOHN HATFIELD, 2301 SOUTH 12TH BOULEVARD, ST.LOUIS,MO.

"HUGHES WAS WORKING AT THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE", THE MAJOR RESUMED. "TIME AND TIME AGAIN HE WENT OUT TO BRING IN THE WOUNDED. ONE NIGHT FOUR ENGINEERS WERE HURT BY A SHELL. HUGHES WAS DOG-TIRED ON HIS FEET AND BUSY WITH TRAFFIC. HE LOOKED AROUND AND ASKED FOR VOLUNTEERS TO GO GET THOSE BOYS OFF THE BRIDGE. THERE WEREN'T ANY TAKERS. HUGHES GOT IN A JEEP AND WENT OUT BY HIMSELF AND BROUGHT THEM IN.

"ANOTHER TIME, A SHELL HIT A TANK AND KNOCKED OUT THE DRIVER. HUGHES WENT OUT ALONE AGAIN AND PULLED THE FELLOW OUT -- BUT HE WAS DEAD.

"HATFIELD HAD ONE OF THE HOTTER JOBS. HE HAD TO STAND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BRIDGE TO KEEP THINGS MOVING. HE STAYED OUT THERE THROUGH THICK AND THIN AND DID HIS JOB."

THE MAJOR SAID HE WAS RECOMMENDING OTHER HEROES FOR DECORATIONS.

B2

"THERE'S PVT.GERALD ROWAN -- HE'S FROM CHICAGO, BUT I DON'T HAVE HIS STREET ADDRESS -- WAS POSTED AT THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE. HIS RELIEF WAS KILLED INSTANTLY -- BLOWN TO PIECES -- BUT ROWAN STUCK TO HIS POST ALL NIGHT.

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"THEN THERE'S MOYER AND POSEY. BRUCE MOYER, HE'S FROM DETROIT (8130 JEFFERSON STREET) AND ALVIN POSEY FROM COUSHATTA, LA., NEAR ALEXANDRIA. WE HAD TO HAVE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BOTH ENDS OF THE BRIDGE. DOZENS OF TIMES DURING DAYLIGHT AND DARKNESS THE WIRE WAS CUT BY SHELL FRAGMENTS. EVERY TIME, ONE OF THEM WALKED OUT THERE AND SPLICED THE LINE SO COMMUNICATIONS COULD BE RESUMED. MOYER WAS OUT THERE FIXING IT ONCE WHEN A SHELL WENT OFF. HE WASN'T SCRATCHED BUT PIECES OF SHRAPNEL CUT THE WIRE AGAIN ON BOTH SIDES OF HIM. HE WAS LEFT HOLDING A PIECE OF WIRE ABOUT THREE FEET LONG."

THURSTON SHIFTED IN THE CHAIR WHERE HE SAT. HE TOLD HOW PVT. ROBERT ALLSOP, 15025 CLEVELAND AVE., ALLEN PARK,MICH., WAS STANDING 30 FEET FROM A BOMB WHICH MISSED THE BRIDGE BUT BLEW UP IN A TREMENDOUS SHOWER OF MUD AND ROCKS.

"HE WASN'T HURT -- JUST DAZED FROM THE CONCUSSION AND HIS NOSE BLED A LITTLE. BUT HE REALLY WAS OUT ON HIS FEET," THE MAJOR SAID.

"BUT HE WOULDN'T BE RELIEVED -- HE STAYED AND KEPT PITCHING."

"THERE IS DAMN LITTLE THAT IS FUNNY IN BUSINESS LIKE THIS," THURSTON SAID. "ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU FIND 17 DEAD SOLDIERS -- AMERICAN SOLDIERS -- LITTERING THE APPROACHES TO THE BRIDGE WHEN DAYLIGHT COMES. THE ONLY TIME I THINK ANY OF US SMILED WAS WHEN WE TROTTED GERMAN PRISONERS ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

"WE HAD COLLECTED THEM IN A TUNNEL ON THE EAST END OF THE BRIDGE. WE STARTED THEM ACROSS AND, BROTHER, YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO MAKE THOSE BOYS HURRY. THE GUARDS HAD A HARD TIME KEEPING UP WITH THEM."

THURSTON DID NOT SAY MUCH ABOUT HIMSELF. BUT THE MEN HE COMMANDS TOLD HOW HE MADE AS MANY AS 30 TRIPS A DAY ACROSS THE SPAN THAT SENDS YOUR HAIR ON END TO CROSS.

THE MPS STILL ARE KEEPING TROOPS AND VEHICLES MOVING ACROSS THE REMAGEN BRIDGE 24 HOURS A DAY, ALTHOUGH THE SHELLING LIGHTENED CONSIDERABLY TODAY.

OTHER MPS WHO WORKED ON THE BRIDGE AND ARE DUE FOR BRONZE STARS FOR DEEDS JUST AS HEROIC AS THOSE ABOVE INCLUDE CORP., GEORGE F. BLOCKLEY, 8830 205TH STREET, HOLLIS,LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; PVT.MARION SKINNER, ROUTE 1, BARTLESVILLE,OKLA.; PVT.EDMUNCH TRYBALA, 1318 S. 33D STREET., PHILADELPHIA,PA.; CPL.EMIL FAABRY, GROVE CITY,PA.; PVT.JOHN BERRYMAN, ALTO,TEX.; LT.ROBERT COSTELLO, 214 GARFIELD PLACE., BROOKLYN., N.Y., AND PVT.JOHN POWELL, 1371 W. 85TH ST., CLEVELAND, O.

TWO OTHERS WILL GET BRONZE STARS BUT THEIR NAMES CANNOT BE MENTIONED. THEIRS ARE POSTHUMOUS DECORATIONS AND WILL GO TO THEIR NEXT OF KIN.

MAR 19 1945

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 16-(DELAYED5-(AP)-THREE ENGINEERS WHO SAVED THE REMAGEN BRIDGE WERE FOUND TODAY DEEP IN AN AIR RAID SHELTER UNDER A BUILDING IN THE SHADOW OF THE VITAL SPAN.

BIG SHELLS WERE DROPPING OUTSIDE.

"WE ARE JUST SWEATING OUT OUR NEXT JOB," WAS THE QUIET REMARK OF LT.HUGH MOTT, NASHVILLE, TENN. "IT LOOKS LIKE A LONG WAR."

MOTT AND HIS TWO SERGEANTS, EUGENE DORAN, 227 COLORADO STREET, MANHATTAN, KANS., AND JOHN REYNOLDS, LINCOLNTON,N.C., ARE THE THREE SOLDIERS WHO PUSHED HUNDREDS OF POUNDS OF TNT INTO THE RHINE MARCH 7 AFTER THEY HAULED IT OUT OF THE STONE PIERS AT EACH END OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGE.

"THE TWO BIGGEST CHARGES WERE WIRED TO GO OFF ELECTRICALLY," MOTT SAID. "THEY WERE HOOKED UP TO THE MAIN POWER LINE. IF THERE HAD BEEN JUICE IN THAT CABLE, THERE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN ANY BRIDGE HERE TODAY.

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE OTHER CHARGE. THE CAP HAD GONE OFF BUT THE TNT DIDN'T. THAT'S JUST ONE OF THOSE THINGS."

MOTT WAS RELUCTANT TO TAKE CREDIT FOR SAVING THE BRIDGE, INSISTING THAT IT GO TO THE TWO SERGEANTS.

"THEY WERE THERE ON THE BRIDGE ALL THE TIME," HE SAID. "I WAS RUNNING BACK AND FORTH."

"THERE WASN'T A LOT SAID AS WE WORKED ACROSS THE BRIDGE," HE CONTINUED. "WE JUST KEPT THROWING PLIERS BACK AND FORTH, CUTTING WIRES AS FAST AS WE COULD FIND THEM. WE WERE ABOUT 100 YARDS OUT WHEN IT SUDDENLY DAWNED ON US THAT WE HAD BETTER JERK EVERYTHING LOOSE FROM THE FAR END AND WORK IN FROM THERE."

THE SERGEANTS HAD BUT LITTLE MORE TO ADD.

"WE FELT FAIRLY SAFE AFTER WE PULLED THE SWITCH AND GOT THE CABLE TAKEN CARE OF," DORAN SAID. "THE CLOSEST SQUEAK I HAD WAS WHEN I JUMPED THROUGH THE FLOOR OF THE BRIDGE ABOUT 10 FEET TO THE SCAFFOLDING WHERE THE GERMANS HAD BEEN DOING REPAIR WORK. I THOUGHT IT WAS SOLID BUT ONLY FOUR ROPES WERE HOLDING IT UP. I WAS SWINGING AROUND THERE FOR A MINUTE AND ALMOST FELL IN THEIR DAMN RIVER."

REYNOLDS WAS JUST GLAD DORAN HAD BROUGHT THE PLIERS, SAYING,

B4

"HE ALWAYS THINKS OF EVERYTHING.. WE FIGGERED AT FIRST WE WERE JUST GOING TO MAKE A RECONNAISSANCE TO SEE IF TANKS COULD GET ACROSS THE BRIDGE."

MOTT'S WIFE LIVES AT 1403 WOODLAND ST., NASHVILLE,TENN. HE ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE AND MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE AT MARION, ALA., WHERE HE PLAYED FOOTBALL, BASEBALL AND WRESTLED. HE WAS EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTION CONTROL AT THE VULTEE AIRCRAFT PLANT IN NASHVILLE BEFORE THE WAR.

"I'M THINKING ABOUT GOING INTO BUSINESS WITH MY DAD AFTER THE WAR," HE SAID. "HE HAS A LUMBER MILL."

DORAN WAS A TRUCK DRIVER FOR BODNER & SON IN CHICAGO,ILL. REYNOLDS WORKED IN THE MASSAPOAG MILL AT LINCOLNTON WITH HIS FATHER AND WAS THE ONLY ONE OF THE THREE WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE MESSING WITH DYNAMITE.

"I FOOLED WITH IT SOME WHEN I WAS IN A CCC CAMP IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE," HE SAID.

THESE ARE THE THREE WHO SECURED THE BRIDGE BUT THE REST OF MOTT'S PLATOON WORKED THROUGH SHELLFIRE AND SNIPERS ALL NIGHT LONG AND INTO THE NEXT DAY BEFORE THEY WERE RELIEVED.

THEY INCLUDED:

ALFRED ABRAMS OF 42 HOLBORN ST., ROXBURY,MASS.; WALTER ANTTONEN OF PALMER,MICH.; RAYMOND BEDARD OF 30 NORTH FRANKLIN ST., DANVILLE, ILL.; JOSEPH BOLECH OF YOAKUM, TEXAS; EARL CHILDRES OF FLORENCE, MISS.; ROBERT CHISOLM OF CORNING,ARK., AND RALPH CREEMER OF 38 WARREN-TON ST., BOSTON,MASS.

PVT.GEORGE EDGAR, 129 HILLCREST AVE., MERIDEN, CONN.; PVT.HARLAN ELSEA, 1310 N.CHADBERLAIN AVE., CHATTANOOGA,TENN.; PVT.JOSEPH GDOVIN, HANOVER ST., MERIDEN,CONN.; CPL.DALE GUSTIN, MORGANZA,LA.; SGT. HARRY HANSEN, BAY CITY, MICH.; T/5 RICHARD HANSEN, ROUTE ONE, CHARTHAGE,MO.; PVT.JOY HENDERSON, CARTHAGE,MISS.; T/5 CHARLES HUCH, 1726 S. 17TH ST., OMAHA,NEB.; PVT.SUMMERY JONES, NEOSHO,MO.; PVT. DONALD LALONDE, 407 PARK AVE., MENOMINEE,MICH.; T/5 DAVID LAPAGE, HIBBING, MINN.; T/5 GEORGE LIMPRUNNER, 8 ODELL PLS., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; T/5 JESSE TITTRELL, BALEY,MISS.; PVT.PATSY MAINELLI, 316 SEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA,PA.; PVT.LUNT MAKI, HIBBING,MINN.; PVT.C. WENDELL MALCOM, 487 F ST. SW, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CPL.ELMER MASEY, 2944 WABASH AVE., KANSAS CITY,MO.; T/5 ELMER MEYER, CALEDONIA,MINN.;

B5

PVT.VINCENT MILEO, 818 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y.; PVT.CLIFFORD MONROE, WALKER,MINN.; CPL. CLARENCE OKAZAKI, 2024 CHICAGO ST., OMAHA,NEB.; PVT.PAUL PHILLIPS, PASCAGOULA,MISS.; PVT.JOE PRESTIANNI, ANGUILLA,MISS.; PVT.ROY PRITCHARD, GRIFFIN,GA.; SGT.LAWRENCE SCHULER, 4609 WILCOX AVE., ST.LOUIS,MO.; SGT.FRANK SMITH, OSWEGO,ILL.; PVT. ANTHONY VALENSKY, 2120 JACKSON ST., SCRANTON,PA.; PVT.CHARLES WALKER, 118 LINDEN TERRACE, TOWSON,MD; T/5 ALLIE WHITTINGTON, JACKSON, MISS.; T/5 LESTER WILLIAMS, TYRONE, PA.; PVT.RUSSELL WOOD, NATIONAL MINE, MICH.; PVT.EVERETT ZIEGLER, 2627 WINNEBAGO ST., ST.LOUIS,MO.

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 18-(AP)-FIFTY-SEVEN OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST ARMY MARCHED ONTO A FORMER NAZI PARADE GROUND NEAR THE RHINE TODAY AND RECEIVED DECORATIONS FROM LT.GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES.

AMONG THOSE AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT WERE COL.GEORGE MILLER OF 5228 ELLIOT AVE., MINNEAPOLIS; COL.ROBERT HEWITT OF 117 GENESCO RD., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; COL.FRANCIS KINTS OF GRANVILLE, OHIO; AND CAPT. HUGH KIRKPATRICK OF 544 BROADVIEW RD., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLDIERS' MEDALS FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION WERE AWARDED STAFF SGT. EDWARD CHISMAR OF SPRINGBORO, PA., AND PFC.WILL COX OF 1314 LAUREL ST., TAMPA, FLA.

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE BRONZE STAR WAS MAJ.ROBERT CASEY DEMPSEY OF 403 W.VERMONT, URBANA, ILL.; FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN IN CHICAGO.

30.24 — 24023

BY PUGH MOORE (140)

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, MARCH 18-(AP)-SECTIONS OF THIS ANCIENT CITY HAVE SUFFERED FROM GERMAN V-WEAPONS AS BADLY IN SOME LOCALITIES AS LONDON'S MOST V-BOMBED BOROUGH.

A WALK THROUGH ANTWERP STREETS TODAY DISCLOSED MANY GREAT BLOTCHES WHERE WHAT ONCE WERE BUILDINGS NOW ARE ONLY HUGE PILES OF RUBBLE. FOR TWO OR THREE BLOCKS IN EACH DIRECTION FROM THESE SCENES OF DESTRUCTION, THERE ISN'T A SINGLE WINDOW INTACT. HUNDREDS OF BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN WRECKED.

WHILE THE LOCATION OF V-BOMB HITS CANNOT BE GIVEN NOW, NOR DAMAGE TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS SPECIFIED, IT IS PERMISSIBLE TO DISCLOSE THAT GERMANS FLUNG V-WEAPONS INTO THIS GREAT PORT CITY FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDING JAN. 31 OF THIS YEAR.

THE V-BOMB ATTACKS STARTED SOON AFTER THE CITY FELL LAST AUGUST TO ALLIED FORCES. THE GERMANS WERE ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE PORT'S USEFULNESS FOR THE ALLIED SUPPLY BUILDUP WHICH THEY KNEW WAS INEVITABLE.

DESPITE THE GERMAN EFFORTS, THE PORT WAS RESTORED.

MQ1025PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE U.S. FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION HAS BROKEN ACROSS THE NAHE RIVER AND ENTERED BAD KREUZNACH, 21 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE RHINE CITY OF MAINZ.

RUNNING WILD THROUGH THE ENEMY'S REAR DEFENSES, LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TANKS AND INFANTRY SEIZED OR CLEARED 20 MORE TOWNS AND ENTERED 11 OTHERS.

THE 90TH INFANTRY NORTH OF THE FOURTH'S TANK COLUMNS FOUGHT INTO THE RHINE CITY OF BINGEN, ONLY 17 MILES WEST OF MAINZ.

(THE BBC SAID THE THIRD ARMY NOW WAS WITHIN 15 MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY.)

FIGHTING FOR PATTON NOW ARE FOUR ARMORED AND NINE INFANTRY DIVISIONS. OF THESE, THE 94TH INFANTRY AND THE ELEVENTH ARMORED ALONE REPORTED TAKING 1,300 PRISONERS TODAY.

THUNDERBOLTS SWARMED OVER THE DIAMOND FROM DAWN TO DUSK, LASHING RELENTLESSLY ON THE FOLDING GERMANS HEADED EASTWARD AND SOUTH-EASTWARD FOR THE RHINE.

REPORTS FROM 57 MISSIONS SHOWED 544 SORTIES WITH 400 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 35 ARMORED VEHICLES AND TANKS, 69 BOXCARS, 29 LOCOMOTIVES AND 184 HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED.

KAISER WILHELM AND FIELD MARSHAL HINDENBURG HAD THEIR GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AT BAD KREUZNACH IN WORLD WAR 1 LONGHBEFORE IT WAS MOVED TO SPA, BELGIUM.

ITS SALT SPRINGS ARE ESPECIALLY BENEFICIAL TO PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM THROAT TROUBLE. THE FOURTH ARMORED VISION WAS MOPPING UP THERE TONIGHT.

A MAP SHOWING PATTON'S STABS INTO THE SAAR-MOSELLE-RHINE DIAMOND TRIANGLE RESEMBLE A JIG-SAW PUZZLE SINCE THE FOURTH ARMORED'S BLAZING BREAKTHROUGH.

BINGEN, THE FAMOUS CITY WHERE THE RHINE RIVER BENDS NORTHEAST, WAS A MESSA FOR PRE-WAR TOURISTS BECAUSE OF THE SCENIC GRANDEUR OF THE AREA NEARBY AND THE LEGENDS AND ROMANTIC ASSOCIATIONS WHICH HAVE CENTERED AROUND THIS PART OF THE RHINE VALLEY.

SOUTH OFHNOBLENZ WHERE THE 87TH INFANTRY IS MOPPING UP THE LAST FEW BLOCKS OCCUPIED BY GERMANS, THE THIRD ARMY NOW CONTROLS 17 MILES OF THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE FROM SOUTH OF BOPPARD TO SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF BINGEN.

RQ-MQ712PEW

MAR 19 1945

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (240)
WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 18-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION SLASHED A MILE AND A HALF INTO GERMANY IN THE OUTFIT'S FIRST PENETRATION OF THE REICH TODAY AND THE 103RD INFANTRY DIVISION ROLLED SIX MILES VIRTUALLY TO THE GERMAN BORDER AS THE NAZIS FLED FROM THE LAST BIT OF ALSACE.

THE RAINBOW'S ADVANCE CAME IN THE CENTER OF ITS HARDT MOUNTAIN SECTOR AND RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF THE GERMAN TOWN OF LUNDWIGSWINKEL, AT THE EDGE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, A MILE AND A HALF ACROSS THE REICH BORDER AND NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF PIRMASENS.

JUST TO THE EAST OF THE RAINBOW'S LINE, THE 103RD DIVISION CARRIED ITS CACTUS PATCH INSIGNIA SIX MILES NORTHWARD FROM WOERTH TO WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE BORDER WHILE THE 36TH DIVISION MOVED THREE MILES INTO SOULTZ, NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF HAGUENAU AND EIGHT MILES FROM THE BORDER.

BOTH THE 103RD AND THE 36TH MOVED FORWARD RAPIDLY AS ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS CONFINED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO LAND MINES, BLOWN BRIDGES AND TREES FELLED ACROSS HIGHWAYS.

A TWO-MILE NORTHWARD ADVANCE CARRIED THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION WELL INTO THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES TWO MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN WHILE THE 100TH DIVISION, IN A THREE MILE JUMP, ENTERED GERMANY SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF BITCHE.

THE CRACK THIRD AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, WITH THE NEW 63RD INFANTRY DIVISION ON THEIR LEFT, CONTINUED DIGGING INTO THE SIEGFRIED WALL ALONG A 15-MILE STRETCH FROM HIGH GROUND EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN TO ZWEIBRUECKEN.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE 71ST INFANTRY DIVISION, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES, HAD BEEN PUT INTO ACTION IN THE HARDT MOOUNTAI AREA.

MQ1014PEW MAR 19 1945

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, MARCH 18-(AP)-ROCKET FIRING AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS FLYING AT TREETOP LEVELS DESTROYED 10 ENEMY TANKS AND SEVEN MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN THE VICINITY OF BAD KREUZNACH IN THE SAAR-MOSELLE-RHINE DIAMOND TODAY.

THE SQUADRON WAS LED BY CAPT.KENT GEYER OF BORGER, TEXAS. ONE PILOT FLEW SO LOW HE CRASHED INTO A GERMAN TANK AND BOTH THE TANK AND THE PLANE WENT UP IN FLAMES.

RW1151PEW MAR 19 1945

PARIS, MARCH 18-(AP)-FRANCE WILL ESTABLISH A COLONIAL AGENCY IN WASHINGTON TO SUPERVISE SUPPLYING FOOD FOR FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MISSION, TO BE HEADED BY FRANCE'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ALSO WILL HANDLE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN COLONIES AND AMERICAN WHEN IT BEGINS OPERATIONS APRIL 1.

SA-WILSONS 0213OAPL-610PEW MAR 19 1945

WITH THE U.S. 87TH INFANTRY DIVISION, GERMANY, MARCH 18-(AP)-S/SGT.RENAT MALIZIA, OF DEARBORN, MICH., AND HIS MINESWEEPING CREW, PVT.M.E.PORTER, SALTVILLE, VA. AND PFC. JAMES COMSTOCK, WATERTOWN, N.Y., REALLY GOT CAUGHT UP ON THEIR WORK THE OTHER DAY.

THEY WERE RAPIDLY CLEARING A ROAD FOR A COMPANY OF THE 346TH REGIMENT WHEN PFC.ROBERT HOWARD, OF BIG SPRINGS, NEB., SPOTTED NINE MEN AHEAD.

"I BELIEVE THOSE ARE KRAUTS," WARNED HOWARD.

WITH S/SGT.HARRY HUMPHREYS, OF GUTTENBERG ST., SAN FRANCISCO, PFC. RONALD PEPIN, OF EASTHAMPTON, MASS., -- DOUGHBOYS OF THE SAME COMPANY-- HOWARD WENT AHEAD TO INVESTIGATE, AND BROUGHT BACK A PARTY OF GERMANS WHO HAD BEEN BUSY LAYING MINES.

LF501PEW

Add With the 5th Army in Italy xx 88th Division

AN OFFICER OF THE 88TH DIVISION, WALKER "MAINTAINED ACCURATE, TIMELY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ENEMY'S DISPOSITIONS AND ACTIVITIES," THE CITATION SAID, POINTING OUT THAT AS A RESULT OF THIS WORK THE DIVISION HAD "AVAILABLE A MASS OF VALUABLE DATA CONCERNING THE ENEMY CAPABILITIES."

MAR 19 1945

WALKER FORMERLY WAS AN OFFICIAL OF THE MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY AND WON THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL LAST JUNE FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN COMBAT ACTION" DURING THE DRIVE FROM GARIGLIANO TO ROME WHICH THE 88TH SPEARHEADED.

MOSCOW, MARCH 18-(AP)-RED STAR TODAY DEPLORED THE FAILURE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY TO JUDGE THE LEGALITY OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, AND SAID THE WAY NOW WAS OPEN WHEREBY "A FASCIST DICTATOR MAY DECLARE HIMSELF THE HEAD OF A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY JUST BY A STROKE OF HIS PEN."

THE ARTICLE BY F.F.GOLUBOV SAID "DURING THE CONFERENCE IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT NOT ALL LEADERS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN STATES UNDERSTAND THE NECESSITY OF PLACING THE AMERICAN CONTINENT WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF SECURITY."

GOLUBOV DECLARED THE DECISION FOR INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION AGAINST A CONTINENTAL AGGRESSOR WAS TAKEN AT URUGUAY'S BEHEST BECAUSE "AGGRESSION WILL COME FROM ARGENTINA WHERE THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT IS HASTENING TO ARM."

THE "CREATION OF A JOINT GENERAL STAFF OF THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES MUST BE THE NEXT STEP IN STRENGTHENING SECURITY ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT," HE CONTINUED.

MQ1028PEW MAR 19 1945

3o. 24— 24025

MOSCOW, MARCH 18-(AP)-IZVESTIA MENTIONED TODAY THE RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW OF A COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, NOW TOURING FOREIGN LANDS IN QUEST OF A WORLD-FREE PRESS AFTER THE WAR.

THE NEWSPAPER NOTED THAT THE EDITORS--WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE; RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, AND DEAN CARL W.ACKERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM--REPRESENTED 353 NEWSPAPERS WITH A CIRCULATION OF ABOUT 40,000,000, AND THEN ADDED:

"DURING THEIR VISIT TO MOSCOW THEY HAVE SEEN THE KREMLIN, VISITED THE NEWSPAPERS PRAVDA AND IZVESTIA, AND HAD SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH SOVIET EDITORS.

"WHEN LEAVING, THE AMERICAN EDITORS GAVE THE PRESS A NOTE IN WHICH THEY SAID THAT IN THE MOSCOW MEETINGS THEY LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR FUTURE DISCUSSIONS AND COOPERATION IN THE POSTWAR WORLD WHERE THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR THE EXISTENCE OF A LONG PEACE. THEY ALSO EXPRESSED THANKS TO THOSE WHO HAVE MADE THEIR VISIT TO MOSCOW SO PLEASANT." XXX.

MO1013PEW

MAR 19 1945

MOSCOW, MARCH 18--(AP)--PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES

AND OTHER CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LEADERS ATTENDED A COMMAND PERFORMANCE OF

THE RUSSIAN BALLET TONIGHT AS GUESTS OF FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV

MOLOTOV AND RECEIVED A ROUSING OVATION FROM A MIXED FOREIGN AND RUSSIAN

AUDIENCE AT THE FAMED BOLSHOI THEATER.

BENES AND MRS. BENES ~~XNK~~ SAT ON EITHER SIDE OF

MOLOTOV AND THE REST OF THE IMPERIAL BOX WAS FILLED WITH CZECHOSLOVAK

AND SOVIET DIGNITARIES.

MAR 19 1945

ALL OF THE ALLIED AND NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIC MISSIONA

WERE REPRESENTED IN THE AUDIENCE WHICH ALSO INCLUDED MANY OFFICERS OF

THE RED ARMY AND FLEET.

THE RUSSIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAKIAN~~K~~ NATIONAL ANTHEMS

WERE PLAYED BEFORE THE CURTAIN ROSE ON A TERPSICHOREAN VERSION OF

"DON QUIXOTE" WITH BALLERINA TIHOMIRNOVA DANCING THE FEMININE LEAD.

MAR 19 1945

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18-(AP)-- AN AMERICAN BOMBER WHICH RAIDED

BERLIN TODAY MADE A FORCE LANDING AT MALMOE AIRPORT. THE CREW IS SAFE.

VSECOND LEAD NAGOYA
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MONDAY, MARCH 19-(AP)-ANOTHER ARMADA OF SUPERFORTS--POSSIBLY TOTALING 350--CASCADED 2500 TONS OF BOMBS ON INDUSTRIAL NAGOYA BEFORE DAWN TODAY IN A STRIKE DESIGNED TO "FINISH UP" DAMAGE BEGUN IN A 2000-TON BOMBING OF THAT JAPANESE CITY ONE WEEK AGO.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, 21ST BOMBER HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED WITHOUT DETAILS THAT PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES DISCLOSED THE OSAKA RAID WSDNESDAY ANB THE KOBE BLASTING SATURDAY ACHIEVED GREATER FIRE DAMAGE THAN EARLIER REPORTED.

"WE BURNED NAGOYA FOR SURE THIS TIME," EXCLAIMED LT.R.S. COMBS, MILES CITY, MONT., A PILOT WHO ALSO FLEW THE PREVIOUS NAGOYA STRIKE.

MAR 19 1945

A201FX

"WE GOT HER SET GOOD," ADDED COL.CARL R.STORRIE, DENTON, TEX., A UNIT COMMANDER WHO FLEW OVER THE FACTORY-PACKED TARGET AREA 30 MINUTES. "WE SAT AROUND AND WATCHED OUR BOMBS DROP. WE BURNED HELL OUT OF IT!"

FIFTY MILES ENROUTE BACK TO THE MARIANAS, SGT.WILLIAM G. REED, (257 GRANDA ST.) LONG BEACH, CALIF., SAW "A BRIGHT LIGHT FLARE UP LIKE HEAT LIGHTNING. THERE MUST HAVE BEEN AN EXPLOSION."

DOMEI (JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY, IN A TOKYO BROADCAST, MEANTIME SAID THE SUPERFORTS DROPPED INCENDIARIES "CHIEFLY ON THE BUSINESS SECTIONS" OF NAGOYA. FIRES STARTED AT "VARIOUS POINTS" BURNED 5 1/2 HOURS, DOMEI CONCEDED.

THE PRE-DAWN SKY WAS RED WITH THE GLOW OF FLAMES, RETURNING PILOTS SAID.

THE MARIANAS-BASED XXX ETC., SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD.

HW936PPW NM

A SMOKE PALL STILL CAPPED KOBE, JAPAN'S PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING CITY AND PORT, SEVERAL HOURS AFTER MORE THAN 300 SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS HIT IT WITH 2,500 TONS OF INCENDIARY BOMBS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND SAID THE SMOKE CLOUDS APPEARING IN RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS, TAKEN AFTER THE SATURDAY RAID DIRECTED AT WAR FACTORIES AND DOCKS, ENCOURAGED THE BELIEF THAT THE CITY WAS HARD HIT. Add 21st Bomber Command HQ (Landers) xx metal alloys.

ONE SMALL AREA SHOWED COMPLETE DEVASTATION OF PLANTS OF THE KAWASAKI LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY AND A POWER COMPANY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CITY OF OSAKA, WHERE 300 B-29S DROPPED 2,000 TONS OF INCENDIARIES WEDNESDAY, SHOWED THAT NINE OF 14 VITAL

WAR INSTALLATIONS IN THE CITY WERE DESTROYED, HEADQUARTERS SAID.
THESE INCLUDED THE OSAKA METAL INDUSTRY, KUBOTA IRON AND MACHINE WORKS, NAKAHAMA STEEL COMPANY, NITTA LEATHER BELT FACTORY, THE HATSUKODI ENGINE WORKS, JAPAN DIESTUFF COMPANY AND THE FUKUZAKI STEAM POWER PLANT.
QD150PPW

SINGAPORE.
IN HIS SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED YANK GAINS ON ALL PHILIPPINE FRONTSM
LISTING JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN THAT ARCHIPELAGO AT 282,000 TROOPS, HE SAID 145,000 OF THESE WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED IN THE FIRST NINE WEEKS ON LUZON.
AMERICAN CASUALTIES DURING THE FIVE MONTHS TOTALED 18,679--KILLED 3,813, MISSING 196, WOUNDED 14,570.
ON SOUTHWESTERN MINDANAO 41ST DIVISION DOUGHBOYS UNDER MAJ. GEN. JENS A. DOE, SUPPORTED BY PLANES FROM TWO CAPTURED AIR-FIELDS IN THE ZAMBOANGA AREA, REPULSED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS IN THE PASONANCA SECTOR AND REDUCED ADDITIONAL NIPPON POSITIONS.
THE FIGHT FOR STRATEGIC BALETE PASS, GATEWAY TO LUZON ISLAND'S NORTHEAST CAGAYAN VALLEY, CONTINUED WITHOUT LETUP. JAPANESE RESISTANCE INCREASED AGAINST THE 25TH AND 32ND DIVISIONS AS THEY CONVERGED ON THE PASS.
THE 158TH COMBAT TEAM, OPERATING IN LUZON'S SOUTHWEST BATANGAS PROVINCE, CAPTURED ANOTHER VILLAGE AND MT. MUNTINGUTBIG.
TROOPS OF THE 43RD DIVISION TOOK THE MOUNTAIN TOWN OF TERESA, ON THE FRONT EAST OF MANILA.
THE GENERAL ALSO REPORTED FAR-FLUNG AERIAL BOMBING OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND BORNEO AND ON THE CHINA SEA.
SF1034APW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (200)
WITH THE ELEVENTH AIRBORNE DIVISION IN SOUTHERN LUZON-DELAYED)-(AP)-S/SGT GEORGE BROWDER, 20-YEAR OLD WILMINGTON,N.C., PARATROOPER, IS ONE REASON WHY JAPANESE COMMIT HARI-KIRI.
THEY CAN'T KILL HIM.
THEY CAN'T EVEN KEEP HIM OUT OF ACTION FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR, EVEN AFTER THEY HIT HIM.
BROWDER, AN 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION SQUAD LEADER, WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER ON NICHOLS FIELD WHEN HIS UNIT LED THE ADVANCE TO THAT MANILA AIRDROME ON FEBRUARY 8.
A 20MM JAPANESE MACHINE GUN PROMPTLY PINNED HIM DOWN. THEN THE JAPANESE HIT BROWDER THE FIRST TIME. A SLUG TORE THE SKIN NEAR HIS L EYE.
DAZED BUT NOT DOWN, THE NORTH CAROLINIAN WAS TAKEN BACK TO THE AID STATION AND PATCHED UP.
AN HOUR LATER HE WAS WITH HIS SQUAD AGAIN.
DURING MOP-UP OPERATIONS IN CAVITE, BROWDER WAS DIRECTING THREE OTHER SOLDIERS IN AN ASSAULT AGAINST A PILLBOX CONTAINING FIVE JAPANESE
"I HAD JUST TOSSED A GRENADE INTO THE 'BOX' WHEN ONE CAME FLYING OUT AND EXPLODED FIVE FEET FROM ME," HE RELATED. "I WAS PEPPERED WITH SHRAPNEL, AND TWO OF THE OTHER BOYS WERE WOUNDED.
"IT MADE ME HOMESICK. I REMEMBERED THE TIME WHEN A FARMER WITH A SHOTGUN LOADED WITH SALT AND PEPPER CAUGHT ME IN HIS STRAWBERRY PATCH BACK HOME. THE SHRAPNEL HIT ME IN THE SAME PLACE AT CAVITE, TOO."
FORTY-FIVE MINUTES AFTER MEDICAL ATTENDANTS SCRAPED AND EVEN DOZEN PIECES OF JAPANESE GRENADE FROM BROWDER'S HIPS AND ARMS HE WAS BACK WITH HIS BUDDIES. HE HAD REFUSED TO BE EVACUATED.
EW927PCW

THE PRESENT DISPUTE CENTERS PRINCIPALLY BETWEEN THE "DIARIO DE PERNAMBUCO" OF RECIFE--WHICH CLAIMS TO BE THE OLDEST LATIN-AMERICAN DAILY--AND THE PERNAMBUCO STATE GOVERNMENT.
TWO PERSONS DIED IN POLITICAL DISORDERS MARCH 3 IN FRONT OF THE MORNING NEWSPAPER'S OFFICES, AND THE PAPER WAS ORDERED CLOSED. IT NOW REFUSES TO REOPEN, ASSERTING THE GOVERNMENT INSISTS THAT IT SUBMIT TO PREVIOUS TIGHT CENSORSHIP. THE STATE INTERVENTOR (FEDERALLY-APPOINTED GOVERNOR), ETELVINO LINS, SAYS THE PAPER, LONG CRITICAL OF THE GOVERNMENT, IS FREE TO PUBLISH AND HAS MADE NO MENTION THAT IT WOULD BE CENSORED.)
MQ1021PEW

WITH THE ELECTION IN PROSPECT, THE VARIOUS PARTIES ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE SESSION FOR LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THEIR CAMPAIGNS.

SOME OPPOSITION MEMBERS, WHATEVER THE WISHES OF THEIR LEADERS, ARE ANXIOUS TO ATTACK AGAIN THE GOVERNMENT'S HANDLING OF THE CONSCRIPTION PROBLEM. SINCE THE LAST DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT THOUSANDS F DRAFTEE TROOPS HAVE GONE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAV

PROBLEM. SINCE THE LAST DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT THOUSANDS OF DRAFTEE TROOPS HAVE GONE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE TO AVOID BEING SENT OVERSEAS, AND CONSCRIPTION RIOTING HAS OCCURRED IN QUEBEC.

IN ADDITION, DEFENSE MINISTER GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON PERSONALLY REMAINS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE PROBLEM. ONLY LAST WEEK HE CREATED A STIR BY ATTACKING "CERTAIN PEOPLE" IN THE GOVERNMENT--A REMARK WIDELY INTERPRETED AS DIRECTED AGAINST COL.J.L.RALSTON, HIS PREDECESSOR AS DEFENSE MINISTER--AND BY HINTING THAT HE MIGHT AT SOME FUTURE DATE BE ABLE TO DISCLOSE A FULLER STORY OF LAST YEAR'S CONSCRIPTION CRISIS.

THIS SECOND REMARK ANNOYED OPPOSITION LEADERS WHO WERE PUT UNDER AN AGREEMENT OF PRIVACY LAST FALL WHEN PRIME MINISTER KING PLACED BEFORE THEM CORRESPONDENCE DEALING WITH GEN.MCNAUGHTON'S RESIGNATION AS COMMANDER OF CANADIAN ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS.

IN ADDITION TO CONSCRIPTION, THE QUESTION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS IS ACUTELY ALIVE IN NEARLY ALL THE PROVINCES, ALTHOUGH FOR DIFFERENT REASONS, AND QUARRELS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THIS PROBLEM MAY BREAK OUT ON THE FLOOR OF PARLIAMENT DURING THE SESSION.

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THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO HAVE LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN GETTING PARLIAMENT BEHIND ITS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE PLANS, ALTHOUGH DEBATE MAY BE PROTRACTED FOR ELABORATION OF THE MONETARY AND SOCIAL VIEWS OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES.

THE LIFE OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT EXPIRES APRIL 17 AND THE SESSION CANNOT GO BEYOND THAT.

MQ1055PEW

MAR 19 1945

OTTAWA, MARCH 18-(AP,-DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER DR. G.S.H.BARTON SAID TONIGHT IT WAS EXPECTED CANADA MIGHT INCREASE HER BEEF COMMITMENT
OF 50,000,000 POUNDS EXPORTED TO BRITAIN LAST YEAR BUT REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE DOMINION FOLLOWING THE UNITED STATES' LEAD IN REDUCING MEAT SUPPLIES FOR CIVILIANS.

LADD FIELD, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, MARCH 18-(AP)-COOPERATING WITH THE NAVY, THE ARMY'S GLOBE-GIRDLING AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LAST MONTH IT FLEW MORE THAN 200,000 POUNDS OF BULKY CARGO ACROSS THE ARCTIC CIRCLE TO SUPPORT THE NAVY'S OIL DRILLING PROJECT AT POINT BARROW.

THE OPERATION ESTABLISHED TWO NEW HIGH-WATER MARKS:

IT WAS THE MOST NORTHERLY SUCH OPERATION EVER UNDERTAKEN BY THE ATC "ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD."

THE AMOUNT OF CARGO MOVED OUTSTRIPPED ANY SIMILAR UNDERTAKING.

POINT BARROW, THE LITTLE ESKIMO VILLAGE ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN WHERE WILL ROGERS AND WILEY POST WERE KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH IN 1935, LIES WITHIN A FEW HOURS' FLYING TIME OF THE NORTH POLE.

EVEN AT POINT BARROW, THE WEATHER IS SO UNPREDICTABLE THAT CARGO-LADEN PLANES UNABLE TO BREAK THROUGH THE FOG FOR A LANDING HAVE BEEN FORCED TO REFLY THE HAZARDOUS JOURNEY BACK TO LADD FIELD WITH THEIR LOADS. THE ROUNDTRIP IS MORE THAN 1,000 MILES.

MAJOR P.L.REED, OF (3 E.WILTON PLACE) OSSINING,N.Y., CHIEF OF THE OPERATIONS AT LADD FIELD, FLEW ONE LOAD NORTH HIMSELF.

A TYPICAL CARGO, IT WAS COMPRISED OF FIVE-TON SLEDS THAT HAD BEEN USED ON THE ARMY'S CANOL PROJECT AT NORMAN WELLS, CANADA; GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL.

THE SLEDS WERE OLD STUFF TO LT.PAUL L.STORCK, GREENWOOD, MISS., ATC TRAFFIC OFFICER AT LADD FIELD. HE HAD HANDLED THEM BEFORE AS LIAISON OFFICER WTITH TH NORTHWEST SERVICE COMMAND, U.S.ARM

OFFICER WITH TH E NORTHWEST SERVICE COMMAND, U.S.ARMY, AT NORMAN WELLS.

MOST OF THE AREA TRAVERSED ON THE TRIP IS UNSURVEYED, A WILDERNESS OF ICE AND SNOW AND TUNDRA.

EW1056PCW

30.24 — 24027

UNDATED JAPANESE-U.S. RAID (450)

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18-(AP)-) AN AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE UNLEASHED 1400 PLANES IN AN EIGHT-HOUR ATTACK ON THREE SOUTHWESTERN JAPANESE HOMELAND ISLANDS EARLY TODAY (SUNDAY) JAPAN TIME, TOKYO RADIO SAID WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM U.S. SOURCES.

THE TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FCC, SAID THE YANK FLIERS CONCENTRATED ON AIRFIELDS, WITH KUMAMOTO AND "OTHER CITIES" ON KYUSHU ISLAND BEARING THE HEAVIEST PART OF THE ATTACK, BUT WITH ASSAULTS ALSO MADE AT MATSUYAMA, ON SHIKOKU ISLAND, AND ON WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE ON SOUTH HONSHU ISLAND.

THE RAID, IF IT TOOK PLACE AS REPORTED, WAS THE THIRD HEAVY ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND BY U.S. CARRIER PLANES IN RECENT WEEKS. VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE--THE WORLD'S LARGEST--STRUCK TOKYO FEB. 16-17 AND AGAIN FEB. 25-26, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 892 ENEMY PLANES, SINKING OR DAMAGING 67 ENEMY VESSELS, INCLUDING AN ESCORT CARRIER, AND BLASTING THE OTA AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID ONLY THAT THE RAID SUNDAY HIT THE ISLAND OF KYUSHU.

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED THAT JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HIT THE U.S. TASK FORCE AT 5:30 A.M. (3:30 P.M. SATURDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME) OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF KYUSHU AND SANK A BATTLESHIP OR CONVERTED CARRIER AND A CRUISER, AND SET A REGULAR CARRIER AFIRE.

A SUBSEQUENT TOKYO BROADCAST BROADENED THE CLAIM TO THREE U.S. WARSHIPS SUNK, INCLUDING TWO CARRIERS.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST SAID THE AMERICAN ATTACK STARTED AT 6 A.M. AND ENDED ABOUT 2 P.M., BUT THAT THE TASK FORCE REMAINED IN "ADJACENT WATERS" UNTIL 5 P.M., AND THAT "SUCCESSIVE RAIDS WILL BE CARRIED OUT."

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THE ENEMY RADIO ALSO SPECULATED THAT SUPERFORTS MIGHT SUPPLEMENT THE CARRIER RAID, AS IN THE ATTACK ON TOKYO FEB. 25.

KYUSHU ISLAND, A LARGE LAND MASS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MAIN JAPANESE CHAIN, IS 325 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA, OFT-RAIDED ISLAND IN THE RYUKYU GROUP MIDWAY BETWEEN JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

FIVES TIMES SINCE LAST OCTOBER SUPERFORTS OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND IN CHINA HAVE RAIDED KYUSHU, CENTERING THEIR ATTACKS MAINLY ON THE OMURA AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT OMURA, ON THE ISLAND'S EAST COAST.

IN THE PREVIOUS ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, MITSCHER'S HUGE TASK FORCE STRUCK TOKYO WITH MORE THAN 1,200 PLANES.

A34FX

IN THE FIRST OF THESE, FEB. 16-17, SUPPORTING THE MARINES' INVASION OF IWO ISLAND 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, THE NAVAL FLIERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 659 JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR, AND SANK OR DAMAGED 36 ENEMY VESSELS. THIS ATTACK COST 49 YANK PLANES AND BETWEEN 30 AND 40 PILOTS.

THE SECOND NAVAL AIR ASSAULT FEB. 25 STRUCK HEAVILY AT THE OTA AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN A TOKYO SUBURB BUT THE JAPANESE WERE MORE INCLINED TO FLY THEIR PLANES TO SAFETY THAN THEY WERE TO BATTLE.

ON FEB. 26 MITSCHER'S AIRMEN HIT HACHIJO ISLAND, 175 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

IN THE FEB. 25-26 ATTACKS THE AMERICANS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 233 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND SANK OR DAMAGED 31 SHIPS, WITH A LOSS OF NINE PLANES AND FOUR PILOTS.

SF1132APW

MAR 19 1945

UNDATED JAPANESE ELECTIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 19 1945

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18-(AP)-) THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO "TEMPORARILY SUSPEND" ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOESE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED SUNDAY, (JAPANESE TIME) BECAUSE "OF THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID "AT THE SAME TIME THE TENURE OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLIES WILL BE EXTENDED."

SF941APW

KBOX WITH CARRIER ATTACK

MAR 19 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18-(AP)-TOKYO ROSE--OR SOME OTHER FEMININE JAPANESE BROADCASTER--AND UNFAVORABLE ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS COMBINED TO NEARLY BLOT OUT RECEPTION OF FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

FAILURE OF RECEIVING STATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU TO QUICKLY PICK UP THE NAVY'S SENDING STATION AT GUAM DELAYED RECEIPT OF THE COMMUNIQUE SEVEN MINUTES PAST THE 7:15 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME RELEASE.

MEANTIME, IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE, TOKYO ROSE OR A CONTEMPORARY WAS EXHORTING LOUDLY.

WHEN THE GUAM VOICECASTER BEGAN HIS BELATED READING OF THE COMMUNIQUE, A RECEPTIONIST IN THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE HAD TO RECORD IT AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE. THE INTERFERENCE, HOWEVER, WAS NOT QUITE SUFFICIENT TO DROWN OUT THE AMERICAN'S VOICE AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CLEARED NIMITZ'S BULLETIN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CARRIER RAID ON KYUSHU IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE VOICECASTER BEGAN READING THE COMMUNIQUE TEXT.

MM625PPW

UNDATED JAPANESE DECORATIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 19 1945

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18-(AP)-) WIDAR BAGGE, SWEDISH MINISTER TO JAPAN, WAS DECORATED BY EMPEROR HIROHITO SUNDAY (JAPANESE TIME) "IN RECOGNITION OF HIS CONTRIBUTION TOWARD PROMOTION OF AMICABLE RELATIONS BETWEEN SWEDEN AND JAPN," THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SF942APW

NEW YORK, MARCH 18-(AP)-CBS CORRESPONDENT WEBLEY EDWARDS REPORTED FROM GUAM TODAY TWO WACS WERE STATIONED IN GUAM, THE ONLY WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS MEMBERS IN ALL THE MARIANAS.

THEY ARE: CAPT.ELIZABETH WOODMAN, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. I.J.WOODMAN OF 1339 42ND ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND CAPT.ETHEL HOUSEMAN, DAUGHTER OF MR.AND MRS.WILL HOUSEMAN, 1640 53RD ST., CHICAGO.

CAPTAIN WOODMAN IS SECRETARY TO MAJ.GEN.WILLIS HALE, COMMANDING ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA.

CAPTAIN HOUSEMAN IS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY AIR FORCE, PACIFIC OCEAN AREA.

RW1042PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE LUDENDORF BRIDGE AT REMAGEN WHICH COLLAPSED SATURDAY "HAS BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY REPAIRED," THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS AND NBC LISTENING STATIONS.

THERE WAS NO CONNIRMATION OF THIS FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, BUT SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE BRIDGE, WHICH HAS BEEN A PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY TO FIRST ARMY TROOPS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE, COULD BE REPAIRED QUICKLY AND PUT TO USE AGAIN.

MQ817PEW

THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (SUN)

MAR 19 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: ALLIES AND GERMANS FACED EACH OTHER ACROSS THE LOWER RHINE.

REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD: U.S. TROOPS EXTENDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RHINE'S EAST BANK TO EIGHT MILES DEEP BY 15 1/2 MILES LONG. THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE ON WHICH THE AMERICANS FIRST CROSSED THE RHINE HAD COLLAPSED, BUT THE AMERICANS HAD A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS.

SAAR SECTOR: TWO AMERICAN ARMIES DROVE SEVEN MILES OR MORE THROUGH SAARLAND DEFENSES FROM THENORTH, WEST AND SOUTH AND CAPTURED THE WESTERN ANCHOR OF MERZIG

--DASH--

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S.NINTH ARMIES: NO REPORTS.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: DEEPENED AND WIDENED THE REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD, WIDENED TO SIX MILES ITS HOLD ON THE SUPERHIGHWAY TO THE RUHR AND CAPTURED AN AIRFIELD ALMOST SIX MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: CAPTURED MERZIG, POURED INTO THE SAAR FROM THE NORTH AND WEST AND PUT TANKS ACROSS THE NAHE RIVER--THE LAST NATURAL BARRIER BEFORE THE GERMANS' ESCAPE CITY OF MAINZ.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: DROVE FIVE TO SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE DRAGON TEETH AND PILLBOXES IN A PUSH HEADING NORTH PAST SAARBRUECKEN.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

MAR 19 1945

THIRD INFANTRY: ADVANCED INTO SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES TWO MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN.

FOURTH ARMORED: CROSSED THE NAHE RIVER AND ENTERED BAD KREUZNACH, 21 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAINZ.

NINTH INFANTRY: CROSSED THE WIED RIVER NEAR HOPPEN, EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE FALLEN LUDENDORFF BRIDGE.

TENTH ARMORED: THIS THIRD ARMY DIVISION WAS DRIVING FOR A JUNCTION WITH SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS IN THE CENTER OF THE SAAR.

ELEVENTH ARMORED: OPERATED IN THE VICINITY OF KIRCHBERG, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF SIMMERN.

26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED A MILE SOUTH ALONG THE SAAR RIVER, CAPTURING MERZIG.

36TH INFANTRY: CLEARED THREE VILLAGES IN THE HAGUENAU FOREST.

42ND INFANTRY: CLEARED PHILLIPSBOURG, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN.

45TH INFANTRY: MET INCREASING RESISTANCE SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN.

63RD INFANTRY: PLOWED INTO SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS SIX MILES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

65TH INFANTRY: CROSSED THE SAAR RIVER SOUTH OF MERZIG.

78TH INFANTRY: DROVE ALMOST TWO MILES NORTH INTO DOLLENDORF, ON THE RHINE OPPOSITE CAPTURED BAD GODESBURG.

90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED BOPPARD, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF CAPTURED COBLENZ, AND FOUGHT INTO BINGEN, 17 MILES WEST OF MAINZ.

100TH INFANTRY: ENTERED GERMANY SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF BITCHE.

103RD INFANTRY: CAPTURED NEIDERBRONN.

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30. 24 — 24029

Germany's Rise And Fall: The Day By Day Story Of The Tides Of War

MAR 19 1945

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1939

Sept. 1: Germany invades Poland, annexes Danzig.

Sept. 3: Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Sept. 4: Fighting begins in front of Maginot line.

Sept. 10: Canada declares war on Germany.

Sept. 17: Russian troops strike into eastern Poland.

Sept. 27: Warsaw surrenders.

Sept. 28: Germany, Russia partition Poland.

Nov. 4: President Roosevelt signs neutrality law, repealing arms embargo.

Nov. 8: Bombs wreck Munich beer hall just after Hitler leaves.

Nov. 30: Russia invades Finland.

Dec. 17: Graf Spee scuttled outside Montevideo harbor after battle with three British cruisers.

1940

Feb. 2: Finland asks Russia for "honorable peace."

March 12: Russo-Finnish war ends.

April 4: Churchill given general supervision over all units of Britain's military and naval strength.

April 9: Germany invades Norway and Denmark.

April 15: British land troops in Norway.

May 2: Prime Minister Chamberlain admits Allies have given up fight for southern and central Norway.

May 10: Hitler invades Lowlands. Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.

May 14: Dutch capitulate.

May 28: Belgians surrender.

May 29: 400,000 British soldiers begin escape from Dunkerque.

June 3: Germans bomb Paris.

June 4: Allies bomb Munich, Frankfort, Ruhr.

June 10: Britain evacuates Norway. Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14: Germans enter Paris.

June 17: Marshal Henri Petain announces French surrender.

June 20: French armistice with Germany signed at Compiegne.

June 28: Russians occupy Bessarabia in Romania.

July 14: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by Russia.

July 19: Britain says "No" to Hitler's "last chance" for peace.

Aug. 4: German air force begins heavy attack on Britain.

Aug. 20: Britain discloses lease to U. S. of Western Hemisphere naval and air bases.

Aug. 31: RAF bombs heart of Berlin for first time.

Sept. 3: Roosevelt announces trade of 50 over-age destroyers to Britain for naval and air bases in the Atlantic.

Sept. 6: King Carol of Romania abdicates in favor of son.

Sept. 7: Heavy night raids on London begin.

Sept. 16: Roosevelt signs draft law.

Sept. 27: Japan joins the Axis, signing 10-year tri-partite pact in Berlin.

Oct. 4: Mussolini meets Hitler at Brenner Pass. Japanese Premier says U. S. must bow to Axis or face war.

Oct. 8: U. S. orders citizens to leave the Orient.

Oct. 18: British disclose repulse of German invasion attempt on Sept. 16.

Oct. 27: Italy invades Greece.

Nov. 9: Chamberlain, who resigned from cabinet Oct. 3, dies.

Nov. 14: British dig for 1,000 dead and wounded after raid on Coventry.

Nov. 17: Greeks rout Italians on 100-mile front.

Nov. 20: Hungary joins Axis.

Nov. 24: Slovakia joins Axis.

Dec. 12: British report Italian invaders in full retreat in Egypt —20,000 prisoners taken.

1941

Jan. 10: Germany and Russia sign friendship pact.

March 1: Bulgaria joins Axis and Nazi troops march in.

March 11: Roosevelt signs lend-lease bill.

March 30: U. S. seizes Axis ships in ports.

April 6: Germany attacks Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 17: Germany announces surrender of Yugoslav army.

April 27: Germans take Athens.

May 10: Rudolf Hess parachutes into Scotland.

May 20: Germans attack Crete in first air-borne action.

May 21: British withdraw from Crete.

June 16: U. S. closes all German consulates.

June 22: Germany, Italy and Romania declare war on Russia.

June 25: Finland enters war against Russia.

July 7: Americans land in Iceland.

July 13: Britain and Russia pledge joint action against Germany.

July 24: Japanese enter French Indo-China.

July 25: U. S. and Britain freeze Japanese credits.

July 26: Roosevelt calls Philippine military forces into U. S. service.

Aug. 14: Roosevelt - Churchill sea conference drafts Atlantic Charter.

Aug. 25: British and Russians invade Iran.

Oct. 19: State of siege declared in Moscow.

Dec. 7: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 8: U. S. declares war. Japanese attack Midway.

Dec. 10: Japanese land in Philippines.

Dec. 11: Germany and Italy declare war on U. S.

Dec. 12: Guam occupied.

Dec. 16: Germans retreating along entire eastern front.

Dec. 24: Wake falls after 14-day defense.

Dec. 25: Hongkong falls.

Dec. 27: Manila bombed despite open city declaration.

1942

Jan. 1: United Nations pact signed pledging no separate peace with Axis.

Jan. 2: Japanese occupy Manila.

Jan. 14: First ship is torpedoed off Atlantic coast.

Jan. 21: Rommel checks 500-mile British penetration into Libya.

Jan. 23: Rio De Janeiro conference of 21 American republics recommends Axis break.

Jan. 26: First American troops arrive in Ireland.

Feb. 1: U. S. Navy raids Gilbert and Marshall islands.

Feb. 15: Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 27: Great naval battle begins off Java; U. S. loses cruiser Houston, destroyer Pope.

March 9: Japanese overrun Java. Rangoon, Burma's capital, falls.

March 16: U. S. troops arrive in Australia.

March 17: General MacArthur reaches Australia from Philippines.

March 31: Japanese begin heavy attacks on Bataan.

April 9: Fighting ends on Bataan.

April 18: Doolittle bombers raid Tokyo.

May 4-8: Japanese lose Coral Sea battle.

May 6: Corregidor falls.

May 12: Russians launch offensive against Kharkov.

May 26: Axis opens sixth Libyan campaign with thrust towards Tobruk.

May 30: More than 1,000 RAF planes bomb Cologne.

June 3: Japanese repulsed in attack on Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

June 5: U. S. Navy routs Japanese at Midway, Nimitz announces.

June 11: U. S. and Russia sign mutual aid pact.

June 12: Japanese land in Aleutians.

June 18: Churchill on second wartime visit to U. S.

June 21: Tobruk falls to Nazis.

June 22: Japanese sub shells Oregon coast.

June 23: Nazis roll toward Egypt.

July 1: Germans capture Sevastopol.

July 4: U. S. fliers bomb western Europe first time.

July 5: British stall Rommel before Alexandria.

July 17: Japanese occupy three islands in Aleutians.

July 27: Russians evacuate Rostov.

Aug. 7: Americans land on Guadalcanal.

Aug. 19: Commandos and Rangers raid Dieppe.

Sept. 17: Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.

Sept. 23: Russians launch Stalingrad counter-offensive.

Oct. 23: Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery breaks Axis El Alamein line.

Nov. 8: Americans and British invade North Africa.

Nov. 11: Germans occupy all France. Americans capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance.

Nov. 12: U. S. wins three-day naval battle in Solomons.

Nov. 13: British take Tobruk.

Nov. 19: Russians open winter offensive at Rzhev and Stalingrad.

Nov. 27: Most of French fleet scuttled at Toulon.

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Dec. 24: Admiral Darlan assassinated.

1943

Jan. 18: Reds break siege of Stalingrad.

Jan. 24: Tripoli, capital of Italy's last colony in Africa, falls.

Jan. 26: Roosevelt and Churchill vow "Unconditional Surrender" at Casablanca.

Jan. 27: Heavy bombers make first All-American assault on Germany.

Feb. 9: Guadalcanal completely taken.

Feb. 21: Germans wrest Tunisia's Kasserine Pass from Americans.

Feb. 25: Americans retake Kasserine pass, after German advance.

March 1-4: Japanese defeated in Battle of Bismarck Sea.

May 11: Churchill again in Washington.

May 12: Axis resistance in Africa ends in the Cap Bon peninsula.

May 14: Yanks land on Attu.

May 16: RAF blasts two Ruhr dams.

May 30: Japanese on Attu wiped out.

July 5: U. S. wins naval battle of Kula Gulf.

July 7: Yanks land on Munda.

July 10: Allies invade Sicily.

July 19: Allies bomb Rome.

July 22: Palermo, Sicilian capital, falls.

July 25: Mussolini resigns; Badoglio becomes prime minister.

Aug. 1: 175 U. S. Liberators blast Ploesti refineries.

Aug. 15: U. S. occupies Kiska in Aleutians.

Aug. 17: Conquest of Sicily completed.

Aug. 23: Russians take Kharkov for second time of summer.

Aug. 24: Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Quebec.

Aug. 25: Lord Mountbatten named Allied commander for attack on Burma.

Aug. 29: Danes scuttle fleet in revolt against Nazis.

Sept. 3: Italy invaded across Messina strait.

Sept. 7: American paratroops land behind Lae, New Guinea.

Sept. 8: Italy surrenders unconditionally.

Sept. 9: Italy invaded at Salerno.

Sept. 10: Germans seize Rome.

Sept. 11: Most of Italian fleet escapes to the Allies.

Sept. 12: Mussolini freed by Nazi paratroops.

Sept. 21: Churchill promises invasion of Europe from the West.

Sept. 26: Smolensk falls to Russians.

Oct. 1: Allies take Naples.

Oct. 5: U. S. Navy and planes hit Wake.

Oct. 13: Italy declares war on Germany.

Oct. 18: Hull and Eden in Moscow confer with Molotov.

Oct. 26: Reds capture Dnepropetrovsk.

Nov. 1: Americans land on Bougainville.

Nov. 6: Reds take Kiev.

Nov. 21: U. S. forces land on Tarawa.

Dec. 4: Roosevelt - Churchill-Stalin meet at Teheran.

Dec. 16: U. S. Sixth makes surprise landing on New Britain.

Dec. 24: Eisenhower to direct invasion of Europe.

1944

Jan. 4: Reds smash across Polish line.

Jan. 17: Russia bars negotiations with Poland.

Jan. 22: Allies land behind Nazi lines at Anzio, 20 miles south of Rome.

Jan. 31: U. S. invades Marshall Islands.

Feb. 17: Americans land on Eniwetok, consolidates hold on the Marshall and Gilbert islands.

March 10: Eire rejects U. S. call to oust Axis envoys.

March 20: Germans occupy Hungary.

April 3: Russians invade Romania after German occupation is confirmed.

April 10: Reds take Odessa.

April 12: Reds free Kerch Peninsula.

April 21: Yanks establish New Guinea beachhead and encircle 60,000 Japanese troops.

May 1: U. S. transport sunk in Mediterranean, 498 lost.

May 10: Reds capture Sevestopol.

May 11 Allies begin new offensive in Italy.

May 12: Last Nazis in Crimea wiped out.

May 14: Gigantic Allied aerial offensive against Europe completes 29 consecutive days before interruption by bad weather.

May 15: Chinese drive toward Burma to join Stilwell forces.

May 18: Cassino falls.

June 4: Allies take Rome.

June 6: Allies invade Normandy.

June 11: Yanks smash third of way across Norman Peninsula on 50-mile front.

June 12: Russians drive against Karelian Isthmus entrance to Finland.

June 14: Yanks land on Saipan.

June 16: First robot bombs strike Britain.

June 16: Reds take 100 towns in Finland.

June 18: Russians crack Mannerheim line.

June 19: Americans trap 25,000 Germans on Cherbourg Peninsula.

June 20: Russians capture Viipuri.

June 21: Yanks reach outskirts of Cherbourg.

June 26: Russians capture Vitebsk and Zhlobin.

June 27: Americans capture Cherbourg.

June 28: U. S. bombers from Britain and Italy slash at France, Romania and Bulgaria in shuttle assault. British and Canadians surround Caen on three sides.

June 30: U. S. severs relations with Finland.

July 3: Red armies seize Minsk, corner 200,000 Germans.

July 4: 5,000 Allied planes raid France from dawn to dusk.

July 5: Hitler vows "no capitulation."

July 7: B-29s bomb Japan.

July 8: U. S. mops up Japanese on Saipan.

July 9: British and Canadians occupy Caen.

July 15: Allies take Arezza, Italy.

July 18: Americans take St. Lo, France.

July 20: German generals attempt to assassinate Hitler.

July 21: Russians cross Bug river in Poland.

July 27: Russians reach Vistula river, capture Lwow, Daugavpils, Rezekne, Bialystok, Stanislawow.

Aug. 1: U. S. tanks enter Brittany at four points.

Aug. 2: Churchill announces 5,340 robot bombs have killed 4,735.

Aug. 2: Reds reach Baltic Sea.

Aug. 3: U. S. tanks capture Rennes, Brittany capital.

Aug. 4: Hitler orders "ruthless purge" of army.

Aug. 8: Russians cut off Nazi oil supply in Carpathians.

Aug. 8: Eight German officers hang for Hitler revolt.

Aug. 9: Desperate Nazi counter-attacks stall Russian drive.

Aug. 10: Guam conquered.

Aug. 12: U. S. troops race to trap 100,000 Germans west of Paris.

Aug. 15: Allies invade south France between Marseille and Nice.

Aug. 18: Yanks 35 miles from Paris.

Aug. 18: St. Malo citadel surrenders.

Aug. 20: Allies reach the Seine.

Aug. 21: French patriots battle Germans within Paris.

Aug. 21: Gen. Montgomery says war's end is "in sight."

Aug. 22: U. S. 3d Army forces second crossing of Seine, southeast of Paris.

Aug. 22: Russians outflank Warsaw.

Aug. 23: Romania ends war against Allies; fights Germany.

Aug. 25: Paris liberated.

Aug. 27: Russians clear Germans from 92-mile stretch of Danube in Romania.

Aug. 28: U. S. forces push up Marne valley in major offensive.

Aug. 28: Allies occupy Toulon.

Sept. 4: British take Brussels, Antwerp.

Sept. 4: Finland quits war with Russia.

Sept. 11: U. S. invades Germany.

Sept. 12: Le Havre falls.

Sept. 16: FDR meets Churchill at Quebec.

Sept. 24: Reds enter Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Sept. 27: Allies invade Albania.

Sept. 27: Remnants of Britain's lost airborne division withdraw at Arnheim.

Oct. 1: Calais falls.

Oct. 3: Warsaw patriots end fight against Germans.

Oct. 5: British invade Greece.

Oct. 6: Yanks crush Siegfried defenses near Ubach, hit Western Cologne plain.

Oct. 8: Corinth falls to Greeks and British.

Oct. 11: Aachen becomes inferno under Allied bombs and guns as Nazis spurn surrender.

Oct. 13: Riga falls to Russians.

Oct. 14: Greek-British forces occupy Athens.

Oct. 15: Russians capture Petsamo, Finland.

Oct. 15: Nazis seize Hungarian government to prevent its surrender to the Allies.

Oct. 19: MacArthur invades Philippines; Gen. Stilwell recalled from China.

Oct. 20: Aachen falls.

Oct. 20: Russians smash into East Prussia.

Oct. 20: Belgrade taken by Reds.

Oct. 20: Russians invade Southern Hungary.

Oct. 21: Stalin and Churchill confer on peace problems, Polish issues.

Oct. 25: Russians invade Norway.

Oct. 28: Allies accept Bulgaria's armistice terms.

Oct. 29: Second Battle of Philippine Sea, a crushing defeat for Japanese.

Nov. 3: 1st Army reaches Roer river in Germany.

Nov. 4: Greece cleared of Germans.

Nov. 7: Roosevelt re-elected.

Nov. 10: Prime Minister Churchill admits V-2 rockets are hitting Britain.

Nov. 12: RAF sinks Tirpitz off Norway.

Nov. 16: Eisenhower opens mass drive on Germany.

Nov. 19: Geilenkirchen taken.

Nov. 21: Eisenhower, citing tough fight ahead, appeals for more supplies.

Nov. 22: Metz falls.

Nov. 22: French take Mulhouse.

Nov. 24: Superforts bomb Tokyo.

Nov. 24: Allies take Strasbourg.

Nov. 25: U. S. 1st Army breaks through Hurtgen Forest.

Dec. 4: Athens gripped by EAM strikes.

Dec. 5: British fire on ELAS in Athens.

Dec. 11: France, Russia sign 20-year mutual assistance pact.

Dec. 16: German counter offensive opens in north.

Dec. 19: Reds encircle Czech hub of Kassa.

Dec. 20: Von Rundstedt breaches Allied lines with 15 Nazi divisions, smashes toward Liege; encircled Yanks at Bastogne reply "Nuts" to German demand for surrender.

Dec. 22: Patton strikes at southern flank of "Bulge," food and medical supplies dropped to besieged Bastogne.

Dec. 25: Churchill, Eden fly to Athens.

Dec. 27: Bastogne garrison, in "the Bulge," is relieved.

Dec. 31: Lublin Poles set up own government, break with London.

1945

Jan. 1: Breaking five-months' silence, Hitler warns Reich will not surrender, sees another year of war.

Jan. 5: In Strasbourg offensive, Nazis bite 15 miles into France.

Jan. 9: Russians repulse German counterattack at Budapest.

Jan. 11: Nazis retreat from western tip of "Bulge."

Jan. 12: Massive new Russian winter offensive starts.

Jan. 15: ELAS and British cease fighting.

Jan. 15: Germans in full retreat from "The Bulge."

Jan. 17: Reds take Warsaw, smash within 15 miles of German Silesia.

Jan. 18: Churchill urges Germany to surrender.

Jan. 20: Hungary signs armistice.

Jan. 21: Reds invade Silesia.

Jan. 21: Hungary declares war on Germany.

Jan. 22: Reds cross the old Polish corridor, trap Germans in East Prussia.

Jan. 23: Russians reach the Oder river near Breslau.

Jan. 28: U. S. 1st launches Westwall drive.

Feb. 2: "Big Three" meet at Yalta.

Feb. 4: MacArthur takes heart of Manila.

Feb. 7: U. S. 3d crosses Sure and Our rivers on 22-mile front.

Feb. 8: Montgomery launches British-Canadian offensive.

Feb. 12: Russia to get eastern Poland, "Big Three's" Yalta announcement reveals; Germany to be disarmed "forever."

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Feb. 13: Budapest falls to Reds after 49-day siege.

Feb. 16: U. S. carriers send 1,200 plans over Tokyo.

Feb. 17: Reds encircle Breslau.

Feb. 18: Paratroops land on Corregidor.

Feb. 19: Yanks invade Iwo Jima.

Feb. 21: U. S. 8d opens mass assault on Saar basin.

Feb. 22: Inter-American conference at Mexico City.

Feb. 23: Turkey declares war on Axis.

Feb. 24: Manila liberated, MacArthur reports.

Feb. 26: Four Allied armies strike for the Rhine.

Feb. 27: Reds smash 44 miles through Pomeranian fortifications.

Feb. 28: Erft river crossed; approaches to Cologne stormed.

March 1: U. S. 9th captures Muenchen - Gladbach, Ruhrland city.

March 1: Red Baltic drive cuts off Danzig from Germany.

March 2: Americans reach the Rhine, capture Krefeld and Neuss; 3d takes Trier.

March 6: U. S. 1st captures Cologne, 3d opens sweeping drive toward Coblenz.

March 7: U. S. 3d reaches the Rhine.

March 7: Russians hurl seven armies into all-out offensive toward Berlin from Oder bridgeheads.

March 8: Yanks smash across the Rhine on captured bridge at Remagen.

March 10: 300 B-29s set Tokyo ablaze in war's greatest raid.

March 12: Allies striking from Rhine bridgehead gain 2½ miles.

March 12: Russians capture Kuestrin in Berlin drive.

2 ARMIES SMASH WITHIN 10 MILES OF UNION IN SAAR

Patton's Tank Divisions Race 10 Miles, Approach Kaiserslautern.

SAARBRUECKEN PERILED

Third and Seventh Armies Squeeze Enemy Into Two Giant Nooses.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 20. —(AP) The U. S. Third and Seventh armies, splitting up an estimated 80,000 German troops west of the Rhine, trapped 2,000 of the enemy yesterday and were within 10 and 35 miles of fashioning two larger nooses in the toppling Saarland.

The gigantic American squeezing operations came as the Germans, apparently abandoning hope of rescuing any sizable number of their troops in the Moselle-Rhine-Saar triangle, blew up three bridges over the Rhine in the Mainz area. This left the Germans retreating in the toppling Saarland without an escape funnel across the Rhine from Mainz northward. The Americans had made a bid to paralyze any attempted German stand even east of the Rhine.

Four rampaging tank divisions of the U. S. Third army raced up to 15 miles through the Saarland and thrust within 14 miles of Kaiserslautern. One of these, the 10th armored, was 35 miles or less from a junction with the Seventh army at Kaiserlautern—a meeting which would form the biggest of the three traps.

2 Armies Near Junction

Other elements of the two armies, fighting toward each other 27 miles to the west, were within 10 miles of a junction which would seal off Saarbruecken, the basin's capital, and most of the rich industrial area's steel mills.

In that area Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men broke through the Siegfried Line east of Saarbruecken while the Third army's 80th infantry division captured the road center of St. Wendel and pushed on south to within three miles of Neunkirchen.

With fighting manpower more urgently needed at home, the German High command was reported giving up long-held positions in Holland north of Nijmegen between the Wall Rhine and Neder Rhine. Allied patrols reached the Neder Rhine and saw few Germans in their path.

Yanks Seize Scheibenhard

As the Seventh army moved into Germany on a 60-mile front, the French Fifth Armored division on the east flank invaded Germany near the Rhine and captured Scheibenhard, 10 miles west of another enemy escape hatch at Karlsruhe.

Other French units were fighting in nearby Lauterbourg, nine miles from Karlsruhe. This was the first time the French units had invaded Germany since their homeland fell to the Germans in 1940.

American troops a few miles to the northwest fought three miles into Germany north of captured Wissembourg, and battled German tanks in Ober Otterbach.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's flying columns, engulfing 30 more towns, were bringing blitzkrieg warfare home with a vengeance to the country which gave it birth.

The Third was traveling on the treads of enough fast-rolling tanks to fill seven complete armored divisions, while overhead fighter-bombers were pouring bombs, bullets and rockets on the enemy.

The Fourth Armored division, capturing Bad Krueznach, raced eight miles east of the shattered Nahe river line toward Mainz.

Kaiserslautern, a traffic city of 61,000 through which passes nearly all roads to the Rhine, was in the path of the Tenth, Eleventh and a new and as yet unidentified armored division.

The Third army closed the smallest of the three traps when it pocketed 2,000 Germans in an area 15 miles wide and 20 miles long. This occurred when the 11th armored division driving from the north and another armored division from the west joined eight miles southwest of Kirn in the northern portion of the battle area.

Planes Attack Nazis

Hundreds of Germans were driven to their death in a rain of steel from thousands of U. S. warplanes flailing every avenue of retreat. The U. S. Ninth air force alone flew 2,374 bomber and fighter-bomber sorties destroying or damaging 4,292 vehicles of all types including railroad rolling stock, attacking 34 railyards and five bridges and cutting railroads and highways at 157 places.

The Germans scattered and abandoned guns and tanks all along their line of flight. The 26th infantry division, advancing on a five-mile front southeast of Merzig in the western part of the Saar, captured a German field artillery battalion complete with all its men and equipment.

Already driven more than half the Saarland and Palatinate—their last holdings west of the Rhine—and routed from their final foothold in northeastern France by the U. S. Seventh army, the Germans were faced with even greater peril to their vaunted Rhine line farther north.

The U. S. First army east of the Rhine struck northward more than two miles, reached the plains leading to the Ruhr at two points, and enlarged its bridgehead to 18 miles wide and eight miles deep.

Opposite the Ruhr itself the U. S. Ninth army cleared the way for a possible Rhine crossing by ordering German civilians evacuated from the west bank cities of Uerdingen, Homberg, Ossenberg, Orsoy and Rheinhausen.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army threatened the great Rhine Valley cities of Mainz, Frankfurt on the Main, Weisbaden, Ludwigshafen and Mannheim.

His assault troops crashed into St. Wendel, closing all but the eastern end of a death box 25 miles long and 15 miles wide along the whole Saar line.

From the south, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army jabbed through the Siegfried Line east of Saarbrucken and pushed into Wissembourg and the French corner town of Lauterbourg, a bare 9 miles from Karlsruhe.

27 U.S. Divisions In Action

Between them, Patton and Patch were using at least 27 divisions of about 380,000 troops.

North of the two powerful assault armies, the 1st Army fought slowly to expand its 15-by-8-mile east Rhine bridgehead beyond the collapsed but repairable Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' men were within 17 miles of the Ruhr and hard upon the edge of flat tank country leading to that greatest of European industrial centers.

The enemy was making what might be his supreme effort to block a drive from the east Rhine salient toward Berlin, hurling reinforcements into the man-to-man combat. The Americans slugged out gains of a few hundred yards which carried them into the towns of Orscheid and Ober Orscheid across the Ruhr-Frankfurt superhighway.

Retreating Nazis Bombed

For the second day in a row, Allied pilots had good weather and loosed bombs, rockets and machine-gun bullets in torrents upon the road-clogged Nazis retreating from the last half of the Saarland and palatinate.

Civilian refugees clogged the military escape routes, hampering the retreat. The refugees huuried eastward under tablecloth banners of white.

Planes took off in the gray dawn. By noon, well over 2,000 sorties had been flown and squadrons were roaring off hour after hour. Pilots said targets were so plentiful along the jammed roads east of St. Wendel and Bad Kreuznach—von Hindenburg's and Marshal Foch's headquarters during and after the last war—that they used up their ammunition in a few minutes and sped back for more.

The Palatinate traffic center of Kaiserslautern was a magnet for Allied steel and fire from aloft as the 3d and 7th armies closed upon it from about equal distances north and south.

Foe In Saar Disorganized

In the Saarland, west of the Palatinate—the one twelfth of Bavaria west of the Rhine—there was no escape for the Germans. The enemy in the Saar appeared to be completely disorganized.

The Germans fought hard in the Siegfried Line sections that still held out. But even this stand was being menaced increasingly from the rear. The days of the German hold on the Saar, which produced six per cent of the enemy's coal and a tenth of her iron and steel, were numbered.

Coblenz was finally cleared.

Planes Lash Germans; Escape Hatch But 15 Miles Wide

Paris, March 19 (AP)—An estimated 80,000 Germans ran for the Rhine today in desperate daylight retreat under perfect strafing weather that turned the northern half of the Bavarian Palatinate into a slaughter ground and the Saarland into a death trap.

Swift tank and infantry columns of the 3d and 7th armies surged within 15 miles of each other between St. Wendel and the Zweibruecken areas of the Saarland and within 42 miles of a junction farther east in the Palatinate.

Tanks shot within 14 miles of Mainz on the bend of the Rhine.

This was the last débâcle west of the Rhine and the German 1st and 7th armies were losing terrific numbers of men and machines in their rout.

Big Cities Imperiled

2,000 Germans Already Caught In Patton's Saar Trap

Carrier Planes Switch To Kobe In Second Day Of Raids

Counterattack Smashed

The 4th Armored Division of the 3d Army had broken across the Nahe River toward the west-bank city of Mainz, smashed a furious counterattack and was still running high, wide and handsome.

The division captured Sprendlingen and moved closest to Mainz, and Patton's 10th Armored Division sprinted toward Kaiserslautern, a key German base in the Palatinate, from the northwest.

The 7th Army, moving more slowly but up to 6 miles a day through Siegfried Line fortifications between besieged Saarbruecken and the Rhine, was also approaching Kaiserslautern.

Trap Within A Trap

The 3d Army captured Dillingen and its great steel mill and entered St. Wendel, only 15 miles from 7th Army troops fighting in the Zweibruecken area. A meeting of the armies would trap all Germans in the Saarbruecken area and along the Saar River where virtually all the Saar steel mills are located.

The 14th Armored Division's dashes of up to 8 miles were swiftly clearing the last bits of eastern France. Altenstadt, near Wissembourg, was also entered. The entry into Lauterbourg was made in a dash down the Rhine clearing 35 miles of its west bank north of Strausbourg.

New Entries Into Reich

Between Lauterbourg and Saarbruecken, the 7th Army entered Germany at several new points.

The 7th Army also recaptured Bottenbach, four miles west of the major Palatinate base of Pirmasens.

The German retreat was so confused and disorderly that tanks, self-propelled guns and artillery were being abandoned.

The American 1st Army, firmly ensconsed east of the Rhine beyond Remagen, moved north, south and east in a bridgehead that supreme headquarters said was 15 miles long and 8 wide. Pontoon bridges across the Rhine powered this attack, which was already within small-arms range of the Rhine plain east of Bonn and Bad Godesberg leading to the Ruhr.

More Of West Bank Taken

Patton's army won another 30 miles of the Rhine's west bank from Coblenz to Bingen, leaving the Germans only about 110 miles of that bank from Bingen to north of Strasbourg. The Nazis held another 50-mile stretch from Nijmegen to the North Sea. A report from Marshal Montgomery's headquarters in the north, however, said:

"The Germans seemingly are clearing out of the long-held area north of Nijmegen. Our p[illegible] pushed forward north of [illegible] and into the vicinity of Randwyk on the south side of the upper Rhine without encountering many Germans."

Towns by the score and cities here and there fell to the 3d Army closing in from the north—its pace virtually decided by the will of divisional commanders rather than the bewildered Nazis.

Civilians "Quite Hostile"

The 4th Armored finally cleared out Bad Kreuznach. Civilians there were reported "quite hostile." The 90th Infantry completed the clean-up of Bingen.

The 87th Division completed overnight the mopup of Coblenz. The Rhine villages of Niedespay and Oberspay, just northeast of captured Boppard, were also taken.

Oberwesel on the Rhine, 10 miles southeast of Boppard, was one of the many conquests of the 4th Armored Division. These troops also took Soberheim, 25 miles north of Kaiserslautern, and made further advances which were "blacked out."

Over 1,400 vehicles were destroyed or damaged by planes alone yesterday, along with as many railroad cars, as the Germans tried to save what they could.

The 3d Army's spectacular gains were being felt on the 7th Army's tougher front, where the Germans were beginning to realize the hopelessness of their position. Patch's nine or more attacking divisions engaged the foe too hotly to allow him to break for safety.

7th Army's Front

The 7th Army was on German soil on a front of almost 25 miles east of Saarbruecken and had driven as much as 7½ miles into the Siegfried defenses.

The 3d Army's swift chopping of the escape routes and the pressure of the 7th Army, which made disengagement impossible, gave the German 1st and 7th armies virtually no chance of successful withdrawal.

Raid Nazi Generals' Offices

British Attack Headquarters of Blaskowitz and Two Others

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, March 19 (AP).—The British 2d Tactical Air Force struck the headquarters of three German generals with bombs and rockets yesterday.

A farmhouse used by Colonel General Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of the Northern German Army Group on the Western front, was subjected to a low-flying attack. The place is northeast of Arnhem, Holland. The headquarters of General Frederick Christiansen, German commander in the Netherlands, and those of Colonel General Kurt Student, German paratroop commander, also were left blazing.

Receives Medal of Honor

West Virginia Sergeant Killed 25, Captured 20 Nazis at Morhange

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, March 19 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Junior J. Spurrier, of Bluefield, W. Va., received the Congressional Medal of Honor today for destroying single-handed three machine-gun nests, and two fortified strongpoints, and killing twenty-five Germans and capturing twenty others last November in the 35th Infantry Division's advance on Morhange.

Sergeant Spurrier now wears his country's two highest military decorations. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for outstanding heroism in earlier engagements.

Nazis Send 89 French Past Lines Blindfolded

Nantes, France, March 19 (AP)—The besieged German garrison at St. Nazaire released 72 French civilian prisoners today, including seventeen women, by sending them blindfolded into no-man's land and then forcing them to run nearly two miles to safety under the constant threat of being shot unwittingly by Allied troops.

The prisoners were forcibly ejected into a section between the German and Allied lines. While they were being sent out to seek haven at their own risk, negotiations for official evacuation were in progress.

The released persons said they originally were arrested for hostility to German authorities, but were released to relieve the Nazis of the burden of feeding them. The food situation within the besieged area is becoming more stringent.

'Nuts' McAuliffe Takes Pillbox Inadvertently

With 103d Infantry Division in Germany, March 19 (AP)—The first Siegfried Line pillbox taken by the 103d Infantry Division fell to Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe today, and the Germans at Bastogne could not have been more surprised by his famous "Nuts" reply than he was by his unexpected feat.

The first battalion of the 411th Infantry Regiment edged into Westwall defenses 2 miles inside Germany after fighter-bombers slammed home 500-pound bombs on the nearest bunkers.

The general, with the battalion commander, Major Robin C. Crouch, of Tracy City, Tenn., had walked to within 40 feet of the apparently deserted pillbox when a white flag suddenly was thrust from the firing port.

Then fourteen Germans streamed out and surrendered to McAuliffe, Crouch, the general's aide; Captain Ted Sterret, of Belfast, Maine, and Sergeant Everett L. O'Laughlin, of Ottumwa, Iowa, reconnaissance escort for the divisional commander.

9TH IS MOVING 100,000 NAZIS

Clears Rhine Areas Of Civilians For Impending Operations

Uerdingen, Germany, March 19 (AP)—German civilians left their homes here and elsewhere along the front today and made room for Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army to cross the Rhine.

They have been streaming out of this Rhine River city since yesterday morning, taking their immediate personal effects along on wagons, bicycles, pushcarts, overflowing baby carriages and on their backs.

Places cleared on order of the American Army included Homberg, Ossenberg, Orsoy, Rheinhausen and many other smaller places, bringing about the total evacuation of more than 100,000 persons on this front alone.

Twofold Reason

An American colonel in charge of troops here said the reason for the evacuation was twofold:

1. To clear the decks for action when the time comes.
2. For the safety of these civilians who already have been hit "pretty hard by incoming German artillery."

German mortar and artillery fire was concentrated yesterday on the remaining two spans of the Adolf Hitler bridge here which the Germans knocked out two weeks ago under the noses of the 2d Armored Division's tanks.

One Nazi plane laid a stick of bombs in the center of the town last night. Several other enemy craft were chased away by Thunderbolts and anti-aircraft fire.

The evacuees' appearance of happiness seemed to come from a sense of relief that the war was passing them by and bombs and shells no longer would crack their ears.

Bicycles and babyless baby carriages predominated. One tractor pulled four trailers and thousands of persons just put packs on their backs and walked.

This was not the evacuation of peasants but of well-fed and well-clothed German industrial families and factory workers. The men wore tailored suits and the women high-crowned Paris hats.

In Krefeld the tail end of an evacuation column ran into a patrol of an American infantry regiment decked out for the first time in months in clean olive drab. The German adults stood in respectful silence as Old Glory snapped in the spring breeze.

Little German children trailed along after the American soldiers just like kids back home would have done.

REMAGEN BRIDGE TO BE FIXED SOON

With the Americans Across the Rhine, March 19 (A. P.).—The Ludendorff Bridge, whose central span collapsed Saturday, can be repaired and it probably will be in operation again soon.

That was the view expressed by Army officials, who declared that loss of the structure, even temporarily, would not affect the First Army's ability to hold its bridgehead east of the Rhine.

[The American broadcasting station in Europe, in a dispatch recorded by CBS, said the bridge has been "almost completely repaired." There was no confirmation from Allied headquarters.]

The collapse was blamed on a weakened girder that had been damaged by an enemy demolition charge before the Americans captured the 1,200-foot railroad span on March 7. Failure to replace or repair the damaged girder in time was the real reason for the collapse, but until a full investigation already under way is completed there was some reluctance to place any responsibility.

About 200 engineers working on the bridge were plunged into the Rhine seventy feet below when the span gave way. Many were rescued. There was no official tally of the dead and injured.

Censorship permitted disclosure of the collapse yesterday at about the same time the German High Command announced that four German officers had been executed for cowardice or negligence in permitting the bridge to be seized intact.

More Germans Thrown In At

Bridgehead

By Don Whitehead

With U.S. 1st Army East of the Rhine, March 19 (AP)—The battle of the bridgehead has developed virtually into man-for-man combat. The enemy has thrown in reinforcements to whittle down initial superiority in numbers gained by the 1st Army in its surprise crossing of the Rhine.

Military textbooks say attacking forces should enjoy a three-to-one superiority over enemy defenders, but Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges's men slugging their way forward through rough terrain have no such advantage in manpower.

"Hardest Since Normandy"

"We are having the hardest and slowest going since the fighting through the hedgerows in Normandy," an officer of the 9th Infantry Division said today. "When a doughboy advances 500 yards on the map it means he actually fought his way forward 1,500 yards up and down these hills."

After the Rhine crossing the bridgehead forces had to fight for elbow room in which to maneuver. They just now are reaching that stage, with the bridgehead 8 miles in depth.

The tough core of German resistance has been in the east, where the enemy concentrated tanks and self-propelled weapons to prevent the Americans from breaking out toward Berlin.

Temporary Loss Of Bridge

Temporary loss of the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen is a blow to the 1st Army, and no one attempts to minimize it.

To say the bridge has "served its purpose" would not be quite accurate, for there are many future uses for it. It can be used for rail traffic to carry supplies and for the speedy evacuation of the wounded. Pontoon bridges, meanwhile, are being used.

The bridge probably will be in operation again soon, United States Army officials say.

Nearly Repaired, Is Report

[The American broadcasting station in Europe, in a dispatch recorded by CBS, said the bridge has been "almost completely repaired." There was no confirmation from Allied headquarters.]

Progress was slow on the bridgehead during the last 24 hours. On the north, troops of the 78th Infantry Division reached the outskirts of Oberdollendorf, opposite the resort town of Bad Godesberg, one of Hitler's favorite watering places.

The Germans tried to stop the northward thrust aimed at Ninnenburg by throwing in two small counterattacks of tank-supported infantry, but they were beaten back. To the east the Yanks cleared out the towns of Windhagen and Hohn and reached high ground overlooking Birken, on the eastern side of the Cologne-Frankfurt auto highway.

Doughboys Seize Bad Kreuznach, Resort Town Where Kaiser Lived

BAD KREUZNACH, Germany, March 19 — (AP) The Germans have blown up five bridges in the Mainz area leaving a beaten Nazi force originally estimated at 80,000 men without an escape funnel across the Rhine tonight from Mainz northward.

U. S. Third army armor captured Bad Kreuznach, a resort town of 27,000 population formerly frequented by Kaiser Wilhelm, and smashed on toward Mainz 20 miles away. The Americans also have bottled up an estimated 2,000 Germans in a pocket 15 miles wide from east to west and 20 miles long from north to southwest of the Rhine.

Apparently abandoning hope of rescuing any sizeable number of their comrades in the Moselle-Rhine-Saar triangle, the Germans blew up a four-lane highway and trolley bridge, a railroad span and a pontoon bridge in the Mainz area.

The pocketing of the 2,000 Germans came when the U. S. 11th armored division driving from the north and another armored division spearing from the west joined eight miles southwest of Kirn.

This operation was separate from the drive by the Fourth Armored division which cut additional thousands of Germans to pieces farther to the northeast. The Fourth Armored advanced from its Moselle river bridgehead south of Coblenz to the Mainz area.

After reaching the Bad Kreuznach area without trouble the Fourth Armored division began encountering heavy resistance from Germans washing over into its sector from the path of the 11th Armored division to the west and the 10th and a new armored division pushing east and northeast.

At least a half dozen battles were raging today in the confused fighting south and southwest of Bad Kreuznach. The Fourth Armored and attached units from the Fifth and 90th infantry divisions were slugging it out against a conglomeration of enemy units representing virtually every branch of

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the German army.

As usual the Fourth's famed partnership of Abrams and Cohen—Lt. Col. Creighton Abrams and Lt. Col. Harold Cohen, the latter just promoted—were having a field day.

At one time this morning the town in which Abrams had his command post was surrounded by islands of fighting. From the downstairs window of his command post a group of nearly a hundred Germans could be seen yesterday afternoon charging over the crest of a hill above the town on the east.

The tanks were all busy at the time so a lone anti-aircraft gunner, deflectig his four 50-calibre machine-guns, went to work and disposed of all the Germans. In one tank battle in this area the Americans destroyed 18 German tanks and self-propelled guns out of a force of 30.

The side of the same hill over which the Germans made Sunday's reckless and costly charge was filled this morning with scores of exhausted Nazis who were captured by American tank crews and infantrymen.

American tanks went into Bad Kreuznach Saturday and the first one was knocked out by a bazooka rocket fired by a German in civilian clothes. Before hitting the tank and exploding the rocket beheaded a lieutenant who was one of the most daring men in Fourth Armored division. The lieutenant's comrades quickly killed the bazooka-firing German.

After the tanks withdrew a small force from Company B of the 10th Armored infantry, under Capt. Adrien Tessier of Providence, R. I., moved in to clean up but the sniping persisted and the infantrymen holed up in the center of the bomb-flattened town Saturday night.

This small force, which the later prisoner count disclosed was greatly outnumbered by the German snipers, held its position by starting big fires in every street leading into the town square in order to silhouette any German infiltration attempts.

Despite the sniping which continued throughout Sunday a convoy of ambulances moved in and removed 50 wounded Americans from a hospital where they had been left by the Germans in the care of a group of Polish nurses.

At Bad Kreuznach the Kaiser and Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg had the last general headquarters on German soil in the last war before taking off for Spa. Among the few undamaged buildings in the city is the Kaiser's brownstone chateau overlooking the river.

The urban, well-fed residents who remained in Bad Kreuznach had hatred in their eyes for the Americans—an attitude contrasting with that found in rural places, where the people for the most part are old or war-cripples.

Army Mingles Negroes With Whites at Front

Mixed Companies Formed in 1st and 7th Armies, in Break With Old Policy

By The Associated Press

PARIS, March 19.—Negro and white troops are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in the same outfits in both the 1st and 7th Armies, marking a break in the United States Army's traditional policy of segregation, "Stars and Stripes" reported today from the 1st Army front.

Negro platoons have been assigned to white companies of infantry divisions in both armies in response to repeated requests from the Negroes themselves for a chance to fight for their country as well as work for it, the Army newspaper reported.

They were chosen from thousands who answered a special appeal Dec. 26 from the communications zone commander, Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, to service troops in his command.

In one engineer company, 171 out of 186 volunteered to fight. Four first sergeants accepted a reduction to privates to qualify for infantry training, the paper reported.

In one quartermaster laundry company, 100 out of 260 volunteered for the front line, but only thirty-six were allowed to go.

About 2,500 in all were accepted, "Stars and Stripes" reported, and two platoons were attached to the company which crossed the Roer and helped take Dueren.

"I came into the Army to fight, not to labor," Private First Class George Freeman Dunning told "Stars and Stripes."

"We are all in this thing together now, white and Negro Americans in the same companies," said Private First Class Leroy W. Kemp, of Atlantic City, N. J. "That's the way it should be. . . .We've been giving a lot of sweat. Now I think we'll mix some blood with it."

KURE NAVAL BASE ALSO IS TARGET

Nimitz Communique Notes Fleet Move Northward From Kyushu

Guam, *Tuesday*, March 20 (AP)—Swarms of carrier planes, firing rockets and bombs, dived Monday on Japan's leading shipbuilding city of Kobe, its major naval base of Kure and installations around its inland sea, after more than 300 Superfortresses rained 2,500 tons of incendiary bombs on Nagoya..

The carrier planes, operating from a task force of the United States 5th Fleet, which has been off Japan for two days, thus shifted their punching power northward to Nippon's heart on Honshu Island from the scene of Sunday's attack on industrial Kyushu Island.

Japs Report Third Day's Raid

[Tokyo radio said the carrier attacks went into their third straight day Tuesday. If confirmed, this would be the longest carrier raid yet made on Japan. The broadcast was intercepted in San Francisco by NBC monitors.]

The Monday carrier attack, announced today without elaboration by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, fell upon highly congested centers devoted to Japan's power to wage war at sea.

The fact the task force was not only able to remain off Japan but also to send its planes closer to Tokyo appeared to repudiate enemy broadcasts that it was dealt a crippling blow the first day by Nipponese planes.

Enemy broadcasts placed the strength of the carrier raiders at 1,400 planes.

Radio silence precluded official reports on damage to the enemy or any losses to the Americans.

Kobe Still Smoldering

In hitting Kobe, the carrier planes pounced on Japan's largest shipbuilding city and port while it still was smoldering from the 2,500-ton incendiary attack made Saturday by the B-29's.

Kobe has about the same population density as Brooklyn—over 30,000 per square mile. In its center, the population exceeds 100,000 per square mile. Its total population is nearly 1,000,000.

Kure, Japan's most important naval base, is situated on a triangular plain hemmed by hills. Its population density also is great, the total being over 276,000. All Kure's industry is linked with naval base activities. It has a superbly protected anchorage and harbor front on the inland sea.

No Details Given

The communique supplied no details on results accomplished by the carrier's Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers either Sunday or Monday.

The inland sea of Japan is a lifeblood artery through which Nippon moves vital supplies from Korea, Manchuria and China to the homeland.

Kure, Japan's most important naval base, is 200 miles west of Osaka, another city hard hit by the Superforts.

Today's communique reported a continuing search for enemy snipers on conquered Iwo and air raids on the Bonins, the Kuriles, the western Carolines, the Palaus and the Marshalls.

The one-two punches of the carrier planes and the Marianas-based B-29s came at a time when Tokyo radio broadcasts made it clear so many Japanese are fleeing their cities that evacuation problems have gotten out of hand.

A Tokyo broadcast Monday appealed to authorities in Shizucka prefecture southwest of Tokyo to "promptly supply food to these air raid damage victims even though they may not possess air raid damage victim certificates but as long as they are recognized as people falling in this category."

The broadcast, a domestic one, also gave instructions for helping "those who have alighted from trains" in finding lodging and food.

Radio silence precluded official reports on damage to the enemy or any losses to the Americans.

However, the fact the carriers were spreading the attack on the second day closer to the heart of Japan seemed to give the lie to Tokyo radio claims that five American warships have been sunk, including at least one carrier.

Hit Production Center

The carrier planes going in low at Kobe struck one of Japan's most congested cities. It is an iron and steel center, a producer of ordnance and has a large group of dockyards and shipbuilding facilities.

The Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto triangle is the major center of the enemy's aircraft industry.

A communique issued at U. S. Pacific fleet headquarters here confirmed the Sunday raid on Kyushu air fields by "a strong force of carrier aircraft."

Vice Adm. Mark A. Mitscher's carrier task force — which raided the Tokyo-Yokohama areas Feb. 16-17 and again Feb. 25-26—was undoubtedly still ranging south of Japan.

The two-day pattern of the previous attacks on Nippon's homeland tended to support the Tokyo claim the raiders were back today. There was no confirmation from fleet headquarters.

Some 300 of the Marianas-based Superfortresses, the largest fleet yet in a ten-day series of massive incendiary blows at Japan's industrial heart, participated in the new Nagoya raid.

The big bombers, which just a week ago started the incendiary destruction of Japan's third largest city and greatest aircraft production center, came back to Nagoya before dawn Monday (Tokyo time).

They again flew at low levels of around 5,000 feet and a communique issued by the 20th air force in Washington said results were "described as ranging from good to excellent." The communique said none of the B-29s was lost to enemy action.

Returning crews reported at 21st bomber command headquarters here that immense white explosions shot up from Nagoya as the flame's spread. The fires were adding more square miles of ruin to the two-square miles destroyed in the previous raid, March 12.

5,000 Tons Hit Japs In Fleet, B-29 Raids

Washington, March 19 (AP)—United States submarines have added fifteen more Japanese vessels, including five warships, to their bag of enemy shipping in the Pacific.

The Navy said today the latest report from the American undersea fleet accounted for the sinking of three Japanese destroyers, two escort vessels and ten merchant ships.

The new report brings the total of enemy ships sunk by American submarines to 1,072.

Guam, March 19 (AP)—Hundreds of carrier planes and probably 350 Superforts — flying an estimated 3,000-plus sorties—bombed Japan with more than 5,000 tons of incendiaries and high explosives Sunday and Monday.

The giant B-29's, paying a predawn return visit to Nagoya to finish up the destruction started just one week ago, loosed 2,500 or more tons of incendiaries on Japan's principal airplane manufacturing center.

"We burned hell out of Nagoya," reported Col. Carl R. Storrie, of Denton, Texas, who spent 30 minutes over the highly important industrial city of 1,500,000.

Explosions Reported

Pin-points of fire dotted precisely over Nagoya were "spreading and merging into a solid mass of flame that pretty well covered the whole target area" pilots said. Several reported great explosions.

[In Washington, a 20th Air Force headquarters communiqué described the results as ranging from good to excellent. Opposition from Jap fighter planes was "meager and ineffective," the communiqué said, although anti-aircraft fire was heavier than in the attack on Nagoya eight days ago. None of the B-29's was lost as the result of enemy action.]

An imperial Japanese communiqué admitted the Superforts caused "considerable damage" and said the planes were over the city three hours. It did not claim that fires had been brought under control. Earlier Domei, the Japanese news agency, had said fires were controlled after 5½ hours. Domei claimed four B-29's were shot down and 80 others damaged.

Hachijo Raid Reported

Another Domei dispatch reported "a number of medium-sized planes" bombed Hachijo Island, in the Izu group, 200 miles south of Tokyo, Sunday. Wording of the report indicated the raid was made by medium bombers based on Iwo Jima.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported very tersely in a communiqué that a large carrier task force bombed Kyushu, southernmost of the empire's home islands, Sunday. He said air bases and facilities were the targets.

Radio Tokyo, however, said 1,400 carrier planes struck Kyushu both Sunday and Monday. Domei reported that Shikoku Island, immediately northeast of Kyushu, and southern Honshu also were bombed.

Mitscher Thought In Charge

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the world's greatest carrier force which has blasted the Pacific enemy's planes, ships and ground installations from Rabaul to Tokyo itself, presumably commanded the seaborne task force.

The carrier raids, requiring the fleet to remain overnight within 200 or 250 miles of the Japanese homeland, constituted the third challenge in five weeks to the Japanese Fleet to come out for battle.

Over-all command of the carrier operation presumably is vested in Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, who commanded the 5th Fleet in the June battle of the Philippines.

Site Of Steel Works

This was the first carrier strike of the war on Kyushu, site of the huge Yawata steel works and other vital plants, and the third on the Japanese homeland in little more than a month.

Carrier planes probably equaled or exceeded the 2,500-ton bomb load of the B-29's. They struck Kyushu in wave after wave for eight hours Sunday and renewed the attack for at least 5½ hours today.

Tokyo Radio claimed pilots of the Japanese *Kamikaze* (suicide) special attack corps sank five of Mitscher's ships—one battleship one carrier, one cruiser or carrier and two destroyers—and damaged nine others. The enemy said seven of the damaged ships were carriers two unidentified.

A Japanese imperial communiqué later claimed without confirmation that five United States warships were sunk, one damaged and 46 carrier planes shot down.

Nagoya Fires Spread

It is still too early to assess damage wrought upon Nagoya today, but 21st Bomber headquarters said fires spread over several square miles.

Simultaneously headquarters reported that reconnaissance photographs disclosed far greater damage inflicted on Osaka last Wednesday and on Kobe Saturday by other 300-plane, 2,000-plus ton bombings than earlier announced.

Official figures on the damage at Kobe—Japan's sixth largest city and important shipbuilding and industrial center—increased the destroyed area from 52,248,000 square feet to 66,366,000—or from 1.9 to 2.4 square miles.

Devastation at Osaka covered 232,612,000 square feet, an upward revision from 8.1 to 8.34 square miles. Full extent of damage at Kobe, however, is not known; smoke still prevents complete photographic coverage.

Largest Superfort Force

Today's second mission over Nagoya was carried out by the largest force of B-29's yet sent against Japan. The raid was the fifth in ten days against Japan's four chief industrial centers. The series began with 300 Superforts dropping 2,300 tons of bombs on Tokyo, March 10, and was followed with 2,000 tons on Nagoya, 2,000 on Osaka, 2,500 on Kolbe and 2,500 more on Nagoya.

Ability of the 21st Bomber Command not only to conduct five such huge incendiary attacks against Honshu in ten days, but actually to step up the size of the raiding

force, underscored the tremendous air power built up on former Japanese bases in the Marianas, about 1,600 miles south of Japan.

Iwo Capture Aided

It is a maintenance triumph for hard-working ground crews. Capture of Iwo Jima also contributed to the success of the incendiary raids. A total of 51 B-29's have landed on Iwo's airfields because their gas ran low or because they developed mechanical trouble.

There was little doubt that the carrier force which attacked Kyushu, Shikoku and southern Honshu was at least as powerful as the more than 1,200 planes which swept the Tokyo-Yokohama area February 16-17 and again February 25-26. In those assaults, 892 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged, 67 ships were put out of action and many factories were blasted.

Radio Tokyo, never reliable regarding engagements but usually supplying good tips as to what to expect, reported furious aerial engagements.

Fires At Nagoya Described By Baltimorean

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, March 19 (AP)—Great white explosions lighted the sky over Nagoya while hundreds of pinpoints of incendiary-started fires merged into massive sheets of red flames, returning B-29 flyers reported today.

Approximately 350 Superfortresses seared the industrial city for the largest B-29 attack yet to hit the Japanese homeland.

One of nearly 4,000 men over the target, Lieut. John J. Handwerker, of Memphis, Tenn., a plane commander, reported, "It was a good fire and there were some beautiful explosions."

"A Lotta Fire"

Sergt. Raymond Maguire, of Providence, R.I., a radioman who had been on the preceding Tokyo and Osaka raids, said, "I think I saw more fire here than on the other raids. Boy, I'm telling you, there was a lotta fire!"

Handwerker reported that "the area to the right, where planes had hi' ahead of us, was a solid mass of flame."

Sergt. Joe Kordell, of 3439 Hudson street, Baltimore, said the fires seemed "to be building up swiftly" into a solid mass, pretty well covering the whole target area.

The flight was "slightly rougher for us this time," said Lieut. William K. Wamsley, of Middletown, Conn., who was paying the second call on Nagoya. "There was more flak and we were caught in the enemy searchlights on the way in, and held in them until the end of our bombing run, although no real damage was done to us."

Reds Gain In East Prussia; New Silesia Drive Reported

London, *Tuesday*, March 20 (AP)—Russian troops battered within 1 and 3 miles of the East Prussian outposts of Braunsberg and Heiligenbeil yesterday while Berlin reported that Red Army tanks had plowed 17 to 25 miles through Nazi defenses in a three-day offensive southeast of Breslau aimed at clearing industrial Upper Silesia.

There was no Russian confirmation of the Soviet southern breakthrough, but Berlin said that massed Soviet forces had clamped a great pincer on the war-production area west of the Oder River and had broken into Neustadt in a 25-mile dash from the river at Cosel. Neustadt is only 3 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia.

Coastal Pocket Reduced

Restricting its communiqué to a report on the battle southwest of the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg, Moscow disclosed that the 3d White Russian Army had squeezed the Germans' coastal pocket to little more than 100 square miles.

Advancing along a 25-mile front in gains up to three miles, Russian troops took more than 30 towns and villages and 2,138 prisoners, and brought the last two big enemy strongholds of Braunsberg and Heiligenbeil, 32 and 25 miles southwest of Koenigsberg, within range of Russian guns.

The Third White Russians clamped a 12-mile siege arc around Braunsberg on the west, south and east after renewing their drive on that coastal communications center from the west. Braunsberg lies astride the Passarge river. On the west bank of the stream, Red army men captured Stangendorf, two and a half miles, and Sagern, two miles south.

On the river's east bank, the Soviets won Schiligehnen, three miles south southeast, and Pagenhof, three and a half miles east. The arc around Braunsberg extended to Neu Bahnau, five miles east north east, captured by troops which crossed the Bahnou river.

Drive on Heiligensbeil

One mile and a half north of Neu Bahnau, the Russians drove to within three miles south of Heiligenbeil by taking Waltersdorf and Birkenau. Capture of Birkenau carried them within three miles of the last highway linking the two strongholds.

Converging on Heiligenbeil, which lies on the Jarft river, the Third White Russians also captured Freihufen and Gruenwalde, four miles west of the eight-way road and rail center in an advance along the south bank of the Jarft. On the river's north bank the Soviets' closest approach was five miles northwest where they took Quilitten.

Sixteen miles southwest of Koenigsberg, other elements moved three miles down the coast of the Frisches Haff (Lagoon), capturing Schoelen in an advance that narrowed the pocket to 18 miles in length and no more than seven miles from the sea at its deepest.

Moscow announced that in the capture of the Pomeranian port of Kolberg Sunday, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army took more than 6,000 prisoners and killed 8,000 enemy troops.

The enemy said that Zhukov had hurled new masses of men and artillery into the battle for Stettin, northern anchor of Berlin's Oder river defense line.

While the Moscow radio, in a German language broadcast, warned Berliners that the "battle for Berlin is in sight," enemy broadcasts claimed that German troops had launched counterattacks against Russian bridgeheads across the Oder river 31 to 43 miles east of the city. The DNB agency claimed that German air attacks had wrecked two important Oder bridges between Kuestrin and Frankfurt.

Smash Danzig Defenses

At the same time, the enemy reported that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army was smashing the outer defenses of Danzig and the twin Baltic port of Gdynia at the eastern end of the 175-mile Russian front across German Pomerania. Soviet heavy bombers blasted Danzig, setting fires in the port area of the former free city, Moscow announced.

Berlin said that the great two-pronged Russian offensive in Upper Silesia had been launched on an 80-mile front extending from Grottkau, 31 miles southwest of Breslau, to Ratibor, on the Oder river north of the German-Polish-Czechoslovak frontier junction.

The northern wing of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army struck south from Grottkau, battering into the region of Neisse, 15 miles to the south, the enemy said. Neisse lies 26 miles west of the Oder river and is a key transport center on the vital trans-Sudeten railroad linking Upper Silesia with Dresden and central Germany.

Simultaneously, a second column moved west from a bridgehead which Berlin reported was established across the Oder in the 16-mile sector between Ratibor and Cosel. These tank concentrations, described by Berlin as "colossal," ripped toward the industrial city of Loebschuetz, and late German broadcasts said a bitter battle was raging in its outskirts.

By-passing Loebschuetz, 17 miles from the Oder, other fast-driving spearheads broke into Neustadt, 13 miles northwest of Loebschuetz and 14 miles southwest of Niesse.

The German Transocean News Agency said a third Soviet column was striking south from Ratibor in an outflanking drive against Moravska-Ostrava, Czechoslovakian industrial city, sixteen miles to the south.

Meanwhile, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army drew a noose tighter around the refugee-packed Danzig-Gdynia pocket, launching a frontal assault at Zoppot, midway between the two ports, in a drive to split enemy forces.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army hurled fifteen successive attacks at the twenty-five-square-mile enemy bridgehead across the mouth of the Oder River centered around Stettin's suburb, Altdamm, the Nazi D. N. B. agency said. The Red Army, the enemy said, penetrated 1,000 yards southeast of Altdamm.

In Hungary the German high command admitted that Soviet assault formations were pressing west of Budapest through the Vertes Mountains in an effort to outflank and regain the rail center of Szekesfehervar, thirty-two miles southwest of the Hungarian capital.

Russ Offensive In Hungary Is Gaining

London, March 19 (AP)—A new Russian offensive in Hungary has advanced to the north of Mor, 39 miles west of Budapest and 93 miles from Vienna, the German high command said today.

In southern Silesia, the 1st Ukrainian Army of Marshal Ivan Konev has plunged forward for gains of 15 miles or more, reaching the area of Neustadt, less than 3 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia, and attacking on both sides of Neisse, 15 miles northwest of Neustadt, the Germans said. Neustadt is 57 miles southeast of besieged Breslau.

Drive On From Kolberg

In the north, Marshal Gregory Zhukov wheeled Russian divisions westward from the operations around captured Kolberg on the Baltic to add impetus to the battle for Stettin and the mouth of the Oder River.

Kolberg, devastated by a thirteen-day siege, fell yesterday a Russian communiqué announced, as a savage struggle mounted from the eastern suburbs of Stettin to Wollin Island in the Oder estuary.

Marshal Zhukov's infantry and artillery today were pressing home new attacks in this flank drive, which is a preliminary to the grand assault on Berlin.

Trapped Nazis Back Up

Meanwhile, German forces trapped southwest of Koenigsberg in East Prussia reeled back into final defensive positions on the outskirts of Braunsberg and Heiligenbeil, and other Soviet troops punched ahead in southern Slovakia in the low Tatras Mountains west of Zvolen.

It appeared that German offensive power in western Hungary had collapsed completely following the loss of some 600 tanks and 20,000 men.

Reduction of the German garrison at Kolberg was in line with the pattern of recent Russian strategy—mopping up the *Kessels*, a German word applied to stubbornly resisting pockets of troops."

Several Kessels Remain

Along the Baltic several "*Kessels*" still remain, including Danzig and Gdynia on the south and west shores of Danzig Bay and the coastal towns of Braunsberg and Heiligbeil.

Besides these, there is Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital, which is still holding out against a swiftly converging arc of Russian armor. The 3d White Russian Army narrowed the coastal strip held by the Nazis to 21 miles and nowhere extending farther than 9 miles from the sea.

Russian frontline correspondents are not giving any timetable for the enemy's benefit, but they make it fairly clear that an all-out drive from the Oder toward the Elbe is due to begin in early spring. "A gathering storm" is their favorite description.

Marshal Stalin announced the fall of Kolberg, Pomeranian seaport with a pre-war population of 33,170, in an order of the day. Kolberg is sixty-three miles northeast of Stettin. In smashing the last resistance at the naval base, Russian artillery shelled the port from the west and sank several German vessels trying to enter the harbor to evacuate troops. The fighting later shifted to the eastern part of the city, where the Russians made the decisive attack.

8,000 PLANES LASH NAZI WAR PLANTS

Down 39 Enemy Warplanes in Attacks, Hit Jet-Plane Factories.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20 (AP) Nearly 8,000 Allied warplanes in an endless procession battered German targets yesterday, with U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators spearheading the assault by attacking three jet-plane factories and other war plants deep inside the Reich against aroused Luftwaffe opposition.

The Nazis sent up swarms of interceptors of all types in an attempt to break up the armada of 1,200 American heavy bombers and their escort of 600 Mustangs.

39 Nazi Planes Downed

A communique tonight announced 39 of the enemy planes, including five jets, were shot down by the Mustang pilots but said tabulation of American losses was incomplete. One group of jet fighters was known to have broken through into a group of Fortresses, stabbing at the big bombers in groups of threes and fours.

Reports from the U. S. Ninth air force boosted enemy losses as fighter-bombers from this command ripped up 20 Nazi planes on the ground and American-French squadrons of the first tactical air force destroyed five in dogfights. The combined Ninth and First RAF losses were 12 fighter bombers.

These two tactical air forces, stationed at forward bases on the continent, flew nearly 4,000 trips today, prowling from the crumbling Saar basin to the devasted Ruhr in the relentless assault on German troops and vehicles.

Operating at near record strength, they blanketed the enemy with explosives, medium and light fighter bombers of the Ninth alone shooting up 4,292 vehicles of all types and cutting rails and roads in 157 places.

The weather broke clear over most parts of the flaming Western front. Medium, light and fighter-bombers took off in maximum strength and gave German troops and transport the most terrific pounding of the year.

2,500 Sorties Made

Well over 2,500 sorties were made before noon—a record number—by American and British planes striking at targets from the crumbling Saar basin to beyond the devastated Ruhr.

Fleets of RAF Lancasters from Britain joined in the crushing attack, hurling their huge new 11-ton "volcano" bombs on a railway viaduct at Arnsberg, southeast of Hamm, and on another viaduct in the Bielefeld area. Bith spans are on what is left of the Ruhr's only main transportation outlets. Returning in the afternoon the mighty Lancasters hammered a benzol plant at Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr.

RAF tactical pilots pounced on 11 German troop trains near Muenster and four more in the Rheine area. They reported the trains were moving westward toward the Rhine, indicating the Nazis were hauling up reinforcements opposite the British-Canadian northern front.

German jet planes attacked two Allied air fields in Belgium. The main enemy interference was encountered by the U. S. heavy bombers and fighters as they went in perfect weather and attacked a jet components works at Baumenheim and air fields believed to be assembling twin-jet planes at Neuberg and Liepheim. A division of Liberators pounded industrial targets around Plauen, a river terminal southwest of Chemnitz, and Jena, southwest of Leipzig.

For the third straight day United States Lightnings flew from Italy and bombed German positions in Yugoslavia in front of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Russian forces. Italy based Liberators and Flying Fortresses struck the Landshut rail yards 55 miles northeast of Munich on the Regensburg line and the Muhldorf yards 65 miles east of Munich.

Mitchell mediums from Italy completed their five thousandth sortie against the Brenner rail route through the Alps.

What Is Left?

A high personage in Britain's war councils told a special press conference that only one of Germany's twenty synthetic oil plants still was operating and that all but 19 of the country's 78 coke-oven plants had been knocked out.

He said shortages were seriously limiting the mobility of the German Army and reducing the effectiveness of the enemy air force. He declared one German tank force was ordered not to use any gasoline from the end of December until it was sent to the front, and then was given an inadequate amount.

The British official, whose name must remain anonymous, summed up by saying that the Allied air campaign was having an "almost decisive" effect on the enemy's effort.

All But One Nazi Synthetic Fuel Plant Ruined

London, March 19 (AP)—Only one of Germany's twenty synthetic oil plants and but nineteen of her 78 coke ovens are operating, and the Allies are gaining a mounting mastery over "all forms of movement inside Germany," a high personage in Britain's war councils told a specially summoned press conference today.

His statement was made as 1,800 American bombers and fighters hit jet plane installations and war industries in southern Germany and the RAF again showered eleven and six ton bombs on the Arnsberg and Bielefeld viaducts in the Ruhr area.

Huge Plant Fired

These strikes followed yesterday's record American daylight assault on Berlin by more than 1,300 Fortresses and Liberators in which the Rheinmetal-Borsig armament works, one of the world's largest, was set blazing.

The British official, whose name must remain anonymous under the established press conference customs of his position, said German shortages were severely limiting the mobility of Adolf Hitler's tanks and reducing the already dwindling effectiveness of his air force.

No Gas For Training

Referring to captured Nazi documents and statements of prisoners, he said one German tank force had been ordered not to use any gasoline from the end of December until it was ordered up to the Western front—and then it was issued an insufficient amount of fuel to get to the front.

Commanders of the German day and night fighters as long ago as early November were barred from using gasoline for training flights, he added.

Blows at Nazi aircraft production, he continued, had resulted in "almost complete disappearance" of long-range German bombers, denied the enemy effective aerial reconnaissance and prevented the Germans from getting into action any considerable fighter force.

34 Planes Bagged

The Allied air campaign, he summed up, is having an "almost decisive" effect on the enemy's war effort.

Today's targets of the 8th Air Force ranged from Leipzig to Ulm, 60 miles from the Swiss border.

For the second straight day the *Luftwaffe* came up in what is considerable strength for German fighters nowadays, and at least 34 German planes were shot down.

One division of Liberators attacked a jet plane components factory at Baumenheim, 20 miles north of Augsburg, and airfields near Neuberg and Leipheim.

Key Centers Lashed

Two divisions of Fortresses went after industrial targets around Plauen, river terminal southwest of Chemnitz, and Jena, southwest of Leipzig.

RAF heavy bombers last night hammered two important communication centers behind the Western front and Mosquitos delivered their twenty-seventh straight night raid on Berlin.

Targets of the British heavies were Witten, 26 miles east of Duisburg in the heart of the Ruhr Valley, and Hanau, about six miles east of Frankfurt-Am-Main.

ROSENMAN DUE TO MAKE PROBE

Charges Of Misuse Of Transport To Be Looked Into

London, March 19 (AP)—Justice Samuel Rosenman, on his current trip to France, will investigate charges that the Allied military supply organization has aggravated the Continent's acute transportation shortage by inefficient use of available ships and railway rolling stock.

American officials said Rosenman, representing President Roosevelt on a special European mission, had received reports that the Army has unduly prolonged the turnaround of many ships by using loaded vessels as warehouses in European ports instead of having them unloaded promptly, and holding up freight cars by requisitioning them long in advance and using them as warehouses before they are finally dispatched to the fronts.

Worst "Since Black Plague"

One official said the continued inability of liberated areas to procure even a minimum supply of fuel and food is aggravating the growing problem of malnutrition and even starvation which is "going to be the worst thing that has happened in Europe since the black plague."

Little definite information is available on the amount of rolling stock left in liberated areas, and even less on its military use.

Transportation is said to be the chief difficulty in every attempt to provide not only relief but the boost needed to start up rehabilitation industries and services on the Continent. Such food and raw materials and fuel as are available inside the liberated countries cannot be effectively distributed because of the shortage of rolling stock.

Grave Mistake Seen

There is a growing feeling among army civil affairs authorities, as well as such civilian organizations as UNRRA, that a grave mistake was made when it was decided on the basis of military expediency to continue to supply the armies with finished supplies from the United States and Britain, instead of shifting as much as possible of the Allied armies procurement to French and Belgian industry.

This would have entailed some marking time by the Western front armies last autumn, and fairly extensive cancellations of war contracts in the United States and Britain.

But many persons who are wrestling with relief and rehabilitation in Europe believe that a frank explanation of the reason—to win a political as well as a military victory on the Continent—plus the release of home front manpower and the opportunity to commence industrial reconversion to peacetime needs, would have made such a decision by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt acceptable to their people.

The Eventual Snag

Recently, under the lend-lease program, orders for limited supplies have been placed with French industries—particularly for batteries, tires, uniforms and gasoline cans.

These contracts are expected to total about $1,000,000,000 through this year. This is a respectable sum, but hardly more than a start toward utilizing the French industrial plant, which is said to be largely intact though needing considerable new machinery.

In all problems of relief and rehabilitation, however, the planners find themselves eventually snagged by the problem of transportation.

200,000 GERMANS TRAPPED BY NORSE

Sabotage Isolates Oslo, Pins Them In Norway

London, March 19 (AP) — Norwegian patriots, striking suddenly in one of the greatest single acts of sabotage by any underground organization during the war, have wrecked railroad facilities and pinned down more than 200,000 German troops in Norway.

They struck Wednesday night, the Norwegian Government disclosed today, and isolated Oslo from southern embarkation points in a welter of destruction that may require weeks to repair.

The troops, trying to get out of Norway to reinforce the embattled Eastern and Western fronts, had been concentrated north of Oslo or in the vicinity of the capital, where they now are isolated.

Never Before Equaled

A Government official said the act was the "greatest single" blow struck by forces of the interior, and that the extent of damage in a 24-hour period indicated nothing equal to it had occurred in any occupied country heretofore.

He said railway lines were broken at scores of places, vital bridges had been blown up and switch points and signal boxes put out of action.

Because of these attacks, the official said, three ports on each side of Oslo Fjord—Halden, Fredrikstad and Moff—and all ports and towns on the west side of the fjord and along the south coast as far as Stavanger had been cut off from Oslo and the rest of southern Norway.

Evacuations At Dead Stop

"All German attempts to evacuate further divisions from Norway through these ports have been brought to a dead stop for a considerable period," the spokesman said.

He explained that the only ports available to Germans evacuating troops now are on the west coast, such as Trondheim, and he expressed the view this would be "extremely dangerous" since the whole area was under Allied air and naval patrol.

All railways from northern Norway to the south center on Oslo, making it virtually impossible for any German evacuation.

The patriots ranged up and down railroads running east and west of Oslo Fjord, breaching them at innumerable places. They even invaded the town of Sandefjord to dynamite the railroad and cut communications with Toensbeg.

NORSE SABOTEURS HALT NAZI TROOPS

London, March 19 (A. P.).—Hundreds of Norwegian patriots striking simultaneously last Wednesday night in one of the greatest sabotage blows of the war, have brought German troop movements from Norway to Germany to a dead stop, the Norwegian government announced tonight. By wrecking railways and bridges connecting Oslo with southern embarkation ports the saboteurs isolated more than 200,000 Germans. Repairs will take weeks, a spokesman said.

Austrian Partisans Rising

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—Austrian partisan bands have begun raiding and sabotaging Nazi preparations for a last-ditch stand in the mountains of the Tyrol, the Moscow radio declared today. One group of Tyrolean partisans led by Eduard Kloeckner has executed twelve leading Nazis, the broadcast said.

Queen Wilhelmina Pays Flying Visit To Holland

London, March 19 (AP)—The French radio said tonight Queen Wilhelmina had visited Vlissingen (Flushing) and other places in liberated Holland.

The broadcast said the Queen flew from London to Brussels, where she was received by the Prince Regent. After her visit, described as of a "purely personal nature," the Queen returned to England.

Benes Meets With Stalin

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—The Moscow radio reported tonight that Premier Stalin conferred today with President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, and that Stalin and Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov also conferred with the French Ambassador, General Georges Catroux.

Moscow Names New Envoy

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced tonight the appointment of M. S. Bergeyeff as Soviet Ambassador to Belgium.

Mrs. Churchill Plans Trip To Moscow Soon

London, March 19 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill today said she would "be off to Moscow very shortly, perhaps within a few days."

The Prime Minister's wife expects to spend about a month in Russia with her chief object a visit to Rostov—where her Red Cross aid-to-Russia fund is to equip two hospitals of 500 beds each. Equipment costing $1,600,000 is being collected for shipment in about nine months.

Lebanon And Syria May Yet Get Bid

London, March 19 (AP)—A British Foreign Office commentator said today the Big Three are "favorably considering" the request of Lebanon and Syria for an invitation to the San Francisco world security conference.

Both Lebanon and Syria dispatched notes to the Big Three and China several days ago protesting against not being invited.

5 British Paratroopers Reported Shot By Nazis

London, March 19 (AP)—Five members of a British parachute company who dropped in France in July, 1944, were shot by a Nazi firing squad after being held captive for five weeks, a British army chaplain reported today in a letter to the mother of one of the victims.

The chaplain said ten parachutists were taken to a woods to be executed, but five escaped. All were in uniform at the time, and no reason was given for the executions. The chaplain wrote that "full notification of this breach of international law has been sent to the proper authorities."

Penn Yan Pilot Bags a 'Jet'

A UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FIGHTING STATION in England, March 19 (AP)—Capt. Charles Spencer of Penn Yan, N. Y., Mustang pilot and flight commander in the 355th Fighter Group, entered today the ranks of Eighth Air Force fliers who have scored victories in two theatres of war, by shooting down a jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262 over Germany. He had shot down three Japanese Zeros while serving as an enlisted tailgunner with the Nineteenth Bombardment Group in the Pacific.

Censors To Allow GI's To Mail V-2 Souvenirs

London, March 19 (AP)—Americans soon will be receiving their first V-2 rockets—but they will come in fragment form and by mail from souvenir-collecting soldiers.

United States service men have been killed and injured by the V-2's. American soldiers also have played important roles as volunteer rescue workers. After helping dig out men, women and children the GI's scoured the area for fragments, but until now they couldn't even mention in their letters that they had the souvenirs.

The relaxing of censorship to permit mention of the fact that rockets have sometimes exploded in the London area now allows the soldiers to send the souvenir packages home.

'Hour Of Peace' Upon Us, Is View Of Beveridge

London, March 19 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge said today that "the formidable hour of peace is upon us" and "the moment is at hand when we have to rebuild the framework of civilization." He spoke at exercises marking his retirement as master of University College, Oxford.

Great Grandson Of Tennyson Killed

London, March 19 (A. P.).—Capt. Julian Tennyson, great-grandson of Lord Tennyson, has been killed in active service in Burma, it was announced today. Capt. Tennyson was a writer and edited the poet's works.

British Food Costs Steady

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—The Labor Ministry reported tonight that as of March 1 the cost of living index in Britain had shown no change compared with the previous month, but was 102 points above the level for July, 1914. The index figure for food prices also remained unchanged at 68 points above the July, 1914 level.

CUT IN U. S. MEAT DISTURBS BRITISH

London, March 19 (A. P.).—Public agitation mounted today with persistent rumors of an impending food crisis, and it appeared that rising civilian alarm might force some announcement in Commons shortly.

Disclosure by Washington that the United States planned to cut lend-lease meat supplies by 87 per cent during the next quarter has caused a mild sensation in England.

London newspapers pointed out yesterday that the new allotment of 25,000,000 pounds in the next three months, as compared with 200,000,000 pounds for the present quarter, would break down the ration of American meat to less than one ounce per person per week.

Throughout the nation the Washington announcement made front-page news and newspapers devoted editorials to discussions of British needs. The newspapers stressed the fact that hundreds of millions of pounds of food

had been released from British emergency reserves and sent to liberated areas in France, Holland and Belgium in answer to appeals from Gen. Eisenhower.

French Delegate Fears U.S. Aims In Indo-China

Paris, March 19 (AP)—M. Gaston Monnerville, Martinique delegate, declared today that the French consulative assembly should guard against what he described as American attempts to control or internationalize French Indo-China.

NIGHT

FRENCH HOLDING OFF JAPS IN INDO-CHINA

PARIS, March 19—(AP) French troops entrenched in the jungles of northern French Indo-China west of the capital of Hanoi still are holding off Japanese attacks, the general staff for national defense announced tonight.

Declaring that operations in Indo-China continue to develop according to plan, the communique said heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in the region of the Noire river in Tokin province and in upper Laos province.

French troops continued resisting "victoriously" Japanese assaults at Monkay despite the loss of their leader, Lt. Col. Le, who was killed March 12 while leading an attack at Hakay, the war bulletin said.

HIMMLER HELD IN HITLER PLOT

Escaped Conspirator Says Gestapo Chief Sought Power

From one of the conspirators, Louis P. Lochner has obtained an account of the attempt of last July 20 to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Bonn, Germany, March 19 (AP)—Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former chief of staff of the German Army who resigned when he realized Hitler's reckless course, was the spiritual as well as active leader in the plot to assassinate the Führer, and Heinrich Himmler was in on it.

One-armed, one-legged Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg, a hero of the first World War, was the man who actually placed the bomb under Hitler's chair.

These and other specific details of last July 20's attempt on Hitler's life were given me by a man who himself was delegated to contact the Allies and try to "sell" them the new setup in Germany after Hitler's death, and also to offer peace.

Conspiracy Began In 1941

The first talks among the conspirators occurred in December, 1941, immediately after Hitler's declaration of war on the United States. My informant said that America's entry made defeat a certainty to every thinking German.

Military officers contacted men like Dr. Karl Goerdler, Paul Lejeune-Jung, H. Johannes Popitz and Ulrich von Hassel, and later some former labor leaders, this informant said.

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This is his story:

It became increasingly clear that only someone in uniform and from the old Prussian military caste could carry out the assassination. Unknown even to Hitler, a first attempt was carried out in December, 1943, but the bomb was defective and was recovered before Hitler's associates discovered it.

Even Rommel Involved

The circle of conspirators extended even to Himmler and Marshal Erwin Rommel, supposedly two of Hitler's most trustworthy paladins. Rommel was killed in France and escaped detection.

Himmler afterward reneged. It was he who delegated Popitz, the Prussian Finance Minister, to sit in on the conspirator meetings, and he also sent an attorney named Langbehn to Switzerland to ask the Allies whether he, Himmler, would be acceptable in case Hitler ceased to exist.

In a meeting with *Gauleiters* seven days after the ill-fated attempt, however, Himmler claimed Popitz had contacted him and that he had pretended to play along just to get evidence on the plotters.

The First Hitch

The ideal occasion for putting the plot into effect seemed to come when Hitler invited Mussolini to general headquarters near Loezen, in East Prussia, to attend a ceremony incorporating two Fascist divisions into the German *Wehrmacht*.

Von Stauffenberg, as executive officer to Maj. Gen. Friedrich Olbricht, chief of troop inductions, was the customary officer designated formally to take in the Italian units with a crisp, brief speech.

Von Stauffenberg and his fellow conspirators, however, assumed that Hitler as usual would preside over the ceremony in a bomb-proof concrete bunker.

Instead, Hitler desired to put on an act of fearlessness before Mussolini, and hence held the staff meeting that particular day in a wooded shed camouflaged as a grove of willow trees.

Produces Egg-Sized Bomb

The session opened with a ten-minute address by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel expressing gratitude to the Fascists. Von Stauffenberg followed. Stooping to fetch a piece of paper with his remarks from a brief case next to his chair, he also pulled out an egg-sized bomb and with his boot shoved it unobserved under Hitler's chair.

His brief address over, von Stauffenberg left since he had no further business, and Hitler called for the daily over-all *Wehrmacht* report. Von Stauffenberg lingered outside a few moments.

There was a terrific explosion. Von Stauffenberg, looking through a door that had been blown open, saw Hitler lying on the floor, blood-covered and aflame, and took it for granted the Führer was dead.

Flies Off Sure Of Success

He calmly entered a waiting plane and flew back to Berlin, certain the plot had been successful.

But he learned later that Hitler, while listening to the *Wehrmacht* report, had left his chair and stepped to a cupboard for a magnifying glass. Thus the bomb hit him indirectly. The effectiveness of the blast also was marred by the fact it was intended for a concrete bunker rather than a resilient wooden shed.

At the war offices in Berlin, von Stauffenberg met Generals Beck, Erwin von Witzleben and Erich Hoepner, according to my informant, and told them Hitler was dead. Machinery was put in motion for the coup.

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Two Vital Omissions

"Two vital mistakes of omission were made, however," the informant said. "First was the failure to make certain that a 'right' duty officer was in charge of the Berlin guards regiment. Instead, an ardent young Nazi named Renner—who in a short time advanced from sergeant to major—was on duty.

"He carried out the first order unquestionably — namely, for the regiment to seize the so-called Government quarters [roughly, between the Unter den Linden and the Leipziger Strasse and between Wilhelmstrasse and Friedrichstrasse.]

"Another order, however, was to arrest Goebbels. Instead of merely obeying instructions, he told Goebbels, 'We must arrest you, because our Führer is dead.'"

Goebbels "Proves" The Lie

Goebbels intuitively, and with accustomed bluff, replied, "It isn't true! I'll prove it to you!" He seized a secret private telephone connected directly with general headquarters and got Hitler to stammer a few words. Then he called together all Propaganda Ministry officials and told them of the attempt on the life of the Führer.

Then Renner, on Goebbels's orders, rushed back to the war office, where his men overpowered and shot von Stauffenberg and Olbricht and gave Beck, who was bleeding to death slowly from a self-inflicted wound, a final shot. Then he had the other plotters arrested.

Meanwhile, instructions devised by the conspirators indicating what to do, who would head the Government, *et cetera*, were going out on the army teleprinter.

Even then, in the opinion of my informant, the coup might have succeeded if steps had been taken to see that the "right" enlisted men sat at the machines. Instead, ardent Nazis were in control.

Nipped In The Bud

Messages with instructions and information already had gone to a number of army headquarters, including Paris, Munich and Breslau, when one radio operator in the war office picked up news that Hitler still was alive.

He advised his Nazi comrades operating teleprinters and they in turn asked their lieutenant what to do. The lieutenant called General Fellgiebel, chief of the signal corps, and Fellgieber, who had sat in on the conspiracy, ordered him to continue.

Instead, however, the lieutenant called Fellgiebel's superior, Gen. Hermann Reinecke and a loyal Nazi. Reinecke gave counterorders and the revolution was nipped in the bud.

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Threefold Reaction

Reaction among high army officers to the plot was three fold. Some, like Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel at Paris, actively supported the revolution and were arrested by a SS security detachment.

Others like General Krievel at Munich simply went traveling several days until they could see which way the wind blew.

Some, like an unidentified general in command at Breslau, came to the *Gauleiter* for their areas and assured them of loyalty to the regime.

Once the revolution was averted, trials by the dread *Volksgericht* (people's court) in Berlin made short work of the plotters and their friends.

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Inside Story Of Plot Against Hitler Told

Louis P. Lochner has obtained a remarkable account of last July's attempt on Hitler's life directly from one of the participants. Lochner was chief of the former Associated Press bureau in Berlin.

By Louis P. Lochner

Bonn, Germany, March 19 (AP)—A man who is a fugitive from German authority because he was implicated in the July 20 bombing attempt on Hitler's life has told me that the Führer, fully aware that the war is lost, now peps himself up from time to time watching movies showing the purging of generals and nobles who died for their part in the plot.

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My informant, who has a complete story of the bomb plot, is a man I have known for years and in whose integrity and veracity I have a firm belief.

This man, because he has been hunted, has not seen his home since July and has changed sleeping quarters constantly to avoid detection. He desires even now, when under Allied rule, to have his name withheld because he has numerous relatives beyond the Rhine.

To Impress Duce

Here is his story:

The bomb attempt failed because Hitler did not receive his officers in a concrete bunker July 20, but in a wooden shed to show Mussolini and high Italians he was not afraid of air raids. The Italians were scheduled to attend a ceremony incorporating remnants of the Fascist Army into the *Wehrmacht*.

The bomb's effectiveness had been calculated on the assumption that the explosion would occur in a much smaller room than where Hitler at this time sat. The bunker, with concrete walls, was to heighten the impact of the blast.

Secondly, it failed because at the moment of the explosion Hitler stepped to a cupboard to look for a magnifying glass. The bomb had been placed under his chair.

Hearing Impaired

Even so, Hitler was badly hurt. His hearing apparently has been impaired permanently. His right arm was injured, but nursed back to health by Professor Gohrband, noted Berlin physician. He also suffered some burns.

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As an aftermath of the nerve-wracking experience, Hitler fell seriously ill in the second half of September. Since then he often loses his memory, and for days is unable to function as chief of state and supreme commander of the *Wehrmacht*. Occasionally he swoons. Frequently speech fails him, or he can pronounce words only with great difficulty.

These facts, my informant said, explain why Hitler's radio speeches of January 1 and January 30 aroused so much controversy as to whether the speaker actually was Hitler. Recordings, my informant believes, are made during Hitler's lucid moments and the best parts put together for broadcasting.

Opposition Factions

Hitler not only knows the war is lost, but since last July 20 has been aware that he is opposed by what my informant called the "elite of post-Bismarckian Germany"—the nobility, military caste, big industrialists, the bankers and intelligentsia among labor. This weighs on him even more heavily than the matter of defeat, since he ascribes defeat not to himself or his regime but to what he considers disloyalty among these "better" class Germans.

His hatred for them knows no bounds. At frequent intervals he has shown a repulsive, revolting film of the hangings of Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, Ulrich von Hassel and the others condemned as conspirators. He then snaps out of his fits of despondency, deriving a vicarious, sadistic satisfaction from seeing this sorry evidence of his triumph over his adversaries at home.

Hitler, in his consuming hatred for his domestic enemies, issued a sweeping order for the arrest and trial in the star chamber People's Court of "all who by virtue of their position or family connections might conceivably have been implicated in the attempt on his life or in contact with its plotters."

Reign Of Terror

"A reign of terror began within Germany which the outside world may never comprehend," my informant said. "Friends whom we knew to be politically harmless disappeared overnight. We never saw them again. Only 25 miles from here, up in Cologne, it was no uncommon sight to see eight or twelve bodies swing from a gallows. There they were left 24 hours exposed to public view as an example."

My informant estimated that from 1,200 to 1,500 persons were immediate victims of the plot's aftermath—convicted of complicity by the People's Court. Beyond them, he added, many thousands of Germany's "better people" were liquidated, many noble families wiped out.

Even with Hitler still alive, the coup might have succeeded if the plotters had not made certain mistakes, my informant said. In outlining these errors, he said he was giving a considered opinion of not only himself but such of his fellow conspirators as are still alive.

[Copr., 1945, by the Associated Press]

Quiet Again Rules On Italian Front

Rome, March 19 (AP)—The Italian front remained quiet for still another day, enlivened only by scattered patrol actions and a stubborn defense by Italian troops of the 8th Army around a captured German stronghold between Cuffiano and Riolo del Bagni.

RIGHT

The Italians have been under heavy shelling since they seized the point two days ago in a spirited fight in which twenty Nazis were killed and others wounded or captured.

There was no activity on the 8th Army's coastal sector, but northeast of Fusignano the Germans laid down a heavy concentration of shells.

American 5th Army patrols were having difficulty probing enemy positions southwest of Bologna and were suffering some casualties. German troops defending the approaches to the rail metropolis were extremely sensitive to every Allied move.

Italian Troops Hold Position

Rome, March 19 (AP)—Volunteer Italian troops fighting beside the Allies held out today in a captured German stronghold between Cuffiano and Riolo de Bagni, 5 miles south of the Bologna-Rimini road hub of Imola, while action along the rest of the Italian front was confined to patrolling.

DAYLIGHT

The Italians have been under heavy bombardment since taking the position two days ago in a raid. Eighth Army artillery harassed the German probing parties along the Senio River both above and below Cuffiano.

Meanwhile, farther west, 5th Army patrols were encountering heavy mortar and machine-gun fire whenever they approached the Nazi lines in the sector southwest of Bologna.

Pope Spoke Despite Fever

Vatican City, March 19 (AP)—Pope Pius XII was suffering a light fever when he delivered his address to a St. Peter's square crowd yesterday, it was disclosed today. He now has recovered and granted his regular audiences today.

POPE ATTACKS RACE DOCTRINE

Delivers Lenten Message in Spite of Light Fever.

Rome, March 19 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII yesterday urged an end to "the idolatry of absolute nationalism, the pride of race and blood and the desire for hegemony in the possession of worldly goods" as an important step toward lasting peace.

The pontiff, speaking before thousands of Italians massed in St. Peter's square, directed his appeal particularly "to those who have allowed themselves to be seduced by the advocates of violence." Those thoughtless followers, he added, "are now beginning to reawaken from their deception in consternation at seeing to what their docile servility has led them."

The Pope warned, however, that "the reconciliation of peoples will only be able to guarantee stability if it is carried out faithfully and with large-mindedness."

He emphasized that history would pass judgment on any individual who "might give in to the temptation of profiting by the present situation of affairs to turn the organization of peace to his own advantage against the dictates of justice."

Such a person, the pontiff said, might for the moment present himself as a benefactor of humanity, but would in the end be classed as a betrayer of "the expectations of peoples to whom indescribable suffering have conferred a new title to respect for their inviolable rights."

The Pope was suffering a light fever when he delivered his address, but he has recovered, and he granted his regular audiences today.

The throng which heard the Pope's address, marking the conclusion of the Lenten missions, was described by Vatican attaches as even larger than the gathering which witnessed his coronation six years ago.

Death Near 4 Times In 10 Minutes

Rome, March 19 (AP)—Lieut. John B. Turner, of Los Angeles, navigator on a Flying Fortress, faced death four times in ten minutes as his plane spun toward the earth and survived without injury.

At the start of a mission to Vienna Turner's plane locked wings with another, then went into a spin so violent he was unable to reach his parachute.

But the plane came out of the spin and Turner donned his parachute for close shave No. 1.

Escape Hatch Jams

As he made for the forward escape hatch in order to bail out he wrenched the handle, but the door refused to open. He kicked it repeatedly. Finally it flew off and that was close shave No. 2.

Turner jumped, counted ten and pulled his ripcord. Nothing happened.

"I was stunned and scared," he said. "No man's luck could hold out against such odds."

He pulled off his gloves and began clawing at his chute with his fingers, pulling the canopy out of his pack. It blossomed out in the air above him—and that was close shave No. 3.

While he was still struggling with his chute his Fortress hit the ground almost directly below him and began to burn. When he was only 2,000 feet above it the bomb load exploded.

A fragment of metal ripped through his chute and it collapsed like a balloon.

Died Many Times In Mind

"Right then I lived and died many times in my mind," he recounted. "I began to fall at a terrific rate. My past life really swam before me. I was sure this was the end."

At the last possible moment his chute billowed out and checked his plunge. Turner landed heavily but unharmed on the far side of a knoll on which his B-17 was burning.

That was close shave No. 4.

CHURCH BACKS GROZA REGIME

Romanian Patriarch In Letter Urges Support By People

Bucharest, March 18 [AP—*Delayed*]—Patriarch Nicolim, of the Romanian Orthodox Church, blessed the Government of Premier Petru Groza today and called on the nation's faithful to give it their hearty support.

"Speaking as your loving father," said the patriarch in a pastoral letter to all priests and members of the church, "I hope you will obey with all your heart his Majesty the King and this Government which has been requested by you, this Government which has sprung from the people."

Precedent Reported

The Rev. Constantin Burducea, Minister of Religion, gave out the letter to correspondents visiting from Moscow and was asked two questions.

The first was, "Is this the first time the church has given such a blanket indorsement of a government?" The enswer was "Yes, at least within the last ten years."

The second, "Was this letter written on the initiative of the patriarch?" The answer was "Yes, entirely. I believe the patriarch received his inspiration at the celebration at Cluj when Transylvania was returned to Romania."

Father Burducea is listed as a member of the democratic priests union. On his desk was a telegram from Alexei, Patriarch of Russia, congratulating him upon assuming a position in the Government.

The vast majority of Romanians are members of the Orthodox Church.

WOMAN ESCAPES NAZIS

New Jerseyite Who Survived Warsaw Siege on Way Home

ODESSA, Russia, March 16 (Delayed) (AP)—Mrs. Stella Wegtman of Chatham, N. J., lived through the siege of Warsaw, while her Polish husband was killed and all their possessions destroyed.

Then with other civilians she was taken under German guard into the countryside to meet a grim and mysterious fate, but instead she escaped and walked afoot to Cracow.

She was able to hide from Nazi control officers there until the Red Army brought liberation.

Today she was one of few women aboard a big passenger liner that is returning thousands of Allied nationals to their homelands from the Odessa repatriation camp.

Repatriate, Spared Swim, Is On Liner to Brooklyn

Delayed Exchange Prisoner Has Speedboat to Thank

ODESSA, March 16 (Delayed) (AP).—A big former luxury liner, camouflaged for war, was moving slowly away from an Odessa pier today when Sergeant Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., rushed frantically to the end of the wharf.

On board the ship were 400 Americans, 450 British Commonwealth nationals and 2,000 Frenchmen—all bound for home.

"Is that our ship? I can still make it if I swim," he panted.

American and British officers supervising the third load of Allied ex-German prisoner repatriates, however, arranged for a speedboat to take the soldier to the vessel while it still lay in the bay.

Sergeant Smith, who amid the excitement gave his name as either Robert or Francis—correspondents later disagreed—had reached a point just eight miles from Odessa that morning when his train was forced to stop. With another American and three Britons, he hitch-hiked the rest of the way—only to arrive at the pier ten minutes too late.

"I've hitch-hiked all over Germany, Poland and Russia, and never found a place where some one can't speak American to you," he said before the speedboat picked him up.

Strong Swing To Left Noted In Finnish General Election

Helsinki, March 19 (AP)—Extreme Left-Wing voters scored a resounding victory in their first bid for power in Finland's Parliament by winning approximately 50 seats in contrast with substantial losses by Conservatives and Social Democrats.

The election generally was interpreted as a rebuke to those responsible for the policy which cost Finland so dearly in the war with Russia and a vote of confidence for those few who opposed alliance with Germany.

It also was a triumph for Premier Juho K. Paasikivi, whose appeal for a "new faces" in Parliament apparently drew much greater support than generally was expected.

Blow To Anti-Russian Group

Among other things the election was a blow against anti-Russian elements within the former dominant Social Democratic party led by Vaino Tanner. This party, on the basis of incomplete returns, probably had its holding of 85 parliamentary seats reduced to about 50.

With 1,500,000 votes counted out of a probable 1,800,000 cast, the Communist Democratic Peoples Union and Social Democratic candidates together had polled about half the votes tabulated, virtually on a 50-50 basis. The prospect was that the Leftists and the Socialists could, if they chose to work together, command a majority of slightly more than 100 in the 200-member Assembly.

Leftist Coalition Likely

The chances for such a coalition were bright, since the Social Democratic candidates who opposed the Tanner policies appeared to have led their party and therefore should be in a position to stamp out reaction within the party aligning it with the radical Left.

New faces were apparent everywhere, even in the ranks of the extreme right coalitionists and the Rightists Agrarians. The Agrarians, previously the second largest party, with 56 seats, stood to lose at least 11, mostly in the northern sections. In that part of Finland German destruction has left the rural population embittered and ripe for a swing leftward.

The Swedish Peoples party, which in effect is more an association for preservation of the minority language than a political group, also seemed to have lost two or three of its former eighteen seats.

Parliament Meets Rebuff

It was still too early to tell if the new Parliament would suit the Soviet Union, or if the swing leftward was sufficiently strong to fit in with Russian policy. This much was certain, however—the elections were freely held and with the outcome considerably left of anything Finland had ever experienced.

Press comment generally acknowledged the trend toward the Left.

The new Parliament will convene April 6, at which time the procedure is for the Government to ask for a vote of confidence. Should this fail, as some political observers expect, then changes in the Cabinet may be expected to bring in several Leftist replacements.

In any event it seems certain Passikivi will remain as Premier.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AHEAD IN FINLAND

By Associated Press.

Finland's Social Democratic party holds a lead over the Democratic People's Union as the counting of yesterday's Finnish parliamentary elections continues slowly, the Finnish radio said today. The latter group was strongly supported by the Russian Press. With 1,497,553 votes so far tabulated the Social Democrats had a total of 368,201, the Democratic Union 358,988 and the Agrarian League 244,384. Other political parties trailed far behind.

Because the Social Democratic Party's candidates failed to present a united front—one group representing the old anti-Russian Tannerites and the other pro-Russian opposition within the party—their strength is divided and hence not so important as the bare figures would indicate.

The total of approximately 1,800,000 votes cast is a record for the nation.

BRITAIN PLANS AIR GIANTS

Building 100-Passenger Liners for Atlantic, Says Swinton

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 19 (AP)—Lord Swinton, British Minister of Civil Aviation, today announced that Britain was building 110-ton, 100-passenger planes for transatlantic air routes.

Lord Swinton is in Capetown for the British Empire-South African air conference, which opens Tuesday.

"Britain probably cannot be number one in the air—its planes do not outnumber those of the United States for instance—but it holds its own," he said.

"Britain does not hold to the ideal of freedom of the air as she always has done where the sea is concerned if freedom of the air means dog fights with maximum competition, maximum subsidies and maximum ill will on every side. Then we have to set our faces dead against it."

Germans Get Polish Warning Of Reprisals

Moscow, March 19 (AP) — The Polish Press Agency issued a warning today that "new bestialities," if continued against Polish prisoners of war in Germany, would bring reprisals against the German population in Polish-administered territories.

It was recalled the Soviet-supported Polish Provisional Government announced in February it was sending civil administrators into areas of Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia as military conditions permitted.

Details of the alleged treatment of Polish prisoners in Germany were not made known here.

Iran's Delegation Is Named

TEHERAN, March 19 (AP)—The Iran Council of Ministers today appointed the following representatives to the World Security Conference in San Francisco next month: Foreign Minister Entezam, head of the delegation; Minister of Justice Adle; Minister without portfolio Dr. Siassi; Iranian Ambassador to London Tagni Zadeh, and Ambassador to Moscow Ahi.

Liberated Americans Stop Over At Istanbul

Instanbul, Turkey, March 19 (AP). Liberated Allied prisoners of war, including 498 Americans, stopped over at this port today on their way from Russia to the Middle East.

Col. George Millet, of Kansas City, headed 44 officers in the group.

In addition to the military repatriates, there were thirteen American, Cuban and Dutch civilians.

Latest Rumor Says Hitler Would Wed

Stockholm, March 19 (A. P.).—The Free German Press Agency said today that there were unconfirmable rumors in Berlin that Hitler was planning to marry soon the sister of his personal physicians, a Dr. Brandt, to show the world and the Germans his confidence in victory and to leave heirs.

6 Arab States Draft Charter

CAIRO, March 19 (AP).—An official communique today announced that representatives of six Arab states in the Middle East met as a preliminary committee and approved the draft of a constitution for an Arab League. The group will meet again March 22, when the constitution will be signed and made public.

JAPANESE ATTACKS SMASHED IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, March 19 — (AP) Desperate Japanese attempts to break out of their entrapment in central Burma have been smashed by British and Indian forces in the Meiktila area 75 miles south of Mandalay, allied every road and trail is firmly blocked, Allied headquarters announced today.

The whole central Burma front

was resolving itself into a grim chore of exterminating the trapped enemy troops, who were aimlessly roaming the vast area south of Mandalay in search of an escape route. Their night attacks against road blocks were being methodically beaten off, and by day British tanks were running down and killing groups of from 10 to several hundred.

Some of the larger Japanese bands were showing fight and a cohesive defense plan, but their resistance largely was chaotic. Total destruction of the 50,000 enemy troops estimated to be caught in the contracting pocket appeared only a matter of time.

In Mandalay itself British imperials made solid progress in mopping up Japanese remnants outside the thick walls of Fort Dufferin, where enemy troops were preparing to make a death stand. Except for a few pockets south of the fort, the city virtually was cleared.

The surrounded defenders of Fort Dufferin have been ordered to "die gloriously," said Allied intelligence reports.

Chinese troops who captured Hsipaw on the Mandalay-Lashio road are moving south, apparently aiming at Mong Yai, a major highway junction on the last remaining enemy escape route south of Hsipaw.

KANHSIEN RINGED

Chungking, March 19 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command said tonight that Chinese troops had surrounded Kanhsien, site of a former United States air base, and that fierce fighting was in progress for the Kiangsi province city. In Hunan province Japanese troops inside the besieged city of Anjen received reinforcements and launched a heavy counter-attack.

PANAY INVADED BY YANK FORCES

Fortieth Division Closing on Iloilo; Receive Air, Naval Support.

MANILA, Tuesday, March 20.—(AP) Fortieth division infantrymen under Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush, with naval and air support, invaded Panay island in the Central Philippines Sunday and rapidly closed in on the capital city of Iloilo.

The landing, on the southeastern shore, was made with practically no loss, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communique today, again achieving "complete tactical as well as strategic surprise."

25th Philippine Invasion

This was the 25th Philippine invasion and the seventh of major importance.

The Yanks went ashore at Tigbauan, 14 miles west of Iloilo, and immediately drove inland four miles to Cordova and eastward along the coast seven miles to Oton, halfway to the capital city.

"They are rapidly closing in on the city," MacArthur reported.

Many sections of Panay had been well cleared by guerrillas, including parts of the southeast shore where the Yanks poured ashore. One Panay guerrilla leader was Tomas Confesor, new secretary of the interior in the Philippine cabinet. He was the former governor of Panay.

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson reported Filipinos crowded the beach to welcome the Americans.

The invasion was the first direct action to break the Japanese hold in the bypassed Central Philippines. It was designed in part to clear shipping routes which passed close to Panay airfields.

Iloilo is the outstanding port of the Central Philippines and has an important airfield nearby. The capital has a population of 90,000.

A headquarters spokesman said the troops encountered a small enemy force on the road before seizing Cordova.

Correspondent Hampson said fliers flew at low level over the country behind the beachhead searching for enemy positions they might strafe, but found none.

The invasion was not preceded by the usual naval bombardment, although cruisers and destroyers stood by if needed. Rocket ships, too, were ready.

40th Division Lands

The amphibious operation was executed by the 40th infantry division, originally the California National Guard, with a New York regiment added. The 40th was in the Luzon campaign in January.

Rear Adm. Arthur D. Struble commanded the amphibious move. Designed to clear the huge archipelago of Japanese hindering free movement of shipping.

The landing beach was 180 miles west of the original Philippine invasion beach on Leyte, and is 250 miles south of Manila.

Panay, bombed frequently by heavy bombers, was an ominous threat to the convoy route to American-held Mindoro and Luzon while Japan still had aerial strength in the Philippines. Ships passed within sight of the triangular island.

Report Luzon Gains

In a small-scale operation, other American troops landed the same day, Sunday, on Malanau Island, south of Zamboanga at the southwestern tip of Mindanao.

MacArthur reported that recent mopping-up operations in the Zambales Mountains along Luzon's northwest coast resulted in an additional 2,654 Japanese dead.

To the east, the 25th and 32d divisions were converging on Balete Pass, against increasing opposition. Aircraft lent close support.

Jap Baguio-Sector Positions Bombed

Manila, March 19 (AP)—A 337-ton bombing of Japanese positions around Baguio, supposed Philippine headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, highlighted a series of heavy aerial blows from Formosa to New Guinea announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Baguio, Philippine summer capital, is in the mountains of northern Luzon.

The latest of the almost daily attacks on Formosa was disclosed as Pacific Fleet carrier planes struck the enemy homeland 700 miles farther north and B-29's from the Marianas raided Nagova again.

Artillery In Baguio Area

The Baguio raid was in support of 33d Division doughboys, whose heavy artillery was battering the supposed headquarters of Yamashita from less than eight miles away.

Southeast of Baguio, the American 25th and 33d divisions were only three miles from a junction at Santa Fe on the Cagayan Valley road.

The 6th and 43d Division, moved through the Sierra Madre Mountains, east of Manila, into secondary defenses of the Japanese Shimbu Line in the upper Bosoboso River Valley.

Jap Cavalry Routed

There for the first time in the Luzon campaign they encountered Japanese cavalry. The mounted enemy fled after a skirmish.

In southern Luzon elements of Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th Regimental Combat team crossed Batangas Bay to land at Talaga and then advanced to Mabini. They were moving to secure the Calumpan Peninsula.

24th Island Seized

Units of Lieut. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's 8th Army occupied Basilan Island, the twenty-fourth of the Philippines invaded by the Yanks since their landing on Leyte last October.

The Basilan invasion was announced by General MacArthur in his Sunday communiqué, which also reported that Japanese casualties in the five months of the Philippine campaign totaled 282,000.

Of this total, 145,000 were killed or captured on Luzon.

The communiqué reported American casualties on Luzon totaled 18,579—of which 3,813 were killed, 190 missing and 14,570 wounded.

Valuables Regained From Manila Vault

Manila, March 19 (AP)—Through bombardment and flames, personal valuables of interned Americans remained intact in safety deposit boxes of the National City Bank's Manila branch.

Walking between piles of rubble on the floor of the scarred building, internees released from Santo Tomas gained access to their valuables and securities for the first time in three years today. They found them unmolested except for a few boxes which Japanese had broken open.

The first woman to enter the vault withdrew a little strongbox, probed eagerly through the papers, pulled out a diamond bracelet, sighed, and smiled happily.

The vaults were entered by drilling a hole through the 18-inch reinforced concrete walls. A soldier climbed through to inspect it for booby traps. Then a bank employé crawled in and opened the vault door from the inside.

He said the main vault had been looted of cash by Japanese, who filled the emptied money bags with rice.

CAPTURE OF IWO SEEN AS BLOW TO JAPANESE MORALE

PEARL HARBOR, March 19—(AP) American capture of Iwo Jima must have been a severe blow to Japanese morale because it proved once more that "we can take any damn thing they've got," Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith told a press conference today.

Explaining the strategic value of bitterly-won Iwo, Smith—commander of Marine forces in the Pacific—said already 34 Superforts which cost $700,000 each—a total of $23,800,000 have been saved by landings on Iwo's airfields.

51 Superforts Have Landed

(Since General Smith left the island the number of B-29s landing there has increased to 51, 21st Bomber command headquarters said today).

Smith continued:

"When we enlarge airfields on Iwo we won't be restricted to hitting Tokyo. We can hit any part of Japan."

This comment by the top Marine general in the Pacific was the first official announcement that Iwo will become a major base for increasing air assaults on Japan, although correspondents for weeks have been permitted to speculate that it would.

As a staging point and as a haven for Superforts damaged on the long flight from Japan back to their Marianas bases, Iwo already has proved its importance.

"From Iwo our planes can carry three times as much stuff as they have been droping on Japan," Smith said. "Imagine the morale effect on crews in damaged planes who know they have a haven in Iwo.

"Iwo was one of the most amazingly defended strongholds in military history but the Japanese know that fighting Americans took it.

"I wonder how the Japs feel when we can take any damn thing they've got," Smith added. "It must have some effect on their morale when we can take any position we attack. They must be wondering what can happen when we can maneuver."

Smith said he saw one concentration of 13 Japanese artillery batteries on Iwo in an area approximately 1000 yards square.

He said the Japanese had some tunnels 800 yards long, with as many as five exits.

"Watching the Marines cross that island reminded me of the charge of Pickett at Gettysburg," he said.

"Mortar, artillery fire and rockets fell among those troops, but they closed.

"In 37 minutes after the first wave hit the beach, we were on the southern end of the airfield."

Smith said the Iwo battle was fought as planned and that the only surprise was the number of Japanese guns on the island.

He said it was impossible for aerial photographs to locate all guns.

Predicted Casualties

The General said his advance estimate of American casualties—which totaled 19,938 killed, missing and wounded through March 16—proved "100 per cent" correct.

The battle for Iwo was fought the only way it could be fought, he stated, adding that Iwo's value had been decided by "authorities higher than those of us out here. We have nothing to do with selecting an objective. We just take them when they're assigned."

Smith said future battles with the Japanese will be tough, but "I don't believe they can be tougher than Iwo. Any time you run into a Jap you run into a fight.

"On Iwo there was only one large counterattack—by 1,500 Japs. By actual count, the Fourth Marine division killed 1,361 of them.

"I say again this was the toughest fight we have had so far."

Smith said he had visited Iwo wounded in Hawaii hospitals. Two men who had lost legs both asked him whether they couldn't be assigned to some selected duty and stay in the Marine corps.

"If there had been any question whether there would be a Marine corps after the war, the battle of Iwo would assure there always will be a Marine corps," Smith stated.

"There never was any doubt the battle of Iwo would be won. After the first two waves hit that beach Iwo was ours.

"Now we're sitting in Japan's front yard."

Japan Admits Loss Of Iwo

San Francisco, March 19 (AP)—Japan today admitted the loss of Iwo Jima.

The Government-controlled Tokyo radio reported that the Japanese garrison made their "last general attack" at midnight Saturday "after one month of bitter resistance."

The broadcast, recorded here, said Marines had gradually broken through defense positions and, "consequently, the communications have more or less the tendency to stop."

Jap Formal Surrender

By Staff Sergeant Francis H. Barr

[Marine Corps Combat Correspondent, Distributed by the Associated Press]

Iwo Jima, March 18 *[Delayed]*—Two officers of the Japanese Army Medical Corps and two corpsmen surrendered to Marines early today.

The surrender occurred on the northern tip of this island where the 9th Regiment, 3d Marine Division, is mopping up Japanese remnants.

The Japanese officers later surrendered formally, presenting their *Samurai* swords to Marine Lieutenant Lawrence C. Vincent, of Detroit, and Lieut. Wesley Fishel, of Cleveland.

Return For Swords

The Japanese officers and corpsmen, cut off from their combat troops, were hiding in a cave. The senior Japanese officer, a first lieutenant, persuaded a second lieutenant and the two enlisted men to surrender. The Japanese officers, with Marine guards flanking them, returned to their cave and retrieved their buried swords for the official surrender ceremony.

On a hill pock-marked with small craters and littered with battle debris, the enemy officers and enlisted men stood at attention. On their flanks were two Marines, with rifles at "present arms."

Salute Returned

The two American officers marched in step toward the Japanese, halting three paces forward, and saluted. The Japanese returned the salute. Then, the enemy officers offered their swords, cradled in their hands.

Not a word was said by either the Americans or the Japanese as the Americans accepted the swords. Then Lieutenant Vincent spoke to the enemy, "This is very regrettable, but it can't be helped." One of the enemy officers replied: "We only hope the war will be over as soon as possible. We have done all that we know how."

ATC FLYING WOUNDED MARINES FROM IWO

U. S. AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, OAHU, Hawaii, March 19—(AP) The Pacific air transport command disclosed today that American wounded are being flown from Iwo Jima at the rate of more than 300 a day and from the Philippines at about 1,000 monthly.

The ATC, in addition to air evacuation of the wounded and the sick and delivery of hundreds of tons of vital war supplies to the MacArthur command, is operating daily "de luxe passenger" flights between California and the Philippines. Actual flying time for the flight of 7,820 miles via Hawaii, Johnston Island, Kwajalein and Guam, is 43 1-2 hours.

Turbay Majority Seen In Colombian Chamber

Bogota, Colombia, March 19 (AP). Supporters of Gabriel Turbay, former Ambassador to Washington, asserted tonight he had gained a majority of the Liberal seats in the Colombian Chamber of Deputies, assuring him of at least one third of the votes of the presidential nominating convention of 1946.

Representatives elected in yes-

terday's Congressional elections will make up one-third of the delegates to the presidential convention where they will vote as a block.

With 629,000 votes counted of an estimated 800,000 cast, it appears that the Liberal party will have at least 80 of the 131 seats.

Return To Constitution Is Urged In Argentina

Buenos Aires, March 19 (AP)—Former Socialist leaders in Buenos Aires province appealed today to all democratic forces to unite in a "great national movement" for the restoration of constitutional government in Argentina.

It was the first open attempt by members of any political group to coalesce liberal forces since the advent of the present military government.

The manifesto was signed by 400 former Socialist congressmen, municipal officials and labor union leaders who acted as individuals since as a political group their action would have been illegal.

Move For Recognition Forecast

Rio de Janeiro, March 19 (AP)—Pedro Leao Velloso, Acting Foreign Minister, said today that Argentina may take steps shortly to win recognition from the other American republics. He also indicated Brazil may re-establish relations with Russia within a week.

Back from the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City and a visit to Washington, Leao Velloso told correspondents:

"I expect that the Argentine Government will subscribe to the declaration of Chapultepec," hemisphere mutual defense agreement adopted at Mexico City. A preliminary to such action by Argentina would be a declaration of war against the Axis.

WAR ISSUE UP IN ARGENTINA

Cabinet To Decide Today On Declaration Against Axis

Washington, March 19 (AP)—The Argentine Government is slated to decide tomorrow whether to declare war at once on both Germany and Japan.

President Edelmiro Farrell, according to diplomatic informants here, has called a Cabinet meeting at which the critical question of bringing Argentina's foreign policies into line with those of the other American nations will come up.

There was no definite assurance that war would be declared. It is understood that some persons powerful in the country favor a declaration against Japan but not against Germany.

Sentiment For War On Both

On the other hand, analysis of press comment and other indications of public reaction to the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City have been favorable to action against both countries.

The big question in other American capitals has been whether the present Argentine administration, which has been diplomatically isolated by the other Americas for many months, could bring about such a radical change in its foreign policy as a declaration of war would require.

Personnel Changes Suggested

There is speculation that if the declaration is made there may be some changes in Government personnel, although the discussions here do not extend, on the record at least, to what persons might be involved.

A declaration of war against both Axis countries is understood to be the first important step that Argentina would have to take in order to re-enter the American family of nations.

Revolutionary Plot In Peru Frustrated

Lima, Peru, March 19 (AP)—Two noncommissioned officers and a small group of men attempted to seize Air Minister General Fernando Melgar at Ancon airbase yesterday in a revolutionary coup, but were quickly arrested, the Peruvian Government announced today.

Melgar, spending the week end at the base, 25 miles north of Lima, "re-established discipline" with the aid of other officers and "complete tranquillity prevails in Lima and throughout the entire country," the bulletin added.

The leaders of the revolt had been in touch with the illegal "Aprista faction," which was "attempting without success to undermine the discipline of the armed forces," the Government declared.

PERU QUELLS REVOLT

Lima, March 19 (A. P.).—The Pe... ... annou... today an attempted revolutionary coup was smashed yesterday at Ancon airbase, twenty-five miles north of Lima, with the arrest of two non-commissioned officers and a small number of men. The rebels attempted to seize Air Minister Gen. Fernando Melgar, who was spending the week end at the base, but Gen. Melgar quickly "re-established discipline" with the aid of other officers. Lima is quiet as is the entire country, the Government said, linking the leaders of the revolt to the outlawed "Aprista faction."

The Apra party was originally headed by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1932.

Amnesty For Honduran Rebels

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 19 (AP)—Many students and military men who abandoned Honduras after unsuccessfully seeking to overthrow the Government are returning under an amnesty granted by President Tiburcio Carias Andino, who is personally paying the plane passages of many.

Paper Shortage Fells 2 More Havana Dailies

Havana, March 19 (AP) — Two more Havana dailies suspended publication today as the newsprint shortage continued acute.

The management of the morning papers *Alerta* and *Mañana* announced they would not resume publication until new stocks of newsprint were received from the United States.

The Government paper *Siempre* previously had suspended.

The midmorning daily *El Crisol* suspended several days ago, but resumed publication upon receipt of an emergency shipment of paper.

Other Havana papers have cut down their editions.

Canada And 'Frisco Parley

Ottawa, March 19 (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King asked Parliament today to approve Canadian participation in the San Francisco conference on the ground that establishment of the proposed world security organization "is of vital importance to Canada" and "to the future well-being of mankind."

Opening a short session to shape Canada's program for the parley, King won assent to his plan to deal immediately with the conference, putting off until afterward debate on other matters which may develop into strong attack on his Government's handling of war problems, particularly conscription.

Main Points Stressed

The Government's motion to unify Parliament behind nonpartisan participation in the San Francisco conference, expected to pass without serious opposition, stressed these main points:

"That the house recognizes that the establishment of an effective international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security is of vital importance to Canada and indeed to the future well-being of mankind, and that it is in the interests of Canada that Canada should become a member of such an organization," and

"That this house approves the purposes and principles set forth in the proposals of the four (sponsoring) governments and considers that these proposals constitute a satisfactory general basis for a discussion of the charter of the proposed international organization."

Debate on the motion will open tomorrow.

Election Soon After April 17

The Government announced in the speech from the throne opening the session that the previously announced general election would be held "shortly" after expiration of the present Parliament April 17.

Because of election notices required by law and to allow for campaigning after a war-bond drive scheduled to last through early May, the election is expected to be delayed until late June or early July.

San Francisco, March 19 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio reported today that a fleet of Allied submarines has moved from waters off Indo-China into the China Sea to cut off Japan's supply lines to her conquered southern territory. The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

Tokyo Modifies School Blackout

San Francisco, March 19 (AP)—Japan's blackout of education for all school children beyond the first grade was modified to a brownout today.

A Sunday broadcast said that beginning April 1, all Japanese students from second-graders to university students would be mobilized for the war machine.

Modifying that statement in a broadcast intercepted here today, Radio Tokyo said that the "cessation of studies is not to be carried out unconditionally," and "students will stop studying in classrooms only when they are called out by the mobilization laws."

These laws and their enforcement are now being prepared by Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet, Education Minister Count Hideo Kodama informed the lower house of the Diet.

JAP EXPRESS TRAIN SCHEDULES CANCELLED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. — (AP) Tokyo radio today reported cancellation of most of Japan's express train schedules to provide extra trains for evacuation of Tokyo and other bomb-damaged cities.

Another Tokyo broadcast, also recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said the Tokyo metropolitan council approved an emergency appropriation of 63,000,000 yen for air raid building "decentralization."

JAPANESE TAKE EMERGENCY STEPS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19—(AP) Air-raid jittery Japan, battered anew by U. S. carrier aircraft and B-29 Superfortresses, reported further emergency home-defense measures Monday.

They included curtailment of education to permit student mobilization; cancellation of train schedules to provide more cars for evacuating cities, and the speeding up of Tokyo's building decentralization program. The school curtailment plan modified a previous announced shutdown.

Tokyo radio also reported, in another broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission, that a fleet of Allied submarines had moved into the China sea to cut Japan's shipping lines southward.

The loss of Iwo Jima was finally admitted in a broadcast which said the Japanese garrison made a "last general attack at midnight Saturday."

An Imperial communique said the U. S. carrier planes were attacking southwestern Japan for the second day Monday and claimed five warships of the raiding task force were sunk and one damaged. This was entirely without confirmation from U. S. Pacific fleet headquarters, which had announced only Sunday carrier aircraft raids on Kyushu island airfields.

Tokyo claimed four of some 350 Superfortresses raiding Nagoya for the second time in eight days were shot down. The U. S. 20th air force reported none lost to enemy action.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

March 19, 1941.—President Roosevelt forms National Defense Mediation Board headed by Selective Service Director Clarence Dykstra. House passes $7,000,000,000 appropriations bill to make United States "arsenal of democracy." German planes raid London for six hours; R. A. F. bombs Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Rotterdam and Emden.

COMMUNICATIONS MONOPOLY URGED

WASHINGTON, March 19—(AP) Secretary Forrestal laid before Congress today a Navy proposal for a vast post-war monopoly of American international communications.

He called for creation of a new private corporation for consolidation of "all commercial international communication services by cable and radio, including radiotelegraph and radiotelephone."

While the monopoly would be privately-owned, one-fourth of its directors would be government officials, representing the War, Navy, Commerce, State and Postoffice departments.

Forrestal told a Senate Interstate Commerce committee, opening public hearings on postwar international communications policy:

"The mobilization and co-ordination of these facilities and services in times of national emergency are made difficult by the number of competing interests which must be reconciled.

"Furthermore, our system is the antithesis of that which exists in most foreign countries, where we generally find international communications either owned or controlled by the government.

"This has proven a disadvantage to our interests in international communication negotiations and agreements. Many onerous toll, tariff and circuit arrangements have resulted from the ability of foreign enterprise, presenting a united front, to play our competing commercial interests against each other."

He said the new corporation should be privately owned and characterized by the advantages of private management and operation, with no government participation in its daily affairs; but with full government support and guidance of its activities to the extent required for the protection of government interests, especially those of military and diplomatic communications."

Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman testified that Congress should fix the rules for the operating monopoly.

Redman, director of Naval communications, said the new company ought to be chartered by Congress, contended that there is little chance that the "13 highly competitive companies" now in the field could consolidate voluntarily.

Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont.) asked Forrestal whether press-radio communications could be exempt under the Navy proposal, but was told that that was a "technical" question that depended on the technical feasibility of any exemption.

Communication Monopoly Aim Of Forrestal

Washington, March 19 (AP)—Navy Secretary Forrestal recommended today the postwar consolidation of all international communication systems under Government-supervised private ownership.

Forrestal testified before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee inquiring into the establishment of a national policy respecting communications.

The navy chief said he had come reluctantly to the conclusion that a monopoly controlling radio, cables, telephone and other American communication facilities abroad was vital to postwar economy and military security.

Would Make It "Mandatory"

Forrestal said the consolidation should be "mandatory," and embrace all facilities abroad under a new privately owned corporation. The Government, he said, should not be permitted to own any part of it but confine its interest to guidance in the interest of economy and military security.

The corporation, he continued, should not have any foreign capital and should be prohibited from engaging in any other business.

The Navy Secretary said that virtually every other country in the world either owns or controls their communication facilities abroad.

Congress Could Set Rules

Outlining the Navy's plan in more detail, Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman said the proposed consolidation must take in all forms of communication in the international field, including radio and cables.

Redman, who is director of naval communications, argued that Congress could set the rules for the operating monoply, which he said should be privately owned and privately managed.

Redman said a new company

ought to be chartered by Congress, contending there is little chance that the "thirteen highly competitive companies" which he said now are in the field, could consolidate voluntarily.

Suggests Incorporators

The Admiral suggested that the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Commerce and the Postmaster General act as the original incorporators of the monopoly.

"Their interest would continue thereafter only within the very narrow limits of participation prescribed for their representatives on the directorate," he said.

The amount of stock to be held by an individual or group would be limited and none could be held by a company manufacturing communication equipment or operating another communication service.

15 Civilian Directors

Fifteen directors to be elected by the stockholders would serve with the five government directors, who would be clothed with some veto powers and would be able to order the institution of service to points determined to be strategic.

Redman said Federal Communications Commission controls should be extended by Congress to cover toll, traffic and administrative arrangements of the new corporation.

His Mission To Swizerland A Full Success, Says Currie

MAR 20 1945

Washington, March 19 (AP)—Lauchlin Currie, White House economic expert, today reported "complete success" in his mission to persuade Switzerland to break off all except symbolic economic dealings with Germany.

Currie, an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, has just returned from the Alpine country and said that these objectives had been accomplished:

1. The Swiss have frozen all German assets in the country, including those held through Swiss nationals. They are described as being fairly substantial in amount.

2. They have stopped the exporting, importing and dealing in all foreign currencies in order to provide greater control over enemy flight capital which might seek refuge in Switzerland.

3. With certain minor exceptions the Swiss national bank undertook not to purchase any more gold from Germany.

can-French negotiators to bring in a quantity of miscellaneous foodstuff and industrial raw materials.

Swiss To Get Raw Materials

From the United States they will obtain mostly raw materials which will move by Swiss ships, and across Spain and France by train.

Concurrent with Currie's return it was said here the success of his mission had been greatly promoted by the conviction of the Swiss that the Germans have lost the war and by their strong sympathies for the Allied cause which they were not able to express during the years they were completely surrounded by German forces.

"I can consider," Currie said, "that we had complete success on all our objectives and particularly that the suspension of coal shipments to Italy has seriously weakened the German forces in North Italy."

American control in the postwar years. Already, he said, Germans have fled by the thousands from the area Russia will occupy.

Gore resigned from the last Congress to become an army private and left the service to return to Congress only a few weeks ago.

The operation of the military government system, he said, is working out generally satisfactorily, the "mistakes" made thus far being "not important."

Misfits Cited

There is evidence, he said, that some military government personnel "are misfits," and the "misuse and misassignment of manpower in some cases seemed profligate."

"Hanging Hitler and his gang, writing German textbooks and having the right kind of schoolteachers tell German children what a fine thing democracy is," he said, will not suffice in the re-education of Germany to ways of peace.

"We will have to reach much deeper into the German social and political structure than the schools and over more than one generation," he said.

Gore suggested that as "permanent security" against future German aggression, Germany be occupied permanently after the war, and the German nation be broken up as a unified political and military entity.

Gore said the army's policy of non-fraternization with German citizens is good in theory but difficult to inforce.

"We had best take stock of ourselves," Gore said, "and formulate a program of action sufficiently in keeping with American character that it can be inforced and applied to American soldiers as well as be supported by public opinion at home."

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Three Possibilities

Gore told the House he believed the only permanent security against future German aggression lies in one of these measures:

1. Permanent occupation of Germany.

2. Dissolution of the German nation as a unified political and military entity.

3. Building of a Germany desiring to live in peace with other civilized nations.

Re-education of Germany, Gore said, entails reaching "much deeper into the German social and political structure than the schools and over more than one generation."

ACHESON DENIES BIG LOAN PLAN

Says No One Dreams of It.

"Nobody is dreaming of a $20,000,000,000 loan program," he testified. "There is no authority under lend-lease to make such loans. Persons administering the law are honorable men and they will not do anything not permitted in the law."

The rumors "are absolutely untrue," he said.

When committeemen, considering the Bretton Woods agreements, questioned the war use of a recent $2,500,000,000 lend-lease agreement with the French Provisional Government, Mr. Acheson analyzed the provisions and argued that they did not contemplate a post-war program for France.

Several governments, he told the committee, have approached the United States about post-war loans, but have been informed that there is no law to permit it. He added that Congress itself must determine whether America would make post-war loans beyond its participation in the proposed international bank.

15 More Japanese Vessels Sunk By American Submarines

MAR 20 1945

Washington, March 19 (AP)—United States submarines have added fifteen more Japanese vessels, including five warships, to their bag of enemy shipping in the Pacific.

The Navy said today the latest report from the American undersea fleet accounted for the sinking of three Japanese destroyers, two escort vessels and ten merchant ships, ranging from a large tanker to a small cargo ship.

The new report brings the total of enemy ships sunk by American submarines to 1,072. Of these 117 are warships and 995 noncombatant vessels.

The text of the navy communiqué:

"Pacific area:

"1. United States submarines operating in Far Eastern waters have sunk fifteen enemy vessels, including two escort vessels and three destroyers.

"The vessels sunk were: Three destroyers, 2 escort vessels, 1 large tanker, 1 large cargo transport, 6 medium cargo vessels, 1 medium transport, 1 small cargo vessel.

"2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communiqué."

4. The Swiss Government has made broad commitments to facilitate the restitution of looted property to its proper owners, but this will take years to work out. By making the commitment the Swiss acknowledged the existence of such property in Switzerland.

5. The Swiss made a "clearing agreement" with the French to help reconstruction by allowing France to import from Switzerland more goods than they export to Switzerland.

6. The Swiss have cut off all electricity exports to Germany and a substantial amount of Swiss electricity may be diverted to France. A French-Swiss SHAEF committee is studying this.

7. The Swiss stopped completely the shipment through Switzerland of German coal on which General von Kesselring's forces depended heavily. No coal has reached Kesselring through Switzerland for about a month. Some nonmilitary supplies continue to move through Switzerland between Germany and northern Italy, but they are very small.

For their part the Swiss got an agreement from the Anglo-Ameri-

NAZI SACRIFICE HELD USELESS

Gore, In Broadcast, Urges Germans To Ease Future

Washington, March 19 (AP)—An ex-GI Congressman, Representative Gore (D., Tenn.), called upon Germans today to cast off the yoke of nazism and "lessen their suffering" now and in the future by surrendering.

Parts of the speech he made in the House were beamed to Germany by the Office of War Information.

The 37-year-old Tennessean said his three months of army service, much of it with military government units in occupied Germany, had convinced him the Nazi leadership not only is "uselessly sacrificing the lives of German soldiers and civilians" but is piling up "the misery and suffering which the German people must endure" after the war.

Responsibility Denied

"If the conflict is prolonged and all Germany's resources are destroyed," he said, "it will be of no avail for the German people to say that because we have conquered them it is our responsibility to feed them."

Largely because of German fear of the Russians, Gore predicted, half of the population of Germany after the war will crowd into the one third of Germany to be under

Misuse Of Manpower Laid To AMG In Reich

Washington, March 19 (AP)—Evidence of "misuse and misassignment of manpower" by the American Military Government in occupied Germany was reported to Congress today by Representative Gore (D., Tenn.) on the basis of a personal investigation.

"There is evidence that some personnel of military government were transferred to this branch of the service because they were surplus or misfits in other branches," Gore said in a report to the House. "Some of them are misfits in military government, too.

"Though these are small in number, one is too many in a job so vital as the execution of policies of occupation of Germany."

Gore recently returned from the European theater where he spent three months as an army private studying military government. He resigned from the seventy-eighth Congress after his return to this country.

The Tennesseean said misuse of manpower by the military government, "in some cases seemed profligate," adding:

"In the case of both officers and men there was evidence of haphazard assignment of duty."

Practical Program Needed

Says Rumored Aid to Allies Is Not Dreamed Of.

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson denied categorically today rumors that the United States is considering loans aggregating about $20,000,000,000 to Russia, Great Britain and China under lend-lease authority.

Moreover, he told the House Banking Committee, there is absolutely no authority in the lend-lease law for loans to other governments for post-war relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Mr. Acheson answered a statement by Representative Wolcott of Michigan, ranking committee Republican, that rumors were going the rounds that such large lend-lease agreements were under consideration. Mr. Wolcott said that this matter should be cleared up before Congress acts on the Bretton Woods agreements establishing an international bank and currency stabilization fund.

OPA FREEZES MARK-UPS ON CLOTHES, DRY GOODS, AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS

MAR 20 1945

Acts To Aid Public In Forthcoming Lowered Factory Prices

Washington, March 19 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration tonight froze the price mark-ups of some 300,000 retailers selling clothes, dry goods, furniture and house furnishings. The aim, the agency explained, is to insure that consumers get the benefit of lowered factory prices which are forthcoming.

The action was announced by Chester Bowles, price administrator, as half of the War Production Board-OPA plan to cut clothing costs six to seven per cent and "return greater quantities of lower-priced goods to the civilian market."

As Own Price Policemen

Each store was frozen to the mark-up margin that it had in use today, March 19. Price-tagging provisions were written into the order to help shoppers become their own price policemen.

The action will not roll back retail price increases which already have taken place on garments, shoes, dry goods, lamps and the other products affected, Bowles said, but it will guarantee that when their cost to the retailer is reduced, the price to the customer also will go down.

"Our main objective has been to work out a pricing method which would give consumers direct and immediate benefits as a result of reductions in manufacturers' prices," Bowles said. "We believe the new regulation will accomplish our purpose."

Roll Back To 1942 And 1943

OPA already has announced its "maximum average price order," designed to roll back manufacturers' price lines to the average level of the years 1942 and 1943. The new action ties consumer prices into that rollback.

"It also clears the way for price reductions at retail when similar programs, now in the planning stage, restore production of more furniture and house furnishings in lower price ranges," the price administrator reported.

Each dealer was directed to prepare immediately pricing charts showing his own margins over net invoice cost for all goods offered for sale today..

Regulations For Storekeeper

Copies of the charts must be filed with OPA district offices by April 20. Unless the storekeeper has received an acknowledgment by mail from OPA by May 4, it is illegal for him to sell or deliver goods covered by the order.

Consumers, the price chief stated, will be able "to see at a glance how much they should pay for goods." Ceiling price tags must be attached to the articles themselves, or must be marked on the shelf, rack or bin.

Following is a summarized listing of the articles covered:

All types of cotton clothing ex-

cept those already under dollars-cents price ceilings; most types of rayon and woolen clothing for men, women, children and infants.

This includes overcoats, top coats, suits, underwear, lounging wear, night wear, beach wear, rain wear, sweaters, women's foundation garments and children's knitted outer wear.

Shoes, both rationed and unrationed, and house slippers.

Yard goods for home sewing.

Certain types of furniture, including beds, dressers, bedroom chairs, cedar chests, dining room and dinette sets, upholstered chairs, rockers and sofas, desks, kitchen cabinets and kitchen chairs, unfinished furniture and outdoor furniture; floor coverings, lamps, bedding and other articles.

Household textiles such as sheets, pillow cases, towels, blankets and curtains.

Bowles said more than a year of study and discussion with the trade had resulted in the new method of controlling clothing prices, which have risen fifteen per cent since March, 1942, and home furnishing prices, which have risen seventeen per cent.

MAR 20 1945

American-Born Japanese Seek Alien Standing

6,000 of 7,000 at Tule Lake Would Renounce U. S. Citizenship, Engle Asserts

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP).—Approximately 6,000 of the 7,000 Japanese-Americans over seventeen years old in the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center have asked for citizenship renunciation petitions, Representative Clair Engle, Democrat, of California, said today.

The Californian said he got the figure from Attorney General Francis Biddle who also told him that 150 Japanese-Americans in other relocation camps or communities likewise have moved in the same way to renounce their American citizenship.

"We should not have to fool around with any of these Japs who have acknowledged they are disloyal, or with their families," Mr. Engle said. "So long as they remain in this country they are a source of danger, for their children will become American citizens by reason of birth. Such citizens, growing growing up in the homes of parents who have renounced their own citizenship do not promise to become assets to this nation."

He quoted a letter from Mr. Biddle which said:

"The reports which have been received indicate that, in addition to those persons who wish to renounce their citizenship for political reasons, a considerable number of persons seem to be motivated in large part by the desire to obtain a refuge until a termination of hostilities with Japan and the belief that they will be required to leave the segregation center and find places to live and work unless they renounce their citizenship and are interned."

Mr. Biddle said hearings on the applications are now in process at Tule Lake and that approximately 1,500 of the persons heard have signed written renunciations of citizenship, which will become effective with his approval.

Applications of about 150 pro-Japanese leaders have been approved and the applications transferred to the alien enemy internment camp at Santa Fe, N. M.

ACTION DELAYED ON WILLIAMS VOTE

WASHINGTON, March 19.—(AP) Senators bent on rejecting President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey Williams as REA administrator forced it to the Senate floor today but ran into what they termed "filibustering tactics."

Williams' backers, asserting they had no desire to delay a showdown vote unduly, acknowledged they intended to speak at length. They said it was necessary to "clear up the record" because Williams had been much misrepresented.

A 52 to 33 vote put aside the Mexican water treaty and brought up the nomination although Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky vigorously opposed taking it up, as did Senators Lucas (D-Ill), Ellender (D-La) and Thomas (D-Okla), supporters of Williams.

The vote, on a motion by Senator Bankhead (D-Ala), was not regarded, however, as an out-and-out test of sentiment on Williams.

The motion was supported, for instance, by Senator Downey (D-Calif) who is opposed to the water treaty but has indicated he will vote for Williams. On the other hand, Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee voted against the motion although opposed to confirmation of Williams.

Nearly two hours of debate preceded the vote with Williams' backers contending there is no need for hurry—that REA's activities had largely been suspended by the war.

Williams' nomination is for a 1-year term at a $12,000 salary.

With the nomination finally before the Senate, many of Williams' opponents walked out as Lucas took up the cudgels for the former WPA official and National Youth administration head.

Attacking assertions that Williams has been affiliated with "Communist front" organizations, Lucas said the allegation was based on "discredited testimony" by J. B. Matthews, an investigator for the Old Dies committee on un-American activities.

Lucas expressed "resentment" when Senator McKellar (D-Tenn) remarked at one point that "somewhat of a filibuster is on."

SENATE TO PROBE SHORTAGES IN FOOD

Krug Asks Armed Forces to Scale Down Demand for Supplies.

MAR 20 1945

WASHINGTON, March 19.—(AP) Amid increasing signs that the American horn of plenty is running out, Congress undertook today to find causes and remedies for the food shortage.

At the same time Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production board said that in order to protect a "bed rock" home economy back of the war effort, he is asking the fighting forces to scale down demands.

It was emphasized everywhere that there is no actual prospect of a civilian economy breakdown, but at the same time there was no effort to disguise the fact that the time has come when any claimant's call for goods and supplies must be measured against the importance of other claims.

That was the explanation given for the deep cut in meat Lend-Lease shipments to England which accompanied allocation orders cutting American civilians to the lowest meat supply in ten years. The same went for Krug's brake on military demands.

The announcement on meat made Saturday, was what set Congress off.

The Senate led off with unanimous authorization for a food investigation by a Senate Agriculture committee. A $5,000 expense fund for hearings was provided. Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), successfully urging quick approval of the proposal, pointed out that a similar group made a food inquiry last year.

The House displayed equal concern, with three members introducing investigation bills and several others making speeches.

Reps. Anderson (R-Minn.) and Rees (R-Kan.) submitted measures directing the House Agriculture committee to investigate and Rep. Anderson (D-N.M.) proposed creation of a special five-member committee for the job.

The New Mexican asked specifically for a check into Lend-Lease shipments, foreign food stockpiles, the government's order reducing civilian meat supplies 12 per cent after April 1, and meat black markets.

Opponents of the recently expanded induction program for young farmers, meanwhile, shoved through the House a resolution for an investigation of that subject.

The resolution was approved 122 to 33 after some members had stressed the declining supplies of eatables.

FOOD STOCKS SEEN ADEQUATE IN U. S.

MAR 20 1945

WASHINGTON, March 19—(AP) War Food Administrator Marvin Jones asserted tonight that the nation "can take a new hitch" in its belts and assure adequate food for U. S. military services and our Allies.

That does not mean actually doing without, he said, but rather taking substitute for foods that are in short supply.

Jones declared that there is still a good supply of food in the United States, sufficient if properly distributed and shared to assure "a good, wholesome diet."

In a statement prepared for delivery over the Blue network, Jones said:

"I have every faith in the patriotism of our people and their willingness to make any essential sacrifices that may be necessary at this critical stage of the war and to do so uncomplainingly.

"We all realize the necessity of sharing this food and playing square with our neighbors, or our fighting forces, and our Allies."

The food administration listed meat, lard, fats and sugar among items in which supply is less than the over-all requirements but said other commodities are plentiful.

"Only because of the food that we were able to furnish the Russians and our other fighting Allies have they been able to carry on as they have in their military operations," he said. "This not only serves them, it serves ourselves as well."

He added there are certain relief needs, especially following battle, that must be met. In addition, people of the United States, on a per capital basis, have been eating more than they did before the war.

Powerless to Enforce Curfew In New York City, Byrnes Says

WASHINGTON, March 19.—(AP) War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes said today he is powerless to crack down on New York's defiance of his midnight curfew, but he appealed anew for nation-wide coperation.

"We must convince our fighting forces that the home front is prepared to sacrifice for their support," said Byrnes in a statement which he declared had the "full approval" of President Roosevelt.

"Now is not the time to relax in any way our effort at home," the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion said of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia's announcement that New York night spots may stay open until 1 a. m.

Byrnes' appeal was an obvious effort to avoid a spread to other cities of LaGuardia's modification It was plain that the big town's defiance could conceivably mean the beginning of the end for the 12 o'clock closing limit, since Byrnes said he could not enforce it without the support of local authorities.

"The government has no police force of its own available to discover local violations," he said. "It has no intention of building up such a force. It is obvious that this effort would in itself be a diversion from the war effort.

"I believe that a controversial enforcement of the measure in New York City without the support of local officials would be impossible."

But he added that "the government does not intend to withdraw" its curfew request and continued:

"Measures of this type adopted by the Federal government must apply uniformly throughout the country. We can not set one standard for New York city and another standard for the rest of the country."

Describing himself as "surprised" by LaGuardia's action, Byrnes said the enforcement measures available to the government "cannot be applied without the full cooperation of local authorities."

Byrnes expressed confidence that the entertainment trade and patrons in general will cooperate, and said the measures available to the government will be applied where local authorities report infractions.

U. [illegible] ubber Strikers Returning to Work

Detroit, March 19 (AP)—Production of military tires was resumed on a curtailed scale at the United States Rubber Company plant here today as more than half the 4,000 workers on strike since last Thursday returned to their jobs.

BIDDLE ACTS IN WARD CASE

MAR 20 1945

Asks Supreme Court To Reconsider Jurisdiction Stand

Washington, March 19 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle asked the Supreme Court today to reconsider its refusal to take immediate jurisdiction of the Montgomery Ward case.

The Court last Monday refused to pass on legality of Government seizure of Ward properties in seven cities, stating in effect that the case must first be acted on by the 7th Federal Circuit Court.

Time Element Important

Solicitor General Charles Fahy had asked the Supreme Court to agree to consider an appeal taken directly from the decision by the United States District Court in Chicago that the Army seizure was illegal. Such direct appeal would obviate the customary argument before the Circuit Court and speed the final decision by the highest tribunal.

Biddle in asking reconsideration of Fahy's request said it appeared unlikely that the Circuit Court could hear and decide the case in time to permit a final decision by the Supreme Court before the latter adjourns in June.

"If this is so," Biddle said, "more than six months must elapse before there can be a decision that finally establishes the rights and obligations of the United States and Ward in this case.

"Even if it is assumed that the decision of the District Court is correct, the United States in the interests of preserving industrial peace and preventing interruptions of essential production must continue to operate the properties until a final decision by the Supreme Court even though that course of action may require the United States to invest substantial sums of money in the operation of the properties and to incur the risks of substantial liability to Ward. . . ."

New York-Rome Cable Rate Set

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The State Department made known today re-establishment of pre-war cable rates for Government messages between New York and Rome. The cable is not yet open to press dispatches, officials said. Fixing rates took place in Anglo-American meetings in London in which representatives of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., British Empire concern, and Western Union and Commercial Cable Company, United States concerns, also participated.

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A4 Add London Aerial (Chamberlain) xx Leipzig

FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY U.S. LIGHTNINGS FLEW FROM ITALY AND BOMBED GERMAN POSITIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA IN FRONT OF MARSHAL FEODOR I. TOLBUKHIN'S RUSSIAN FORCES. ITALY-BASED LIBERATORS AND FORTRESSES STRUCK AT THE LANDSHUT RAILYARDS 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF MUNICH ON THE REGENSBURG LINE AND THE MUHLDORF YARDS 65 MILES EAST OF MUNICH. MITCHELL MEDIUMS FROM ITALY COMPLETED THEIR 5,000TH SORTIE AGAINST THE BRENNER RAIL ROUTE THROUGH THE ALPS.

A HIGH PERSONAGE IN BRITAIN'S WAR COUNCILS TOLD A SPECIAL PRESS CONFERENCE THAT ONLY ONE OF GERMANY'S 20 SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS STILL WAS OPERATING AND THAT ALL BUT 19 OF THE COUNTRY'S 78 COKE OVEN PLANTS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

HE SAID SHORTAGES WERE SERIOUSLY LIMITING THE MOBILITY OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND REDUCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ENEMY AIR FORCE. HE DECLARED ONE GERMAN TANK FORCE WAS ORDERED NOT TO USE ANY GASOLINE FROM THE END OF DECEMBER UNTIL IT WAS SENT TO THE FRONT, AND THEN WAS GIVEN AN INADEQUATE AMOUNT.

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL, WHOSE NAME MUST REMAIN ANONYMOUS, SUMMED UP BY SAYING THAT THE ALLIES AIR CAMPAIGN WAS HAVING AN "ALMOST DECISIVE" EFFECT ON THE ENEMY'S WAR EFFORT.

FROM STOCKHOLM CAME WORD THAT HUGE FIRES STILL WERE RAGING IN BERLIN TODAY 24 HOURS AFTER A FORCE OF 1,300 U.S. BOMBERS RAINED 3,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE BATTERED NAZI CAPITAL.

TWENTY-FIVE AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS WERE MISSING FROM THE ASSAULT, WHICH WAS MADE THROUGH INTENSE FLAK BARRAGES AND JET FIGHTER OPPOSITION. THE RAF LOST 12 BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER OUT OF NEARLY 1,000 PLANES WHICH ATTACKED TWO RUHR BENZOL PLANTS SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND FIVE COMMUNICATIONS TARGETS LAST NIGHT. MOSQUITOS HIT BERLIN FOR THE 27TH STRAIGHT NIGHT.

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ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON THE ENEMY CAPITAL WAS THE SPRAWLING RHEINMETAL-BORSIG ARMAMENT WORKS, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. AN ENTIRE DIVISION OF 400 LIBERATORS FIRST BOMBED THE PLANT AND THEN SPRAYED THE WRECKAGE WITH FIREBOMBS, LEAVING BUILDINGS BURNING THROUGHOUT THE 25-BLOCK FACTORY AREA.

THE PLANT, ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE OF BERLIN, EMPLOYED 25,000 PERSONS IN MAKING A WIDE VARIETY OF WAR MATERIALS, INCLUDING TANKS, GUNS AND TORPEDOES.

HEAVY DAMAGE ALSO WAS DONE TO THE SCHLESISCHER RAILROAD STATION AND THE NORTH STATION FREIGHT YARDS, WHILE MANY BOMB CLUSTERS HIT BUILDINGS AT TEMPLEHOF AIRDROME AND THE BORSIG ARMORED VEHICLE FACTORY IN THE INDUSTRIAL SUBURB OF HENNINGSDORF.

JS420PEW

EAST OF FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN. Add London Aerial (Chamberlain) xx Frankfurt-Main

BOTH BLOWS APPARENTLY WERE CARRIED OUT IN GREAT STRENGTH.

U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WHICH HIT BERLIN SUNDAY RAINED 3,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE BATTERED CAPITAL AT THE CRUSHING RATE OF 50 TONS A MINUTE. IT WAS THE 34TH SUCCESSIVE DAYLIGHT ASSAULT UPON GERMANY BY AMERICAN WARPLANES.

SEVEN HUNDRED U.S. FIGHTERS ACCOMPANIED THE GREAT ARMADA OF HEAVY BOMBERS.

WHILE THE YANK BOMBERS CONCENTRATED ON RAILROAD YARDS IN THE HEART OF BERLIN AND ARMAMENT PLANTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SUBURBS, ONE GROUP OF AMERICAN MUSTANGS RANGED BEYOND AND TEAMED UP WITH 15 RUSSIAN FIGHTER-PLANES IN DEFENDING A RUSSIAN-HELD AIRFIELD EAST OF THE ODER RIVER FROM NAZI DIVE-BOMBERS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ARMADA WAS MET BY A HAIL OF FLAK OVER BERLIN AND THE NAZIS, IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO WARD OFF THE HEAVY BOMBERS, SENT JET PLANES SWIRLING INTO THEIR FORMATIONS.

AMERICAN LOSSES WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THIRTEEN OF THE NAZI INTERCEPTORS, INCLUDING SEVERAL OF THE JET PLANES, WERE KNOCKED OUT OF THE SKIES, A U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

IN SOUTHWEST GERMANY, U.S. TACTICAL AIR COMMAND PLANES SMASHED AT GERMANY'S PALATINATE WITH RECORD QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION IN SUPPORT OF THE FAST-MOVING TROOPS OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY.

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FIRING MORE THAN 500,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AND HUNDREDS OF ROCKETS, THESE PLANES ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR SEVEN NAZI PLANES DESTROYED AND TWO PROBABLY DESTROYED. EIGHT AMERICAN PLANES WERE KNOCKED OUT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE GREATEST NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS IN THE BERLIN RAID SMASHED AT THE SCHLESISCHER RAILWAY CENTER AND NORTH STATION FREIGHT YARDS IN THE GUTTED NAZI METROPOLIS.

TARGETS FOR THE REST OF THE AMERICAN ARMADA INCLUDES THE RHEINMETAL BORSIG PLANT AT TEGEL, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CITY, AND A TANK FACTORY AT HENNINGSDORF, 11 MILES NORTHWEST.

RAF LANCASTERS ALSO JOINED THE BIG DAYLIGHT OFFENSIVE SUNDAY.

A FORCE OF 400 OF THE RAF SHIPS WITH ESCORTING MUSTANGS ATTACKED TWO RUHR BENZOL PLANTS -- ONE 10 MILES EAST OF BOCHUM AND THE OTHER NORTH OF HATTINGEN, BRINGING TO SEVEN THE NUMBER OF BIG FUEL TARGETS FROM THE RUHR TO THE LEIPZIG-DRESDEN AREA HIT BY PULVERIZING ATTACKS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

TARGETS LAST NIGHT INCLUDED RAILYARDS AT KASSEL AND NUERNBERG. THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THAT 12 BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER MISSING FROM EIGHT DAYLIGHT AND NIGHT OPERATIONS.

TYPHOONS AND SPITFIRES OF THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON SWOOPED ON THE HEADQUARTERS OF THREE GERMAN GENERALS IN HOLLAND, NORTHEAST OF ARNHEM.

PILOTS REPORTED ALL THREE NAZI NERVE CENTERS WENT UP IN SMOKE. THE TARGETS WERE VILLAS USED AS HEADQUARTERS BY COL. GEN. JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ, COMMANDER OF THE NAZI NORTHERN ARMY GROUP, GEN. FRIEDRICH CHRISTIANSEN, COMMANDER IN THE NETHERLANDS, AND COL. GEN. KURT STUDENT, GERMAN PARATROOP COMMANDER.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON BERLIN YESTERDAY WAS SUMMED UP BY CAPT. HARRISON CORDOFF, OF MECHANICSVILLE, N.Y., ONE OF THE ESCORTING FIGHTER PILOTS.

"THE BOMBERS MOWED A PATH RIGHT DOWN THE CENTER OF BERLIN AND I COULD SEE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS RAGING ALL OVER THE PLACE," HE SAID.

AMERICAN MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BASED IN ITALY HAD THEIR MOST SUCCESSFUL DAY OF STRAFING OPERATIONS THIS YEAR. THEY DESTROYED 54 LOCOMOTIVES IN RAIDS OVER AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE BOMB-CARRYING LIGHTNINGS DESTROYED ONE SPAN AND DAMAGED SIX OTHERS OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE DRAVA RIVER AT VARAZOIN, YUGOSLAVIA. THE MUSTANGS SHOT DOWN TWO HEINKEL BOMBERS. RAILYARDS IN THE VIENNA AREA WERE HIT, AS WELL.

MK818AEW

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Ild London Meat Shortage xxx Gen. Eisenhower.

FOOD MINISTER J.J.LLEWELLIN SAID: "OUT OF OUR ACCUMULATED STOCKS WE HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR LIBERATED AREAS, AND WE ARE NOW IN NEARLY EVERY INSTANCE DOWN TO A MINIMUM FOR PROPER DISTRIBUTION IN THIS COUNTRY."

ONE REPORT SAID IT WAS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE AMERICAN REDUCTION IN MEAT EXPORTS WOULD CUT THE WEEKLY MEAT RATION FROM 24 TO 20 CENTS WORTH PER PERSON.

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RW706AEW

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IS MOVING FORWARD TO THE OPERATIONAL STAGE, SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ADMINISTRATION, SAID TODAY AT A MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN UNRRA COMMITTEE.

E.LOBL, CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE MEMBER, EXPRESSED THANKS TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FOR ITS HELP IN SENDING IN SUPPLIES TO THE LIBERATED AREAS OF HIS COUNTRY AND IN MAKING PORT FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR RELIEF WORK.

A REPORT DISCLOSED THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO FACILITATE THE CLEARANCE OF RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND AT THE BLACK SEA PORTS OF CONSTANTA AND GALATI AND THAT THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK SHIPMENTS NOW ARE BEING LOADED IN THE UNITED STATES.

PS926PEW

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE AGREED ON FACILITIES AND CHARGES FOR THE EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL MILITARY AND CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS TO AND FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SOFIA ALSO REPORTED ANOTHER STEP IN RESTORING WAR DISRUPTED COMMUNICATIONS WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RADIO-TELEGRAPH SERVICE WOULD BE RESTORED TOMORROW BETWEEN BULGARIAON THE AMERICAS AND ASIA AT PRE-WAR RATES.

THE LONDON AGREEMENT RESULTED FROM A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES WITH OFFICIALS OF THREE CONCERNS, WESTERN UNION, CABLE AND WIRELESS, AND THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

A RATE OF 13 1/2 CENTS A WORD FOR GOVERNMENT PLAIN LANGUAGE MESSAGES AND 8 1/2 CENTS A WORD FOR GOVERNMENT CODE MESSAGE WAS ESTABLISHED FROM NEW YORK TO ROME. FOR MESSAGES FROM ROME TO NEW YORK RATES OF EIGHT PENCE AND FIVE PENCE RESPECTIVELY WERE APPROVED. THE BRITISH PENCE IS WORTH LESS THAN TWO AMERICAN CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES LEFT FOR THE CONTINENT TODAY AND WILL DISCUSS COMMUNICATIONS WITH ARMY OFFICIALS IN PARIS, BRUSSELS AND ROME.

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KA925AEW

WITH AERIAL

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SIGNED OFF ABRUPTLY SHORTLY BEFORE 2 A.M. TODAY--SOME MINUTES EARLIER THAN USUAL--WITHOUT PLAYING "DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES" AND THE NAZIS' "HORST WESSEL."

VETERAN LISTENERS SAID THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR MEMORY THAT THE PLAYING OF THE ANTHEMS HAD BEEN OMITTED AT THE END OF THE REGULAR BROADCASTING DAY.

A SHORT TIME AFTER LEAVING THE AIR THE HOME STATION CAME BACK TO WARN OF APPROACHING ALLIED RAIDERS AND THEN WENT SILENT UNTIL 4 A.M.

RW155AEW NM CLEAR

30. 24 — 24043

LONDON,MARCH 19-(AP)-SOME 45 MUSTANG FIGHTERS LED BY LT.COL.JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEXAS, SHOT DOWN 32 OF THE 39 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED TODAY BY U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS ESCORTING BOMBERS DEEP INSIDE GERMANY.

"A SMALL GROUP OF ARADO 234 TWIN-JET FIGHTER-BOMBERS MADE PASSES AT US AROUND THE DUMMER LAKE REGION, THEN RAN AWAY," SAID LT.HUIE LAMB OF 1117 SAYLES BLVD., ABILENE, TEXAS. "THEY PROBABLY WERE TRYING TO DRAW US AWAY FROM WHERE THEY KNEW WE WOULD INTERCEPT THEIR FIGHTERS, BECAUSE JUST AFTER OUR SKIRMISH WITH THE JETS WE TANGLED WITH ABOUT 30 FOCKE-WULFS AND MESSERSCHMITTS.

"ANOTHER PILOT AND I CAUGHT ONE OF THE JETS ATTEMPTING TO LAND AND BLEW HIM APART BEFORE HE HIT THE GROUND."

MAJ.RICHARD HEWITT OF MOUNTAIN RD., LEWISTON,N.Y., SHOT DOWN TWO ME-109'S.

MAJ.ROBERT FOY OF VAN NUYS,CALIF., KNOCKED OFF A JET PLANE.

"WE SAW EIGHT ME-262S ATTACKING FOUR OF OUR MUSTANGS NEAR BIESSEN AND DROVE INTO THEM," HE SAID. "THE JETS WERE FLYING AT ABOUT 6,000 FEET. I SLIPPED BEHIND ONE OF THEM AND SENT HIM DOWN WITH ONE BURST."

THE BOX SCORE OF OTHER PILOTS INCLUDED:

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TWO IN THE AIR:

MAJ.ROBIN OLDS OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

LT.IVAN KEATLEY OF 512 N.OAK ST., ADA, OKLA.

LT.AUSTIN MILLER OF MT.PLEASANT,MICH.

LT.HOWARD SEELEY OF 1016 S.PARK ST., KALAMAZOO,MICH.

ONE AND ONE-HALF IN THE AIR:

LT.JAMES PARKER OF 811 EASTWOOD AVE., CHICAGO.

ONE IN THE AIR:

MAJ.NIVEN CRANFILL OF 824 N.TENTH ST., TEMPLE, TEXAS.

LT.COL.JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEXAS.

LT.WALTER BOURZUE OF 101 GLADSTONE AVE., LT.ALFRED GORBACK OF 12817 E.WARREN ST.; AND LT.WILLIAM DEGAIN OF 20291 ALCOY AVE., AND LT.PETER KLASSEN OF 8049 MEDBURY AVE., ALL DETROIT.

CAPT.ROBERT FIFIELD OF HASTINGS, MICH.

LT.EDWARD SCHNEIDER OF JERSEYVILLE, ILL.

LT.PAUL OSTRANDER OF 4129 N.E. (NO STREET), SEATTLE, WASH.

MAJ.CHARLES CHRIST OF 1412 E. 37TH PL., TULSA, OKLA.

LT.HENRY SLACK OF 8 BISHOP RD., AND LT.JOHN KIRK OF 3633 KIMBLE RD., BOTH BALTIMORE, MD.

MAJ.LOUIS NORLEY OF CONRAD, MONT.

ONE-HALF IN THE AIR:

LT.ANTHONY PALOPI OF 606 BRUSHTON AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CAPT.ROY HIGGENBOTTOM OF FERNDALE, MICH.

LT.RICHARD KUEHLE OF 324 CORONA ST., DENVER, COLO.

LF/EJ747PEW

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SWANSEA, WALES, MARCH 19-(AP)-MAJ. ILYM LLOYD GEORGE, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, SAID TODAY A NEW SOLUTION OF COAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS WAS NECESSARY AND DISCLOSED THAT A ~~COMPLETE~~ THOROUGH SURVEY OF THE INDUSTRY'S RESOURCES, TECHNIQUE AND FINANCE

WAS NEARING COMPLETION.

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ADDRESSING THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HERE, LLOYD GEORGE SAID THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE IN COAL PRODUCTION, ASIDE FROM FATIGUE AND INCREASED AGE OF THE MEN IN THE PITS, WERE DEEP-SEATED. HE ADDED THAT THE CURRENT NEW SURVEY WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR A NEW SETTLEMENT OF COAL PROBLEMS AND SAID THE REPORT COULD BE CALLED A MILESTONE IN THE HISTORY OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

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LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-FOUR BRITISH DESTROYERS, IN A DARING RAID INTO ARCTIC NORWEGIAN WATERS, HAVE RESCUED 525 NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS FROM BLEAK SOROY ISLAND WHERE THEY HAD BEEN LIVING IN CAVES AND HUTS SINCE LAST FALL, A NORWEGIAN COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT.

THE RESCUE CAME SHORTLY AFTER A SMALL NORWEGIAN MILITARY MISSION HAD LANDED AND INFORMED THE PATRIOTS TO BE READY. THE DESTROYERS STEAMED UNEXPECTEDLY INTO A NARROW FJORD, TAKING THE GERMANS AT NEARBY NORTH CAPE COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE, AND RETURNED THE NORWEGIANS TO A BRITISH PORT.

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THE NORWEGIANS SAID THE GERMANS HAD DESTROYED THEIR HOMES AND FOOD IN A VAIN EFFORT TO FORCE THEM TO LEAVE THE ISLAND LAST FALL WHEN THE NAZIS BEGAN WITHDRAWING FROM NORTHERN NORWAY. THEY HAD LIVED A HAND-TO-MOUTH EXISTENCE SINCE THEN, MOVING CONSTANTLY TO AVOID BEING PICKED UP BY GERMAN PATROLS.

RW714AEW

AERIAL SEPARATE

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE SPRAWLING RHEINMETAL-BORSIG ARMAMENT WORKS, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, WAS SET ABLAZE IN YESTERDAY'S RECORD-BREAKING AMERICAN ATTACK ON BERLIN, U.S.STRATEGIC AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ONE ENTIRE AIR DIVISION OF 400 LIBERATORS ATTACKED THE FACTORY SPREAD OVER 25 CITY BLOCKS ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE OF BERLIN. THEY FIRST BOMBED THE AREA AND THEN SPRAYED THE WRECKAGE WITH FIREBOMBS AND WHEN THEY LEFT FOR HOME "BUILDINGS WERE BURING THROUGHOUT THE TARGET AREA," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BOMBS FELL INTO POWDER ROOMS AND BOMB ASSEMBLY SHEDS AND HUGE EXPLOSIONS MUSHROOMED.

LARGE MACHINESHOPS AND SMELTING FURNACES RECEIVED DIRECT HITS.

THE PLANT, WHICH EMPLOYED 25,000 PERSONS, MAKES A WIDE VARIETY OF WAR MATERIALS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, INCLUDING TANKS, GUNS, BOMBS AND TORPEDOES.

SEVERE DAMAGE ALSO WAS CAUSED NEAR THE HEART OF THE BATTERED CAPITAL WHERE A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS FROM FLYING FORTRESSES RIPPED INTO THE SCHLESISCHER RAILROAD STATION AND THE NORTH STATION FREIGHT YARDS.

MANY CLUSTERS OF BOMBS ALSO FOUND THEIR MARK ON BUILDINGS AT TEMPLEHOF AIRDROME AND THE BORSIG ARMORED VEHICLE FACTORY IN THE INDUSTRIAL SUBURB OF HENNINGSDORF.

MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF BOMBS POURED OUT OF THE BOMB BAYS AT A RATE OF ALMOST A TON A SECOND IN THE BERLIN ATTACK, BIGGEST DAYLIGHT RAID ON BERLIN.

THE ATTACK COST 25 BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS, LARGEST LOSS SUFFERED BY THE AMERICANS IN THE THREE HEAVIEST ATTACKS ON THE CAPITAL THIS YEAR. ON FEB. 3, THEY LOST 19 BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS AND ON FEB. 26 16 BOMBERS AND SEVEN FIGHTERS.

SW1056AEW

A. U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, MARCH 19-(AP)-

LT. ALVIN MICHEL OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., A MUSTANG PILOT WHO CRUISED OVER THE FIRST ARMY'S REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD TODAY, SAID DESTRUCTION IN THAT AREA WAS "ALMOST INCREDIBLE."

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"GERMANY IS GOING TO BE FLATTENED FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER IF THE NAZIS KEEP UP THIS SENSELESS DEFENSE," HE SAID.

"I SAW HUNDREDS OF EXPLOSIONS IN THE FEW MINUTES I CRUISED OVER THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA. ALL OF THEM WERE CAUSED BY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM OUR OWN LINES. GERMAN ARTILLERY SEEMED STRANGELY QUIET."

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APL CHAMBERLAINS 02155 JB 526PEW

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-CONCEDING THAT THE UNITED STATES' VAST WAR PRODUCTION CAPACITY WILL BE TURNED IN PART TOWARD EXPORT TRADE WHEN PEACE RETURNS, GREAT BRITAIN'S DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE TODAY GAVE AN ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED STATES ITSELF AS A PROSPECTIVE MARKET FOR BRITISH GOODS.

"THE U.S. A. OFFERS A RICH BUT NOT EASY MARKET," SAID A REVIEW

OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT AFTER OBSERVING THAT THE EXISTENCE OF INCREASED CAPACITY BECAUSE OF HUGE WARTIME EXPANSION WILL CAUSE UNITED STATES INDUSTRY "TO DO ITS UTMOST TO FILL EVERY DOMESTIC DEMAND."

THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT THERE WILL BE AN INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IN 1939 TOTALED $149,400,000. THIS WILL BE PROPORTIONATE ROUGHLY TO THE EXPECTED RISE IN THE LEVELS OF CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

BUT THE "MADE IN BRITAIN" LABEL WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY THE UNITED STATES MARKET, THE REPORT ADDED.

BRITAIN MUST ADVERTISE AND SEEK PUBLICITY FOR HER PRODUCTS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, AND IT IS "ESSENTIAL THAT UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ENSURE THAT THEIR GOODS BE PRESENTED BY METHODS SIMILAR TO AND EQUALLY AS EFFICIENT AS THOSE USED BY U.S. A. DISTRIBUTORS OPERATING IN THE U.S.A."

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE AMERICAN CITIZEN BE MADE A PERMANENT TRAVELLING SALESMAN WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FOR BRITISH PRODUCTS AND A VISITING REPRESENTATIVE GO FROM BRITAIN ON FREQUENT TRIPS.

THE DEPARTMENT OFFERED THIS TROUGHT TO BRITISH PRODUCERS: "UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS EXPECT THE VERY HIGHEST PERFORMANCE FROM THEIR DISTRIBUTORS AND ARE HARD TO SATISFY. UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ARE OFTEN CRITICIZED FOR NOT DEMANDING ENOUGH OF THEIR AGENTS."

GH320PM

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LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS NO INTENTION OF SHARING THE ADMINISTRATION OF HER COLONIES WITH ANYONE, COL. OLIVER STANLEY, COLONIAL SECRETARY, TOLD THE AMERICAN OUTPOST LUNCHEON TODAY.

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"WE BELIEVE THAT ANY SUCH DIVISION OF AUTHORITY IS NOT ONLY IMPRACTICABLE, BUT WHOLLY AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE COLONIAL PEOPLE THEMSELVES," HE SAID.

STANLEY DID NOT ELABORATE ON ~~MEMMEXING~~ THE MEANING OF HIS REFERENCE TO SHARING ADMINISTRATION -- WHETHER HIS VIEWS

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CONCERNED THE POSSIBLE GRANT OF U. S. BASES AFTER THE WAR OR WHETHER HE REFERRED TO THE QUESTION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR COLONIES.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ~~X~~ ANY SPLINTERIZATION OF THE EMPIRE WOULD BE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORLD," THE COLONIAL SECRETARY SAID.

"WOULD THE NEW MACHINERY FOR WORLD SECURITY TO BE DEVISED AT SAN FRANCISCO NEXT MONTH BE MADE STRONGER BY SUBSTITUTION OF 40 INDEPENDENT STATES FOR A COHESIVE EMPIRE ABLE TO ACT AS A STRATEGIC WHOLE?"

STANLEY SAID HE WAS WELL AWARE THAT THE TERM "SELF GOVERNMENT" WAS SUSPECT IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT ONLY THE WORD INDEPENDENCE WOULD RING THE BELL.

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BUT HE MAINTAINED THAT SELF GOVERNMENT AND NOT INDEPENDENCE WAS TO THE REAL ADVANTAGE OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF THE INHABITANTS THEMSELVES.

THE BRITISH PRESS APPLAUDED STANLEY'S DECLARATION THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF

HER COLONIES.

"TO DO SO WOULD BE RANK DEFEATISM," SAID THE LONDON DAILY MAIL. "NOT ONLY SHOULD WE ABANDON STRATEGIC POSITIONS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE, BUT WE SHOULD CONFESS OUR OWN UNFITNESS TO GOVERN THE MANY RACES UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID, "THE INDEPENDENT BRITISH EMPIRE HAS BEEN A POWER FOR GOOD IN THE WORLD AND IT MEANS TO STAY GOOD AND TO STAY INDEPENDENT POLITICALLY AND ~~KEEN~~ ECONOMICALLY."

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APL JKINGS 0142 SERIES JB 1026PEW

Add Paris W Front (Boolmeau) xx Rheinhausen.

WITH FIGHTING MANPOWER MORE URGENTLY NEEDED AT HOME, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS REPORTED GIVING UP LONG-HELD POSITIONS IN HOLLAND NORTH OF NIJMEGEN BETWEEN THE WALL RHINE AND NEDER RHINE. ALLIED PATROLS REACHED THE NEDER RHINE AND SAW FEW GERMANS IN THEIR PATH.

A75

THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY WAS 14 MILES FROM A JUNCTION WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN THE HEART OF THE SAAR BASIN AFTER BREAKING CLEAR THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN. SUCH A JUNCTURE WOULD SEAL OFF SAARBRUECKEN, THE CAPITAL, AND MOST OF THE BASIN'S STEEL MILLS.

AS THE SEVENTH ARMY MOVED INTO GERMANY ON A 60-MILE FRONT, THE FRENCH FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION ON THE EAST FLANK INVADED GERMANY NEAR THE RHINE AND CAPTURED SCHEIBENHARD, 10 MILES WEST OF ANOTHER ENEMY ESCAPE HATCH AT KARLSRUHE.

OTHER FRENCH UNITS WERE FIGHTING IN NEARBY LAUTERBOURG, NINE MILES FROM KARLSRUHE. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME FRENCH UNITS HAD INVADED GERMANY SINCE THEIR HOMELAND FELL TO THE GERMANS IN 1940.

AMERICAN TROOPS A FEW MILES TO THE NORTHWEST FOUGHT THREE MILES INTO GERMANY NORTH OF CAPTURED WISSEMBOURG, AND BATTLED GERMAN TANKS IN OBER OTTERBACH.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FLYING COLUMNS, ENGULFING 30 MORE TOWNS, WERE BRINGING BLITZKRIEG WARFARE HOME WITH A VEGEANCE TO THE COUNTRY WHICH GAVE IT BIRTH.

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A76

THE THIRD WAS TRAVELING ON THE TREADS OF ENOUGH FAST-ROLLING TANKS TO FILL SEVEN COMPLETE ARMORED DIVISIONS, WHILE OVERHEAD FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE POURING BOMBS, BULLETS AND ROCKETS ON THE ENEMY.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURING BAD KRUEZNACH, RACED EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE SHATTERED NAHE RIVER LINE TOWARD MAINZ.

KAISERSLAUTERN, A TRAFFIC CITY OF 61,000 THROUGH WHICH PASSES NEARLY ALL ROADS TO THE RHINE, WAS IN THE PATH OF THE TENTH, ELEVENTH AND A NEW AND AS YET UNIDENTIFIED ARMORED DIVISION.

SWINGING EASTWARD AND SOUTHEASTWARD ALMOST SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, THESE HARD-HITTING OUTFITS ALL WERE ABOUT 14 MILES WEST OR NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

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THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE NAHE RIVER IN A 15 MILE ADVANCE, AND LINKED UP WITH THE UNIDENTIFIED ARMORED DIVISION IN THE VICINITY OF MERZWEILER, 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

THIS CLOSED THE DOOR ON A POCKET OF APPROXIMATELY 300 SQUARE MILES WHICH CONTAINS AN ESTIMATED 2,000 GERMANS.

ANOTHER COLUMN OF THE UNIDENTIFIED DIVISION CROSSED THE GLAN RIVER IN AN EIGHT-MILE ADVANCE AND REACHED ELZWEILER, 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

ONE COLUMN OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION IN A SIX-MILE ADVANCE ALSO REACHED A POINT 14 MILES WEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN, KNOCKING OUT NINE TANKS ENROUTE. TWO OTHER COLUMNS OF THE SAME DIVISION WERE 15 TO 23 MILES FROM KAISERSLAUTERN AFTER FIVE-MILE ADVANCES.

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A77

THE TENTH ARMORED WAS POSSIBLY 35 MILES OR LESS FROM A JUNCTION WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY AT KAISERSLAUTERN, WHICH WOULD FORM THE BIGGEST OF THREE TRAPS, ONE OF WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN SPRUNG, WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE THIRD TRAP WAS DEVISED TO SNAP SHUT IN THE CENTER OF THE SAAR AND LACKED 14 MILES OF CLOSING AFTER THE SEVENTH ARMY CLEARED THE SIEGFRIED BARRIER AND THIRD ARMY INFANTRY TO THE NORTH CAPTURED ST. WENDEL AND DROVE ANOTHER MILE SOUTH INTO OBER LINZWEILER.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, THE ONE THAT MADE THE RHINE VALLEY BREAKTHROUGH, WAS RUNNING INTO ROUGHER OPPOSITION AS IT CUT ACROSS THE LINES OF GERMAN FORCES WASHING OVER INTO ITS PATH IN RETREAT FROM THE CHARGE OF THREE OTHER ARMORED DIVISIONS.

NEVERTHELESS, IT BATTLED ON EAST TWO AND A HALF MILES BEYOND THE BROKEN NAHE RIVER LINE, CLEARING WOLFSHEIM, 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAINZ, AND PLUNGED FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF FALLEN BAD KREUZNACH INTO WOLLENSTEIN.

THE SECOND TRAP WAS DEVISED TO SNAP SHUT IN THE CENTER OF THE SAAR, AND LACKED 15 MILES OF CLOSING AFTER THE SEVENTH ARMY HURLED THE SIEGFRIED BARRIER AND 10TH ARMORED DIVISION ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD ARMY THRUST SOUTHWARD INTO ST.WENDEL.

THE THIRD AND SMALLEST TRAP WAS RIVETED BY THE 11TH ARMORED AND AN UNIDENTIFIED TANK DIVISION, WHICH JOINED NEAR MERZWEILER, 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

THEY SEALED OFF 2,000 HAPLESS DEFENDERS OF THE MOSELLE RIVER LINE IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SAARLAND.

THE GERMANS WERE CLEARING OUT OF THE WESTERN SAAR RAPIDLY, AND DILLINGEN, ANOTHER STRONGHOLD AT ITS FRONTIER, FELL WITH THE SAME EASE AS DID THE NEARBY ANCHOR OF MERZIG YESTERDAY.

A TOTAL OF 5,500 PRISONERS TAKEN YESTERDAY TESTIFIED TO THE SPEED OF THE THIRD ARMY DASH, WHILE THE GERMANS WHO GOT AWAY WERE MACHINE-GUNNED, BOMBED AND BLASTED WITH ROCKETS FROM DAWN TO DUSK BY U.S. WARPLANES RULING THE SAARLAND'S SKIES UNCHALLENGED.

"BINGEN, NINE MILES NORTH OF BAD KREUZNACH ON THE RINE AND NAHE RIVERS ALSO WAS CLEAR

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BINGEN, NINE MILES NORTH OF BAD KREUZNACH ON THE RHINE AND NAHE RIVERS ALSO WAS CLEARED.

BEHIND THE FOURTH, THE 87TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMPLETED THE SUBJUGATION OF COBLENZ AND PRESSED ON SOUTH TO THE RHINE, GIVING GEN.PATTON CONTROL OF 30 MILES OF THE RHINE'S WEST BANK SOUTHEASTWARD FROM THAT CITY.

FRENCH TROOPS ASSIGNED TO LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY CROSSED INTO GERMANY IN THE AREA OF LAUTERBOURG, ON THE GERMAN-FRENCH BORDER NORTH OF STRASBOURG AND NINE MILES WEST OF KARLSRUHE.

THE DEPTH OF THE PENE RATION WAS NOT DISCLOSED, NOR WAS ITS EXACT LOCATION.

A SHORT DISTANCE WESTWARD, THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION, ENTERING THE OFFENSIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME, ALSO WAS TRAVELING UNDER A BLACKOUT AFTER IT HAD CLEARED THE BORDER CITIES OF WISSEMBOURG AND ALTENSTADT IN A SIX-MILE PUSH.

THE GERMANS WERE PUSHED BACK INTO THE REICH FROM THE HARDT MOUNTAINS ON THE FRONT OF THE 42ND AND 103RD DIVISIONS FARTHER WEST, AND THESE TWO OUTFITS WERE CLOSING ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE ONE TO TWO MILES NORTH OF THE ENEMY FRONTIER.

BETWEEN THESE FORCES AND WISSEMBOURG, THE 36TH DIVISION CLEARED ROTT, OFFICIALLY PUTTING THE SEVENTH INSIDE GERMANY ALONG A 60-MILE FRONT EXCEPT FOR SMALL ENEMY HOLDINGS ON BOTH SIDES OF WISSEMBOURG, WHICH ALREADY MAY HAVE BEEN ERASED.

THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP THE STOUTEST DEFENSE ALONG A 26-MILE FRONT WITH SAARBRUECKEN AS THE WESTERN ANCHOR, ZWEIBRUECKEN IN THE CENTER, AND PIRMASENS ON THE EAST.

THE GERMANS STRUCK BACK ON THE EAST FLANK, RETAKING BOTTENBACH, FOUR MILES WEST OF PERMASENS, BUT WERE DRIVEN OUT AGAIN.

IN THAT AREA THE SEVENTH WAS 26 MILES SOUTH OF KAISERSLAUTERN, FORMING THE SOUTHERN JAW OF THE BIG RHINE VALLEY PINCERS.

IT WAS BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN THAT THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED CLEAR THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE BUT STILL LOCKED IN A SLUGGING MATCH FOR REAR POSITIONS. THE BREAK CAME FIVE MILES WEST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN, WHERE FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED IN BLIESKESTEL AND WEBENHEIM.

FOR SOME OF THESE GERMAN UNITS THERE WAS NO HOPE OF ESCAPE AS THE THIRD ARMY SLASHED ACROSS ONE ESCAPE ROUTE AFTER ANOTHER. THERE ALSO WERE SOME GERMANS STILL FAR TO THE WEST TRYING TO HOLD BACK THE THIRD ARMY SURGING BEYOND THE SAAR RIVER.

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A8

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LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S. FIRST ARMY BATTLED OUT ONTO THE GERMAN PLAIN ALONG THE RHINE AND AT POINTS FIVE MILES EAST OF THE RIVER, ENCOUNTERING SURPRISINGLY LITTLE RESISTANCE IN SOME SECTORS.

FOR EXAMPLE, THEY STRUCK NEARLY TWO MILES NORTH ALONG THE RHINE INTO OBERCASSEL AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, ALTHOUGH THIS PUSH THRUST THEM PAST THE LAST OF THE HIGHLANDS ON THE EAST BANK AND PUT THEM ON THE ROLLING HILLS 18 MILES SOUTH OF THE RUHR BASIN.

FIVE MILES FARTHER EAST, OTHER FORCES LIKEWISE REACHED THE PLAIN IN A THRUST AT NONNENBERG, WHERE THEY BEAT OFF TWO SMALL TANK-LED COUNTERBLOWS.

STOCKHAUSEN, EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE RHINE, FELL TO INFANTRY ATTACKING WITH THE SUPPORT OF ROCKET AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

SOUTHEAST OF STOCKHAUSEN, MORE OF THE RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY WAS SEIZED BY TROOPS THAT CAPTURED WINDHAGEN AND HOHN AND ENTERED DINKELBACK,

WHICH ALSO IS EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.
THE NORTHWARD PUSH, HOWEVER, ASSUMED THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE, SINCE IT WAS CUTTING IN BEHIND THE ENEMY'S RHINE LINE AND ITS EAST-BANK POSITIONS WERE ABOUT TWO MILES FROM POINTS OPPOSITE BONN, WHERE BAILEY BRIDGES MAY BE SUPERIMPOSED ON THE BLOWN RHINE BRIDGES TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL CROSSINGS.
THE FIRST ARMY ALSO WAS BEGINNING TO MOVE AGAIN ON THE SOUTH FLANK, AND HAD PROGRESSED TWO AND A HALF MILES BEYOND THE ENEMY'S FALLEN STRONGHOLD OF HOENNINGEN.
THESE FORCES HAD DRIVEN THROUGH RHEINBROHL AND HAD ENTERED NEDER HAMMERSTEIN.
AMERICANS ON THIS FLANK ALSO WERE DEEPENING THE BRIDGEHEAD. AMONG THE TOWNS CLEARED WAS ROCKENFELD, THREE MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.
JS444PEW

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OF SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL. Add Paris w Front (Long) xx with
TO THE NORTH, THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME WAS A ROUGH TRIANGLE EAST OF THE RHINE WITH ITS APEX AIMED TOWARD BERLIN--269 MILES AWAY--AND ITS NORTHERN POINT OPPOSITE BAD GODESBERG, LESS THAN 17 MILES FROM THE RUHR.
THE LOSS OF THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE WAS AN IMPEDIMENT, BUT AT LEAST ONE PONTOON BRIDGE WAS IN USE AND BY THE MIDDLE OF LAST WEEK, THE GERMANS ESTIMATED THAT LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY HAD AT LEAST 100,000 MEN ACROSS THE RHINE. REPAIRS WERE UNDERWAY ON THE PERMANENT SPAN, AND THE ADVANCE NORTHWARD WAS NEARING THE BONN AND COLOGNE BRIDGES OVER WHOSE WRECKAGE PERHAPS BAILEY BRIDGES COULD BE BUILT.
SIX MILES OF THE RUHR-FRANKFURT SUPERHIGHWAY WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS. THE FIRST ARMY WAS AT LEAST A MILE EAST OF THE MILITARY ROAD IN THE RUGGED WESTERWALD.
THE WIED RIVER, PARALLELING THE RHINE, WAS CROSSED IN THE CENTER OF THE INNER GERMAN BULGE. AT NIEDER DOLLENDORF, THE FIRST ARMY WAS WITHIN TWO OR THREE MILES OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF BEUEL, CROSS RHINE SUBURB OF BONN.
AT LEAST FOUR OF THE 14 DIVISIONS PATTON WAS KNOWN TO BE USING IN HIS THIRD ARMY MANEUVERS WERE ARMORED. THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED AN ESTIMATED 5,500 PRISONERS YESTERDAY.
THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION, FIGHTING WEST OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S BREAKTHROUGH, ADVANCED UP TO FIVE MILES. ONE COLUMN DROVE TO A POINT 17 MILES SOUTHWESTWARD OF CAPTURED SIMMERN. ANOTHER STRUCK TO THE VICINITY OF KIRN ON THE NAHE RIVER. RHAUNEN FELL.
ONLY SEVEN MILES SEPARATED THE 11TH AND ANOTHER ARMORED DIVISION WHICH PATTON HAD NOT IDENTIFIED. THIS NEW OUTFIT WAS HITTING NORTHEASTWARD FROM THE AREA EAST OF SAARBURG AND GRASPING FOR CONTACT WITH THE 11TH TO TRAP THOUSANDS OF GERMANS. THE NEW DIVISION CAPTURED REICHENBACH, 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF ST.WENDEL, AND THEN ADVANCED FIVE MILES TO THE WISELBACH VICINITY SOUTHWEST OF KIRN.
THE 76TH DIVISION MADE TWO NEW CROSSINGS OF THE MOSELLE, BUT DETAILS WERE CENSORED. THE TENTH ARMORED AND THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS ADVANCED TO THE VICINITY OF BERGWEILER. THE TENTH ARMORED TEAMED WITH THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION TO ENTER ST.WENDEL (8,700). ANOTHER COLUMN OF THE TENTH CAPTURED BERSCHWEILER, NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF ST.WENDEL, AND REACHED THE VICINITY OF BAUMHOLDER NEARBY.

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PATTON'S 80TH DIVISION, FOLLOWING THE ARMOR, CLEARED EIGHT TOWNS 17 TO 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG. THE 26TH DIVISION IN THE SAME AREA ADVANCED TWO TO FIVE MILES EAST ON A FOUR MILE FRONT EAST OF THE CAPTURED SIEGFRIED LINE PIVOT OF MERZIG--WHERE THE MAIN AND SWITCH LINES MEET.
IT WAS THE 76TH DIVISION WHICH SEIZED DILLENGEN, CAPTURED BEFORE IN DECEMBER BUT GIVEN UP VOLUNTARILY WHEN PATTON SWUNG TO ATTACK THE SOUTH FLANK OF THE ARDENNES BULGE. THE 76TH MOVED A MILE EAST OF DILLINGEN WHERE SCORES AND SCORES OF PILLBOXES HAD BEEN REDUCED ONE BY ONE BEFORE CHRISTMAS. BESIDES THE LARGEST SAARLAND STEEL MILL, A TANK FACTORY USED TO OPERATE IN THE CITY OF 15,000.

THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 14TH ARMORED DIVISION WAS ENGAGED IN A STIFF BATTLE AT LAUTERBOURG, SIEGFRIED LINE PIVOT.
A FEW MILES WEST OF WISSEMBOURG, THE 103RD DIVISION CROSSED THE PALATINATE BORDER YESTERDAY AT THE SAME SPOT WHERE THE SEVENTH ARMY INVADED GERMANY THREE MONTHS AGO, BEFORE BEING FORCED BACK IN JANUARY.
THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION OVERRAN THE VILLAGES OF HATTEN AND RITTERSHOFFEN, WHERE ONE OF THE GREATEST DEFENSE ACTIONS OF THE WESTERN FRONT WAS FOUGHT IN JANUARY.

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THE 36TH DIVISION TURNED NORTH FROM CAPTURED SOULTZ AND ADVANCED FIVE MILES AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE.
THE ENEMY THREW REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS AT THE THIRD DIVISION BUT DID NOTHING TO SLOW ITS ADVANCE NEAR PIRMASENS.
THE 45TH DIVISION KNOCKED OUT A DOZEN WEST WALL PILLBOXES IN BLIESKASTEL AND WEBENHEIM AREAS, 12 MILES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, BUT STILL HAD A FIGHT ON HAND TO CLEAR THOSE TOWNS WHICH ARE PARTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASED IN THAT AREA.

DESPITE THE COLLAPSE OF THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE LUDENDORFF SPAN SATURDAY, LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' DOUGHBOYS FANNED OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD, CROSSING THE SIX-LANE SUPERHIGHWAY TO THE RUHR IN A NEW PLACE AND CAPTURING AN AIRFIELD EAST OF THE ROAD.
AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRIDGE, OVER WHICH VITAL MEN AND SUPPLIES HAD POURED INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA, COULD BE REPAIRED QUICKLY. (A BROADCAST BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE RECORDED BY CBS DECLARED THE BRIDGE "HAS BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY REPAIRED.")
ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SAAR-MOSELLE-RHINE TRIANGLE THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WAS SMASHING THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON A 50-MILE FRONT, AND TWO MILES SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN WAS ONLY 28 MILES FROM PATTON'S TROOPS ON THE NAHE IN THE VICINITY OF NOHEN.
(A BBC BROADCAST SAID THE ARMIES WERE ONLY 15 MILES APART AFTER PATTON'S FORCES HAD SMASHED INTO ST.WENDEL, 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAARLAUTERN).
PATTON'S ARMORED SPEARHEADS HAD CROSSED THE NAHE AT BAD KREUZNACH, 21 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAINZ, VITAL ESCAPE CITY FOR THE GERMANS ON THE RHINE'S WEST BANK.
THIRD ARMY TANKS HAD REACHED THE NAHE AT POINTS ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, AND CONTROLLED A 30-MILE STRETCH OF THE RHINE SOUTH OF CAPTURED COBLENZ TO BINGEN, THE LATTER ONLY 17 MILES FROM MAINZ. PATTON'S FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION AT BAD KREUZNACH WAS 63 MILES FROM PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY SPEARHEAD MIDWAY BETWEEN HAGUENAU AND WISSEMBOURG.

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THE THIRD ARMY'S 11TH ARMORED DIVISION MADE THE GREATEST GAINS YESTERDAY, SPEARING 13 MILES TO THE NAHE IN THE VICINITY OF KIRN, ABOUT 42 MILES SOUTH OF COBLENZ. THE NAHE BRIDGE AT KIRN WAS BLOWN. A NEW ARMORED DIVISION, AS YET UNIDENTIFIED, REACHED NOHEN, THREE MILES EAST OF CAPTURED BIRKENFELD AND 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KIRN.
GERMAN TROOPS FLEEING FROM THE SAAR WERE CLOGGING THE HIGHWAYS, AND AMERICAN FIGHTERBOMBERS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF GOOD WEATHER TO SPREAD HAVOC AMONG THEM.
THE WESTERN ENEMY ANCHOR OF MERZIG, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BIRKENFELD, WAS CAPTURED BY PATTON'S WIDE-RANGING FORCES.
AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD HODGES' FORCES PUSHED 1,000 YARDS TO DOLLENDORF, AND REACHED HIGH GROUND A MILE NORTH OF BRUENGSBERG, EAST OF THE AUTOBAHN.
IN THE CENTER THEY CROSSED THE AUTOBAHN THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF HOEVEL AND TOOK THE AIRFIELD SOUTH OF WINDHAGEN. AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD THEY SPEARED AHEAD MORE THAN A HALF MILE AND CAPTURED A HILL FOUR MILES EAST OF HOENNINGEN.
LOSS OF THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, EVEN TEMPORARILY, WILL NOT IMPAIR

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A18

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MK351AEW

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MOMENTS LATER DOZENS OF MEN BOBBED TO THE SURFACE. SOME SWAM WEAKLY TOWARD TWISTED TIMBERS SWIRLING IN THE CURRENT. THEY WERE SWEPT TOWARD A PONTOON BRIDGE NORTH OF THE ORIGINAL CROSSING SITE.

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RW450AEW

30. 24 — 2+049

Add Paris Monnerville x x x Indo-China

HIS SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY WAS THE STRONGEST ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES SINCE FRANCE'S LIBERATION.

DESCRIBING SOME PROPOSALS FOR INTERNATIONAL MANDATES AS "MODERNIZED WILSONIANISM," MONNERVILLE SAID THE UNITED STATES, INSTEAD OF BEING ISOLATIONIST, NOW HAS ENTERED THE MARKET FOR MANDATES WITH ITS EYE PARTICULARLY ON WEST AFRICA, "WHERE PEOPLE TALK OF THE NECESSITY OF AIR AND NAVAL BASES FOR COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

"THE UNITED STATES PRETENDS THAT THE ATTITUDE OF VICHY TOWARD INDO-CHINA PROVES THAT FRANCE ABANDONED INDO-CHINA TO THE JAPANESE TO USE AS A BASE FOR HER (JAPAN'S) FURTHER CONQUESTS," HE SAID. "BUT WE REPEAT THAT THE FRANCE OF THE RESISTANCE HAS NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE FRANCE OF VICHY."

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HE RECALLED THAT GEN.DE GAULLE IN 1943 HAD PLEDGED TO FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF INDO-CHINA AND THAT THE FREE FRENCH COMMITTEE IN LONDON DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN IN DECEMBER, 1941.

PS943PEW

Add & But Kreuznach (Ball) x x x war ch'ople

"THE COUNTRY PEOPLE CAUSE NO TROUBLE BECAUSE THEY'VE ALREADY LEARNED TO TAKE ORDERS," SAID CAPT.DALE REED OF 3721 SUNSET BOULEVARD, HOUSTON,TEX., A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER. IN ADDITION TO GERMAN CIVILIANS HE HAD PROCESSED THOUSANDS OF SLAVE LABORERS INCLUDING VIRTUALLY EVERY EUROPEAN NATIONALITY, PLUS FOUR HINDUS.

LF736PEW

PARIS, MARCH 19-(AP)-A CROWD OF ANGRY HOUSEWIVES BESIEGED THE PARIS CITY HALL TODAY DEMANDING IMPROVEMENT IN THE ~~CITY'S~~ FOOD SUPPLY AND RATIONING SYSTEM.

THE FIRST ARMY'S ABILITY TO HOLD THE BRIDGEHEAD, OFFICIALS SAID. AT LEAST ONE PONTOON BRIDGE AND PROBABLY OTHERS WERE KEEPING MEN AND MATERIALS ROLLING ACROSS THE RHINE.

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MK351AEW

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"THE UNITED STATES PRETENDS THAT THE ATTITUDE OF VICHY TOWARD INDO-CHINA PROVES THAT FRANCE ABANDONED INDO-CHINA TO THE JAPANESE TO USE AS A BASE FOR HER (JAPAN'S) FURTHER CONQUESTS," HE SAID. "BUT WE REPEAT THAT THE FRANCE OF THE RESISTANCE HAS NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE FRANCE OF VICHY."

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HE RECALLED THAT GEN.DE GAULLE IN 1943 HAD PLEDGED TO FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF INDO-CHINA AND THAT THE FREE FRENCH COMMITTEE IN LONDON DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN IN DECEMBER, 1941.

PS943PEW

Add & But Kreuznach (Ball) x x x war crimes

"THE COUNTRY PEOPLE CAUSE NO TROUBLE BECAUSE THEY'VE ALREADY LEARNED TO TAKE ORDERS," SAID CAPT.DALE REED OF 3721 SUNSET BOULEVARD, HOUSTON,TEX., A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER. IN ADDITION TO GERMAN CIVILIANS HE HAD PROCESSED THOUSANDS OF SLAVE LABORERS INCLUDING VIRTUALLY EVERY EUROPEAN NATIONALITY, PLUS FOUR HINDUS.

LF736PEW

PARIS, MARCH 19-(AP)-A CROWD OF ANGRY HOUSEWIVES BESIEGED THE PARIS CITY HALL TODAY DEMANDING IMPROVEMENT IN THE CITY'S FOOD SUPPLY AND RATIONING SYSTEM.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE THRONG ~~NUMBERING SEVERAL HUNDRED~~ DEMANDED IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN ~~THE QUANTITIES ALLOTED UNDER~~ PRESENT RATIONS. THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARISIAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION CONDUCTED THE DELEGATION TO PAUL FLOURET, PREFECT OF THE SEINE DEPARTMENT, WHO LISTENED TO THEIR COMPLAINT.

THE REMAINDER OF THE CROWD WAITED OUTSIDE, ~~DURING THIS~~ AUDIENCE, THEN SANG THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AND DISBANDED.

SIMILAR DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE OCCURRED RECENTLY IN LYON AND TOULOUSE.

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APW DYNANS 01925 JB 530PEW

PARIS, MARCH 19-(AP)-- NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER E.N. VAN KLEFFENS CONTINUED TODAY A SERIES OF TALKS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN HOLLAND AND FRANCE. JOINT OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND AND MUTUAL POST-WAR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE WERE PARTICULARLY DISCUSSED.

THIS EVENING VAN KLEFFENS WAS TO BE RECEIVED BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND REMAIN FOR DINNER WITH THE CHIEF OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, VAN KLEFFENS ~~TALKED OVER~~ PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST WHERE DUTCH AND FRENCH COLONIAL INTERESTS ARE INTERLOCKED. THE TWO MINISTERS ALSO EXCHANGED VIEWS ON COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POLICIES IN THE FORTHCOMING SAN FRANCISCO WORLD CONFERENCE. BOTH INTEND TO PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS AND YALTA PROPOSALS.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE WORKED OVER THE HEADQUARTERS OF THREE GERMAN GENERALS WITH BOMBS AND ROCKETS YESTERDAY.

A FARMHOUSE USED BY COL.GEN.JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ, WHO HAS BEEN SHIFTED TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NORTHERN GERMAN ARMY GROUP ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WAS BLASTED IN A LOW-FLYING ATTACK BETWEEN DEVENATER AND ZUTPHEN NORTHEAST OF ARNHEM IN HOLLAND. BLASKOWITZ FORMERLY WAS COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHERN GROUP OF ARMIES.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.FREDERICK CHRISTIANSEN, GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE NETHERLANDS, AND COL.GEN.KURT STUDENT, GERMAN PARATROOP COMMANDER, ALSO WERE LEFT BLAZING.

N942AEW

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, MARCH 19-(AP)-GERMAN V-BOMBS WERE HURLED INTO THIS GREAT PORT CITY FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDING JAN.31 IN A CONCENTRATED EFFORT TO DESTROY ITS USEFULNESS AS AN ALLIED SUPPLY BASE, IT CAN NOW BE DISCLOSED.

THERE ARE SCENES OF GREAT DESTRUCTION AS A RESULT OF THE ATTACKS, THE EXTENT OF WHICH PREVIOUSLY WAS HIDDEN BY CENSORSHIP. IN SOME SECTIONS THE CITY HAS SUFFERED AS BADLY FROM THE V-BOMBS AS THE MOST HEAVILY HIT LONDON AREAS.

ANTWERP FELL SO QUICKLY LAST AUGUST THAT IT SUFFERED LITTLE DAMAGE FROM FIGHTING. AFTER ITS FALL MANY HUNDREDS OF BUILDINGS WERE WRECKED BY THE V-BOMBS. IN ONE SECTOR THERE ARE SEVEN CONSECUTIVE BLOCKS OF BUSINESS BUILDINGS WINDOWLESS, BUT THE STORES ARE NEVERTHELESS DOING BUSINESS.

MK732AEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

AT THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, MARCH 19-(AP)-TWO P-47 PILOTS WHO CAME OVER HERE EXPECTING TO FLY THUNDERBOLTS IN COMBAT BUT TODAY THEY ARE BUSY ON ERRANDS OF MERCY.

LT. PETE GRAY, FROM 200 WALNUT ST., HUNTINGTON, W.VA., AND LT. BOB GEYER, FROM 824 NORTH GALLOWAY ST., XENIA, O., WERE DISAPPOINTED WHEN THEY WERE HANDED INNOCENT LOOKING LITTLE L-15S.

BUT THAT WAS BEFORE THEY PICKED THEMSELVES OUT LANDING FIELDS ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE NEAR REMAGEN'S BRIDGE AND STARTED FLYING WOUNDED BACK TO BASE HOSPITALS.

THERE'S NOTHING DULL ABOUT THE JOB THESE FRONTLINE FLYING AMBULANCES ARE DOING. THESE TWO FELLOWS AND LT. R.E.FROWNFELTER OF 905 SOUTH RADOLPH ST., GARRETT, IND., TRY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THREE MEN EVERY HOUR DURING DAYLIGHT WHEN WEATHER IS HALFWAY DECENT. EACH PLANE CARRIES ONE LITTER CASE. IT TAKES ONE HOUR TO MAKE A ROUNDTRIP FROM IMPROMPTU FIELDS TO THE HOSPITAL.

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"WE CAN CARRY ANOTHER PATIENT IF HE CAN SIT UP, BUT THE ONES WE HANDLE ARE USUALLY IN A PRETTY BAD WAY AND THEY HAVE TO LIE DOWN," SAID GEYER. "WE WERE PRETTY SORE WHEN HE FOUND OUT WE WERE NOT GOING TO FLY COMBAT RIGHT OFF, BUT I WOULDN'T HAVE MISSED THIS JOB FOR THE WORLD. WHY, WE'RE RIGHT DOWN HERE WHERE THIS WHOLE THING IS GOING ON."

EACH PILOT DOES HIS OWN NAVIGATING AND RADIO OPERATING.

"ONLY WE DON'T USE RADIOS MUCH," SAID GRAY. "WE TUNE HER IN ON THE BBC AND LET THE FELLOW WE'RE CARRYING LISTEN--IF HE'S ABLE. I THINK IT MAKES THEM EASY AND TAKES THEIR MIND OFF THE TRIP."

WHEN I LEFT THE TRIO STANDING BESIDE A LITTLE SILVER CRAFT WITH A RED CROSS PAINTED ON ITS SIDES, THE MEN NERVEOULY WERE WISHING AMBULANCES WOULD HURRY ALONG. WITH THEM WAS PVT ALBERT FREE KNOLLCREST OF GLENDALE AVE., RYE, N.Y., A MEMBER OF THE GROUND CREW.

TA1043AEW

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY,MARCH 19-(AP)-THE PILOT OF A CUB PLANE ESCAPED DEATH TODAY WHEN EIGHT MESSERSCHMITT-109S ATTACKED THE TINY UNARMED AIRCRAFT OVER THE RHINE, SHOOTING IT DOWN.

LT.ERNEST L.REID OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS, ESCAPED FROM THE BURNING PLANE AFTER IT CRASHED.

LE1098EW

ODESSA, MARCH 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMONG THE 480 UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND MEN WHO SAILED WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH FORMER PRISONERS TODAY ABOARD THE THIRD REPATRIATION SHIP TO LEAVE THIS PORT WERE:

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COL. FRED W. BRURY AND LT. COL. ROBERT M.CHEAL, BOTH OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT. ROBERT SMITH (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE); CAPT. LOUIS TANKING, 100 NORTH MILTON AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.; CAPT. JOSEPH J.LARKIN, 336 BROAD AVE., ENGLEWOOD, N.J.; CAPT. EARL HENDRICKS, 230 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.

MAJ. PERRY SWINDLER, XENIA, OHIO; MAJ. ALBERT CRANDALL, BURLINGTON, VT.

30. 24 — 24051

WRIGHT BRYAN, MANAGER EDITOR AND WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE ATLANTA JOURNAL, ATLANTA, GA.

LT. ROY A.CHAPPEWELL, JR., KAUFMAN, TEXAS; LT. PRESTON BOGUE, 1614 SAN LUIS REY STREET, CORONADO, CALIF.; LT. EUGENE L. RANCK, BOWEN, ILL.

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SGT. WILLIAM WOLFENDEN, 1663 HERBERT AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO; SGT. IGNAZIO PALERMO, 6 GREENOUGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.; SGT. CHARLES OSBORNE, EAST STAR ROUTE, LENAPAH, OKLA.; ST. DICK ADAMS, 1629 NORTH SIXTH ST., ABILENE, TEXAS; SGT. WILLIAM I.WRIGHT, 200 LEXINGTON AVE., ALTOONA, PA.; SGT. JAMES CHESSER, GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

CORPORAL VALMORE ALLARD, 27 SHIALEY ST., WORCESTER, MASS.; PVT. WILLIAM LEACH, PENN CLUB, PHILABELPHIA, PA., AND PVT. WILLIAM H.NELSON, MINOT, N.D.

TA325PEW

MAR 20 1945

ODESSA, U.S.S.R., MARCH 16-(DELAYED) (AP)-SNAPSHOTS OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO SAILED ON THE LATEST REPATRIATION LINER:

MAJ. PERRY SWINDLER OF XENIA, OHIO, TWICE A VETERAN OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION. AFTER THE 1918 ARMISTICE HE SERVED WITH THAT DIVISION IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION. IN PEACETIME HE TAUGHT MILITARY SCIENCE AT WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY. IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR SWINDLER AGAIN WAS WITH THE DIVISION WHEN IT FOUGHT IN THE MIDST OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE LAST OCTOBER. HE WAS WOUNDED AND NABBED BY THE GERMANS. HIS FAVORITE OUTFIT IS THE RED ARMY ARMORED FORCE THAT GAVE HIM BACK HIS FREEDOM IN WESTERN POLAND.

CAPT. EARL HENDRICKS, 230 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY, WAS IN ON TWO INVASIONS--FRANCE AND HOLLAND. THEN HE FOUGHT IN THE EPIC BATTLE OF BASTOGNE. ON JAN. 3., AFTER BEING WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT LEG, HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER. HE HAD BARELY REACHED A GERMAN PRISON HOSPITAL NEAR THE POLISH BORDER WHEN THE RED ARMY CAME ROLLING ALONG. BY THE TIME A RUSSIAN TRAIN BROUGHT HIM TO ODESSA HENDRICKS FLET GOOD AS NEW. HE STROLLED AROUND THE DECK OF THE LIBERTY LINER ON TWO LEGS WITHOUT A TRACE OF A LIMP.

SGT. WILLIAM T.WOLFENDEN, 1663 HERBERT AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, A VETERAN OF THE 99TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS CAPTURED IN THE BIG OPENING OF THE VON RUNDSTEDT OFFENSIVE LAST DECEMBER. BARELY 45 DAYS LATER HE WAS RESCUED BY RUSSIAN TANKS AS THE GERMANS WERE ATTEMPTING TO MARCH HIM AND OTHER PRISONERS FROM STALAG 3C FROM KUESTRIN. "THAT'S WHAT I CALL REAL ALLIED COOPERATION," HE GRINNED.

TA333PEW

MADRID, MARCH 19-(AP)-THIS WAS JOE'S DAY IN SPAIN--AND ALL THE JOES, THE MISSUS JOES AND THE LITTLE JOES CELEBRATED WITH GUSTO (NO RELATION).

IN SPAIN JOE IS JOSE (NICKNAME: PEPE), EASILY THE MOST POPULAR MASCULINE NAME IN THE COUNTRY.

SPANISH CUSTOM SETS ASIDE AN ANNUAL NAME DAY FOR ALL PERSONS NAMED JOSE. THERE ARE SO MANY OF THEM THAT ALL STORES AND BUSINESSNES IN SPAIN CLOSE, MAKING IT A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ARE NAMED JOSE, INCLUDING FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE FELIX LEQUERICA, WHO WAS OBSERVED STROLLING ALONG MADRID'S MAIN STREETS TODAY WHERE THOUSANDS OF OTHER JOES WERE DANCING, STROLLING AND SINGING.

PS924PEW

MAR 20 1945

MADRID, MARCH 19--(AP)--MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT--LIGHT BUT CAPABLE OF DRAWING A HIGH PRICE IN A READY MARKET--HAVE BEEN MOVED BY SPECIAL PLANES FROM GERMANY TO AIRPORTS IN SPAIN AND SWITZERLAND, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

SPECIAL DORNIER AND DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA PLANES HAVE BEEN LANDING IN SWITZERLAND AND AT GERONA AND BARCELONA IN EXTREME NORTHEASTERN SPAIN BEARING CARGOES CONTAINING OPTICAL EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS, MACHINE TOOLS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES. SUCH MATERIAL IS LIGHT CARGO WEIGHT BUT VALUABLE ON THE MARKET AND HAS BEEN BROUGHT OUT OF GERMANY BY AIR WITHIN THE LAST FORTNIGHT.

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THE QUANTITY WAS NOT ASCERTAINED EASILY FOR MUCH OF IT IS CONSIGNED TO GERMAN EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND OFFICIAL OFFICES BUT MUCH OF IT LITERALLY IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

BUYERS IN SPAIN AND OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES NEVER EXPECTED TO SEE MUCH OF IN SUCH CARGO BEFORE THE WAR'S END BECAUSE OF THE EQUIPMENT'S IMPORTANCE IN WAR AND WAR INDUSTRY.

MAR 20 1945

APR FOLTZS 00200 MEW 1055 PEW

HELSINKI, MARCH 19-(AP)-FINLAND'S VOTERS GAVE SUBSTANTIAL THOUGH NOT DECISIVE SUPPORT TO EXTREME LEFTIST CANDIDATES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS A TEST OF THE NATIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS REPRESENTING MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL VOTE INDICATED THE COMMUNISTIC DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S UNION HAD POLLED 236,370 VOTES AGAINST 241,227 FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY--HERETOFORE THE STRONGEST POLITICAL FORCE IN FINLAND. A TOTAL OF 492,448 VOTES WERE DIVIDED AMONG THE NATION'S OTHER FOUR PARTIES, ALL CONSERVATIVE IN CHARACTER.

BECAUSE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S CANDIDATES FAILED TO PRESENT A UNITED FRONT--ONE GROUP REPRESENTING THE OLD ANTI-RUSSIAN TANNERITES AND THE OTHER PRO-RUSSIAN OPPOSITION WITHIN THE PARTY--THEIR STRENGTH IS DIVIDED AND HENCE NOT SO IMPORTANT AS THE BARE FIGURES WOULD INDICATE.

THE TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 1,800,000 VOTES CAST IS A RECORD FOR THE NATION.

COUNTING OF THE VOTE WAS COMPLICATED BY THE DISCLOCATION OF NORMAL VOTING MACHINERY DUE TO THE DISPLACEMENT OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS FROM DEVASTATED LAPLAND AND FROM BORDER AREAS CEDED TO RUSSIA. MOREOVER SOME 20,000 REFUGEE FINNS NOW LIVING IN SWEDEN ARE QUALIFIED VOTERS AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR THEM TO VOTE.

ELECTION OFFICIALS SAID THE BALLOTING WAS FAR HEAVIER THAN IN 1936, WHEN 1,300,000 VOTED.

RW726AEW

MAR 20 1945

BY EDDY GILMORE

BUCHAREST, MARCH 19-(AP)-ROMANIA'S INDUSTRY, UNTIL RECENTLY UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION, IS STEPPING UP PRODUCTION AND ALREADY MAKING SIZABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FRONT.

TWO EXAMPLES ARE THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED GRITITZA LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PARALYZED BY A HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBER RAID APRIL 4, 1944, AND THE PRIVATELY-OWNED VULCAN METAL WORKS WHOSE OUTPUT INCLUDES MORTARS AND OTHER ARMAMENTS, AND KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.

AT THE GREAT GRITITZA PLANT, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS ARE LABORING TO REPAIR 500 LOCOMOTIVES KNOCKED OUT BY THE BOMBING, WHICH WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE 1,200 TO 1,600 WORKERS.

THIS IS A SCENE FROM THE WORKERS' BUCHAREST, QUITE DIFFERENT FROM DOWNTOWN BUCHAREST CROWDED WITH STORES FULL OF MERCHANDISE, LUSH RESTAURANTS, NIGHT CLUBS AND HOTELS. IN THE PLANTS ARE BANNERS DECLARING "L ND FOR THE PEASANT," "LONG LIVE OUR ALLIES," AND "WE WANT AN ALLIANCE WITH THE USSR."

THE AMERICANS' APRIL BOMBING REDUCED BUCHAREST'S RAILWAY TRAFFIC FROM 200 TRAINS DAILY TO ABOUT 12, SAID VASILE BAGU, CHAIRMAN OF A NEW TRADES UNION IN THE LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR WORKS.

WORKERS AT THE VULCAN METAL PLANT SAID PRODUCTION NOW IS 110 PER CENT MORE THAN UNDER THE GERMANS. THEY CREDIT THIS RISE TO THE OUSTING OF THE GERMANS, TO WORKERS' REPRESENTATION IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE PRIVATELY-OWNED FACTORY, AND TO WAGE INCREASES OF 70 TO 110 PER CENT SINCE LAST AUGUST FOR UNSKILLED AND SKILLED EMPLOYES. AND THE FACTORY IS OPERATING AROUND-THE-CLOCK.

MANY PRIVATE AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT-OWNED FIRMS NOW WORKING FOR THE

ALLIES TURNED OUT EQUIPMENT FOR THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION.
BUT ROMANIA'S PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO TAKE A LOGICAL VIEW OF THIS, MINISTER OF JUSTICE LUCRETIU PATRASCANU SAID, FOR IF EVERYONE WAS JAILED WHO TECHNICALLY HAD WORKED FOR THE NAZIS, INDUSTRY WOULD BE PARALYZED.

"IT IS THOSE AGENTS WHO THREW ROMANIA TO THE GERMANS WHO MADE ALL THIS POSSIBLE," HE SAID, ADDING THAT 250 PERSONS NOW WERE IN JAIL AND UNDERGOING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FOR POSSIBLE TRIALS UNDER THE WAR CRIMINALS LAW SCHEDULED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT NEXT WEEK.

PATRASCANU SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD ADOPTED A "MORE LIBERAL ATTITUDE" TOWARD OPERATORS OF FACTORIES COMMANDEERED BY THE GERMANS. THE ALLIES ARE ANXIOUS TO KEEP PLANTS GOING AND GROWING UNTIL THEY CAN SUPPLY AN ENTIRE SECTOR OF THE FRONT.

THE FIRST OF THE WAR CRIMINALS TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL MAY BE MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, FORMER PREMIER, AND THE CLASSIFICATION WILL INCLUDE PERSOS IN POWER BEFORE HIM, PATRASCANU SAID.

SW1104AEW MAR 20 1945

CHUNGKING, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TONIGHT THAT CHINESE TROOPS HAD SURROUNDED KANHSIEN, SITE OF A FORMER U.S. AIR BASE, AND THAT FIERCE FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS FOR THE KIANGSI PROVINCE CITY.

IN HUNAN PROVINCE JAPANESE TROOPS INSIDE THE BESIEGED CITY OF ANJEN, 38 MILES EAST SOUTHEAST OF HENGYANG, RECEIVED REINFORCEMENTS AND LAUNCHED A HEAVY COUNTERATTACK AGAINST CHINESE POSITIONS. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE DETERMINED TO HOLD ANJEN AS THE LOSS OF THE CITY WOULD IMPERIL THEIR OVERLAND COMMUNICATIONS IN HUNAN.

SW1128AEW

CHUNGKING, MARCH 19-(AP)-LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, OPERATING IN SUPPORT OF FRENCH FORCES BATTLING THE JAPANESE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, DAMAGED A 6,500-TON ENEMY FREIGHTER YESTERDAY IN HAINAN BAY OFF THE INDO-CHINA COAST, AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BULLETIN ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT P-51 FIGHTERS HAD STRAFED ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS IN THE BORDER AREA OF INDO-CHINA NORTH OF LANGSON.

CHINESE REPORTS YESTERDAY SAID CHINESE GUERRILLAS HAD MADE CONTACT WITH FRENCH FORCES AT MONCAY IN NORTHEASTERN INDO-CHINA.

MK737AEW

MAR 20 1945

BY JOHN GROVER

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19-(AP)-INCREASING ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS INDICATED TODAY THAT TRAPPED JAPANESE FORCES IN CENTRAL BURMA MAY BE CONTEMPLATING A BREAKTHROUGH EFFORT IN THE VICINITY OF MEIKTILA, 75 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY.

ATTACKS AGAINST THE ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE MEIKTILA AREA HAVE BEEN REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES TO THE JAPANESE. THE ENEMY HAS NO ARMOR TO MATCH THE BRITISH CONCENTRATION OF GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS, WHICH ARE TAKING A HEAVY TOLL.

THE ALLIES NOW HOLD MAYMO, HSIPAW AND LASHIO, THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT TOWNS ON THE MANDALAY-LASHIO ROAD, AND IN THE AREA AROUND MEIKTILA AND THAZI ARE ASTRIDE ALL JAPANESE COMMUNICATION LINES SOUTHWARD FROM MANDALAY. THE COMPLETE FALL OF MANDALAY APPEARS IMMINENT.

MK736AEW

LT.H.R.BRODERICK, 612 SOUTH 20TH ST., ARLINGTON, VA., WHO RODE HIS FIRST MISSION AS AN OBSERVER AGREED THAT A WIDE AREA WAS BURNING ALTHOUGH HIS PLANE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST OVER THE TARGET.

BOMBARDIER LT. JOHN OWEN, 164 DOVER ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I., ADDED: "WE SAW FIRES SPOUTING UP OVER MOST OF THE CITY IT SEEMED." Add 21st Bomber Command HQ (Wolfe) XX to U.S.

30.24 — 2x053

CPL. DONALD W. MACNIVEN, OF OVER ST., WATERBURY, CONN., VOICED THE LAMENT OF ALL CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNERS WHOSE VIEW IS ALWAYS RESTRICTED: "I GUESS IT WAS A PRETTY GOOD BONFIRE. I NEVER GET TO SEE MUCH EXCEPT THE BOMBS DROPPING."

THE B-29 MASS MISSIONS SINCE STARTING AT TOKYO MARCH 10 HAVE HIT NAGOYA, OSAKA, KOBE AND NOW, NAGOYA AGAIN.

SOME 36 SQUARE MILES IN THE HEARTS OF JAPAN'S FOUR GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITIES HAD BEEN REDUCED TO RUINS PRIOR TO TODAY'S RAID.

RETURNING FROM THE SECOND NAGOYA MISSION, LT.JOHN J.HANDWERKER OF MEMPHIS, TENN., PLANE COMMANDER, DECLARED: "IT WAS A DAMNED GOOD FIRE AND THERE WERE SOME BEAUTIFUL EXPLOSIONS."

MAR 20 1945

A190KX Add Guam Japan Raids (Hagyland) XX March 19

THE FLEET COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE CARRIER PLANE RAID. IT WAS THE FIRST CARRIER STRIKE OF THE WAR AGAINST KYUSHU ISLAND, ON WHICH THE BIG YAWATA STEEL WORKS AND OTHER IMPORTANT WAR INDUSTRIES ARE LOCATED. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ONLY THAT AIRCRAFT FIELDS AND INSTALLATIONS WERE THE TARGETS.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY TOKYO-RADIO, CLAIMED -- ENTIRELY WITHOUT AMERICAN CONFIRMATION -- THAT FIVE U.S.WARSHIPS OF THE CARRIER FORCE WERE SUNK, ONE DAMAGED AND 46 CARRIER PLANES SHOT DOWN. TOKYO RADIO PREVIOUSLY HAD CLAIMED FIVE U.S.WARSHIPS WERE SUNK AND NINE DAMAGED.

GG2PCW

Add Manila Philippines (Mutchler) XX close support.

ON MINDANAO, THE 31ST DIVISION YANKS, WITH TANK SUPPORT, STEADILY EXPANDED THEIR POSITIONS NORTH OF SAN ROQUE AND PASONANCA, AND 829 DEAD WERE FOUND ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY.

HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED 249 TONS OF BOMBS ON FORMOSA AIRDROMES DESPITE POOR VISIBILITY. AT LEAST EIGHT PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND AIRDROME FACILITIES WERE SET ABLAZE. NORTHERN BORNEO WAS HIT WITH 118 TONS.

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A 3,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER OF EQUAL SIZE LEFT BURNING AND ABANDONED OFF HONG KONG.

-A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE MONDAY DISCLOSED THAT PHILIPPINE-BASED YANK AIRMEN STRUCK AGAINST THE JAPANESE OVER THE WIDE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND CHINA SEA FRONTS WHILE SUPERFORTRESSES AND SWARMS OF CARRIER PLANES BLASTED THE NIPPON HOMELAND.

THE AMERICAN FLIERS LASHED WIDELY SEPARATED TARGETS IN THE PHILIPPINES, FORMOSA, THE WESTERN CHINA SEA, BORNEO, THE CELEBES, THE MOLUCCAS, THE LESSER SUNDAS, NEW GUINEA AND THE BISMARCK-

SOLOMONS AREA.

DOUGHBOYS ON THE VARIOUS PHILIPPINES FRONTS CONTINUED TO REGISTER GAINS. IN SOUTHERN LUZON'S BATANGAS PROVINCE TROOPS OF BRIG.GEN. HANFORD MACNIDER'S 158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM MADE A LANDING FROM THE SEA AT TALAGA AND PUSHED ON TO MABINI ON THE CALUMPAN PENINSULA.

IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF MANILA SOLDIERS OF THE SIXTH AND 43RD DIVISIONS PENETRATED TO SECONDARY DEFENSES ON THE JAPANESE SHIMBU LINE AND CAPTURED THREE ROCKET EMPLACEMENTS IN THE FACE OF HEAVY RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. ON THE NORTHEAST LUZON FRONT THE 25TH AND 33RD DIVISIONS WERE NEARING JUNCTURE ON THE MOUNTAINOUS CAGAYAN VALLEY ROAD NEAR STRATEGIC BALETE PASS.

TROOPS OF THE 41ST DIVISION OPERATING IN THE ZAMBOANGA SECTOR OF SOUTHWESTERN MINDANAO REPULSED NUMEROUS COUNTERATTACKS AS THEY SHOVED INTO THE HILLS.

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JAPANESE BIVOUAC AND SUPPLY AREAS AT BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES SUMMER CAPITAL AND PROBABLY JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS, WERE HAMMERED WITH 337 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES BY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS. THE YANK FLIERS ALSO HIT MINDANAO, THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO AND THE VISAYAN ISLANDS.

HEAVY BOMBERS CONTINUED NEUTRALIZATION ATTACKS ON FORMOSA BASES. THEY DUMPED 300 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE NORTHERN TOWN OF TAIHOKU, THE HEITO AND OKAYAMA AIR BASES IN THE SOUTHWEST AND THE TOKO ELECTRIC PLANT.

MEDIUM BOMBERS, MAINTAINING THE AERIAL BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA SEA, CAUGHT A JAPANESE CONVOY OFF SWATOW. A DESTROYER AND A DESTROYER ESCORT WERE LEFT IN FLAMES. ONE U.S. PLANE WAS LOST.

MILITARY TARGETS IN BORNEO RECEIVED 100 TONS OF BOMBS. FOUR OF FIVE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN AND THE OTHER WAS PROBABLY DESTROYED OVER BALIKPAPAN, IMPORTANT OIL CENTER.

GGJW422PCW

PANAY EYEWITNESS
BY FRED HAMPSON

ABOARD MITCHELL BOMBER OVER ILOILO, PANAY, MARCH 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-I WATCHED ONE OF THE STRANGEST INVASION SPECTACLES OF THE PACIFIC WAR TODAY.

AS DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ. GEN. RAPP BRUSH'S 40TH DIVISION NEARED THE BEACH 14 MILES WEST OF ILOILO IN ALLIGATORS AND SMALL BOATS, HUNDREDS OF FILIPINOS APPEARED ON SHORE TO GREET THEM.

WE COULD SEE NO SIGN OF JAPANESE AS THE BIG FLOTILLA OF SHIPS CREPT TOWARD THE BEACH JUST AFTER DAWN AND SENT ASSAULT WAVES THROUGH THE SURF.

DOUGHBOYS IN ARMORED VEHICLES AND AFOOT QUICKLY SHOVED PATROLS INLAND OVER A BROAD COASTAL PLAIN OF FARMS AND VILLAGES.

THE BEACH WAS SHALLOW AND THE JOB OF UNLOADING LARGER SHIPS APPEARED DIFFICULT AS WE WATCHED FROM THIS 5TH AIR FORCE B-25, FLOWN BY 2ND LT. RICHARD SHIPMAN, AB
LENE, TEX.

MAR 20 1945

MORE THAN AN HOUR AFTER THE LANDING, THE LSTS, LCIS AND LSDS STILL HAD NOT DRIVEN FAR ENOUGH ASHORE TO GET ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT ON THE BEACH.

AFTER WATCHING THE EXTREMELY WELL-HANDLED AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS, SHIPMAN AND HIS CO-PILOT, 2ND LT. JACK T. MILLER, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., MADE A SERIES OF LOW LEVEL RUNS OVER THE BACK COUNTRY TRYING TO LOCATE JAPANESE POSITIONS THEY MIGHT STRAFE.

ALTHOUGH WE FLEW AS LOW AS 20 (CORRECT) FEET OVER ROADS, FARMS, RIVERS AND HILL FLANKS IN A SUCCESSION OF BREATH TAKING MANEUVERS, WE SAW NOTHING THAT LOOKED JAPANESE.

"ALL WE DID," QUIPPED RADIOMAN STAFF SGT. E.H. ROGERS (222 JUANITA WAY) SAN FRANCISCO, "WAS SCARE THE CARABAO."

THE LANDING WAS NOT PRECEDED BY THE USUAL NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, ALTHOUGH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS STOOD BY TO SHELL PANAY IF NEEDED AND ROCKET SHIPS WERE READY.

SATISFIED THE LANDING WAS COMPLETED WITHOUT INTERFERENCE, SHIPMAN LIFTED THE BOMBER OVER A MOUNTAIN RANGE ALONG THE MIDDLE OF PANAY PENINSULA AND STARTED HOME. FOR US IN THE PLANE--SHIPMAN, MILLER, ROGERS, ENGINEER SGT. JAMES HARRIS, PARIS, TENN.; GUNNERS SGT. ROBERT E. GASPER, CANTON, OHIO, AND STAFF SGT. JOHN S. WEAVER, COLLINGSWOOD, N.J., AND 2ND LT. ROBERT MARKS, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL., AN OBSERVER, THE TRIP HOME PRODUCED MORE EXCITEMENT THAN SUPPORTING THE LANDING.

THIRTY OVERWATER MINUTES FROM OUR BASE, THE LEFT ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE!

SHIPMAN AND MILLER MANAGED TO SMOTHER THE FLAMES AND NURSE THE CRIPPLED SHIP OVER LAND ON ONE ENGINE, WITH THE OTHER SMOKING FURIOUSLY AND THREATENING TO BURST INTO FLAMES AGAIN.

SHIPMAN AND MILLER REACHED BASE AT 1000 FEET AND GOT AN EMERGENCY SIGNAL FROM THE TOWER TO LAND WITHOUT CIRCLING. THEY BROUGHT THE STILL SMOKING MITCHEL--WITH ALL ITS POWER ON THE RIGHT SIDE--SKILLFULLY DOWN DESPITE A SIDE WIND WHICH FURTHER COMPLICATED THE LANDING.

SIGHS OF RELIEF THAT BURST FROM THE TENSE GROUP INSIDE THE PLANE COULD ALMOST BE HEARD OVER THE ROAR OF THE REMAINING ENGINE.

"THAT," ANNOUNCED SHIPMAN, "IS SWEATING IT OUT. I THOUGHT WE WERE GOING TO SWIM THE LAST LAP."

THE LEFT SIDE OF THE PLANE WAS BATHED IN OIL WHEN SHIPMAN TAXIED HER INTO A REVETMENT AND WE CRAWLED DOWN AND PATTED THE EARTH AFFECTIONATELY.

0D805PPW NM

MAR 20 1945

EDMONTON, ALTA., MARCH 19-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND LAST MONTH FLEW MORE THAN 200,000 POUNDS OF BULKY CARGO INTO POINT BARROW ON THE ARCTIC RIM IN ALASKA, TO THE U.S. NAVY, WHICH IS DRILLING FOR OIL IN THAT AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE A.T.C. ALASKATNFAISION

FOR OIL IN THAT AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE A.T.C. ALASKAN DIVISION.

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IT WAS THE GLOBE-GIRDLING A.T.C.'S MOST NORTHERLY OPERATION AND WAS COMPLICATED BY UNPREDICTABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS. IT WAS AT POINT BARROW THAT WILEY POST AND WILL ROGERS WERE KILLED IN 1935.

THE ROUND TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO POINT BARROW IS MORE THAN 1,000 MILES AND NAVIGATION AIDS ARE SKETCHY.

THE ARMY C-47 SKYTRAINS LENT A HAND TO POINT BARROW'S AERIAL SUPPLY TILL THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND COULD ASSEMBLE PLANES AND PILOTS TO HANDLE THE JOB.

THE CARGO INCLUDED FIVE-TON SLEDS, SNOW JEEPS WEIGHING MORE THAN 2 1/2 TONS, LIGHTING PLANTS, LUMBER, GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL.

RW1254AEW

MAR 20 1945

Add Undated (FX) Jap claims ~~xx~~ the [illegible]

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE SUBS WEREITRYING "TO GET NEAR TO JAPAN PROPER AND TO INTERRUPT THE JAPANESE SUPPLIES TO THE SOUTHERN REGIONS."

NIPPONESE PLANES WERE SENT OUT TO ATTACK THE UNDERSEA FLEET.

SIMULTANEOUSLY A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE, ALSO HEARD BY FCC, REPORTED THAT AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES WERE CONTINUING THEIR RAIDS ON SOUTHWESTERN JAPAN TODAY AND CLAIMED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT FIVE U.S. WARSHIPS WERE SUNK, ONE DAMAGED AND 46 CARRIER PLANES SHOT DOWN. PREVIOUSLY TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED FIVE WARSHIPS WERE SUNK AND NINE DAMAGED.

A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST CLAIMED FOUR B-29S RAIDING NAGOYA TODAY WERE SHOT DOWN AND 80 OTHERS DAMAGED.

ANOTHER DOMEI DISPATCH REPORTED "A NUMBER OF MEDIUM-SIZED PLANES" BOMBED HACHIJO ISLAND IN THE IZU GROUP, 200 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, SUNDAY. WORDING OF THE REPORT INDICATED THE RAID WAS MADE BY MEDIUM BOMBERS BASED ON IWO JIMA, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

SF524APW NM

(THE FOLLOWING IS AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON IWO JIMA DURING THE FIRST HECTIC HOURS OF THE FIERCE, 26-DAY BATTLE, BY MARINE CORPORAL ARTHUR L.NATTER, OF 49 WEST 96TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, AMONG THE FIRST 100 CASUALTIES TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. WOUNDED DURING THE SECOND DAY OF THE STRUGGLE, HE IS NOW RESTING AT THE U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NATTER IS A SON OF MR. AND MRS.M.NATTER OF THE NEW YORK CITY ADDRESS).

MAR 20 1945

BY CORPORAL ARTHUR L.NATTER, USMCR (670)
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 19-(AP)-IT WAS ABOUT 1100 (11 A.M.)

30. 2x — 24055

ON D-DAY THAT I CLIMBED ABOARD THE AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR WITH SOME OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF OUR UNIT. WE SHOVED OFF FOR THE BEACH AND THE HELL THAT LAY AHEAD ON IWO.

WE COULD SEE THE GEYSERS OF WATER THROWN UP BY SOME OF THE SHELLS AS THEY SPLATTERED INTO THE OCEAN ALONGSIDE OUR SHIPS AND WINCED A BIT AS OTHERS RECEIVED DIRECT HITS AND CAPSIZED.

JUST ABOUT THEN IS WHEN WE GOT OURS. A SHELL, I THINK IT WAS A MORTAR SHELL, KNOCKED OUT THE MOTOR ON OUR AMPHTRAC. A FEW SECONDS LATER ANOTHER SHELL BLEW A HOLE IN THE SIDE OF OUR CRAFT AND WE STARTED TAKING WATER. IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE WE CAPSIZED AND FOUND OURSELVES SWIMMING AROUND IN THE OCEAN, ABOUT 700 YARDS FROM THE BEACH.

I HAD DROPPED MY CARBINE WHEN WE WERE DUMPED OUT OF THE TRACTOR AND HAD NOTHING TO DEFEND MYSELF WITH AGAINST THE LEAD THAT WAS STREAKING ACROSS THE IWO BEACHHEAD.

I FLOUNDERED AROUND IN THE WATER FOR A FEW MINUTES UNTIL AN ARMY DUCK, TAKING AMMUNITION ASHORE, CRUISED ALONGSIDE. ONE OF THE MEN IN THE DUCK CLIMBED OUT ON THE MOTOR HOUSING AND THREW ME AROPE. AFTER HE HAULED ME ABOARD WE CONTINUED OUR JOURNEY TO THE BEACH.

THE MOMENT WE TOUCHED LAND I STARTED LOOKING FOR ANOTHER CARBINE. I FOUND ONE SHORTLY AND FIRED A ROUND FROM IT TO MAKE SURE IT WOULD OPERATE. THEN I STARTED LOOKING FOR THE REST OF MY OUTFIT. THEY WEREN'T FAR AWAY, GETTING AN ARTILLERY PIECE EMPLACED.

WE WERE ABOUT 700 YARDS FROM MT.SURIBACHI, OUR TARGET, AND FIRED ROUND AFTER ROUND INTO THE FACE OF THAT SEEMINGLY IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS. BY NOW THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH SHELLS, AND THE BEACH WAS LITTERED WITH DAMAGED EQUIPMENT, DEAD AND WOUNDED MARINES, AND FRESH TROOPS SCRAMBLING ASHORE.

THAT NIGHT, ABOUT MIDNIGHT, THE JAPS OPENED UP WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD. THEY HAD EVIDENTLY RECEIVED INFORMATION AS TO OUR GUN POSITION AND WERE CONCENTRATING ON PUTTING IT OUT OF COMMISSION.

A GIANT MORTAR SHELL CAME SCREAMING DOWN OUT OF THE SKY AND LANDED JUST A FEW FEET AWAY, MESSING EVERYTHING UP IN GENERAL. ABOUT SIX OF US WERE HIT, SOME BADLY, OTHERS NOT QUITE SO BAD. A CORPSMAN CAME RUNNING UP AND WHIPPED OUT HIS BATTLE DRESSINGS. HE FOUND ME LAYING THERE BESIDE THE GUN NUMB AND DAZED AND NOT QUITE SURE JUST WHAT HAD HAP TO ME.

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THERE BESIDE THE GUN NUMB AND DAZED AND NOT QUITE SURE JUST WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO ME.

THEN HE TOOK A LOOK AT MY RIGHT ARM AND STARTED TO WORK ON ME. IT SEEMS I HAD PICKED UP THREE PIECES OF LEAD, ALL LODGED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF MY ELBOW. HE ALSO GAVE ME MORPHINE WHICH EASED THE PAIN CONSIDERABLY. AFTER THE BATTLE DRESSINGS WERE APPLIED WE WERE TAKEN TO A BATTALION AID STATION ON THE BEACH, JUST A FEW YARDS AWAY FROM THE WATER'S EDGE. THE AID STATION CONSISTED OF NOTHING BUT AN OVERSIZED FOXHOLE COVERED WITH A TARPAULIN BUT THERE WAS A NAVY DOCTOR IN ATTENDANCE THERE AND WITH THE AID OF A FLASHLIGHT HE SUCCEEDED IN GETTINNG MY WOUND PATCHED UP.

A109FX

AT APPROXIMATELY 7:30 THE NEXT MORNING WE WERE TAKEN OUT TO A HOSPITAL SHIP WHICH LAY A SHORT WAY OFF IWO. I WAS VERY MUCH SURPRISED WHEN I SAW NAVY NURSES ABOARD THAT VESSEL. I DIDN'T DREAM THERE WAS AN AMERICAN GIRL WITHIN MILES OF THAT FIERY HELL-HOLE I HAD JUST LEFT. THEY'RE GREAT GIRLS, AFRAID OF NOTHING AND SKILLED IN THE ART OF MAKING THE WOUNDED AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE.

ABOARD THE HOSPITAL SHIP WE HAD HAMBURGER STEAK, ICE CREAM,

ABOARD
AND POTATOES, THE BEST MORALE BUILDER I KNOW OF.
THEN BEGAN THE LONG TRIP HOME. WE STOPPED AT A REAR BASE HOSPITAL ON AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC WHERE WE WERE MET BY THE RED CROSS AND GIVEN CIGARETTES, CANDY AND GUM. FOLLOWING A STAY OF ONE DAY AT THAT BASE WE WERE PUT ABOARD AN ARMY PLANE AND STARTED ON THE SECOND LEG OF OUR JOURNEY HOME.
AT AN ISLAND WHERE WE STOPPED TO REFUEL, WE WERE VERY MUCH SURPRISED TO RECEIVE A VISIT FROM A USO TROUPE THAT WAS ENTERTAINING THERE. THEY PUT ON A SWELL SHOW FOR US AND SOME OF THE GIRLS AUTOGRAPHED THE CAST ON MY ARM. THE NAVY MEDICAL OFFICER THERE ALSO TREATED US SWELL AND DESPITE THE UNEARTHLY HOUR (2:00 A.M.) MANAGED TO ROUND UP GALLONS OF ICE CREAM FOR US. AN ADDED DELICACY WAS FRESH TOAST AND LOTS OF BUTTER.
THE PLANE ENDED ITS FLIGHT AT HICKAM FIELD IN HAWAII WHERE WE MET MORE NICE PEOPLE, HAD MORE GOOD CHOW, AND BOARDED A SHIP FOR OUR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.
MM750PPW

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BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 19--TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST TUESDAY, JAPANESE TIME INTERCEPTED BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID FIVE GROUPS OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS WITH A MUCLEUS OF 15 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS MADE UP THE TASK FORCE WHICH IS SENDING HORDES OF PLANES AGAINST JAPAN. THE ENEMY RADIO IDENTIFIED THE FLEET FORCE AS THE "MAINSTAY OF TASK FORCE 58."
QD1047PPW NM

THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (MON.) (310)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: NINTH ARMY MOVES GERMAN CIVILIANS BACK FROM RHINE.
REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD: AMERICANS EXPAND BRIDGEHEAD NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST; FALLEN LUDENDORFF BRIDGE BEING REPAIRED.
SAAR SECTOR: THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES ADVANCE IN TRAP CLOSING ON 80,000 GERMANS FLEEING SAAR TRIANGLE.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES:
U.S. FIRST: PUSHES OUT EDGES OF REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, REACHES PLAIN LEADING NORTHWARD TO RUHR.
U.S.THIRD: MENACES MAINZ, PUSHES TWO WEDGES DOWN TOWARD JUNCTION WITH SEVENTH ARMY FOR SAAR TRAPS.
U.S.SEVENTH: ADVANCES UP TO SIX MILES ALONG 60-MILE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY.
--DASH--
U.S.DIVISIONS:
THIRD INFANTRY: BREACHED TWO SIEGFRIED LINE BELTS, REACHED POINT MILE SOUTHWEST ZWEIBRUECKEN.
FOURTH ARMORED: PUSHED WITHIN 12 MILES OF MAINZ.
NINTH INFANTRY: TOOK DINKELBACH ON AUTOBAHN.
10TH ARMORED: ADVANCED TO WITHIN 14 MILES OF KAISERLAUTERN.
11TH ARMORED: ADVANCED FIVE MILES IN NORTH SAARLAND.
14TH ARMORED: CLEARED WISSEMBOURG AND ALTENSTADT.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NEARLY THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MERZIG, CAPTURED GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION INTACT.
36TH INFANTRY: CLEARED ROTH.
42ND INFANTRY: TOOK SCHONAU AND FISHBACH, TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY.
45TH INFANTRY: PARTLY BREACHED SIEGFRIED LINE, TOOK ALSBACH IN FIERCE FIGHTING.
63RD INFANTRY: ADVANCED THROUGH SIEGFRIED DEFENSES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.
71ST INFANTRY: TOOK ROPPEWILLER ON FRONTIER NORTH OF BITCHE.
76TH INFANTRY: MADE TWO NEW CROSSING OF MOSELLE; SEIZED DILLINGEN.
78TH INFANTRY: ENTERED OBERCASSEL, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BONN.
80TH INFANTRY: ENTERED ST. WENDEL, PUSHED ANOTHER THREE MILES TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEUNKIRCHEN.

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87TH INFANTRY: COMPLETED CLEANUP OF COBLENZ.
90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED BOPPARD SOUTH OF COBLENZ.
100TH INFANTRY: ENTERED GERMANY SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF BITCHE.
103RD INFANTRY: CAPTURED BOBENTHAL, THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF WISSEMBOURG.
MD1059PEW

NIGHT LEAD--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 269 MILES (FROM REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
PS927PEW

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THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WESTERN FRONT: THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMY DRIVES THREATEN 80,000 GERMANS IN SAARLAND WITH DOUBLE ENTRAPMENT; AMERICANS EXPAND RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, WHERE COLLAPSED LUDENDORFF SPAN IS TERMED REPAIRABLE; GERMANS REPORTED WITHDRAWING FROM DUTCH SECTOR NORTH OF NIJMEGEN.
EASTERN FRONT: SOVIETS PUSH WESTWARD ON BALTIC COAST AFTER FALL OF KOLBERG; TIGHTEN PRESSURE TO SEIZE STETTIN AND ODER'S MOUTH TO SET UP SPRING DRIVE ON BERLIN.
ITALIAN FRONT: LIMITED TO PATROL RAIDS.
PACIFIC FRONT: JAPAN BOMBED SUNDAY AND TODAY BY HUNDREDS OF CARRIER PLANES AND 350 SUPERFORTRESSES, WITH AIRPLANE AND STEEL PLANTS AT NAGOYA AND ON KYUSHU MAIN TARGETS; AMERICANS ADVANCE ON LUZON; PLANES HIT JAPANESE POSITIONS AROUND BAGUIO.
N909AEW

WASHINGTON,MARCH 19-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT RELEASED TODAY THE 37TH PARTIAL LIST OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES. IT INCLUDED:
BARNES, WILLIAM-HELEN BARNES, WIFE, C/O BROWN AND WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP., 1600 WESTHILL ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
BOYCE, VIOLA C.-CARRIE L. RIAKO, AUNT, RT. 1, BOX 88, BRIDGEPORT, IND.
BRAZEE, NANCY A. (MRS. A. J. BRAZEE) - HERVEY F. KNUTZEN, NEPHEW, 908 1ST ST., S EAST ROCHESTER, MINN.
BURN, WILLIAM ANGUS - FLORENCE MALONE BURN, WIFE, EBTNY, MILLS COUNTY, TEX.
DOW, JAMES FREDERICK - EDWIN E. ELSER, 136 FREEMONT PL., LOS ANGELES.
DWYER, THOMAS R.-WALDRON PAUL, RELIGIOUS SUPERIOR, ST. COLUMBANS, OMAHA, NEB.
GIDDES, JEAN F. (MRS. ERIC GIDDES) - FRED M. SNIDER, FATHER, C/O POSTMASTER, COLTON, CALIF.
HIBBARD, JAMES F.-MRS. FERN TAYLOR, DAUGHTER, RT. 5, BOYLE RURAL DELIVERY, HAMILTON, O.
ISMAIL, SHEIK SELIM - WILLIAM GLADSTONE, 6254 HARPER AVE., CHICAGO.
JAMISON, WILLIAM R.-ELIZABETH L. JAMISON, SISTER, 501 STEWART AVE., NANAIMO, B. C., CANADA.
KRAMER, AMELIA AND GEORGETTE A.-AMALIA S. KRAMER, 1047 SIERRA ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.
MILLER, DOROTHY VERONICA-MRS. ANGELIN LESINSKI, 1627 NO. ADA ST., CHICAGO.
PARKER, ELIZABETH M.-MARIA A. DANKS, C/O EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORP., SEATTLE.
POPE, HARVEY C.-GRACE G. POPE, WIFE, 2090 BROADWAY BUCHANAN ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
PURNELL, LILLIAN COTTRELL - MRS. E. J. COTTRELL, MOTHER, 724 PLYMOUTH AVE., UNIVERSITY CITY. MOA.

PUTNEY, HARRY BRYAN - R. E. PUTNEY 3270 LARGA AVE., LOS ANGELES.
RAND, GRACE-E. D. RAND, BROTHER, 1553 S. E. MILLER ST., PORTLAND 2, ORE.

B107WX
REICH, JOSEPH-W. W. REICH, BROTHER, 2380 ELLSWORTH ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.
RICHEY, JEPPIE B.-L. E. RICHEY, BROTHER, BOX 579, NEDERLAND, TEX.
STANFORD, AUDREY JOAN, DOUGLAS ROY AND MARY EVERETT-MRS. FRANK P. ALLEN, JR., 314 S. ALEXANDRIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
WRIGHT, RANDAL W.-LETHA C. BANKS, MOTHER, 244 W. WASHINGTON ST., PAULSBORO, N.J.

MN35PEW MAR 20 1945

(330) WASHINGTON,MARCH 19-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT RELEASED TODAY THE 13TH PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR REPORTED LIBERATED BY THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES. IT INCLUDES:
ADAMS, RICHARD H., SGT.-MRS. FLORENCE E. ADAMS, MOTHER, 1629 N. 6TH ST., ABILENE, TEX.
AKLES, JOHN M., CPL.-MRS. DOROTHY I. AKLES, WIFE, 320 S. HUMPHREY AVE., LOS ANGELES.
ARMIJO, GUILLERMO S., SGT.-SALOMON O. ARMIJO, FATHER, BOX 343, GEN. DEL., MAGDALENA, N.MEX.
BADDER, REX H., TECH. 5TH GR.-MRS. CLARA BADDER, MOTHER, 616 E. REARDON ST., MIDLAND, MICH.
BALL, FLOYD, SGT.-MRS. ALICE BALL, MOTHER, 1440 DOWNER ST., OROVILLE, CALIF.
BARGER, FRANK, TECH. 5TH GR.-DAN BARGER, FATHER, BOWLINGTOWN, KY.
BARKER, LLOYD C., SGT.-CAM H. BARKER, FATHER, RT. 3, BOX 209, CHICO, CALIF.
BARR, ROY P., S/SGT.-MRS. NONA R. BARR, WIFE, 808 B ST., DODGE CITY, KANS.
BARTLEY, MILLARD J.,SGT.-MRS. VICTORIA BARTLEY, MOTHER, ASHCAMP, KY.
BATSTONE, JAMES E., PVT.-JAMES G. BATSTONE, FATHER, BOX 53, CROOKSVILLE, O.
BAUGHN, JOHN L., PVT.-MRS. MARY M. BAUGHN, MOTHER, 508 UNION ST., CINCINNATI,
BELL, DEAN H., S/SGT.-MRS. DEAN H. BELL, WIFE, 16 W. 35TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS.
BELT, GEROLD W., S/SGT.-MRS. MYRTLE J. BELT, WIFE, 317 DUNN ST., LOCKLAND, O.
BENNETT, FRANK A., S/SGT.-MRS. NATALIA V. BENNETT, MOTHER, 311 SONOITA AVE., NOGALES, ARIZ.
BENNETT, PAUL G., SGT.-MRS. ANNA R. BENNETT, WIFE, WEST JEFFERSON, O.
BICHNER, HARRY G., PVT.-MRS. HARRY G. BICHNER, WIFE, 5659 WISTER ST., GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BIFRO, MARINO L., S/SGT.-MRS. MARY M. BIFRO, MOTHER, 969 NATHANIEL RD., CLEVELAND, O.
BILLIG, LAVERN R., CPL.-MRS. D. B. MCINTIRE, MOTHER, 80 CLARKSVILL ST., GREENVILLE, PA.
BLOUNT, WILLIAM S., JR., SGT.-MRS. FRANK P. ROBINSON, GRANDMOTHER, P.O.BOX 194, LEXINGTON, KY.
BOBLICK, GEORGE, CPL.-MRS. VERONICA BOBLICK, MOTHER, 106 9TH ST., WINDBER, PA.
BUCCI, ANTHONY F., 2D LT.-MRS. RUTH E. BUCCI, WIFE, 611 VORIS ST., PEORIA, ILL.
GILBRAITH, LESIE B., T/SGT.-MRS. MARTHA B. GILBRAITH, MOTHER, P.O. BOX 83, ANNAWAN, ILL.
HELLER, AUREL S., 1ST LT.-MRS. MILDRED E. HELLER, WIFE, 915 MADISON AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J.
HINCKLEY, DE LORMA, JR., 1ST LT.-DR LORMA HINCKLEY, SR., FATHER, 1441 S. CARSON, TULSA, OKLA.
HUDEC, MICHAEL P., TECH. 5TH GR.-MRS. HELEN HUDEC, MOTHER, 2481 S. ANNABELLE ST., DETROIT, MICH.
JARRETT, WILLIAM H., CAPT.-MRS. HAZEL F. HARRETT, WIFE, 2251 JACKSON ST., PHILADELPHIA.
MOORE, CHARLES W., 1ST LT.-MRS. FRANCES C. MOORE, WIFE, 109 MONROE ST., MIDDLETOWN, O.
NICHOLS, CARROLL E., CPL.-MRS. OLLIE P. NICHOLS, MOTHER, 1809 ASH ST., KNOXVILLE, IOWA.
WILLIS, CHARLES D., 1ST LT.-MRS. RUBY C. BOYLES, MOTHER, 818 N. LAS PALMAS, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
YETTER, CHARLES F., 1ST SGT.-MRS. MARGURITE F. YETTER, WIFE, 2617 E. 35TH ST., VANCOUVER, WASH.

MN346PEW

3o 2f — 24057

MAR 20 1945

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL THEODORE S.WILKINSON, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, SAID TODAY THAT FUTURE OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WOULD INVOLVE THE POSSIBILITY OF "STILL LARGER" CASUALTIES THAN AT IWO JIMA.
WIOKINSON ADDED THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS "NOT A MATCH AS A W

WIOKINSON ADD

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WILKINSON ADDED THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS "NOT A MATCH AS A WHOLE FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY ALTHOUGH IT'S STILL A MENACE"; THE JAPANESE ARMY WAS STILL INTACT; AND THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE ALTHOUGH "HEAVILY DAMAGED" DISPLAYED "CONSIDERABLE ABILITY AT RESUSCITATING."

PS741PEW

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 19-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT OF CUBA FULGENCIO BATISTA TOURED HENRY KAISER'S EXTENSIVE SHIPYARDS AT TRANSBAY RICHMOND TODAY AFTER TELLING A SELECT LUNCHEON GROUP THAT ANY PAN AMERICAN AGREEMENT MUST INCLUDE CUBA IF IT IS TO SUCCEED.
CUBA HAS THE SAME POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROBLEMS AS ANY OTHER AMERICAN NATION, HE SAID AT A MEETING OF 12 CONSULAR OFFICLA SNA HEADS OF THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE EXCLUSIVE BOEHMIAN CLUB.
"IF COOPERATION IS NOT COMPLETE THE ENTIRE SETUP WILL FAIL TO FUNCTION," HE DECLARED. "FULL COOPERATION MUST EXIST."
BATISTA TOLD THE GROUP HIS TRIP THROUGH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WAS "NOT A PLEASURE TRIP ALONE" BUT THAT HE WAS LEARNING THINGS TO INCORPORATE IN A BOOK WHICH HE PLANS TO WRITE AFTER HE RETURNS TO CUBA IN JULY.
BATISTA AND HIS PARTY, WHICH INCLUDES HIS WIFE, HIS NIECE, FORMER CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AURELIO CONCHESO AND FORMER CUBAN DEFENSE MINISTER MANUEL PEREZ BENITOA, ARRANGED TO LEAVE BY TRAIN TOMORROW AFTERNOON FOR SALT LAKE CITY ENROUTE TO NEW YORK.

JW705PCW

MIAMI, FLA., MARCH 19-(AP)-GERMANY'S JET PLANES HAVE FAILED TO MEASURE UP TO NAZI PROPAGANDA CLAIMS, GENERAL OF THE ARMY HENRY H. ARNOLD REPORTED TODAY.
THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES DECLARED THAT "GERMANY TODAY HAS PROBABLY MORE AIRPLANES THAN EVER BEFORE BUT NO AIRFORCE. FIGURE THAT OUT!"

"SO FAR, THE GERMANS SHOULD BE VERY GREATLY DISAPPOINTED IN THE BATTLE DAMAGE THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO INFLICT WITH THEIR JET PLANES," GEN. ARNOLD SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH A MIAMI HERALD REPORTER. "AS A MATTER OF FACT, THEY HAVE SHOT DOWN VERY, VERY FEW OF OUR FIGHTERS OR BOMBERS.

THE AAF CHIEF SAID THAT "ALTHOUGH WE WERE A BIT APPREHENSIVE AT FIRST AS TO HOW MANY JET PLANES WE WOULD BE ABLE TO SHOOT DOWN, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SHOOT DOWN MANY MORE THAN WE EXPECTED."

DECLINE OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO A STATE OF "IMPOTENCE" WAS ATTRIBUTED BY GEN. ARNOLD TO "OUR ATTACKS ON GERMAN FACTORIES AND THE PRACTICALLY COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN OIL INDUSTRY.

"WITHOUT OIL, THEIR PILOTS DON'T GET PROPER TRAINING, AND WHEN THEY DO GO UP, ARE DUCK SOUP FOR OUR HIGHLY TRAINED AIRMEN.

"THE MERE FACT THAT OUR BOMBERS CAN GO OVER GERMANY ALMOST AT WILL AND SELDOM IF EVER GET A SHOT AT ANY KIND OF A GERMAN PLANE INDICATES THE PRESENT IMPOTENCE OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE," HE OBSERVED.

"OUT OF 20,000 SORTIES, ONE GUNNER GOT ONE SHOT AT ONE GERMAN AIRPLANE--AND THAT'S ALL," THE GENERAL REPORTED.

HE SAID THAT AAF LOSSES FROM GERMAN AIR OPPOSITION "HAVE MATERIALLY DECREASED, AND I REALLY MEAN MATERIALLY."

"OF COURSE, THERE IS ALWAYS A CHANCE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WILL TRY TO STAGE A COMEBACK, AS THEY ARE NOW TRYING AGAINST ENGLAND AND AGAINST OUR GROUND FORCES," GENERAL ARNOLD ADDED.

REGARDING THE PACIFIC AIR WAR, THE AAF CHIEF SAID THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE "IS NOT CAUSING THE LOSSES THEY USED TO TO OUR PERSONNEL.

"THE WAY IT LOOKS TO US NOW IS THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE HAS ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF TRAINED MEN AND A LOT OF GREEN MEN.

"EVERY TIME WE BYPASS A PLACE, THE JAPS LOSE NOT ONLY THE EQUIPMENT THERE, BUT ALSO SKILLED PERSONNEL," HE EXPLAINED. "THEY HAVE LOST SKILLED MECHANICS, SQUADRON LEADERS, GROUP LEADERS.

"IF WE BYPASS ENOUGH, THEY WILL HAVE NOTHING BUT GREEN PEOPLE COMING OUT OF JAPAN," GEN. ARNOLD ADDED.

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Japanese Fleet Attacked In Home Waters 3d And 7th Armies Join, Close 2d Saar Trap

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15-17 WARSHIPS DAMAGED, 475 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED BY MITSCHER'S PLANES

Japan's Inland Sea Raided—Not A U.S. Ship Lost But One Is Seriously Harmed—Many Targets On Nippon Homeland Hammered

Guam, *Wednesday*, March 21 (AP)—American aircraft flying from the mightiest carrier fleet ever assembled attacked the Japanese fleet in the empire's Inland Sea Monday in one of the boldest exploits of the war, and damaged fifteen to seventeen enemy warships, including one or two battleships, and destroyed at least 475 planes.

The enemy fleet thus was hit in its home waters for the first time, but no actual engagement between surface units was announced.

First Report Of Damage

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the attack today in a communiqué which said preliminary surveys of damage showed that two or three aircraft carriers, four light carriers, two cruisers, four destroyers and various other war vessels also were included in the bag.

Six freighters were sunk and a number of ground installations were destroyed.

Admiral Nimitz said the raid inflicted "crippling damage" on the Japanese fleet, which was decisively whipped last October in the second battle of the Philippine seas.

Not An American Ship Lost

Although Nipponese flyers made many attempts to bomb the American armada, not a ship was lost. One ship, not identified as to class, was seriously damaged, but is returning to port under its own power.

"A few others sustained minor damage, but all are fully operational," Admiral Nimitz said.

The Pacific Fleet, whose planes twice routed the Japanese fleet last year, swung northeast after a day of destructive attacks on the enemy air force on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands. One hundred enemy planes were destroyed there.

Spruance's 5th Fleet Moves Up

On Monday, Admiral R. A. Spruance moved ships of his 5th fleet into position from where Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher sent his carrier planes — Hellcats, Corsairs, Helldivers and Avenger torpedo-bombers—in the first seaborne attack on the home bases of the enemy in the Japanese Inland Sea.

The report of the sinking of six small freighters and damaging 22 other ships, the latter mostly combatant vessels, was described as only preliminary. This indicated the likelihood of even greater damage or a revision of types of ships struck by bombs and torpedoes.

Known Damage Listed

This is the preliminary report from Admiral Spruance, who was in tactical command of the fleet forces:

Sunk:
Six small freighters.
Damaged:
One or two battleships.
Two or three aircraft carriers.
Two light aircraft carriers or escort carriers.
Two escort carriers.
One heavy cruiser.
One light cruiser.
Four destroyers.
One submarine.
One destroyer escort.
Seven freighters.
American planes also destroyed a large number of installations, including hangars, shops, arsenals and oil-storage facilities.

The communiqué did not specify which parts of the Inland Sea were the targets of the raiding aircraft. The Inland Sea is bounded on three sides by three of the Japanese home islands—Kyushu to the west, the southern portion of Honshu to the north and Shikoku to the south. It is clogged with scores of small islands.

Sasebo, Nagasaki Likely Targets

Likely targets were Sasebo and Nagasaki, naval bases on Kyushu. Sasebo is by reputation one of the four great naval bases of Japan. It has a large fleet anchorage with extensive machine shops and repair facilities as well as several dry docks and considerable arsenals.

At Nagasaki there are additional facilities for fleet anchorage.

Carrier planes may have hit enemy ships undergoing repairs of damage suffered in the Japanese fleet's unsuccessful three-pronged attempt to break up the invasion of the Philippines at Leyte last October.

Philippine Sea Battle Score

In that battle six enemy battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, ten destroyers and one destroyer escort were sunk or damaged.

In June, 1944, in the first battle of the Philippine Sea, Mitscher's airmen located the Japanese grand fleet apparently moving to threaten the American invasion of Saipan, and sank or possibly sank eight warships. Not an American ship was lost.

The Pacific Fleet planes twice raided Tokyo in February with devastating effect, wiping out 667 Japanese planes.

"Last Sanctuary" Invaded

Admiral Mitscher, over-all commander of the task force, said only a few days ago that the Japanese fleet could not now overwhelm "even a fraction of our ever-growing fleet" and said the enemy's only sanctuary is the empire's inland seas.

The attack came as sections of the Japanese homeland still smoldered from the first major blow dealt inland sea cities by United States carrier planes. Mitscher's carrier struck the southern homeland Sunday and Monday.

Within 60 Miles Of Mainland

The attacks Monday on Kobe, Japan's principal seaport and shipbuilding city, already heavily hit by army Superforts, and Kure, No. 1 naval base on the inland sea, gave increased destructive attention to the enemy's naval building and repair centers.

Toyko radio said the American task force made a daring penetration to within 60 miles of the Japanese mainland in Sunday's attack when the carrier flyers hit enemy aircraft bases and installations on Kyushu Island, at the southern end of the Nipponese archipelago.

The Kure naval base was hit Sunday by about 150 carrier fighters and bombers, another Japanese broadcast said, making the unconfirmed claim that 45 were "definitely" shot down. There was no mention of damage to the base.

Twice before the carrier planes had hit the Japanese homeland—February 16-17 and February 25-27, both attacks centered mainly on airfields and aircraft plants in the Tokyo area.

Five mass Superfortress raids since March 10 on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osra and Kobe were blows on war industries of all categories.

Other Objectives Hit

Naval flyers in their sweeps over Kobe and Kure Monday also hit other objectives in and around the inland sea, said Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communiqué late yesterday.

Domei broadcast Nipponese imperial headquarters' claims that the American naval air attacks were met by defending flyers who shot down 183 planes, sank seven warships and damaged another.

The enemy claims of destruction, all unconfirmed, included two American vessels of "unknown type" sunk Monday; one standard carrier, one carrier or battleship, one battleship or cruiser and two destroyers, sunk Sunday, and one standard carrier heavily damaged.

15 Or 16 Carriers Used

The Japanese communiqué said some of the Japanese planes "have not yet returned" from their defense attacks, but gave no number. An earlier Tokyo broadcast said twenty Nipponese aircraft were lost Sunday.

Fifteen or sixteen aircraft carriers were in the American task force, which was divided into five groups, Tokyo radio said, placing the Sunday striking power at 1,400 planes and at 1,100 in the Monday attacks.

Japs' Biggest Shipyard, Naval Centers Raided

U.S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 20 (AP)—Japan's greatest shipbuilding center and her most important naval base were the targets of American carrier-based planes as they continued their lashing of the Nippon homeland for the second consecutive day Monday.

Radio silence today blanketed the powerful carrier task force that moved in close to the Japanese mainland. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed earlier that the naval flyers shifted their attacks northward to hit the Kure naval base and Kobe, shipbuilding hub.

"Retreating," Tokyo Says

[Tokyo Radio, in a broadcast picked up by the Blue Network at San Francisco, said Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force 58 was "retreating" southward after the two-day attack. Tokyo made the unconfirmed claim that 10 American warships of the force were sunk or damaged and 183 planes shot down.]

In their opening attack Sunday on the Japanese mainland southwestern extremity—Kyushu, Shikoku and southern Honshu—the carrier planes rained probably 2,500 tons of rockets and bombs on military targets.

Japs Attacked: Tokyo

Tokyo identified the raiders as "the mainstay of Task Force 58"—the carrier force which leaped to fame last June by destroying 405 Japanese warplanes on one day, then sinking or damaging 17 warships in a thrilling sea chase the next. Tokyo said Japanese flyers attacked the task force, which included 15 carriers.

The carrier planes added heavily to the load of explosives dropped on Japan in three days. B-29's dropped 2,500 tons of incendiaries on Nagoya Monday.

[The Tokyo broadcast, saying the United States attacks were still continuing, was picked up in San Francisco by the NBC. Domei, Japanese news agency, made no mention of continuing raids in its broadcasts heard by the FCC, nor did the Nipponese Imperial headquarters refer to them.]

Japanese shipping in the inland sea and at Kobe harbor and shipbuilding and ship repair yards were prime targets of Monday's raids.

American pilots defied land-based Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft as they swept in to strike Kobe and Kure, both of which had to be reached by crossing Honshu from the east or Shikoku from the south.

1,100 Planes, Japs Say

San Francisco, March 20 (AP)—Eleven hundred American carrier planes raided widely scattered targets on southwestern Japan for three hours yesterday, the Japanese Domei news agency said today.

Domei said raiding planes swept over Kyushu, Shikoku and southwestern Honshu Island, including the Osaka-Kobe area. More than 60 planes struck Kobe in two waves, centering their attack on ships anchored in the harbor.

"One enemy plane after another plunged to its doom," Domei said.

Saarbruecken, 2 Other Historic Cities Are Taken

Map on Page 2

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, March 21 (Wednesday) (A. P.).—The U. S. Seventh and Third Armies formed a junction in the Saarland yesterday in a great co-ordinated assault which virtually wiped out the last German resistance west of the Rhine and captured the historic cities of Saarbruecken, Zweibruecken and Worms.

Contact between the two armies was made at a point about 12 miles west of Kaiserslautern by elements of the Seventh Army's Sixth Armored Division and the Third Army's 26th Infantry Division.

The Third Army, which drove through Kaiserslautern, reached the ancient Rhine-bank city of Mainz.

Saarbruecken, a city of 135,000 population and the capital and economic center of the industrial Saar, fell to Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army as did Zweibruecken, 17 miles to the east in the Palatinate.

3D ARMY TAKES WORMS

Worms, on the Rhine about midway between Mainz and Ludwigshafen - Mannheim, was seized in a lightning stab by the Fourth Armored and 90th Infantry Divisions of Lieutenant General George S. Paton, Jr.'s, Third Army.

The sensational drive by the two American armies operating in unison disposed of the German Seventh Army and bottled up much of the German First Army—the last two enemy armies west of the Rhine.

FLEEING FOE STRAFED

Under the unrelenting assault, the enemy's defenses in the Saarland salient collapsed and Nazi troops were attempting to flee eastward by the thousands under a storm of explosives from American warplanes.

The fall of Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken foretold the possible swift evacuation of all Germany west of the Rhine.

Saarbruecken fell to the 70th Division, which crossed the Saar, sliced through the West Wall and stormed the city from the west against light opposition.

Zweibruecken fell to the Third Division, which had breached the West Wall after three days of fierce fighting.

NAZI DEFENSES COLLAPSE

The comparatively easy conquest of the two stubborn cities dramatically symbolized the complete collapse of the Nazi defenses of the Saar-Moselle triangle.

Thousands of Germans were captured, one front dispatch saying that the Third Army alone bagged possibly 20,000.

At the same time, German resistance east of the Rhine seemed to falter and Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army broadened its east-bank bridgehead to 24 miles with advances measuring up to 4000 yards.

RUHR CIVILIANS WARNED

On a day of crushing defeat for German arms, General Dwight D. Eisenhower himself boldy pointed toward the sector of the Reich presumably next marked for destruction, broadcasting a proclamation warning all German civilians and foreign workers to flee from the great Ruhr industrial area.

This 600-square mile region just across the Rhine from three Allied armies—the U. S. Ninth, the Canadian First and British Second—is Germany's industrial heart and now that Silesia and the Saar have fallen under Russian and American avalanches is the enemy's last big unconquered industrial area.

RUHR AREA POUNDED

Allied Air Forces have been pounding the Ruhr for weeks and it was battered again yesterday as part of the mighty Western Front assault.

The attention of medium and fighter-bombers and fighters, however, was directly mainly at mauling the Germans fleeing from the Saarland in wild disorder.

Enemy columns were bombed and strafed continuously and at least 3000 German motor vehicles were knocked out with bombs, rockets and bullets, adding to the Air Forces' terrific toll of the last three days.

Mainz, a city of 160,000 at the confluence of the Rhine and Main Rivers, was reached after a spectacular dash by the Fourth Armored Division and the 90th Infantry working together. The Fourth also made the plunge to Worms, a city of 50,000 which lies 16 miles north of the twin industrial cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

REPORT BRIDGES BLASTED

(The British Broadcasting Corp. reported Tuesday night that the Germans had blown up the Rhine bridges at Worms before the Americans captured the city.)

Kaiserslautern, from which a military superhighway runs 23 miles east to the Rhine, was the main supply point for Nazi forces in the Saar-Rhine-Moselle area. Its loss meant the end of organized enemy resistance west of the Rhine, and the entire Saar Basin upon which the Germans depended for much of their coal supply is lost.

WHITE FLAGS WAVED

Doughboys of the 80th Division drove into Kaiserslautern, and Allied pilots flying over the city reported its streets were lined with people waving white flags as the Americans sped through. The plunge to the three German cities in a single day eclipsed anything accomplished by the Third Army in its rampage across France.

Troops of the Seventh Army's 70th Division struck across the Saar River into Siegfried Line defenses just west of Malstatt, a western suburb of Saarbruecken, making "substantial" gains in the first few hours. The crossing was made in assault boats last night and met only light German resistance.

BRIDGEHEAD EXPANDED

To the north Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army overran more than 20 villages inside the Rhine bridgehead and fought into a suburb of Bonn, clamping an iron grip on approximately 24 miles of the east bank of the Rhine.

The Germans launched a strong tank-led counter-attack in an effort to recapture one of two landing strips held by General Hodges' troops inside the bridgehead, but were beaten off after a stiff three-hour fight, losing two tanks. The strip is capable of accommodating transport planes.

PRISONER TOTAL SOARS

The German Army was surrendering at a rate never before seen on the Western Front.

The Third Army alone counted 8355 prisoners Monday for a record single day's capture by any Allied army in the west. It was thought that the count, still far from complete, might run as high as 20,000 for the day. The 11th Armored Division alone took 6700 by sunset.

3rd and 7th Reported Linked Up; Patton's Men at Mainz and Worms

Paris, March 20 (A. P.).—The United States Third and Seventh armies raced to an imminent junction today as German defenses collapsed in the face of blazing drives from north and south across the rich industrial Saar Valley area.

Lieut.-Gen. Patton's Third Army entered and passed beyond Kaiserslautern, and was less than fifteen miles from a junction with Lieut.-Gen. Patch's Seventh Army which had broken through the Siegfried Line defenses along the northern Alsace frontier on a broad front. Mainz, at the Rhine elbow, which fell to the Fourth Armored Division of Patton's army, and Worms, a city of 42,000, sixteen miles north of the twin industrial Rhineland cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, was captured, and Patton's men raced

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toward a second junction further east with Patch's veterans somewhere along the Rhine.

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[The Luxembourg and Brazzaville radios both declared that a junction had already been made in the Saar.]

The entry into Kaiserslautern meant the end of organized German defense of the Saar, for it was the chief German supply point of that entire area.

Patton's and Patch's twin drives to all intents and purposes had delivered the knockout blow to the Germans in the Rhine-Moselle-Saar triangle, and their armor and infantry were riding virtually unopposed for gains ranging up to eleven miles, front-line dispatches said.

The Eightieth Division entering Kaiserslautern, which is only twenty miles from the Alsatian border, covered the last four miles into the town after a brilliant fifteen-mile dash yesterday.

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First Army Also Gains.

In the Remagen bridgehead east of the Rhine, Lieut.-Gen. Hodges's First United States Army likewise showed a sudden burst of power after a slow gathering of strength and surged forward in gains which clamped an iron hold on a twenty-four-mile stretch of the river. The surge carried downstream to Beuel, Bonn's southern suburb on the east bank, to Stieldorf, due east of Bonn, Hoholz and Puetzchen, in the Bonn plain leading to the Ruhr. They also captured Kudinghoven, Ramersdorf and Limperich.

A front-line dispatch said that word was lacking for the moment whether the Rhine bridge at Worms, which at last accounts was still standing, had been captured in the amazing burst of speed up to the river. Other bridges along the Rhine, however, had been blown up in the face of the onsurging Third Army.

Meanwhile, today the Allied planes were so thick over the front that they had to queue up for their attacks on the Germans streaming along the superhighway from Kaiserslautern to the Rhine.

Patton's army flanked completely the Siegfried and alternate Hunsbrueck lines in the Saar and Palatinate.

Patch's was completely through a twelve-mile stretch of the Siegfried Line between Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken.

A pocket around Saarbruecken and the great steel mills of the Saarland was all but closed—if not already so since developments were lagging hours behind reports delayed by security blackouts.

He finally captured Saarlautern, the Saar steel city, after three and a half months of battle. The suburbs of Ensdorf, Saarlautern-Roden and Fraulatern also were taken.

Wissembourg, Lauterbourg, 9 miles west of Karlsruhe, and Altenstadt all fell to the 7th. The last Germans had been chased from French soil except for the long by-passed garrisons totaling about 137,000 men in the Atlantic and Channel ports.

The nearest American approach to Mainz was at the outskirts of Bubenheim, a village 12 miles from Weisbaden.

Two traps were being fashioned by the 3d and 7th armies. A minor one had been thrown around 2,000 Germans east of Trier. The larger one was near the center of the Palatinate; this is the one that was within less than 25 miles of being shut.

Smaller Trap Closing

The smaller pocket, within the larger one, was being closed on the Saar district itself. Last official reports said 3d Army troops that had conquered St. Wendel were within 10 miles of the 7th Army forces around Zweibruecken. It was this smaller trap that unverified reports said had been closed, and it contained the greatest concentration of war industries the Germans had west of the Rhine.

Once again, the 4th Armored Division was spearheading the Palatinate breakthrough and was closest to Kaiserslautern. Patton's divisions had overrun numerous supply depots, and scores of vehicles intact but with empty gasoline tanks. The Germans jammed roads east of Kaiserslautern bumper to bumper, and these columns were being cut up by American planes.

Field For Transports

The 1st Army's second captured airfield east of the Rhine was southeast of Eudenbach in the rugged state forest in the Seven Mountains country—a favorite of tourists. Enemy resistance was wiped out in night battles. The airfield is large enough to handle transport planes.

Small gains were made all along the 35-mile perimeter of the "windfall" salient, although the Germans were persistent with rockets, artillery and self-propelled cannon.

On the north of the bridgehead, the infantry drove into Obercassel, 17 miles from the Ruhr and 19½ miles from the southern extremity of the bridgehead below Hammerstein. Bennert, Weise and Heisterhacheroff—all opposite Bad Godesberg and at the start of the Bonn Plain—were taken.

The 9th Division took Hungsberg, 7½ miles east of the Rhine and near Windhagen.

Perfect Day For Planes

Clear skies brought another perfect bombing and strafing day, so there was no safety for the disorganized German divisions or the bewildered refugees crowding the few uncut roads in the Saarland and Palatinate. More than 7,000 sorties were flown yesterday in the biggest aerial assault of the year, and planes kept up their mighty blows during the night. Thousands of pieces of equipment were destroyed.

An almost ceaseless flow of traffic through imperiled Frankfurt was seen during the night by reconnaissance flyers.

It appeared probable that the 3d and 7th armies would finally envelop the Saar around Neunkirchen, for Patton's army was last reported less than 3 miles away and the 7th was moving up close. The steel-mill city and traffic center is 10 miles northeast of tottering Saarbruecken.

Zweibruecken and Pirmasens, both bastions of the Siegfried Line, were besieged by the 42d (Rainbow) and other 7th Army divisions. Troops have driven at least 3 miles north of Wissembourg, historic Palatinate gateway. The French 5th Armored Division and the 3d Algerian Infantry, both fighting with the 7th Army, had invaded Germany opposite Karlsruhe.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt shifted an enormous weight of anti-aircraft guns from the Ruhr to the lower Rhine, where the United States 9th Army cleared five west-bank towns of civilians—possibly in prelude to a crossing. German guns shelled German towns west of the river. Flyers spotted much barge traffic in Nazi-held northeast Holland.

More than 50,000 of the originally estimated 80,000 Germans of the enemy's First and Seventh armies already were counted as casualties. In seven days Patton's offensive has inflicted at least 45,000 casualties on the original 80,000 Germans in the Rhine-Moselle-Saar pocket, Correspondent Edward D. Ball said in a dispatch from the front. Prisoners alone totaled up to 20,000 and the Seventh Army had taken at least 4,000 additional. Patton's army captured 8,355 prisoners yesterday alone and forty-five more towns.

Unverified reports reaching supreme headquarters said the 3d and 7th had already achieved a juncture farther west in the Saarbruecken area, sealing off Germany's last great industrial area short of the Ruhr.

Ruhr Partly Conquered

The Ruhr itself was partly conquered; many of its factories were smashed by shells that fell as far east as Essen.

Patton was winning one of the most complete victories the Western front has yet seen.

Command Shakeup Reported

Bad Kreuznach, Germany, March 20 (AP)—A captured German officer said today that Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz had been sacked as commander of a German army group on the southern wing of the Western front because of the German *débâcle* and that an SS general, Paul Hauser, was now in charge. Blaskowitz is now reported commanding an army in the north.

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PATTON OUTRACES OTHER ARMIES

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, last American outfit to reach the Rhine, was deeper inside Germany and closer to Berlin today than any of the others, the Associated Press said today.

At last reported positions, the armies were:

	Miles Inside Germany.	From Berlin.
Third	91	264 (at Coblenz)
First	56	267
Ninth	30	290
Seventh	12	318
Fifteenth	Unreported	
Canadian	25	295
British	25	323
French		319

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Texas Airman Wrecks 322 Of 700 Vehicles

With United States 7th Army in Germany, March 20 (AP)—One of the heaviest single blows by American airmen attacking fleeing German columns today was landed just after dawn between Kaiserslautern and Neustadt when a group of Thunderbolts under Major Thomas Personett, of Brownsville, Texas, pounced on a convoy of more than 700 vehicles, wrecking 141 and shooting up another 181.

Oak Leaf Cluster Added To Gen. Patch's D.S.M.

With U.S. 7th Army, March 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, 7th Army commander from Staunton, Va., was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal today for "exceptionally meritorious service" from March 15 to September 15, 1944, in planning and executing the invasion of southern France.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers presented the medal.

Texas Pilot Rides Herd From Plane On 19 Nazis

With the U.S. 1st Army East of the Rhine, March 20 (AP)—Lieut. J. C. Gaston, of Corsicana, Texas, herded nineteen prisoners to captivity on the 1st Army bridgehead with a Cub observation plane.

The Texan was on a mission with Lieut. James O. Cox, of Bradenton, Fla., when he saw a group of Germans in a field. The Germans made no hostile move, so Gaston swooped low over them and motioned toward the American lines. The prisoners started in the direction he pointed and he saw them safely in.

ST. NAZAIRE NAZIS EJECT 72 CIVILIANS

Nantes, France, March 20 (A. P.).—The beleaguered German garrison at St. Nazaire released seventy-two French civilian prisoners yesterday, including seventeen women, by sending them blindfolded into No Man's Land and then forcing them to run nearly two miles to safety under the constant threat of being shot unwittingly by Allied troops.

The prisoners were forcibly ejected into a section between the German and the Allied lines. While they were being sent out to seek haven at their own risk, negotiations for official evacuation were in progress. The released persons said they had originally been arrested for hostility to the German authorities, but were released to relieve the Nazis of the burden of feeding them, since the food situation within the beleaguered area is becoming more stringent.

Owner of Seized House Stabs American Soldier

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN NINETIETH DIVISION, in Germany, March 20—A 70-year-old German, enraged by the requisitioning of his home at Oppenhausen, stabbed an American soldier in the chest today.

The soldier, a switchboard operator, is in a serious condition. The German, Anton Kopp, is being held for trial.

Capt. Zinn B. Garrett of Dallas, Tex., military Government officer of the division, said that the town mayor had told him that the stabbing was "the act of a deranged man."

39 YANKS GET BRITISH HONORS

Montgomery Presents Awards For West Front Actions

With U.S. 9th Army, March 20 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery today presented British medals to 39 officers and enlisted men of the United States Army for their part in Allied victories on the Western front. Recipients included:

Companion Of The Order Of Bath

LIEUT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES, commander, 1st Army.
LIEUT. GEN. LEONARD GEROW, commander, 15th Army.
MAJ. GEN. LAWTON COLLINS, of New Orleans, La., commander, 7th Corps.
MAJ. GEN. WALTER M. ROBERTSON, of Nelson county, Virginia, commander, 2d Infantry Division.
MAJ. GEN. LEVEN C. ALLEN, Washington, D.C., chief of staff, 12th Army Group.
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM B. KEAN, Buffalo, N.Y., chief of staff, 1st Army.

Officer Order Of The British Empire

BRIG. GEN. HENRY J. MATCHET, of Washington, D.C., commander, Grounds Forces Reinforcement System.
COL. GILMAN C. MUDGETT, El Paso, Texas, operations officer, 12th Army Group.
COL. SAMUEL L. MYERS, Marfa, Texas, deputy chief of staff, 1st Army.
COL. JAMES McCORMACK, JR., Kerrville, Texas, assistant supply officer, 12th Army Group.
COL. JOHN C. MONOHAN, Chatsworth, Ill., signal section, 12th Army Group.
COL. ELI STEVENS, Houston, Texas, supply officer, SHEAF.
MAJOR CURTIS Y. KIMBALL, Puente, Cal., 18th Airborne Corps.

Member Order Of The British Empire

MAJOR EDWARD McDANNE MILLER, Berkeley, Cal., 3d Armored Division.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER JOHN R. HIMING, Michigan City, Ind., 334th Harbor Craft Company.

Distinguished Service Order

COL. C. J. HIRSCHFELDER, San Antonio, Texas, 2d Infantry Division.
LIEUT. COL. ARTHUR S. TAGUE, Philadelphia, 4th Infantry Division.
LIEUT. COL. THOMAS H. WOODYARD, JR., Frankfort, Ky., 84th Division.
LIEUT. COL. LLOYD H. GOES, San Francisco, Cal., 84th Division, commander 334th Regiment.

Military Cross

MAJOR WILLIAM R. CARPENTER, Plainview, Neb., 82d Airborne Division.
CAPT. GEORGE S. POLISCH, JR., Fowlersville, Mich., 5th Infantry Division.
CAPT. JOHN S. HALDEMAN, Pittsburgh, 33d Armored Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT ARTHUR PONTEIN, Grandhaven, Mich., 9th Field Artillery Battalion.

Distinguished Conduct Medal

PRIVATE LEWIS E. WILSON, Akron, Ohio, 82d Airborne Division.

Military Medal

CORPORAL ELROY A. HOMUTH, Bovey, Minn., 84th Division.
CORPORAL CHARLES J. RITZLER, South Bend, Ind., 101st Airborne Division.

STETTIN OUTPOST FALLS TO RUSSIANS

Braunsberg, On East Prussia, Also Is Captured

London, Wednesday, March 21 (AP)—Russian troops wiped out the

Germans' bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder River opposite Stettin yesterday and laid the Pomeranian capital open to a final assault by capturing its last outpost of Altdamm, 70 miles northeast of Berlin, Moscow announced last night.

Far to the east other Soviet forces, rolling up both ends of the partly flooded East Prussian pocket southwest of Koenigsberg, captured Braunsberg and fought down the last 2 miles to Heiligenbeil, the enemy's only remaining stronghold there.

5,000 Germans Killed

Scoring gains of up to 5 miles, the Russians compressed the pocket to 15 miles in length and no more than 4 miles from the sea at its deepest, swept up 40 towns and hamlets in addition to Braunsberg, took more than 4,000 Germans prisoner and captured upward of 300 guns, Moscow said. At least 5,000 Germans were slain.

The Germans said two powerful Soviet armies had opened new offensives in the south, sweeping through northwestern Hungary within 58 miles of the Austrian frontier on the road to Vienna, and smashing through Upper Silesia and across the Moravian frontier into Czechoslovakia.

Would Force Foe Back

These operations, not confirmed by Moscow, would have the effect of forcing large-scale German withdrawals along the southern end of the Eastern front and are aimed at the mountainous area of southern Germany and Austria where the Nazis, according to some reports, may make a final stand after the defeat of their armies on the Reich's northern plains.

By German account, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin had hurled 200,000 of his 3d Ukraine Army troops, and supporting armor, into the offensive in northwestern Hungary and had created a "temporarily critical situation" for the Nazis. Berlin said the Russians were beyond Tata, which is 10 miles southeast of Komarom (Komarno), on the Danube.

Moravska-Ostrava Flank

Other enemy broadcasts said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army, outflanking Moravska-Ostrava, had reached Ziegenhals on the Czechoslovak border. Ziegenhals is 52 miles northwest of Moravska-Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city and the gateway to the Moravian gap route to Vienna and Prague, and is 9 miles west of Neustadt where street fighting was reported Monday.

The Germans also told of fighting near Troppau (Opava), 2 miles inside Moravia, and 17 miles northwest of Moravska-Ostrava.

Moscow dispatches said meanwhile that Russian shock troops, fighting inside besieged Breslau, Upper Silesian capital 100 miles northwest of Moravska-Ostrava, had captured a number of buildings of the Junkers auto factory and had gained on the approaches to the central freight station.

Five German counterattacks were repulsed at Hindenburg Square in the southern part of Breslau, a city of 630,000 and the Reich's third largest.

The Russian communiqué said nothing about the siege of the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg and the fighting in the outskirts of Danzig and Gdynia, but stated that Red air force heavy bombers had raided the former free city, causing fires and explosions and sinking a moored enemy transport. Air-raids also were made on military objectives at Koenigsberg, Pillau and Breslau.

Declaring the Russians were attacking incessantly in the Danzig-Gdynia area, the Germans said that Red Army units had captured a "dominating height west of Zoppot," midway between the two port cities.

On the Stettin front, 1st White Russian Army troops also reached Finkenwalde and Pode Juch, respectively 2 and 3 miles southwest of Altdamm. These two towns command the approach to a railroad bridge across the Oder to Stettin, but the Russian communiqué indicated that the span may have been destroyed.

Half of the 4,000 prisoners captured in the East Prussian pocket were taken south of Heiligenbeil, Moscow's midnight war bulletin said. It added that "in some sectors German soldiers were surrendering in groups."

Among the towns captured in the pocket were Wermten and Thomsdorf, both within 2 miles of Heiligenbeil, and Neu Passarge, where the Passarge River flows into the Frisches Haff. Fedderau, at the upper end of the pocket and a half mile from the coast, also was taken.

Braunsberg, a stronghold of the Teutonic Knights in the Middle Ages, was taken after the Germans, trapped in the shrinking East Prussian coastal pocket, were reported to have opened coastal dikes and turned the lowlands into a big lake in an effort to halt the Soviet drive.

The Germans now hold only Heiligenbeil in the East Prussian pocket southwest of Koenigsberg and the Russians are fighting near the edge of that road and rail center.

Liquidation of the Germans' bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder River before Stettin came after Berlin said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov hurled 100,000 men of the 1st White Russian Army and fire from 1,000 guns against the Nazis there. Altdamm, less than three miles from Stettin, is on the east bank of the Oder across from the port's shipyards and docks. German troops remaining on the Oder's east bank north and south of Stettin were now outflanked.

By German account another big Russian offensive southeast and southwest of Breslau apparently was aimed at a clean-up of all of southern Silesia. Nazi commentator Alfred von Olberg said one Russian wing had scored new gains in fighting at Leobschuetz, twenty miles northwest of Ratibor, and at Troppau, eighteen miles southwest of Ratibor.

A southward Russian thrust from Grottkau, thirty-one miles southeast of Breslau, was meeting heavy resistance, the Germans said. Colonel Ernst von Hammer, Nazi commentator, said the Germans had encircled "considerable Russian forces" between Neustadt and Neisse, twenty-six miles west of the Oder.

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RUSSIANS SEIZE GERMAN BASTION CLOSE TO STETTIN

London, March 20 (A. P).—The First White Russian Army has captured Altdamm, a suburban bastion four miles east of Stettin, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in a second Order of the Day. In his first order a few minutes earlier Stalin announced the capture of Braunsberg, in the collapsing Nazi pocket southeast of Koenigsberg, in East Prussia, by the Third White Russian Army.

The seizure of Altdamm liquidated the powerfully fortified German bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder before Stettitn, Stalin declared.

Altdamm fell after the bloodiest fighting of the whole Pomeranian campaign. By capturing the city, Marshal Zhukov's forces outflanked the Germans still on the Oder's east bank north and south of Stettin. Altdamm lies just east of the eastern channel of the Oder, beyond which Stettin lies.

In western Hungary, the German High Command declared earlier today, a renewed Russian offensive had smashed to within fifty-eight miles of the Austrian frontier.

They drove, said the communique, to a point beyond Tata, which is only twelve miles from Komarom, the German stronghold on the south bank of the Danube at the Slovak frontier. Komarom is forty-five miles northwest of Budapest, and within eighty-four miles of Vienna.

The communique also declared that the Germans had withdrawn across the Drava River on the Yugoslav frontier, further south, but did not specify the location. The Drava runs along the southwestern border of Hungary.

Berlin broadcasts said the Red Army also had thrust out in a huge drive to clear German Upper Silesia, capturing Neustadt.

Moscow dispatches, silent concerning both these fronts, reported Germans trapped in a dwindling pocket on the East Prussian coast southwest of Koenigsberg had opened coastal dikes, flooding the lowlands in efforts to halt a Soviet extermination push.

Braunsberg Capture

The western end of the 18-mile-long pocket caved in today, and Marshal Stalin announced capture of Braunsberg by the 3d White Russian Army. Braunsberg is 32 miles southwest of Koenigsberg. Heiligenbeil to the east is the last big town left in the pocket, and the Soviets are within 3 miles of it.

Stalin's order disclosed that Marshal Alexander M. Vassilevsky now was commanding the 3d White Russian Army group, succeeding Marshal Ivan Cherniakhovsky, killed in battle.

Reported Beyond Tata

The German high command declared the 3d Ukrainian Army lashing out northwest of Budapest had carried beyond Tata, 12 miles from Komarom, German stronghold on the Danube's south bank at the Hungarian-Slovakian frontier. Komarom is 45 miles northwest of Budapest and 84 miles from Vienna.

Neustadt is 25 miles west of the Oder River and only 3 from the Czecho-Slovak border. Berlin said the Russians were attacking along an 80-mile front in the offensive to overrun remaining German factories in industrialized Silesia.

58 Miles From Austria

The Soviet lunge toward Komarom bit to within 58 miles of the Austrian border. Berlin said it was mounted on a 25-mile front with 20 infantry divisions and numerous armored formations, and had created a "temporary critical situation" for the Germans until they rushed up mobile reserves.

The Germans have held desperately to western Hungary to guard its mineral wealth and delay an offensive against Austria. A belief that the push against Austria is now under way may have influenced the reported German withdrawal across the Drava River, southeast of Siklos, 115 miles southwest of Budapest.

STALIN PICKS VASILEVSKY

Tactician Named to Head Army of General Chernyakhovsky

LONDON, March 20 (AP) — The Soviet High Command disclosed today that Marshal Alexander Mikhailovic Vasilevsky, Chief of the Red Army General Staff, had been named to head the Third White Russian Army, which is cleaning up the small German pocket in East Prussia.

Marshal Vasilevsky, 37 son of a Volga peasant, succeeds the late Gen. Ivan Chernyakhovsky, who died Feb. 17 of wounds suffered on the East Prussian battlefield.

A protégé of Premier Stalin, the new army commander early in 1943 succeeded Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikoff as Chief of the General Staff. The elderly Marshal Shaposhnikoff retired because of illness.

Marshal Vasilevsky is regarded as a practical soldier and a master strategist and tactician. He previously had worked side by side with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukoff, ace Russian commander, now directing the frontal assaults on Stettin and toward Berlin.

Koenigsberg Slave Mart

London, March 20 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that a brisk slave market had existed in Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, at which adult persons from occupied lands were sold for about 10 marks (about $4 prewar) each and children for 5 or 6 marks each.

The broadcast quoted a captured German, identified as Erich Zwemmer, director of the market, as telling a Russian war correspondent:

"I had 52 assistants and we had plenty to do as in the last year 250,000 foreigners from occupied areas of the Soviet Union, Poland, France and Belgium passed through the camp. I sold no fewer than 75,000 Russians a year."

The broadcast said one Smolensk collective farmer and his entire family were bought by Otto Koltzenen, a big Prussian land owner.

"Besides my family," the rescued Smolensk farmer was quoted, "he had more than 50 other slaves—Russians, Poles and Frenchmen."

U-BOAT YARDS ROCK UNDER AIR ASSAULT

Eighth's Big Bombers Also Rip Hamburg Oil Plants—British Smash at Key Rail Points

U. S. FIGHTERS ESCORT RAF

Italy-Based Planes Hammer Traffic Centers in Austria—Berlin Attacks Continue

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21 (AP)—Royal Air Force Mosquitos attacked Berlin last night for the twenty-ninth consecutive night, after American and British heavy bombers during the day had rained explosives on German communications, oil plants and submarines yards and lighter Allied warplanes punished German troops and transport. The Allies' air forces flew about 5,000 daylight sorties.

The round-the-clock offensive was a continuation of multiple raids yesterday, when approximately 8,000 Allied planes swarmed over Germany and knocked out 5,000 Nazi vehicles, and a pre-dawn attack on Berlin for the twenty-eighth consecutive night, by Mosquitos.

Berlin reported Allied night bombers over northwestern Germany and Norway tonight.

Oil Refinery Hit

Striking at dwindling sources of Nazi oil supply, 400 United States 8th Air Force bombers attacked a natural oil refinery at Hemmingstedt on the Danish peninsula and raided Hamburg's much-battered port and its Blohm-Voss submarine yards where the latest type of U-boats reportedly are being constructed. An oil refinery in the Hamburg area also was hit.

In double blows at railroad yards feeding the Rhine front, RAF Lancasters first attacked Germany's largest rail yard at Hamm, traffic gateway to the Ruhr, and Hailfaxes bombed the Recklinghausen yards which handle supplies for Rhine troops and coal cargoes for central Germany.

Yanks Escort RAF

Then American fighters escorted RAF heavy bombers to an unidentified target in northwestern Germany—an unusual procedure.

The force of 400 Liberators and Fortresses and 300 fighters which Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle sent out was the smallest the 8th Air Force has sent into action since March 5.

The United States 9th Air Force filled Nazi skies with fighters and bombers flying in close support of advancing 3d and 7th armies west of the Rhine. Fleets of British and American medium bombers hit German concentration points north of the Ruhr.

Dispatching more than 1,000 sorties before noon, the 9th Air Force reported no difficulty in striking road targets jammed with fleeing Germans.

British Pound Nazi Front

The British 2d Tactical Air Force also pounded positions close to the front behind German lines, and RAF Spitfire bombers cut railroads supplying German rocket sites in Holland.

From Italy, 15th Air Force Fortresses and Liberators smashed at rail yards at Amstetten and Wels on the main line from Vienna to Munich, and Regensburg, after a record assault on German rail installations Monday.

For the third consecutive day more than 1,000 bombers and fighter-bombers ranged over northern Italy and Yugoslavia. The Campo Formido Airdrome at Udine was reported seriously crippled, with several planes on the ground damaged.

Twelth Air Force Thunderbolts again went after the Brenner Pass rail line, scoring hits on the southern approach to a bridge at San Margherita.

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Harbor And Oil Refineries Hit At Hamburg

London, March 20 (AP)—Four hundred United States heavy bombers attacked German oil refineries, submarine yards and port facilities in the Hamburg area today, while the big RAF bombers continued the campaign to smash railroads behind the Rhine battlefront.

British fleets totaling 500 planes hit Germany's largest freight yards at Hamm and another railway junction at Recklinghausen on the northern fringe of the Ruhr. Hundreds of other planes raked enemy positions near the front after knocking out nearly 5,000 German vehicles yesterday.

United States 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 300 fighters, hit the Blohm-Voss U-boat construction yards and various other installations in Hamburg's vast harbor area and the natural-oil refineries at Hemmingstedt, 55 miles northwest of Hamburg.

Austria Under Attack

Fortresses and Liberators from Italy carried forward the air campaign of ruin and devastation in Austia, smashing rail yards at Amstetten and Wels on the main line from Vienna to Munich after their record-breaking assault on German rail installations yesterday.

The United States 9th Air Force flew more than 1,000 sorties from forward continental bases before noon, losing one fighter. Four Nazi ships were destroyed aground and one in the air.

The RAF made its twenty-eighth consecutive raid on Berlin last night, but this time the Mosquitos struck shortly before dawn instead of about midnight. Other night bombers attacked a variety of communications targets from the Ruhr to Hannover and south to Coblenz.

1,500 Sorties

The British 2d Tactical Air Force flew 1,500 sorties, losing seven aircraft. Railways were cut in 80 places and a number of transport depots containing more than 500 vehicles were wrecked.

The Allies destroyed 67 German planes yesterday, 47 in aerial combat and 20 on the ground.

Little interference was offered by the German airmen to the close support operations, but they tried hard to get at 1,200 American bombers which raided jetplane bases and war factories in southern Germany.

8th Bags 39 Planes

The United States 8th Air Force fighters escorting the bombers shot down 39 German fighters in a series of running dogfights. One Mustang outfit led by Lieut. Col. John Landers, of Joshua, Texas, bagged 32 of them.

British medium bombers concentrated on smashing what appeared to be a German attempt to move supplies from the Muenster area to the front opposite Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's army group in the north. Pilots reported the marshaling yards at Dulmen and Coesfeld crowded with a surprising amount of transport.

American heavies operating from Italy yesterday hurled 2,200 tons of bombs on two vital areas—the Muhldorf and Landshut marshalling yards east of Munich.

Nazis Raid England

LONDON, March 20 (A. P.).—A few German planes were over southern England tonight and bombs were reported dropped at one place.

RUHR CALLED 'DEATH TRAP'

Eisenhower Warns German Civilians To Flee The Valley

London, March 20 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's radio warnings to German civilians and foreign workers to flee certain areas because the localities would become "death traps" from Allied bombardment was directed today to Ruhr cities.

The broadcasts today were beamed to residents of Essen Muehleim, Dortmund and fourteen other major Ruhr cities and General Eisenhower's spokesman said:

"These districts now are combat areas. Every inhabitant is warned to remove himself and his family to a safe place outside of the Ruhr. From now on no shelter or refuge within these districts can be considered safe. Your life depends upon immediate execution of these orders."

1,500,000 Nazis Taken Captive

London, March 20 (AP)—Approximately 1,500,000 Germans have been captured by the Allies, exclusive of those taken by the Russian Army, since the European war started in September, 1939, War Secretary Sir James Grigg told Commons today.

Russian announcements of casualties inflicted on the Germans by the Red Army have told of more than 12,000,000 killed or captured, with the number of prisoners not specified.

Hitler, Others To Be Treated As 'Murderers, Thieves

London, March 20 (AP)—Major war criminals, including Hitler, will be treated "as murderers, assassins, thieves, torturers and the like," Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, declared in the House of Lords today.

He made the statement after the Archbishop of York told the House that spectacular trials should be avoided and that the principal war criminals, once caught and identified, should be put to death on the spot.

Hitler's Name Added

"When the commission added the name of Hitler to its list," Lord Wright said, "it was as an ordinary criminal, and the commission was not thinking of political crime. There was evidence, however, that the murdering of people in gas chambers was a deliberate scheme under the direction of a single, organizing mind. If that were brought home to Hitler, why should he not be indictable as a murderer?"

In the category for instant death, the Archbishop put "the master criminals Hitler and Himmler and their gang, who have corrupted Germany and ordered these hideous crimes."

Receives Critical Letters

He spoke during a general Lords debate opened by expression of fears that the war's perpetrators might escape if the war ended too soon. The Archbishop, saying he received critical letters every time he spoke of punishing war criminals, declared:

"It would, of course, be much more pleasant for me to plead for mercy, but sometimes justice has to take precedence over mercy, just as righteousness has to take precedence over peace."

Subordinates who carried out the master criminals' orders, and the "whole of the German people" also should be punished, the churchman asserted.

Other Guilty Classes

"I am thinking of the horrible tortures in concentration camps, of the burning of women and children in that church in southern France where the whole population was massacred, of crimes which no man ought to commit, however, strong the order given to him," he said. "The people we ought to punish are the subordinates, who could have refused to give orders for these crimes, and have sometimes carried them out on their own initiative with enthusiasm and delight.

"Then there is the third guilty party. I am thinking of the whole German people. We cannot entirely distinguish the German people from the Nazis. They have some share in the guilt."

Commons Approves Plan For Post-War Aviation

Will Split Up Routes Among Only Three Companies

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—Britain's plan for post-war civil aviation, splitting up future air commerce routes among only three companies, was approved by the House of Commons tonight after intense debate.

A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, said the program outlined earlier in a white paper had enabled the government to push ahead with a national policy.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War, attacked the proposals and said that after the war "the United States will be girdling the world with its aircraft." He contended that Britain should establish an imperial tribunal modeled along the lines of the United States Civilian Aeronautics Board "so that any one who wished to run an air line could appear and state his case."

...I ROLE IN PEACE BEING CONSIDERED

Long-Range Plan Envisages News Agency to Promote World Trade Harmony

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—The United States State Department may absorb many of the Office of War Information's functions soon after victory in Europe, an unofficial informant said today.

Such a proposal has been under consideration for at least three months, with preliminary studies already undertaken for the time when it will be put before Congress for approval. The scheme is part of a long-range plan to promote better understanding of the United States abroad and a clearer comprehension of world affairs among Americans at home.

Perhaps the chief problem, aside from obtaining an appropriation for continuing the OWI's work on a peacetime basis, is the question whether such an overseas information service should be operated as an integral part of the State Department or receive a semi-independent status.

On the basis of pre-war experience in foreign capitals, many United States career diplomats privately say that their efforts to promote good relations have been handicapped by the lack of such an agency.

Their argument is that there may be no need for counteracting political propaganda abroad, but there will almost certainly be economic rivalry needing diplomatic attention and explanations to avoid international misunderstandings.

Such a move would be designed to equip the Government with a public relations staff in foreign countries similar to those maintained by big industries.

It is understood here that three teams of experts, now studying the United States diplomatic set-up in Europe, the Middle East and South America, will report their views of the plan to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr.

NEW EFFORT IS MADE FOR A POLISH ACCORD

LONDON, March 20 (AP) — The United States and Britain are reported to have launched a new effort to bring leaders of the Polish factions together with the hope of forming a representative government so the country can be represented at the San Francisco Conference.

Tentative preparations already have been made for discussions in Moscow, but Washington and London are understood to be running into difficulties in negotiations with the Lublin administration.

It was learned that the Lublin group demanded the right to veto certain Polish leaders whom President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill want at the discussions, including Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London Polish Government. Some quarters in London are annoyed by the Lublin group's insistence.

"There is nothing in the Crimea declaration to suggest that any Poles, whether inside or outside the country, should be vested with such a right," wrote the diplomatic correspondent of The Times of London.

DENIES BRITAIN HAS FOOD BACKLOG

London, March 20 (A. P.).—The Food Minister, John J. Llewellin, said today that he and the Minister of War Production, Oliver Lyttelton, may go to Washington soon to discuss Britain's meat and food supply situation, but added that no definite decision had yet been taken. Mr. Llewellin said he considered the recently announced cut in American meat supplies to Britain as "still fluid" and indicated that there would be no cut in the meat ration at least until all the factors have been weighed.

"We are still getting our meat from Argentina," he said. "Otherwise the meat ration would have to come down.

"It has been stated that it was thought in the United States that we have some 700,000,000 tons of food in store in the United Kingdom. I wish it were true. The fact is we never at any time during the war had stocks of anything like that size. . . . We maintained a margin of foodstuffs so long as the risk . . . he continued. We allocated for civilian consumption in liberated Europe the whole quantity of foodstuffs which we had been maintaining for security reasons. The position today is that stocks have been reduced to . . . working stocks, and there is no margin for security."

British Housing Plan

London, March 20 (AP)—A goal of a separate dwelling for every family which desires one was outlined today in a Government White Paper on the British building program.

The report estimated that 300,000 permanent houses would be built or building by the end of the second year after the end of the European war, but said 1,250,000 would be needed.

British Legation Bombed

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—A crude bomb exploded on the doorstep of the British Legation in Stockholm late last January, it was disclosed today after an unsuccessful two-month hunt for the culprit. Windows were shattered but none of the Legation staff was injured.

Prisoners' Relief Arrives

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—The Secretary of War, Sir James Grigg, reported today that an International Red Cross truck convoy had arrived safely at German prison camps in Bohemia and had delivered approximately 18,000 food packages to American and British prisoners. Additional convoys are en route from Geneva, he said.

Wilhelmina Gets Ovation on Return

LONDON, March 20 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina, first of Europe's exiled monarchs to return home, has visited liberated areas of Holland and received a tremendous ovation, it was announced today.

The Queen toured freed areas after a plane trip from London to Brussels which contrasted strongly with her hurried flight in May, 1940, when German parachutists attempted to capture her as they invaded The Netherlands.

Her appearance in the homeland was expected to act as an inspiration not only to those of her people who already are freed but to those still awaiting liberation.

7 Allied Ships Reported Sunk

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—The German high command declared in a broadcast communique today that Nazi E boats had sunk seven Allied supply ships, totaling 24,500 tons and damaged a destroyer and two motor torpedo boats in an attack on a convoy off the east coast of England. The report was not confirmed by Allied sources.

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'Fire Alleys' Fail Tokyo

London, March 20 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that special "fire alleys"—often over 100 yards wide—which had been prepared in Tokyo and other Japanese cities had proved ineffective in halting the spread of conflagrations started by recent United States Superfortress raids.

The broadcast emphasized anew the vast damage done by the great Superfortress fire raid on Tokyo on March 10, which a Japanese commentator said had left more people homeless than the heaviest raids on Germany.

Declaring that a "hurricane of fire" had swept the city, the broadcast said it appeared at one time "as if the entire capital would be reduced to ashes."

Indicating that the civil administration broke down under the emergency, the broadcaster said that "the day after the raid the Japanese administration faced tasks which were almost insurmountable."

The broadcast listed 118 schools as totally destroyed and 25 others damaged.

Economic Accord Signed By 4 European Nations

Paris, March 20 (AP)—An economic accord was signed today by France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, pledging mutual aid in rebuilding their war-torn countries.

The agreement envisages the creation of a council for economic cooperation composed of three delegates from each country and a permanent secretariat to act as liaison between the council and economic experts.

FRENCH GAIN IN INDO-CHINA

De Gaulle Calls for Arms for the Troops Fighting the Japanese

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle, speaking before the Consultative Assembly, demanded today that the Allies drop arms to French troops fighting the Japanese in the mountainous jungles of Upper Laos, west of Hanoi in Indo-China. [American fliers in the China theatre awaited Washington orders for such action, a Reuter dispatch indicated.]

General de Gaulle asserted the French would hold out until relieved, and added, "I insist that arms and munitions be parachuted to them."

The Ministries of Colonies announced the French had driven the Japanese out of Tien-yen, northeast Indo-China, in fierce fighting, killing many of the enemy.

6 More U.S. Soldiers Convicted In Paris

Paris, March 20 (AP)—A United States Army court-martial today assessed twelve-year prison sentences to six enlisted men convicted of wrongfully disposing of Government property.

Their cases were a continuation of the black-market trials in which a number of officers and men from a railway battalion have been tried for looting supplies, such as cigarettes, and selling them to French black-market operators.

Defendants sentenced today were Private Tony Shymanik, West Frankfort, Ill.; Corporal Richard W. Rehnert, Pottsville, Pa.; Sergt. Clyde E. Bruce, Atchison, Kan.; Private John G. Howe, Waltham, Mass.; Sergt. Murat J. Fordyce, San Antonio, Texas, and Private William E. Sharpe, Youngstown, Ohio.

MOST MONUMENTS OF FRANCE SPARED

Allies Praise Armies and Air Forces for Preserving Cultural Heritage

Supreme Headquarters in Paris disclosed yesterday that, of twenty-five famous cathedrals, châteaux and other historic buildings listed by the French Government as part of the "cultural heritage of France," twenty-two were now in liberated areas and all but one of these were either intact or only slightly damaged.

TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT

Part of the text of the announcement, reported to the Office of War Information, follows:

Soon after SHAEF was formed the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of G-5, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, supplied the Allied air force at its request with a list of the most important cultural places in France. Later the French authorities in London forwarded to SHAEF a list of what they considered the most important cultural monuments in the country. It was found that these were included in the information supplied to the air force and also in the "list of protected monuments" issued to all commanders.

Due in great part to the collaboration of the air force and of the armies, most of these monuments escaped destruction either by aerial bombing or in ground operations.

Of the twenty-five buildings which the French submitted as the most important monuments for the cultural heritage of France, a recent check of the list showed that twenty-two of them were within the SHAEF area in France and reports by the G-5 Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officers serving with the armies or communications zone had been received for all except one of them. The record follows:

Chartres Cathedral: received slight damage to the two towers from Germans shooting at French who took refuge there; otherwise intact.

Amiens Cathedral: no damage in 1944.

Beauvais Cathedral: no damage in 1944.

Laon Cathedral: slight scarring of the facade and parts of roof defaced by flying debris.

Rheims Cathedral: no damage in 1944.

Paris Notre-Dame, Louvre and Sainte-Chapelle: the first two received insignificant damage from rifle fire during the capture and afterward in August, 1944.

St. Benoit-sur-Loire: intact.

Versailles Château: intact.

Blois Château: damage to chapel by artillery; otherwise intact.

Chambord Château: intact.

Strasbourg Cathedral: received two bombs in August, 1944, but the damage is insignificant and did not affect the stability of the structure or the sculptured portions.

Fontainebleau Château: intact.

Mont St. Michel: intact.

Carcassonne: no war damage.

Nimes, Maison Carrée: no damage.

Avignon, Palais des Papes: intact.

Chenonceau Château: damaged by Germans in 1940; damaged by blast and fragmentation in 1944 and part of retaining wall is gone, but all is repairable.

Azay-le-Rideau Château: damaged by blast when bridge was blown up by Germans, but is all repairable.

Rouen Cathedral: this was badly damaged by the 1944 bombardment, but far less than Rheims in the last war; this is the only serious damage reported to any of the specially listed buildings.

The other monument in the SHAEF area, the Roman theatre at Orange, has been reported intact.

Three of the twenty-five monuments are located in the French zone of the interior outside SHAEF control and are the Romanesque church at Vézelay, the cathedral at Bourges and the Romanesque monastery at Moissac. They are believed to be intact.

Fire Damages Toulon Arsenal

TOULON, France, March 20 (AP)—Fire raged for several hours in the military arsenal here last night and today, destroyed several thousand bales of newly imported cotton and caused damage estimated at $1,000,000.

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1,200 Berliners Demonstrate

On German-Swiss Frontier, March 20 (AP)—Nearly 1,200 demonstrators, mostly women, marched through the working-class sections of Berlin March 10 demanding that the capital be declared an open city, it was reported here today.

These reports said that in eastern and northern Berlin regular police patrols had been replaced by SS (Elite Guards) in armored cars.

Volkssturmers were said to have attacked an SS auto parking lot and set afire several SS cars.

Such incidents have been scattered, it was said, but the Nazis reportedly fear more open action and are talking of martial law for the whole Berlin area.

German Staff Absent When HQ Was Bombed

On the German Frontier Near Buchs, Switzerland, March 20 (AP)—Hitler and the most important members of his staff were absent during the recent American bombing of the German Army's Zossen headquarters. They were conferring at Berchtesgaden on last-minute drafts of defenses, it was reported here today.

Goering Finished, Doctor Reports

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

COLOGNE, March 20 (A. P.).—A German informant told me today that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was regarded by his own physician as physically and mentally finished.

The informant, whom I have known for years, said he spoke with the doctor of the ponderous head of the Nazi air force shortly before Cologne fell to the Allies and was advised that Goering was obsessed by two fears.

WORRIED ABOUT JEWELS

"First," he said, "Goering fears that he may have to part with his collection of jewels and precious stones and second that he may be compelled to disgorge priceless paintings that he 'acquired' since becoming Germany's second man. These fears make him sick most of the time.

"Goering now spends most of the time in bed worrying over the possibility that he may be deprived of the jewels and paintings. He doesn't even visit his 12 other estates and castles, but he remains mostly at Karin Hall, near Berlin. On one occasion his physician had to sit at his bed for six hours just to calm him."

PROVERBIAL LOVE

Goering's love for precious stones is proverbial. He had his reichsmarshal's baton set with jewels. He always flashed at least one big diamond ring. He bought up the precious stone collection of the Duke of Mecklenburg when the latter revealed he would auction the collection.

After Germany's sensational victories of 1939, 1940 and 1941 Goering became the Reich's greatest canvas looter. Through third parties he bought up for a mere pittance private collections of poverty-stricken art connoisseurs in conquered countries. At home he simply "borrowed" costly paintings from state museums and forgot to return them.

Goerdeler Not Killed For Part In Hitler Plot

Bern, March 20 (AP)—The Swiss newspaper *Die Tat*, quoting "informed sources" in Berlin, said today Dr. Karl Goerdeler, whom the Nazis had announced was killed for his role in the bomb attempt against Hitler last July, still was alive and was being held in reserve as a possible peace petitioner.

The newspaper said Hitler was planting peace rumors in last efforts to try to split the Allies but still wanted to continue fighting.

Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig and former Minister of Economics, was accused by the Germans of working out plans in the attempted assassination, Berlin said he was executed in September.

Swiss officials, commenting on rumors that Germans were seeking peace through Switzerland, declared that the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, is not in this country.

German press reports said that Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian is touring SS cadet schools in Germany, lecturing on the war on the eastern front. Moscow dispatches had said earlier that Guderian had been replaced as eastern front commander by Col.-Gen. Schoerner.

Goering, Himmler Wives Reported Sent To Austria

Berne, March 20 (AP)—Hermann Goering and Heinrich Himmler have sent their wives into the Austrian Alps, it was reported today by the *Berner Tagwacht*.

The newspaper also said Major Waldemar Pabst, Nazi pioneer and once chief of staff of the Austrian *Heimwehr*, was reportedly in Switzerland as a member of the German economic mission.

It called upon Swiss authorities to state definitely whether Pabst was in the country and if so why he had not been asked to leave.

Nazis Open Volkssturm Special Courts-Martial

London, March 20 (AP)—A Nazi decree has provided for special courts-martial to try *Volkssturm* offenders.

A Transocean broadcast from Berlin said today the courts, whose "Superior Judge" was named as Heinrich Himmler and the "Supreme Judge" as Hitler himself, would be established in every district of the Reich "to deal with offenses by *Volkssturm* men during training and active service."

The *Volkssturm* includes all able-bodied German men from 16 to 65 years of age.

Apparently the purpose of the courts will be to deal death sentences for cowardice and desertion. Previous Nazi announcements said that any German proved guilty of these and other offenses "endangering the German struggle" would be executed.

More Refugees Reach Sweden From Germany

Stockholm, March 20 (AP)—Four Germans, two of them women, fled by air from Germany today and landed in southern Sweden, where they identified themselves as political refugees, Swedish authorities are holding them for an investigation.

This was the third group of Germans who arrived in Sweden within a week, asserting they were "tired of the war."

MAR 21 1945

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20 Million Homeless, Reich a Ghost Nation

(Christer Jaederlund, for 17 years Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Stockholms-Tidningen, has just returned to Stockholm with the latest first-hand account of conditions in Germany.)

By CHRISTER JAEDERLUND

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STOCKHOLM, March 20 (A. P.).—In all Berlin, once the fifth city of the world, there are today habitable accommodations for no more than the population of New Orleans.

Allied bombings have been so devastating that they have reduced the houses and apartments in which 4,250,000 once lived to a state in which they now can house only about 500,000.

In the remnant of Berlin which still stands there is gas, water and electric light. But blocks around the Bayrischer platz in the southwestern end of the city already have been evacuated because it is no longer possible to keep track of all the time bombs which land in the ruins.

MELT SNOW FOR WATER

In the east end a "plague wall" of masonry has sealed off a whole block of houses in the Spittelmarkt area where piles of corpses have been rotting because it was found impossible to remove them. The wall runs from ruined house to ruined house to prevent the spread of infection from this district, which once was the center of Berlin's flourishing clothing industry.

In Munich there is neither light, gas nor running water. Just as in the cities of western Germany, Munich's population has been obliged to melt snow to obtain water for cooking.

20 MILLION FLEE HOMES

In Dresden only the main streets have been cleared for traffic.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 Germans already have fled from their homes to escape bombs and guns. This figure is constantly growing.

The misery which this war has brought on other nations now has befallen the Germans on a vast scale. Nonetheless the Germans seem convinced that what they already have suffered is only a foretaste of what lies ahead.

Before the war Germany had 250 large towns. The majority of them now are rubble heaps. The transport system has been largely destroyed. Practically all the simplest necessities of normal life have been exhausted.

END BELIEVED NEAR

The Nazi structure still holds together, but after the loss of the industries of Upper Silesia, which were Germany's principal food reservoirs, the end is approaching with giant strides.

Why does the Nazi structure still stand? Millions of Germans would heave a sigh of relief on being liberated from Nazi rule, not to mention the joy they would experience when the mass killing comes to an end.

But terror of the Gestapo and concentration camps holds these elements in check just as stern discipline holds a great part of the German army that otherwise would long ago have been scattered.

HATRED OF NAZIS OPEN

Commanding the Eastern front from Frankfurt - An - Der - Oder through Saxony and Silesia, Colonel General Schoerner has the reputation of being more ruthless in demanding discipline than Heinrich Himmler. It is commonly said Schoerner conducts war by court martial. Any soldier who fails to stand fast simply is shot.

Hatred of the Nazi party already is so open and so widespread that one can expect the final settlement to be bloody and terrible. Even in top circles people are not asking today what will happen to Hitler, but "What will happen to us?"

KNOW WAR IS LOST

There are various explanations why Germany is still fighting.

Hitler fights, one might say, because he is ashamed.

He does not wish to stand before history with the disgrace of a lost war. His advisers understand that they have reached dead end. They have their backs to the wall and seem determined to throw the whole nation into the jaws of the Allied offensives.

Since the tide turned at Stalingrad Nazi propaganda has not loosened its grip on the German people. Today it provides the main explanation of why the Germans still fight, although they know the war is lost.

KNOW THEY MUST PAY

Day after day millions of Germans listen to Allied radio broadcasts urging them to surrender in time. They understand the meaning of these broadcasts, but nevertheless they fight and work on.

The German people know they must pay for a lost war and much besides.

But with what are they to pay? Most of Germany's cities have been laid in ruins until it is impossible to estimate in figures all that has been destroyed.

What is the use of saving insignificant assets which are left? the population is asking.

The sufferings under German occupation of countries such as Norway and Greece, of the thousands of Greeks who have starved to death and the misery which has befallen the Poles and Russians during the German offensives left the Germans who witnessed them unmoved.

And the Germans at home never learned much about them. But now, when the same misery is threatening them, they are beginning to remember—and they feel that what Germany must undergo will be 10 times as hard.

For years the Germans have considered conscription of millions of foreign workers as slave laborers quite in order, but now they are terrified at the thought they may themselves be deported.

During the last few hard years the German people have not had many opportunities—nor any great desire—to pause and think. There were few Germans who understood in the time of good fortune that if Germany won the war the whole of Europe would have to work for her but if she lost the situation would be reversed.

Now every German is aware of this fact. Now millions of German workers are wondering: "Will we be deported? Where will the line be drawn?"

TERRIFIED BY FUTURE

Certainly, they argue, it would not be worthwhile to put some fat, unskilled Nazi party men to work to rebuild the ruined cities.

Leaders of the July revolt against Hitler foresaw all this—and many others with them.

But, owing to bad luck and clumsiness, they have ruined the prospects for all their successors.

Today the Germans are fighting on because they feel they are postponing a situation which appears to them even more terrifying than war itself.

Italians In North Harass Germans

Rome, March 20 (AP)—Patriots in Northern Italy are carrying out increasingly widespread attacks against German forces and vital enemy targets, a 15th Army Group communiqué said today. Land operations along the Italian battlefront again were limited to patrol clashes.

A 12th Air Force staff officer declared that Allied aerial activity against the Brenner Pass line and other enemy transport routes had made it questionable whether the Germans could evacuate their ground forces from Northern Italy if they wanted to do so.

The Brenner line has been blocked for more than a month and the other routes are under constant surveillance of Allied airmen, with enemy transports suffering heavy damage from strafing and bombing.

The 15th Army Group communiqué said a captured German lieutenant reported that the enemy often found it necessary to use a whole regiment to combat patriot attacks on supply dumps and troop movements in Northern Italy.

Partisans Resume Action

BERN, Switzerland, March 20 (AP).—A dispatch from the Italian frontier said today that Italian Partisans had resumed action in northern Italy amid continued reports that an Allied offensive there was imminent. Heavy fighting was reported in the area of Pavia and Piacenza, from fifty-five to sixty miles north and northeast of Genoa, and Neo-Fascist troops were said to have been routed at Varzi, thirty-two miles north of Genoa.

Umberto Nobile, Italian Airman, To Be General

Rome, March 20 (AP)—Umberto Nobile, who retired from the Italian Air Force following the Fascist inquest into the North Pole disaster to the dirigible Italia in 1928, will be returned soon to active service with the rank of a major general, it was learned today.

The action follows a review by the Air Ministry of the inquest which led to his resignation. In an interview recently Nobile asserted that the Fascist regime was always eager to accept the credit for ventures which turned out well, but looked for scapegoats when ventures failed.

Again Europe in the Spring

Clare Boothe Luce Finds Soldiers Sniffing Heady Air of Victory Now.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut volunteered to write several dispatches for the combined American press during her visit to the Mediterranean theater of war. The first one follows.

By CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

Distributed by Associated Press.

Rome, March 20.—The highest military authorities in Italy, who always are cautious and conservative, point to the fanatical resistance of the Germans on three fronts and warn that costly fighting may continue in Europe even into the autumn. But the GI and the British Tommy have sniffed the wind of victory.

They know this is the last spring of the battle in Italy. Everywhere, in canteens, service clubs, messes and pup tents, men ask one another: So where do we go from here? Home? To Japan, to occupy Germany and Austria?

They read the cryptic answer in a recent Stars and Stripes article with mingled hope and uneasiness. The dispatch from Washington quoted our military leaders there as saying that our people must remember there still is a great war to be won in the Pacific.

Therefore, there will be relatively few discharged from the Army, and there will be the swiftest possible direct transfer from Germany to the approaches of Japan, but there will be some furloughs and it is generally planned to give as many troops as possible a few weeks' leave before going to the Pacific. So, in the slang of our British cousins, thousands of Americans in Italy are on notice that they still are "for it," though many will get a longish peek at Wichita and Houston, Los Angeles and Bridgeport, before they will come to grips with the evil little men of Nippon.

Victory in Spring Air.

Meanwhile, though victory is in the springtime air here, there is nasty fighting on the Fifteenth Army Group front. The tremendous mission assigned to the Allied forces there, which has been continuously carried out since the fall of Rome, has not been completed.

That mission was, and is, to hold and chew to pieces as many enemy divisions as possible in order to weaken the Germans on the western and eastern fronts. Twenty-six German divisions, a whale of a lot of Nazis for any G. I.'s money, are being engaged today and tomorrow will be destroyed in Italy; but, today, this mission, these battles on the Italian front, no longer make headline news in America or Britain.

They don't even make headline

Italy [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] and St[illegible]s—the best edited army newspaper in the [illegible] perhaps—gives its big [illegible] the Rhine bridgehead, the Berlin bulge and the hellish fire left blazing through Tokyo by 300 Superfortresses.

Anglo-American Teamwork.

The G. I. in Italy knows he is no longer big news to the home folks. Even in his own theater he doesn't try to give himself any top billing.

Nevertheless, there still is a great story to be told—or, rather, retold—to the home folks about the Italian theater. In some ways it is the greatest story of the war. For it is one that perhaps has the most significance for the postwar world.

It is a particularly good story for the people to ponder who have gotten the European peace jitters badly in the last few weeks. It is the story of the Anglo-American teamwork in Italy. It is a story not merely of the collaboration of the alliance of two armies and navies, but their almost complete integration.

The Russians have run their own show entirely. In the southwestern Pacific the show has been almost entirely American. Since the Normandy invasion in France the preponderant part of the show has had an American complexion, but here in the Mediterranean, from the days of the Sicilian landings until now, British and American forces have planned, worked, fought and governed so closely together they have been, in effect, not two, but one, force. There are 500,000 men and women in American uniforms in Italy today and as many more members of the British, Dominion and Colonial forces.

What have our two nations learned for the national future of our two peoples from our great experiment in "getting together?"

I believe every thoughtful person who contemplates this one close-knit world which we live in must agree that the character of post-war American international relations is not going to be very much better than our relations to the British Commonwealth. If we are friends—which is to say peoples who mutually will benefit from our relations—many things will be possible to progress and the peace.

If we are not friends—nothing will succeed, including the Dumbarton Oaks organization, and no agreement, least of all Yalta, will last very long. The stability of the post-war world rests, in a large part, on the satisfactory understanding between Uncle Sam and John Bull.

Hero Son Reported On Visit to Tito

MOSCOW, March 20 (A. P.).—The son of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), who lost his right hand and won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union while fighting in the Red Army, was reported today on a visit to his father in Belgrade.

The son traveled from Moscow by plane as Lieutenant Zharko Popovich. He dropped the family name Broz originally as a security measure to prevent the Germans from linking him with the guerrila chieftain in event of his capture.

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U.S. Base In Egypt Sought?

Cairo, March 20 (AP)—The United States intends to ask Egyptian representatives at the San Francisco conference for a United States air base in Egypt after the war, it was reported here today. The Egyptians reportedly already have been informed of the request and are said to favor it.

50 SEATS ARE WON BY FINN LEFTISTS

Helsinki, March 20 (A. P.).—The Communist Democratic Peoples Union party appeared today to have won approximately fifty seats in the Finnish Parliament, cutting deeply into the ranks of Social Democrats and Conservatives.

With 1,500,000 of a probable 1,800,000 ballots already counted, the left-wingers and the Social Democrats had polled about half of the votes, virtually on a 50-50 basis. The Social Democrats were cut from eighty-five to fifty seats. The prospect was that the left-wingers and Social Democrats could, if they choose to work together, command a majority of slightly more than 100 in the 200-member assembly.

Chances for such a coalition were bright, since Social Democratic candidates who opposed anti-Russian policies appeared to have led their party and should be in a position to push an alignment. Generally the election was interpreted as a rebuke to those responsible for the policy that cost Finland so much in the war with Russia, and an expression of confidence in the few who opposed an alliance with Germany.

It was too early to tell whether the new Parliament would suit the Russians.

Finns Pro-Soviet, Premier Declares

By Associated Press

"Future Finnish policy will never again run counter to the interests of the Soviet Union," Finnish Premier Juho K. Paasikivi was quoted as saying yesterday in a broadcast from Finland.

The broadcast said Paasikivi declared in an interview in a Swedish newspaper that "the Finnish people will incline even further in the direction of the Soviet Union in their political orientation."

Storied Mandalay Captured By British Sweep In Burma

Calcutta, March 20 (AP)—Mandalay, Burma's second city, fell today to British 14th Army troops.

King George VI hailed the conquest as a "notable landmark" of the war in a congratulatory message to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme Allied commander in Southeast Asia.

The fabled city was secured after British and Indian troops crushed the last fanatical resistance in thick-walled Fort Dufferin, last Japanese stronghold.

Communications Difficult

King George's message to Mountbatten, who had announced the conquest in a message of praise to the Allied forces, said:

"The capture of Mandalay is a notable landmark in your advance into Burma. I have watched with admiration the gallantry and tenacity shown by the Allied land forces under your command, sustained by the Allied air forces and supported by the Royal Navy, in their long and arduous campaign in Southeast Asia.

"To you personally, and to all Allied ranks and ratings in your command, I send my warmest congratulations."

Mountbatten said the conquest and the entire Burma campaign was accomplished "against a background of what are perhaps the most difficult lines of communications in any theater of war."

British 36th Division troops, meanwhile, occupied Mogok, ruby capital of the world, 65 miles west of Lashion on the Burma road and 65 miles northeast of Mandalay. These troops were driving to clear all of the area north of the Mandalay-Lashio road.

"All these achievements . . . are not only important steps in the final destruction of the aggressor nations, but they are giving encouragement and hope to our prisoners in Japanese hands; bringing nearer the day when you, and they, can return to a world of peace in complpete security," Mountbatten said.

Garrison Doomed

The battle for Mandalay was one of the bitterest of the entire Burma campaign. Japanese had holed up in the mile-and-a-half-square, thick-walled fort and resisted bitterly.

The Japanese high command had advised the doomed garrison that no reinforcements were possible and the only recourse was "glorious death."

With the fall of Mogok, enemy resistance north of the Burma road virtually ended. Chinese troops are mopping up near Hsipaw and the whole center of fighting in Burma now shifts to south of Mandalay.

The enemy has been reacting strongly in the Meiktila sector, where all escape routes are cut off and an estimated 30,000 Japanese are trapped west and north of Meiktila.

American and British bombers of the Strategic Air Force, flying almost 3,000 miles in one of the longest missions ever flown by Liberators, raided enemy communications on the Kra Isthmus in Thailand, some 245 miles southwest of Bangkok, and results were said to be excellent.

The British units attacked supply dumps at Na-nein, 4 miles inland from the port of Chum Porn, and the American group hit bridges south of Na-nein on the Singapore-Bangkok railway and the railway across the neck of the isthmus. The Tako bridge on the west coast was destroyed.

British Forces Take Mogok

Calcutta, March 20 (AP)—British 36th Division troops have occupied Mogok, world's ruby capital 65 miles northeast of Mandalay and an equal distance west of the Burma road city of Lashio, in the Allied drive to rid the area north of the Mandalay-Lashio road of the Japanese.

[A Reuter dispatch said Fort Dufferin, Japanese stronghold in the center of Mandalay, had been captured.

[A BBC dispatch heard in New York by NBC said Mandalay was completely in British hands today.]

In the Mandalay fighting British troops continued mopping-up operations against Japanese ordered to resist to the last. British 2d Division troops pushing northeast from Ava are astride the Rangoon-Mandalay railway and have entered the southern part of Mandalay.

Liberators Raid Kra Isthmus

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Flank Move Indicated

Capture of Mogok, a communications center controlling three all-weather roads, threatened to flank those enemy forces astride the Burma road. They were being pressed between the Chinese driving from captured Lashio and the British at Maymyo, 40 miles northeast of Mandalay, seized by the Tommies last week.

Chinese forces moving west from Lashio have cut the Kyaukme-Hsipaw road 5 miles southwest of Hsipaw, denying another important highway to the imperiled enemy in the area. Desperate enemy counterattacks were thrown back in three battles in which several hundred Japanese were killed.

Chinese Troops Battle Way Back Into Tayu

Chungking, March 20 (AP)—Chinese troops have fought their way back into Tayu, wolfram-producing center and a key point in Japanese supply lines near the southern Kiangsi province border, the Chinese high command said tonight.

Japanese forces in Tayu have been hemmed in on three sides, the high command said.

Meanwhile, to the north in Kiangsi, severe fighting was reported in the suburbs of Kanhsien, former United States airbase.

Chinese troops were said to be attacking Nankang, between Tayu and Kanhsien, and to have reached the outskirts of that town.

YANKS TAKE ILOILO DROME

Drive East Into Panay Capital's Outskirts

Manila, *Wednesday*, March 21 (AP). Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Division infantrymen captured the important Iloilo airdrome on Panay Island Monday in a swift eastward drive into the outskirts of the capital city.

Another column spearing northward 25 miles from the beachhead overran the broad coastal plain, captured the towns of Janiuay, Pototan and Barotac Nuevo and established contact with a strong guerrilla band which had done much to clear the southeast section of the big central Philippines island.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communiqué today that the Yanks were "taking full advantage of the enemy's confusion" as they swept rapidly north and east from the beachhead established at dawn Sunday with naval and air support.

Iloilo Fired

Heavy fires were observed in Iloilo, indicating the enemy was putting the torch to the city of 90,000 inhabitants. Iloilo, one of the best ports in the central Philippines, was badly damaged by Japanese naval guns and American demolition squads when the enemy captured the city early in 1942.

The 40th Division Yanks captured Carpenter's bridge over the Iloilo River on the eastern approaches.

Guerrillas on Luzon, meantime, scored an important triumph by capturing San Fernando in La Union province, a major port just north of the American beachhead on Lingayen Gulf. The Japanese garrison was wiped out.

San Fernando was a vital shipping point for the Japanese. From there they sent metals from the rich Benguet Mountains to Japan.

Thirty-third Division doughboys drove north 10 miles from Aringay to seize Bauang, 6 miles south of San Fernando. Two bridges along this coastal road were captured before they could be blown up by the retreating Japanese.

Counterattack Beaten Off

Other Yanks pressed closer to the Philippine summer capital at Baguio, due east of Aringay, and pushed farther into the enemy's secondary defenses along the Shimbu Line east of Manila.

On Mindanao Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division repulsed a night counterattack north of San Roque as they expanded their positions in the Zamboanga hills to the north against lessening resistance.

Americans an Basilan Island, 12 miles south of Zamboanga, captured the town of Isabela in a combined overland and amphibious operation.

MacArthur said Basilan "now is under our control."

Liberators dropped 106 tons of bombs on Formosa airdromes and raked enemy holdings in the central Philippines, while patrolling of the blockaded China Sea netted a 10,000-ton tanker damaged and a small freighter sunk, the latter north of Formosa.

Yanks Meet Few Japs On Panay

Manila, March 20 (AP)—The big broom sweeping the Japanese from the Philippines reached Panay Island Sunday as Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Infantry Division, again achieving complete surprise, invaded the flat southern coastal plain and quickly closed in on the port capital of Iloilo and its big airfield. Headquarters announced the invasion today.

No Japanese but cheering Filipinos met the Yanks swarming ashore just before dawn. Many sections of the large island had been cleared of enemy troops by guerrillas.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said hardly a man was lost invading the seventh major Philippine island.

Was Threat To Convoys

Panay had been a decided threat to American convoys passing through central Philippine seas toward Manila.

The 8th Army doughboys, landing at Tigbauan, broke into right-angle spearheads. One seized Cordova, 4 miles inland, and the other swept 7 miles east along the coast to Oton.

A small enemy force was encountered on the road to Cordova, but otherwise the area was surprisingly free of Japanese. Flyers scanned the country behind the beachhead in search of enemy positions, but found none.

No Pre-Invasion Blasting

The landing was made on the only extensive flat area of the island. Cruisers, destroyers and rocket-firing surface vessels were ready if needed, but no pre-invasion blasting was required.

Other Yank forces landed the same day on Malamaui islet, 12 miles south of the southwestern tip of Mindanao.

The new landing further secured the southern approaches to Zamboanga, where Yanks of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Dvision were steadily expanding their positions with tank support.

Philippines To Get 60 Million In Goods

Manila, March 20 (AP)—A detailed program for the shipment of approximately $60,000,000 worth of essential consumer goods to the Philippines has been prepared, United States Consul General Paul P. Steintorf said today.

The United States Government will assist in the difficult problem of economic rehabilitation of the Philippines, he said, but every effort will be made to restore private business.

Steintorf returned to the Philippines with a seven-man staff and is planning to occupy the former German consulate as the highest American civil authority.

The program will begin as soon as the current army program is completed, possibly in six months.

At present the Army is distributing both relief and purchasable commodities.

38-Day Sugar Strike In Puerto Rico Ended

San Juan, P.R., March 20 (AP)—Ten Puerto Rican sugar mills were in operation today as the 38-day sugar strike came to an end. All farms were expected to be operating by the weekend.

The strike ended last night when the Puerto Rican Farmers Association agreed to pay workers 23 cents additional daily from a 55-cent subsidy received from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Canada Asks Greater Voice

Ottawa, Ontario, March 20 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King urged today that "secondary states" such as Canada be given a greater voice in the prospective world-security organization than is envisioned in the tentative proposals drawn up by the great powers for discussion at San Francisco.

The Prime Minister, outlining Canada's program for the conference before Parliament, intimated broadly this was one of the principal points discussed by him recently with President Roosevelt at the White House.

View Of His Government

"It is the view of the Government," King declared, "that the constitutional position wthin the (world security) organization of important secondary countries should be clarified, and that the delegation from Canada should exert the utmost effort to secure due recognition of their relative standing among the nations of the world.

"As the proposals stand, all states, other than the five great powers, would have the same constitutional position in the organization.

"No regard would be paid to their international significance, or to their record in resisting aggression, or to their potential contribution to the maintenance of peace. . . .

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"Some method of selection which would have due regard for the power and responsibilities of secondary states would make the (security) council a more powerful and efficient body."

King made it clear his Government feels that "in general, exception can hardly be taken to the extension, within the organization, of some special prerogatives to the great powers, on whom the major responsibility for keeping the peace must rest."

King said he had discussed with President Roosevelt the main features of the world-security proposals, along with "suggestions which the Canadian Government believes would make for improvement in the effectiveness of the proposed organization."

Seeks No Amendments

But, he said, Canada does not intend now to propose particular provisions or amendments in advance of the San Francisco parley.

Although he said there was "a good deal of obscurity" about the method of application of the proposal to enforce the peace by use of force, King declared:

"One point, however, is clear. As they stand, the acceptance of the proposals would in no way commit Canada to send forces beyond Canadian territory at the call of the security council."

Canada Increases Butter Ration

Ottawa, March 20 (AP)—The Canadian butter ration will be increased from six to seven ounces weekly beginning April 1, restoring a one-ounce reduction put into effect January 1 because of inadequate stocks, the Prices Board announced last night.

The board said the reduction during the winter months has eliminated the shortage.

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has told the Dominion that it is "long on wheat but short on meat" and his assertion has given rise to speculation that meat rationing may be resumed.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

March 20, 1941 — German planes shell Plymouth and eight districts in London. German submarine damages 31,000 ton British battleship Malaya in mid-Atlantic. British planes bomb Tripoli.

Russia Notifies Turkey On Treaty

New York, March 20 (AP)—Russia has informed Turkey that she desires to terminate the Soviet-Turkish treaty, in effect since 1925, because the pact "no longer corresponds to new conditions and needs considerable improvement," the Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight.

The announcement, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said Foreign Commissar Molotov had asked the Turkish Ambassador Tuesday to notify his Government that the Soviet Union, "recognizing the value" of the treaty concluded to maintain friendly relations, nevertheless considers that "the great changes that have taken place, particularly during the second World War," require a new understanding.

Forde Discounts 'Imperialism' Of U.S.

San Francisco, March 20 (AP)—Australians have no fear of "Yankee imperialism," but, on the contrary, welcome greater American participation in Pacific affairs, says Deputy Prime Minister Francis M. Forde, Australian delegate to the forthcoming San Francisco conference.

Mr. Forde and Dr. H. V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, are stopping briefly on the Pacific Coast on their way to London for a pre-conference meeting with other British commonwealth leaders.

Mr. Forde declared: "We in Australia have no fear of Yankee imperialism. We like Americans. We welcome their increased interest in the Pacific. It would be a very sad day for the dominions of New Zealand and Australia if America ceased to take a major interest in the Pacific.

"Many American service men have told me they would return after the war to settle on the land."

Mr. Forde said the Australian Government had taken steps to encourage the immigration of these men he termed "the very flower of American manhood."

A striking force of Aussies soon would be used by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a major Pacific action, the Deputy Prime Minister told a press conference yesterday.

'Virtuous Monopoly,' Navy Idea

Admiral Redman Again Outlines Plan for International Communications Merger.

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral John L. Redman declared today that a Navy-proposed monopoly over American international communications would be a "virtuous" monopoly.

Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.), the radio-phonograph manufacturer, raised the question at a meeting of a Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-committee.

"There's no virtue in a monopoly," Cenator Capehart said, "unless the monopoly has virtue."

Without hesitation, the Admiral replied: "Well, this one would be virtuous."

For the second straight day, Admiral Redman sketched for the sub-committee a proposal under which a privately owned and managed corporation would take over a communications system worth from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000. Members of the War, Navy, Commerce, Post Office and State departments would sit in as five of the corporation's twenty-member board of directors to help pass on questions afecting military and economic security.

Wheeler Fears Censorship.

He wouldn't exclude any means of international communications from the consolidation, he said, not event facilities for transmitting press dispatches to this country, and that didn't appeal to Chairman Wheeler (D.-Mont.).

Asserting that he didn't see how Press Wireless could be brought intothe promised monopoly, Senator Wheeler said: "That might put censorship over our press communications."

"We are proposing a communications system,' the witness replied, "not a censorship over press service."

"If I ran a newspaper, I'd object to any sort of censorship," Mr. Wheeler said.

The Admiral said that Press Wireless was established because of a poor press communications service under the present competitive system among American carriers.

Midway, Mightiest of Carriers, Is Christened at Newport News

NEWPORT NEWS, March 20 (AP)—The decks of the mighty U. S. S. Midway—heaviest, strongest, fastest carrier ever built, which was floated in her building dock and christened today—will be covered with a "1945 model aircraft" so new it has not yet seen combat action.

This was disclosed today by Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, in a speech at the christening of the 45,000-ton Midway.

Mr. Gates gave no hint of what the new plane can do. But he predicted the 1945 model carrier and plane will not be a "pleasant combination to be contemplated by the Japanese war lords."

Addressing the men and women of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company who built the weapon, Mr. Gates said:

"The name, Midway, is exceptionally appropriate, for it was in that famed battle in June, 1942, that the aircraft carrier came into its own. The Hornet, Yorktown and Enterprise were the backbone of that victory. And they, like the Midway, were spawned at Newport News.

"The Navy has learned how to use and build carriers since the Essex, first of its class, was launched here three years ago. As a result the Midway is 'a two-fisted fighter.'

"This is a milestone in the long line of carrier development—the Essex, the first of the present medium class—the Independence, the first of the present light class—and now the Midway, the first of the heavy carrier class.

"To safeguard the Midway," Mr. Gates declared, "it has been given heavy armor, intricate watertight compartments and improved damage control, great strides in the direction of invulnerability."

The Midway will be commanded by Capt. J. F. Bulger, who served as Mr. Gates' aide for a year and a half before putting to sea as captain of an Essex-type carrier. His outstanding service, Mr. Gates said, won him the promotion to head man on the greatest carrier ever built.

The Midway can carry a destructive flock of more than eighty twin-engined planes and a complement of some 3,000 officers and men. She contains enough steel to build 25,000 automobiles.

A bottle of champagne was broken against her bow by Mrs. Bradford W. Ripley 2d of Dayton, the daughter of James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio.

The Midway, which will mount guns up to five inches, is the first of five 45,000 tonners now building or authorized. The Coral Sea, second of the class, will be launched this spring at the New York Navy Yard. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company which built the Midway has another under construction and holds contracts for two more.

Mrs. Ripley is the widow of a Navy lieutenant who lost his life in a Pacific plane crash. Her father is publisher of The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, Dayton (Ohio) News, Springfield (Ohio) News and Sun, and Miami (Fla.) News.

Commissioning Destroyer.

Boston, March 20 (A. P.).—The destroyer Myles C. Fox, named in honor of a Navy Cross winner, will be placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard late today.

Lieut. Fox, a native of New York and a Williams College graduate, was mortally wounded while serving with the First Marine Raider Battalion on Tulagi.

XP-56 Is Unveiled.

Los Angeles, March 20 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces have unwrapped for public view the XP-56, the tail-less pursuit plane which has no propeller on the nose, but two where the tail might have been.

Northrup Aircraft engineered and built it. Its radical features have led to technical data which the company says will be used in future military and peacetime aircraft.

Aft of the pilot's cockpit is an air-cooled engine driving twin, three-bladed propellers. Elevators and lateral controls are on the wing's trailing edge. Directional stability is provided by fixed vertical fins above and below.

Bomber Losses 1.7% in 1944

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—American heavy bomber losses to enemy action in Europe during 1944 averaged less than two planes for every 100 sent on combat missions.

A War Department report today said the actual loss rate for the Britain-based Eighth Air Force and he Italy-based Fifteenth Air Force amounted to 1.7 bombers for each 100 planes.

Nazis Have Planes, But Pilots Are Green: Arnold

Miami, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Germany today "has probably more airplanes than ever before, but no airforce," says Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces.

The AAF chief, in an interview with the Miami *Herald*, attributed the decline of the German air force to Allied attacks on German factories and the "practically complete" destruction of the German oil industry.

"Without oil, their pilots don't get proper training, and when they do go up, are duck soup for our highly-trained airmen."

He added that "at first we were a bit apprehensive as to how many jet planes we would be able to shoot down" but that "we have been able to shoot down many more than we expected."

Vice Admiral McCain Receives New Honor

Washington, March 20 (AP)—Award of the gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal to Vice Admiral John S. McCain was announced today by the Navy.

Admiral McCain was decorated for his services as commander of the 2d Carrier Task Force and commander of a task group from September 1 to October 30, 1944, and as commander of Task Force, 3d Fleet, from November 1, 1944, to January 26, 1945.

He is now on duty as commander of a carrier task force, Pacific Fleet.

Attempt To Cut Farm-Payment Funds Fails

Washington, March 20 (AP)—The House today received an $833,801,932 supply bill for the Agriculture Department.

Reporting the measure to supply funds for the twelve months beginning July 1, the Appropriations Committee:

1. Vetoed an Administration recommendation that farm-benefit payments be cut from the current $300,000,000 level to $200,000,000 on 1946 crops.

2. Rejected another Budget Bureau proposal that on 1945 crops the $300,000,000 benefit figure be trimmed to $290,000,000.

3. Recommended that the House Agriculture Committee be heard from before any change be made in the $300,000,000 farm program fund.

Beyond Direct Subsidies

[The farm benefit payments for such practices as soil conservation are in addition to approximately $560,000,000 in direct subsidy payments by the War Food Administration to encourage production of milk and sugar.]

4. Made public hearings containing testimony that two employés of the Commodity Credit Corporation had prison records.

5. Showed that CCC officials had been questioned sharply about reports of huge food spoilages.

The item for farm-program payments, which have helped boost United States food production to record highs, was the largest in the measure.

Over Current Total

The total in the bill for all Agricultural Department activities was $56,958,207 over current year appropriations, but $141,499,350 below budget estimates. The reduction from these estimates was accounted for largely by cuts of

$90,000,000 in loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration, $57,500,000 in the rural rehabilitation loan fund and $10,000,000 in the farm tenant loan fund.

Individual Allocations

Large individual allocations, in addition to the various benefit payments, included:

Payments to states under the Extension Service program, $14,198,950, in addition to $7,001,208 for experiment stations; eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease in cattle, $5,848,000; meat-inspection service, $7,800,000; regional research laboratories, $4,000,000; national forest protection and management, $16,349,100; War Food Administration, $13,636,472; Federal crop insurance, $7,984,900.

The committee recommended a ban against sale of Government-owned or controlled farm products at less than parity prices for most commodities.

School Lunches Approved

It approved continuance of the school-lunch program at an estimated cost of $50,000,000 and earmarked $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 farm-tenancy loan fund for advances to returning service men.

The hearings were marked by sharp questioning of CCC officials concerning reports voiced in the House that 20,000,000 pounds of lard were permitted to spoil and were sold for soap purposes, that the Government failed to make the most out of a sale of 450 tons of raisins, and that thousands of pounds of scarce food items acquired by the CCC for lend-lease and price-support purposes were allowed to spoil.

From Ralph W. Olmstead, vice president and director of the CCC, the committee obtained this information:

Went To Soap Firm

Loss of CCC-acquired food by spoilage has amounted to one twenty-fifth of the amount handled; 180,825 cases of eggs purchased for food were diverted to animal feed because of lack of storage space; 399 railroad cars of potatoes were lost through spoilage; the CCC was overcharged approximately $26,000 by the New York firm of Lynch, Donahue & Dee under contracts for reconditioning food at ports.

Olmstead said the allocation of the 20,000,000 pounds of spoiled lard, stored near Cincinnati, was made to soap manufacturers by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

The 450 tons of raisins, he said, were sold to the Empire Frosted Foods Company, New York, on a bid of about 8 cents a pound after a wine company had offered 11 cents. Subsequently, he said, the Empire Frosted Foods Company resold the raisins to a winery "at a huge profit to itself."

Virginian Who Gave Life On D-Day Wins C.M.H.

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Washington, March 20 (AP)—A 25-year-old infantry lieutenant who followed the gutteral sound of a surrender demand to wipe out a German machine-gun nest has received the nation's highest military honor—posthumously.

The Congressional Medal of Honor goes to First Lieutenant Jimmie W. Monteith, Jr., for sacrificing his life on the Normandy beachhead on D-day while attempting to lead his platoon out of a Nazi trap.

The Richmond (Va.) officer personally blasted two other enemy machine-gun nests before he fell.

The medal will be presented to his widowed mother, Mrs. Jimmie W. Monteith, Sr., tomorrow at her home in Richmond.

Story Of His Heroism

Staff Sergeant Aaron B. Jones, of Rome, Ga., a member of Monteith's platoon in the 16th Infantry Regiment, told this story of Monteith's heroism:

The platoon hit the beach under heavy machine-gun, rifle and shell fire. Immediately ahead were layers of barbed wire. Monteith led a group that blasted the wire.

Beyond lay two mine fields. Monteith moved out in front and led the platoon through the fields to cover, despite fire from the two enemy machine guns and a pillbox. He returned to the beach, located two tanks and guided them to a position from which they knocked out the pillbox. Then, under his leadership, his men silenced the two machine guns.

Refused To Surrender

The Germans, meanwhile, encircled the platoon and opened fire. They yelled to the Yanks to surrender, but Monteith ignored the demand. Instead, he followed the sound of voices, located a machine-gun nest and smashed it with a rifle grenade.

Two more machine guns—one on each flank—began pelting the unit. Montieth ordered a rifle squad to fire on one of the guns while he sneaked up and blasted it with a hand grenade. Then he crossed a 200-yard open field under fire to launch rifle grenades at the other gun.

Montieth started to recross the field when a light machine gun cut him down.

Two CCC Officials Reported To Have Criminal Records

Washington, March 20 (AP)—Testimony that two Agriculture Department sub-officials had "criminal records" was submitted to the House today along with a bill to appropriate $833,801,932 for the department.

The bill, which reflected Appropriations Committee opposition to proposals of the Budget Bureau for cuts on farm benefit payments, followed the usual pattern of agriculture appropriation bills.

But it's accompanying testimony on police records, and on complaints that the Commodity Credit Corporation had bungled some food purchases to the extent of spoilage, provided the House with new debate material.

The men referred to as having had criminal records were identified by their superiors in the CCC as:

Advised To Resign

Edmund G. Benser, of Bethesda, Md., former chief fiscal officer of the CCC's office of distribution. Committee hearings included a list of police records up to 1934, involving allegations of bigamy and embezzlement. The records showed a release in one case, dismissal in another, no disposition in two and a one-year probated sentence in another. Frank Hancock, head of the CCC, said Benser was employed by the CCC until February 26, and that "I advised him" to resign.

Not Familiar With Hatch Case

Joseph Hatch, acting chief of the CCC's program liaison branch. Hancock said he was not familiar with Hatch's case, and the committee record showed no details. Ralph W. Olmstead, CCC vice president, testified "it is my understanding that his case has been reviewed repeatedly by the departmental office of personnel by the Secretary of Agricutlure, and by the War Food Administrator, and that he has been confirmed in the position he now occupies."

The CCC buys and sells, lends on and otherwise deals in commodities. Hancock said it is investigating the background of all employés handling money or responsible for goods and inventories.

Committee hearings brought out that one twenty-fifth of the food acquired by the CCC was lost by spoilage; that 180,825 cases of eggs were diverted to animal feed, and 399 carloads of potatoes were lost through spoilage.

The Appropriations Committee, in reaching the present form of the bill:

1. Heard testimony by Ivy W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, that farmland costs have gone up 43 per cent since the middle of 1939. Duggan foresaw a chance of a spiraling boom like that of the first World War.

Recommendations Made

2. Turned down two proposals of the Administration that payments to farmers be curtailed. One of these proposals was to cut benefit payments on 1946 crops to $200,000,000 [the current level is $300,000,000]. The other was to trim the benefit figure on 1945 crops from $300,000,000 to $290,000,000.

3. Recommended $60,000,000 in loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration, as compared with $150,000,000 suggested by the Budget Bureau.

4. Recommended a $40,000,000 farm tenancy loan fund, earmarking $25,000,000 of it for returning service men. The Budget Bureau had suggested a $50,000,000 total.

5. Approved continuance of the school-lunch program at an estimated cost of $50,000,000.

ADVISERS HIT WMC ON DRAFT 'TYRANNY'

MAR 21 1945

Committee, Criticizing McNutt, Says New Bedford Plan Was Compulsion Law Move

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission's National Labor-Management Policy Committee charged today that the controversial New Bedford labor diversion program was undertaken "for the purpose of lobbying Congress in support of compulsory service legislation."

Splitting sharply with Paul V. McNutt, WMC chairman, over its recommendations for settlement of the month-old dispute, the committee declared in a statement that the plan appeared to have been devised "by certain Government officials in Washington."

It asserted that it was "convinced that the American people are perfectly willing to put some of their freedoms in cold storage in the interest of the war effort" but that "free citizens resent imposition of action which they feel is typranny."

Urges a "Fresh" Start

Saying that Mr. McNutt had four times declined to accept this and other recommendations, it called on him "to revoke immediately the 'forced release' order in New Bedford," and "start out again on a fresh basis."

It pointed to the New Bedford management-labor committee's "newly developed program." This calls for a rotation of textile workers to two tire cord plants every twenty-nine days, with a guarantee that their group insurance, seniority, vacation pay and other rights be preserved.

Several hours after the issuance of the committee statement Mr. McNutt said that "until such time as the community of New Bedford submits a plan which gives concrete evidence that the staffing of the critical tire plants will be accomplished without delay, I have no alternative but to continue the application of the WMC national program of war service transfers in New Bedford."

He declared that no plan agreed to "by all interested parties" had yet been submitted, adding:

"If the officials of CIO and the AFL and the New Bedford management will agree to and submit an alternative plan signed by all parties and which in our judgment will do the job of staffing the tire plants, we will be willing at that time to lift the forced release program."

This was a reiteration of a stand he had earlier announced.

Background of Controversy

The New Bedford dispute arose when the WMC "ordered" some textile workers to take jobs in the city's high-priority Fisk and Firestone tire cord plants. Eighty-nine of the first ninety workers chosen refused to transfer.

The forced release program calls for lowering employment ceilings on less essential firms to channel some of their workers to war production.

The statement was issued over the WMC's protest. The committee said that it "profoundly regrets" the disagreement with McNutt, but declared:

"We resent this attempt to involve conscientious citizens of New Bedford in what they were told was a true recruitment program, only to have them find in the middle of their effort that such was not the case."

The statement proceeded:

"They learned that the promises being made to them in New Bedford by one agency were being broken on the same day in Washington by another agency. The result of these actions, in which the War Manpower Commission appears to have been 'cat's paw,' has been to prove conclusively that compulsion will not work and that war goods cannot be produced by remote control.

Committee Conclusions

"Our committee has the following conclusions:

"(1) The 'forced release' order was put in effect in New Bedford on orders from Washington without proper consultation between the area director and his area management-labor committee, as provided in WMC instructions.

"(2) Since the order was inappropriately applied, we have declined to set up a panel of our members to hear the cases of New Bedford workers who have appealed from the forced labor transfer. To do so, in our opinion, would compound the irregularity committed in the institution of the order in this city.

"(3) The New Bedford operation appears to have been used as a lobbying device by certain government officials in Washington who favor national service legislation. It further appears that New Bedford was singled out to be used as a 'guinea pig' to attempt to persuade the country and the Congress that the voluntary system had broken down and that compulsion must be accepted. At one stage, WMC proposals were ruled out by a War Department representative.

"(4) The citizens of New Bedford, once freed from the threat of bureaucratic coercion, can solve their manpower problems satisfactorily through joint voluntary community effort.

"(5) The New Bedford management-labor committee can contribute a great deal through their newly developed program in manning the critical fabric and duck yarn textile plants.

"(6) The past month has produced a deadlock in New Bedford; for this reason our committee urges Chairman McNutt to revoke immediately the 'forced release' order in New Bedford, wipe the slate clean and start out again on a fresh basis—a basis which is most likely to produce the necessary tire fabric and duck yarn. Chairman McNutt declined to accept the committee's recommendations, which were made on four different occasions.

"The national management-labor policy committee is unshaken in its belief that free men are more productive than forced labor. It is convinced that the American people are perfectly willing to put some of their freedoms in cold storage in the interest of the war effort.

"This has been demonstrated in the New Bedford case; but the events in that city are also proof that free citizens resent imposition of action which they feel is tyranny.

"In the New Bedford case we are satisfied that the 'forced release' order was laid down on a 'take-it-or-leave-it' basis. The advice and consultation of the New Bedford committee was not sought.

"Rather, the record shows that the decision had been made in Washington to apply the order regardless of what the area committee thought and in a manner contrary to WMC regulations. This official action, arbitrarily imposed, has caused most of the trouble.

"We are convinced that the lessons of the New Bedford case will have a salutary effect upon the country. Government officials are put on notice that they should apply compulsion only as a last resort, and then after all consultative steps have been taken.

"Management and labor are forewarned that they must do their utmost to make the voluntary system work in producing the necesssary tools for our fighting forces.

"The people as a whole will be more alert both as to their responsibilities to quicken victory and their rights to enjoy the fruits of victory."

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Roosevelt for Keeping Curfew

MAR 21 1945

But President Says He Hasn't Thought of Taking Any Steps About New York.

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt indicated today that he favors continuation of the midnight curfew, but said he had given no thought to taking any steps to bring New York city back in line.

Asked whether the administration, himself or War Mobilizer Byrnes intended to "do anything to try to bring New York city back in line with the rest of the country," he answered:

What could I do?

He was told a lot of sanctions might be employed, perhaps in the field of man power or shutting down on gas and electricity. He said he hadn't thought about it.

The President was told that Mayor LaGuardia, in effect, had overruled Mr. Byrnes on the curfew by telling New York restaurants that they could stay open an hour after the time recommended by the Government. The President was asked whether he would comment.

Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Roosevelt said, already has issued a statement —with his approval. In that statement Mr. Byrnes renewed yesterday the request for midnight closings, but conceded that it was impossible to enforce it without co-operation of local officials.

"Do you think we ought to stick by the midnight curfew," the President was asked.

He would put it this way, the President said: Most of the country has accepted it; New York city hasn't. And he favored the original request.

A brief but spirited argument arose in Congress again today over Mayor LaGuardia's action.

Representative Dickstein (D.-N. Y.) contended that New York city should be exempt because its citizens "are different from other people." But to this Representatives Rich (R.-Pa.) and Colmer (D.-Miss.) hotly dissented.

Rich, a frequent administration critic, defended the midnight closing order of War Mobilizer Byrnes as helpful to the war effort and criticized Mayor LaGuardia's action in setting the New York curfew at 1 A. M. "It seems to me that when we have a Mayor of a great city defying the Government we're getting in a pretty bad condition," he said. "The Mayor is making his own regulations."

Colmer called for nationwide observance of the Byrnes order, "The Little Flower notwithstanding."

"New York is different from Mississippi or Pennsylvania," Dickstein retorted. "The people are just as patriotic as others but it's a city of 7,500,000 and thousands of soldiers are walking the streets at all hours looking for a place to eat."

MAR 21 1945

Roosevelt Bids Byrnes's Board Study Annual Pay for Industry

Submits Recommendations of W. L. B. for Action on Guaranteed Wage Schedule to Assist in Transition to a Peace Economy

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Roosevelt today ordered a study of the question of a proposed annual wage for America's workers, saying it "is closely connected with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy."

He directed a request to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, for such a study to be made by Mr. Byrnes's Advisory Board.

This was done in accordance with a recommendation of the National War Labor Board that "the whole question of guaranteed wage plans and the possibility of their future development in American industries as an aid in the stabilization of employment and the regularization of production should now be comprehensively studied on a national scale."

With his letter to Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Roosevelt released another he received Dec. 1 from William H. Davis, then chairman of the W. L. B. The Davis letter noted that W. L. B. had declined, in steel cases just concluded, to grant a demand of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers of America for a guaranteed annual wage, but recommended a study by a special commission.

The W. L. B. also sent to Mr. Roosevelt a report which said there appeared to be only fifty or sixty plans of this type in existence, although an undetermined number had been tried and discontinued. All but a few of the programs, it said, had been limited to consumer goods or retail trades, in which a relatively steady demand prevails.

"A guaranteed annual wage," the report asserted, "is one of the main aspirations of American workers."

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that this is something that he has been talking about for ten years. He said Mr. Byrnes's advisory board would examine into the experience of industry and labor with guaranteed wage plans, and would have available a considerable volume of material already amassed by the Labor Department.

An annual wage is simple for some industries, Mr. Roosevelt commented, but exceedingly difficult in others. It has been only lately, he added, that unions have become deeply interested in the question.

Roosevelt's Letter to Byrnes

The complete text of President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Byrnes follows:

"Dear Justice Byrnes:

"I inclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the chairman of the War Labor Board under date of Dec. 1, 1944, suggesting the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole question of guaranteed wage plans, and a copy of a brief report submitted therewith explaining the reasons for the board's recommended action.

"The board's recommendations were:

"'1. That the whole question of guranteed wage plans and the possibility of their future development in American industries as an aid in the stabilization of employment and the regularization of production should now be comprehensively studied on a national scale;

"'2. That such study should be conducted by a specially appointed commission charged with the duty of examining into the experience which industry and labor have thus far had with these plans, and of reporting the facts for the benefit of the country together with recommendations regarding any further steps in this direction which may seem practicable and desirable.

"'3. That such a body would be best able to perform its nationally important tasks if created independently of the War Labor Board by the President, and

"'4. That the President appoint a commission for these purposes.'

"The inquiry recommended by the National War Labor Board is closely connected with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy. For that reason and in line with your suggestion, I think the advisory board appointed by me under Section 102 of the war mobilization and reconversion act of 1944 is particularly qualified and suited to undertake the recommended study. I wish, therefore, that you would ask the advisory board to undertake this inquiry and report its findings and recommendations to you and to me.

"The Secretary of Labor has made some investigation of this subject and I know she will gladly advise with the board. Sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Davis Letter to Roosevelt

The letter from Mr. Davis to Mr. Roosevelt:

"Dear Mr. President:

"In the steel cases which have just been concluded by the National War Labor Board, the board declined to grant the demand of the United Steelworkers of America for a guaranteed annual wage, but resolved instead to make the following recommendations to you:

[*Mr. Davis's letter here states the four recommendations quoted in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Byrnes, and continues:*]

"This action was taken by the unanimous vote of the labor, industry and public members of the board. I inclose a brief report explaining the reasons for this action, and I hope that you may see fit to accept the board's recommendations. Respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
"Chairman."

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W. L. B.'s Report

The text of the W. L. B. report:

"December 1, 1944.

"Report to the President on the Creation of a National Commission to Study the Question of Guaranteed Wage Plans.

"In the case of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation et al., and the United Steel Workers of America, the union demanded a guaranteed wage for each employee of each company during the life of the contract. The board disposed of this demand by unanimously adopting the following statement:

"'The facts set forth in the panel report indicate that this demand in its present form would, if granted, subject the industry to such serious financial risks, notwithstanding the carryback and other provisions of the tax laws, as to be unworkable. These risks could be reduced by modifications and safeguards worked out through collective bargaining, but in the present state of the country's information on the subject the board is not prepared, in this case or in other dispute cases, to impose such guaranties by order. The board is, however, recommending to the President in a separate report:

[*Here again are stated the four recommendations quoted in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Byrnes. The report continues:*]

"The reasons which led the board to take this action may be summarized as follows:

"The country's information on the important subject of guaranteed annual wage plans is very limited. There appear to be only some fifty or sixty plans of this sort in existence, although the exact total is uncertain. An undetermined number have been tried and discontinued, for reasons not known. Some of the existing plans are reported to be successful, with benefits resulting to the employers as well as to the workers through the greater regularization of production and employment. All but a few of the plans, however, have been limited to consumer goods industries or retail trades in which a relatively steady demand prevails, and none appears to have been attempted in a durable-goods industry like steel, where the demand has fluctuated widely from year to year, being dependent in turn upon the fluctuating needs of other industries. Each plan has differed from every other, and most of the plans have been initiated by the employers themselves. No comprehensive and authoritative study has been made of the nature and coverage of the plans now in existence, or of their actual effects on employment, production and profits, or the reasons why other plans have gone out of existence.

"The question is one which demands investigation. A guaranteed annual wage is one of the main aspirations of American workers. The search for it is a part of the search for continuity of employment, which is perhaps the most vital economic and social objective of our times. The War Labor Board cannot be indifferent to the human problems created by this search. For in the field of industrial disputes these problems are with us now, and the board is required by law to dispose of them fairly and equitably. They are reflected in demands for annual guaranties in a number of pending cases before the board; and the fear of unemployment which has led to these demands is contributing also to the pressure for a change in the national wage stabilization policy.

"Charged with responsibility both for wage stabilization and for the settlement of industrial disputes, the War Labor Board cannot shut its eyes to these developments. The board is convinced that it would be derelict in its duty if it were simply to dismiss the demands of the unions without proposing a single step forward."

MAR 21 1945

4 Negro WACs Get Hard Labor Term

Fort Devens, Mass., March 20 (AP). Four Negro WACs today were convicted by an army general court-martial of violating the Sixty-fourth Article of War—refusal to obey orders of superior officers. They were immediately sentenced to serve one year at hard labor and to be dishonorably discharged.

The seven-officer court-martial board included two male Negro officers and two white WAC officers.

The four had contended that they were ordered to do menial work in Lovell General Hospital "because of their color."

The sentence also ordered the four deprived of all pay allowances due and to become due.

They are Private Alice D. Young, 23, of Washington, D.C.; Private Anna C. Morrison, of Richmond, Ky.; Private Johnnie Murphy, of Rankin, Pa., and Private Mary Green, of Conroe, Texas.

Roosevelt Asks Funds to Start Missouri Plan

$4,480,000 Would Be for Tasks Preliminary to Development of Valley

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for a $4,480,000 appropriation to prepare plans for developing the Missouri River Valley.

The money would go to the Interior Department, which would prepare plans and specifications for initial works authorized by a flood control act. It also would permit continuing investigations for working out the general plan approved by the same act.

In submitting the request to Congress Mr. Roosevelt said:

"This estimate includes funds only for the work preliminary to actual construction of projects and must be performed irrespective of whether construction of the projects in the basin is accomplished by a valley authority or other agencies. In my judgment the proposed work will not interfere with the conduct of the war."

The largest portion of the funds

is for the Reclamation Bureau. But provision is made for related work by the National Park Service, General Land Office, Grazing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Indian Affairs and the Geological Survey.

Provision is being made in a War Department appropriation act to let the Army engineers start work on detailed plans and specifications for the engineers' share of the project authorized by the 1944 flood control act.

Harold Smith, Budget Director, in recommending the appropriation to the President, said that mapping, stream gaging, and other field investigations must proceed and plans and specifications be drawn so as to prepare the Missouri Valley region for inclusion in a post-war Federal construction program.

Work of this type, Smith said, will facilitate "the rapid establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority as a going concern should the Congress determine to bring the authority into existence."

In effect, the President recommended a Missouri Valley set-up similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Congress last session approved a half-billion-dollar plan—without appropriating the money—for full development of the Missouri River basin, including flood control, irrigation, power development, navigation and other water uses.

Army engineer conflict with Reclamation Bureau plans for developing the basin was resolved when the two agencies worked out a joint plan as far as engineering phases are concerned. The Army plan calls for eventual appropriations of $490,000,000, while the Reclamation Bureau's ultimate plans call for expenditures of more than $1,257,000,000.

Involved are huge multiple-purpose reservoir dams at strategic points along the Missouri River, designed to control floods and provide water for irrigation and other uses.

Petrillo and Lewis Assailed

Texas Senate Resolution Charges They Are Self-made Tyrants Exacting Tribute.

Austin, Tex., March 20 (A. P.).—The Texas Senate late yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution by one of its world war II soldier members, Major Allan Shivers, who declared that James A. Petrillo was exacting tribute from the families of servicemen and that John L. Lewis was planning to follow the precedent.

Referring to the head of the Musicians Union and the United Mine Workers' chief, the resolution said in part:

"Be it resolved that such acts of Petrillo and the proposals of Lewis be condemned and that the Congress of the United States and the Executive Department hereby be urged to take such steps as will bring an end to attempts of such self-made tyrants to impose super-government on, and exact tribute from the free people of this country."

Mr. Shivers recently returned from active duty with the United States Army overseas.

Votes Closed Shop Bill.

Meanwhile by a margin of ten votes the House of Representatives passed to final reading a bill outlawing the closed shop in Texas after nearly four hours of bitter debate.

The bill proposes that: No one shall be discriminated against by an employer because of membership or non-membership in a union, and no employer may enter a contract requiring employees to be union or non-union.

Exempted from terms of the bill were workers covered by the national railway act which prohibits a closed shop.

MAR 21 1945

MAR 21 1945

MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS FROM ITALY DESTROYED 31 LOCOMOTIVES,
DAMAGED 21 OTHERS AND KNOCKED OUT 57 FREIGHT CARS.
RAF PLANES FROM ITALY PINPOINTED A GERMAN DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS
AT GOSPIC, YUGOSLAVIA, COMPLETELY DESTROYING FOUR HOUSES.
THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE REPORTED ONE HEAVY BOMBER
AND 11 OTHER PLANES LOST.
MT337AEW

MAR 21 1945

"THE REAL ISSUE TO BE DECIDED IS HOW BEST TO ALLOCATE CURRENT FOOD
SUPPLIES OF THE FREE WORLD AMONG THE ALLIED ARMIES, CIVILIAN POPULA-
TIONS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES AND NEUTRALS AND LIBERATED EUROPE."
LLEWELLIN SAID FOODSTUFFS IN SHORT SUPPLY HERE INCLUDED DAIRY
PRODUCTS, OILS AND FATS, SUGAR AND, TO A LESSER DEGREE, CANNED FISH.
MT918AEW

MAR 21 1945

MIKOLAJCZYK HAS ANNOUNCED HE WOULD BE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN
ANY DISCUSSION ON FORMATION OF A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT. THE LUBLIN
POLES' OBJECTIONS TO HIM ARE NOW NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR, AS SOME TIME
AGO THEY OFFERED HIM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THEIR COMMITTEE.
MIKOLAJCZYK'S PEASANT PARTY IS NOT REPRESENTED IN THE PRESENT
LONDON GOVERNMENT HEADED BY TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI.
MIKOLAJCZYK GRADUALLY IS WINNING SUPPORT FROM LEADING MEMBERS OF
OTHER PARTIES. FOUR MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH
SOCIALIST PARTY IN LONDON HAVE RESIGNED IN PROTEST AGAINST THEIR
PARTY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE ARCISZEWSKI GOVERNMENT.
M614AEW

MAR 21 1945

Add London (Russian (Wheeler) ex the Oder)

THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID THAT BEFORE THE ENEMY'S BALTI
POCKET AT KOLBERG FELL LAST SUNDAY HITLER SENT THE NAZIS THERE A
MESSAGE TELLING THEM TO HOLD OUT AND DECLARING THAT THEY COULD
EXPECT HELP.

PLANES AND SMALL SHIPS BROUGHT THOUSANDS OF IRON CROSSES FOR
DISTRIBUTION TO KOLBERG'S DEFENDERS AND MANY OF THE OFFICERS WERE
GIVEN BATTLEFIELD PROMOTIONS. THE FIGHTING SPARK WENT OUT OF THE
GERMANS HOWEVER AS 6,000 SURRENDERED, THE RUSSIANS SAID. IT WAS
ANNOUNCED THAT 8,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED THERE.

B443P MAR 21 1945

Add London (Russian (Kirschke) ex of Budapest)

BERLIN BROADCASTS ALSO DECLARED THE RED ARMY, ATTACKING WITH MORE
THAN 100,000 MEN AND 1,000 GUNS, HAD SCORED NEW BREACHES AROUND
STETTIN, AND THAT THE GERMANS WERE PULLING BACK INTO THAT FORTRESS
PORT AT THE ODER'S MOUTH. STETTIN IS BURNING,
BERLIN ADDED.

COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN STAND IN EAST PRUSSIA ALSO APPEAREDIMMINENT.

BOTH BRAUNSBERG AND HEILIGENBEIL, 32 AND 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF
KOENIGSBERG, WERE WITHIN EASY RANGE OF RUSSIAN GUNS AFTER RED ARMY
GAINS OF UP TO THREE MILES ALONG A 25-MILE FRONT. THE VILLAGE OF
MARIENFELDE, ONE MILE SOUTH, FELL IN THE CLOSEST RUSSIAN APPROACH TO
BRAUNSBERG.

THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS, WHO SEIZED MORE THAN 30 TOWNS AND VILLAGES
AND 2,138 PRISONERS YESTERDAY, CAME WITHIN THREE MILES OF HEILIGENBEIL
AND WITHIN THE SAME DISTANCE OF THE LAST HIGHWAY LINKING HEILIGENBEIL
AND BRAUNSBERG BY CAPTURING BIRKENAU, ON THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES OF THE
LATTER ENEMY STRONGHOLD.

OTHER THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY ELEMENTS, OPERATING EVEN NEARER TO
KOENIGSBERG, ADVANCED THREE MILES DOWN THE COAST OF THE FRISCH'S HAFF
(LAGOON), CUTTING THE ENEMY POCKET TO 18 MILES IN LENGTH. IT IS NO
MORE THAN SEVEN MILES FROM THE SEA AT ITS DEEPEST.

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, THE NEW RUSSIAN DRIVE IN GERMANY'S EXTREME
SOUTHEASTERN CORNER SPREADS OVER AN 80-MILE FRONT BETWEEN GROTTKAU, 31
MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU, TO RATIBOR, ON THE ODER RIVER NORTH OF THE
GERMAN-POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER JUNCTION.

ONE RUSSIAN COLUMN WAS SAID TO BE THRUSTING SOUTH FROM GROTTKAU,
HITTING INTO THE NEISSE AREA, 15 MILES TO THE SOUTH AND 26 MILES WEST
OF THE ODER. A SECOND COLUMN WAS REPORTED MOVING WEST FROM A BRIDGE-
HEAD WHICH BERLIN SAID HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE ODER BETWEEN
RATIBOR AND COSEL.

M-JP637AEW

3o. 24 — 24071

~~GIRDLING THE WORLD WITH ITS AIRCRAFT."~~

Add London Air Monopoly (Singleton) ex his race.

AT THE START OF THE DEBATE SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER OF
AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, TOLD THE HOUSE THE BRITISH PLAN WAS A COM-
PROMISE, COMBINING "A WIDE DEGREE OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL WITH A
MEASURE OF INDEPENDENCE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."

MAR 21 1945

"WE DESIRE TO DEVELOP AND ENCOURAGE INITIATIVE," HE DECLARED,
"NOT IN THE UNORDERED CHAOS OF COMPETITION BUT WITHIN AN ORDERLY
PLAN."

MAR 21 1945

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM FOR POSTWAR CIVIL AVIATION WAS
ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK IN A WHITE PAPER. UNDER THE PLAN THE
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WILL OPERATE TO THE UNITED
STATES AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WITH EXTENSIONS TO CHINA AND
OTHER REGIONS OF THE ORIENT.

A SECOND COMPANY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE BRITISH LATIN-AMERICAN AIRLINES
WILL OPERATE TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. A THIRD ORGANIZATION WILL
SERVE BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

SIR STAFFORD EXPRESSED REGRET THAT BRITAIN HAD BEEN UNABLE
TO CONVINCE "ALL THE NATIONS" AT LAST YEAR'S AVIATION CONFERENCE
IN CHICAGO OF "THE SOUNDNESS OF OUR PLANS FOR THE ORDERLY DEVELOP-
MENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT" THROUGH A MULTI-LATERAL
AGREEMENT.

MAR 21 1945

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "WE ARE PROPOSING IN THESE BILATERAL
AGREEMENTS, WHICH WE SHALL NOW HAVE TO ENTER INTO AND NEGOTIATE
WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, TO FOLLOW AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE SAME LINE
OF ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT" AS PROPOSED IN THE MULTILATERAL PLAN.

MORE-BELISHA DECLARED THAT AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE BRITAIN MADE

THE MISTAKE OF PUTTING "THE INTERNATIONAL CART BEFORE THE IMPERIAL HORSE."

MAR 21 1945

CRIPPS SAID THE BRITISH PLAN WAS DESIGNED "TO GET THE IMMEDIATE BEST OUT OF THOSE FACTORS WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT TOGETHER TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE BUILDING UP OF A STRONG AND, WE HOPE, EFFECTIVE BRITISH TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE FUTURE."

HE MAINTAINED THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO COVER THE WHOLE BRITISH AIR TRANSPORT SYSTEM WITH A SINGLE ORGANIZATION WOULD PROVE A FAILURE AND AT THE SAME TIME HE SAID NO SINGLE SERVICE SHOULD BE "ALLOWED TO SKIM OFF THE CREAM OF THE TRAFFIC, LEAVING UNREMUNERATIVE ROUTES EITHER UNCATERED TO OR TO BE RUN AT A LOSS BY HELP OR SUBSIDY FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

MAR 21 1945

CRIPPS DECLARED FLATLY THAT "IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN BRITISH-MANUFACTURED AIRCRAFT." THERE HAVE BEEN UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT BRITAIN MIGHT SEEK UNITED STATES PLANES AFTER THE WAR TO DEVELOP AIR ROUTES.

N721PEW

LONDON, MARCH [illegible]-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR GERALD CHARLES DICKENS, GRANDSON OF THE NOVELIST CHARLES DICKENS, RECEIVED FROM KING GEORGE TODAY UNRESTRICTED PERMISSION TO WEAR THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT, BESTOWED UPON HIM BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR SERVICE AS FLAG OFFICER IN TUNISIA FROM AUGUST, 1943 TO JANUARY, 1944.

MAR 21 1945

PKL DENNEMYS 02330- 656P

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED TONIGHT AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER OF INTERIOR THAT PERSONS FAILING TO REPORT OR TURN OVER TO AUTHORITIES HANDBILLS DROPPED ON JAPANESE TERRITORY BY ALLIED PLANES WOULD BE IMPRISONED FOR A MINIMUM OF THREE MONTHS OR FINED A MINIMUM OF 100 YEN (FORMERLY ABOUT $25).

MAR 21 1945

APW PITKINS 02138 JB 508PEW

LO"DO", MARCH 20-(AP)-A YOU"G WOMA" MEMBER OF THE SPA"ISH U"DERGROU"D WHO SAID SHE WAS RECE"TLY I" BARCELO"A REPORTED TODAY UPO" ARRIVAL HERE THAT FALA"GIST POLICE OF GE"ERAL FRA"CO'S REGIME WERE ARREST"G THOUSA"DS OF PERSO"S I" SPAI".

MAR 21 1945

"NOW THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR "O LO"GER IS I" DOUBT FRA"CO IS MAKI"G A LAST-MI"UTE BID TO JUMP O" THE ALLIED BA"D WAGO", BUT FIRST HE WA"TS TO ELIMI"ATE ALL OPPOSITIO" ELEME"TS," SHE SAID.

THE WOMAN, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SHE DECLARED THERE WAS OVERWHELMI"G SE"TIME"T I"SIDE SPAI" FOR THE RESTORATIO" OF A REPUBLICA" REGIME A"D SAID THIS OPI"IO" REPRESE"TED A DECISIVE SHIFT OF SE"TIME"T FROM SIX MO"THS AGO WHE", SHE ADDED, SPA"IARDS

30.24 - 24073

BELIEVED A MONARCHY WAS POSSIBLE AS A POLITICAL SOLUTION.

MAR 21 1945

DNF KAHLEROVAS 1324 FOURTH 1010A 150PEW

LONDON, MARCH 20--(AP)--THE PRESENCE OF THE SECOND AIR COMMANDO GROUP IN THE ASIATIC THEATER WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM EASTERN AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS TODAY THAT THE UNIT'S MUSTANGS MADE A RECORD 1,500-MILE STRIKE ON THE DON MUANG AIRFIELD AT BANGKOK, THAILAND.

SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN CONGRATULATED THE SECOND X ON THE ATTACK IN WHICH FIVE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED, EIGHT DAMAGED AND HANGARS AND INSTALLATIONS STRAFED.

MAR 21 1945

APR DOANES 02044 ~~430 PEW~~

LONDON, MARCH 20--(AP)---A DUTCH SUBJECT HELD BY THE BRITISH FOR TREASON, REPORTEDLY FOR TIPPING OFF THE GERMANS TO THE BRITISH PARATROOPERS ATTACK ON ARNHEM, WILL BE TURNED OVER TO DUTCH AUTHORITIES FOR TRIAL, SE WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

IN A WRITTEN REPLY TO A MEMBER OF COMMONS' QUESTION, GRIGG REFERRED TO THE CAPTIVE ONLY AS A "DUTCH SUBJECT SUSPECTED OF TREACHERY," ADDING THAT THE "NATURE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT WILL BE A MATTER FOR DUTCH AUTHORITIES."

MAR 21 1945

APRA KASISCHKES 02043 ~~430~~ 430 PEW

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,500 GREEK VILLAGES LIE IN ASHES, AN OFFICIAL COMPILATION OF THE DESTRUCTION IN GREECE DURING FOUR YEARS OF NAZI OCCUPATION DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

"THERE IS NOT ONE LIDICE BUT HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS IN GREECE," SAID GEORGE SYRIOTIS, AN OFFICIAL IN THE GREEK EMBASSY HERE WHO LIVED UNDER NAZI RULE AND WITNESSED WHAT GERMAN AGENTS DID TO HIS COUNTRY. "IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO REBUILD WHAT THEM THE GERMANS DESTROYED. THAT IS, THE MATERIAL THINGS. LIVES YOU CAN'T RESTORE." MAR 21 1945

HE EXPLAINED THAT AN UNDERGROUND OFFICIAL UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION MADE THE SURVEY DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION. THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-BULGARIAN OCCUPATION COST GREECE 23 PER CENT OF HER IMMOVABLE CAPITAL, THE SURVEY SHOWED.

"THIS MEANS," SYRIOTIS SAID, "THAT IN THE 9,500 TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF GREECE ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR HOUSES WERE EITHER DESTROYED OR

BURNED DOWN. IT MEANS THAT OUT OF OUR BUILDING CAPITAL ESTIMATED AT 1,700,

000 HOUSES AND DWELLINGS WE LOST 400,000.

WHEN THE OCCUPYING ARMIES WIPED OUT MORE THAN 1,500 VILLAGES

A TOTAL OF ALMOST 1,500,000 PERSONS WERE MADE HOMELESS. THE REHABILITATIO

JOB WILL BE TREMENDOUS, SYRIOTIS SAID, BECAUSE LACK OF FOOD HAS SAPPED THE

STRENGTHE OF THE 500,000 MALES PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR THE WORK.

JHV/APR 1-31615/615P

MAR 21 1945

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-ESCORTING HEAVY BOMBERS OVER GERMANY TODAY, LT. ROBERT L.THORKESSEN OF 635 WOLFF ST., RACINE,IS., AND LT. LEONARD A. KUNZ OF 4444 GREER AVE., ST. LOUIS, WERE CREDITED WITH DESTRUCTION OF ONE GERMAN PLANE EACH.

LT. STEPHEN C. ANANIAN OF 3615 GREYSTONE AVE., NEW ORK, AND LT.

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LT. STEPHEN C. ANANIAN OF 3615 GREYSTONE AVE., NEW YORK, AND LT. ROBERT E.IRION OF AXTELL, KANS., SHARED CREDIT FOR ANOTHER.

THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND BY LT. COL. WILLIAM C.CLARK OF 2502 WILLIAMS ST., RICHMOND, VA.; LT. VERNON BARTO OF 629 EAST ST., DUPO, ILL.; AND LT. ROBERT M.KUHLMAN OF 12836 E. OUTER DR., DETROIT.

TA937PEW

MAR 21 1945

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 20-(AP)-LT. BERNARD W. CAREY, 22, OF 952 SOUTHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, MICH., ORDERED HIS CREW TO PARACHUTE TO SAFETY FROM HIS FLYING FORTRESS WHEN THE BIG BOMBER RAN OUT OF GASOLINE AND ITS WINDSHIELD BECAME SHROUDED WITH ICE, LIMITING VISIBILITY TO "ZERO-ZERO."

THEN HE CALMLY RODE THE PLANE DOWN TO SAFETY ON AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN EUROPE, IT WAS SAID TODAY.

LT. DONALD A. BETTAC OF 63 TRUX ST., PLYMOUTH, OHIO, CO-PILOT, SAID THE ICE SHEATH ON THE WINDSHIELD, PICKED UP AS THE PLANE DROPPED THROUGH THE CLOUDS IN LOSING ALTITUDE, WAS "AS IF SOMEBODY DROPPED A BLACKOUT CURTAIN" IN FRONT OF THE COCKPIT.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED NAVIGATOR LT. KASMERE J. PLONA OF CENTER ST., TARRIFFVILLE, CONN.; SGT. NARCISO A. MILANI OF MACEDONIA, OHIO; SGT. RAY W. CHEW OF PARIS, ILL.; SGT. ROBERT L. SLAY OF 14 SLOAN AVE., TALEDEGA, ALA.; SGT. NORMAN E. OLSON OF 6410 SOUTH DAMEN AVE., CHICAGO; AND SGT. WILLIAM H. LESTER OF FLORENCE, TEXAS.

RP125AEW

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-A GERMAN FOCKEWULF PASSED UP A U.S. BOMBER TO DIVE INTO A FORMATION OF MUSTANGS IN THE DUMMER LAKE REGION OF GERMANY TODY AND WAS SHOT DOWN BY LT. ROBERT I. THORKELSEN OF 625 WOLFF STVINE, WIS

THORKELSEN OF 625 WOLFF STREET, RACINE, WIS.

CAPT. JOHN L. SUBLETT OF ODESSA, TEXAS, DOWNED AN ME-109 IN THE SAME REGION.

RP127AEW

MAR 21 1945

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMINALS (630)

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-A DEMAND BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK THAT "THE MASTER CRIMINALS HITLER AND HIMMLER AND THEIR GANG" SHOULD BE KILLED ON THE SPOT WHEN CAPTURED WAS FOLLOWED TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE THAT THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION ALREADY IS SCREENING NAZI PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.

THE ARCHBISHOP, DR.CYRIL GARBETT, BROKE INTO THE WAR CRIMES DEBATE TO DECLARE, "SOMETIMES JUSTICE HAS TO TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER MERCY," AND ASKED INSTANT DEATH FOR HITLER AND HIMMLER "BY THOSE WHO CATCH THEM," STERN TREATMENT FOR THEIR TORTURING SUBORDINATES, AND PUNISHMENT FOR THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE.

LORD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, IMMEDIATELY AROSE WITH A STATEMENT THAT ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN TO ALLIED ARMIES TO HOLD, NOT SHOOT, ANY CRIMINALS THEY CAPTURED. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMISSION DEFINITELY HAD DECIDED TO TREAT HITLER AND OTHER "MAJOR CRIMINALS AS MURDERERS, ASSASSINS, THIEVES, TORTURERS AND THE LIKE."

VISCOUNT SIMON, SPEAKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT AS LORD CHANCELLOR, REPORTED LISTS OF CRIMINALS WERE PILING UP AS THE ARMIES PUSHED DEEPER INTO GERMANY. HE CONFIRMED ALSO THAT THESE MEN WERE BEING SCREENED OUT OF THE PRISONERS PASSING THROUGH THE ARMY SIEVE, SEGREGATED, AND HELD FOR TRIAL.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, LORD SIMON SAID, WAS "WORKING BEHIND THE SCENES WITH GREAT INTENSITY" TO DEAL SWIFTLY WITH THOSE CHARGED AS CRIMINALS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK BASED HIS DEMAND FOR INSTANT DEATH OF THE NAZI LEADERS ON THE GROUND THAT "PUBLIC TRIAL WITH ITS EXCITEMENT AND SENSATION" SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

RECITING SOME OF THE HORRORS HE SAID HE HAD LEARNED ABOUT IN HOLLAND ONLY LAST WEEK, INCLUDING THE BEATING TO DEATH OF A 10-YEAR-OLD BOY, THE ARCHBISHOP CONTENDED THAT NOT ONLY MASTER CRIMINALS BUT THEIR SUBORDINATES WHO RELAYED OR CARRIED OUT THEIR ORDERS SHOULD BE KILLED.

A34

MAR 21 1945

"I AM THINKING," HE SAID, "OF THE HORRIBLE TORTURES IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, OF THE BURNING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAT CHURCH IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WHERE THE WHOLE POPULATION WAS MASSACRED, OF THE CRIMES WHICH NO MAN OUGHT TO COMMIT, HOWEVER STRONG THE ORDERS GIVEN TO HIM."

LORD WRIGHT SAID THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION WAS PILING UP A HEAVY BUNDLE OF AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS ON CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE GERMANS. THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, FOR LACK OF EXPERIENCE, WERE INCLINED TO REGARD THEM AS "EXAGGERATED PROPAGANDA REPORTS," HE SAID, BUT "MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION MOSTLY KNOW BETTER."

AS FOR HITLER, WHO DEFINITELY IS ON THE COMMISSION'S LIST, HE ADDED: "THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE MURDERING OF PEOPLE IN GAS CHAMBERS WAS A DELIBERATE SCHEME UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A SINGLE ORGANIZING MIND. IF THAT WERE BROUGHT HOME TO HITLER, WHY SHOULD HE NOT BE INDICTABLE AS A MURDERER?"

LORD WRIGHT EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT NOT BEING ABLE TO GET

30.24-24075

INFORMATION FROM THE RUSSIANS AS TO WHAT THEY WERE DOING ABOUT WAR CRIMES. HE SAID IT APPEARED THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OF GETTING THE SOVIETS TO JOIN THE PRESENT COMMISSION OR EVEN AN ENLARGED COMMISSION.

"BUT I SEE NO REASON AT ALL WHY THERE SHOULD NOT BE AN INTERCOMMUNICATION OF ADVICE AND INFORMATION," HE ADDED. "I AM DOING WHAT I CAN TO BRING THAT ABOUT."

LORD SIMON EMPHASIZED THE OFFICIAL VIEW THAT THE ALLIES SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TRIALS UNTIL GERMANY HAD BEEN BEATEN, BUT THAT JUSTICE THEN SHOULD OPERATE SURELY AND SWIFTLY.

BSO5PEW

MAR 21 1945

PARIS--~~FOURTH~~ ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X ~~LAST THREE DAYS~~.

THE JUNCTION OF THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES POCKETED THOUSANDS OF GERMANS IN A SACK TEN MILES LONG AND EIGHT WIDE EXTENDING ABOUT TEN MILES EAST OF SAARLAUTERN TO ABOUT THREE MILES EAST OF HOMBURG.

THERE WAS NO WAY TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF ENEMY TROOPS WHO MIGHT BE IN THIS ENCIRCLEMENT, BUT IT WAS EVIDENT THE ENEMY WAS SUFFERING TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN MANPOWER.

A FEW DAYS AGO FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S FIRST AND SEVENTH ARMIES IN THE SAARLAND WERE BELIEVED TO TOTAL MORE THAN 80,000 MEN. THESE FORCES NOW HAVE BEEN CHOPPED INTO PIECES -- COUNTLESS LITTLE ISOLATED GROUPS. THOSE NOT YET CUT OFF FROM THE RHINE WERE IN HEADLONG RETREAT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD D. BALL SAID ALL OPPOSITION ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT WEST OF THE RHINE HAD CEASED. THE GERMANS' REMAINING POSITIONS IN THE SIEGFRIED AND HUNSBRUECK LINES FACING THE SEVENTH ARMY SOUTHEAST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN WERE OUTFLANKED AND UNTENABLE, MAKING A QUICK WITHDRAWAL COMPULSORY IF NOT ALREADY TOO LATE.

THE BASE OF THE REMAINING ENEMY SALIENT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE WAS ONLY 45 MILES AND AT ITS DEEPEST POINT, SOMEWHERE EAST OF ZWEIBRUECKEN, IT WAS LESS THAN 40 MILES.

THE POST-MIDNIGHT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LINK-UP OF THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM PATTON'S FORCES TO PATCH'S COMMAND. TO ACCOMPLISH THE JUNCTION THE SIXTH ARMORED, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT GROW, MADE A NORTHWARD SWEEP OF 12 MILES DURING THE DAY.

MAR 21 1945

MAINZ, A CITY OF 160,000 AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RHINE AND MAIN RIVERS, WAS REACHED AFTER A SPECTACULAR DASH BY THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION AND THE 90TH INFANTRY WORKING TOGETHER. THE FOURTH ALSO MADE THE PLUNGE TO WORMS, A CITY OF 50,000 WHICH LIES 16 MILES NORTH OF THE TWIN INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF MANNHEIM AND LUDWIGSHAFEN.

WORD WAS LACKING IMMEDIATELY ON WHETHER THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN BLOWING THE RHINE BRIDGE AT WORMS. IT STILL WAS STANDING AT LAST ACCOUNT.

KAISERSLAUTERN, FROM WHICH A SUPER-MILITARY HIGHWAY RUNS 23 MILES EAST TO THE RHINE, WAS THE MAIN SUPPLY POINT FOR NAZI FORCES IN THE SAAR-RHINE-MOSELLE AREA. ITS LOSS MEANT THE END OF ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE WEST OF THE RHINE, AND THE ENTIRE SAAR BASIN UPON WHICH THE GERMANS DEPENDED FOR MUCH OF THEIR COAL SUPPLY IS LOST.

DOUGHBOYS OF THE 80TH DIVISION DROVE INTO KAISERSLAUTERN, AND ALLIED PILOTS FLYING OVER THE CITY REPORTED ITS STREETS WERE LINED WITH PEOPLE WAVING WHITE FLAGS AS THE AMERICANS SPED THROUGH. THE PLUNGE TO THE THREE GERMAN CITIES IN A SINGLE DAY ECLIPSED ANYTHING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE THIRD ARMY IN ITS RAMPAGE ACROSS FRANCE.

A14

TROOPS OF THE SEVENTH A[illegible]'S 70TH DIVISION STRUCK ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER INTO SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES JUST WEST OF MALSTATT, A WESTERN SUBURB OF SAARBRUECKEN, MAKING "SUBSTANTIAL" GAINS IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS. THE CROSSING WAS MADE IN ASSAULT BOATS LAST NIGHT AND MET ONLY LIGHT GERMAN RESISTANCE.

TO THE NORTH LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S. FIRST ARMY OVERRAN MORE THAN 20 VILLAGES INSIDE THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD AND FOUGHT INTO A SUBURB OF BONN, CLAMPING AN IRON GRIP ON APPROXIMATELY 24 MILES OF THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE.

THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION DROVE MORE THAN TWO MILES IN REACHING BEUEL, A SOUTHERN SUBURB ON THE EAST BANK OPPOSITE BONN, AND THRUST ANOTHER TWO MILES TO STIELDORF, DUE EAST OF BONN, WHICH LIES ON THE WEST BANK. THE SAME OUTFIT REACHED HOHOLZ AND PUETZCHEN AND CAPTURED KUDINGHOVEN, RAMERSDORF AND LIMPERICH IN THE COURSE OF ITS FIGHTING ADVANCE TOWARD THE RUHR VALLEY.

THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A STRONG TANK-LED COUNTERATTACK IN AN EFFORT TO RECAPTURE ONE OF TWO LANDING STRIPS HELD BY HODGES' TROOPS INSIDE THE BRIDGEHEAD, BUT WERE BEATEN OFF AFTER A STIFF THREE-HOUR FIGHT, LOSING TWO TANKS. THE STRIP IS CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING TRANSPORT PLANES.

A15

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BRIDGEHEAD FORCES HAD WRESTED A NINE-MILE STRETCH OF THE FRANKFURT-RUHR SUPERHIGHWAY FROM THE ENEMY, BUT IT WAS USABLE ONLY FOR SHORT DISTANCES BECAUSE OF GERMAN DEMOLITIONS. ENGINEERS WERE HASTENING REPAIRS UNDER FIRE.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD DOUGHBOYS DROVE THROUGH MOSELBORN TO JAKOBSHOF, JUST NORTH OF ANDERNACH, AGAINST DISORGANIZED NAZI RESISTANCE.

THE GERMAN ARMY WAS SURRENDERING AT A RATE NEVER BEFORE SEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE THIRD ARMY ALONE COUNTED 8,355 PRISONERS MONDAY FOR A RECORD SINGLE DAY'S CAPTURE BY ANY ALLIED ARMY IN THE WEST. IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE COUNT, STILL FAR FROM COMPLETE, MIGHT RUN AS HIGH AS 20,000 FOR THE DAY. THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION ALONE TOOK 6,700 BY SUNSET.

THE SEVENTH ARMY, KEEPING THE NAZIS ON THEIR HEELS WITH A RELENTLESS HEAD-ON ASSAULT, BAGGED THOUSANDS MORE OF THE DISORGANIZED ENEMY, BUT EVENTS WERE MOVING TOO SWIFTLY TO KEEP AN EXACT COUNT.

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A16

ALONG THE SAAR VALLEY ITSELF GERMAN RESISTANCE CRUMBLED AND DOUGHBOYS FLOODED INTO THE STEEL AND IRON FOUNDRY BELT WHICH, NEXT TO THE RUHR ITSELF, WAS THE GERMAN ARMY'S GREATEST REMAINING SOURCE OF SUPPLY. SAARLAUTERN, STEEL CITY OF 32,000, WAS CAPTURED AFTER THREE AND A HALF MONTHS OF FIGHTING THROUGH ITS STREETS.

THE NAZIS WERE PULLING OUT OF THE RICH INDUSTRIAL AREA WITH ALL SPEED, BUT THEY APPARENTLY HAD WAITED TOO LONG TO ESCAPE THE AMERICAN NUTCRACKER. THE SEVENTH ARMY HAMMERING IN FROM THE SOUTH ALREADY WAS THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT SEVERAL PLACES BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUCKEN AND WAS PRESSING TO LINK UP WITH THE THIRD ARMY.

AS PATTON'S ARMOR ROLLED UP TO AND TOWARD THE RHINE, HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN PLANES SWEPT OVER THE JAMMED HIGHWAYS AND BLASTED THE FLEEING NAZIS WITH BOMBS, ROCKETS AND BULLETS. HUNDREDS OF MOTOR AND HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED.

PILOTS REPORTED THAT THE SUPER-HIGHWAY BETWEEN KAISERSLAUTERN AND THE RHINE WAS PACKED SOLID WITH GERMAN COLUMNS, INCLUDING HORSE CARTS, PUSHCARTS AND WHEELBARROWS. WHEN THE PLANES COMPLETED THEIR DEADLY WORK, THE SIX-LANE HIGHWAY WAS LITTERED WITH BURNING WRECKAGE

ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

A17

THE HOUR WAS FAST APPROACHING WHEN THE ALLIES WOULD HAVE CARRIED OUT TO THE LETTER GENERAL EISENHOWER'S PLEDGE TO ELIMINATE EVERY GERMAN SOLDIER WEST OF THE RHINE.

IN MONDAY'S BLAZING ADVANCE THE THIRD ARMY OVERRAN 40 TO 50 TOWNS IN GAINS UP TO 11 MILES AGAINST RESISTANCE SO DISORGANIZED THAT IT NO LONGER WAS A MAJOR FACTOR. PATTON'S TANK AND DOUGHBOY TEAMS ALREADY HAD GOUGED OUT A HOLE ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER ABOUT AS LARGE AS THE NAZIS TORE THROUGH THE ARDENNES WITH THEIR TWO-PANZER ARMY COUNTER OFFENSIVE LAST DECEMBER.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH MADE THE ORIGINAL BREAKTHHROUGH FROM THE MOSELLE, DROVE TO THE VICINITY OF BUDENHEIM, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAINZ. ANOTHER UNIT OF THE SAME DIVISION SMASHED INTO THE ROAD CENTER OF ALZEY, 13 MILES FROM WORMS.

THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION RACED EIGHT MILES TO NEAR ROCKENHAUSEN, 13 MILES NORTH OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

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A19

ANOTHER THIRD ARMY ARMORED DIVISION, NOT YET IDENTIFIED, ADVANCED FOUR TO FIVE MILES IN THREE COLUMNS TO NEAR INSWEILER, 11 MILES NORTHWEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN; ROTHSELBERG, NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN, AND WORSBACH, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

THE 65TH INFANTRY CLEARED SAARLAUTERN IN ITS PUSH FROM THE SOUTH AND DROVE ON TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST, ENTERING SAARWELLINGEN.

THE SEVENTH ARMY HAD THREE DIVISIONS THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN A GREAT GAP BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN AND WITHIN LESS THAN EIGHT MILES OF NEUNKIRCHEN. WITH THIS PUSH, THE LAST GERMANS HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM FRENCH SOIL EXCEPT FOR THOSE STILL HOLDING OUT IN PORTS ALONG THE WEST COAST.

A DIMOUT WAS IMPOSED ON MOVEMENTS OF SEVENTH ARMY TANK FORCES MOVING DOWN THE RHINE VALLEY OPPOSITE KARLSRUHE. THE FRENCH FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION AND THE THIRD ALGERIAN INFANTRY WERE FIGHTING AS PART OF THE SEVENTH ARMY IN THIS PUSH.

B516PEW

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FIRST LEAD BALL'S DESCRIPTIVE (70)
BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MAARCH 20-(AP)-THE THIRD ARMY, CLIMAXING THE MOST SPECTACULAR DAY'S SUCCESSES IN ITS HISTORY, MADE A JUNCTION WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY 12 MILES WEST OF KAISERSLAUTERN LATE TODAY.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS DISPOSED OF THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY WHICH HAD ESCAPED ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER AFTER THE ENEMY'S FALAISE GAP DISASTER OF LAST SUMMER, AND WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY BOTTLED UP MUCH OF THE REMAINS OF THE GERMAN FIRST ARMY INSIDE THE RHINE-SAAR POCKET.

THESE FEATS HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN EIGHT DAYS BY THE GREATEST ARMORED ONSLAUGHT IN HISTORY.

THIRD ARMY TROOPS WERE RUNNING WILD AGAINST COLLAPSED GERMAN RESISTANCE. THEY ENTERED KAISERSLAUTERN, THE ENEMY'S MAIN SUPPLY BASE IN THE SAAR BASIN, AND PLUNGED ON TO THE RHINE, CAPTURING THE ANCIENT TOWN OF WORMS AND REACHING MAINZ ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER.

ARMOR AND INFANTRY RACED PRACTICALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION FOR NUMEROUS GAINS UP TO 11 MILES. THE DASH TO THE THREE GERMAN CITIES ECLIPSED ANYTHING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE THIRD ARMY EVEN IN ITS RAMPAGE ACROSS FRANCE LAST SUMMER.

WITH ONLY SCATTERED AND ISOLATED ISLANDS OF GERMANS LEFT IN THE RHINE-SAAR NOOSE, TODAY'S SENSATIONAL SPURT MEANT THE END OF ANY ORGANIZED ENEMY OPPOSITION ON THE WHOLE THIRD ARMY FRONT WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE ENTIRE SAAR BASIN, UPON WHICH THE GERMANS DEPENDED FOR MUCH OF THEIR COAL SUPPLY, NOW IS LOST TO THE ENEMY. HIS REMAINING POSITIONS IN THE SIEGFRIED AND HUNSBRUECK LINES ARE UNTENABLE.

MAINZ, A CITY OF 160,000 POPULATION AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RHINE AND MAIN RIVERS, WAS REACHED AFTER A SPECTACULAR DASH BY THE FOURTH ARMORED AND 90TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WORKING TOGETHER.

A CITY COMPARABLE TO AACHEN, MAINZ IS THE LARGEST AND OLDEST GERMAN CENTER YET ASSAULTED BY THE THIRD ARMY.

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THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION ALSO MADE THE PLUNGE INTO WORMS, A CITY OF 42,000 POPULATION, 16 MILES NORTH OF MANNHEIM.

WORD WAS LACKING IMMEDIATELY AT HEADQUARTERS WHETHER THE RHINE BRIDGE AT WORMS, WHICH AT LAST ACCOUNTS STILL WAS STANDING, HAD BEEN CAPTURED. HOWEVER, BRIDGES AT OTHER POINTS ALONG THE RHINE HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP IN THE FACES OF PATTON'S ONSURGING FORCES.

WORMS IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE PROTESTANT WORLD AS THE SCENE OF THE TRIAL OF MARTIN LUTHER, WHO DEFIED THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

THE TENTH ARMORED AND 80TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS TEAMED UP FOR THE ASSAULT OF KAISERSLAUTERN, WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF 70,000. PILOTS OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, FLYING OVER KAISERSLAUTERN AT ROOFTOP LEVEL IN MID-AFTERNOON, REPORTED THE STREETS WERE LINED WITH PEOPLE WAVING WHITE FLAGS AND THAT ONE AMERICAN COLUMN HAD ENTERED THE CITY.

THE 19TH FLEW APPROXIMATELY 700 MISSIONS DURING THE DAY, SLAUGHTERING THE ROUTED ENEMY FORCES WHICH WERE ON FALTERING COURSES TOWARD THE RHINE. AT LEAST SEVERAL HUNDRED OF MOTOR AND HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED.

PILOTS SAID THE 30-MILE AUTOBAHN (SUPERHIGHWAY) STRETCH BETWEEN KAISERSLAUTERN AND LUDWIGSHAFEN WAS PACKED SOLID WITH GERMAN COLUMNS AND EVERY KIND OF CONVEYANCE, INCLUDING PUSHCARTS AND WHEELBARROWS. WHEN THE PLANES FINISHED STRAFING, THE ENTIRE AUTOBAHN WAS LITTERED WITH BURNING WRECKAGE.

B628PEW

NANTES, FRANCE, MARCH 20-(AP)-A TRAIN CARRYING 257 FRENCH CIVILIANS AND 506 TONS OF SALT WAS RELEASED FROM THE GERMAN-HELD ST. NAZAIRE POCKET TODAY AFTER NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE ENEMY AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

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THE SALT CAME FROM THE BIGGEST SALT MINE IN FRANCE, WHICH IS INSIDE THE GERMAN PERIMETER, AND WAS IN PAYMENT FOR RELIEF FOOD TO BE SENT TO THE THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS STILL IN THE GERMAN-HELD ZONE.

30.24 - 24077

THE XXXXX CIVILIANS FREED TODAY SAID THE FOOD SITUATION OF THE 30,000 GERMAN TROOPS THERE WAS BECOMING WORSE DAILY.

RKL KENNEDYS 02210- 658P

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PARIS, MARCH 20-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN U. S. ARMY HISTORY, NEGRO AND WHITE TROOPS NOW ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE IN THE SAME OUTFITS IN BOTH THE FIRST AND SEVENTH ARMIES, ACCORDING TO STARS AND STRIPES.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, IN A DISPATCH FROM THE FIRST ARMY FRONT, SAID THAT NEGRO PLATOONS HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO RIFLE COMPANIES IN BOTH ARMIES IN RESPONSE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY AS WELL AS WORK FOR IT.

THE NEGROES WERE CHOSEN FROM THOUSANDS WHO ANSWERED A SPECIAL APPEAL FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS ZONE COMMANDER, LT. GEN. JOHN C. H. LEE, TO SERVICE TROOPS IN HIS COMMAND.

FROM ONE COMPANY OF NEGRO ENGINEERS 171 MEN OUT OF 186 VOLUNTEERED. IN A QUARTERMASTER LAUNDRY COMPANY 100 OUT OF 260 VOLUNTEERED, BUT ONLY 36 WERE ALLOWED TO GO.

STARS AND STRIPES SAID ABOUT 2,500 VOLUNTEERS IN ALL HAD BEEN ACCEPTED. TWO PLATOONS WERE IN ONE COMPANY WHICH CROSSED THE ROER AND HELPED TAKE DUEREN.

FW408AEW

MAR 21 1945

HITLER PLOT (600)
BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

MAR 21 1945

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BONN, GERMANY, MARCH 20-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEF WHOSE NAME IS ASSOCIATED WITH SOME OF THE BLACKEST DEEDS COMMITTED BY NAZI GERMANY, WAS IN ON THE PLOT LAST JULY 20 TO ASSASSINATE ADOLF HITLER, APPARENTLY WITH THE HOPE OF BECOMING NO.1 MAN IN THE REICH.

HIMMLER AFTERWARD RENEGED, DECLARING HE HAD PRETENDED TO PLAY ALONG JUST TO GET EVIDENCE ON THE PLOTTERS.

THAT IS THE STORY I HAVE BEEN TOLD BY A MAN WHO NOW IS A FUGITIVE FROM GERMAN AUTHORITY BECAUSE HE ALSO WAS IMPLICATED IN THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE. MY INFORMANT IS A MAN I HAVE KNOWN FOR YEARS.

(LOCHNER, CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN, PLANS TO RETURN TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL WHEN IT FALLS).

IT WAS HIMMLER, ACCORDING TO MY INFORMANT, WHO DELEGATED H.JOHANNES POPITZ, PRUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER, TO SIT IN ON THE CONSPIRATORS' MEETINGS. HE ALSO SENT AN ATTORNEY NAMED LANGBEHN TO SWITZERLAND TO ASK THE ALLIES WHETHER HE, HIMMLER, WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE IN CASE HITLER CEASED TO EXIST.

BUT SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE ILL-FATED ATTEMPT HIMMLER, IN ORDER TO CLEAR HIMSELF, ASSERTED IT ACTUALLY WAS POPITZ WHO HAD CONTACTED HIM ABOUT THE PLOT AND THAT HE HAD GONE ALONG SIMPLY TO TRY TO TRIP UP THE CONSPIRATORS.

COL.GEN.LUDWIG BECK, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE GERMAN ARMY WHO RESIGNED WHEN HE REALIZED HITLER'S RECKLESS COURSE, WAS THE SPIRITUAL AS WELL AS THE ACTIVE LEADER IN THE PLOT.

COL.COUNT CLAUS VON STAUFFENBERG, A ONE-ARMED, ONE-LEGGED HERO OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, ACTUALLY PLACED THE BOMB UNDER HITLER'S CHAIR. HITLER ESCAPED ONLY WITH INJURIES AND BURNS BECAUSE HE HAD GOTTEN UP JUST BEFORE THE BOMB EXPLODED AND STEPPED TO A CUPBOARD TO LOOK FOR A MAGNIFYING GLASS.

THE CONSPIRATORS FIRST GOT TOGETHER IN DECEMBER, 1941, SHORTLY AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR. MY INFORMANT SAID AMERICA'S ENTRY MADE DEFEAT A CERTAINTY TO EVERY THINKING GERMAN.

A11

UNKNOWN EVEN TO HITLER, A FIRST ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WAS CARRIED OUT IN DECEMBER, 1943, BUT THE BOMB WAS DEFECTIVE AND WAS RECOVERED BEFORE HITLER'S ASSOCIATES DISCOVERED IT.

THE IDEAL OCCASION FOR PUTTING THE PLOT INTO EFFECT IN EARNEST SEEMED TO COME WHEN HITLER INVITED MUSSOLINI TO GENERAL HEADQUARTERS NEAR LOEZEN IN EAST PRUSSIA TO ATTEND A CEREMONY INCORPORATING TWO FASCIST DIVISIONS INTO THE GERMAN ARMY.

VON STAUFFENBERG WAS THE OFFICER DESIGNATED TO SWEAR IN THE ITALIANS. FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL OPENED THE CEREMONY WITH A 10-MINUTE ADDRESS. STAUFFENBERG FOLLOWED. STOOPING TO GET A PIECE OF PAPER WITH HIS SPEECH FROM A BRIEF CASE NEXT TO HIS CHAIR, HE ALSO PULLED OUT AN EGG-SHAPED BOMB AND WITH HIS BOOT SHOVED IT UNOBSERVED UNDER HITLER'S CHAIR.

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VON STAUFFENBERG LINGERED OUTSIDE AFTER COMPLETING HIS TALK. WHEN THE EXPLOSION CAME HE LOOKED THROUGH THE DOOR AND SAW HITLER LYING ON THE FLOOR, BLOOD-COVERED AND CLOTHES AFLAME. HE TOOK IT FOR GRANTED HITLER WAS DEAD. THE OFFICER CALMLY FLEW TO BERLIN.

IT DEVELOPED LATER THAT BECAUSE HITLER HAD STEPPED AWAY FROM HIS CHAIR THE BOMB BLAST HIT HIM ONLY INDIRECTLY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BLAST ALSO WAS MARRED BY THE FACT IT WAS INTENDED FOR A CONCRETE BUNKER, IN WHICH THE CONSPIRATORS HAD EXPECTED HITLER WOULD CONDUCT THE ITALIAN CEREMONY, RATHER THAN THE RESILIENT WOODEN SHED HE ACTUALLY CHOSE.

AT THE WAR OFFICES IN BERLIN, VON STAUFFENBERG MET GENERALS BECK, ERWIN VON WITZLEBEN, AND ERIHC HOEPLNER AND TOLD THEM HITLER WAS DEAD. MACHINERY WAS PUT INTO MOTION FOR A COUP.

THE SO-CALLED GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN BERLIN WERE SEIZED. BUT THE ARDENT NAZI OFFICER WHO WAS ORDERED TO ARREST PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS GAVE AWAY THE SHOW BY TELLING THE LATTER THAT "WE MUST ARREST YOU BECAUSE OUR FUEHRER IS DEAD."

GOEBBELS SEIZED A TELEPHONE CONNECTED DIRECTLY WITH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND GOT HITLER TO STAMMER A FEW WORDS. THEN THE NAZI OFFICER, ON GOEBBEL'S ORDERS, RUSHED BACK TO THE WAR OFFICE WHERE HIS MEN SHOT AND KILLED VON STAUFFENBERG AND OLBRICHT AND GAVE BECK, WHO WAS BLEEDING TO DEATH FROM A SELF-INFLICTED WOUND. A FINAL SHOT.

BY NED NORDNESS (130)

MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 20-(AP)-IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT THE BRITISH ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS THE UNIT WHICH MADE THE RECORD DASH FROM CAAN PLAIN COVERING 96 MILES IN 26 HOURS TO CAPTURE INTACT THE PORT OF ANTWERP LAST SEPTEMBER.

THIS DIVISION ALSO PROVIDED THE ARMORED ELEMENTS WHICH AIDED IN STEMMING THE GERMAN WESTWARD PENETRATION IN THE BATTLE OF ARDENNES LAST DECEMBER.

IN THREE MAJOR ACTIONS, THE DIVISION WON RENOWN FOR FIGHTING ON THE CAEN PLAIN AND IN THE "BOCAGE" COUNTRY.

IT WAS THE CLOSING OF THE FALAISE TRAP WHICH STARTED THE ELEVENTH ARMORED ON ITS HISTORIC DASH, IN WHICH IT WAS THE FIRST TO CAPTURE BRIDGES OVER THE SOMME RIVER AT AMIENS AND THEN SWARMED OVER THE BELGIAN COUNTRYSIDE TO ANTWERP, WHERE THE INFANTRY FOUGHT BRILLIANTLY TO SUBDUE THE ENEMY GARRISON AND SEIZE THE SLUICE GATES CONTROLLING THE PORT.

JR1139PEW

MAR 21 1945

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. C.R. MOORE, CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE RAPID EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE RHINE MADE IT UNNECESSARY TO TRY TO REBUILD THE COLLAPSED LUDENDORFF BRIDGE.

THE BRIDGE COULD BE REBUILT IF NECESSARY, BUT IT IS NO LONGER NEEDED, HE SAID, SUGGESTING THAT THE U.S. FIRST ARMY NOW HAD ENOUGH PONTOON BRIDGES TO ASSURE SUCCESS OF OPERATIONS.

JR1028PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

PARIS, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE GERMAN RAID ON THE NORMANDY COAST AT GRANVILLE MARCH 8 WAS LIKE A SHOOTING SCRAPE IN A FRONTIER TOWN, ACCORDING TO AN AMERICAN RED CROSS GIRL WHO SPENT AN HOUR LOCKED IN A BATHROOM IN A SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO AVOID THE NAZIS.

"IT ALL STARTED ABOUT 12:30 A.M. WITH A FEW SCATTERED SHOTS IN THE STREET," SAID MARTHA HARROLD, A FORMER TEACHER AT HORACE MANN SCHOOL, TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES IN WARREN, IND.

MISS HARROLD WAS IN HER ROOM IN THE RED CROSS HOTEL FACING THE BEACH. TWO OTHER RED CROSS GIRLS, LANORE MOREHOUSE OF LA CROSSE, WIS., AND ESTILINA PAGE OF MERIDIAN, MISS., WERE ON A HIGHER FLOOR OF THE SAME BUILDING.

OUTSIDE, THE SHOTS BECAME LOUDER AND CLOSER, SO MISS HARROLD STARTED TO JOIN THE OTHERS UPSTAIRS. THEN SHE HEARD SHOOTING IN THE LOBBY BELOW AND A WOMAN'S SCREAM. SHE DARTED BACK INTO HER ROOM, BOLTED THE DOOR AND HID BEHIND THE TUB IN AN ADJOINING BATHROOM.

"THEY LANDED IN LITTLE RUBBER RAFTS FROM THEIR SHIP, AND I BELIEVE THEIR RAID WAS JUST DIVERSIONARY," MISS HARROLD SAID.

THE FORMER PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTOR, NOW ON LEAVE IN PARIS, SAID SHE HEARD THE GERMANS GOING THROUGH OPEN ROOMS ON THE FLOOR. WHEN THEY CAME TO HER DOOR THEY THREW THEMSELVES AGAINST IT AND FIRED AT THE LOCK. SHE HEARD A FEMININE VOICE SAY IN BROKEN GERMAN THAT IT WAS A WOMAN'S ROOM. THE GERMANS LEFT.

LATER MISS HARROLD AND SOME OFFICERS WENT TO THE BEACH AND, HIDING BEHIND A ROCK, WATCHED THE ATTACK. GRANVILLE WAS LIGHT AS DAY UNDER PARACHUTE FLARES. SHIPS IN THE HARBOR WERE SENDING MACHINEGUN FIRE INTO THE PORT.

"THEY WERE ALSO SHELLING THE TOWN," SHE SAID. "I THINK THEY HAD AN 88 ON BOARD."

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IT WAS ALL OVER BY 3:30 A.M.

"WE TOOK CARE OF SOME WOUNDED BRITISH SEAMEN," SAID MISS HARROLD, WHO HAS BEEN OVERSEAS 28 MONTHS AND WAS BOMBED AND STRAFED AT EUPEN DURING THE DECEMBER GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN BROADCASTS HAVE SAID NAZI "COMMANDOS" CAPTURED 28 ALLIED PRISONERS IN THEIR SURPRISE DESCENT ON GRANVILLE.

N711PEW

paris, march 20 -(ap)- edmee ~~nicolle, 45~~-year-old former head of the french military ambulance service with the rank of general, was accused of collusion with the enemy today as ~~her~~ the prosecution reported ~~tell a the story of a~~ she made a fantastic journey ~~she made~~ from france to england in ~~1930~~ 1941 and then went returned to berlin where she denounced directors of the french red cross.

police said the french resistance group sent her on a secret mission to england in 1940, where her behavior resulted in her arrest on suspicion of espionage after neville henderson brought a complaint against her.

released, she reached berlin, where she had an audience with hitler on the strength of a story that she bore a message from a german officer whom she encountered in a london prison. she then returned to paris.

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apl/2348/hc/9pew

ROME, MARCH 20-(AP)-PATROLS RAIDED GERMAN LINES IN STRENGTH ALONG THE ENTIRE FIFTH ARMY FRONT YESTERDAY WHILE ARTILLERY HAMMERED ENEMY OUTPOSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS ROUTES, BUT THERE WERE NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN POSITIONS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AN AMERICAN PATROL THRUST INTO LATORRE AND ENGAGED THE GERMANS THERE IN SHARP FIGHTING BEFORE RETIRING. ENEMY RAIDING PARTIES APPROACHED THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE ALLIED LINES BELOW BOLOGNA, BUT WERE REPULSED AFTER A BRIEF SKIRMISH.

EIGHTH ARMY INFANTRY ENGAGED THE ENEMY IN A SEE-SAW STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF GERMAN POSITIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SENIO RIVER SOUTHWEST OF COTIGNOLA. THE ALLIED TROOPS ASSAULTED GERMAN POSITIONS ALONG THE DIKE BANK ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SENIO RIVER SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND GAINED THE EASTERN SLOPE, BUT WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW BY A GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK.

JP702AEW

MAR 21 1945

MAR 21 1945

ROME, MARCH 20-(AP)-LOCAL ITALIAN ELECTIONS, [illegible]

PLANNED FOR EARLY JUNE OR LATE MAY, [illegible] MAY HAVE TO BE POSTPONED,

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY, BECAUSE MANY PENAL RECORDS OF

WOULD-BE VOTERS ARE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY. THE LAW REQUIRES

CERTIFICATION OF POLICE RECORDS BEFORE ANYONE CAN VOTE.

PKL BRIAS 11174(SIC) 652P

MAR 21 1945

ROME, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE ITALIAN CABINET IS

EXPECTED TO DISCUSS TOMORROW THE SITUATION IN THE CALABRIAN

REGION OF SOUTHERN ITALY, WHERE A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID

ARMED BANDS HAVE BEEN ROAMING THE COUNTRYSIDE SINCE THE ARMISTICE

OF SEPT.8,1943.

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THE PAPER IL POPOLO SAID THAT A PARISH PRIEST

RECENTLY WAS ASSASSINATED IN THE CALABRIAN TOWN OF CAULONIA, WHICH

IT SAID WAS HELD FOR SEVERAL DAYS BY AN ARMED BAND.

PKL VRIAS 01730-TP

No. 24 —24079

ROME, MARCH 20-(AP)-CAPT.DAVID J.WATSON OF 704 EAST POLD ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ., IS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING TWO ENEMY PLANES WHICH WERE RIDING ON FLATCARS.

WATSON SPOTTED THE PLANES, FOCKE WULF-190S, WHILE ON A STRAFING RUN OVER A TRAIN YESTERDAY. HIS CANNONFIRE SMASHED THEM TO BITS.

"THEY WERE NOT AIRBORNE AND THEY WERE NOT PARKED ON AN AIRFIELD," THE CAPTAIN SAID, DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO PAINT THE RECORD OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT ON HIS PLANE.

"THERE ISN'T ENOUGH ROOM TO SHOW THEM SITTING ON A FLATCAR. THE JERRIES MUST BE MIGHTY SHORT OF FUEL IF THEY HAVE TO MOVE AIRCRAFT BY RAIL NOWADAYS."

QQ915AEW

MAR 21 1945

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE U.S.10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION IN ITALY, MARCH 16--(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GERMAN RAIDING PARTY'S CAPTURE OF PFC.MALFORD G. HEIMER OF FROST, TEXAS, A COUPLE OF WEEK'S AGO SET OFF AN ACTION IN WHICH HIS BUDDIES KILLED SEVEN GERMANS, CAPTURED 19 AND RESCUED HIM.

THE SKIRMISH MARKED ONE PHASE OF THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION'S SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT ON MONTE BELVEDERE. HEIMER SAID HE ALMOST CAUGHT UP ON HIS SLEEP DURING CAPTIVITY.

"I TOOK A NAP WHILE THE FIGHT WAS ON," HE SAID. "IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT HERE'S THE RAINCOAT ONE OF THE KRAUTS THREW OVER ME WHILE I WAS SLEEPING."

THE FIGHT STARTED WHEN HEIMER, WRAPPED IN A BLANKET, INVESTIGATED A NOISE IN A HOUSE NEAR HIS FOXHOLE. THE NEXT THING HE KNEW FOUR GERMANS HAD HIM COVERED.

"THEY JUST POKED RIFLES IN MY FACE," HE RECALLED, "MADE ME DROP THE BLANKET AND STARTED TAKING ME TO THE HOUSE."

PVT.JOHN A.O'~~ROURKE~~ OF 750 CHARLESTON ST., MOBILE, ALA., WITNESSING THE CAPTURE, REACHED FOR HIS RIFLE BUT FOUR GERMANS OPENED UP ON HIM. STAFF SGT. THEODORE B.REINERO OF MERCED, CALIF., ORDERED HIS MEN TO SHOOT.

"WE RISKED HITTING HEIMER, I KNOW," HE RELATED, "BUT WE COULDN'T HELP IT."

THE GERMANS BARRICADED THEMSELVES IN ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE HOUSE. OTHER ENEMY TROOPS WERE ON A RIDGE ABOVE THE HOUSE GRENADES, MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS AND 75-MILLIMETER GUNS WERE USED UPON THE HOUSE FOR AN HOUR.

REINERO SAW ONE NAZI BREAK FOR THE HOUSE FROM OUT FRONT AND KILLED HIM. TWO WOUUNDED MEN IN THE RUINS STARTED YELLING "SURRENDER" AND A SQUAD MOVED IN. STAFF SGT. CHARLES E. ERNST OF 2646 CARLETON AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., RUSHED THREE GERMANS WITH NO FIGHT LEFT. THREE MORE CREPT OUT OF A HAYSTACK AND SURRENDERED.

"THEN WE HEARD HEIMER YELLING TO QUIT SHOOTING, THAT THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER," REINERO RELATED. "ONE KRAUT WAS IN THE DOORWAY AND EIGHT MORE FOLLOWED HIM OUT. I CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHY THEY QUIT, THEY HAD A LOT OF STUFF IN THERE."

THE REST OF THE 19 GERMANS SURRENDERED WITH THREE MACHINEGUNS TO PFC ROBERT DUDLEY, 37, OF NORWICH, VT., AND PFC. JOE POLUNCI, OF 77 COOPER ST., GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

FD228PEW

MAR 21 1945

(ADVANCE FOR AMS)
BY CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM CONNECTICUT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 21 1945

ROME, MARCH 20--ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS IS LOCATED IN AN IMPOSING STRUCTURE WHICH I AM TOLD HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST FLOOR SPACES IN ANY BUILDING IN EUROPE.

IT IS A BEWILDERING LABYRINTH OF INCOMPARABLE GALLERIES AND ROOMS WHOSE HIGH WALLS ARE BOXED IN BY BEAVER-BOARD PARTITIONS INTO COUNTLESS OFFICES AND CUBBYHOLES. APPROXIMATELY 12,000 PEOPLE A DAY GO TO WORK IN THE MAIZES OF THIS ITALIAN "PENTAGON."

FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL LATE AT NIGHT, SUNDAYS INCLUDED, THE COURTYARDS THAT SEPARATE THE WINGS OF THE BUILDING ARE CROSSED AND CRISS-CROSSED BY MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM GOING TO AND FROM WORK. THIS COMMINGLING OF UNIFORMS VISUALLY TELLS THE STORY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE ALLIED EFFORT IN THIS THEATER.

ONE HAS ONLY TO STUDY THE CHAIN OF AUTHORITY AT AFHQ TO SEE IN WHAT AN EXTRAORDINARY FASHION THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY EFFORT HAS BEEN INTEGRATED.

THE NUMBER ONE MAN OF THE WAR-TIME MEDITERRANEAN IS BRITISH. HE IS FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, OR AS THEY CALL HIM HEREABOUTS "THE SAC."

MARSHAL ALEXANDER HAS GROWN A SHADE HEAVIER SINCE THE DARK DAYS OF BURMA IN 1942, WHEN HE COMMANDED THE RETREATING BRITISH FORCES, AND THE HIRD HOT DAYS OF ALAMEIN WHEN HE WAS CHASING THE DESERT FOX, ROMMEL, OUT OF NORTH AFRICA. BUT HIS LEGS WERE STILL SLIM IN HIGHLY POLISHED BRITISH BOOTS AND HIS SMILE NO LESS IMPERTURBABLE THAN IT WAS IN THE DARKEST DAYS OF THE WAR--THE DAYS OF DUNKERQUE. AND HIS REPUTATION IN PROFESSIONAL MILITARY CIRCLES OF BEING BRITAIN'S GREATEST SOLDIER IS NOT ONLY UNDIMINISHED BUT GREATLY ENHANCED.

ALEXANDER'S DEPUTY ALLIED COMMANDER IS AMERICAN GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY. "JOE" MCNARNEY IS A DETERMINED DARK-EYED MAN WITH EXACT MANNERS AND A REPUTATION FOR HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL WORK UNDER ANY SITUATION. HIS JOB IS A DUAL ONE, NOT ONLY OF THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER BUT ALSO AS THE COMMANDER GENERAL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. MARY.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF IS WHITE-HAIRED BRITISHER, LT. GEN.DOUGLAS D.MORGAN, AND HIS DEPUTY IS HANDSOME MAJ.GEN.LYMAN L. LEMNITZER, AN AMERICAN.

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B24

THESE FOUR MEN WORK AS CLOSELY TOGETHER AS FINGERS OF ONE HAND, OR RATHER ONE FIST, IN FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE FIGHTING FORCES, THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, ARE UNDER GEN. MARK W. CLARK, WHOSE STAFF IS SIMILARLY INTEGRATED. THE FIFTH ARMY IS UNDER AMERICAN LT. GEN.TRUSCOTT AND THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS UNDER LT. GEN.MCCREERY.

COMMANDING THE MAAF WITH ITS 12TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES IS AMERICA'S LT.GEN.IRA EAKER, AND HIS DEPUTY CHIEF IS AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN SLESSO.

THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN NAVY TEAM FOLLOWS THE SAME PATTERN. ITS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IS ADMIRAL SIR JOHN H.D.CUNNINGHAM AND WITH HIM IS VICE ADMIRAL HENRY K.HEWITT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITES STATES FLEET IN THIS THEATER.

NOW IT IS QUITE TRUE, AS MANY AMERICANS POINT OUT, THAT THE NO. 1 MILITARY JOBS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARE HELD BY BRITISHERS AND THAT MANY OF THE NO. 1 SECOND RANGE JOBS ARE ALSO HELD BY COUSINS, AND YET THE BIGGEST JOB IN ALL EUROPE IN RESPONSIBILITY, AUTHORITY AND THEREFORE PRESTIGE, HAS BEEN GIVEN TO AN AMERICAN, GEN.EISENHOWER. AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN HERE ARE SEEMINGLY AWARE OF THIS FACT AND NATURALLY PROUD OF IT, THOUGH ON THE WHOLE ONE HEARS FAR LESS CRITICISM ABOUT WHICH NATION HAS THE MOST RANK IN THIS THEATER THAN ONE HEARS OF THE HOME FRONT.

AT AFHQ, CERTAINLY, AND PROBABLY THROUGHOUT THIS ENTIRE THEATER, THE PERSONNEL COULD BE HELD DOWN AND MORE MANPOWER THUS SAVED FOR OTHER THEATERS. IT IS QUITE LIKELY THAT IN MANY A JOB OVER HERE TWO OFFICERS DO THE WORK THAT ONE MIGHT DO VERY HANDILY. AND WHY DOES NOT HE?

WELL, HERE YOU COME BACK UP AGAINST THE $64 QUESTION, SHOULD THAT ONE MAN, WITH THAT ONE IMPORTANT JOB BE AN AMERICAN OR A BRITISHER? IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO SAY HE SHOULD BE CHOSEN ENTIRELY ON HIS MERIT. WHO SHOULD DETERMINE HIS MERIT? AN AMERICAN OR A BRITISHER?

IN THE END, IN MANY CASES, THOUGH BY NO MEANS ALL, IT HAS BEEN WISER TO ACCEPT THE DECISION OF SOLOMON AND SPLIT THE BABY IN TWO. THIS IS THE PRINCIPLE OF "OPPOSITE NUMBERS." THERE SHOULD BE NO KICK COMING FROM EITHER COUNTRY BECAUSE OF DIVIDING BOTH RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY BECAUSE THE MANPOWER IN ITALY IS SOMEWHAT BEYOND THE NEEDS AND JOBS TO BE DONE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS)

RP&WE&TA&WE643PEW

Add On The German Frontier near Berbs Switz. xxx here today.

VON RUNDSTEDT WAS SAID TO HAVE ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE, INDICATING TO SOURCES HERE THAT HE PROBABLY HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM COMMAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT BUT STILL WAS A FACTOR IN MILITARY STRATEGY.

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SEVERAL HIGH NAZI PARTY OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY WERE TRYING TO PERSUADE HITLER TO APPOINT THEM TO COMMAND IN THE WEST BUT DISSENSION AMONG THEM MADE A DECISION IMPOSSIBLE.

B518PEW

PRECEDE LONDON
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MAR 21 1945

MOSCOW, MARCH 20-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES TRAPPED IN A DWINDLING POCKET ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN COAST SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE OPENED THE COASTAL DIKES AND TURNED THE LOWLANDS INTO A BIG LAKE IN AN EFFORT TO HALT A RUSSIAN EXTERMINATION DRIVE.

A RED STAR DISPATCH SAID THE WATERS OF THE FRISCHES HAFF (LAGOON) WERE POURING INTO AN INLAND BASIN BELOW SEA LEVEL WHERE "FRIGHTENED GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE UNABLE TO PUT UP AN ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AND MANY ARE THROWING AWAY THEIR GUNS AND FLEEING."

A COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT SAID THE POCKET HAD BEEN CUT TO LITTLE MORE THAN 100 SQUARE MILES -- ABOUT 18 MILES IN LENGTH AND SEVEN FROM THE SEA AT ITS DEEPEST POINT --.AND THAT THE TWO MAJOR TOWNS IN THE AREA, BRAUNSBERG AND HEILIGENBEIL, WERE UNDER DIRECT ATTACK.

ALTHOUGH RAINS HAVE SOFTENED THE GROUND, RUSSIAN TANKS CARRYING TOPLOADS OF MACHINEGUNNERS ARE CRUISING STEADILY INTO THE PERIMETER OF THE ENEMY POCKET, THE RED STAR DISPATCH SAID.

"THE ROAR OF BATTLE SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG IS CEASELESS," IT ADDED.

IN THE MUDDY LOWLANDS THE RUSSIANS WERE FORCED TO HAUL ARTILLERY PIECES FORWARD BY HAND THROUGH FIELDS PITTED WITH BOMB CRATERS.

IN ADVANCES OF UP TO THREE MILES YESTERDAY ALONG A 25-MILE FRONT, THE RUSSIAN FORCES APPROACHED TO WITHIN ONE AND THREE MILES, RESPECTIVELY OF BRAUNSBERG AND HEILIGENBEIL, CAPTURING MORE THAN 30 COMMUNI-

30.24 -24081

TIES AND 2,138 PRISONERS.
DISPATCHES REPORTED STEADY PROGRESS BY RED ARMY TROOPS FIGHTING THROUGH THE SILESIAN CAPITAL OF BRESLAU. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS SAID TO BE STILL TRYING TO FERRY SUPPLIES TO THE BESIEGED GARRISON UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS.
(BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, A BIG RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU, APPARENTLY AIMED AT A CLEANUP OF ALL OF SOUTHERN SILESIA, HAS GAINED UP TO 25 MILES. MOSCOW HAS NOT YET MENTIONED SUCH AN OPERATION. BERLIN SAID ONE RUSSIAN FORCE HAD REACHED AND ENTERED NEUSTADT, 25 MILES WEST OF THE ODER RIVER AND THREE FROM THE BORDER OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA).
DN732AEW

MAR 21 1945

MOSCOW, MARCH 20 (AP)--PAULINA KARPOVSKAYA ZHEMCHUZHINA, WIFE OF FOREIGN SECRETARY VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV AND FORMER ONCE HEAD OF THE COSMETIC TRUST AND LATER COMISSAR OF THE FISH INDUSTRY, SERVED TODAY AS ONE OF THE JUDGES SELECTING FASHIONS TO BE PRODUCED IN MASS FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

MAR 21 1945

THE SHOWING OF ALL-UNION MODELS HAS BEEN UNDERWAY SINCE MARCH 9 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMISARIAT OF LIGHT INDUSTRIES BUT TODAY JUDGING BEGAN WITH MANNEQUINS FROM THE AGE OF THREE UPWARDS OF BOTH SEXES WEARING WHAT THE SOVIET CITIZEN HOPE TO BE ABLE TO BUY SOME DAY.

THE SIMPLEST MODELS, FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, WERE THE FAVORITES OF THE JUDGES. THE JUDGING WAS CONDUCTED BEFOREX SELECT GROUP OF 200 PERSONS.

DELUCES PW01420 AM1110AM

FIRST LEAD BURMA
BY JOHN GROVER
CALCUTTA, MARCH 20-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS TOPPLED FORT DUFFERIN AND CAPTURED STORIED MANDALAY IN BURMA TODAY.
THE FORT WAS THE FINAL JAPANESE STRONGHOLD HOLDING OUT IN THE IRRAWADDY RIVER CITY, WITH ORDERS TO RESIST TO THE LAST.
BRITISH 36TH DIVISION TROOPS OCCUPIED MOGOK, WORLD'S RUBY CAPITAL 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY AND 65 WEST OF LASHIO ON THE BURMA ROAD IN A CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR THE AREA NORTH OF THE MANDALAY-LASHIO ROAD.
AMERICAN AND BRITISH XXX 5TH GRAF PREV.
B333PEW

MAR 21 1945

Add USPOA, Guam (Wake) xx the South.

FROM THE SOUTH.
THE RAIDS PROBABLY WERE AIMED AT BLASTING SMALL CARGO VESSELS OUT OF SERVICE AS WELL AS DESTROYING WAR PLANTS AND RAIL INSTALLATIONS. WITH HER MERCHANT FLEET HEAVILY DAMAGED, JAPAN FEVERISHLY HAS BEEN BUILDING SMALL WOODEN VESSELS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE HOPE OF ELUDING SUBMARINES AS THEY CARRIED THEIR WAR-VITAL CARGOES TO HOMELAND'S FACTORIES FROM CHINA, KOREA AND MANCHURIA.
KOBE STILL WAS SMOULDERING FROM SATURDAY'S 2,500-TON INCENDIARY RAID BY 300 SUPERFORTS WHEN THE CARRIER PLANES STRUCK. ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST CONGESTED CITIES, KOBE IS AN IMPORTANT IRON, STEEL AND ORD-NANCE CENTER AS WELL AS MAJOR SHIPBUILDING CITY.
WITH OSAKA AND KYOTO, IT FORMS A TRIANGLE PRODUCING MUCH OF THE EMPIRE'S AIRCRAFT. KOPE HAS NEARLY 1,000,000 POPULATION, EXCEEDING 100,000 PER SQUARE MILE AT THE CENTER AND AVERAGING ABOUT 30,000--THE SAME AS BROOKLYN.
ALL OF KURE'S 276,000 POPULATION IS LINKED WITH NAVAL BASE ACTIVITIES ON THE INLAND SEA, WHERE IT HAS AN EXCELLENT HARBOR.
IN CONTRAST TO THE SUPERFORTS' AREA BOMBING OF TOKYO, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND KOBE IN ITS STEPPED-UP PROGRAM OF BURNING OUT JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, CARRIER GENERALLY HAVE PIN-POINT TARGETS, WITH THE LAND-BASED SKY GIANTS AIMING THEIR BOMBS PRIMARILY AT LARGE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, THE NAVY FLIERS PROBABLY CONCERNED THEMSELVES PRIMARILY WITH DOCK AND HARBOR FACILITIES, AIRCRAFT PLANTS AND AIRFIELDS.
MM1138PPW NM

Add Manila MAR 21 1945 Philippines XII Jackson Jax Formosa

FIGHTER PLANES.
FORMOSA, GUARDING THE CHINA COAST AND THE SOUTHWEST APPROACH TO JAPAN, HAS BEEN HIT ALMOST DAILY FOR MANY WEEKS BY AMERICAN LIBER-ATORS AND FIGHTERS BASED ON LUZON. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD AT LEAST 800 PLANES ON FORMOSA WHEN THIS NEUTRALIZATION CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED.
AMERICANS OF MAJ.GEN.RAPP BRUSH'S 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHO INVADED PANAY SUNDAY, WERE AIDED BY GUERRILLAS WHO ALREADY HAD CLEARED SOME SECTIONS OF THE ISLAND. SMILING, CHEERING FILIPINOS MET THE YANKS AT THE BEACHES AS THEY LANDED WITH NAVAL AND AIR SUPPORT.
HARDLY A MAN WAS LOST IN THIS 25TH INVASION OF THE LIBERATION CAMPAIGN, SAID TUESDAY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE. IT CONTAINED THE NOW FAMILIAR REPORT THAT THE LANDING ACHIEVED "COMPLETE TACTICAL AS WELL AS STRATEGIC SURPRISE." PANAY IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF ITS POSITION JUST SOUTH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIPPING LANE THROUGH THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES. ENEMY PLANES BASED THERE COULD HARASS AMERICAN VESSELS PROCEEDING TO AND FROM MANILA.
THE LANDING WAS MADE ON PANAY'S SOUTHEASTERN SHORE. THE TROOPS QUICKLY DROVE INLAND TO CORDOVA AND EASTWARD ALONG THE COAST TO OTON, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE BEACHHEAD AND ILOILO.
TUESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT STRONG FORMATIONS OF HEAVY BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT DROPPED 249 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE AIRBASES IN THE WESTERN SECTOR OF FORMOSA. FOUR AIRDROMES AND THE TOWN

OF TAIHOKU WERE THE TARGETS.
LT.COL.ELLIS BROWN, COMMANDER OF THE 90TH BOMBER GROUP, ~~DESCRIBED THE~~ ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AT FORMOSA CONTINUES INTENSE. HE REPORTED THAT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AT FORMOSA CONTINUES INTENSE. HE DESCRIBED TARGETS AS "JUICY." THEY INCLUDE METAL MANUFACTURING PLANTS, AIRCRAFT AND ASSEMBLY PLANTS, AIRDROMES, SHIPPING AND HARBOR AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.
PHILIPPINE BASED AIR FORCES ALSO SUPPORTED THE VARIOUS GROUND OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO, MAINTAINED A TIGHT BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COAST AND CARRIED ON THEIR NEUTRALIZATION OF JAPANESE AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS ON BORNEO.
JW3PCW

~~ATTACKING THEIR POSITIONS WITH TANK SUPPORT.~~

Add Manila Philippines (Hampen) tank support.

THE AMERICANS ON MINDANAO HAVE COUNTED 829 ABANDONED JAPANESE DEAD.

MAR 21 1945

AFX

RECENT MOPPING UP OPERATIONS IN THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS OF NORTHWESTERN LUZON BY BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM CHASE'S 38TH DIVISION YIELDED AN ADDITIONAL 2,654 JAPANESE DEAD. THIS AREA GENERALLY IS WEST OF THE CLARK FIELD SECTION BORDERING THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN.

DESPITE POOR VISIBILITY, STRONG FORMATIONS OF HEAVY BOMBERS RAKED FORMOSA AIRDROMES AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS WITH 249 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES. AT LEAST EIGHT PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED. OTHER LIBERATORS HIT BORNEO AIRFIELDS WITH 118 TONS, PUTTING MANY AIRCRAFT OUT OF ACTION AND CRATERING LANDING STRIPS WITH 1,000-POUND BOMBS.

A 3,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER WAS LEFT ABLAZE AND ABANDONED OFF HONG KONG AS MEDIUM BOMBERS AND ATTACK PLANES PATROLLED THE CHINA SEA.

MM1125APW

BY FRED HAMPSON
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES,MARCH 20-(AP)-"THE JAPS ARE MURDERING OUR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. FOR GOD'S SAKE, SEND US HELP!"
THAT MESSAGE REACHED THIS HEADQUARTERS A COUPLE OF DAYS BEFORE THE 19TH REGIMENT OF THE 24TH DIVISION STORMED ROMBLON ISLAND LAST WEEK.
WHEN THE YANKS TOOK THE ISLAND SOUTH OF LUZON, THEY FOUND ROMBLON TOWN REDUCED FROM 10,000 INHABITANTS TO 1,000. SIXTY CIVILIANS HAD BEEN SLAUGHTERED IN THE CITY. MOST OF THE OTHERS FLED TO THE HILLS OR SURROUNDING ISLANDS IN ROMBLON STRAIT.
LT.R.B.BEACH OF BELLINGHAM,WASH., LED SCOUTS ASHORE AND CREPT TO A JUNGLE COVERED HILL WITHIN 300 YARDS OF ROMBLON, AND MAPPED THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED BUILDINGS. THEN CAPTS.J.Y.WILSON, LAKE CITY, FLA., AND DALLAS DICK, NEW BRIGHTON,PA., LED THEIR COMPANIES ASHORE AND WERE ABLE TO CONCENTRATE MORTAR FIRE ON THE ENEMY AND SPARE MOST OF THE CITY.
FIFTY JAPANESE WERE KILLED QUICKLY WHILE 100 OTHERS FLED. PATROLS WERE SENT OUT TO HUNT THEM DOWN.
DURING THE APPROACH TO THE TOWN CPL.T.P.SAUNDERS, SOMERSET,OHIO, FOUND THREE NIPPONESE RESTING NEAR A TRAIL. THEY WERE KILLED BEFORE THREE NIPPONESE RESTING NEAR A TRAIL. THEY WERE KILLED BEFORE THEY WERE AWARE THE YANKS WERE AROUND.
THE AMERICANS HAD BARELY CLEARED THE TOWN WHEN THE POPULATION OF ROMBLON BEGAN HURRYING HOME, FROM THE HILLS AND IN 100 NATIVE BOATS FROM OTHER ISLANDS.
F.1435ACW

MAR 21 1945

WITH JAPAN RAIDS (320)
(EDITOR'S NOTE: HAMILTON W.FARON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRSPONDENT, WAS ABOARD A WARSHIP OF VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE WHICH CLIMAXED A TWO-DAY CARRIER PLANE ASSAULT ON SOUTHERN JAPAN BY TEARING INTO NIPPON'S FLEET HIDING OUT IN THE INLAND SEA. HERE IS HIS ACCOUNT, BASED ON REPORTS FROM RETURNING FLIERS)
BY HAMILTON W.FARON
WITH ADMIRAL MITSCHER'S CARRIER TASK FORCE, MARCH 20-(AP)-AMERICAN FLIERS, BACK AT THEIR CARRIERS AFTER DEALING CRIPPLING BLOWS TO THE JAPANESE FLEET HIDING OUT IN NIPPON'S INLAND SEA, REPORTED TODAY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MORE A PROBLEM THAN THE ENEMY AIRFORCE.
LOSSES OF AMERICAN PLANES WERE EXTREMELY LIGHT AND THESE MOSTLY WERE DUE TO FLAK. ONE SQUADRON REPORTED IT WAS NOT OPPOSED BY A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE. ANOTHER WAS HIT BY FLAK "HEAVY ENOUGH TO WALK ON," IN THE WORDS OF ONE PILOT, AND ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE OPPOSITION ALSO WAS STRONG.
THE CARRIER PLANES SANK OR DAMAGED 30 ENEMY SHIPS, INCLUDING DAMAGE TO BETWEEN 15 AND 17 WARSHIPS. THEY ALSO DESTROYED AT LEAST 475 NIPPONESE PLANES.

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A133FX
MOST OF THE JAPANESE FLEET WAS CAUGHT WITHIN THE 240-MILE LONG INLAND SEA AND SENT SCURRYING TO SHELTER.
REPEATEDLY, JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S WARSHIPS BUT MOST OF THE RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN WITHOUT INFLICTING DAMAGE.
(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ IN A COMMUNIQUE FROM GUAM MARCH 21 DISCLOSED ONE AMERICAN WARSHIP WAS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BUT WAS ABLE TO MOVE AWAY UNDER HER OWN POWER)
THE AMERICAN PLANES LOOSED ROCKETS, BOMBS AND BULLETS AT THEIR TARGETS. THEY KNOCKED OUT HANGARS. THEY BLAETED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND OTHERINSTALLATIONS ON KYUSHU ISLAND WHICH HAS SCORES OF AIR BASES.
JAPANESE WARSHIPS HIT INCLUDED A YAMATA CLASS BATTLESHIP, A BATTLESHIP CONVERTED INTO ACARRIER, THREE LARGE CARRIERS, FOUR SMALL CARRIERS, TWO CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS, A DESTROYER ESCORT

30.24-24083

AND A SUBMARINE.
(FARON'S LIST DIFFERED SLIGHTLY FROM THAT SET FORTH IN NIMITZ' MARCH 21 COMMUNIQUE WHICH GAVE THE 15 TO 17 SHIPS DAMAGED AS ONE OR TWO BATTLESHIPS, TWO OR THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TWO LIGHT CARRIERS OR ESCORT CARRIERS, TWO ESCORT CARRIERS, A HEAVY CRUISER, A LIGHT CRUISER, FOUR DESTROYERS, A DESTROYER ESCORT AND A SUBMARINE)
MM750PPW NM

MAR 21 1945

INLAND SEA
GUAM, MARCH 20-(AP)-JAPAN'S INLAND SEA, WHERE AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES ATTACKED THE ENEMY FLEET IN ITS HIDEOUTS MONDAY, IS FORMED BY THE WESTERN END OF HONSHU ISLAND PLUS THE ISLANDS OF KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU.
A WATERWAY 240 MILES LONG EAST AND WEST AND VARYING FROM 10 TO 30 MILES IN WIDTH, IT HAS THREE ENTRANCES. THE EASTERNMOST ENTRANCE IS BETWEEN HONSHU AND SHIKOKU. THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE IS BETWEEN SHIKOKU AND KYUSHU. THE WESTERNMOST ENTRANCE IS BETWEEN HONSHU AND KYUSHU.
HEAVY SEAS ARE A RARITY BUT TIDAL CURRENTS ARE DESCRIBED AS STRONG. THE TRAFFIC IN SHIPS OF ALL SIZES IS HEAVY, DUE TO THE LARGE PORTS OF KOBE AND OSAKA ON THE EAST SHORE AND MOJI, SHIMONOSEKI AND WAKAMATSU ON THE WEST.
DV1121PCW

OTTAWA, MARCH 20-(AP)-DR.G.S.H.BARTON, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, HAS TOLD THE DOMINION THAT IT IS "LONG ON WHEAT BUT SHORT ON MEAT" AND HIS ASSERTION HAS GIVEN RISE TO SPECULATION THAT MEAT RATIONING MAY BE RESUMED.
IN AN ADDRESS BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, BARTON SAID THAT BY THE END OF THIS MONTH DOMINION HOG MARKETINGS WOULD BE ABOUT 32 PER CENT LOWER THAN IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1944 AND THAT THE DECLINE WOULD NOT BE GREATLY ARRESTED UNTIL TOWARD THE END OF THE YEAR. CANADA, MEANWHILE, HAS AGREED TO SUPPLY BRITAIN A MINIMUM OF 450,000,000 POUNDS OF BACON AND PORK PRODUCTS EACH YEAR FOR 1945 AND 1946.
DONALD GORDON, PRICES BOARD CHAIRMAN, SAID THIS MONTH THAT THE DOMINION LIFTED MEAT RATIONING FEB.26, 1944, BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF DISPOSING OF SURPLUS MEAT AND HE INDICATED THAT ANY RESUMPTION OF MEAT RATIONING WOULD DEPEND UPON THE VOLUME CANADA MIGHT CONSIGN TO STARVATION AREAS IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES.
IN LONDON, WIDE CIRCULATION WAS GIVEN TO REPORTS THAT CANADA STILL WAS PRODUCING MORE MEAT THAN WAS NEEDED FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND WOULD CONTINUE TO EXPORT HER SURPLUS. BRITONS WERE HOPEFUL CANADA COULD OFFSET THE REDUCTION OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND SAVE BRITAIN FROM A HEAVY CUT IN MEAT RATIONS.
B201PEW

MAR 21 1945

~~UNDATED JAP CLAIMS (90)~~ Add Undated (Tx) Jap Claims xx Domei said.
~~BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS~~
~~(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AP)-)-A~~ JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE TODAY CLAIMED THAT TWO WARSHIPS WERE SUNK YESTERDAY IN THE U.S. CARRIER FLEET ATTACKING JAPAN AND 137 MORE AMERICAN PLANES SHOT DOWN.
THIS MAKES A CLAIMED TOTAL, ALL UNCONFIRMED, OF SEVEN AMERICAN WARSHIPS SUNK, ONE DAMAGED AND 183 AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN.
THE BROADCAST VERSION OF TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION, ADMITTED SOME JAPANESE PLANES WERE MISSING AND ASSERTED "DAMAGE DONE TO OUR GROUND FACILITIES AND TO OUR SHIPS WAS NEGLIGIBLE." THIS WAS THE FIRST REFERENCE TO AN ATTACK ON SHIPS. INVARIABLE TARGETS OF CARRIER RAIDS.

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST CLAIMED THAT IN GROUND ACTION ON MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES, JAPANESE FORCES IN THE LAST 15 DAYS KILLED 1,351 AMERICAN TROOPS AND DESTROYED FIVE TANKS. NORTH OF ZAMOBANGA CITY A "FIERCE BATTLE" CONTINUES, IT SAID.
WW442APW

MAR 21 1945

UNDATED JAPS-U.S. TASK FORCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AL-) RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TUESDAY THAT THE AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE IN LATEST RAID AGAINST SOUTHERN JAPAN, PENETRATED TO WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE NIPPON MAINLAND.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID "AT MIDNIGHT OF MARCH 18 (TOKYO TIME) OUR PATROL PLANES REPORTED THAT THE MAIN BODY OF THE ENEMY 58TH TASK FORCE HAD GONE INTO ACTION AT A POINT ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTH OF CAPE MUROTO, SHIKOKU ISLAND. OUR AIR FORCE UNITS THEREUPON TOOK TO THE AIR FROM THEIR BASES ON KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU."
JW206PCW

MAR 21 1945

UNDATED MANILA CHINESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AP)--A CHUNGKING RADIO BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY THE FCC SAID THE JAPANESE HAD EXECUTED ABOUT 5,000 CHINESE RESIDENTS OF MANILA AND BURNED 90 PER CENT OF THE CHINESE BUSINESS DISTRICT BEFORE THEY WITHDREW FROM THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.
HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHINESE IN MANILA ALONE TOTAL 50,000, THE BROADCAST ADDED. AN ADDITIONAL 20,000 WERE SAID TO HAVE FLED TO THE MOUNTAINS AFTER THE NIPPONESE BEGAN ARRESTING AND EXECUTING CHINESE LAST JULY, AND THEIR FATE IS UNKNOWN.
DV1032PCWNM

MAR 21 1945

UNDATED JAPANESE-IWO (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AP)--) JAPAN ADMITTED THE LOSS OF IWO JIMA WEDNESDAY (TOKYO TIME)
AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY TOKYO RADIO SAID THE JAPANESE GARRISON "CARRIED OUT HARD FIGHTING" BUT THE BATTLE "REACHED THE FINAL STAGES" SATURDAY.
THE COMMUNIQUE RELATED:
"THUS, ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 17, WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE LEAD, OUR FORCES CARRIED OUT A BRAVE AND GALLANT FINAL PLUNGE INTO THE ENEMY MIDST AS THEY SHOUTED AND PRAYED FOR THE LONG LIFE OF THE EMPEROR AND THE PEACE AND LONGEVITY OF THE NATION.
"A WIRE TO THIS EFFECT WAS RECEIVED. SINCE THEN ALL COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN SEVERED."
THE BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED "THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY FORCES SINCE THE ENEMY'S LANDING ON IWO JIMA DURING THE GROUND BATTLES IS ABOUT 33,000 MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED."
ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ HAILED THE CAPTURE OF IWO LAST SATURDAY, THE DATE OF THE JAPANESE FINAL CHARGE.
MM1003PPW NM

UNDATED TOKYO SHELTERS (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AP)--)TOKYO HOMES WILL BE "DISMANTLED AND REMODELED" INTO "SEMI-UNDERGROUND" AIR RAID SHELTERS, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TUESDAY NIGHT IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

COMMISSION.
THE AGENCY SAID 3,000 SUCH SHELTERS WILL BE BUILT "FOR THE PEOPLE WHO WILL REMAIN IN THE CAPITAL," ONE FOR EACH SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY'S WARDS.
ANOTHER STEPS IN THE "BUILDING DECENTRALIZATION" PROGRAM, FOR WHICH THE TOKYO CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZED AN EMERGENCY EXPENDITURE OF 1,963,000,000 YEN, WILL BE CLEARING 80 "VACANT AREAS" AS FIRE-BREAKS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.
TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT HOME MINISTER SHIEGO ODACHI TOLD A DIET COMMITTEE THAT OTHER "EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES" WOULD BE TAKEN.
JAPANESE OFFICIALS, SPURRED BY THE DEVASTATING AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS, ARE RUSHING PLANS TO MOVE WAR INDUSTRIES UNDERGROUND, THE BROADCAST SAID.
MM928PPW NM

MAR 21 1945

UNDATED DECOARATIONS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 20-(AP)-) AN AMERICAN GENERAL AND A CORPORAL HAVE RECEIVED BRITISH WAR DECORATIONS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, THE MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTED TUESDAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.
BRIG.GEN.ROYDEN E.BEEBE,JR., DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS AND CHIEF OF STAFF IN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, RECEIVED THE "AWARD OF OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE" FOR "DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO AUSTRA
IAN FORCES."
CORP.JOHN L.TAYLOR WON THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR HIS ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THREEAUSTRALIANS WHO HAD BEEN WASHED OUT TO SEA WHILE WORKING ON A CABLE ON THE NEW GUINEA COAST.
(EDS: HOME ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE)
JW102PCW NM

MAR 21 1945

undated- worms- by the associated press

captured Tuesday by the U.S. 7th Army

Worms, menaced by allied troops, is an ancient city of approximately 50,000 population on the rich wonnegau plain on the left bank of the rhine. ~~Famous~~ Celebrated in Rhineland song and story, the city was more important in the middle ages than it is today, though as a transportation bottleneck it received occasional attention from the RAF before the U.S. 7th army commenced to draw in range.

Before Caesar's time, Worms was the capital of a German tribe. A fort is believed to have stood there in 14 b.c. As the capital of a Burgundian kingdom on the rhine's left bank, worms was destroyed by the huns in 436. This gave rise to heroic legends afterward incorporated into the Nibelungenlied which Adlof Hitler plugged as propaganda for the master race.

MAR 21 1945

Frequently making the news ~~the~~ in medieval times, the little rhineland capital gave its name to the concordat of worms in 1122, ending an ecclesiastical controversy. In 1521 Luther appeared before the diet of worms to defend his religious doctrines before Charles V. Four years later Worms formally embraced Protestantism. ~~Another~~ At Worms, also, was proclaimed the "perpetual peace" of emperor maximilian 1, in 1495.

rmc/ 18/3/45

MAR 21 1945

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, MARCH 20--THE BBC REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE GERMANS BLEW UP THE RHINE BRIDGES AT WORMS BEFORE THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE CITY. NBC RECORDED THE BROADCAST.
B634PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
2--WESTERN FRONT: 267 MILES (FROM REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
JR1250AEW

30 24 24085

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: THIRD ARMY DROVE TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF JUNCTURE WITH SEVENTH, ADVANCED CLOSE TO KAISERSLAUTERN AND MAINZ; CAPTURED 8,355 GERMANS AND 45 TOWNS IN SINGLE DAY; FIRST ARMY DROVE 2 1/2 MILES EAST OF COLOGNE-FRANKFURT SUPERHIGHWAY, TOOK SECOND EAST-RHINE AIR STRIP.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMANS OPENED DIKES OF EAST PRUSSIAN COAST SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG IN DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO HALT RUSSIAN EXTERMINATION DRIVE; BERLIN REPORTED NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN UPPER SILESIA DRIVING 25 MILES WEST OF THE ODER RIVER.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: U.S. TROOPS RAIDED GERMAN POSITIONS AS ARTILLERY POUNDED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: U.S. CARRIER TASK FORCE REPORTED BOMBING JAPAN FOR THIRD STRAIGHT DAY IN DEFIANCE OF ENEMY FLEET; AMERICANS PUSHED AHEAD ON NEWLY INVADED PANAY ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES, CLOSING IN ON CAPITAL OF ILOILO; OTHER YANKS CONTROLLED MALAMAUI ISLET, 12 MILES SOUTH OF MINDANAO; BRITISH OCCUPIED MOGOK, BURMESE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY.

DN81SAEW

MAR 21 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST NIGHT (TUES) (370)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS REPORTED PREPARING FOR MAJOR ASSAULT ACROSS THE RHINE; GERMAN CIVILIANS WARNED TO EVACUATE THE RUHR.

REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD: AMERICANS EXTENDED HOLD ON RHINE EAST BANK TO 24 MILES, HOLD NINE MILES OF SUPERHIGHWAY.

SAAR-PALATINATE: U.S. THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES EFFECTED JUNCTURE 12 MILES WEST OF KAISERLAUTERN; THIRD SEIZED WORMS AND REACHED MAINZ AS SEVENTH TOOK SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN. AMERICANS DISPOSED OF GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY AND BOTTLED UP MUCH OF THE GERMAN FIRST, TRAPPING THOUSANDS OF GERMANS.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH: REPORTED PREPARING TO CROSS RHINE INTO RUHR NORTH OF COLOGNE.

U.S. FIRST: EXPANDED REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD TO 24 MILES IN LENGTH, REACHING POINT ACROSS RHINE FROM BONN; REPULSED NAZI TANK ATTACK ON NEWLY-WON AIR STRIP IN BRIDGEHEAD.

U.S. THIRD: FORGED JUNCTURE WITH U.S. SEVENTH, SEIZED WORMS.

U.S. SEVENTH: SMASHED TO MEETING WITH U.S. THIRD, CAPTURING SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN.

--DASH--

THE DIVISIONS:

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THIRD INFANTRY: CAPTURED ZWEIBRUECKEN.

FOURTH ARMORED: SEIZED WORMS.

FIFTH INFANTRY: ADVANCED FIVE MILES TO 17 MILES NORTHWEST OF WORMS.

SIXTH ARMORED: SWEPT NORTH 12 MILES AND EFFECTED JUNCTURE WITH THIRD ARMY'S 26TH INFANTRY.

10TH ARMORED: ENTERED KAISERSLAUTERN.

11TH ARMORED: RACED NINE MILES TO NEAR ROCKENHAUSEN, 13 MILES NORTH OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

26TH INFANTRY: COMPLETED JUNCTION WITH SEVENTH ARMY'S 11TH ARMORED DIVISION.

A154

36TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED KAPSWEYER, MILE INSIDE GERMANY, NORTHEAST OF WISSEMBOURG.

42ND INFANTRY: PUSHED DEEPER INTO SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES.

45TH INFANTRY: SWEPT FARTHER THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE AGAINST DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE.

63RD INFANTRY: RIPPED THROUGH SIEGFRIED DEFENSES ON TWO-MILE FRONT.

65TH INFANTRY: CLEARED SAARLAUTERN, DROVE TWO MILES NORTHEAST.

70TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SAARBRUECKEN.

76TH INFANTRY: GAINED THREE MILES, REACHING POINT 17 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIER, CLEARING FOUR TOWNS IN MOPUP BEHIND ADVANCE.

78TH INFANTRY: GAINED TWO MILES, REACHING BEUEL, SUBURB OPPOSITE BONN ON EAST BANK OF RHINE, CAPTURED THREE OTHER TOWNS IN BRIDGEHEAD AREA.

80TH INFANTRY: SMASHED INTO KAISERSLAUTERN.

90TH INFANTRY: REACHED MAINZ.

JR115SPEW

MAR 21 1945

(500) REPARATIONS
BY FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20-(AP)-UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ARE REACHING AGREEMENT ON A PLAN FOR GERMAN REPARATIONS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY, WHICH WOULD LEAVE THE REICH WITH A FUNCTIONING, BALANCED ECONOMY.

THE QUESTION OF REPARATIONS, TO BE TAKEN UP WITH RUSSIA AND BRITAIN IN MOSCOW SOON, IS TIGHTLY LINKED TO THE OVERALL ECONOMIC POLICY FOR GERMANY.

THE AMOUNT OF REPARATIONS GERMANY WILL BE ABLE TO PAY DEPENDS DIRECTLY ON HOW MUCH INDUSTRY THE ALLIES DECIDE TO LEAVE TO THE GERMANS.

THE WAR ITSELF IS A PRIME FACTOR IN THESE CALCULATIONS. AS ONE OFFICIAL PUT IT, IF THE OTHER CITIES OF GERMANY RESEMBLE THE RUBBLE OF COLOGNE, THERE WILL BE NO PROBLEM OF DESTROYING THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE.

WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS LITTLE DIRECT INTEREST IN REPARATIONS, THIS COUNTRY IS DEVELOPING DEFINITE IDEAS ON THE RELATED SUBJECT OF GERMANY'S FUTURE ECONOMY.

A HIGH OFFICIAL SAID THE U.S. BELIEVES EVERYTHING NECESSARY SHOULD BE DONE TO REMOVE THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL, BUT HE SAW NO EXCUSE FOR CARRYING A DESTRUCTIVE POLICY FURTHER SIMPLY TO STIFLE COMMERCIAL COMPETITION.

THE AMERICAN PLAN CENTERS ON A TWO-POINT PROGRAM:

1. DESTROYING DIRECT WAR INDUSTRIES SUCH AS ARMAMENTS FACTORIES.
2. MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE, BY VARIOUS CONTROLS, FOR CONVERSION OF NORMALLY PEACE-TIME INDUSTRIES INTO WAR MANUFACTURING.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME INDICATIONS OF A VIEWPOINT IN ENGLAND WHICH WOULD SUPPORT GREATER INDUSTRIALIZATION IN GERMANY IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF REPARATIONS THAT COULD BE COLLECTED.

ALTHOUGH IT IS A TENTATIVE PLAN WHICH CAN BE CHANGED IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH OTHER TOP ALLIES AND AS CONDITIONS IN GERMANY TURN OUT AT THE WAR'S END, THE AMERICAN VIEW PLUMPS FOR A MIDDLE COURSE BETWEEN EXTREMES OF DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY.

IT IS FELT THAT WHILE STRICT CONTROL MUST BE EXERCISED OVER WAR-IMPORTANT PRODUCTION, THE ONLY WAY TO BRING GERMANY BACK EVENTUALLY AS A RESPECTABLE MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS IS TO DEVELOP AN ADEQUATE DOMESTIC ECONOMY THERE.

THE FORMULA WORKED OUT THUS FAR IS TO DETERMINE FIRST HOW MUCH IS NEEDED TO FULFILL THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING DECIDED UPON AS NECESSARY FOR THE GERMAN NATION. THIS STANDARD IS INTENDED TO BE ABOVE A MERE EXISTENCE LEVEL BUT CERTAINLY NO BETTER THAN THAT OF GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS WHOSE RESOURCES AND WEALTH HAVE BEEN DISSIPATED BY THE WAR.

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THE AMOUNT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND THE AMOUNT OF IMPORTS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THIS LEVEL WOULD BE ASSESSED. EXPORTS NEEDED TO OBTAIN THE CURRENCY WITH WHICH GERMANY COULD BUY ESSENTIAL IMPORTS WOULD BE FIGURED OUT.

ANY PRODUCTION ABOVE THIS COULD GO INTO REPARATIONS, AND WHEN THESE ARE FINALLY PAID OFF, INTO TRADE.

WHEN ISADORE LUBIN, THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION, LEAVES FOR MOSCOW--PROBABLY WITHIN A FEW WEEKS--HE WILL PROBABLY TAKE ALONG DEFINITE U.S.PLANS ON GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION IN THE WORLD FOR AT LEAST THE NEXT 25 YEARS.

FROM THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE NOW, IT APPEARS THAT THE AMERICAN PLAN IS IN BETWEEN THE TENTATIVE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN IDEAS.

WHILE THE RUSSIANS HAVE INSISTED IN THEIR PRESS ON GETTING GERMAN LABOR AS A REPARATIONS ITEM, THEIR THINKING SEEMS TO RUN MORE TOWARDS MOVING FACTORIES AND AVAILABLE GOODS OUT OF GERMANY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE RATHER THAN LETTING THE GERMANS CONTINUE PRODUCTION AND COLLECTING YEARLY TOLLS.

FR421PEW

MAR 21 1945

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-LT.GEN. ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT, U.S. MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN ADVANCE "INSIDE THE INNER DEFENSES OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND" WOULD MEET THE SAME FANATICAL RESISTANCE AS AT IWO JIMA.

THE GENERAL IN A SPEECH DELIVERED AT A TEXTILE SQUARE CLUB DINNER MEETING, SAID:

"WE SHALL HAVE OTHER LANDINGS TO MAKE, AND WE SHALL BE MET AGAIN BY FANATICAL RESISTANCE FROM THE MOST DIABOLICAL FORTIFICATIONS THE ENEMY CAN PREPARE."

"NEVER," THE GENERAL CONTINUED, "HAVE MEN FACED MORE DETERMINED, MORE FANATICAL RESISTANCE THAN DID THE MEN AT IWO JIMA."

;-A$3AN EXAMPLE OF MARINE COURAGE,

8!5 $3':48?3$ £92 -

MAR 21 1945

19-YEAR-OLD CORPORAL LEAD A PL

DETERMINED, MORE FANATICAL RESISTANCE THAN DID THE MEN AT IWO JIMA."

;-&$3AN EXAMPLE OF MARINE COURAGE,

8!5 $3':4873$ £92 -

DETERMINED, MORE FANATICAL RESISTANCE THAN DID THE MEN AT IWO JIMA."

AS AN EXAMPLE OF MARINE COURAGE, VANDEGRIFT DESCRIBED A 19-YEAR-OLD CORPORAL LEAD A PLATOON'S SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE AFTER FIVE COMMANDERS IN A ROW WERE LOST. HE ALSO TOLD HOW 12 MARINES CUT OFF FROM THEIR UNIT DROVE FORWARD TO DESTROY THREE JAPANESE TANKS AND THEIR CREWS THAT HAD BEEN HOLDING UP AN AMERICAN ADVANCE THREE DAYS.

RP1118PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY SAID TONIGHT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT WILL CLAIM REPRESENTATION "AT ALL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE PEACE, BEGINNING WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN APRIL."

"OUR WORLD ORGANIZATION MAKES THIS CLAIM," MURRAY SAID IN A SPEECH DELIVERED BEFORE THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, "IN THE CONVICTION THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD IN THE MAKING OF THE PEACE."

MURRAY SAID PROSPECTS OF A "COMPLETE" UNITED NATIONS VICTORY "RAISES THE PROBLEM OF PRESCRIBING ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PEACE SETTLEMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM, WELFARE AND SECURITY EVERYWHERE."

THE CIO HEAD PROPOSED A SIX POINT POSTWAR PROGRAM WHICH HE SAID "ALL NATIONS SHOULD OBLIGATE THEMSELVES TO TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES TO ACHIEVE."

RP1123PEW

MAR 21 1945

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Patton Tanks Cut Through Ludwigshafen; 100,000 Nazis Face Capture by 3d and 7th;

GIANT NEW TRAP IS BEING FORGED AROUND GERMANS

Nazi Losses in Battle West of Rhine May Reach 100,000 Men.

TANKS RUN WILD

First Army Enlarges Remagen Bridgehead as Much as Three Miles.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, March 22—(AP) American tanks crashed through the great German chemical center of Ludwigshafen on the Rhine today as the U. S. Third and Seventh armies continued to grind disorganized German forces west of the river in the maw of disaster that may cost the enemy as many as 100,000 men in killed, wounded and captured.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's racing Third Army armored forces plunged straight through Ludwigshafen and reached the Rhine inside that city of 150,000 population. They sent another column slashing southward to the highway junction of Neustadt, where it was within 19 miles of another junction with the Seventh Army—a new giant potential trap around the Nazis.

At the same time Doughboys of Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army east of the Rhine, reinforced by armor for the first time since the original crossing two weeks ago, enlarged the Remagen bridgehead northward as much as three miles and fanned out along a seven mile stretch of the Seig river which flows into the Rhine north of Bonn.

Patton's Third Army, still running wild, made advances of as much as ten miles during the day, cleared 20 towns and entered four. Thousands of prisoners were taken.

Fight Way to Rhine

Ludwigshafen, fourth big German city entered or taken by the Third Army in two days, was pierced by an armored division which headquarters has not identified. Another column of the same division also reached the Rhine a mile north of the city after an eastward thrust of 7 ½ miles.

Fleeing German troops blew up the imposing bridge which connected Ludwigshafen with its twin industrial city of Mannheim on the east side of the river.

Other Third Army tanks stampeded the Germans between the Rhine-bank cities of Worms and Mainz, overrunning town after town. However, Mainz itself still was largely in enemy hands.

Neustadt, important highway center 15 miles southwest of Ludwigshafen and 13 miles west of the Rhine at Speyer, was entered by the Tenth armored division, which yesterday had smashed through Kaiserslautern.

This drive within 19 miles of the Seventh Army threatened to crush thousands of German troops against the saw-toothed line of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American and French forces now fighting fiercely inside the Siegfried defenses between Lauterburg and Pirmasens.

In that area, where the only semblance of organized German resistance west of the Rhine was being displayed, Nazi regular troops were desperately trying to hold open an escape corridor to the river.

The Germans succeeded in preserving most of their positions on the eastern flank facing Maj. Gen. Edward Brooks' Sixth corps, but the zigzag line gradually was caving in at the west and in the center.

The 71st division cleared Trulben, five miles southwest of Pirmasens and the 14th armored division gained an important objective by seizing Steinfeld on the east side of Wissembourg gap, north of the Bienwald forest and 13 miles west of the Rhine.

6,000 Prisoners in Day

Associated Press Correspondent A. I. Goldberg said it appeared that the Seventh Army's bag of prisoners for the day would exceed 6,000.

More than 7,000 Allied planes joined in the assault against the Reich, with the U. S. Ninth Tactical air force flying more than 2,000 sorties for the second straight day. The fighterbombers found comparatively few targets west of the Rhine, however, and threw the weight of their attack against the Ruhr and communications along the east bank of the Rhine.

Prisoners were pouring in by the thousands and, with the exception of a 30-mile stretch where the Germans were clinging to Siegfried line defenses against the Seventh Army, the enemy was in complete rout. The Third Army alone had seized 3,275 German towns and cities since it started its present offensive March 13.

As this phase of the Allies' great western front offensive raced toward its conclusion the Germans declared that American, British and Canadian forces north of Cologne were about to open a new all-out attack across the Rhine "at any hour." An Associated Press dispatch said the Nazis were moving great numbers of troops into the area.

American heavy bombers knocked out 11 German airfields east of the Rhine opposite Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Allied armies. A German broadcast said the German high command expected the Allies to attempt to land parachute troops in the area and had "made necessary preparations."

Enlarge Bridgehead

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army troops pushed out more than three miles at the northern end of their Remagen-Erpel bridgehead east of the Rhine and seized more than seven miles of the southern bank of the Sieg river, extending from the Rhine to the town of Niederpleis, five and a half miles east of Bonn.

The advance, made by Doughboys of the 78th division against light resistance, gave the bridgehead forces a solid left flank along the Sieg and heightened their threat to the industrial Ruhr district. The bridgehead now is at least 25 miles wide and nine miles deep and is crammed with American power.

German infantry led by tanks made three new counterattacks against an American-held airfield near Eudenbach at the northeast corner of the bridgehead, but all were decisively beaten off. Doughboys fighting east of the superhighway took Sand and Waschpohl and fought into Eisbach and Rubhausen, a mile farther north.

Other sectors of the bridgehead were quiet, and there were indications that the Nazis had abandoned hope of driving the First army back into the Rhine. Hodges' men took 1,549 prisoners on the narrow front yesterday. A German broadcast estimated that 150,000 men now were engaged on each side in the bridgehead battle.

The U. S. Seventh army's 36th infantry division ran into the stiffest resistance being put up by any Nazis west of the Rhine as it approached Durrenbach, north of Wissembourg, but succeeded in making limited advances. Elements of the 36th joined the 14th armored division in clearing Steinfeld, at the edge of the Siegfried defense belt two miles North of the Palatinate border.

Units of the French Fifth armored and Third Algerian infantry divisions fought fiercely through the Bienwald forest against bitter opposition and were reported approaching the center of the vast forest.

As these forces pushed north, the Third army sent several armored columns spurting south and southeast of captured Kaiserslautern as far as 11 miles, threatening to take German troops manning the Siegfried defenses from the rear. One column of the 10th armored division peeled off nine miles southeast of Kaiserslautern and late today was fighting in Neustadt, 13 miles west of Speyer on the Rhine.

The Third army ran another 8,229 prisoners into its stockades yesterday and an estimated 6,000 remained to be tabulated for the day. That brought the Third's estimated total for the week since the crossing of the Moselle to around 50,000 captives — 30,000 in the past 48 hours.

Nazi Armies Eliminated

Seventh army tabulations were far from up to date, but when the mop-up is completed it is possible that the two American armies will have eliminated 75,000 Nazis in prisoners alone. The German First and Seventh armies virtually had been written off in the latest disaster to the Wehrmacht.

The Third army's overnight advances measured up to 14 miles, with the major thrusts in the eastern portion of the disintegrating west-Rhine salient, where three of Patton's divisions were plunging toward the river.

One column of an unidentified armored division struck 11 miles eastward to Lambsheim, five miles northwest of Ludwigshafen, and another reached Freinsheim, eight miles west of the big chemical center. With today's first dawn light the columns resumed their steady advance.

The 11th armored pushed 14 miles to a point two miles south of captured Worms and four miles from the Rhine. The motorized 94th Infantry division churned forward 10½ miles to Gerolsheim, seven miles northwest of Ludwigshaven. Fighting was reported still raging in Mainz, which was entered Tuesday.

100,000 German Casualties Seen As Toll Of Rout

New York, March 21 (AP)—The 3d Army has entered Ludwigshafen, the big German chemical center on the west side of the Rhine, a Blue network correspondent reported from the front today. LONG DAY

Paris, March 21 (AP)—The German debâcle in the Saarland and Palatinate appeared likely today to cost Hitler's badly bled forces close to 100,000 casualties as the United States 3d Army closed within 5 miles of the great chemical center of Ludwigshafen-Mannheim and fought inside Mainz.

Two German armies, the 1st and 7th, were either wiped out or doomed except for scattered elements.

At supreme headquarters it was estimated that the swift 3d Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., alone had herded 30,000 Nazis into prison pens in 48 hours, and it and Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army were closing new traps that may boost the total of captured in the whirlwind campaign to 75,000.

The 7th Army, driving up from the southern bases of the Saarland and Palatinate, did not even tabulate its prisoners beyond the first 6,000.

Great Cities Topple Like Tenpins

Cities such as Saarbruecken, Kaiserslautern, Worms, Voelkingen, Zweibruecken, Homburg and St. Ingbert toppled like tenpins. The hard-hitting Americans—27 divisions in all, or nearly 400,000 men—were advancing speedily.

The German hold on the west bank of the upper Rhine was narrowed to a 35-mile escape gap between the Karlsruhe and Ludwigshafen areas and it appeared doubtful whether the wounded *Wehrmacht* could scrape together enough men from the defeat properly to man the Valhalla Line east of the river.

The Germans blew their last remaining bridges on the Rhine, leaving stragglers west of the river to death or capture.

Except for a 30-mile stretch between Pirmasens and Lautersbourg, where the Germans clung to fragments of the Siegfried Line, the enemy was in complete rout. Nazi forces were surrounded in three places and threatened with imminent encirclement elsewhere.

The large Saarland city of Neunkirchen, where steel and iron works and coal pits abound, was believed to have fallen, although there was no specific word.

The 1st Army fighting east of the Rhine widened its bridgehead to 25 miles in a push along flat tank country leading 12 miles to the southern limits of the Ruhr—Germany's greatest arsenal area. The 78th Division drove north of Bonn in the bridgehead and seized more than 7 miles of the southern bank of the Sieg River extending from the Rhine to the town of Niederpleis.

The United States 9th, British 2d and Canadian 1st were massed in mighty strength on the lower Rhine opposite the Ruhr, which General Eisenhower said last night "will become a death trap." The United States 15th and the Allied 1st Airborne armies were in reserve, so far as was known.

At least four racing columns of Patton's 3d Army curled in a tightening arc before Lugwidshafen-Mannheim, twin industrial cities on the Rhine with a total population of 427,000.

Valhalla Line Being Shelled

Patton's artillery already was shelling German troops in some places in the Valhalla Line beyond the Rhine.

More than 7,000 Allied warplanes raked the Reich. They concentrated on targets in and around the threatened Ruhr as if isolating it for capture or a sealoff.

The Saar Valley, with its steel mills and vast coal deposits was won, taking from Germany her third largest industrial sector.

Some divisions advanced 15 miles or more a day. The destruction of the German forces was so complete that it seemed doubtful they could rally for a strong stand east of the Rhine—where greater offensives were in the making.

Extension of the 1st Army's east Rhine bridgehead, now 9 miles deep, underscored the threat to the Ruhr, invaded on the west and threatened by Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops in Beuel, a Bonn suburb 14 miles south of the Ruhr. General Eisenhower warned that the Ruhr was next in line of conquest.

Already the lack of punching power east of the Rhine was apparent in German ranks. Prisoners plodded to the rear dejectedly. The enemy had thrown the best troops saved from the 1st Parachute and 6th *Panzer* armies at the Remagen bridgehead and failed to check its expansion.

The Germans were falling back upon the narrow Sieg and Wied rivers, plainly despairing of driving the Americans from the east bank of the Rhine.

Patch's 7th Army captured at least nine cities and towns after forging the trap around the Saarland in conjunction with Patton's 3d Army 12 miles west of Kaiserslautern. The two armies were squeezing German stragglers in a double pincers.

Among places captured were Niederwuerbach, Hassel and Kirkel, on the eastern boundary of the Saarland.

Hassel Captured

The 103d (Cactus) Division of Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, hero of Bastogne, moved 7 miles north of Wissembourg and took 1,000 prisoners, fourteen of whom asked the honor of surrendering personally to the Washington general.

Up to yesterday, Patton's 3d Army had inflicted 45,000 casualties on the German 1st and 7th armies in the Saarland, Palatinate and Hesse. He added 8,229 prisoners to that yesterday and still had 20,000 awaiting transport to cages. The 7th Army, serving as an anvil for Patton's hammer blows from the north, had captured 6,040 Germans by yesterday and killed and wounded thousands more.

Scores Of Villages Fall

Scores upon scores of villages fell to both armies. At least three pockets of Germans lay behind Allied lines awaiting death or capture.

The largest trap was a Saarland pocket of less than 80 square miles around Saarbruecken; there were smaller pockets near Traven and east of Kirn.

At the pace Patton's t[illegible]s were setting, it was reasonable to expect that the vanguards would reach the Ludwigshafen-Mannheim area before dusk. Ludwigshafen is on the west bank of the Rhine and Mannheim on the east.

In Artillery Range

Other great German cities were either within or almost within artillery range. Frankfurt was 18 miles away; Weisbaden is 4 miles across the Rhine from Mainz. Speyer, capital of the Palatinate, was 15 miles from the 3d Army. Karlsruhe was 7 miles or so across the Rhine from French units of the 7th Army.

At Mainz, Patton was 265 miles from Berlin and 93 miles inside Germany and controlling more German ground than any other Western-front general. The 90th Division reached Mainz yesterday. Third Army censors temporarily held up news of the battles there; Mainz had been one of the strongest fortress positions on the Rhine.

Control Of Rhine Banks

All of the middle Rhine's west bank and 24 miles of its east bank were in American hands.

Both Ludwigshafen and Mannheim are largely shambles, for both have long been air targets.

Compared to the staggering German losses, American casualties were amazingly light, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported.

The 3d and 7th armies made a second linkup in the Saarland in the vicinity of Ottweiler, 14 miles northeast of Saarbruecken.

The Wissembourg Gap into the Palatinate had been burst wide open by the 7th Army and the last German wedge west of the Rhine was being wiped out at a rate that indicated a complete cleanup within 48 hours.

A good many Allied officers, twice disappointed and wary, now were willing to bet that the European war would be ended within 60 days—but they were getting some takers.

Ruhr Civilians Warned

There was talk at supreme headquarters that the German command had or would soon try to cry quits—but there was nothing more than the obvious military situation on which to base that idea.

General Eisenhower told civilians and foreign workers to flee the doomed Ruhr now. He had terrifying air and artillery power as well as five or six picked armies opposite the great valley to back up his warning.

The 3d and 7th armies had the Saar conquered and had virtually won the whole of Hesse and the Palatinate—the western twelfth of Bavaria—as well.

Gerolsheim Reached

The 3d Army's ubiquitous 94th Division plunged 10½ miles east and reached Gerolsheim, 7 miles northwest of Ludwigshafen.

Two combat teams of the 4th Armored Division were mopping up inside Worms. The 80th (Blue Ridge) Division was cleaning up inside Kaiserslautern and had advanced 5 miles beyond; it also pushed 9 miles east of Kaiserslautern to an area 18 miles west of Ludwigshafen.

Not only did Patton take prisoners by the thousand. He captured or destroyed scores of ammunition and supply dumps and took so much equipment that a staggering task awaited his quartermasters in sorting it. Patton broadcast orders to all trucks in the rear to empty, race forward and pick up loads of Germans and matériel.

The speed of the 3d Army onslaught was demonstrated by the fact that an 8-inch gun battery supporting the 80th Division was in position to harry the foe one minute and out of range ten minutes later. Infantrymen these days travel mostly by truck on advances such as that now in progress.

Yanks In Waldmohr Area

Behind the forward forces the 65th Division pushed 5 miles eastward on a 3-mile front to Merchweiler, 5 miles west of Neunkirchen, and moved on east to the Waldmohr area, 5 miles north of Homburg.

The Germans were trying to save what they could from the debâch in the Saarland and Palatinate with horse teams—and even ox carts But mostly, it was a kind of flight in which guns, ammunition, stores and everything else that could not move under its own power was being abandoned.

1,739 Nazi Trucks Smashed

And these were guns and trucks and stores that the Germans would need east of the Rhine in the Valhalla Line. The German armies were growing weaker in men and machines daily; Eisenhower's were being prodigiously reinforced.

4 TANK UNITS IN WILD RACE

One Took Ludwigshafen To Get Out Of Way Of Others

With American Armor at Ludwigshafen, Germany, March 21 (AP). Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's newest and still unidentifiable tank division slammed into this Rhine city today after probably the wildest scramble in the history of armored warfare. EXTRA

It was like hitting a fresh egg with a hammer, with the resultant mess.

Four armored divisions with single-track minds—to get to the Rhine and chew up as many German forces as possible—ran all over one another's toes in a hectic race, but no one got sore.

Besides this new armored outfit, the 10th, 11th and 4th Armored divisions swarmed over all roads to the Rhine in the comparatively small area from Ludwigshafen to north of Worms.

Escape To Conquest

The scene seemed to be one of utter confusion. No one apparently knew what the other fellow was doing or where he was doing it. Yet when the time came, all the pieces in this massed armored movement fell exactly into place.

It was almost unbelievable that so many people and tanks could do so much in so short a time.

It is not far from the truth to say that the new tank division rushed into Ludwigshafen to get out of the way of the enormous concentrations of tanks and infantry pushing from behind.

Beaten And They Know It

There is no will to fight left in the Germans west of the Rhine. They are badly beaten and know it. Some still are putting up a token resistance, but they are decidedly in the minority. The great majority seem happy to surrender and get away from the shooting.

During the past 48 hours I have driven by jeep more than 500 miles in areas along the Rhine and immediately to the west and have seen thousands of Germans who came out of the woods and walked in columns westward along the roads, carrying white flags.

It is possible to jeep almost anywhere from Mainz southward to Ludwigshafen without any interference from the Germans.

The enemy on the east bank of the Rhine has been lobbing over a few shells, about enough to keep a tired driver from going to sleep.

25 Nazi Fighters Flee

About 25 German fighter planes stooged around Worms during the morning, doing some strafing, but mostly bluffing. They headed for

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home quickly when American Thunderbolts arrived.

Through all this section, ancient structures appear to have survived modern warfare better than modern buildings. The central section of Worms, through which the railroads run, had been reduced to rubble block after block, by Allied bombers.

Amazingly, standing in the center of the debris, was the ancient Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, dating back to 1018.

Its interior was gutted, but the walls and towers stood intact. Capt. Harold Bowers, of Omaha, Neb., in an outfit which reached Worms this morning, estimated that 80 per cent of the city had been flattened by air bombardment.

CIVILIANS HELD FLEEING RUHR

Mannheim Area Also Being Deserted, Swedes Say

London, March 21 (AP) — Noncombatants were in mass flight from the Ludwigshafen-Mannheim area and the Ruhr today, Swedish sources reported, indicating that German civilians and foreign labor were heeding Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warnings that these sections would be "death traps" before the onslaught of Allied armies.

The Stockholm newspaper *Svenska-Dagbladet* said, without indicating its source, that the flight from what it described as the Ludwigshafen-Mannheim "dead zone" was so extensive that German military transport was hindered gravely.

"Real Migration"

Hundreds of thousands were reported fleeing toward Nuernberg and Munich.

In the Ruhr area, the Swedish paper said, the eastward flight has assumed the proportions of "real migration" from cities such as Essen, Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen and Bochum, now declared "dead."

Ludwigshafen, on the west bank of the Rhine opposite Mannheim, was entered today by the United States 3d Army whose armor-plated offensive has helped rip Nazi resistance in the Saar to ribbons.

Indicative of the breakdown of German communications before the mass exodus from threatened areas, the Swedish paper cited an incident where the American Red Cross purchased 50 Swedish trucks to deliver food packages to Allied prisoners of war in Germany because Nazi railroads were unable to do the job.

New Warning Given

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower's radio spokesman today directed warnings to flee or perish in the fury of the Allied assault to German railway workers of eighteen towns in the Ruhr and vicinity. Allied planes grimly pointed up the warning with a continued thunderous blasting of the German railroad system.

Again, the supreme Allied commander's warning said:

"To remain at your posts is suicide—railwaymen, get out of the battle of the Ruhr."

The warning was directed at the towns of Duisburg, Muelheim, Oberhausen, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Pottrop, Gladbeck, Recklinghausen, Wattenscheid, Wanneeickel, Herne, Castrop, Rauxel, Bochum, Witten, Dortmund, Luehen and Hagen.

NEGRO UNITS FIGHTING WELL

So Read Reports On Their 1st Combat Use In West Front

WHITEHEAD

With the U.S. 1st Army East of the Rhine, March 21 (AP)—Negro infantrymen who left their jobs in rear echelons and volunteered for combat duty are fighting on the 1st Army's bridgehead east of the Rhine—the first time Negro troops have been used in combat on the Western front.

Early reports made by white officers say that the Negro troops have given a good account of themselves in their initial action alongside white troops.

The Army is keeping close check on the Negro platoons, since this is the first time they have been placed in the same divisions with white soldiers on the battle line. Weekly reports are to be made on their morale, fighting ability, casualties and the number of Germans they capture.

"All our reports so far have been good," said Capt. Edward Finnegan, the Bronx, New York.

The Army has moved cautiously in breaking its long-established tradition of keeping white and Negro units separated, and the Negro rifle platoons are being fed into divisions gradually, with one platoon to each regiment now in action.

Want To Fight

These Negro doughboys asked for the chance to fight. Many of them voluntarily gave up their stripes as staff sergeants and technical sergeants to get into the fighting. They are fighting as platoons under white officers who have had combat experience.

When the Negro platoons arrived recently at one veteran division's location, each member got a personal letter from the commanding general along with the divisional shoulder patches. They then were greeted personally by regimental commanders.

As yet the Army has set up no replacement pool for the Negro platoons. When their fighting strength is reduced to such a level that they are unable to function as units, then remnants of two or more units will be reorganized into a full-strength platoon.

White Flags Dot Towns Opposite Coblenz

With the U.S. 3d Army, March 21 (AP)—White flags have appeared on almost every building in the east-bank Rhine suburbs of Coblenz, apparently in expectation of an American lightning strike across the river.

White flags began appearing as soon as the 87th Division entered Coblenz Saturday and have multiplied since.

SAARBRUECKEN IS STARK MONUMENT TO AERIAL POWER

By LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U. S. 70TH INFANTRY DIVISION, Saarbruecken, Germany, March 21—(AP) An indescribably ugly monument to air power, this city retained only 1,000 of its 135,000 population when the Americans swept through it yesterday.

This estimate was made by Lt. Col. Louis G. Kelly of Rochester, N. Y., commander of the Saarbruecken Military Government detachment.

"Most of this evacuation was completed by last December," he added, "so that only a few thousands were left to run when our troops came in.

"There just isn't enough room left in this town to house more than a small fraction of its previous population. We haven't made a detailed survey of the effects of our bombardment on the industrial structure, but anyone can see it has been practically wiped out except for some workable mines and a handful of small factories."

The Germans added the final touch of devastation by blowing up dozens of bridges across the Saar river.

The largest single group of plants, the Burbach-Eich-Dudelingen Iron works, spread over a dozen blocks in the western part of the city, was almost completely burned and smashed and apparently had not worked for months.

A little to the east of this factory group, a cement plant was just a collection of walls, while at the northern edge of the city the Erhardt and Sehmer Engineering plant was in similar condition. The passenger depot and railroad repair shops, also north of the river, were battered into uselessness.

Piles of Wreckage

Hundreds of acres of stores, residences and office buildings were piles of wreckage or sooty skeletons.

Among buildings which escaped complete destruction, but had windows blown out, was the Evangelistic "Gemeindehaus," or Protestant meeting house where the results of the Saar plebescite were announced in January, 1935, returning the Saarland to the Reich and giving Hitler his first great triumph.

Northeast of Saarbruecken the mining towns of Dudweiler, Sulzbach and Fischbach sharply contrasted with the big city. Damage was so slight they seemed almost untouched by war and the bulk of the civilian population had remained behind. Some stores were open.

People along the streets seemed neither hostile nor friendly—just curious. On the whole the men and women were better dressed and the children fatter and healthier than in similar French towns.

BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR COLONEL'S DAD

WITH THE U. S. 70TH DIVISION IN SAARBRUECKEN, March 21—(AP) Crossing the Saar, piercing the Siegfried line and sweeping through Saarbruecken yesterday, doughboys of the 274th regiment gave a birthday present to a man in Van Wert, Ohio, who had passed his allotted three-score-and-ten before most of the American infantrymen were born.

The "birthday present" was for the father of Col. Samuel G. Conley, regimental commander.

"While he didn't know it, my men helped him celebrate his 93rd birthday and I'm going to write him all about it," said Conley.

His father is Frank Conley, a retired farmer. Col. Conley said proudly, "You don't need to give his street address because everyone in Van Wert knows him."

DEATH COMES NEAR TO GEN. M'AULIFFE

U. S. Seventh Army Headquarters, Germany, March 21 (A. P.)—Major-Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, who said "nuts" to a German surrender demand at Bastogne, had a close call in the Wissembourg sector yesterday. Self-propelled guns, anti-tank rifles and snipers laid down a fire from positions dominating the town of Niederschlettenbach when Gen. McAuliffe went in with his 103d (Cactus) Division. He escaped unharmed.

Fourteen Germans bearing a white flag came out and surrendered to him personally, announcing that all occupants of the village would give up. The Cactus Division—largely from New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado—had captured 1,000 prisoners.

Gen. McAuliffe received command of the division and a second general's star shortly after his heroic stand at Bastogne, in Belgium, during December, when he was in charge of the surrounded 101st Airborne (Screaming Eagle) Division. The German general who demanded vainly that Gen. McAuliffe and the parachute troops surrender was captured earlier this month.

2,500 Freight Cars Taken Before Rhine

Paris, March 21 (AP)—The American 1st and 9th armies have captured a huge quantity of railroad equipment undamaged by the Germans in their flight across the Rhine, Supreme Headquarters disclosed tonight.

The booty included 2,500 freight cars—350 of them loaded with coal and coke—45 locomotives, several roundhouses and repair shops, one car manufacturing plant and uncounted quantities of railroad tools, machinery and supplies.

Another 2,000 freight cars and 40 locomotives needing only minor repairs were expected to be in use in a few weeks.

Major Ray A. Garrigus, of Lansdowne, Pa., traffic officer of the 708th Railroad Operating Battalion, estimated that the windfall would save more than 5,000,000 manpower hours of labor and would release thousands of tons of shipping space for other purposes.

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Bridge Repair 'Unnecessary'

Paris, March 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. C. R. Moore, chief engineer in the European theater of operations, declared that the rapid expansion of the Remagen bridgehead made rebuilding of the collapsed Ludendorff span over the Rhine River unnecessary.

It could be rebuilt if the need arose, he added. His statement suggested there were enough pontoon bridges to assure success of 1st Army operations.

Completely Wrecked

With the 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 21 (AP)—The Ludendorff Bridge across the Rhine to the expanding Remagen bridgehead is wrecked so completely that there is no possibility of its being repaired before the war ends. Pontoons are bearing the traffic.

Engineers who looked at the twisted and broken girders lying in the Rhine said today it would require two years of work to rebuild the double-tracked railroad bridge with the equipment now available.

RUSSIAN TROOPS APPROACH DANZIG IN NEW ASSAULT

Soviet Troops Push Spearhead Within Six Miles of Port City.

FORCES MASSED

Stettin Pounded by Rain of Red Shells as Siege Continues.

By ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, Thursday, March 22—(AP) Russian troops forced a powerful 25-mile siege arc south and west of Danzig yesterday, pushed a new spearhead within six miles southwest of the former free city and drove within two miles of cutting the vital Danzig-Gdynia coastal road, Moscow announced last night.

Other Soviet formations, attacking on a 15-mile front in east Prussia, tightened their vise on the Germans pocketed southwest of Koenigsberg and gained positions for an assault from three sides on Heiligenbeil, the enemy's last bastion there.

Even while these Russian assaults to eliminate the Germans' Baltic pockets were raging, other Soviet commanders to the west massed powerful formations along the Oder all the way from besieged and flaming Stettin upriver to captured Kuestrin.

The Germans said that Russian shock troops already had begun new attacks west of the Oder within 32 miles of gutted Berlin. This was not confirmed in the Moscow communique.

Stettin was being pounded by a torrent of Russian shells hurled from siege lines less than three miles from that Pomeranian capital and port which protects Berlin on the north. One German commentator said that the First White Russian army was massing anti-aircraft batteries and fog-making machines and was working around the clock to throw more bridges across the Oder in the 16-mile-wide Frankfurt-Kuestrin sector directly east of Berlin.

Blast Two Cities

Second White Russian army formations driving into the enemy's Danzig-Gdynia pocket all but split the communications of the German garrisons in the two ports with the capture of Gross Katz, two miles from the highway. From high ground in the area of this village the Germans said the Russians were able to direct fire at both cities and the road.

Gross Katz, four miles southwest of Gdynia and seven miles northwest of Danzig, was taken despite the fire on German warships off-shore. That village serves the Russians as a northern pivot for the siege arc around Danzig which now runs south to Kladau, nine miles below Danzig and then angles southeast to Kohling, 12 miles from the former free city.

Six Miles from Danzig

Moscow announced the fall of both Kladau and Kohling as well as Klein Boelkau, where a new Russian spearhead had plunged within six miles of Danzig. In all the Russians swept up nine town and villages in the fighting along the shores of the gulf of Danzig and captured 600 Germans. By enemy account Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky was employing 500,000 men in this battle.

Fighting to shove the Germans in the East Prussian pocket southwest of Koenigsberg into the

Frisches Haff (lagoon) the Third White Russian army gained complete control of the mouth of the Passarge river with the capture of Alt-Passarge. This river flows through the stronghold of Braunsberg which fell to the Russians Tuesday.

Newecken and Grunau, respectively three miles northeast and southwest of Heiligenbeil, were taken by the Russians who previously had driven within two miles of the bastion from the south. Moscow's midnight war bulletin said fierce fighting was raging for the crossings of the Jarft river covering the southern approaches of Heilgenbeil.

Red air force planes sank three German transports of 5,000 to 6,000 tons each, in the Port of Pillau, 25 miles west of besieged Koenigsberg on the Samland peninsula, the communique said. This would indicate that German evacuations still were being made from the East Prussian capital. Two larger German transports and an enemy patrol ship were sunk by Russian planes in the area of Bornholm island in the Baltic.

Far to the south another Soviet army attacking within 58 miles of Austria threatened the big Danube river stronghold of Komaron (Komarno) in northwestern Hungary, half-way between Budapest and the Bratislava gap to Vienna, Berlin said. One Soviet wing also crashed into Szekesfehervar, big road junction and former Hungarian capital 32 miles southwest of Budapest, the enemy said.

A Bulgarian communique announcing the liquidation of a small German bridgehead on the north bank of the Drava river near Siklos, 120 miles south of Budapest, said 6,000 Germans were killed. The Germans had announced on Tuesday the evacuation of the bridgehead.

One German commentator said that the 1st White Russian Army was massing anti-aircraft batteries and fog-making machines and was working around the clock to throw more bridges across the Oder in the 16-mile-wide Frankfurt-Kuestrin sector.

All But Split Pocekt

Second White Russian Army formations, driving into the enemy's Danzig - Gydnia pocket, all but split the communications of the German garrisons in the two ports with the capture of Gross Katz, 2 miles from the highway.

Moscow announced the fall of Kladau and Kohling as well as Klein Boelkau, where a new Russian spearhead had plunged within 6 miles of Danzig. In all the Russians swept up nine towns and villages. By enemy account Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky was employing 500,000 men in this battle.

Southwest of Koenigsberg the 3d White Russian Army gained complete control of the mouth of the Passarge River with the capture of Alt-Passarge. Moscow said fierce fighting was raging for the crossings of the Jarft River covering the southern approaches of Heiligenbeil.

Sink Nazi Transports

The air force planes sank three German transports of 5,000 to 6,000 tons each in the port of Pillau, 25 miles west of Koenigsburg on the Samland peninsula, the communiqué said. Two larger German transports and an enemy patrol ship were sunk by Russian planes in the area of Bornholm Island in the Baltic.

Between Danzig and Gdynia the Germans said the Russians had gained a dominating height at Zoppot, effectively splitting the Danzig-Gdynia pocket and permitting Soviet gunners to rake coastal communications on the 10-mile-long highway between the two cities.

The German radio said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, apparently seeking to widen his bridgeheads across the Oder, was striking in battalion strength southwest of Kienitz, on the river's west bank 10 miles northwest of Kuestrin and 32 miles east of Berlin. "Fierce German resistance hindered the formation of new (Russian) bridgeheads over the lower Oder," a Nazi broadcast said.

Amphibious Move Forecast

With the capture of the suburbs of Altdamm Tuesday only three miles of the lower Oder's estuary separated 1st White Russian Army troops from Stettin, now being pounded by Russian planes and artillery. Declaring that "the eastern bank of the Oder in the Stettin area now is in Russian hands," the Germans indicated that Russian amphibious operations aimed at surrounding Stettin itself may be imminent.

A Moscow dispatch said an aviation engine factory with more than 1,000 new engines intact, an airplane assembly plant and a torpedo factory were among the booty taken by the Russians at Altdamm.

An enemy infantry regiment brought from Italy was among the Nazi units smashed in the Altdamm action, a Moscow dispatch said.

Front dispatches said Soviet storm units had found German dead hanging from makeshift gallows in Altdamm, just as in Kolberg last week. On bodies in army uniforms were signs reading "hanged because I fought badly." The corpses of executed civilians had signs saying "I was hanged because I evacuated." Moscow quoted German prisoners taken near Danzig and Koenigsberg as saying that mass executions had taken place in those cities.

Russians Mass Big Guns To Hit Stettin

Moscow, March 21 (AP)—The 1st White Russian Army, now in possession of virtually the entire east bank of the Oder River from the Baltic to its confluence with the Neisse, moved siege artillery to the very edge of Stettin today after wiping out the enemy's Altdamm bridgehead.

The menace to Berlin grew hourly as Marshal Gregory K. Zhukow probed many places along the river, seeking springboards for his next big attack east and northeast of the Reich capital.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev still is engaged in liquidating trapped garrisons in Breslau and Glogau on the upper Oder, but has moved additional units of his 1st Ukraine Army group to the Neisse line southeast of Berlin.

Planning Final Kill

In East Prussia, Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky was staging the final kill in a dwindling German pocket along the coast southwest of Koenigsberg.

Disclosure that Vasilevsky had taken over the 3d White Russian Army front after the death in battle of Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky was made in Marshal Stalin's order of the day yesterday saluting the capture of Braunsberg, one of two German bastions in the pocket.

As in Kolberg last week, Russians storm units found German dead hanging from makeshift gallows in Altdamm. An *Izvestia* dispatch said an order from Hitler had been found, saying that troops leaving positions voluntarily should be shot on the spot. On bodies in army uniform were signs reading "Hanged because I fought badly." The corpses of executed civilians had a sign saying "I was hanged because I evacuated."

Bound For Southern Germany

[Far to the south at the lower end of the Eastern front, two or more Russian army groups were reported by Berlin to be driving toward the mountainous area of southern Germany and Austria where the Nazis, according to some reports, may make a final stand after defeat on the Reich's northern plains.

[Berlin said Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin has hurled 200,000 of his 3d Ukraine Army troops and supporting armor into an offensive through northwestern Hungary, with advance forces already plunging beyond Tata, 10 miles southeast of the big Danube River stronghold of Komarom. This is the direct route toward Vienna.]

PATRIOTS TAKE FIELD IN ITALY

Bitter Fighting With Germans Reported In Liguria

Rome, March 21 (AP)—Bitter fighting in western Liguria between 500 Germans and Italian Patriots was reported today in a 15th Army group communiqué.

Increased activity by Patriots in German-held northern Italy was said to have forced the enemy to divert strong forces of front-line troops to combat the Partisans and protect supply and communication areas.

The communiqué said few details of the clash in western Liguria, between the Allied front and the French frontier, were available yet but declared the Partisans were "using all available arms and were effectively resisting the challenge of the enemy."

Clash Also In Varese

Clashes between Patriots and Fascist troops in Varese province in the vicinity of Crosio Della Velle also were reported. The commander of the Fascist forces was reported killed.

Action on the Allied battlefront again was limited to patrol clashes. Eighth Army patrols improved their positions in the Mezzona area northwest of Ravenna, taking a number of prisoners.

Along the 5th Army front in central Italy one patrol penetrated into German territory in the area of Monte Rumci, but was forced to withdraw under cover of a smoke screen after encountering heavy enemy mortar and small-arms fire. Another 5th Army patrol killed eight Germans and took a number of prisoners.

Tactical planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force attacked enemy points in northern Italy in direct suport of the ground forces.

New Allied Offensive

Brazilian Headquarters in Italy, March 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commander of the 5th Army, forecast today a new Allied offensive in Italy with Brazilians participating.

In awarding six Silver Stars and 21 Bronze Stars to Brazilian troops, Truscott said, "the time is coming when we shall renew the attack against the common enemy and pursue him until he is destroyed.

"In that attack the 1st Brazilian Division will have a definite mission. . . ."

82 Civilians Killed

Ronchidosso, Italy, March 21 (AP). Eighty-two civilians, including many women and children, were killed and burned by German SS troops in this mountain hamlet last September 28, it was discovered when the United States 10th Mountain Division overran the place.

One official said the slaughter was in reprisal for a battle the Italian patriots had waged against the Germans.

While most of the dead were machine-gunned, there was evidence that some had been clubbed to death, and discovery of thirteen charred skeletons tied to stakes led to a suspicion that some might have been burned alive.

Flynn Visits Italy

Rome, March 21 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn has arrived in Italy as personal emissary of President Roosevelt and will call on Pope Pius XII and visit the war front, it was announced today.

He conferred at Allied headquarters this morning with Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and Maj. Gen. Otto L. Nelson, deputy commander of the Mediterranean theater of the United States Army.

Flynn arrived from Moscow and Cairo following attendance at the Yalta conference. In Moscow he conferred with Archbishop Alexei, Patriarch of all the Russias.

Americans Advance In Adriatic Sector

Rome, March 21 (AP)—Eighth Army troops in the Adriatic sector improved their positions northwest of Ravenna with a local advance in the Mezzano area yesterday. Otherwise, activity along the Italian front was limited to patrol operations, Allied headquarters said today.

Increased activity of Italian patriots in German-held northern Italy was reported and a 15th Army Group communiqué quoted a captured enemy officer as saying the Nazis often were forced to use a whole regiment to combat Partisan attacks on supply dumps and troop movements.

Withdrawal Near Cuffiano

Some enemy prisoners were taken in the action in the Mezzano area. A strong German patrol forced 8th Army troops to withdraw from a strongpoint northeast of Cuffiano.

On the 5th Army front only scattered contact with the enemy was reported. Eight Germans were killed in a clash in the central area south of Bologna, while a number of prisoners were taken by another Allied patrol.

One patrol penetrated into the vicinity of Mount Rumici but was forced to withdraw under a smoke screen when it encountered heavy enemy mortar and small-arms fire.

1,200 Americans Freed By Reds Reach Naples

Naples, March 20 [AP—*Delayed*]—Approximately 1,200 Americans, the first large group of freed prisoners of war to be evacuated since the Red Army overran their prison camps in Germany, arrived in Naples today for trans-shipment to the United States.

The vast majority were eager to continue on home, but a few hardy warriers insisted they would like nothing better than to rejoin combat outfits in Italy or Germany immediately.

Red Cross girls were on the pier, handing out sweaters, toilet kits and doughnuts. The men all praised the Red Cross for what it had done to ease their discomforts while prisoners.

A FRUITFUL FORAY

With the Fifth Army in Italy, March 21 (A. P.).—A Fifth Army patrol took fifteen minutes Monday night to capture twenty-three Germans without firing a shot or suffering a casualty.

The patrol, headed by Lieut. Alexander Jones of 279 Hamilton Place, Hackensack, N. J., set out to raid a village of five houses perched atop a 2,400-foot hill. Under protective shelling which isolated the area, the patrol slipped into the hamlet without attracting any counterfire.

At the largest house, Pfc. Hans Mosher of 19 North 10th street, East Orange, N. J., shouted in German: "Come out, hands up, we've got you surrounded." Receiving no response, he and his companions entered the house and captured twenty-three Nazis who had been asleep on the floor.

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7,000 Planes Rip Reich End to End

By CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Thursday, March 22 (AP).—RAF Mosquitos blockbusted Berlin last night and again early today in a double observance of the 30th consecutive night of attacks on the German capital. More than 7,000 allied planes spread 12,000 tons of explosives on Germany in daylight yesterday in the war's greatest coordinated air effort.

As the sky offensive mounted in fury, the German radio reported the Nazi High Command expected allied airborne landings "at any hour now" in the Ruhr east of the Rhine.

The awesome armada attacking the Reich yesterday included nearly 3,000 heavy bombers. Huge fleets of Britain-based American heavies and their fighter escort concentrated on 11 airfields in northwestern Germany.

These were mainly in the Muenster area, opposite Marshal Montgomery's Rhine front. Medium and light bombers based on the continent spread havoc among fleeing German columns and concentrations all along the Western Front.

A U. S. 8th Air Force communique said nine bombers and 10 fighters were missing from yesterday's operations but claimed 12 enemy planes—all jets—were destroyed in the air and an additional 43 and six gliders destroyed on the ground.

Neuberg Drome Raided

The 19th Tactical Air Force destroyed six more enemy planes, including one jet, in the air but did not announce its losses immediately. This group found pickings lean in comparison to yesterday when its planes literally slaughtered the disorganized, running Germans.

Italy-based American Liberators clubbed the Neuberg airdrome, a jet-plane base 50 miles north of Munich, while Fortresses from the south hammered Kagran and Vosedof, natural oil refineries in the Vienna area.

The United States 9th Air Force flew at least 2,100 sorties—1,803 by fighter bombers—and shot up 3,211 railcars, motor trucks, locomotives, armored vehicles and tanks. Seven German interceptors were destroyed in the air and two on the ground and eight of the 9th's planes were lost.

Local rains held the 1st Tactical Air Force's French-American squadrons to 500 trips but the RAF 2d TAF, in sorties by hundreds of planes, dug into enemy concentrations and traffic in the Ruhr vicinity and in Holland.

11-Ton Bombs Dropped

Modified Lancasters, carrying eleven-ton bombs, escorted by fighters, attacked an oil refinery at Bremen and destroyed a rail bridge across the Weser River near by.

Mixed in with the day's overwhelming attack on the Reich, bold Mosquitos of the Tactical Air Force, in a daring low-level attack, destroyed virtually every building at Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, Danish capital, during the morning.

General Eisenhower, railroads, highways and bridges were struck steadily with shells, rockets and bombs.

In morning raids, 2,000 United States bombers and fighters hammered nine airfields in northwestern Germany and a tank factory at Plauen, 10 miles from the Czechoslovak border, and British planes struck a large oil refinery at Bremen.

Second U.S. Fleet Out

A second fleet of United States 8th Air Force bombers flew into Germany late this afternoon, in the first double-header mission by Americans since last summer.

Some rain handicapped flyers operating along the lines of German retreat from the Saar, but to the north it was bright and clear and the terrific attack shifted to the Ruhr, where General Eisenhower has made it plain the next Allied blow can be expected.

Troops Strafed

The continent-based 29th Tactical Air Force struck heavily at German troops and tanks moving from the Dortmund area toward the Rhine in front of the United States 9th and British 2d Armies. Four trains loaded with tanks and armored vehicles were spotted moving up and were attacked.

The Germans have stepped up the flow of troops toward their Rhine defenses in that sector in the last 24 hours.

RAF Lancasters also hit the rail viaduct across the Wesel River near Bremen with the new eleven-ton volcano bombs and the marshaling yards at Muenster, on the main line between Osnabrueck and the Ruhr.

Jet Plane Bases Hit

The American planes hit airfields located near Hopstein, Rheine, Achmer, Alhern, Hesepe, Handorf, Zwischenahn, Wittmundhaven and Marx, some of which are bases for jet-propelled Messerschmitts.

United States fighters downed at least nine Nazi jet planes near Plauen and destroyed 40 planes aground at the various airfields.

The German radio said one force of heavy bombers, presumably American, feinted toward Berlin, and then turned south to attack the already devastated city of Dresden near the Russian front.

The 15th Air Force bombers, cutting all main Munich-Vienna rail lines yesterday, concentrated today on Wels and Amstetten, 105 and 65 miles west of the Austrian capital, and wrecked 250 freight cars.

Oil Stores Burned

The Liberators from Italy bombed the jet-plane airbase at Neuberg, 50 miles north of Munich, and Flying Fortresses pounded the Kagran and Vosendorf natural oil refineries in the Vienna area, which produce gasoline and lubricating oils.

More than 70 freight cars also burned.

The Balkan Air Force smashed 38 freight cars, 5 tank cars and 6 locomotives in blows over Yugoslavia.

The daylight raids started only a few hours after a great armada of RAF night raiders had struck at enemy oil refineries and blasted Berlin for the 29th consecutive night.

Refinery Attacked

In bright moonlight last night RAF heavy bombers returned to the scene of one of yesterday's attacks and blasted the natural-oil refinery at Hemmingstadt in the Danish peninsula. Another large force bombed the large synthetic oil plant at Bohlen.

166 Planes Destroyed

RAF Mosquitos also bombed rail targets at Kassel and Bremen last night.

Eleven German aircraft were shot down in combat yesterday and 155 others were destroyed on the ground, compared with a loss of seventeen Allied bombers and eleven fighters.

The United States 8th Air Force lost four bombers in attacks on submarine yards and oil refineries in the Hamburg area and the RAF reported thirteen missing from eight separate operations involving almost 1,000 planes.

7,000 Planes Hit Reich; 2 U.S. Fleets Out

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London, March 21 (AP)—Allied air forces ripped Germany from dawn to dusk today with explosives from 7,000 warplanes, including 2,000 heavy bombers, which unleashed one of the greatest coordinated attacks of the war.

The four-engined bombers from Britain attacked the Reich in relays, while tactical aircraft from continental bases mauled German troops reeling from the American advance toward the Rhine.

Still another fleet of United States 15th Air Force bomber formations from Italy assaulted Nazi communications in Austria.

Roads, Bridges Lashed

In the smoke-blanketed Ruhr Valley, more and more the potential death trap threatened by

4th Fighter Group Sets Mark

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The Fourth fighter group, commanded by Col. Everett Stewart of Abilene, Kan., became the highest scoring group in the United States Eighth Air Force today by destroying nine enemy planes parked on a field in northwestern Germany. The victories gave the Mustang group a total of 856 German planes destroyed, of which 520 were in air combat.

Nazis Claim Sinking 7 Ships

London, March 21 (AP)—The German high command declared in a broadcast communiqué today that U-boats had sunk seven ships, totaling 43,000 tons, two destroyers and one corvette in "hard fighting off the British Isles."

Allies Bomb Copenhagen

Stockholm, March 21 (AP)—Danish sources said some 30 Allied planes bombed Copenhagen at noon today. Reports from Malmoe said the headquarters of the Gestapo and the port area in the eastern section of the Danish capital were attacked.

The newspaper *Expressen* said the Shell House, which was headquarters of the Gestapo, was destroyed by the blasts from eight bombs.

The Free Danish Press Service said the Germans had been holding 25 Danes as hostages in the building since the RAF destroyed Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus.

The Nyboder district of Copenhagen, where the German Army has a headquarters, also was struck, these reports said. One bomber landed in the sea off Landskrona, Swedish sources said.

London Poles Dissolve Council

London, March 21 (A. P.).—President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the London Polish Government dissolved the Polish National Council (Parliament in exile) tonight in order to form a "more representative body" including Poles from the homeland, France and the United States. The decree said the new Polish National Council would be summoned in the near future.

Churchill Says British Food Stocks Aid Europe's Needy

By ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, March 21. — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill, asserting that Allied military operations were being rushed with the aim of preventing mass starvation in many parts of Europe next winter, said today that Britain's built-up food stocks were being reduced to aid liberated people on the continent.

He made his statement on Britain's food situation, he told the House of Commons, because there were "suggestions in some quarters in the United States" that Britain's stockpile consisted of 700,000,000 tons although it was "rather less" than 6,000,000 tons.

(English newspapers did not identify the source of the 700,000,000 tons report but the Washington Post said last Saturday "rumors about the British food stocks have floated up and down the government halls for several weeks and have variously placed Britain's warehoused supplies anywhere from 100 to 700 million tons.")

Aiding Liberated Countries

"These food stocks," Churchill declared, "would be reduced to 4,750,000 tons by the end of June as a result of aid to liberated countries.

Cheers greeted Churchill's explanation that Britain's food stocks had been built up "by foresight and self-denial over five years and under bombardment." Even as he spoke Britons expressed willingness to tighten their belts more if necessary.

Earlier Col. John Llewellin, minister of food, announced that a full dress debate on the Allied food situation would be held in Commons next week.

Llewellin explained that the government had decided it must continue to prohibit the export of food from Britain except on governmental account but he added that "all possible provisions" had been made for supplying the people of liberated areas.

This statement, however, brought a retort from Miss Eleanor Rathborne, independent, that there was a growing feeling of uneasiness that the British government was "behaving very selfishly" by refusing to permit individuals to send food from their own rations to people on the continent.

Cries of dissent greeted her assertion.

After a number of questions had been fired at Llewellin, Capt. John McEwen, a Conservative, asked Churchill if there was any security reason why the figure of food stocks under control of the ministry of food should not be disclosed.

Churchill, looking in the pink of condition, rose and said that although in the earlier years of the war there was a good reason not to disclose such a figure, "in view of the military position that objection no longer holds."

He listed Britain's present stocks at approximately 6,000,000 tons, explaining that it did not include retailers' stocks.

Cries of dissent thundered through the House when Miss Eleanor Rathborne, Independent, suggested that the British Government was "behaving very selfishly" by refusing to permit individuals to send food from their own rations to people on the Continent.

Churchill declared that military operations were being accelerated, for one reason, because large portions of Europe might be faced with varying degrees of famine during the coming winter.

U.S. Government Accused

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, asked whether the American Government and not United States public opinion might have been responsible for creating the false impression that Britain had 700,000,000 tons of food stocks. He asked also if the American Government had been kept informed minutely of the actual situation.

Churchill replied the American Government had "been continually informed," adding that "the statement which I quoted does not emanate from the American Government."

Only Six Million Tons On Hand, Churchill Says

London, March 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill today denied the "suggestion in some quarters in the United States" that Britain had 700,000,000 tons of food stocks on hand and said the country had rather less than 6,000,000 tons.

This amount, he said, is in the process of being reduced by aid to the liberated countries and by the end of June will amount to only 4,750,000 tons.

"Built Up By Self-Denial"

"This latter figure," Churchill said, "is no more than is necessary to maintain the regular flow of distribution under present conditions."

The Prime Minister explained that Britain's food stocks had been "built up by foresight and self-denial over five years and under bombardment."

The House cheered.

Earlier, Col. John Llewellyn, Food Minister, told Commons the Government had decided that it would have to continue to prohibit export of food from Britain except on Government account.

He added that the Government had made "all possible provisions" for the people of liberated areas from the supplies in this country.

Accused Of Selfishness

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"I think it is a mistake to get widespread misunderstanding on these matters, which are going to be settled in a friendly and considerate manner by both sides," the Prime Minister added.

Edgar Granville, Independent, wanted to know if the British Ministry of Information was responsible for the 700,000,000-ton figure of Britain's food stocks published in American newspapers.

Churchill said he did not know why "this slur" should be put on the MOI, adding: "I do not know why you should jump so hastily to such a melancholy conclusion."

The British press cautioned against letting the situation lead to bickering with the United States, and sounded a general cry that England must adopt a long-term policy providing for expansion of agriculture.

"False Statements" Protested

Some sections of the national press insisted that governments of liberated countries share some of the responsibility in seeing that their people are fed and in cracking down on black marketeers.

The laborite *Daily Herald* protested against "false statements spread by anti-British propagandists in the United States to the effect that this country has seven hundred million tons of foodstuffs hoarded up" and declared "it is deplorable that this subject of food supplies should become a medium of political mischief-making."

"Will Accept Needed Cuts"

The *Times* commented that "no Allied nation has been longer accustomed than Britain to food rations, and none is more ready to accept necessary cuts . . . provided the necessity for saving . . . is made plain by the facts."

The London *News Chronicle* asserted that German war prisoners were "better fed than British civilians."

Jap Property Put Under Army

London, March 21 (AP) — Japan announced imposition of military control over civilian property and installations today as the first of a series of steps designed to prepare the homeland to meet invasion.

"The war situation clearly indicates the Japanese homeland will become a battlefield," War Minister General Sugiyama said in broadcast from Tokyo.

Sugiyama said strong defenses had been built and widespread military preparations had been made for the purpose of frustrating American invasion plans.

To Extend Measures

"It has become necessary, however," he added, "to extend these measures considerably. Buildings, property and civilian installations will be placed under military control as a first step.

"Later, according to military needs, they will be moved or demolished and the civilian population will be required to form civil squads to collaborate with the army."

Legislation Drafted

Sugiyama added that legislation to cover these steps had been presented to the Diet.

The Tokyo radio also quoted a Munitions Ministry spokesman as saying that the evacuation of war industries from large cities is in full swing.

A considerable number of underground factories already have been built, he said.

Indian Viceroy Called To London

London, March 21 (AP) — The British Government today summoned Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to fly to London for urgent talks. War developments, as well as political problems in India, were understood to have prompted the summons.

Blaisdell In London

London, March 21 (AP)—Thomas C. Blaisdell, new head of the United States Mission of Economic Affairs in the American Embassy, has arrived to assume the post vacated by the resignation of Philip Reed, it was announced today.

Holy See Denies Rumors Of Prince Ruprecht Visit

London, March 21 (AP) — A French news agency dispatch from Vatican City today said the Holy See had denied rumors that Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and a group of Germans had arrived there seeking mediation for establishing an independent Bavaria.

The report said the prince had been living in Italy for three years and was granted an audience by the Pope last November 2.

May Get No Meat, Germans Are Told

London, March 21 (AP)—The German people were told today that they would get less food and possibly no meat at all.

"Our plans have been wrecked because millions of Germans returned from border areas and have to be fed on shrunken space," said Joseph Stock, agricultural director of the Reich, in a domestic radio broadcast.

"Everybody is asking if we will succeed in bridging the gap until the next crop comes in. Decrees already have been issued which cut deeply into everybody's food rations. More measures will follow.

"So far we have been able to honor ration coupons. However, we shall have to go over to a vegetarian diet and push meat still further into the background. . . . Part of all stocks now stored must be turned in to tide us over to the next harvest. . . ."

Nazi Envoy Gives Peace Proposals To De Valera

London, *Thursday*, March 22 (AP). The London *Daily Telegraph* published today under a Paris dateline a dispatch saying that Eduard Hempel, German Minister to Eire, had approached President Eamon de Valera with peace proposals which were turned over to the United States Minister in Dublin.

The British Foreign Office said it had no knowledge of any such proposals and expressed belief it would have been informed promptly of any such development.

CONSIDER AN 'FBI' FOR WAR CRIMINALS

London, March 21 (A. P.)—Formation of an international counterpart of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation to seek out and arrest war criminals and Nazis regarded as dangerous to the future peace was reported under consideration in responsible quarters today.

The organization, which probably would operate eventually from headquarters in Berlin, would be composed of expert investigators drawn from all Allied nations.

Eden On 'World's Last Chance'

Glasgow, Scotland, March 21 (AP). Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Scottish Conservative party conference tonight that the San Francisco world security conference would be a new experiment in international practice which "may well prove to be the world's last chance."

The Foreign Secretary, who will head Britain's delegation to the Golden Gate meeting, hinted at some form of linkup among European powers in which Britain would play a hand. Declaring that Britain always had opposed domination of Europe by any one power, he added:

"We are determined that Europe shall only be united by the free will of its separate states. When that happy day comes, we shall, we hope, be in partnership with it."

Britain's Policy On Coalitions

Eden indicated that the whole British Empire might seek to speak with a single voice at the world conference. The purpose of the dominions' meeting in London early next month, he said, was so all would be "made fully aware of each other's point of view before we join the other United Nations at San Francisco."

Eden said, however, that it had never been Britain's policy to "create coalitions against great European powers unless they have pursued a policy of aggression."

Touching the problem of voting and veto powers by the big nations in the future world security organization, as agreed by the Big Three at Yalta, he commented: "I would not say we have found a final solution.

Rights Of Smaller Nations

"There can be no freedom in the world unless the smaller states can be joined with the great powers in protection of their common interests. Their right to have their own way of life must be respected. They must have their due share in making the great decisions. . . .

"But one fact stands out. Responsibility and power must be related if institutions are to survive the test of experience. But if this is true, it is also true it is the duty of all great powers to use their exceptional strength with restraint. It is excellent to have a giant's strength but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

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HITLER PREPARES BERCHTESGADEN FOR FINISH FIGHT

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, March 21—(AP) Swiss newspapers reaching London today said that Adolf Hitler has completed preparations for a last stand in the fortress of Berchtesgaden from which he hopes—after a twilight period following Allied victory—National Socialist Germany will emerge to dominate Europe.

According to these reports, Hitler is resigned to the inevitable junction of the Russian and British-American armies somewhere west of Berlin in the near future, and a late German broadcast tonight said the big Allied trans-Rhine offensive in the west was imminent, possibly timed in conjunction with a final Red army onslaught.

Adding much to what previously had been reported of Nazi plans for a last-ditch stronghold in the mountains of Bavaria, the Swiss newspapers in a series of articles said: "The fortress of Berchtesgaden is not a legend."

The articles said that Hitler has calculated that Allied victory will be followed after a short interval by conditions of tremendous chaos in which a witches' cauldron "of unrestrained appetites for power, of disappointed hopes of the masses, social unrest and cruel civil wars" will provide fertile soil for a revival of national socialism whose germ cell is to be kept alive at Berchtesgaden.

For this reason, the Swiss reports said, the fortress there "has a meaning far greater" than that of a German national stronghold or a command post of German guerrillas.

To Scorch Earth

As they retreat to this southern stronghold Heinrich Himmler's Waffen SS will scorch German earth hoping to load the Allies with occupational burdens, the reports said.

Describing Obersalzberg as the nerve center of the Berchtesgaden fortress region, the Swiss gave this description of the area:

"Into almost impassable mountain ridges have been incorporated a system of fortifications including machine-gun nests and flak positions. Shafts of former salt mines have been cleverly utilized in the 'berghof' aerie where Hitler has made his home and where he has installed his private chancellery which has gradually been transformed into a powerful fortress. Bomb victims from Germany have been refused entry into the area and comfortable hideouts have been built there for more prominent Nazi leaders along with commodious barracks for the SS.

"Huge stores of war material, ammunition and repair workshops have been installed in the caves of Koenigsee, in old salt mines of the district and hollowed out mountainsides and in deep valleys.

"Factories have been built for producing war material and aircraft factories constructed for producing fighters and jet planes. Fuel depots have been installed and synthetic fuel plants have been built into the mountainsides. Subterranean airfields and hangars are ready. Stocks of grain and potatoes have been accumulated."

Stockholm, March 21 (AP)—Swedish and other correspondents in Berlin have been told to prepare for departure for southern Germany near the Swiss border if they intend to continue work, it was reported today by a good source. This was taken as a possible indication that the Government, or at least the Foreign Office and press department, might evacuate Berlin.

Belgians To Use Foe In Mines

Brussels, March 21 (AP)—The Belgian Government today obtained from Allied authorities permission to use German prisoners in Belgian coal mines.

Jerusalem Mayoralty Question Is Settled

Jerusalem, March 21 (AP)—The critical question of the Jerusalem mayoralty was settled today when High Commissioner Lord Gort proposed a "system of triple rotation, the mayoralty to be filled in turn for each successive yearly period by Moslem, Jewish and Christian councillors."

Lord Gort appointed a Moslem councillor to the seat left vacant by the death August 27, 1943, of Mustafa Bey el Khalidi, and named two additional British councillors.

With these appointments the Jerusalem municipality council will consist of six Arabs, six Jews and two Britons.

FOUR FLEE REICH

Stockholm, March 21 (A. P.).—Four Germans, two of them women, fled by air from Germany yesterday and landed in southern Sweden, where they identified themselves as political refugees. Swedish authorities are holding them for an investigation. This was the third group of Germans who arrived in Sweden within a week, asserting they were "tired of the war."

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Cleavage Reported Wide And Deep Between Nazis Army And People

The writer of the following article, for seventeen years Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, the Stockholms-Tidningen, has just returned to Stockholm.

By CHRISTER JAEDERLUND

Stockholm, March 21 (AP)—A train from Bydgoszcz, bearing local Nazi party leaders, recently arrived at a Berlin railway station while thousands of the capital's residents stood outside.

The smartly uniformed leaders, who were the first to leave Bydgoszcz, in northwestern Poland, as the Red Army approached, carried all their luggage and were met by a fleet of motor cars. Their situation contrasted sharply with the misery of other refugees.

The Berliners spoke their minds. The crowd grew so threatening the party leaders became nervous and ordered the guards to fire—into the air.

Paid With Their Lives

The affair became so widely known that the leaders had to pay with their lives. They had broken the one condition under which Hitler allows his Nazi comrades liberties at the expense of the population. They had been found out.

These Berlin people were no rabble. Their attitude represented the true feelings of the German nation and they had to be calmed.

Therefore Hitler ordered the execution of the Bydgoszcz party leaders as deserters. Party officials in Berlin, asked about the incident, were directed to say it was "merely shooting practice."

Germany has become a vast refugee camp and the refugee problem is one reason for the cleavage which has developed between the Nazi party, the army and the ordinary civilian.

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First-Hand Example

I saw at first hand an example of this cleavage when I traveled on a refugee train from Sorau, at the Silesian front, to Berlin.

Our train was scheduled to start at 10.30 A.M., and the people of Sorau tried to storm aboard, but they were fended off by armed party men and policemen who formed a cordon around the station. Three hours later Russian tanks reached Sorau's outskirts and only then was the evacuation permitted to begin.

The next and last train steamed out at 3.30 P.M., during street fighting. This time the population was allowed to board it freely because the party bosses and police had vanished. The train was three quarters full of soldiers who were "evacuating" on their own.

Soldiers Plunder Towns

The soldiers and the women in the crowd argued heatedly. The women shouted "deserters." The soldiers said that they had no more ammunition.

I never have heard such bitter criticism of the party as when our group of refugees joined others from different sectors after we had changed trains.

"Naturally," said one, "the party men loaded their property into moving vans and drove off. We were forbidden to pack at all and at the last moment had to escape across the fields as best we could."

The refugees also were bitter against the German soldiers who, they all said, plundered German towns.

One woman said, "a soldier's job is to recapture lost towns not to plunder them."

No Home To Return To

A peasant said German soldiers thought he was too slow in leaving his own home and literally threw him out in order to be the first to loot it.

Most of the refugees were agreed that if the defeated German armies were swept into a state of disintegration then no one would be safe in his own home. Most German soldiers, after six years of army life, have no home to which to return.

All over Germany great caravans of refugees are inching along. Fifteen miles a day is about all they can cover. They trudge past the carcasses of horses and other animals which collapsed and died for lack of fodder.

Never Expected Red Gains

The whole course of the evacuation on the Eastern front, which was marked by panic and confusion, showed that Hitler was painfully surprised by the sudden collapse of the Vistula front. He had never expected the Red Army would reach the Oder at such speed.

He had sent such large forces to the west for the Ardennes offensive that the eastern defenses were seriously weakened. When the generals questioned whether it would be possible to hold the east front Hitler was reported to have replied: "It must because it must."

Hitler gave orders that no province was to be evacuated without his personal approval because he feared it would cause panic.

The ban prevented the proper preparatory organization. Refugees from the east traveling by train or caravan were counted in the millions, yet they constituted only a fraction of the masses which could have fled and taken their immediate necessities with them if the authorities had co-operated a little.

"Luggage On The Way"

For instance, evacuation of Lodz was not permitted until Russian tanks were sweeping past the city and then the retreating German motorized columns had to tow trucks and carts. Refugees said the *Gauleiter* of Lodz was in a particular hurry. He drove to a town west of the Oder on one of the first days and ordered a room, saying "my luggage is on the way."

Party officials were the only persons not compelled to await official evacuation orders. They tipped one another off on the Russian advance and packed their documents and furniture in closed vans.

Civilians had to await the official order and in large towns all they usually received was a notice abruptly informing them that an evacuation train would leave in two hours. The journey itself was an ordeal.

One After Another

It often happened that a mother with a child setting out with five bags found she was unable to manage and had to leave one bag after another behind. So many bags were left on the platforms and roads you could have equipped the *Volkssturm*, while inside Germany authorities were attempting to collect the last textile remnants.

Many caravans from the east were overtaken by the Russians and had to turn back. In other cases Russian vehicles gave the refugees free rides westward. The vehicles often were manned by German soldiers serving in the Russian Army or by German-speaking Russians.

The refugee caravans consisted mainly of women and children because all the men, even the oldest and half-grown kids, had to stay behind to guard the roads with machine guns and bazookas.

Poles Become Drivers

Poles were pressed into service as drivers. Unwilling to share the dangers of flight or to be carried off to Germany, they escaped at night during halts.

Most of the refugees from Silesia were transported in open coal cars. They usually traveled three days and nights in temperatures as low as thirteen degrees below zero.

At some railway stations people were trampled upon and children were crushed to death.

One incident typifies the chaos of the great retreat.

In a German town which the Red Army captured, they found the body of the former German Evangelical Church bishop of Oslo lying unburied in a cemetery.

The bishop died of heart disease while he and his wife were trying to board one of the refugee trains. No one stopped to help the 80-year-old widow. It was only after she had promised two old men a suit each from the bishop's wardrobe that they helped her carry the body to the cemetery where it had to be left unburied on the frozen earth.

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REDS DENOUNCE TURKISH PACT

Moscow Says Treaty Needs Improvements.

Moscow, March 21 (A. P.).—Russia denounced her 1925 treaty of friendship and neutrality with Turkey last night and declared that serious improvements were needed in the pact.

"Admitting the value of the Soviet-Turkish treaty for the purpose of upholding friendly relations, the Soviet Union nevertheless considers it necessary to state that as a result of deep changes occurring, especially during the second world war, this treaty does not correspond any longer with the new situation and it is necessary to make serious improvements," said an announcement from the Russian Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. The twenty-year pact would have been automatically renewed on November 7 this year unless denounced six months beforehand.

An Izvestia editorial said that "in the present war there have been individual moments when relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey could desirably have been better." The newspaper made no reference to Turkey's recent declaration of war on the Axis.

The previous diplomatic rupture between Turkey and Germany in 1944 was scoffed at by Russian newspapers at the time. They held that it was a disguise behind which close connections were maintained between Ankara and Berlin.

Attention on Jap Treaty.

London, March 21 (A. P.).—Russia's proclaimed desire of overhauling her treaty of friendship and neutrality with Turkey to meet new world conditions drew attention anew today to the fact that her neutrality pact with Japan will be renewed automatically unless denounced by either country before April 25. The Moscow radio said last night that Russia had informed Turkey that "owing to the profound changes which have taken place, especially during the second world war," the treaty between the two nations "no longer corresponds to the new situation."

This statement caused some observers to wonder if Russia might be disposed to reconsider her treaty with Japan in the light of changes which have occurred since that pact was signed in April, 1941. There have been suggestions that the Big Three had the deadline for denunciation of the treaty in mind when they set the date for the San Francisco world security conference for April 25.

TURK ALLIANCE HELD RUSS AIM

Full Use Of Dardanelles Sought, Britain Thinks

PARIS

London, March 21 (AP)—Soviet dispatches strongly implied tonight that Russia was seeking a full-scale alliance with Turkey in place of the 1925 treaty of friendship and there was speculation in London that Russia hopes to gain unrestricted use of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits.

Bottled up in the Black Sea, Russia long has wanted a free outlet to the Mediterranean instead of the restricted use allowed by the Montreux convention under which she was prevented from getting supplies by this route during the present war.

1925 Pact Outmoded

The Soviet information bureau announced last night that Russia had notified Turkey she desired to overhaul their 1925 treaty because it had become outdated, and it was believed here that the "serious improvements" she wants in the pact might resemble the understandings already reached with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Britain and France.

The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* made plain that Russia considers herself to have outgrown the relationship of the Turkish treaty.

There were indications in London that the subject of the Dardanelles would be raised at the forthcoming San Francisco conference, where six of the nine signatories of the Montreaux convention will be represented. Some quarters predicted that Russia as well as Britain and the United States would emphasize that the convention needed to be modified.

Barred Supplies From Russia

Under the convention's terms so long as Turkey, made guardian of the Dardanelles in 1936, is not involved in a war, ships of belligerents cannot pass through the straits. Until recently Britain and the United States were unable to send supplies to Russia via this short route.

Japan, Bulgaria and Romania, all signatories of the convention, lined up in the present war against the Allies — another possible reason for effecting a new convention. The other signatories included Britain, Russia, France, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

It seemed, perhaps, significant that on August 10, 1941, both the British and Russian Ambassadors handed identical notes to the Turkish Government informing the Turks that they had no aggressive intentions or claims on the straits. They promised full aid to Turkey if she were attacked by a European power.

Washington Surprised By Soviet Treaty Move

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Russia's denunciation of her non-aggression treaty with Turkey caught diplomatic officials off base and without forewarning today.

There was immediate speculation, however, that the ultimate Soviet objective may be to bring Turkey into the Russian political orbit. Throughout the war Turkey has been extremely sensitive about relations with Russia but has regarded herself as a British ally.

The Russo-Turkish treaty, which Moscow denounced in order to prevent its being automatically renewed next November, is largely negative. In it the Soviet Union and Turkey promised each other that in case either one became involved in war with a third party the other would remain neutral. They also promised not to join in unfriendly alliances against each other.

It may be that in line with its expanding power, Russia wants a treaty with more positive commitments.

Security Not Built On Hope

Moscow, March 21 (AP)—The magazine *War and the Working Class* said today treaties have been made between Russia and other countries because they "have suffered too much in this war to build their security on hope alone," and asserted these pacts supported rather than contradicted the aims of a future international organization.

Has Analogous Treaties

The article discussed what were said to be French fears that proposed regulations for the future international security council were contradictory to terms of the French-Soviet treaty for mutual assistance against German aggression.

The articles pointed out that the Soviet Union had analogous treaties with Britain and Czechoslovakia in effect when the Dumbarton Oaks conference was held and delegates there found nothing contradictory between these treaties and the conference's decisions.

"If the Soviet Union, France, England and Czechoslovakia can undertake special obligations in the struggle against aggression independently of the international security organization, they must be considered as a special aid to the aims of that organization," the article said.

Value Bilateral Pacts

"The peoples of the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Czechoslovakia have suffered too much in this war to build their security on hope alone. Experience has proved that individual obligations for allied help are carried out quicker and to a greater degree than collective agreements.

"That is why countries close to the threat of German aggression value bilateral pacts and would hardly agree to submit the effectiveness of these pacts to the dicisions of an international organization which still has to prove itself.

"In view of the foregoing we believe the fears of the French Government that the regulations of the future international organization would halt the machinery of the Soviet-French treaty are unfounded. If necessary, a resolution can be offered to the San Francisco conference recognizing previously signed bilateral treaties as agreeing with the general line of policy of the future organization."

Russia's View on Colonies

Magazine Says "Enslavement of Millions" Bars Progress

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP).—The Soviet periodical "War and the Working Class" declared today that "the colonial enslavement of millions is a dangerous obstacle on the path of social progress."

Pointing out that the Atlantic Charter's interpretation varied among Allied powers, the magazine said German-Japanese agents had failed to "incite colonial peoples against principal powers in the democratic camp," but declared that on the colonial question Americans were seeking "spheres of unhindered investment for American capital and free markets for American goods," while the British are resisting this move in India.

RUSSIAN MAGAZINE SCORES U. S. PAPERS

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—The magazine War and the Working Class exhorted American newspapers today to "give true and complete information about our country," and accused a section of the American press of "falsifying" reports about Russia during the last quarter century.

"The Soviet people are surprised at many fantastic statements of Soviet life and ways appearing in the foreign press," an unsigned article said. "For a quarter century a considerable part of the American press has poorly informed the American public and falsified information about the Soviet press. A certain part of the American press continues until the present to act in this manner."

The magazine cited a recent article by Prof. Warren B. Walsh of Syracuse University, in Princeton University's Public Opinion Quarterly that said that public opinion polls indicated that only one American in ten was even reasonably well informed about Russia. War and the Working Class said that the American press could do a great service by giving truthful and full information about Russia, adding: "The enlightenment of America would increase and this would undoubtedly be helpful to the peoples of both countries."

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G. I. Weds in Teheran.

Teheran, Iran.—(Delayed).—(A. P.).—The marriage of Tech. 3/g William H. Blohm of Trenton, N. J., to Miss Irene Maria Chmielowska, a refugee from Lvov, Poland, at the French Mission Church on February 17, has been announced here.

BURMA JAPANESE IN TIGHTER POCKET

Allies Increase the Pressure on 30,000 Between Meiktila and Mandalay

GROVER

CALCUTTA, India, March 21 (AP)—Allied ground troops increased their pressure on 30,000 Japanese squeezed in the seventy-five-mile-deep pocket between Mandalay and Meiktila today as fighter planes slashed at the enemy's major escape route from central Burma to Thailand.

Operating out of newly won Mandalay, British infantrymen mopped up in the area south of the city, pushing the enemy toward Meiktila, which is held by other British forces. The fall of Meiktila several weeks ago cut Japanese escape routes to the south, leaving the enemy the choice of retreating eastward over rugged mountains or fighting to the finish.

In low-level strafing attacks, RAF and American pilots shot up Japanese troops and transport in central Burma and attacked Chiengmai, in north central Thailand, terminus of the Bangkok rail line, almost the sole exit for Japanese fleeing before the Allied drive. Three bridges in central Burma were blown up.

North and northeast of Mandalay British and Chinese forces were clearing out the last pockets of Japanese resistance north of the old Burma Road. British Thirty-sixth Division troops who took Magok, sixty-five miles northeast of Mandalay, consolidated their positions, while to the east Chinese troops mopped up in the Hsipaw-Namhsin area.

ting the southern escape routes for some 30,000 Japanese troops in central Burma and leaving the invaders only minor mountain trails eastward into Thailand.

[The London radio said in a broadcast heard by CBS that British troops had driven as far as 20 miles south of Mandalay.]

Fort Dufferin Falls

Fort Dufferin, the last Japanese stronghold in Mandalay, fell yesterday to the British after 500 fanatical enemy defenders escaped through Allied siege lines at night.

British and Burmese civilian hostages were left behind by the Japanese. The hostages sent a lone messenger carrying a Union Jack to Allied headquarters and notified the British the enemy had fled.

Casualties Among Internees

The civilian internees reported they suffered numerous casualties during the Allied aerial and artillery bombardments of the port during the weeks the Japanese held out. They said the Japanese often forced them to stand out in the open during the attacks.

The final aerial assault on the fort before the enemy fled was observed by Col. H. A. Schmid, Pasadena, Cal., attached to the staff of the Eastern Air Command.

Northeast of Mandalay, Chinese troops cleared snipers and stragglers from the Hsipaw-Namhsin area and the British 36th Division consolidated their hold on newly recaptured Mogok. The fall of Mogok virtually ends Japanese resistance north of the Burma road.

British Advance From Fallen Mandalay

Calcutta, March 21 (AP)—British troops struck out from newly won Mandalay today to mop up Japanese forces squeezed in the area between the ancient city and Meiktila, 75 miles to the south.

British forces hold Meiktila, cut-

HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING IN TAYU

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, March 21—(AP) House to house fighting between attacking Chinese troops and the Japanese garrison in the walled town of Tayu, in southern Kiangsi province, was reported by the High command tonight.

The Chinese smashed through Tayu's north gate.

Fifty miles northeast of Tayu, other Chinese gained ground in the outskirts of Kanhsien, former site of a U. S. air base, while another force in heavy fighting shoved toward Nankang, on the road between Tayu and Kanhsien.

In Hunan province reinforced Chinese troops repelled two Japanese columns which struck out from Ichang near the Kwangtung border. The High command said the Chinese halted the enemy columns six miles northwest of Ichang and forced them to retreat after a bitter clash in which 120 Japanese were killed.

An American communique said fighter planes of the 14th air force strafed and bombed enemy troop columns in the Black river area west of Hanoi, in French Indo-China, where French guerrillas are battling the Japanese.

CHUNGKING, China, March 21 (AP)—An American communiqué said today that fighter planes of the Fourteenth Air Force strafed and bombed enemy troop columns in the Black River area west of Hanoi, in French Indo-China, where French guerrillas are battling the Japanese.

Chinese Gaining In Two Cities

Chungking, March 21 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have broken through the north gate of the walled southern Kiangsi province town of Tayu, in the heart of China's wolfram mining district, and are battling from house to house within the stronghold. Other Chinese attacking Kanhsien were reported gaining in the southeastern outskirts of that former United States air base.

ILOILO TAKEN BY AMERICANS, PORT INTACT

Guerrilla Aid Given Credit As Troops Spread Over Coastal Plain

HUTCHESON

Planes from Two Join in bombing of Chichi Jima.....Page 6

Manila, *Thursday*, March 22 (AP). Iloilo, 75 per cent devastated by Japanese torches but its good harbor intact, fell to Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Infantry Division Tuesday, two days after the invasion of Panay Island, headquarters announced today.

The captured Iloilo airdrome, from which planes can patrol a vast area of the central Philippines, was rapidly being put into condition as the doughboys seized the heart of Iloilo, vital port city on Panay's southeast coast.

Clean Up Jap Remnants

With strong guerrilla aid, the Yanks were spreading out over the coastal plain northwest of the city, seizing more villages and cleaning up scattered Japanese remnants.

Capture of Iloilo was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said the Japanese garrison—the greatest concentration of enemy troops on the island—had been routed.

The Japanese resorted to fire and electrically controlled mines to destroy nearly three quarters of the city.

The Yanks captured a second airfield, Santa Barbara airdrome, 8 miles inland from the provincial capital. One pocket of 200 to 300 resisting Japanese was broken up at near-by Pavia.

MacArthur paid tribute to the guerrillas who had virtually cleared the interior and coastal sectors of Panay before the American invasion, and announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to their leader, Col. Macario Peralta, Jr. The medal was presented by Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, after the capture of Iloilo.

Except for minor pockets of Japanese, "all organized resistance on Panay has been crushed," MacArthur said.

Approximately three-fourths of Iloilo, a city of 90,000 population, was destroyed by the Japanese before the Yanks entered from the west, but the important dock and harbor area was taken intact.

Iloilo's big airdrome, one of the prime objectives of the invasion, was seized on Monday. Japanese aircraft from this airdrome had harassed American shipping through the central Philippines to Manila.

On Luzon, the 33rd Infantry division moving north along the west coast reached the big port of San Fernando, which guerrillas captured Monday after wiping out the Japanese garrison.

Other elements of the 33rd was moving east from captured Bauang toward Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines and supposed Japanese military headquarters.

East of Manila, MacArthur announced the collapse of the entire Antipolo-Wawa line, popularly called the Shimbu line, with the capture of 256 vehicles, largely armored machines, 35 field artillery and antiaircraft guns, 12 mortars, 34 rocket launchers and great quantities of other materiel.

Cavite province, MacArthur reported, now has been cleared of Japanese except for scattered remnants "now in flight." This province forms the southern jaw of Manila Bay.

A night counterattack against Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st division on southwestern Mindanao was easily repulsed as the Doughboys continued their general advance northward from captured Zamboanga.

YANKS ON PANAY FIGHT IN ILOILO

City Burns—Other Forces Gain in Philippines.

HUTCHESON

Manila, March 21 (A. P.).—American troops fought their way into Iloilo, capital of Panay, as they expanded their hold today on that central Philippine island. Gen. MacArthur, announcing that troops had reached the outskirts of the city, reported heavy fires were burning.

The Americans captured the Iloilo airdrome and Carpenter's Bridge over the Iloilo River at the eastern approach to the capital. Another Fortieth Division column drove twenty-five miles northward from Sunday's invasion beachhead at Tigbauan, to overrun the coastal plain inland from Iloilo and join forces with strong guerrilla units. Panay is the twenty-fifth Philippine island invaded in the liberation campaign.

Other guerrillas, on northern Luzon Island, wiped out the Jap garrison at San Fernando and seized that Lingayen Gulf port. San Fernando is the most important port north of Manila and northern terminus of the Manila railroad. Troops of the Thirty-third Division drove ten miles up the gulf coast from Aringay to capture Bauang, six miles south of San Fernando.

Flyers Lash Enemy.

One of the heaviest air strikes against the Japs in northern Luzon was made by more than 100 Marine dive bombers and Fifth Air Force Mitchells. They hit positions in the Cagayan Valley and near Vigan on the west coast.

In other Luzon sectors, Sixth and Forty-third Division doughboys pressed deeper into Jap secondary lines in the Sierra Madre, east of Manila. In southern Luzon, the Eleventh Airborn Division captured San Jose Hill and the western slopes of Mount Macolod, southeast of Lake Taal.

In southwestern Mindano Island, the Forty-first Division repulsed a Jap counter-attack near San Roque and expanded their positions in that area. Other Forty-first Division troops occupied Isabela town and brought all of Basilan Island, just south of Mindanao, under their control.

Heavy bombers struck Formosa. Others on the South China Sea blockade patrol destroyed or damaged three small freighters and a 10,000-ton oil tanker.

CARRIER PLANES HIT 17 JAP SHIPS

Navy Fulfills Promise of Aggressive Attacks on Enemy.

WATE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Thursday, March 22 — (AP) The U. S. Fifth fleet's strike with 1,000 or more planes into the Japan inland sea Sunday and Monday, crippling 15 to 17 enemy warships, fulfilled almost to the hilt the American Navy's promise of aggression against the Nippon homeland.

With a Tokyo radio admission that Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher unleashed his task force planes only 60 miles off Japan, about all that remains to complete the American promise is direct naval bombardment of Japan's home coast.

Fliers of the task force, part of the Fifth fleet commanded by Adm. R. A. Spruance, in two days of scouring the 240-mile long inland sea of southern Japan hit the enemy fleet in its home bases, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said.

The Yank airmen also destroyed 475 enemy planes and damaged more than 100, sank six freighters and destroyed shore arsenals, shops and oil storage facilities.

None of the American warships was lost, but one was seriously damaged and others received minor damage by enemy air attacks, Nimitz said. All damaged ships made port under their own power. Yank aircraft losses were "extremely light."

Foolish Jap Claims

Tokyo radio broadcast a Japanese Imperial headquarters claim that Nipponese were in pursuit of the U. S. force "fleeing southward" and had sunk eight American warships and damaged at least two others in three days.

The American thrusts into Japan's inland seas were in line with Adm. William F. Halsey's promise that "we're going to have to dig out" Japanese navy units.

Halsey commanded the U. S. Third fleet in the battles of the Philippine sea and Leyte gulf last fall. In the Leyte gulf battle 24 Japanese warships were sunk, 13 probably sunk and 21 damaged.

In the battle of Leyte gulf one of the Japanese warships sunk was the Musashi. This 45,000-ton vessel, with its sister ship, the Yamato, were the two most powerful battleships in Nippon's navy, Nimitz said.

The Yamato, damaged in the Leyte gulf action, was one of the warships crippled in the inland sea attacks Monday, said Hamilton Faron, Associated Press correspondent with the fleet, who interviewed the airmen.

The United States Pacific fleet "is strong enough to go to any point in the Pacific where it wants to go," Nimitz said recently after Mitscher's task force had sailed close enough to Japan to send its fliers in two attacks on Tokyo.

After the Tokyo raids in February, in which the navy fliers destroyed 667 Nipponese planes and probably destroyed 150 more, Mitscher said "naval strategists agree that the Japanese fleet now could not overwhelm even a fraction of our ever growing fleet."

The aggressive carrier task force commander said the Japanese fleet's "only sanctuary now is the inland seas of the Empire."

And that is where he went after the enemy's ships Sunday and Monday.

8 Jap Carriers Crippled By U.S. Fleet

LANDSBURG

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 21 (AP)—At least seventeen Japanese warships, including a 45,000-ton superbattleship and eight

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aircraft carriers, were crippled Monday by more than 1,000 American carrier planes which hunted down the bulk of the enemy home fleet hiding in Nippon's 240-mile-long inland sea.

The audacious raiders from Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's world's largest task force, penetrating a hitherto untouched area that Japan considered safe for her navy, also destroyed 475 enemy planes Sunday and Monday and damaged well over 100 more.

Not one American warship was sunk, although one was damaged seriously and others sustained minor blows as the Japanese home-based air force sent wave on wave against Mitscher's armada. All ships moved away under their own power.

Light Plane Losses

Combat losses of the carrier planes "were extremely light."

These first fragmentary accounts of the most daring naval action of the Pacific war were pieced together today from a preliminary report of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance of the United States 5th Fleet and first-hand accounts of pilots given to Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton W. Faron with Mitscher's task force.

The Flyers, who swept over Japan's major naval bases and scores of air bases assigned to defend them, told Faron their bombs and rockets smashed into:

A battleship of the Yamato class (the 45,000-ton Musashi was sunk last October in the battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines and her sister ship, the Yamato, was damaged. They were Japan's two biggest battleships).

Converted Carrier

A battleship converted into a big aircraft carrier.

Three large aircraft carriers.

Four small, escort-type carriers.

A heavy cruiser.

A light cruiser.

Four destroyers.

A destroyer escort.

A submarine.

In addition, six small surface craft, including one oiler, were sunk. Seven others, including two oilers and four large cargo ships, probably were sunk.

[Faron's at-the-scene figures were a bit more definite than those in the Navy communiqué listing 15 to 17 enemy warships damaged, six "small freighters" sunk and seven "freighters" damaged, although the totals coincided.]

The carrier planes hit airfields, attacked airplane factories, destroyed plane hangars, arsenals, oil stores and workshops.

The Japanese warships, identified by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as "the principal units of the Japanese fleet" scurried for shelter as the raiders came in.

Mitscher did just what Admiral William F. Halsey said would have to be done to the Japanese fleet. He went in after it.

IWO BOMBERS POUND CHICHI

Raids On Kuriles, Yap And Wake Also Listed

WAITE

Guam, *Thursday*, March 22 (AP)—Army Liberators joined Mustang fighters now based on Iwo Jima to hammer Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands Tuesday and Wednesday, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Publication of a message to Nimitz from Maj. Gen. Willis Hale, commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean areas, revealed for the first time yesterday that P-51's—longest range escort fighters and fighter bombers—have been in operation from Iwo for some time.

Barracks Radio Station Hit

The Mustangs were used as dive bombers in an attack on barracks, a radio station and other installations on Chichi Jima yesterday. Liberators pounded an airfield on Chichi the day before.

The Kuriles, Yap and Wake islands also were attacked in raids extending from March 19 through March 21.

Navy search Venturas and army Mitchells and Liberators hit Paramushiro in the Kuriles Monday, striking at buildings and installations.

Marine fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes sent rockets and bombs into piers and buildings on Yap Wednesday.

Navy search Privateers touched off a big explosion in an attack Tuesday on Wake Island.

Carrier Raid Fulfills Pledge

Meanwhile, it was pointed out here that the 5th Fleet's strike with 1,000 or more planes into the Japan inland sea Sunday and Monday, crippling fifteen to seventeen enemy warships, fulfilled almost to the hilt the American Navy's promise of aggression against the Japanese homeland.

With a Tokyo radio admission that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher unleashed his task-force planes only 60 miles off Japan, about all that remains to complete the American promise is direct naval bombardment of Japan's home coast.

Destroyed 475 Planes

Flyers of the task force, part of the 5th Fleet commanded by Admiral R. A. Spruance, in two days of scouring the 240-mile-long Inland Sea of southern Japan hit the enemy fleet in its home bases, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said.

The Yank airmen also destroyed 475 enemy planes and damaged more than 100, sank six freighters and destroyed shore arsenals, shops and oil-storage facilities.

None of the American warships was lost, but one was seriously damaged and others received minor damage by enemy air attacks, Nimitz said. All damaged ships made port under their own power. Yank aircraft losses were "extremely light."

U. S. Planes Batter Wake, Bonins, Kuriles and Yap

Foe's Airfields, Radio Stations and Piers Blasted

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, March 22 (Thursday) (AP).—The Bonins, the Kuriles, Wake and Yap Islands were raided by American planes in a series of attacks extending from March 19 through March 21, a Navy communique announced today.

Liberators pounded an airfield on Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands, north of Iwo, Tuesday. The following day Mustang fighters, newly based on Iwo, went after barracks and radio installations on Chichi.

Marine fighters, dive-bombers and torpedo planes sent rockets and bombs into piers and buildings on Yap, in the western Carolines, Wednesday.

Baltimore Flyer Based On Iwo Jima

LINDSEY

Iwo Jima, March 21 (AP) — Two Army fighter squadrons — one of P-51's and the other of Black Widow night fighters—are today operating from Iwo Island's Motoyama airfield No. 1, the closest United States air base to Japan's homeland.

Pilots said that this is the first time the Mustangs are being used in Pacific combat.

Hardly had the last P-51 taxied off the runway when the squadron of Black Widows landed. Among the Black Widow pilots was Lieut. Charles H. Rouse, of Baltimore.

Both groups came in as finishing touches were being put on the airstrip which was wrested from the Japanese at the outset of the bloody battle of Iwo Jima.

For 1 Hour Iwo Was Happiest Spot on Earth

Iwo Jima, March 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—For about one hour tonight Iwo Jima was about the happiest spot on earth. Jubiliation was uproarious as machine-guns, anti-aircraft guns, carbines, rifles and pistols blasted away in celebration of a report that the war in Europe was over and that Germany had surrendered.

Then came the dismal truth. It was all a mistake. A "walkie-talkie" Army radio operator, bored in his solitary foxhole, had decided to play radio announcer with a buddy a couple of holes away. Close by, inside a truck, another operator was typing military messages from San Francisco. Somehow the frequencies became tangled. From the official receiving set in the truck came the electrifying message: "Germany has surrendered unconditionally."

The operator got the message to his headquarters, and in ten minutes all the island and the ships offshore had the word.

Then the foxhole announcer became worried. He went to his commanding officer with a report that deserves to be added to the archives of understatements.

He said: "Sir, I think I've done something wrong."

Chilean Ship Fires Blamed On Axis

Santiago, Chile, March 21 (AP)—Chilean newspapers said today Axis sabotage was responsible for fires which recently have broken out aboard three Chilean ships, taking possibly 101 lives.

The newspaper *Hora* referred to the fire yesterday which sank the nitrates-loaded passenger-cargo ship Mapocho after she had left the port of Iquique, to another aboard the navy training ship Lautaro in which nineteen persons died, and to another blaze discovered aboard the merchant ship Naguilan.

Center Of Jap Activity

Iquique long has been a center of Japanese activity. Chile recently declared a state of belligerency with Japan.

Sixty-four persons have been rescued from the Mapocho, 19 bodies recovered and 63 are listed as missing.

TO VISIT ROOSEVELTS

OTTAWA, March 21 — (AP) The Governor General and Princess Alice left today for Washington, where they will be the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

Montreal-London Air Mark Set

MONTREAL, March 21 (AP) — A Royal Air Force Transport Command Liberator flying a special mission recently accomplished the fastest non-stop flight between Montreal and London, covering the 3,346 statute miles in 13 hours 34 minutes, it was announced today. The previous record was 14 hours. The Liberator was piloted by Capt. George P. Evans of Montreal and Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESTABLISH RELATIONS

GUATEMALA CITY, March 21—(AP) The Guatemalan Assembly voted 42 to 16 today for establishing relations with Russia.

ATHLONE DUE IN U.S. TODAY

Military Honors For Canada's Governor General In Capital

Washington, March 21 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and his wife, Princess Alice, will be greeted with military honors when they arrive at the White House tomorrow afternoon.

They will come by special train from Canada for a visit of several days with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. After ceremonies on the White House lawn they will meet members of the Cabinet and other high American officials.

Those In Athlone Party

A number of social engagements have been arranged, including a dinner which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give Friday evening.

Accompanying the Governor General and Princess Alice will be Miss Vera Grenfell, lady in waiting; Sir Shuldham Redfern, secretary to the Governor General; Col. Willis O'Connor, principal aide de camp, and Major Mark Clayton, military aide.

Program For Visit

The State Department issued a program for the visit scheduling these main events:

Thursday, March 22, the party will arrive at Union Station at 4.15 P.M., be formally received and escorted to the White House where at 4.30 a reception committee will greet the guests. The White House arranged events for the evening.

Friday—The official party will visit Mount Vernon at 10.30 A.M., returning in time for lunch at the Canadian Embassy. At 3.30 P.M. there will be a visit to the National Gallery of Art and at 8 P.M. the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a dinner in honor of the Governor General and Princess Alice.

Saturday—the Acting Secretary of State will entertain the visitors with a luncheon at Blair House at 1 P.M. and at 3.50 P.M. the party will leave for Canada.

BANKERS CALL BRETTON WOODS PLAN COSTLY

Burgess Tells House Group a Stabilization Fund Is Not Needed.

Washington, March 21 (A. P.).—The American Bankers Association told Congress today: "We believe we can attain the objectives of Bretton Woods at half the cost." The association added that under the agreements, as now drawn, Uncle Sam might be branded by the world as "Uncle Shylock."

In testimony prepared for the House Banking Committee, W. Randolph Burgess, president of the association, said his organization "agrees with the purposes" of Bretton Woods, likes the idea of an international bank, but turns thumbs down on creation of a separate international currency stabilization fund.

Mr. Burgess was the first witness to oppose the agreements drawn at a conference of forty four nations at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer. They propose a $9,100,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development, and a $8,800,000,000 stablization fund. Total United States liability would approximate $6,000,000,000.

Opposes Method.

"The differences of opinion concerning the Bretton Woods proposals arise with respect to methods and not to objectives," Mr. Burgess said. "We agree with the objectives, but we think that the fund should not be created. In its place we favor the establishment of a department of the bank to perform the stabilization function now assigned to the fund."

Turning to the money involved, he said, "We think of Uncle Sam as rich as Croesus but lately he has been growing poorer and other countries richer." He described many countries as having benefited "from our huge war expenditures," and expressed the opinion the money involved could be halved.

Mr. Burgess contended that American delegates to Bretton Woods were under instructions from the President, "which limited the scope of their deliberations."

"We are told," he said, that the American people shoud now take (the agreements) as they are—without change—otherwise new international conferences must be called—which might fail. This is in marked contrast to the procedure with respect to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, where a conference of technical experts was followed not only by widespread public discussion but also by a second conference to be held at San Francisco."

Expressing the opinion that A. B. A. suggestions—"all in the interest of simplification"—would not necessarily require another conference to draw up new agreements, Mr. Burgess asked: "Why should we dread another conference?"

The A. B. A. previously had announced its stand on the fund in a statement describing it as novel and contrary to accepted credit principles.

COLLYER NAMED NEW RUBBER CZAR

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP) Confronted with another rubber crisis, the government today brought in John L. Collyer, rubber manufacturer, and gave him broad powers to solve it.

Collyer, president of the B. F.

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Goodrich Co., became the first "rubber czar" since William Jeffers left the Washington scene in September 1943 after "bulling through" priorities necessary to get the construction of synthetic plants underway.

The present crisis, unlike the one Jeffers was drafted to solve, primarily does not involve a shortage of rubber or plants to make it. Rather, Collyer's first major task is to bring production of other materials needed in the manufacture of rubber products into balance with synthetic production and manufacturing capacity.

The most critical lack at present is carbon black, with shortages also existing or anticipated in rayon cord, cotton cord and fabrics, natural rubber and bead wire — all needed in greater quantities to meet military demands for more tires and other rubber products.

Announcing Collyer's appointment at a news conference today, chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production board said it had the full support of President Roosevelt and James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization.

Collyer is scheduled to remain for three months. To get the job done in that time, he will report directly to Krug, and will act with his full authority.

This, officials explained, will enable Collyer to tell various government agencies, including WPB divisions, just what he needs and how soon without going through "channels," also known as red tape.

Krug described the rubber program as "more critical than at any time since Pearl Harbor." Collyer seconded this view.

Italy Wants To Fight Japs

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Italy is seeking Big Three permission to declare war on Japan, with this country and Russia reportedly in favor of such a move.

Now classed as a "cobelligerent" but still under an Allied commission, Italy has a twofold objective:

1. To establish a long-range basis for lend-lease assistance.
2. To obtain some kind of representation at the San Francisco Security Conference next month.

Italy now is at war with Germany, but when that enemy falls, Italian claims to lend-lease aid will vanish unless she also is participating actively in the war against Japan.

British approval for a war declaration has not been forthcoming.

Each Nation At Frisco To Have One Vote

Washington, March 21 (AP)—The State Department said today that each of the nations at the San Francisco conference on world security would have one vote.

The question was asked of Acting Secretary Grew at a news conference and later a department spokesman supplied that answer. The implication was that it had been agreed upon by the four sponsoring powers.

The department said it was unable to give any information at this time on whether decisions of the conference would be made by simple majority vote or otherwise.

Romolo Proud Of Son Who Killed Seven Japs

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Carlos P. Romulo, Jr., 19, a second lieutenant in the Philippine guerillas, killed seven Japanese in island battles.

His father, the United States resident commissioner, exhibited him proudly at a news conference today and told of his son's war record.

"The boy," said Romulo, explaining his return to this country, "is way behind in his school work."

Mountbatten Commends U.S. Army Railroaders

Washington, March 21 (AP)—United States Army railroaders in India and Burma have been commended by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten for their "notable part" in beating back the Japanese.

The War Department disclosed today that Mountbatten, supreme Allied commander in southeast Asia, praised the troops in a letter to Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, commander of United States forces in the India-Burma theater.

Western Union Will Test Sending Messages by Radio

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 21—The Western Union Telegraph Company was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission today to begin experiments in the radio transmission of messages.

The tests, which the commission said would be conducted with a view toward eventual use of radio in lieu of wire facilities for certain types of traffic, will be made first between Philadelphia and New York.

The system will include a chain of radio relay stations extending from Camden, through Bordentown and New Brunswick, N. J., to New York.

The proposed wave lengths will be high in the radio spectrum, extending from 2,000,000 kilocycles to 11,372,000 kilocycles.

The FCC said that the company planned to use a new system of modulation developed by the Radio Corporation of America, which is expected to provide a total of thirty-two communication circuits for each transmitter.

Sub Barbel Lost

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Washington, March 21 (AP)—The submarine Barbel is overdue from patrol and presumed lost with its officers and crew, normally about 65 men. A navy communiqué today said next of kin had been notified.

The vessel, commanded by Lieut. Com. Conde Leroy Raguet, was the thirty-fourth American submarine reported overdue and presumed lost, and the fortieth lost from all causes, including four sunk and two destroyed to prevent capture. It was the two hundred and seventy-third naval vessel of all types lost in the war.

Commander Raguet is listed as "missing following action." He assumed command of the vessel last December.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 21.—The War Department announced today 3,224 casualties.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced today 108 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 91,754 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 35,247 are reported dead, 41,754 wounded, 10,487 missing and 4,266 prisoners of war. Included in the list are the

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 21—Among 6,361 Army and 262 Navy casualties announced today by the War and Navy Departments, all based upon prior notification to next of kin, were the following (the name following the casualty is that of the next of kin):

HALIFAX REASSURES

Oklahoma City, March 21 (A. P.).—British Ambassador Lord Halifax, who participated in a gigantic wolf hunt in Oklahoma yesterday, said in a later address to the nation that "we are together in the greatest wolf hunt ever undertaken—Hitler and Tojo."

The Ambassador, broadcasting from Elk City, Okla., said: "Make no mistake about it. As soon as we are through with Germany we shall move every ship, every plane and tank, every piece of equipment for which there is room, into the Pacific."

Lord Halifax was made an honorary member of the Future Farmers of America last night at the State FFA Association's annual banquet. Today he was to visit Tulsa and Bartlesville, Okla., to conclude his four-day tour of the State.

Gasoline Jelly Bomb Described

Detroit, March 21 (AP)—The Army today approved disclosure of details of the new M-69 incendiary bombs dropped by American Superfortresses with devastating effect on Tokyo and other large Japanese cities.

R. B. Marshall, president of Electromaster, Inc., was permitted by the Army Chemical Warfare Service to announce that his company was producing the gasoline jelly bombs in mass volume.

The new bombs, Marshall said, are about 19 inches long, as big around as a baseball bat and weigh six pounds. The interior contains a cheesecloth sack filled with "gasoline jell" which burns for eight to ten minutes at temperatures above 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Made In 500-Pound Clusters

Designed for incendiary raids from high altitudes, the bombs are made up in 500-pound clusters. At about 5,000 feet the cluster breaks open by means of a time fuse and an explosive charge.

The M-69 sprouts four tail streamers of cotton gauze which act as tiny parachutes to regulate the speed of descent so the bomb will not break up when it lands. Yet it has sufficient force to penetrate tile, slate, wood, composition shingles or galvanized tin roofs.

Explodes In Five Seconds

Upon impact a delayed fuse starts a mechanism which detonates after about five seconds and spews the oil-filled cheesecloth about 25 yards in all directions.

Marshall said development of the new bomb began in 1941. He added that the Electromaster company manufactured the incendiary bombs dropped in the first raid on Tokyo led by Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle on April 18, 1942.

MEAT TO BE SHORT UNTIL NEXT FALL

CHICAGO, March 21—(AP) U. S. civilians will be on a light meat diet until autumn—at least. And there's a possibility that there may not be enough eggs, the most popular meat substitute.

The home front, already conditioned to smaller meat rations in many areas, faces a 12 per cent slash in its share for the April-May-June quarter. Packers believe there will be little improvement before fall, when a seasonal increase in the marketing of livestock can be expected.

The government figures the per capita allotment of meat for civilians will drop to an annual rate of 115 pounds in the next three months, the lowest in ten years.

The American Meat Institute reports that the situation "borders on a meat famine in many parts of the country." Further, says the Institute, the situation will "get much worse before it gets any better."

Meantime, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange says the nation also is facing a serious shortage of eggs. It reports national stocks were estimated at 612,000 cases on March 1, compared with 2,808,000 cases on the same date last year.

Egg production is eight per cent under a year ago, thanks to a reduced poultry population and a severe winter. At the same time, the demand for the armed forces has increased and civilian needs also are higher, because of the meat shortage.

INVASION FEARS AGAIN VOICED BY JAPANESE LEADER

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21—(AP) Renewed invasion fears were voiced over the Tokyo radio Wednesday by Premier Kuniaki Koiso and War Minister Gen Sugiyama, who brought pressure on the Imperial Diet for passage of an emergency measure designed to turn Japan into an armed camp under virtual military law.

The measure was submitted as the homeland was soothed with the unconfirmed claim that the U. S. carrier task force whose aircraft dealt a crippling blow to Japanese warships in the inland sea was "fleeing" after suffering heavy losses.

The requested law would empower the military to confiscate any or all "land, buildings and material" for defense and to summarily assign any or all citizens to "military works."

Premier Koiso was quoted in one of the broadcasts, all of which were recorded by the FCC, as appealing for a "burning determination to defend the nation." He added: "There will be no unconditional surrender."

Death in battle of the Japanese commander on Iwo, Lt. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, was indicated in a broadcast Domei news agency dispatch. It said the general expressed to the emperor his "most profound regrets" at the loss of Iwo before leading his troops in a "final charge" on March 17.

An Imperial communique made the claim that the American task force was fleeing and that Japanese aircraft were in "close pursuit." It also claimed, again without confirmation, that eight American warships had been sunk, including an aircraft carrier, and at least two damaged.

Both Koiso and Sugiyama made their positions clear in domestic broadcasts, Sugiyama insisting the requested emergency measure was "absolutely necessary" because it was evident "the Japanese homeland will become a battlefield."

"There will be no unconditional surrender," he said.

"So long as there is one Japanese living, we must fight to shatter the enemy's ambitions to pieces. We must not stop fighting until then."

Japan's Iwo Commander Rallies Troops as 'Spirit'

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21—A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch broadcast today by Tokyo indicated that Lieut. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, commander of the Japanese garrison on Iwo, was killed March 17 after he had sent "most profound regrets" to the Emperor for loss of that strategic island, only 750 miles from Tokyo.

The general promised, according to the broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, that in death he would "turn into a spirit" to "become the forerunner of the Imperial Army's rally with increased force."

Domei said the message had been issued before he led Japanese troops into a "final charge" on Iwo March 17.

[A Navy communiqué issued at Guam March 18 reported that on the previous day mortar fire had broken up a group of 150 Japanese "observed attempting to organize in the northern part of the island."]

Excerpts from the general's message follow:

"Come the night of March 17, I myself shall take the lead for a fierce, all-out attack."

"Our ammunition is now exhausted, our water gone."

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Loss Of Iwo 'Unfortunate'

San Francisco, March 21 (AP)—Premier Kuniaki Koiso of Japan told his countrymen today the loss of Iwo Jima to the American marines "is the most unfortunate thing in the whole war situation," and again warned against a United States invasion of the Nipponese homeland.

Koiso, in a Tokyo domestic broadcast heard by the FCC, said the Americans had "numerical superiority" and appealed to the Japanese to exhibit a "burning determination to defend the nation."

Japs Claim Another U.S. Carrier Sunk

San Francisco, March 21 (AP)—Japanese Imperial headquarters claimed today that Nipponese planes in "close pursuit" of the United States carrier force "fleeing southward" from Japan sank one carrier and damaged another yesterday.

Enemy headquarters claimed a total of eight United States warships were sunk in three days and at least two damaged. Today's communiqué, recorded here, said greater war results are also expected."

Tokyo radio told the Japanese people "there are plenty of possibilities that the enemy may repeat his raids."

"Our preparations to cope with the steadily approaching decisive battle between Japan and the

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United States are quickly progressing toward completion despite the attacks by the enemy task force and the constant raids of enemy B-29's," the broadcast said. "We will not be tricked into the strategy of the enemy, who is in a hurry."

Forrestal Gives Data On Navy Wounded

New York, March 21 (AP)—Ninety-eight of every 100 navy men and Marines wounded in the first three years of war have recovered. Navy Secretary Forrestal said today at a Red Cross luncheon. Among the Marines, about 75 out of every 100 wounded have been able to return to active combat duties, he added.

"We will do everything in our power to keep that record good," the Cabinet officer declared. "I mention it here, because of a tendency to regard all casualties as fatalities.

Most Are Wounded

"It is easy, for example, to speak of our 'losses' at Iwo Jima as 19,900 men, forgetting that of this total, 15,300 were wounded.

"Our reports indicate that between 6,000 and 7,000 of the wounded had returned to their divisions before the fall of Iwo; and on the basis of our past experience, we have reason to hope . . . that between 11,000 and 12,000 of the men wounded on Iwo will be so completely restored to health as to be capable of complete activity."

"Our wounded and sick," Forrestal said, "are being given all the care and thought that scientific and hospital practice of the country can provide, and the Red Cross is performing its full share in that magnificent accomplishment."

Remember Sacrifice

Asserting that Japanese soldiers "are driven by a combination of mysticism and fanatic frenzy which drags war down to a low level of human debauchery," the navy chief added:

"It was against such enemies that 60,000 Marines . . . walked up the grim and desolate beaches of Iwo Jima. Let us keep in mind what their sacrifice is when we are asked merely to contribute dollars to the Red Cross, or, for that matter, to endure the inconvenience of a curfew or to accept some of the other tensions and pressures that grow out of war."

N.Y. NIGHT CLUBS TO OBEY CURFEW

35 Members of Industry Vote to Observe Government's Request.

NEW YORK, March 21 — (AP) New York city's tempest of the curfew resolved tonight into a decision by leading nightclubs, restaurants, cafes and hotels to ignore Mayor La Guardia's "extra hour of tolerance" and to go along with the rest of the nation on midnight closing.

On the heels of Army and Navy directives, ordering servicemen to leave places of entertainment by midnight, the Allied Food and Entertainment Industries of greater New York voted to shut their doors at 12 o'clock, as requested by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes three weeks ago.

The association's members, including such well known night spots as Leon and Eddie's, the 21 club, the Versailles, Cafe Zanzibar and Jack Dempsey's restaurant, have been staying open until 1 a.m., along with taverns and hotels, since the mayor announced in his weekly radio talk Sunday that the midnight curfew would not "work in New York city."

Other popular night clubs not members of the association, notably the Stork club and Cafe Society Uptown and Cafe Society Downtown, also returned to the midnight closing.

The New York City Hotel association took no formal action but many of the major hotels announced individually that they were divided, some closing at 12 o'clock and others remaining open until 1 a.m.

The Hotel Belmont Plaza issued a statement saying, "we appreciate Mayor La Guardia's tolerance in allowing us one extra hour, but since President Roosevelt has backed up Mr. Byrnes' rule, and in deference to the servicemen and women of this country, we are closing at 12 o'clock."

The Club and Restaurant Association in tonight's announcement praised the Mayor for "sound leadership in his endeavor to make the curfew law conform to conditions in a large metropolis.

"However, it looks to us as though somebody in Washington is trying to make a political issue of this, and we are not willing to take a position that might embarrass the mayor, who has been trying to help our situation.

"Nor are we inclined to serve civilians when service is denied to men in uniform."

Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the association, said in announcing the action that the group was "asking Washington for one of the first rights of American citizens—the right to a hearing."

"We think," he said in a statement, "we can prove to the government that the 12 o'clock curfew in the city of New York is a mistake."

"There can be no magic in the hour of twelve," he continued, adding that in fixing that hour the government had "discriminated against a few large cities that provide entertainment to civilians and soldiers."

"In some of the other cities, the local authorities wink their eyes at violations," the statement said. "La Guardia isn't that kind."

There were indications other night spots also would revert to the midnight closing. Even before the association's action, the Stork Club and Cafe Society Uptown and Cafe Society Downtown had announced they would discontinue their 1 a. m. closing.

La Guardia was not immediately available for comment on the association's decision. Earlier he had stood firm in his disregard of the 12 o'clock curfew in face of disapproval by the Army and Navy.

"I'm running the city" he had declared earlier.

League's 'Evils' Cited By Russ

New York, March 21 (AP)—Criticizing advocates of a change in voting procedure at the coming World Security Conference at San Francisco, the Moscow radio declared today that attempts were being made under the guise of a "sincere regard for the small countries" to "return the future organization of security to the evil days of the League of Nations."

"The future international organization of security," the broadcast asserted: "Can, in reality, insure the interests of the small countries only if it becomes an effective organization; that is, if it will be built on the same foundation on which is being built the great structure of our common victory; that is, on agreement and unanimity and the close collaboration of the main great powers of the anti-German coalition."

3d, 7th Nearly Double Nazi Territory Held

New York, March 21 (AP)—In the last week of heavy fighting and lightning advances the United States 3d and 7th armies have just about doubled the area of German territory wrested from the Nazis in the west since United States troops first crossed the German border near Aachen last September.

About 5,000 square miles have fallen to the Allies in the Saar-Moselle-Rhine triangle, invaded March 14. Pockets of Nazi resistance remain, but are being sealed off.

That is approximately equal in area to the more elongated triangle marked by the Moselle, the Rhine and the Netherlands, Luxembourg and French borders, which was overrun by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's American, British and Canadian armies before in the six months preceding last week's surge across the Moselle.

Interest in Foreign Trade Hopeful Sign, Farley Says

Tells New York Club Both Political Parties Support New Attitude in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 21—James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, now chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola corporation, told several hundred members of the Foreign Commerce club at their annual dinner meeting at the Hotel Astor last evening that "it is a hopeful sign that in both political parties there is developing an increasing interest in foreign trade."

"As a consequence," he said, "we are recognizing that the modern position of the United States in the world makes it necessary that we reconsider many tariff policies of the past." Continuing he said:

Attitude Changed

"Under the great leadership of Secretary Cordell Hull, this change of attitude has taken form in our reciprocal trade policy. That policy was sound, but in its beginnings it was experimental, tentative, and modest. But now that American prejudices in favor of higher tariffs are subsiding before the great facts of American efficiency and necessities, we may more resolutely proceed in the direction of enlarging our imports. A test of opinion on this subject will come later this spring, when the reciprocal Trade Agreements act comes up for renewal. If the vote is close, it may mean that the administration will hesitate to move resolutely toward a larger exchange of goods. If the vote is by a wide margin, we may expect sentiment in both parties to move progressively toward a real reconsideration of our tariff policies."

"We hear a good deal about increasing our exports, but not so much about the necessity of imports. It is time for a considerable change in this emphasis, if we are to take steps in the direction of making it possible to liquidate our prospective post-war loans.

Delay Must End

"But in our preparations for post-war reponsibilities, we must break off the habit of delay. Too much of our financial machinery consists of an apparatus for putting things off. A great part of our credit system consists of means of postponing payments through notes, mortgages and the like.

"We must, as Americans, resolve to walk squarely up to these questions of how we are going to be paid for our exports and face them honestly. Republican Senator Wherry of Nebraska gave some sound advice to his party in a speech in January. He said, 'If we are going to sell abroad, we must buy abroad.' And I would add to this statement of Senator Wherry that if we are going to lend abroad, we must accept goods from abroad.

"We are going to need more from the rest of the world than we have ever needed before. We have scraped to the bottom of the barrel in many of our resources. Some of our resources of which we still have considerable quantities, such as our forests, might well be given a rest in order that they may grow again. We shall have to import more zinc and lead, more iron, petroleum and timber. The development of our new industries which will follow the war will require more of materials than we have in the past, imported in small quantities, such as manganese, nickel, wool, vegetable oils and oil seeds, pulp and paper. The list is extensive and impressive.

"A good deal has been said for the view that a prosperous America is the best single guarantee of a prosperous world. But this statement, however true, needs to be spelled out in terms of what it takes to make a prosperous America. A prosperous America is an America going forward, with investment at home and investment abroad, with confidence in the essential friendliness of its government, with confidence that there may be profit in trade and in international finance, with confidence that obligations, public and private, will be honored.

How Can We Help

"We talk of how a prosperous America can carry the benefits of its prosperity to other countries. How can we do this best? Should we merely tell them that they ought to raise their wages, or should we enable them to engage in a trade so profitable, through buying their goods, that their wages will increase as a natural consequence?

"The grim handwriting is on the wall for everyone to see. Unless we do arrange in some way to obtain payment for our goods—and now is the time to start arranging for that—then we risk having to go through the experience of another great series of defaults. Once more, we may have the bitter experience of unpaid debts, of hard feelings between nations, of a paralyzed trade and of the unpredictable results beyond. I have spoken of the danger of another series of defaults. Three of these have already come within the memory of most of us.

"The first consisted of those debts to American private investors contracted abroad in the 1920's. Not all of these failed, by any means, but a lot of good American money went down the drain.

Defaults Continue

"The second series of defaults took place in the early 1930's. They were the debts to our government by other governments, contracted during and after the first World war. This series of defaults led to the passage of the Johnson Act, which was the expression of a country which was sick and tired of all dealings with foreign nations. It was a gesture of isolationism, but to be perfectly frank, it was a gesture which rose out of despair, anger and disillusionment.

"The third series consists of lend-lease obligations which we are probably going to forgive in large part, as a portion of the cost of winning the war.

"Let us not go beyond this and permit defaults to occur in a fourth series of loans—loans which are proposed in such institutions as those suggested by Bretton Woods. Let me make it clear that I am not objecting to these loans. I am trying to make the point that when we make them, we must adjust our economic thinking to a proper means of permitting those loans to be repaid.

Must Face Problems

"Let us face these problems squarely. Let us admit that if we are going to lend abroad, we must buy abroad. Let us put our tariffs in such order that we can accept payment in the only way in which payment can be made. Let us make loans to Europe, not necessarily out of our generosity, but out of our business sense, because Europe will need loans for her reconstruction. The impoverished countries over there will need, on the physical side, industrial and transportation equipment, building materials and tools of every kind.

"A Europe rising from her ruins will be a good customer, and a good supplier of valuable products to us, if we are willing to accept them in payment for what we sell.

"In our attitude toward countries which, in the past, have been, in the main, merely suppliers of raw materials, let us encourage them in their efforts to develop an industrial system. Always remember that our greatest volume of trade has always been with nations industrially developed—not with poor and backward countries. The great economic paradox in international affairs is that our greatest benefits come from countries which are our natural competitors.

Employment Will Come

"Once our thinking is adjusted to these principles, we need not spend our time and energy talking of employment first. Employment is a result and not a cause. Employment will come from increased confidence among nations, from a sound maintenance of international credit and, above all, from the promises of a lasting peace.

"That, of course, is the theme to which all thoughts return—a lasting peace. And it is the thought of lasting peace that brings my mind back again to the fact that this important and delightful occasion is taking place in the port of New York, which has been changed so much by war, and which has so much at stake in the establishment of a just and lasting peace and in the world-wide prosperity which can be made to follow."

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ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN
BY ROMNEY WHEELER

XXX BRIDGEHEAD

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE GERMANS SAID TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN SHOCK TROOPS HAD BEGUN NEW ATTACKS WEST OF THE ODER RIVER WITHIN 32 MILES OF GUTTED BERLIN WHILE OTHER SOVIET UNITS TO THE NORTH HURLED A TORRENT OF SHELLS INTO FLAMING STETTIN FROM SIEGE LINES LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE POMERANIAN CAPITAL AND PORT.

FAR TO THE SOUTH ANOTHER SOVIET ARMY ATTACKING WITHIN 58 MILES OF AUSTRIA THREATENED THE BIG DANUBE RIVER STRONGHOLD OF KOMAROM (KOMARNO) IN NORTHWESTERN HUNGARY, HALF-WAY BETWEEN BUDAPEST AND THE BRATISLAVA GAP TO VIENNA, BERLIN SAID. ONE SOVIET WING ALSO CRASHED INTO SZEKESFEHERVAR, BIG ROAD JUNCTION AND FORMER HUNGARIAN CAPITAL 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, THE ENEMY SAID.

A BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE LIQUIDATION OF A SMALL GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE DRAVA RIVER NEAR SIKLOS, 120 MILES SOUTH OF BUDAPEST, SAID 6,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED. THE GERMANS HAD ANNOUNCED ON TUESDAY THE EVACUATION OF THE BRIDGEHEAD.

GIRDING FOR THE GREAT ALL-OUT SOVIET OFFENSIVE TOWARD BERLIN AND DRESDEN MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY WAS REPORTED READY TO VAULT THE NEISSE RIVER IN AN ASSAULT TOWARD COTTBUS, BIG COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 47 MILES FROM THE REICH CAPITAL, AND TOWARD SPREMBERG, 13 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

FRESH RUSSIAN GAINS WERE REPORTED BY THE ENEMY IN THE SHELL-TORN LITTLE POCKET STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG IN EAST PRUSSIA, AND BETWEEN IMPERILLED DANZIG AND GDYNIA, KEY GERMAN NAVAL BASES ON THE BALTIC TO THE WEST. THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD GAINED A DOMINATING HEIGHT AT ZOPPOT, EFFECTIVELY SPLITTING THE DANZIG-GDYNIA POCKET AND PERMITTING SOVIET GUNNERS TO RAKE COASTAL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE 10-MILE LONG HIGHWAY BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.

THE ARMS OF THE ODER EAST OF STETTIN MEANDER OVER A THREE-MILE WIDE COURSE AND IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER MUCH IS LEFT OF THE BIG RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THESE OBSTACLES.

IN THE EAST PRUSSIAN POCKET SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASILEVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY PINNED THE GERMANS TIGHTER AGAINST THE COAST OF THE FRISCHES HAFF (LAGOON). IN ONE PART OF THIS AREA GERMAN TROOPS DIED ALMOST TO THE LAST MAN AS THEY FOUGHT FROM LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS CONVERTED INTO PILLBOXES AND FROM FOXHOLES ALONG A RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY.

THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE REPORTED A RUSSIAN PUSH ACROSS UPPER SILESIA AND OVER THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, SAID THAT THIS SOVIET OPERATION AIMED AT OUTFLANKING MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA HAD BEEN HALTED BY NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS AT THE BORDER TOWNS OF ZIEGENHALS AND LEOBSCHUETZ, RESPECTIVELY 52 AND 32 MILES NORTHWEST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S THIRD CITY. BY ENEMY ACCOUNT THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN PREVENTED FROM ADVANCING FARTHER INTO THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS AT NEISSE. THIS OPERATION HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY MOSCOW.

HEAVY FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED BY THE GERMANS AT LAUBAN, 74 MILES WEST OF BESIEGED BRESLAU, AND AT STRIEGAU AND NEAR GROTTKAU, RESPECTIVELY 30 MILES SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST OF THE UPPER SILESIAN CAPITAL.

CB404PEW

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-A GERMAN FOCKEWULF PASSED UP A U.S. BOMBER TO DIVE INTO A FORMATION OF MUSTANGS IN THE DUMMER LAKE REGION OF GERMANY TODY AND WAS SHOT DOWN BY LT. ROBERT I MAR 22 1945 THORKELSEN OF 625 WOLFF STVINE, WIS

THORKELSEN OF 625 WOLFF STREET, RACINE, WIS.

CAPT. JOHN L. SUBLETT OF ODESSA, TEXAS, DOWNED AN ME-109 IN THE SAME REGION.

RP127AEW

LONDON, MAR 21-(AP) CHANG ERLIN AERIAL) VVHOKIVING

SOME 1,000 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY 800 FIGHTERS RIPPED NINE AIRDROMES DURING THE MORNING. COL.RAMSEY POTTS, MEMPHIS, TENN., 28-YEAR-OLD DIRECTOR OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER FORCE, SAID THE ATTACKS WERE "COUNTERMEASURES TO PUT A CRIMP IN THE RECENTLY ACCELERATED ACTIVITY OF THE JET PLANES AGAINST BOTH OUR AIR AND GROUND FORCES."

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AT LEAST 40 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON 400 LIBERATORS ATTACKED TWO OTHER AIR FIELDS IN THE MUNICH AREA IN THE HOPE OF WIPING OUT ENEMY PLANES "HOMING IN" AFTER BEING UNABLE TO LAND ON THE FIELDS HIT EARLIER.

"IN COORDINATED OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JETS, LIBERATORS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE FLYING UP FROM ITALY BOMBED THE NEUBURG AIR FIELD, A JET-PROPELLED AIRCRAFT BASE 80 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH.

FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE 15TH STRUCK NATURAL OIL REFINERIES AT KAGRAN AND FLOESDORF IN THE VIENNA AREA WHERE GASOLINE AND LUBRICATING OILS FOR GERMAN DIVISIONS ON THE SOUTHEASTERN FRONT ARE PRODUCED.

OTHER ALLIED PLANES BASED IN ITALY BATTERED THE BRENNER PASS RAILLINE, ATTACKING RAILYARDS AT BRENNERO IN THE PASS.

ONE HUNDRED FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY 400 MUSTANGS ATTACKED THE VOMAG WAR PLANT NEAR PLAUEN ON THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BORDER WHERE TANKS, ENGINES AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN PRODUCED. JET PLANES SWIRLED THROUGH THE BOMBER FORMATION AND TWO WERE KNOCKED

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DOWN. SEVEN OTHERS WERE DESTROYED ENROUTE TO THE TARGET.

A21.

MITCHELL AND BOSTON MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE BOCHOLT AND DORMEN RAILYARDS WHILE MORE THAN 300 MARAUDERS, INVADERS AND HAVOCS BATTERED ROADS AND RAIL LINES IN THE MUENSTER AREA.

NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS RANGED TO THE NORTH ATTACKING TRAINS ON THE MAINLINES INTO THE RUHR-DUESSELDORF-DORTMUND AREAS AS WELL AS KEEPING UP ATTACKS ON THE ROADS ON WHICH THE GERMANS ARE FLEEING FROM THE PALATINATE WEDGE.

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DURING THE DAY ANOTHER FORCE OF RAF LANCASTERS WITH 11-TON BOMBS ATTACKED THE WESER RIVER BRIDGE AT BREMEN.

DESCRIBING THE ATTACKS ON THE AIR FIELDS MAJ.WALKER BOONE, WYANDOTTE, OKLA., A MUSTANG PILOT, SAID THERE WERE "A LOT OF DUMMY AIRCRAFT ON THE FIELDS BUT WE DIDN'T WASTE ANY SHOTS ON THEM."

LT.ROBERT BERGEN, 103 EAST CHERRY ST., GLASGOW, KY., SAID "EVERY AIRFIELD I SAW WAS ON FIRE."

LT.EDWIN MILLER, OF CARSON CITY, NEB., SHOT DOWN ONE JET AT PLAUEN.

BZ533PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 20-(AP)-LT. BERNARD W. CAREY, 22, OF 952 SOUTHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, MICH., ORDERED HIS CREW TO PARACHUTE TO SAFETY FROM HIS FLYING FORTRESS WHEN THE BIG BOMBER RAN OUT OF GASOLINE AND ITS WINDSHIELD BECAME SHROUDED WITH ICE, LIMITING VISIBILITY TO "ZERO-ZERO."

THEN HE CALMLY RODE THE PLANE DOWN TO SAFETY ON AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN EUROPE, IT WAS SAID TODAY.

LT. DONALD A. BETTAC OF 63 TRUX ST., PLYMOUTH, OHIO, CO-PILOT, SAID THE ICE SHEATH ON THE WINDSHIELD, PICKED UP AS THE PLANE DROPPED THROUGH THE CLOUDS IN LOSING ALTITUDE, WAS "AS IF SOMEBODY DROPPED A BLACKOUT CURTAIN" IN FRONT OF THE COCKPIT.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED NAVIGATOR LT. KASMERE J. PLONA OF CENTER ST., TARRIFFVILLE, CONN.; SGT. NARCISO A. MILANI OF MACEDONIA, OHIO; SGT. RAY W. CHEW OF PARIS, ILL.; SGT. ROBERT L. SLAY OF 14 SLOAN AVE., TALEDEGA, ALA.; SGT. NORMAN E. OLSON OF 6410 SOUTH DAMEN AVE., CHICAGO; AND SGT. WILLIAM H. LESTER OF FLORENCE, TEXAS.

RP125AEW

MAR 22 1945

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS ROAMING ABOUT THE WESTERN FRONT INTENDING TO SURRENDER ARE BEING DIRECTED TO PRISON CAMPS BY ALLIED PLANES, RADIO LUXEMBOURG SAID TODAY.

THE LUXEMBOURG BROADCAST ADDED THAT FOLLOWING A SUGGESTION BY GEN. EISENHOWER, GREAT MASSES OF GERMAN CIVILIANS IN MANNHEIM, LUDWIGSHAFEN AND FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, INCLUDING WAR WORKERS, "ARE MOVING EASTWARD."

G946AEW

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-~~PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, ASSERTING THAT~~ SINCE THERE IS TO BE A DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT NEXT WEEK, LABORITE ANEURIN BEVAN SAID HE UNDERSTOOD A COMPLETE TABLE HAD BEEN PREPARED SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF THE POPULATION IN THIS COUNTRY COMPARED WITH THE CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN THE UNITED STATES IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF FOODSTUFFS.

"WILL YOU HAVE THAT STATEMENT AVAILABLE TO US BEFORE DEBATE?" BEVAN ASKED THE PRIME MINISTER.

"NO," CHURCHILL REPLIED. "I WOULD DEPRECATE DEBATE BEING CARRIED ON ON A BASIS OF INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS." THE HOUSE CHEERED THE REMARK. CHURCHILL ADDED:

"THE USUAL PROCESS OF PATIENCE, GOODWILL AND INTERCHANGE OF FAIR ARGUMENT WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF ENABLING US TO REACH FULL AGREEMENT ABOUT WHAT IS BEST TO DO IN A COMMON CAUSE."

THE PRIME MINISTER DID NOT ANSWER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF RATIONS COULD BE EXPECTED AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE.

LLEWELLIN, ASKED EARLIER IF HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO REDUCE MEAT RATIONS IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS, SAID HE COULD NOT REPLY TO THAT BUT HE ADDED THAT HE WAS DOING HIS UTMOST "TO AVOID ANY CUT IN RATION."

THE BRITISH PRESS, MEANWHILE CAUTIONED AGAINST LETTING THE SITUATION LEAD TO BICKERING WITH THE UNITED STATES. SECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS INSISTED THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES SHARE SOME RESPONSIBILITY IN SEEING THAT THEIR PEOPLE WERE FED AND IN CRACKING DOWN ON BLACK MARKETEERS.

B615PEW

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND EXPECTS ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS ACROSS THE RHINE, AND HAS "TAKEN NECESSARY MEASURES, A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID TODAY. THE BROADCAST DID NOT GIVE ANY INDICATION AS TO WHERE LANDINGS WERE EXPECTED.

CB331PEW

B129

NA

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-LT. JOHN BEDER OF TRAFALGAR, IND., A LIBERATOR PILOT WHO PARTICIPATED IN TODAY'S ATTACK ON THE MULHEIM AIRDROME, SAID, "WE LED THE LAST SQUADRON OVER THE FIELD. THERE WAS ONLY ONE LITTLE HOLE NOT COVERED BY SMOKE AND BOMB BURSTS. WE FILLED THAT NICELY. THE FIELD WAS WRECKED."

MD138AEW

MAR 22 1945

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE FOURTH FIGHTER GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. EVERETT STEWART OF ABILENE, KANS., BECAME THE HIGHEST SCORING GROUP IN THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE TODAY BY DESTROYING NINE ENEMY PLANES PARKED ON A FIELD IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.

THE VICTORIES GAVE THE MUSTANG GROUP A TOTAL OF 856 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED, OF WHICH 520 WERE IN AIR COMBAT.

THE GROUP REGAINED THE LEAD FROM THE 56TH THUNDERBOLT GROUP IN A LONG-STANDING RIVALRY THAT DATES BACK TO THEIR FIRST OPERATIONS LATE IN 1942. THE 56TH NOW HAS 854 1/2 PLANES TO ITS CREDIT, 675 1/2 OF THEM IN THE AIR.

FLIGHT OFFICER RICHARD GUSTKE OF 39 MERWOOD DR., BATTLE CREEK, MICH., LED TODAY'S EIGHTH AIR FORCE, SCORING WITH FIVE KILLS ON THE GROUND.

MAJ.WALKER BOONE OF BOX 31, WYANDOTTE, OKLA., GOT FOUR.

OTHER VICTORIES INCLUDED:

ONE EACH IN THE AIR:

LT. RICHARD ANDERSON OF 15400 MAPLE RIDGE AVE., DETROIT.
LT.ROBERT ANDERSON OF 416 STEVENSON ST., NORWAY, MICH.
LT.WALKER E. BOURQUE OF 101 GLADSTONE AVE., DETROIT.
LT. EDWIN H. MULLER OF 1002 N. CARSON ST., CARSON CITY, NEV.
LT. RICHARD I. KUEHL OF 324 CORONA AVE., DENVER, COLO.
LT. NILEN C. GREEG OF BLACKPORT, KY.
LT. JOHN KIRK OF 3633 KIMBALL RD., BALTIMORE, MD.

ONE-HALF IN THE AIR:

LT. LAWRENCE NELSON OF 607 PARKMAN RD., WARREN, OHIO.

THREE ON THE GROUND:

LT. FRANK EMBRY OF MT. VERNON, WASH.
CAPT. CARL R. ALFRED OF ATWATER, OHIO.
LT. JOSEPH MCMULLEN OF VICTORIA, TEXAS.
LT. HAROLD MILLER OF 27931 GLADSTONE AVE., ST. CLAIRE SHORES, MICH.

TWO ON THE GROUND:

LT. DONALD M. MALMSTER OF BURWELL, NEB.
CAPT. ROBERT WELSH OF BROWN CITY, MICH.
LT. FRANCIS O'NEIL OF 19766 MARK TWAIN AVE., DETROIT.
LT. COL. ELWYN RIGHETTI OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

B76

ONE ON THE GROUND:

CAPT. EVERETT FARRELL OF SUPERIOR, ARIZ.
CAPT. WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL OF 5143 NORTH 15TH, PHILADELPHIA.
LT. KENNETH HORNER OF LAUGHLINTOWN. PA.
LT. WILLIAM HOELSCHER OF 3444 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., INDIANAPOLIS.
LT. PHILO BURNEY OF 2929 FONDREN AVE., DALLAS, TEXAS.
CAPT. GORDON COMPTON OF 1035 NORTH WINNETKA AVE., DALLAS, TEXAS.
LT. DONALD LEWIS OF 1031 COLUMBUS RD., WESTLAKE, OHIO.
FLIGHT OFFICER HARRY MORIN OF 745 GREEN ST., MARION, OHIO.
LT. COL. PHILLIP ERBY OF 1109 WASHINGTON ST., EVANSTON, ILL.

ONE-HALF ON THE GROUND:

LT. PATRICK MOORE OF GRIFFIN, IND.

SN85AEW

PARIS MAR 21 (AP) BEHLMEAR NIGHT) -XXTUESDAY

A16

WHILE SOME INFANTRY OF THE 80TH DIVISION REMAINED IN KAISERSLAUTERN TO FINISH MOPPING UP THAT BIG TRAFFIC CENTER, OTHER DOUGHBOYS DROVE ON EASTWARD WITH THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION TOWARD LUDWIGSHAFEN, UTILIZING THE SIX-LANE MILITARY HIGHWAY BUILT BY HITLER. OVERNIGHT THEY THRUST TO HOCHSPEYER AND FRANKENSTEIN, NINE MILES EAST OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

ONE COLUMN OF THE 26TH DIVISION CUT ACROSS A POCKET THAT WAS CLOSED LATE TUESDAY IN THE FIRST LINKUP OF THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES AND JOINED FORCES WITH GEN.PATCH'S TROOPS AT OTTWEILER, NORTH OF NEUNKIRCHEN, WHICH HAD BEEN BYPASSED.

THE TWO SMALL POCKETS OF ENEMY TROOPS THUS FORMED WERE BEING CLEANED UP LEISURELY AND JOINTLY BY FORCES OF THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES. THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OF ESCAPE FOR THE NAZIS IN THIS RICH INDUSTRIAL AREA IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN.

THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 45TH DIVISION ENVELOPED AND DROVE INTO THE RUBBLE HEAP THAT ONCE WAS HOMBURG ON THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THE SAAR. THE 63RD DIVISION CAPTURED ST.INGBERT AND LIMBACH, JUST SOUTHWEST OF HOMBURG.

MAR 22 1945

A17

TO THE EAST THE DISORGANIZED NAZIS STILL WERE TRYING TO HOLD SOME SEMBLANCE OF A LINE, BUT THE 103RD DIVISION DROVE STEADILY NORTHWARD THROUGH THE HARDT FOREST AND AT LAST REPORT WERE MORE THAN FOUR MILES NORTH OF WISSEMBOURG IN THE GAP LEADING TO LANDAU. FRENCH TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE LAUTER RIVER AND SEIZED BERG, ACROSS THE RHINE FROM KARLSRUHE. THE BASE OF THE GERMAN WEDGE IN THE PALATINATE NOW WAS LESS THAN 35 MILES WIDE.

THE 103RD DIVISION, LED BY MAJ.GEN.ANTHONY C.MCAULIFFE OF BASTOGNE FAME, KNOCKED OUT 20 MORE STEEL AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES IN A HARDT FOREST. MANY OF THEM WERE MANNED BY CRACK GERMAN REGULARS, WHO WERE OFFERING SERIOUS RESISTANCE. NUMEROUS NAZI PRISONERS ASKED THE PRIVILEGE OF SURRENDERING PERSONALLY TO MCAULIFFE.

AT MAINZ THE THIRD ARMY WAS 265 MILES FROM BERLIN AND 93 MILES INSIDE GERMANY. MAINZ IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF GUTENBERG, INVENTOR OF PRINTING.

BOTH LUDWIGSHAFEN AND MANNHEIM, ON OPPOSITE BANKS OF THE RHINE, WERE REPORTED LARGELY IN RUINS FROM SUSTAINED AND HEAVY ALLIED BOMBING. THEY HAVE BEEN FAVORED AIR TARGETS BECAUSE OF THEIR GREAT CHEMICAL WORKS, MACHINE SHOPS AND SPRAWLING RAIL YARDS.

A18

OTHER IMPORTANT GERMAN CITIES EITHER IN OR ALMOST WITHIN RANGE OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY TONIGHT WERE WEISBADEN, FOUR MILES ACROSS THE RHINE FROM MAINZ, AND FRANKFURT, 18 MILES AWAY. FRANKFURT HAS A POPULATION OF SOME 550,000, WEISBADEN 170,000. KARLSRUHE, WITH 190,000 POPULATION, WAS ONLY SEVEN MILES OR SO ACROSS THE RHINE FROM FRENCH TROOPS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY PUSHING INTO THE PALATINATE.

THERE WAS INCREASING DOUBT THAT THE GERMANS, GIVEN A FEARFUL BEATING WEST OF THE RHINE IN THE PAST WEEK, WOULD BE ABLE TO REORGANIZE

AND MAKE A FORMIDABLE STAND IN THEIR VALHALLA LINE ON THE EAST BANK. SOME ALLIED OFFICERS WERE WILLING TO BET THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR WOULD BE OVER WITHIN 60 DAYS, BUT THEY WERE BASING THEIR BELIEF ON NOTHING MORE THAN THE OBVIOUS MILITARY SITUATION.

CB&MJ5PEW

THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE THIRD ARMY, CONTINUING ITS SPECTACULAR RACE WHICH HAS TURNED THE GERMAN STAND IN THE SAAR AND PALATINATE INTO A DISASTROUS DEBACLE AT A COST THAT MAY MOUNT TO 100,000 NAZI CASUALTIES, SMASHED INTO THE CITY OF LUDWIGSHAFEN TODAY.

THE SAME ARMORED DIVISION WHICH HAS PLAYED AN ANONYMOUS ROLE IN THE CURRENT DRIVE FROM THE MOSELLE, DASHED INTO THE TWIN CITY OF MANNHEIM WHICH IS ONE OF THE GREATEST CHEMICAL PRODUCING CENTERS OF GERMANY.

MANNHEIM, JUST ACROSS THE RHINE FROM LUDWIGSHAFEN, IS 160 MILES FROM MUNICH IN THE HEART OF SOUTHERN GERMANY AND 75 MILES FROM THE STARTING POINT OF THE OFFENSIVE.

BUT AS ELSEWHERE LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S MEN FOUND THE RHINE BRIDGE THERE HAD BEEN DEMOLISHED. THE STRUCTURE WHICH CONNECTED MUCH-BOMBED LUDWIGSHAFEN AND MANNHEIM WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPOSING ALONG THE RHINE.

TWO GERMAN ARMIES X X X 2ND GRAF.

MAR 22 1945

(140)

PARIS--FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X THE RHINE.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, ONE OF THE GROWING COLLECTION OF LARGE GERMAN CITIES SEIZED BY THE AMERICANS IN TWO DAYS, HAD A POPULATION WHICH HAD BEEN SWELLED TO 150,000 IN RECENT YEARS BECAUSE HITLER HAD PACKED IT WITH WAR INDUSTRIES.

THE CITY'S DOMINATING INDUSTRY WAS BADISCHE ANILIN UND SODAFABRIK, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GIANT I.G. FARBEN CHEMICAL TRUST.

THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, FROM ITS EXPANDING REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE DROVE FORWARD NEARLY THREE MILES TODAY AND SEIZED A STRETCH OF MORE THAN SEVEN MILES OF THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE SIEG RIVER NORTH OF BONN AND AT THE SOUTHERN FRINGE OF THE BONN PLAIN LEADING TO THE THREATENED RUHR.

IN THE PINCERS FASHIONED BY PATTON AND LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVEN ARMIES TWO GERMAN ARMIES, THE FIRST AND SEVENTH, EITHER WERE WIPED OUT OR DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION EXCEPT FOR STRAGGLING ELEMENTS.

AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS X X X 3RD GRAF

CB344PEW

ADD 1ST LEAD WF XXX REINFORCE 5

YESTERDAY ALONE, ALLIED BOMBING AND STRAFING DESTROYED 1,739 MOTOR TRUCKS AND DAMAGED 1,565 ALONG THE JAMMED ROAD OF THE DISORGANIZED GERMAN FLIGHT. SOME 36 TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES WERE KNOCKED OUT BY PLANES AND 23 MORE WERE DAMAGED. THE PILOTS DESTROYED 948 RAILROAD CARS AND DAMAGED 980. THEY DESTROYED 92 LOCOMOTIVES AND DAMAGED 59.

THE FIRST ARMY CONTROLLED 40 LITTLE TOWNS AND TWO AIRPORTS EAST OF THE RHINE AND HAD FOUGHT THROUGH THE RUGGED SIEBENGEBURG--THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS COUNTRY ONTO THE INVITING TANK COUNTRY LEADING TO THE RUHR AND THE HEART OF GERMANY. EISENHOWER ALREADY HAS PERMITTED IDENTIFICATION OF 22 ARMORED DIVISIONS AMONG THE 82 INFANTRY AND ARMORED DIVISIONS IN COMBAT ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE EAST RHINE "WINDFALL" BRIDGEHEAD WAS BEYOND BEUEL, MANUFACTURING SUBURB OF BONN AND A RHINE PORT WITH TWO MILES OF QUAYS, AT GIESLER, 1,000 YARDS FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SIEG AND RHINE RIVERS.

GERMAN RESISTANCE LIGHTENED AROUND THE WHOLE PERIMETER OF THE REMAGEN SALIENT.

GERMAN FORCES X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

G854AEW

MAR 22 1945

30. 24— 24101

PARIS--SIXTH ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X REMAGEN SALIENT.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID POILUS FIGHTING IN THE SEVENTH ARMY IN THE KARLSRUHE CORNER HAD PENETRATED THREE MILES INTO GERMANY AND CAPTURED BERG, EIGHT MILES WEST OF KARLSRUHE.

IN CAPTURING GEISLER, THE FIRST ARMY FORCES EAST OF THE RHINE MOVED TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF DEUTZ, EAST BANK SUBURB OF CONQUERED COLOGNE.

SMALL GAINS WERE HACKED OUT ON BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH FLANKS OF THE BRIDGEHEAD BUT THERE WAS VIRTUALLY NO CHANGE ON THE EASTERN SIDE, WHERE THE WESTERWALD TERRAIN IS TORTUOUS. MOREOVER, THE ENEMY SHOWED SIGNS OF MOUNTING A POSSIBLE COUNTERATTACK IN FORCE AGAINST HODGES' SHOCK TROOPS.

THE 78TH (LIGHTNING) DIVISION--MEN FROM OHIO, ILLINOIS, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK MAINLY--OVERRAN BEUEL AND CLEARED OUT ALL THE EASTERN PART OF CAPTURED BONN LYING EAST OF THE RHINE. THEY CLEARED PUTZCHEN AND CAPTURED HANGELAY, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF BONN. TO THE SOUTHEAST, OTHER FIRST ARMY TROOPS FOUGHT IN RUBHAUSEN AND EISBACH AND CAPTURED SAND AND WASCHPOHL.

THE GERMANS TRIED FOR A THIRD TIME YESTERDAY TO RECAPTURE THE AIRFIELD EAST OF THE RUHR-FRANKFURT SUPERHIGHWAY. THE ATTEMPT WAS BEATEN BACK.

NORTH OF LEUTERSDORF BEYOND THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, 40 GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO COUNTERATTACK. FOUR WERE KILED, TWO WERE WOUNDED, 32 WERE CAPTURED.

GERMAN FORCES X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

G935AEW

A120

PARIS, MARCH 21-(AP)-THEATER MANAGERS AND UNION MEMBERS AGREED ON INCREASED SALARY SCALES TODAY, ENDING A PARIS MOTION PICTURE THEATER STRIKE THAT HAD SPREAD TO SEVERAL PROVINCIAL CITIES.

JP1114PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 21-(AP)-ARMORED FORCES OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY DROVE INTO LUDWIGSHAFEN TODAY AND PUSHED A FLANKING WEDGE TO THE RHINE RIVER A MILE NORTH OF THE CITY.

THE GREAT CHEMICAL CENTER ON THE WEST BANK IS A TWIN CITY OF MANNHEIM ON THE EAST BANK. IT WAS REACHED AFTER A PLUNGE OF 7 1/2 MILES BY AN ARMORED DIVISION WHICH HEADQUARTERS HAS KEPT UNIDENTIFIED

THE COLUMN

WHICH REACHED THE RHINE NORTH OF THE CITY, AFTER A SEVEN-MILE ADVANCE EASTWARD, ALSO WAS A UNIT OF THIS ANONYMOUS DIVISION.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, FOURTH BIG GERMAN CITY ENTERED BY THE THIRD ARMY IN TWO DAYS, UNTIL RECENTLY HAD A POPULATION OF 150,000, SWELLED IN RECENT YEARS BY WAR INDUSTRIES. ITS MOST IMPORTANT PLANT WAS THE BADISCHE ANILIN UND SODAFABRIK, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GIANT I.G. FARBEN CHEMICAL TRUST.

THE RHINE BRIDGE CONNECTING LUDWIGSHAFEN AND MANNHEIM, ONE OF THE MOST IMPOSING STRUCTURES ON THE RIVER, HAD BEEN DEMOLISHED BEFORE THE AMERICAN FORCES ENTERED THE CITY.

OTHER THIRD ARMY DIVISIONS CONTINUED CUTTING UP GERMAN REMNANTS WEST OF THE RHINE INTO SMALL POCKETS, MAKING ADVANCES OF UP TO TEN MILES, CLEARING 20 TOWNS AND ENTERING FOUR.

THE 80TH DIVISION CLEARED KAISERSLAUTERN AND ALSO THE TOWN OF ENKENBACH, SIX MILES NORTHEAST.

SINCE BEGINNING OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS EARLY THIS MONTH THE THIRD ARMY HAS CAPTURED 5,230 SQUARE MILES AND OCCUPIED 4,225 PLACES.

OF THIS TOTAL 1,060 SQUARE MILES AND 950 PLACES HAVE BEEN TAKEN SINCE THE DRIVE FROM THE KYLL RIVER STARTED MARCH 3. THE REMAINING 4,170 SQUARE MILES AND 3,275 PLACES HAVE BEEN SEIZED SINCE THE SPURT FROM THE SAAR RIVER STARTED MARCH 13.

TODAY THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION DROVE ANOTHER TEN MILES AND CLEARED SEVEN TOWNS IN ADDITION TO MAKING CONTACT WITH ELEMENTS OF THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION AT DALHEIM, ELEVEN MILES SOUTH OF MAINZ.

A49

OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 90TH PICKED UP 2 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST AND CLEARED SIX VILLAGES AND THE TOWN OF GONSENHEIM, 1 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAINZ. THERE WAS NO NEW REPORT OF THE FIGHTING INSIDE MAINZ, WHICH WAS REACHED YESTERDAY.

IN THE FIRST SIZABLE SHOW OF RESISTANCE IN THREE DAYS THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED AGAINST THE 90TH BOTH SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF MAINZ. BOTH ATTACKS WERE REPULSED. MECHANIZED UNITS OF THE SECOND CAVALRY, MOPPING UP EAST OF BINGEN, CLEARED TWO PLACES AND ENTERED TWO IN AN AREA ONE TO SIX MILES FROM THE CITY.

IN ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT THRUST, THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION SENT A COLUMN PEELING OFF NINE MILES INTO NEUSTADT, WHERE THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS LATE TODAY. NEUSTADT IS AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY JUNCTION 13 MILES WEST OF THE RHINE CITY OF SPEYER.

JR659PEW

MAR 22 1945

MORE UNITS WILL BE REORGANIZED INTO A FULL-STRENGTH PLATOON. x

WITH THE FIRST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE MAR21

PRAISE FOR THE NEGROES CAME FROM TECH. SGT. CASPER F. KOCH OF BEAVER DAM, WIS., WHO HELPED LEAD A NEGRO PLATOON INTO ACTION FOUR DAYS AGO AGAINST THE TOWN OF BERGHAUSEN.

"WE DIDN'T WANT TO GIVE THEM TOO TOUGH A JOB IN THEIR FIRST FIGHT," KOCH SAID, "SO OUR PLATOON WENT DOWN A STREET WHERE THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT NINE HOUSES. WE DIDN'T THINK THERE WOULD BE MANY GERMANS IN THEM.

"IN THE FIRST HOUSE THE NEGRO BOYS CAPTURED 11 JERRIES AND KILLED TWO. BY THE TIME THEY'D GOTTEN TO THE END OF THE STREET THEY HAD CAPTURED 53 PRISONERS AND KILLED I DONT NOW HOW MANY.

"THEY WORKED PERFECTLY. THEY ARE EAGER TO LEARN AND ASK A LOT OF QUESTIONS. WHEN YOU TELL 'EM TO TAKE AN OBJECTIVE THEY WANT TO KNOW WHAT TO DO AFTER THEY GET THERE."

JR830PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY, MARCH 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS VITAL ROAD AND RAIL CENTER FELL TODAY TO ONE HAND GRENADE AND 25 DOUGHBOYS.

A CITY WITH A PEACE-TIME POPULATION OF 61,000, KAISERSLAUTERN LONG HAD BEEN FIGURED BY LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S STRATEGISTS AS A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK. THEY LOGICALLY FIGURED FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT WOULD ORDER THE STIFFEST RESISTANCE BECAUSE KAISERSLAUTERN IS THE KEY IN A NETWORK OF ROADS AND RAILS WESTWARD TO SAARBRUECKEN, NORTHWARD TO COBLENZ, BINGEN, AND MAINZ AND EASTWARD TO WORMS AND MANNHEIM.

BUT PATTON'S ARMOR STIRRED UP SUCH BEWILDERMENT AND TERROR THAT AN AMERICAN PARTY LED BY T/SGT BYRON HOOVER, 1529 THORNDALE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., MOVED IN AND TOOK OVER ALMOST WITHOUT A FIGHT.

ACTUALLY THE FIRST AMERICANS INTO KAISERSLAUTERN WERE MEMBERS OF THE ARMORED TASK FORCE "CHERRY," NAMED FOR LT.COL.HENRY T.CHERRY OF AUGUSTA, GA. BUT HIS TENTH ARMORED TANKS, WHICH HAD SPED 46 MILES IN 24 HOURS, SWEPT THROUGH THE CITY AND EASTWARD AT A 25 MILE AN HOR CLIP.

THE JOB OF TAKING OVER THE CITY WAS LEFT TO 25 INFANTRYMEN WHO ENTERED AS THE ARMOR LEFT.

MAR 22 1945

"THE STREETS WERE ABSOLUTELY DESERTED AT FIRST," HOOVER SAID. "BUT THEN THE PEOPLE STARTED COMING OUT AND WE HAD A REAL CHORE ON OUR HANDS."

HOOVER'S MEN, A PLATOON FROM THE 317TH REGIMENT OF THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, CAPTURED A COLONEL, FOUR MAJORS, FIVE CAPTAINS, 10 LIEUTENANTS, 20 NON-COMS AND 66 PRIVATES IN ONE BATCH BY THROWING A HAND GRENADE THROUGH A WINDOW WHERE THE GERMANS WERE HIDDEN.

FOR ABOUT AN HOUR HOOVER WAS IN CHARGE IN KAISERSLAUTERN, WHERE 45,000 CIVILIANS SURPRISINGLY HAD REMAINED. THEN COL.N.A. COSTELLO OF ARLINGTON, VA., COMMANDER OF THE 319TH REGIMENT OF THE 80TH DIVISION, PERSONALLY TOOK OVER. LATER OTHER REGIMENTS OF THE DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.HORACE MCBRIDE, ARRIVED.

"A FEW SNIPERS PROVIDED THE ONLY OPPOSITION WE FOUND," HOOVER SAID. "HONESTLY, THIS DEAL WAS A PUSH OVER.

G1020AEW

KAISERSLAUTERN-FIRST ADD WIANT'S KAISERSLAUTERN XXX PUSH OVER."

FOR MORE THAN 50 MILES ALONG THE TENTH ARMORED'S DRIVE TO KAISERSLAUTERN AND EASTWARD TO THE RHINE THE ROUTE WAS LINED WITH ABANDONED VEHICLES, DEAD HORSES, CHARRED CARTS AND MANY DEAD GERMANS--ALL VICTIMS OF AERIAL ATTACKS BY THUNDERBOLTS AND MUSTANGS.

AFTER THE TENTH ARMORED SWEPT THROUGH TOWNS, CIVILIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TORE DOWN REMAINING ROADBLOCKS. PROBABLY 5,000 PRISONERS MOVED TO THE REAR.

SEVERAL CIVILIANS WERE SEEN CUTTING MEAT FROM DEAD HORSES.

CAPT.STAFFORD BENEDICT OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., COMMANDER OF A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY IN AN INFANTRY BATTALION LED BY MAJ. ARTHUR H.CLARK OF BUFFALO, N.Y., SAID: "WE HAVE BEEN GOING SO FAST WE HARDLY HAVE HAD TIME TO EAT OR SLEEP. BUT THAT IS ALRIGHT WITH US. WE ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION."

BESIDES HOOVER THE DOUGHBOYS WHO TOOK KAISERSLAUTERN INCLUDED S/SGT.JOHN DOUGHERTY, DUNMORE, PA.; SGT.THOMAS RYAN, 8710 56TH AVE., ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; SGT.FRANK SOOS, GARY, IND.; SGT.JOSEPH VITA, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.; CPL.DELBERT WHERLEY, DAYTON, OHIO; CPL.VICTOR GREEN, 257 1/2 SOUTH 18TH ST., NEWARK, N.J.; CPL.JOSEPH PAYER, NEWARK, N.J.; PFC VICTOR JUILLET, PREAKNESS, N.J. (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE); PFC PACK MAGNUSON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; PFC WILLARD WRIGHT, FRANKLINTON, N.C.; PFC HARRISON ALBRIGHT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; PFC GEORGE DEQUIS, PONTIAC, MICH; PFC.JOHN LORNE, DETROIT; PFC SAM YURATOVAC, CHICAGO, ILL., AND PVT.WILLIAM TAYLOR, DETROIT, MICH.

FD1010AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

SAARBRUECKEN, GERMANY, MARCH 21-(AP)-LT.COL. WALLACE R.CHEVES, 274TH REGIMENTAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TURNED MOVING VAN OPERATOR INSIDE ENEMY TERRITORY TO GIVE SOME DOUGHBOYS A LIFT OUT OF SAARBRUECKEN.

"IT'S A LITTLE COMPLICATED," SAID THE HUSKY CHEVES.

"OUR THIRD BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.KARL S.LANDSTROM OF LEBANON, ORE., CROSSED THE SAAR IN ASSAULT BOATS WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN AT 3 A.M. YESTERDAY. ONE COMPANY TURNED EAST INTO THE CITY AND THE REST WENT NORTH TO PROTECT THE FLANK.

"THEN THE SECOND BATTALION CROSSED AND SWUNG EAST INTO THE TOWN WHILE THE FIRST BATTALION STORMED HIGH GROUND ON THE SOUTH EDGE OF THE CITY TO PROTECT THE ATTACKERS.

"EVERYTHING WENT SPLENDIDLY. OUR LOSSES WERE LIGHT, BUT BECAUSE OF BRIDGES BEING BLOWN OVER RAILROAD TRACKS ALL THROUGH THE CITY, OUR TROOPS WERE HAVING TO MOVE ENTIRELY ON FOOT TOWARD THE OBJECTIVE TOWN OF BILDSTOCK, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

"OUR COMMANDING OFFICER TOLD ME TO GO AND SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE TO SPEED THINGS UP.

"I WENT ACROSS A PONTOON BRIDGE IN A JEEP WITH PFC. SAMUEL F. DAVIS OF BERNIE, MO., AND LT.ARTHUR PARSONS OF MINNETONKA BEACH, MINN., AND WE HEADED NORTH WITH THREE CARBINES AND TWO PISTOLS.

"WE SOON GOT REINFORCEMENTS IN THE FORM OF A RECONNAISSANCE JEEP MOUNTING A MACHINE GUN AND COMMANDED BY LT.JOHN W.GORDON OF COLUMBUS, OHIO. SOON WE BEGAN RUNNING INTO LITTLE GROUPS OF GERMANS, ALL ARMED, BUT ALL WE COULD DO WAS TAKE THEIR GUNS AND TELL THEM TO WALK BACK TO SAARBRUECKEN AND SURRENDER TO SOMEBODY ELSE BECAUSE WE WERE TOO BUSY TO BOTHER WITH THEM.

"WE CUT BACK INTO A MAIN ROAD AT DUDWEILER, THREE MILES FROM SAARBRUECKEN AND MET ELEMENTS OF THE LEADING COMPANY UNDER CAPT.FRED E.CASSIDY, AN OLD FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM LINCOLN, NEB. (2675 SEWELL AVE.) WE TOOK TEN OR 12 OF HIS MEN ON THE JEEPS INTO BILDSTOCK AND FOUND A BIG GERMAN TRUCK MOVING ALONG THE STREET. THEN WE FOUND A HUGE MOVING VAN, DIESEL-POWERED.

"WE MADE THE DRIVERS GO BACK DOWN THE ROAD, LOAD UP THE REST OF CASSIDY'S COMPANY AND BRING THEM UP TO BILDSTOCK, SO THAT WAY WE TOOK OUR OBJECTIVE BEFORE DARK.

MD137AEW

MAR 22 1945

BY GEORGE PALMER

HEADQUARTERS 57TH BOMB WING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN MARCH 18-(DELAYED) (AP)-MAJ.FRED W.DYER, 29, OF DENVER COLO., HAS JUST COMPLETED HIS 101ST COMBAT MISSION, BUT HE INTENDS TO KEEP RIGHT ON FLYING UNTIL GROUNDED BECAUSE HE BELIEVES MEN WHO TELL OTHER MEN HOW TO FIGHT SHOULD FIGHT RIGHT ALONG WITH THEM.

"I'VE GOT TO GET UP AT BRIEFING AND TELL THESE KIDS HOW TO DO THIS AND THAT, AND IF I CAN'T DO IT MYSELF THEN I DON'T SEE WHAT GOOD I AM TO THE AIR FORCE," DYER EXPLAINED.

DYER HAS BEEN ON RAIDS OVER AFRICA, SICILY, ITALY, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA FRANCE AND AUSTRIA. HE FEELS THAT TO QUIT FLYING NOW WOULD BE TO WASTE ALL THE KNOWLEDGE HE HAS GAINED THROUGH COMBAT FLYING.

DYER, WHOSE FIRST COMBAT MISSIONS WERE IN SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY IN AFRICA, IS RATED AS ONE OF THE BEST PILOTS IN THE THEATER. HE HAS WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE DFC TWICE, THE PURPLE HEART, THE SILVER STAR AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH 15 CLUSTERS. IN DECEMBER OF 1943 HE HAD COMPLETED HIS FIRST TOUR OF DUTY AND COULD HAVE GONE HOME ON LEAVE, BUT HE CHOSE TO STAY WITH HIS OUTFIT BECAUSE "I JUST HATE TO SEE THIS SHOW GOING ON WITHOUT ME IN IT."

DYER HAS COME BACK FROM ITALIAN MISSIONS ON A SINGLE ENGINE FOUR TIMES, WHEN HIS B-25 WAS HIT BY FLAK DURING RAIDS OVER PALMI, GUIDONA, PESCARA AND CASARSA.

3o. 2x__ 24103

DYER WON THE PURPLE HEART WHEN ONE ARM WAS GASHED BY FLAK OVER BENEVENTO, ITALY.

HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AFTE A RAID ON PATERNO, SICILY, IN JULY, 1943, WHEN HIS SHIP GOT FIVE DIRECT HITS FROM A BATTERY OF GERMAN 88S AND HE AND HIS CREW WEERE FORCED TO BAIL OUT OVER TH FRONT LINES.

"WE LANDED IN THE MIDDLE OF A TANK BATTLE AND HAD TO HIDE OUT IN A GULLY FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE A 51ST HIGHLAND DIVISION TANK PICKED US UP AND TOOK US OFF THE BATTLEFIELD," HE SAID.

DYERS AMBITION NOW IS TO BE GIVEN COMMAND OF HIS OWN SQUADRON, FIGHT THE WAR THROUGH TO THE END, THEN GET A JOB BACK IN COLORADO WITH A MINING COMPANY SO HE CAN BE WITH HIS WIFE AND HIS 20-MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER WHOM HE HAS NEVER SEEN.

FD152PEW

MAR 22 1945

B42

DT KX

ROME, MARCH 21-(AP)-TWO NAZI PLANES WERE DOWNED YESTERDAY BY MUSTANG PILOTS WHO ENCOUNTERED A SMALL ENEMY FORMATION NORTH OF LAKE BALATON, IN SOUTHWESTERN HUNGARY.

THE VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO 2ND LT. CARL W. MOREY, JR., 576 CHATSWORTH AVE., DETROIT, MICH., AND 2ND LT. JESSE C. WILKINS, 2113 HOUSTON ST., FORT WORTH, TEX.

CPL. FRED FARAGE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., A GUNNER ON A B-24 WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID YESTERDAY BY ITALY-BASED BOMBERS ON THE AUSTRIAN RAIL YARDS AT AMSTETTEN, SAID THAT SMOKE ROSE IN A THREE-MILE COLUMN OVER THE TARGET.

FW811AEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 21--(AP)--RED STAR'S COMMENTATOR KONSTANTIN

HOFMAN VOICED CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES WILL

CONTINUE TO REJECT OR IGNORE GERMAN PEACE FEELERS UNTIL THERE IS AN

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

HE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THE FLAT BRITISH REFUSAL TO DEAL

WITH A GERMAN PEACE AGENT IN STOCKHOLM.

AT THE SAME TIME HE ATTACKED POPE PIUS XII, AND ACCUSED THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SEEKING EASIER TERMS FOR GERMANY.

MPW DELUCES 00900 CCC 948A

LISBON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THIRTEEN PORTUGUESE WERE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED IN THE EXPULSION OF THE JAPANESE FROM MANILA, A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TONIGHT.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING THE NECESSARY STEPS TO HELP PORTUGUESE CITIZENS OF MANILA, COUNTING ON THE BENEVOLENT INTERVENTION OF UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES, WHO KINDLY INFORMED PORTUGAL ABOUT HER CITZENS IN THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL IN MANILA," THE XX ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

MAR 22 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (250)

FAR EAST AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, MARCH 20 (DELAYED)-(AP) THE AIR WAR IN THE PACIFIC HAS JOINED THE AIR WAR IN CHINA AND ELEMENTS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY'S FAR EAST AIR FORCE NOW ARE OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE CHENNAULT'S CHINA-BASED 14TH AIR FORCE.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF BOTH THEATERS ARE COOPERATING IN CLAMPING A TIGHT BLOCKADE ON JAPANESE SHIPPING TRYING TO SNEAK ALONG THE CHINA COAST, SAID BRIG.GEN.DONALD HUTCHINSON, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE.

ALTHOUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLOCKADE HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL COOPERATIVE OBJECTIVE OF THE TWO COMMANDS SO FAR, HUTCHINSON SAID DEVELOPMENT OF AIR BASES ON PALAWAN, AT ZAMBOANGA ON MINDANAO AND ELSEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES WILL PERMIT EVEN GREATER COMBINED OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN CHINA AND THAILAND.

ALREADY KENNEY'S FORCES HAVE HOVERED IN THE VICINITY OF SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG, SEARCHING FOR ENEMY SHIPPING. SOON HIS FLIERS MAY TAKE STRONG OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST THE CHINA MAINLAND.

A COMBINED OFFENSIVE AGAINST THAILAND BY THE 14TH AND 5TH AIR FORCES--THE 5TH IS A PART OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES--FORCED THE JAPANESE VIRTUALLY TO ABANDON THEIR LARGE AND WELL DEVELOPED NAVAL BASE AT CAMRANH BAY, HUTCHINSON SAID. JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES ALSO WERE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

HUTCHINSON SAID THE FARFLUNG OPERATIONS OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HAVE FAILED TO BRING MUCH ENEMY AERIAL INTERCEPTION. HE ADDED THERE ARE PLENTY OF INDICATIONS THE JAPANESE HAVE QUITE A FEW PLANES LEFT BUT SO FAR HAVE BEEN UNWILLING TO COMMIT THEM AGAINST NEUTRALIZATION ATTACKS.

GG1155ACW NM

THE ZAMBOANGA HARBOR AREA HAS BEEN CLEARED AND THE AIRFIELDS, ONE OF THEM A BOMBER FIELD 215 MILES NORTHEAST OF BORNEO, ARE NOW OPERATING WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

TWO MIDGET JAPANESE SUBMARINES WERE DESTROYED BY AIRCRAFT AT DAVAO, ON EASTERN MINDANAO.

A CONVOY OF SIX ENEMY SHIPS WAS ATTACKED BY MITCHELL BOMBERS IN THE CHINA SEA OFF AMOY AND A 6,000-TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS WERE SUNK. IN ADDITION, TWO FREIGHTER-TRANSPORTS OF 7,000-TONS EACH WERE SET AFIRE AND PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND A DESTROYER WAS DAMAGED. TWO BOMBERS WERE LOST.

FORMOSA WAS HIT BY HEAVY BOMBERS IN ANOTHER NEUTRALIZATION RAID.

(NO PICKUP)

EW540PCW NM

WITH THE TWENTY SEVENTH DIVISION ON LUZON, MARCH 21-(AP)-COL. JOHN D. FREDERICK, COMMANDER OF THE 129TH REGIMENT, TODAY WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR ORGANIZING AND LEADING HIS UNIT ACROSS THE PASIG RIVER IN THE FINAL ASSAULT AGAINST FORT SANTIAGO AND THE NORTHERN INTRAMUROS IN MANILA. EARLIER IN THE CAMPAIGN THE REGIMENT SEIZED THE CLARK FIELD AREA.

COL. FREDERICK'S HOME IS AT (911 BATES AVE) SPRINGFIELD, ILL. HIS WIFE NOW RESIDES AT HENDERSONVILLE, N.C.

X760PACW

A2FX (WX)
PMS BUDGET (900)
JAPAN RAID ADD
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

MAR 22 1945

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MARCH 21-(AP)-AT

HIS PLANES SCORED THE FIRST TELLING BLOW ON NIPPON'S NAVY SINCE THE ENEMY WAS ROUTED OFF LEYTE GULF AND IN ADJACENT WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES WITH 24 WARSHIPS SUNK, 13 PROBABLY SUNK AND 21 DAMAGED.

THE SUNDAY AND MONDAY TOLL OF MORE THAN 575 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN ACTION EXTENDING FROM KYUSHU TO HONSHU MADE A TOTAL OF 1,400 ACCOUNTED FOR OVER JAPAN BY CARRIER ATTACKS. MITSCHER'S CARRIER AIR ARM KNOCKED OUT 882 DURING TWO RAIDS IN THE TOKYO AREA LAST FEBRUARY.

THE MONDAY TOLL OF 30 SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED WAS ADDED TO THE 77 BATTERED IN THE FEBRUARY ASSAULTS.

THE MITSCHER PLANES HAD CONCENTRATED SUNDAY ON KNOCKING OUT ENEMY AIR BASES BARRING APPROACH TO THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED INLAND SEA, BOUNDED BY THE ISLANDS OF KYUSHU, SHIKOKU AND THE WESTERN END OF HONSHU.

THEN HE MOVED HIS TASK FORCE NORTHEAST AND TURNED HIS PLANES LOOSE AGAINST THE VERY HEART OF JAPAN'S DWINDLING NAVAL POWER. TOKYO SAID 1,400 AMERICAN PLANES PARTICIPATED FROM 15 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

THEY SWARMED OVER A MAZE OF JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS SUCH AS KOBE, JAPAN'S NO. 1 SHIPBUILDING CENTER AND LEADING PORT, AND KURE, MAJOR NAVAL BASE.

THE INCOMPLETE REPORTS OF THE NAVY SPECIFIED FEW TARGETS, BUT THE PLANES WERE WITHIN ATTACKING RANGE OF SUCH POINTS AS YAWATA, HOME OF THE HUGE IMPERIAL IRON AND STEEL WORKS, ONE OF THE GREATEST CENTERS OF INDUSTRY OUTSIDE OF WESTERN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A4FX

WITHIN REACH OF THEIR BOMBS AND ROCKETS WERE CITIES WITH DRYDOCKS, SHIP REPAIR YARDS, HARBORS, ARSENALS, CHEMICAL PLANTS, FACTORIES MAKING PARTS FOR PLANES AND TANKS, PLANTS MAKING EXPLOSIVES, COAL PORTS AND ONE PLACE, KURUME, WHICH IS A RAILROAD HUB AND RUBBER MANUFACTURING CITY.

RETURNING PILOTS TOLD CORRESPONDENT FARON THAT WHAT PLANES WERE

LOST WERE BROUGHT DOWN LARGELY BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. SOME SAID THE FLAK WAS "HEAVY ENOUGH TO WALK ON." STRONG FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED IN PLACES BUT ONE SQUADRON REPORTED IT VIRTUALLY WAS UNOPPOSED.

HOWEVER, ENEMY PLANES STRUCK REPEATEDLY AT MITSCHER'S WARSHIPS. THEY WERE TAKEN ON IN FIERCE SKY BATTLES BY CARRIER PLANES AND SHELLED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OF THE FLEET.

TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT MORE THAN 180 AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN TWO DAYS AND 14 2-4'£80' '7,(94 $-.-&3$.

THE PRE

AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN TWO DAYS AND 14 WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

THE PRELIMINARY AMERICAN REPORTS OF THE TWO-DAY ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THE ENEMY AIRFORCE LISTED 200 SHOT DOWN AND 275 WIPED OUT ON THE GROUND.

"MORE THAN 100 WERE DAMAGED IN THE FIRST DAY'S ATTACK," A COMMUNIQUE SAID, "AND A LARGE NUMBER DAMAGED IN THE SECOND DAY'S ATTACKS."

THE MITSCHER PLANES SWEPT OVER SUCH AN EXTENSIVE AREA THAT IT EVEN IS POSSIBLE THEY HIT SASEBO AND NAGASAKI, NAVAL BASES ON WESTERN KYUSHU FACING CHINA ACROSS THE EAST CHINA SEA.

MM1135PPW

A143KX
WEST OUT 130
BY ELMONT WAITE

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,THURSDAY,MARCH 22-(AP)-A VISIT BY FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, A HUGE DECORATED CAKE AND THE FIRST OFFICIAL GLASS OF BEER HIGHLIGHTED OPENING OF THE CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS CLUB HERE LAST NIGHT.

"I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE HERE," THE ADMIRAL REMARKED. "THE CHIEFS, AS YOU KNOW, ARE MEN WHO DO THE WORK IN THE NAVY WHILE THE OFFICERS SIT AROUND."

LAUGHTER INTERRUPTED HIM.

"WILL YOU HAVE A GLASS OF BEER, ADMIRAL?" ASKED A HOST.

"NO," NIMITZ SAID, THEN "WELL,

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IF I AM HOLDING UP THE PARTY, . . . CERTAINLY I WILL HAVE A GLASS."

SO HE DID.

THE CLUB IS HOUSED IN A QUONSET HUT WHICH THE CHIEFS IN THEIR SPARE TIME HAVE DECORATED ELABORATELY. THE CEREMONIAL CAKE WAS TOPPED BY A MODEL OF THE CLUB--EVEN TO A TINY LIGHT BURNING INSIDE.

THE CHIEFS AND THE ADMIRAL ATE VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING BUT THE MODEL.

DV1137PCW

3o. 24 — 24105

(209)/AD)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
~~XX BATTLE OF IWO JIMA~~
IWO JIMA,MARCH 21-(AP)-~~TWO ARMY FIGHTER SQUADRONS -- ONE OF P-51S~~

THE FIRST MUSTANG TO LAND WAS PILOTED BY BRIG.GEN.ERNEST E. MOORE OF SHREVEPORT,LA., THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND. ONE MISHAP MARKED THE ARRIVAL OF THE PLANES WHEN ONE HIT A SOFT SPOT IN THE RUNWAY AND NOSED PARTIALLY OVER BUT THE PILOT WAS UNHURT AND PLANE DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT.

OTHER MUSTANG PILOTS ARRIVING WERE COL.JAMES S.BECKWITH,JR., BURLINGTON,VT., FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER; CAPTS.JOHN A.PIPER, OF CHICAGO,ILL.; WALTER H.POWELL OF NEWPORT NEWS,VA.; RAYMOND J. BETNER, HOOSICK FALLS,N.Y.; LTS.CHARLES E.JENNINGS, OF OHIO (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE); JULE C.MITCHELL, EUFAULA,ALA.; 2ND LT. ROBERT A.WORTON, SOMERSET CENTRE,MASS.; LTS.CHARLES J.CAMERON, CHILLICOTHE,ILL.; FRANK L.AYRES, LAKE CHARLES,LA.; AND HAROLD L.BACCUS, MONROE,GA.

2ND LT.OLIVER E.O'MARA, KENOSHA,WIS.; LT.RALPH HINTERMIER, BUFFALO,N.Y.; LT.BERNARD BJORSETH, MINNEAPOLIS; 2ND LT.JOHN SHULER, BUTLER,PA.; LT.RICHARD J. CONDRICK, BROCKTON,MASS.; LT.HENRY RYNIKER, (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE); LT.NED BALDWIN, TAMPA,FLA.

AMONG THE BLACK WIDOW PILOTS WERE LTS.FRED M.KUYKENDALL, ST.LOUIS, MO.; CHARLES H.ROUSE, BALTIMORE,MD., AND LT.LAWRENCE K.LUNT, OF CONCORD,MASS.

FJ610ACW

MAR 22 1945

ANCIENT MANDALAY FELL TO THE BRITISH YESTERDAY AFTER 500 JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF FORT DUFFERIN, LAST JAPANESE STRONGHOLD IN THE CITY, FAILTERED OUT THROUGH ALLIED SEIGE LINES DURING THE NIGHT.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES TOLD HARROWING STORIES OF THE DEVASTATING EFFECT OF THE ALLIED AERIAL AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS OF THE FORT DURING THE WEEKS THE JAPANESE HELD OUT. THEY REPORTED THE ENEMY TOOK THE BEST AIR RAID SHELTERS AND OFTEN FORCED BURMESE TO STAND IN THE OPEN DURING THE ATTACKS. CIVILIAN CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED HEAVY.

W301PEW

A135

A TASK FORCE BASE IN BURMA, MARCH 21-(AP)-T/SGT.ROBERT E.FISKE, A FORMER SOUTH CHICAGO BARTENDER, SAID TODAY HE HAD SHOT A JAPANESE SNIPER FROM A TREE WITH A SINGLE BULLET FROM HIS PISTOL AFTER THE SNIPER FIRED ON HIS AMBULANCE PLANE FLYING A WOUNDED MAN TO A REAR HOSPITAL.

G1103AEW

MEXICO CITY,MARCH 21 (AP)-A PROPOSAL TO APPOINT AN INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO GO TO SPAIN AND STUDY THE POLITICAL PRISONER SITUATION THERE WAS BEING STUDIED TODAY BY THE "CONFERENCE AGAINST FRANCOIST TERRORISM."

THE RESOLUTION WAS SUBMITTED BY THE FOARE (FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR AIDING EUROPEAN REFUGEES), WHICH IS SPONSORING THE CONFERENCE, AND HAS THE SUPPORT OF ATTORNEY GROUPS OF MEXICO.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE ASKED TO TAKE STEPS TO PERMIT THE COMMITTEE TO ENTER SPAIN.

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS CLOSING SESSION TONIGHT ARE TO BE SENT TO THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

SUBMITTED ARE SOME 50 RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH STEPS TO COMBAT "FRANCO TERRORISM" IN SPAIN. THERE ARE MORE THAN 400 DELEGATES REPRESENTING LIBERAL ORGANIZATIONS HERE.

NN411PCW

BY CHARLES GUPTILL

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 21-(AP)-AN ARGENTINE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN WAS CONSIDERED A STRONG POSSIBILITY IN INFORMED QUARTERS TODAY AS THE GOVERNMENT DEBATED ON THE FOREIGN POLICY NEEDED TO HELP END THE COUNTRY'S DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION.

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT SUCH A STEP WOULD SERVE TO QUALIFY ARGENTINA AS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN PROBABLY WOULD BE MORE POPULAR IN ARGENTINA THAN A DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY, WITH THE EUROPEAN BATTLES PROGRESSING AS THEY ARE.

SOME OBSERVERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT SOME ACTION AGAINST JAPAN WOULD BE ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN TALK OF ARMY OPPOSITION TO A DECLARATION OF WAR, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE YOUNGER OFFICERS, THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND WAS RELIABLY REPORTED DISPOSED TO ACCEPT SUCH A MEASURE.

W240PEW

A109

NIGHT LEAD MAPOCHO (150)

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 21-(AP)-JORGE GARRETON, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INVESTIGATION, SAID TONIGHT THAT "CRIMINAL HANDS" UNDOUBTEDLY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THE 2,650-TON CHILEAN SHIP MAPOCHO YESTERDAY WITH A POSSIBLE LOSS OF 82 LIVES.

CHILEAN NEWSPAPERS HAD DECLARED EARLIER THAT AXIS SABOTAGE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIRE ABOARD THE MAPOCHO AND RECENT FIRES ON TWO OTHER CHILEAN VESSELS.

THE FIRE ABOARD THE NITRATE-LOADED PASSENGER-CARGO MAPOCHO BROKE OUT SHORTLY AFTER SHE HAD LEFT THE PORT OF IQUIQUE. SIXTY-FOUR PERSONS WERE RESCUED, 19 BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED AND 63 PERSONS ARE MISSING.

THE PORT OF IQUIQUE LONG HAS BEEN A CENTER OF JAPANESE ACTIVITY. CHILE RECENTLY DECLARED A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY WITH JAPAN.

THE NEWSPAPER NACION SAID SOME PASSENGERS REPORTED THAT "PART OF THE CREW OF THE MAPOCHO WAS DRUNK," WHILE OTHER SURVIVORS PRAISED SOME OF THE CREW. ONE PERSON SAID THE CREW DISOBEYED THE CAPTAIN'S ORDER THAT THE PASSENGERS MUST BE SAVED FIRST. "WE HAVE AN EQUAL RIGHT TO LIVE," A SAILOR WAS QUOTED.

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JR1042PEW

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, MARCH 21-(AP)-CANADA WILL SEEK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TO AMEND THE BIG THREE'S WORLD SECURITY PROPOSALS IN ORDER TO WIN FOR THE SO-CALLED SECONDARY NATIONS MORE REGARD FOR THEIR POWER AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING MADE THIS INTENTION CLEAR AS HE OPENED DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY ON CANADA'S PROGRAM FOR THE SECURITY PARLEY. HE LISTED AUSTRALIA, THE NETHERLANDS AND BRAZIL AS RANKING AMONG THE SECONDARY STATES AND ENTITLED WITH CANADA TO A GREATER VOICE THAN OUTLINED AT DUMBARTON OAKS AND YALTA.

ALTHOUGH MAKING CLEAR THAT CANADA WAS A STRONGER SUPPORTER OF THE SECURITY PROPOSALS, KING URGED CLARIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION IN THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF "IMPORTANT SECONDARY COUNTRIES."

AS PARLIAMENT CONTINUED DEBATE ON THE PROPOSALS TODAY IT WAS INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WIN SUPPORT OF ALL MAJOR PARTIES IN CARRYING OUT ITS PROGRAM AT SAN FRANCISCO.

HOWEVER, LIGUORI LACOMBE, AN INDEPENDENT MEMBER FROM QUEBEC, DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO MANDATE TO SEND A DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE AND THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE ANY DELEGATION SHOULD BE SENT UNTIL AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE HAD BEEN MADE.

M.J.COLDWELL, LEADER OF THE SOCIALISTIC COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, ENDORSED KING'S PLEA FOR A STRONGER POSITION FOR THE MIDDLE NATIONS.

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"CANADA AND THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS OF HER STATURE," SAID COLDWELL, SHOULD BE GIVEN GREATER AUTHORITY ON THE PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL. UNDER THE PRESENT PROPOSALS CANADA MIGHT BE DIRECTED TO SEVER TRADING RELATIONS WITH, OR SUPPLY ARMED FORCES TO FIGHT AGAINST, SOME FUTURE AGGRESSOR WITHOUT HAVING HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF PARTICIPATING IN THE DISCUSSIONS LEADING UP TO THE DECISION REACHED.

"LESSER STATES WITH LITTLE TRADE, UNABLE TO GIVE MUCH ARMED HELP, HAVE AS GREAT AN INFLUENCE AS THE STRONG SECONDARY STATES. THAT IN MY OPINION IS SOMETHING THAT THE CANADIAN DELEGATION SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO RECTIFY."

ELABORATING ON THE SAME THEME, PAUL MARTIN, A MEMBER OF KING'S LIBERAL PARTY, DECLARED "ONE RECOGNIZES THE POSITION OF THE GREAT POWERS, BUT IF ONE IS PREPARED TO MAKE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE

GREAT POWERS AND THE MIDDLE POWERS, SHOULD A DISTINCTION NOT BE MADE BETWEEN SOME OF THE MIDDLE POWERS AND SOME OF THE LESSER POWERS?"

M548AEW

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A41 (320)
BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY
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"CANADA AND THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS OF HER STATURE," SAID COLDWELL, SHOULD BE GIVEN GREATER AUTHORITY ON THE PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL. UNDER THE PRESENT PROPOSALS CANADA MIGHT BE DIRECTED TO SEVER TRADING RELATIONS WITH, OR SUPPLY ARMED FORCES TO FIGHT AGAINST, SOME FUTURE AGGRESSOR WITHOUT HAVING HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF PARTICIPATING IN THE DISCUSSIONS LEADING UP TO THE DECISION REACHED.
"LESSER STATES WITH LITTLE TRADE, UNABLE TO GIVE MUCH ARMED HELP, HAVE AS GREAT AN INFLUENCE AS THE STRONG SECONDARY STATES. THAT IN MY OPINION IS SOMETHING THAT THE CANADIAN DELEGATION SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO RECTIFY."
ELABORATING ON THE SAME THEME, PAUL MARTIN, A MEMBER OF KING'S LIBERAL PARTY, DECLARED "ONE RECOGNIZES THE POSITION OF THE GREAT POWERS, BUT IF ONE IS PREPARED TO MAKE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS AND THE MIDDLE POWERS, SHOULD A DISTINCTION NOT BE MADE BETWEEN SOME OF THE MIDDLE POWERS AND SOME OF THE LESSER POWERS?"
M548AEW

NIGHT LEAD
THE WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (WED)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: VIGOROUS PATROLLING REPORTED ACROSS LOWER RHINE; RUHR LASHED BY HEAVY BOMBERS.
REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD: AMERICANS EXPANDED HOLD ON RHINE EAST BANK AND ON COLOGNE-FRANKFURT SUPERHIGHWAY; SEIZED SEVEN MILES OF SIEG RIVER'S SOUTH BANK.

THE SAAR SECTOR: AMERICANS ENTERED LUDWIGSHAFEN AND TOPPLED SCORES OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN SAARLAND OFFENSIVE; GERMAN CASUALTIES MAY REACH 100,000 IN RHINE-MOSELLE AREA.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMIES: VIGOROUS PATROLLING REPORTED ACROSS LOWER RHINE; RUHR HIT BY HEAVY BOMBERS.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: EXPANDED HOLDS ON REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, COLOGNE-FRANKFURT SUPERHIGHWAY; SEIZED SEVEN MILES OF SIEG RIVER'S SOUTH BANK.
U.S. THIRD, U.S. SEVENTH ARMIES: JOINED FORCES IN SAARLAND DRIVE, SHEARING SAAR AND PALATINATE FROM GERMANY; NAZI CASUALTIES IN RHINE-MOSELLE AREA MAY REACH 100,000; CAPTURED SCORES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, ENTERED LUDWIGSHAFEN.
-DASH-
MAR 22 1945
U.S. DIVISIONS:
FOURTH ARMORED: REACHED DALHEIM, 11 MILES SOUTH OF MAINZ.
SIXTH ARMORED: OVERRAN LAMBSBORN AND VOGELBACH.
TENTH ARMORED: DROVE NINE MILES FROM KAISERSLAUTERN INTO NEUSTADT.
ELEVENMOVE

TENTH ARMORED: DROVE NINE MILES FROM KAISERSLAUTERN INTO NEUSTADT.
ELEVENTH ARMORED: DROVE 14 MILES WITHIN TWO MILES OF WORMS.
FOURTEENTH ARMORED: CLEARED STEINFELD IN SOUTHERN PALATINATE.
26TH INFANTRY: JOINED WITH SE

FOURTEENTH ARMORED: CLEARED STEINFELD IN SOUTHERN PALATINATE.
26TH INFANTRY: JOINED WITH SEVENTH ARMY AT OTTWEILER.
36TH INFANTRY: GAINED AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE NORTH OF WISSEMBOURG
45TH INFANTRY: REACHED LANDSTUHL IN 12-MILE ADVANCE NORTH OF HOMBURG.
42ND INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTH OF LUDWIGSWIEKL AND FISCHBACH.
63RD INFANTRY: DROVE EAST OF CAPTURED SAARBRUECKEN, SEIZED ST.INGBERT.
65TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN NEUNKIRCHEN AREA.

B97
70TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP FISCHBACH, FIVE MILES NORTH OF SAARBRUECKEN.
71ST INFANTRY: CLEARED TRULBEN, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF PIRMASENS.
78TH IOVQL SEIZED

B97
70TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP FISCHBACH, FIVE MILES NORTH OF SAARBRUECKEN.
71ST INFANTRY: CLEARED TRULBEN, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF PIRMASENS.
78TH INFANTRY: SEIZED STRETCH OF SIEG RIVER'S SOUTH BANK IN RHINE BRIDGEHEAD.
80TH INFANTRY: CLEARED KAISERLAUTERN AND ENKENBACH.
90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED WORMS AND REACHED DALHEIM.
94TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN LUDWIGSHAFEN AREA.
103RD INFANTRY: DROVE NORTH THROUGH WISSEMBOURGH GAP.
SN1027PEW

UNDATED GERMAN CITIES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GERMAN TOWNS AND CITIES BY THE SCORES HAVE FALLEN TO THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES IN THEIR ENVELOPMENT OF THE SAARLAND, HESSE, RHENISH PRUSSIA AND THE PALATINATE THIS WEEK.

THE WHOLE SAARLAND AND ITS MILLION PEOPLE--A GREAT PROPORTION OF THEM SKILED STEEL WORKERS AND COAL DIGGERS--HAS BEEN OVERRUN. AMONG THE MAJOR PLACES CAPTURED IN THE LAST DAY OR SO ARE THESE:

SAARBRUECKEN, 135,000, CAPITAL OF THE SAARLAND.
WORMS,50,000
KAISERSLAUTERN, 61,000.
VOELKLINGEN, 31,000.
SAARLAUTERN, 32,000.
ST.INGBERT, 23,000.
HOMBERG, 26,000.
ZWEIBRUECKEN, 16,000.
ALZEY 10,000.
COBLENZ, 58,000.
BAD GRUEZENACH, 28,000.
BINGEN, 15,000.
DILLINGEN, 15,000.
BOPPARD, 10,000.
WISSEMBOURG, FRANCE, 8,000.

MAR 22 1945

BEUEL, 10,000. HONNEF 9,000. MERZIG 20,000.

AMONG OTHER IMPORTANT CITIES CAPTURED IN GERMANY BY THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES WERE TREIS, BULLAY, OBERWESEL, SIMMERN, ZELL, RUDESHEIM, STROMBERG, GEMUENDEN, OBER INGELHEIM, MORBACH, FURFELD, IDAR-OBERSTEIN, BIRKENFELD, BAUMHOLDER, AND METTLACH.

THE FIRST ARMY HAS CAPTURED 40 LOCALITIES EAST OF THE RHINE BUT MOST ARE SMALL. THE MAJOR TOWNS TAKEN ARE BEUEL, HONNEF AND KOENIGSWINTER.

G1133AEW

FOLO OTTAWA

UNDATED RUSSIAN COMMENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CRITICIZING ADVOCATES OF A CHANGE IN VOTING PROCEDURE AT THE COMING WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO, THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT ATTEMPTS WERE BEING MADE UNDER THE GUISE OF A "SINCERE REGARD FOR THE SMALL COUNTRIES" TO "RETURN THE FUTURE ORGANIZATION OF SECURITY TO THE EVIL DAYS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

"THE FUTURE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SECURITY," THE BROADCAST ASSERTED, "CAN IN REALITY INSURE THE INTERESTS OF THE SMALL COUNTRIES ONLY IF IT BECOMES AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION; THAT IS, IF IT WILL BE BUILT ON THE SAME FOUNDATION ON WHICH IS BEING BUILT THE GREAT STRUCTURE OF OUR COMMON VICTORY; THAT IS, ON AGREEMENT AND UNANIMITY AND THE CLOSE COLLABORATION OF THE MAIN GREAT POWERS OF THE ANTI-GERMAN COALITION."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, DECLARED THAT THE SMALL COUNTRIES IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAD "FORMAL EQUAL RIGHTS."

"THIS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR ONE OR ANOTHER SMALL COUNTRY, ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF A LARGE AGRESSOR, TO DISRUPT IMPORTANT MEASURES INTENDED FOR THE INSURANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAD DONE "ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO INSURE REAL SECURITY AND PEACE AND TO SAVE THE FIRST VICTIMS OF THE MURDEROUS FASCIST AGGRESSION."

JP837AEW

B103KX (HALIFAX (Q)
PRECEDE OKLAHOMA CITY (120)

TULSA,OKLA.,MARCH 21 (AP)-LORD HALIFAX GOT A NEW NAME TODAY--MOH-SHE-HAH-MO-EE.

IGH ~~ABOMINT~~ "AN EAGLE FLYIN
A
MOH-SHE-HAH-MO-EE.

MEANING "AN EAGLE FLYING HIGH ABOVE THE CLOUDS," IT WAS BESTOWED UPON THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR BY FRED LOOKOUT, CHIEF OF THE OSAGE INDIANS. WITH THE TITLE WENT A FEATHERED WAR BONNET AND BLANKET AND MEMBERSHIP IN THE OSAGE EAGLE CLAN.

THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT WOOLAROC, FABULOUS RANCH OF OIL MAN FRANK PHILLIPS NEAR BARTLESVILLE, WHERE HALIFAX'S WISH FOR THE SIGHT OF A REAL RED INDIAN WAS GRANTED.

LADY HALIFAX ALSO WAS GIVEN A BLANKET, ALTHOUGH TRIBAL CUSTOM PREVENTED HER INDUCTION INTO THE EAGLE CLA.

AT LUNCH TIME, HALIFAX WAS GIVEN HIS FIRST TASTE OF BARBECUED BUFFALO AND THEN WATCHED A PERFORMANCE BY 30 INDIAN DANCERS.

GG203

A136FX
UNDATED JAPANESE WAR SCIENCE (230)

MAR 22 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 21--(AP--) TOKYO RADIO ADMITTED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "IS GAINING THE UPPER HAND" IN THE PACIFIC WAR BECAUSE OF HER "ABUNDANT MATERIAL RESOURCES" BUT ASSERTED THAT SOON "THE WONDERFUL CAPACITY OF OUR TECHNOLOGY WILL ENABLE JAPANESE SCIENCE TO SMASH THIS MATERIAL STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO THE PHILIPPINES IN SPANISH, WAS MADE AT AN HOUR WHEN JAPANESE MORALE MUST HAVE BEEN LOW. IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS, B-29 MASS BOMBINGS HAD DEVASTATED GREAT ARES OF TOKYO, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND KOBE, AND VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S GREAT CARRIER TASK FORCE HAD CRIPPLED 17 NIPPONESE WARSHIPS, SUNK SIX FREIGHTERS AND DAMAGED SEVEN, DESTROYED 475 JAPANESE PLANES AND BOMBED KYUSHU, SHIKOKU, KOBE, AND KURE.

UNDOUBTEDLY INTENDED AS A MORALE BOOSTER, THE FCC-RECORDED BROADCAST SAID JAPAN HAD CEASED IMITATING ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY SCIENCE AND LAUNCHED UPON DEVELOPMENT OF HER OWN INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.

JAPANESE ROCKET ARTILLERY--USED IN THE PHILIPPINES AND ON IWO JIMA--IS ONLY A "PREVIEW OF WHAT WILL APPEAR IN THE FUTURE.

"UNTIL NOW, OUR SCIENCE HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY APART FROM THE WAR XXX BUT TODAY OUR SCIENCE HAS BECOME TOTALLY SYNONOMOUS WITH THE SCIENCE OF WAR. IT IS TO BE EXPECTED THAT ITS FUTURE RAPID DEVELOPMENT WILL BE TRANSLATED INTO WAR ACTIVITIES.

"JAPAN ORIGINATED LANDING BOATS AND USED THEM WITH COMPLETE MASTERY IN THE MALAYA OPERATIONS (EARLY IN THE WAR). THE ENEMY IS NOW USING OUR WEAPONS TO HIS ADVANTAGE."

HW.£&HW911PPW NM

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100,000 Nazis Captured at Rhine in Week; Rundstedt Out, Kesselring Takes Up Defense

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BIG BRITISH GUNS OPEN BARRAGE TO SCREEN CROSSING

100,000 Germans Taken Captive in Giant Offensive West of Rhine.

YANKS OVERRUN MAINZ

Patton Masses Tanks, Troops for Amphibious Assault into Inner Reich.

BEALMEAR

PARIS, March 22.—(AP) Two U. S. armies crushed all major resistance west of the Rhine today when the last phase of a battle that cost the Germans 100,000 captives alone, and the enemy said the river barrier was about to be stormed both from the Palatinate and opposite the Ruhr, which was blasted by thousands Allied war planes.

NIGHT

One German report said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army had massed 300 regular and amphibious tanks and strong engineering and motorized units for a smash into the mountainous inner core of the Reich.

Another declared that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had opened a thunderous artillery barrage to screen a Rhine crossing west of Wesel, adding to destruction wrought by the thousands of warplanes which throughout the day bowed ruin through the Ruhr valley.

Third Ready for Crossing

Third army strategists now were free to plan the crossing of the Rhine, for possibly no more than 4,000 German effectives remained in action west of the stream after one of the worst disasters ever inflicted on German arms.

Written off were the great Rhine cities of Mainz and Ludwigshafen, where resistance folded during the day and the few defenders were chased into corners from which there was no retreat, with the Rhine bridges blown.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has succeeded Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, foremost Prussian strategist, as commander of all enemy forces on the Western front, it was stated at Montgomery's headquarters. Kesselring gained stature among the Nazis because of his stubborn defense of northern Italy.

The U. S. First army moved into position to outflank the Ruhr from the south, increasing its hold on the Rhine's east bank to 31 miles and deepening its bridgehead to nine miles.

Lined Along Sieg River

The First army now held nine miles of the south bank of the Sieg river northeast of Bonn within a dozen miles of the Ruhr's south rim and was ready to hurdle that minor river barrier and strike northward.

(The American Broadcasting Station in Europe said in a broadcast heard by NBC that the Yanks had crossed the Sieg and captured Siegburg, city of 20,000).

Southward, the First army bridgehead extended to within seven and a half miles of Coblenz, on the west bank, where the Third army sits in firm control.

German broadcasts admitted that the bridgehead had been mushroomed until now it had achieved "tactical importance" and might well form the south jaw to Montgomery's northern pincer. The enemy said Montgomery had tremendous forces poised ready to strike.

Third army banners floated over 100 miles of the Rhine's west bank from Ludwigshafen to Coblenz, and racing armor was five miles from Speyer and 19 from Karlsruhe, the two main roads back for the battered German band—all that remains of two German armies once more than 100,000 strong.

Bombers Smash Rail Lines

Even as Third army strategists turned to bolder plans, thousands of Allied bombers began smashing transport bottlenecks for the coming battle of the Ruhr to the north, where the Germans said the Allies are massed in terrific strength for a Rhine crossing that might come at any hour.

The German defense lines crumpled early today in Mainz; which fanatic SS troops had tried to turn into an island of resistance in a sea of almost unsurpassed destruction.

They had impressed police and firemen and unlimbered anti-tank and self-propelled guns and held out for two days, but the 90th division shattered their lines with an early morning barrage of great ferocity and then broke through.

By mid-afternoon Mainz was more than 75 per cent cleared and the Germans had been driven back into the old town, which covers only a small area in the heart of the city.

The 94th division to the south battled to rout the last snipers from the great chemical center of Ludwigshafen.

The battle west of the Rhine, which will carry out Gen. Eisenhower's orders to destroy every German short of the big river barrier, was being carried to a swift conclusion by the U. S. Third and Seventh armies.

The Tenth armored division of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army was fanning out, one column spearing six miles southeast to near Gommersheim, seven miles west of Speyer and only 19 miles northwest of Karlsruhe, industrial city of 200,000 on the Rhine's east bank.

Clamp Pincers On Speyer

The pincers was being clamped on Speyer. The Tenth, after capturing the steel city of Neustadt, pushed on into Bohl, six miles northwest of Speyer, over whose bridge the German radio was calling to the beaten troops to escape before it was too late.

Patton's mystery tank division which first penetrated Ludwigshafen left the mop-up of that city to the 94th infantry division and speared on south to within five miles of Speyer on the north.

Simultaneously, the Tenth sent one column slashing eight miles southeast through the Phalzerwald forest, where it severed the enemy's last good east-west road and railway by capturing Annweiler, six miles west of pivotal Landau.

Westward other armored columns drove south to the vicinity of Muncheweiler, only five miles north of Seventh army forces battling against the Germans doggedly holding a 35-mile stretch of the Siegfried Line from near Pirmasens eastward to the Rhine.

After capturing Annweiler, the Tenth drove two miles east to near Albersweiler, three miles west of Landau. There the Third army was seven miles north of the Seventh army fighting in the Siegfried Line at Dorrenbach, 17 miles west of Karlsruhe.

West of Pirmasens Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh and Patton's Third armies were meshing together, crisscrossing each other's path in total disregard for army boundaries in a mop-up that was netting more prisoners in large numbers.

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7th Army Gains 28 Miles; Planes Lash Route Into Ruhr

LONG

Paris, March 22 (AP)—The American 3d and 7th armies stamped out all but bewildered pockets of Germans west of the Rhine today and formed numerous junctions in the Saarland and Palatinate in a mighty conquest probably costing the Germans well over 100,000 men and two complete armies.

While the 3d Army mopped up Nazi remnants in Ludwigshafen and fought hard for Mainz, 7th Army men made advances of 28 miles from their last reported positions, reaching points many miles north of areas captured earlier by the 3d Army—which was rampaging southward.

In Mainz the 90th Division was waging the fight. The Germans there were being prodded by SS troops, and the American 90th Infantry had just got inside the city's outskirts, Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant reported at 10.38 A.M., battlefront time. Mainz policemen and firemen were identified among the German troops.

This stiff resistance was apparently due to fanatical leadership, because elsewhere along the Rhine the shattered Germans have been showing little fight.

Great Allied Air Fleets Pound Tank Country

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army counted 11,335

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prisoners yesterday and had another 11,000 not yet processed. These raised the estimated prisoner total for the campaign above 88,000.

Even as this victory—one of the greatest of the war—was being won in the Palatinate, Saarland and Hesse, great fleets of Allied planes battered the whole flat tank country north of the Ruhr to Bremen in prelude to perhaps the next campaign toward the north door to Berlin.

The 7th Army, which in early phases of the campaign served as the anvil on the south to Patton's 3d Army hammer attacks from the north and west, debouched onto the Rhine plain close to Worms, which the 3d Army captured Tuesday.

The 6th Armored Division of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's army crashed through the 3d Army's conquered city of Kaiserslautern to Gruenstadt, 10 miles southeast of Worms and 15 miles north of Neustadt, newly captured by Patton's men. Gruenstadt is 14 miles northwest of Ludwigshafen.

Battle In Palatinate Merely A Mopup

The 7th Army also reached Otterburg, 4 miles north of Kaiserslautern, captured two days ago by the 3d. Even these 7th Army reports at midday were far from up-to-date, Associated Press Correspondent Lewis Hawkins reported.

The battle in the Palatinate became only a mopup. What few German positions remained were being cut to ribbons.

"Allied forces have reduced the German-held area south of the Moselle and west of the Rhine to little more than a bridgehead," General Eisenhower's communiqué said.

The blithe disregard which the 7th and 3d armies showed for military boundaries made battle maps a confusing maze of salients in which Patton's and Patch's troops were criss-crossed.

Some Nazis Believed Ferried Across River

Acting like shuttles of a great loom, the armies wove steel-meshed traps around hopelessly pocketed and beaten Germans in the Palatinate, Saarland and Hesse.

After several days of frantic retreat, the Germans were believed to have made a supreme effort during the night to save some remnants of the destroyed 1st and 7th armies by ferry crossings of the Rhine. But the bedraggled stragglers were hardly believed enough to adequately man the Valhalla Line across the river.

The battle of the Saarland and Palatinate, started by Patch's attacks from the south only eight days ago and actually decided March 16 when Patton crashed across the Moselle southwest of Coblenz, constituted one of the worst German defeats in the west.

Pirmasens Entered; Landau Probably Taken

Opposite Karlsruhe in the Rhine Valley north of Lauterbourg and Wissembourg, die-hard Germans still fought the 7th Army in fragments of the Siegfried Line.

Farther west, the great Siegfried Line fortress of Pirmasens was entered yesterday; there were no new reports today. It appeared probable that the 7th Army had captured Landau, fortified road center of 14,350, which was left far behind its multiple advances. Patch did not say.

"Elsewhere in the pocket from the northern limits of the 7th Army penetration at Gruenstadt, southwest to Pirmasens and east to the Rhine, organized resistance on any large scale seemed ended," Correspondent Hawkins reported.

Patton's tank columns raced within 6 miles of the Palatinate capital of Speyer and 6 of Landau.

The 3d Army was fighting 100 miles inside Germany and a bare 300 from Russian armies massed on the Oder southeast of Berlin.

1st Army Less Than 15 Miles From Ruhr Cities

The mighty American 1st Army, fanning out from its east Rhine salient between the Sieg and Wied rivers and further increasing its strength over "several" bridges, got within less than 15 miles of Gladbach and Mulheim, the nearest important Ruhr cities. At some points the 1st Army was less than a dozen miles from the Ruhr.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's shock troops, reinforced with tanks, captured Buisdorf, on the Ruhr superhighway and crossed the Sieg. They also took Rott and Soeven. They pushed into Westerhausen and won 14 miles of the superhighway. They stood on the Sieg for 7 miles or more.

The remnants of nine Garman divisions have been destroyed by the 3d Army between Trier and Kaiserslautern in recent days, Correspondent Wiant reported from Patton's headquarters. A high-ranking German prisoner said one German commanding general had committed suicide in despondency over the ignominous destruction of the *Wehrmacht* west of the Rhine.

Neunkirchen A Considerable Prize

Neunkirchen and Neustadt were taken by the 3d Army.

Neunkirchen was a considerable prize. The city of 40,500 had extensive steel and iron works and coal mines. Neustadt, a city of 20,620 people, had paper, textile and other factories. Scores of other villages were added to the 4,225 places the 3d Army has captured this month in overrunning 5,230 square miles of Germany—exclusive of the conquests of yesterday and today.

The 94th Division was cleaning up Nazi remnants in Ludwigshafen. The 3d Army stood in strength along the whole west bank of the Rhine for 100 miles, from Ludwigshafen to Coblenz.

One column of the 10th Armored (Tiger) Division advanced 8 miles to within 6 northwest of Landau, 18 miles southeast of Kaiserslautern. Another force of tanks moved 6 miles forward to a position 6 miles northwest of Speyer.

Nazi Equipment Destroyed

In the last nine days, the 3d Army ground and air forces have destroyed 350 tanks, 200 big guns, 5,000 motor transports and dumps containing millions of rounds of German ammunition.

One sign of the growing disorganization of the German Army was in numerous reports of German corps staff officers being transferred to division staffs. Some corps no longer existed.

In the Landau sector, Patton's men moved swiftly to close another trap with the 103d (Cactus) Division, commanded by the hero of Bastogne, Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe. The Germans were showing defensive skill only in Mainz and in the last fragments of the Siegfried Line beyond Karlsruhe, in the stretch between Pirmasens and the Rhine.

Within 6 Miles Of Speyer

Patton's unidentified armored division, operating in liaison with the 10th, closed within 6 miles north of Speyer—about midway between Ludwigshafen and Karlsruhe. It was the 65th Division that captured Neunkirchen. The 10th armored cleared Neustadt, 15 miles southwest of Ludwigshafen.

The mopup of some surrounded Germans in pockets between Bingen and Ludwigshafen was proceeding with dispatch, the enemy surrendering in companies.

The 9th, British 2d and Canadian 1st Armies were massed along the lower Rhine awaiting Eisenhower's signal to cross either into the Ruhr or north of it. The 15th and Allied 1st Airborne Armies were also at unannounced positions.

The 1st Army beating up the east Rhine bank south of the Ruhr controlled almost half of the Berlin side of the river between Coblenz and Cologne. The 1st threatened to burst across the Sieg River and into the Ruhr approaches at any minute.

The Air Attacks

All night long Mosquito and Black Widow planes ranged the roads north of the Ruhr and east of Mannheim and Heidelburg, opposite the Palatinate cleanup zone. When the night planes stopped the daylight onslaught began. Railroads at Siegen, 47 miles southeast of Cologne, were the first announced targets.

Ground troops flushed out a German patrol across the lower Rhine and killed most of the dozen intruders. American and British troops tested enemy positions beyond the river.

In the Palatinate, the Germans in retreat found it impossible to outspeed their pursuers. At one place, a routed German column running just ahead of Patton's infantry was put under such a terrific aerial battering that it finally came to a halt and hung out everything white it could find. The Germans then sat down along the road while ground forces moved up and accepted their surrender.

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Lash Enemy Defenses Across Rhine, British Hammer Berlin.

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, March 22. — (AP) More than 8,000 Allied aircraft gave Germany its greatest dawn to dusk lashing today, concentrating particularly on the enemy's troop and armor concentrations in the Ruhr across the Rhine from Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's impending "jump off" positions. The Ruhr blow was one of the most violent dellvered by air power during the war.

NIGHT

Last night RAF Mosquitos maintained the terrific pressure by bombing Berlin for the 31st consecutive time.

More Bombers Over Reich

The German radio declared that at least four other formations of night raiders were on the prowl over western Germany, the Hannover-Hildesheim area, Muenster and the province of Bavaria.

These were the major blows delivered during one of the finest flying days of the year yesterday:

1--Approximately 4,000 planes, including 2,000 American and British heavy bombers from Britain, tore up enemy concentrations and reinforcements within the Ruhr industrial basin and surrounding areas. This attack, one of the most violent delivered by air power during the war, was directed at targets across the Rhine from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's impending "jump off" positions.

2—A force of more than 500 Italy-based U. S. heavy bombers blasted the big Ruhland oil refinery 70 miles southeast of Berlin. This blow was believed to have virtually halted the production of gasoline within the U. S. 15th air force's range in southern Germany, Austria and Hungary.

3—Using the new 11-ton volcano bombs, British heavy bombers collapsed the main span and the approaches to the important Nienburg railroad bridge between Hannover and Bremen.

4—American and British tactical air forces flew nearly 4,000 sorties from bases on the continent, losing only five planes while destroying 63 German aircraft on the ground and damaging 46 others and picking off eight in the air. The U. S. Ninth air force alone destroyed or damaged 3,143 railroad cars, 135 locomotives, 92 tanks and armored vehicles and 780 trucks. It rained 1,600 tons of bombs on 16 key communications centers all in a 25-mile triangle between Muenster and the Rhine.

Austrian Targets Hit

So widespread were the daylight operations that U. S. armadas from Britain and Italy criss-crossed each other and part of the fighter escort for the U. S. Eighth air force bombers made a rendezvous with the 15th air force's Flying Fortresses winging up from the south. Italy-based aircraft also smashed at targets in Austria and Czechoslovakia, and early reports indicated that 24 American heavy bombers were missing.

An Eighth air force communique said figures were incomplete on the losses sustained by the Britain-based American bombing fleet.

Refineries within the range of U. S. heavy bombers in Italy were turning out 304,000 tons of fuel a month for the German army a year ago, American officers said, and now are producing approximately 500 tons (175,000 gallons) a month.

More than 1,300 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators mauled nine Nazi army encampments and administrative and supply headquarters in the Ruhr and five airdromes from the vicinity of Bremen to the Munich area.

BOMBERS POUND GERMANS IN RUHR

1,300 Planes Hit Nine Big Ruhr Army Camps

London, March 22 (AP) — The full fury of Allied air might was turned directly on German troops jammed into the Ruhr today as 1,300 American heavy bombers blasted nine of the largest army camps in western Germany and five more airfields near the front.

JAMESON

London, March 22 (AP) — Allied bomber fleets took off from British bases before dawn today in continuation of an around-the-clock aerial offensive which last night saw RAF Mosquitos hammer Berlin for the thirtieth consecutive night.

A powerful force of four-engined British Lancasters spearheaded the daytime assaults, and later the German radio reported raiders thundering in over the Reich from the

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south.

Indications were that another two-way *Blitz* was developing against the Reich—a blow which perhaps would equal yesterday's record attack by 7,000 planes which dumped most of their bomb loads into an area smaller than the State of Missouri.

Rail Centers Lashed

This co-ordinated operation involving every western air command at General Eisenhower's disposal spread chaos and destruction across scores of railway centers, fortified towns and airfields scattered over the North German plain.

Ten airfields were beaten into rubble and then set afire.

An RAF reconnaissance pilot, who flew over the region, said he did not pass a single sizable town which was not in flames.

"It was really staggering," he said.

19 Planes Shot Down

Nineteen German planes, including several Jets, were shot down yesterday, while 45 other planes and three gliders were destroyed aground.

The Mosquitos attacked Berlin twice during the night. The first visit was by the largest force of Mosquitos ever sent to Berlin, possibly close to 100.

Also during the night Lancasters attacked an oil refinery at Hamburg and a gasoline plant between Bochum and Dortmund in the Ruhr. Allied losses for all operations yesterday and last night from bases in the west totaled 20 heavy bombers, 9 American and 11 British, and 6 medium and light bombers and 21 fighters.

Caught Flatfooted

A report from British 2d Tactical Air Force headquarters said the Mosquito attack yesterday on Gestapo headquarters at Copenhagen caught the Germans flatfooted, and the place was gutted.

Allied aircraft from Italy yesterday again attacked the enemy's main rail escape line in Yugoslavia between Graz and Brod.

A German headquarters just north of Brod was damaged by South African Beaufighters.

Airmen Batter Road Hubs and Troop Camps All Over Sector.

1300 HEAVIES TAKE PART

Airfields Behind Valhalla Line Are Also Hit in Big Assault.

London, March 22 (A. P.).—The full fury of Allied air power was turned directly on German troops jammed into the Ruhr today as 1,300 American heavy bombers blasted nine of the largest army camps in western Germany and five more airfields near the front.

Incomplete reports indicated that more than 7,000 warplanes were taking a crack at German targets. Fourteen waves of Fortresses and Liberators were protected by 700 Mustangs in the attacks on camps and air bases in the Ruhr. The Mustangs also patrolled the sky for other widespread air operations ranging from the North Sea to Austria.

The tactical Air Commands thus were able to throw their full weight into the merciless bomb and rocket offensive which Gen. Eisenhower has warned was coming.

They flew over 2,500 sorties by 1 P. M., with medium and light bombers concentrating their whole morning onslaught against ten road and rail bottlenecks in the network between Wesel and Muenster morth of the Ruhr. The results were so ruinous that one squadron had to make five preliminary runs before it could get good enough a view of its target through the smoke of the previous attacks to strike.

Fighter-bombers ranged the whole length of the Ruhr Valley east of the Rhine as far as Brunswick, 175 miles east of Duesseldorf, and carried the battle to the positions opposite the Third and Seventh Army fronts, where they reported the destruction of sixty-eight armored vehicles.

The weather again favored the airmen, and so many hundreds of aircraft ranging in all directions over the Reich that the Nazi radio finally gave up trying to follow them in its warning service.

American bombers from Britain in bombing airfields south of Stuttgart and Nuernberg probably passed heavy bombers from Italy which DNB said attacked from over the Alps.

The Nazi troops camps attacked north of the Ruhr were within a 60-mile arc of the Remagen bridgehead. They were located at Bottrop, Gladbeck, Barmingholten, Dorsten, Westerholt, Muelheim, Hinsbeck, Hattingen and Gefresheim.

The airfields attacked were at Kitzengen, Giebelstadt, between Frankfurt and Nuernberg, Rhein-Main, Schwabisch-Hall, northeast of Stuttgart, and Ahlhorn, southwest of Bremen. Most of them were jet plane bases.

Mosquitoes hammered Berlin for the thirtieth consecutive night.

Von Rundstedt Believed Shorn of Western Command

LONDON, March 22—(AP) The German radio declared tonight that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had begun the artillery barrages west of Wesel as a prelude to a "big Rhine crossing onslaught" into the Ruhr.

Another broadcast declared that the U. S. Ninth army had sent raiding parties across the Rhine near the destroyed Duesseldorf bridge, but were repulsed by artillery fire.

German news agencies reflected alarm concerning the entire Western front, and Berlin said the U. S. Third army to the south had concentrated about 300 tanks—many of them amphibious—"and are making preparations for a Rhine crossing."

It was possible that in this fateful hour, the Germans had switched their commanders on the Western front.

Dispatches from three U. S. correspondents of separate sectors of the Western front said that Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt, top-flight Prussian strategist, had been reported shorn of command in the west and that his successor was Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Nazi favorite of the Italian fighting.

Coupled with disasters in the west was Von Rundstedt's asserted drinking. One dispatch said Von Rundstedt was understood to have drunk himself into a state of illness.

These reports came from the U. S. Ninth and First fronts and headquarters of Montgomery. If true, it would be the second time Von Rundstedt fell from grace.

The first was when he reportedly quarreled with the late Field Marshal Irwin Rommel over methods for the battle of the Normandy beachhead. He was recalled after Nazi-picked generals carried Germany to the brink of disaster in the battle of France.

Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German military analyst, let the German people in on a frank appraisal of the situation in which the Reich now finds itself squeezed remorselessly from east to west.

The U. S. First army's bridgehead on the Rhine, he said, has become so deep "that it assumes more than tactical importance" while to the south the "operation of the Americans across the Moselle and Nahe rivers is more spacious than anything seen since Avranches (Normandy breakthrough)."

"We cannot," he continued, "deny the American command the ability to make use of the overwhelming material at their disposal. The targets and energy with which these were followed up remind us of German methods in the first years of the war. The enemy is not hampered by any symptoms of shortage."

Attack On Ruhr Expected

Dittmar predicted that the Allies would try to crack the German defenses by attacking the Ruhr from the north and observed: "Nobody must overlook the fact that the situation begins to develop here which requires urgently strong decisions from the high command."

The clearing of the Rhine west bank was likened to the clearing of the east bank of the Oder, "which was the main stage in Russian operations."

Dittmar declared that there was no doubt that had the Russians wanted to, they could have pressed beyond Budapest to Bratislavia and the Vienna plain, but that the Soviet command played its cards cautiously "and clearly intends to make as sure as possible the success of the second blow."

"It will be wise," he said, "to give great importance to the present Russian offensive in Upper Silesia."

Nazi propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels in his weekly article in Das Reich, broadcast by DNB, asserted that "our enemies will soon learn that our sacred soil will have to be bought with streams of blood."

"Should the enemy," he continued, "attempt to force us to our knees by terror, we must answer with counter-terror—yes, with more effective means of terror. We will beat our enemies in the east and west. There is no doubt whatever of our success."

The Free Danish press service said in Stockholm that the Germans feared an Allied invasion of Denmark soon and had told Danish authorities to evacuate a number of cities on the east coast by April 15.

Another American dispatch from Montgomery's front said the Germans were believed withdrawing SS (elite) troops and the Gestapo into interior Germany, possibly Bavaria, for a last-ditch Nazi stand.

The withdrawal was begun two months ago, the dispatch said, when the Canadians noticed a sudden lack of SS and Gestapo personnel, that had been keeping German fighting units in the battle lines under threats of death.

KESSELRING CHIEF IN WEST

Transferred From Italy To Replace Von Rundstedt

London, March 22 (AP)—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, current Nazi favorite among the German generals, has assumed command of all enemy forces on the Western front, it was stated today at Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters.

This change removed from command Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt, foremost Prussian strategist.

Bald, 57-year-old Kesselring, pal of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, has risen of late in the esteem of the Nazi heirarchy by his tenacious defense of northern Italy.

Kesselring fought the first World War as a pilot, as did Goering, and shortly before the outbreak of the second World War he took command of air forces based in Berlin, the most important in the Reich.

Resigned From Luftwaffe

The attack on Poland gave him his chance to put into effect his ideas on close teamwork between the air and ground forces—theories which had caused him previously to run afoul of the old guard and to resign from his position as first chief of the general staff of the *Luftwaffe*.

Kesselring directed operations between Danzig and Brest Litovsk with such success that his demands for close teamwork between air fleets, tanks, artillery and infantry were generally accepted.

Shifted to the west, Kesselring took command of Fleet 11 in the northern section of the Western front, where he led the air attacks on Holland and Belgium, for which he was made a field marshal in June of 1940.

Beaten Over Britain

But Kesselring was badly beaten in the battle of Britain, did little better as commander of German aviation on the central Russian sector in the Winters of 1941 and 1942, then was shifted to chief of the *Luftwaffe* in Italy.

Once more he was badly beaten when he tried to stop Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rout in North Africa, and he crawled into the Nazi doghouse when his air forces were trounced in Sicily and southern Italy.

Then he suddenly appeared out of the doghouse as the commander of all German forces in Italy in December, 1943, and since then has kept himself in high esteem by his skillful defense in the mountains of Italy.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, March 23—The Germans reported last night that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had launched an offensive from the west along a sixty-five-mile front from Arnhem to Duesseldorf. There was no Allied confirmation.

A censorship screen covered the whole Twenty-first Army Group front, but correspondents with the troops were allowed to say that the build-up there was the largest since Normandy. A D-day tenseness gripped Britain.

One German broadcast heard by the Paris radio said that Marshal Montgomery's forces already were across the Rhine. This might have been a distortion of a similar DNB broadcast recorded earlier in London saying the Allies were about to attack.

The Germans gave varying reports ranging all the way from the assertion that the blow was about to be struck at any hour to others that the offensive already was under way. However, a Berlin broadcast early this morning to German soldiers at the front made no mention of the northern sector of the Western Front.

Nazis Report Yanks Using Pershing Tanks

London, March 22 (AP)—The German radio declared today that American forces on the Western front now are using the new General Pershing tank, equipped with guns of 90 millimeters—nearly 4 inches.

The broadcast quoted front dispatches as saying that the Pershing was the "counterpart of the German 'King Tiger' tank."

The dispatches did not indicate whether the new American tanks had appeared in large numbers and did not comment on their performance.

[American correspondents at the front have not been permitted to say in dispatches whether the General Pershing tank actually has gone into action.]

rleeing Civilians Hamper Nazi Retreat

London, March 22 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of German civilians were reported in full flight today from the Ruhr Valley and menaced areas immediately east of the

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Rhine, gravely hindering Nazi military transport in their frantic haste to escape the advancing Allied armies.

Swedish advices said roads leading eastward to Nuernberg and Munich were clogged with fleeing civilians, and likened the situation to the dark days of 1940 when the conquering Nazi armies overran the Low Countries and France, driving before them a flood of refugees which impeded Allied troops trying to stem the enemy tide.

News Of Disaster

Speeding the mass exodus was news of the disaster which has befallen the German armies west of the Rhine and ominous German radio predictions of an impending Allied airborne invasion of the Ruhr—predictions pointed up by concentrated Allied air attacks yesterday on Nazi airfields in that area.

Allied propagandists gave added impetus to the migration by dinning into German ears General Eisenhower's warning that areas in the path of the Allied armies would be death traps for any civilians remaining there.

At the same time the Moscow radio broadcast a statement in the name of the "Free German Committee" in the Soviet capital urging the Ruhr miners to protect their mines from attempts at destruction by Nazi officials.

Upper Silesian Example

A Major Stettlein, described as a member of the committee—composed largely of captured German officers—told the miners to follow the example of Upper Silesian miners who, he said, were able to save the mines there.

"Should there be fighting in the Ruhr," he added, "the mines will be destroyed and coal production will be restricted for many years. This will make the gigantic task of reconstruction nearly impossible."

The Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said that Essen, Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum and other cities in the Ruhr region already were "dead" and deserted.

Saarbruecken Found Deserted

A front dispatch said American troops that swept through Saarbruecken found less than 1,000 of the city's 135,000 population still there.

Meanwhile, the German people were told by their Government last night that they are facing a sharp cut in food rations and that they soon may get no meat at all. "Our plans have been wrecked because millions of Germans have returned from border areas and have to be fed on shrunken space," Joseph Stock, agricultural director of the Reich, declared in a domestic radio broadcast.

At the same time the Swiss press asserted that Adolf Hitler had completed preparations for a last stand in the mountainous Berchtesgaden region in southern Germany. There, Swiss papers said, Hitler hopes to wait out the "twilight period" after the war which he believes will end in a reign of chaos and unrest that will split the Allies asunder and permit a rebirth of National Socialist Germany.

YANK BOMBERS USE NEW TYPE FIRE BOMB

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, March 22—(AP) Allied bombers, using a new type of incendiary bomb still on the secret list, recently attacked and virtually destroyed what was believed to have been Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt's headquarters, it was learned tonight.

Approximately 150 automobiles parked in the area were wrecked.

It also was revealed that German jet planes have developed new tactics which are troublesome but largely unsuccessful.

FINGERPRINT NAZIS

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY, March 22—(AP) The job of registering and fingerprinting conquered Germans has begun and ten million registration blanks have been sent to military government detachments in the conquered Rhineland areas. There are not that many people living in the occupied areas at present but AMG authorities expect to use up all the blanks, fingerprinting ten million Germans in the next few weeks.

A.M.G. Pressed To Keep Pace With 3d Army

Government Men Flooded With Hundreds of Towns for a Political Mop-Up

WITH UNITED STATES 3D ARMY IN GERMANY, March 22 (AP).—The military government is doing a fancy "island hopping" job in trying to keep up with Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3d Army and its tanks.

Armored combat spearheads have, figuratively, been snatching up hundreds of cities, towns and villages and tossing them in the direction of the military government with shouts of "Pick them up, boys, they're yours!"

The result is that military government teams trained to take over administration of conquered territory are deep in work, trying to organize and control civilian affairs in an archipelago of 4,225 separate communities suddenly cut off from the rest of Germany.

Eventually each team will arrive in a German town or city for which it long was designated and then will settle down. Meanwhile, there's an enormous political mopping-up job to be done, comparable to the military mopping-up by combat troops.

In traveling along the traffic-jammed roads littered with German wreckage, one is forcibly impressed with the speed of the offensive. Lightning thrusts by armor have clawed great hunks of countryside into the 3d Army's steel net.

Some quaint villages and towns have been left intact. Nevertheless, there is a grim picture of destruction in Patton's wake.

Most of this destruction was wrought by fleets of bombers in the weeks and months preceding the American push, but the grimmest evidence of the momentum of the advance is seen in the details—German trucks, tanks and other vehicles in jumbled heaps along the road, frozen German dead here and there.

Four German soldiers walked into a Military Government office the other day and said that they wanted to surrender. A lieutenant, already overworked, said: "Come back tomorrow—I'll take care of you." They came back the next day, bringing three more prisoners with them.

In another town an honest washwoman walked in with a huge basket of laundry. She said: "The soldiers moved forward so fast that they left their laundry behind. The MP's told me to leave it with the Military Government."

DEVERS CAUTIONS TROOPS

Warns That War Is Not Over, Foe Is Untrustworthy

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, March 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers told the Sixth Army Group today that the fight was not over with the enemy's collapse west of the Rhine and that the conduct of the group would determine "whether the Germans will realize we mean business."

In a folder issued to troops fighting once more on German soil, he listed seven rules of conduct toward the enemy similar to those issued by other Allied Armies already inside Germany. He told his men "never to trust the Germans," to be "fair but firm" and to avoid "acts of violence except when required by military necessity, for you are an American soldier, not a Nazi."

In a message to his troops, General Devers said that the Germans must be firmly impressed with the fact that they had been defeated, and that acceptance of Nazi leadership had made their defeat necessary and "earned for them the distrust of free and peaceful people."

"Your conduct," he added, "will largely determine * * * whether you and your children must be called to fight and die (again) on foreign soil."

Kesselring New Nazi Chief On West Front?

With the United States 9th Army, March 22 (AP)—Speculation rose in Allied lines on the Western front today that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring might have been transferred from northern Italy to take command of German armies in the west, succeeding Field Marshal von Runstedt.

Kesselring is reported now to be high in Hitler's graces as a result of his long-delaying campaign in Italy and his prompt declaration of allegiance to Hitler after last July's bomb plot.

YANK SOLDIER MEETS MOTHER IN GERMANY

WITH THE 94TH INFANTRY ON THE RHINE, March 22—(AP) Pfc. Helmut Bellenbacher, Wilkinsburg, Pa., was riding with an anti-aircraft unit when it was ordered to halt at Osbach.

Bellenbacher walked into a familiar house and found an elderly woman washing the dishes and a man reading a book.

"Mama—Hans!" Bellenbacher exclaimed.

They were his mother and brother, from whom he had not heard since the outbreak of the war. Osbach was Bellenbacher's birthplace.

Rhine Pontoon Span Laid In 10 Hours

Across the Rhine, March 22 (AP). First Army engineers threw one of "several" bridges across the Rhine in the Remagen-Bonn bridgehead in the record time of ten hours, it may be disclosed today.

A corps commander bet one engineering unit it could not span the 1,200-foot river within 15 hours. The engineers promptly cut five hours off that estimate and won themselves time for a beer party while infantry and armored units crossed the span.

The first pontoon bridge was built across the Rhine March 10, three days after the Ludendorff bridge was captured. Damaged by German explosives, the Ludendorff bridge collapsed March 17.

Mainz Found Ghost City, But With Brewery Intact

100 Buildings Still Standing, 2 Cathedrals in Ruins

MAINZ, Germany, March 22 (AP).—Americans of the 90th Infantry Division today captured most of Mainz, the biggest city yet to fall to the 3d Army.

It is more nearly the truth to say that the 90th got what once was a big city. In all Mainz, which had a population of 159,000, there are fewer than 100 habitable buildings, and they are hard to find.

Intact, to the delight of the dusty, thirsty footsloggers, was a big brewery, which had full steam up turning out lager.

The two cathedrals are in ruins, although the dome of one still stands.

12,000 In Mayen Lived In Caves

Mayen, Germany, March 22 (AP). Allied air attacks last year prompted the Germans to build an underground city hall beneath a Twelfth Century castle to administer civilian affairs of this smashed and desolated city north of the Moselle.

The subterranean *Rathaus* was carved out of rock after the first heavy Allied bombing of May 3, 1944. The Nazis made it big enough to shelter a large part of the city's population of 18,000, as well as the burgomaster's staff and the municipal police and fire departments.

1,200 Feet Long

It is about 1,200 feet long, with wide galleries like a mine. An Allied Military Government detachment commanded by Lieut. Jonathan B. Rintels, of Brookline, Mass., now has taken over.

Another cavern in Mayen sheltered 2,000. For a while some 12,000 men, women and children lived underground in this battered city.

The underground city hall was equipped with a telephone exchange. Until the municipal power system was wrecked it had electric lights and heaters.

City Wrecked

Lieut. Col. A. W. K. Billings, Jr., of Boston, Mass., an adviser on military government matters, said Mayen was one of the most completely wrecked cities yet encountered. Among the architectural casualties is the twisted tower of St. Clemens Church. However, the massive Genovevaburg, the castle over the subterranean city hall, still stands almost unscratched.

Burgomaster Anton Schwindenhammer contributed a sidelight on German morale.

"We had been expecting the Americans to arrive ever since July last year," he said.

S. S. Guards and Gestapo Taken From Front Lines

Allies Believe Nazis Withdraw Men for Bavarian Stand

WITH CANADIANS ON THE RHINE, March 22 (AP).—The Germans are withdrawing Elite S. S. troops and Gestapo men, the Nazi party's military backbone, from the western front to organize a last-ditch stand in the interior of Germany, probably in Bavaria, Allied officers said today. The withdrawal first was noted two months ago.

Enemy troops being captured are devoid of S. S. men and Gestapo units, which formerly forced the German soldier to keep up the battle under the threat of a bullet in his back.

"It is quite possible that there still are a few S. S. and Gestapo men at or near the front," said one Allied officer, "but their numbers are insignificant compared to two months ago. Then they were dispersed in considerable numbers among all German troops to bolster morale and spy for the party.

Within Mile of Slovakia

45,000 Nazis Killed or Captured, Russians Seize Neustadt.

LONDON, Friday, March 23—(AP) Russian troops, launching a powerful offensive to clear industrial Upper Silesia, have captured the war production city of Neustadt, driven within one mile of Czechoslovakia and killed or captured 45,000 Nazi troops in a trap forged by twin Red army advances of 25 miles, Moscow announced last night.

Cutting through seven major enemy strongholds and more than 400 other towns and villages south and southeast of besieged Breslau, troops of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army were advancing on an 80-mile front and threatened the key towns of Strehlen, Munsterberg, Niesse, Loebschuetz and Ratibor.

Simultaneously, Soviet forces battled to within three and one half miles of the Baltic port of Gdynia and tightened their siege and around the former free city of Danzig. Deep in Czechoslovakia's Tatra mountains, other Russian shock troops forced the Hron river within five miles of Banska Bystrica.

Konev's new offensive dovetailed with a thunderous assault which the Germans said the Russians had launched against the prize German naval base of Stettin, and with a fast-driving Red army offensive in Hungary which Berlin said was hammering west of Budapest within 95 miles of Vienna.

Konev's mighty army went over

Reds Open Drive to Clear Silesia, Smash

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to the offensive in areas we south of the Oder river town ...peln, 47 miles southeast of Breslau, in extreme southeastern Germany.

Striking south from Grottkau, 23 miles west of Oppeln, one arm of a giant pincer plunged 25 miles toward Neustadt, 58 miles southeast of Breslau, while the second struck 25 miles west from bridgeheads across the Oder between Krappitz, 13 miles south of Oppeln, and Ratibor, 40 miles southeast of Oppeln.

Linking near Zuelz, five miles northeast of Neustadt, the Russians encircled a large enemy group in the Tillowitz and Schelitz forests southwest of Oppeln, killing more than 30,000 and taking another 15,000 prisoner. The encircled enemy group was routed, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day, in a pocket about 420 square miles in area.

The two arms then seized Neustadt, within four miles of the vital railroad linking the Czechoslovak industrial city of Moravska-Ostrava with central Germany and Prague. Berlin said the Russians were striking for Ziegenhals, eight miles west of Neustadt, in an attempt to cut the strategic Sudeten mountain rail line.

The junction of the two jaws of Konev's pincers established an 80-mile front west of the Oder river, along which the Russians threatened five major towns producing war materials for the German war machine. At the northern end, 30 miles west of Oppeln, Konev's troops increased the peril to the already-threatened 11-way communication hub of Strehlen by capturing Lorenzdorf, seven miles southeast.

Four miles south of Lorenzdorf, Konev's tanks and infantry seized Arndorf, eight miles northeast of the key town of Munsterdorf, while Seiffersdorf, eight miles east of that industrial town, also fell.

Closing in on the fortified enemy strongpoint of Neisse, 28 miles southwest of Oppeln, Konev's troops drove to within three miles of the city on the northeast and northwest by taking Stephansdorf and Gross Neudorf. Enemy broadcasts said street fighting raged in Neisse.

Neustadt lies three miles from the Sudeten border. Four miles east of the captured 10-way rail and road hub, the Russians ground into Dittersdorf, only one mile from the Czechoslovak frontier.

Twelve miles southeast of Neustadt, the Russians hammered within one and a half miles of the great industrial city of Loebschuetz, capturing Groebnig on the west. Sabschuetz, three miles northwest, also was taken.

Ratibor, largest German city in extreme southeastern Germany, was threatened by Soviet forces which captured Matzkirch, 10 miles northwest.

Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator, said the Silesian action was the "first step to open the Moravian gap and thus force entry into the fortress of Bohemia along the classic route via Olmeutz."

Konev's troops were 47 miles northeast of Olmeutz at Groebnig.

Some 105 miles southeast of Ratibor, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army crossed the Hron river on a three-mile front north of Zvolen, taking Badin, five miles south of Banska-Bystrica, and Hajniky, two and a half miles north of Zvolen. Dubravica and Ceren, six miles southeast of Banska Bystrica, also were taken in a push through mountains on the Hron's east bank.

On Russia's northern front, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army inched toward Gdynia and Danzig, battering back enemy counter-attacks to capture Voeltzendorf, three and a half miles southwest of Gdynia, and closing in on Danzig from the southeast, south and west.

Advancing up to three miles on a 12-mile front across the canal-webbed Vistula delta, the Russians captured Kriepkohl, 12 miles southeast of Danzig, took the road junction of Hohenstein and swept into the village of Bangschin, six miles south.

East of the blazing Gdynia-Danzig pocket, Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's Third White Russian army scoured the East Prussian "cauldron" around the enemy stronghold of Heiligenbeil. Advancing on a five-mile front, they captured Mueckuhnen, six miles northeast of Heiligenbeil and four miles west of the escape port of Balga.

Schirten, two miles east of Heiligenbeil, was seized and the evaporating coastal pocket was constricted to 52 square miles, 13 miles long and no more than four miles from the sea.

While Soviet heavy bombers lashed the Hungarian rail center of Veszprem, Moscow announced that Red army, Yugoslav and Bulgarian forces had wiped out a German bridgehead thrown across the Drava river northwest of Osijek in Yugoslavia. Osijek is 100 miles northwest of Belgrade and 150 miles south of Budapest.

May Seek Link With Allies

Meanwhile, enemy broadcasts reported that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov had hurled an estimated 300,000 men and at least 800 tanks into the battle for Stettin in a massive assault which may be the prelude to a breakout into Germany's northern plain and a sweep to cut off all Baltic ports and link with Anglo-American armies in the west.

Russian assault groups were said to be storming across the Oder's east channel and fighting on a mid-river island in an effort to win control of bridges leading into the city.

While Adolf Hitler sent a suicide garrison of Elite Guard troops to hold out in Stettin, Hans Borgelt, German war reporter, described the scale of Russian attacks as "extraordinary, even considering the scale of previous Soviet deployment of strength elsewhere on the Eastern front."

Reds Increasing Fury Of Blows Upon Stettin

HASCHKE

London, March 22 (AP)—The Russians redoubled the fury of their onslaught against Stettin, "key to northern Germany," and in Hungary reinforced attempts on a 50-mile front to batter through the Danube gate into Austria, the Germans said today.

In East Prussia, Soviet storm units fought into Heiligenbeil, last of the Baltic coastal fortress towns southwest of Koenigsberg, Moscow dispatches reported.

They drove to within 6 miles of Danzig, around which they had drawn a 25-mile siege arc, and were within 2½ miles of wedging Danzig and Gdynia apart.

Reinforces Berlin Front

On the Berlin front, Soviet correspondents said Marshal Gregory Zhukov was moving reinforcements up to the Oder "in unbroken streams" in warm weather which forced the Russians to doff their overcoats and cotton-paded jackets. Tankmen in undershirts rode the decks of their machines.

Describing Stettin as a city whose fall would open the way to a sweep across the northern German plain past Berlin perhaps as far as the Elbe River, a German war reporter said the Russian assault was "extraordinary, even considering the scale of previous deployments of strength elsewhere on the Eastern front."

Battle Undecided

"Hundreds of Russian guns have been in action since Thursday, a week ago," he said. "The battle is still undecided. Russian efforts to enter the heart of the city and possibly to capture the Oder bridges intact continue with unabated violence."

For two days the Russians have been just outside Stettin, Berlin's chief port, with the muzzles of their guns blazing from Altdamm, the Stettin suburb on the east bank of the Oder.

On the Hungarian front the Germans said the Russians were attacking all the way between Lake Balaton and the Danube.

Fortified City Evacuated

German broadcasts said Esztergom, fortified city on the south bank of the Danube and 20 miles northwest of Budapest, Felsoegalla and near-by Tatabanya had been evacuated.

Tatabanya is 27 miles west of Budapest and 18 miles southeast of Komarom, at the confluence of the Danube and Vag rivers.

German broadcasts admitted that Komarom, 50 miles from the Austrian border, was in danger from spearheads only 10 miles distant.

Southwest of Budapest, the German communiqué announced, Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's forces had advanced 12 miles west of Szekesfehervar and were fighting on both sides of Varpalota, 46 miles from Budapest.

Annihilation of the trapped German forces along the Frisches Haff (lagoon) in East Prussia moved toward a swift conclusion. The Jarft River reportedly was failing to hold back Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky's onrush into Heiligenbeil.

Ring Drawing Tighter

"The battle is coming to a close," said a dispatch to the army newspaper *Red Star* concerning the Heiligenbeil action. "The encircling ring hourly draws tighter."

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces hammered wedges into Danzig's defenses from the south and west. The city itself was about 6 miles from the muzzles of his artillery.

Port Is Shelled

The Russians had driven within 2 miles of cutting the Danzig-Gdynia coastal road by capturing Gross Katz, 4 miles southwest of Gydnia and 7 northwest of Danzig.

They also had swept up nine towns and villages in the Danzig area.

Vasilevsky's guns brought the Danzig port installations at the mouth of the Passarge River under heavy fire. This river flows through the stronghold of Braunsberg, which fell Tuesday.

Russian aircraft were having a field day attacking targets almost at will within the enemy's disastrous pocket. A *Red Star* correspondent said one large group of Germans came out of a forest under a flag of truce and laid down their arms.

YANK ARTILLERY RIPS NAZIS AROUND BOLOGNA

ROME, March 22—(AP) American artillery men have heavily increased their fire on German targets around Bologna, hub of enemy defenses south of the Po valley, but otherwise only routine patrol actions were reported from the Italian front today and there was no change in positions.

Allied headquarters said the American guns had taken numerous Nazi targets under fire "with good effect."

The Germans made a small-scale attack against one Fifth army outpost south of Bologna, but were driven back with casualties. They also assaulted several Allied positions on the British Eighth army front near the Adriatic, with similar results.

Big Guns Hit Italy Nazis

Rome, March 22 (AP)—Allied artillery strongly hammered German strong points opposite the entire 5th Army sector yesterday, but infantry activity on the Italian battle line was limited to patrols and no positions changed hands, the Allied command announced today.

A number of prisoners was taken from German raiding parties which attempted to strike into 5th Army positions.

On the British 8th Army front German patrols assaulted several points in strength, but failed to hold any ground.

B-29's From India Bomb Rangoon Again

20th Bomber Command Headquarters, India, March 22 (AP)—A sizable force of B-29 Superfortresses smashed at Rangoon today for the fourth time, centering the attack on supply storage dumps on Lake Victoria and the Mingaladon airfield cantonment.

All aircraft in the raid were reported to have loosed bombs on the objectives and to have returned safely. It was the second blow at the Rangoon area in less than a week.

The Superforts encountered meager anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition. Results were reported good to excellent. Five explosions were noted in the dump areas.

Japs Report Atjeh Hit

London, March 22 [Reuter]—The Japanese News Agency reported today that three British destroyers "of the larger type" bombarded the northern coast of Atjeh province in Japanese occupied Sumatra on Sunday.

British In Swift Drive In Burma

Calcutta, March 22 (AP)—A swift drive to liquidate remaining Japanese troops south of captured Mandalay in Burma was believed under way today. A security blackout was placed over the British 20th Armored Division in the Myotha region.

It was known that the 20th was plunging south from Myotha, southwest of Mandalay, through chaotic and disorganized Japanese resistance, hammering the enemy against the Allied "anvil" in the Meiktila region.

Armored columns sweeping out from Meiktila still were bagging hundreds of Japanese daily and the last enemy pockets along the Irrawaddy southwest of Mandalay were being methodically wiped out.

B-29'S ATTACK RANGOON AREA

Superfortresses From India Bomb Dump Sectors

GROVER

Calcutta, March 22 (AP)—A sizable force of B-29 Superfortresses from India bases attacked Japanese installations around the Burmese port of Rangoon today with "good to excellent" results, laying at least five bombs squarely in dump areas, the 20th United States Bomber Command announced.

The attacking Superforts, making their fourth large raid on the Rangoon area in support of Allied ground forces driving southward from Mandalay in central Burma, encountered light anti-aircraft and fighter opposition and completed the mission without a loss.

Security Blackout Used

Today's attacks were centered on supply and storage dumps near Lake Victoria, just north of Ran-

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goon, and on the Mingaladon airfield and cantonment.

A security blackout was slapped on movements of the 20th British Armored Division pushing southward from the Mandalay area, indicating a swift drive to liquidate trapped Japanese in the Irrawaddy River pocket was under way.

The plan to smash the Japanese between the 20th's "hammer" and the Meiktila "anvil" held by other British and Indian forces appeared near completion.

No News From Arakan

At the western edge of the pocket British firmly hold the southern sector of the Myingyan Irrawaddy bend. Pockets of Japanese resistance were being wiped out along the river west of Mandalay.

Armored columns thrusting from Meiktila continued to bag hundreds of Japanese daily. Three hundred were killed yesterday.

There has been no news from the Arakan front along the Burma west coast for several days, indicating a blackout also had been applied to Major General Sir Philip Christison's 15th Army Corps.

Chinese 1st Army troops driving toward Mandalay from captured Lashio were reported 25 miles southwest of Lashio. Others continued mopup operations in the Hsipaw sector.

Chinese Battling Japs In Wolfram Mine Area

Chungking, March 22 (AP)—Fighting raged tonight in the heart of China's wolfram mining district of Kiangsi Province, where the Chinese are attempting to roll back Japanese forces who have overrun advanced American air bases.

There was house to house fighting around the north gate of T'ayu, in the center of the wolfram mines, and in the southwestern suburbs, where three Japanese strongpoints were overcome, the Chinese communiqué said.

Fifty miles to the northeast, fighting continued in the suburbs of Kanhsien, site of a former important 14th Air Force base.

Between the two cities, the Chinese attacked Nankang and broke through the western suburbs to the city hall.

Chungking, March 22 (A. P.).—B-24s of the Fourteenth United States Air Force damaged a 7,500-ton enemy transport off Hainan Islands yesterday, today's communique reported. P-51s attacked a Japanese airfield in French Indo-China and damaged four locomotives.

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29 Japs Ships Sunk

Canberra, Australia, March 22 (AP)—Air Minister A. S. Drakeford announced today that Australian airplanes, based in northwest Australia, destroyed 29 Japanese ships and damaged 32 others in February.

U.S. FORCES SEIZE GUIMARAS ISLAND

Move Made to Safeguard Shipping Lane into Captured Iloilo.

MANILA, Friday, March 23—(AP) Fortieth division Doughboys, invaders of Panay, hopped across a mile and one-half strait and seized 25-mile-long Guimaras island without opposition Wednesday in a move to safeguard the shipping lane into the captured port of Iloilo.

Heavy bombers, meanwhile, lashed Cebu island with 240 tons of explosives in three successive days.

Island Opposite Iloilo

Mountainous Guimaras is directly opposite Iloilo and helps form one of the best harbors and seaplane bases in the central Philippines.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported this 27th island invasion of the Philippines in his communique today, announcing only that "in a shore-to-shore operation our troops seized Guimaras island, southeast of Panay."

The heavy bombing of Cebu island, across the Camotes sea from Leyte, was concentrated on Japanese bivouac and supply areas in the vicinity of Cebu city, midway along the island's east coast.

"Many explosives and fires were observed," the communique said. Meanwhile Naval P-T boats patrolling the Cebu coast by night sank several enemy small craft and Navy rocket-firing planes sank a midget submarine off Cebu city.

Patrol bombers ranging the blockaded China Sea sank or damaged 12 small freight vessels and four landing craft.

General advances on all ground fronts on Luzon were reported. Forward elements of the 33rd division, probing closer to Baguio from the west, reached the Naguilian river, and an airfield at the outskirts of the Philippine Summer capital.

Yanks Enter Cuenca

In southern Luzon, the 158th Regimental combat team drove into the environs of Cuenca, southeast of Lake Taal, and cut the main road east of the town.

Liberation of the Philippines became generally a big mopping up job as American troops and Filipino guerrillas pursued broken Japanese forces on Panay, Mindanao, Leyte and most of Luzon today.

Only in northern Luzon, where Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is supposed to have established headquarters at Baguio, were there reports of extensive, organized resistance.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced Thursday the collapse of the Japanese Antipolo-Wawa line in the Sierra Madre east of Manila. He reported the capture of much equipment by 33rd and Sixth division troops and said enemy losses in men were "extraordinarily heavy."

Thursday's communique also announced that south of Manila Luzon's Cavite province had been "cleared of the enemy except for scattered remnants now in flight."

It added that "all organized enemy resistance on Panay has been crushed" except for minor pockets. Fortieth division Doughboys landed on Panay, 25th Philippine island invaded by the Americans, only last Sunday.

On Mindanao, the 41st division easily beat off a Japanese counter-attack and continued its advance north of Zamboanga. Guerrillas had controlled much of the big southern island before the American regulars landed March 10.

JAPS ARE CRUSHED ON PANAY ISLAND

Manila, March 22 (A. P.).—Virtually all organized Jap resistance has been crushed on Panay Island, invaded Sunday, and the enemy's Shimbu line east of Manila on Luzon has collapsed, yielding a mass of war booty.

In the air war bombers caught a six-ship enemy convoy off Amoy, China, Tuesday and, at a cost of two bombers, sank a 6,000-ton freighter-transport and two destroyer escorts, probably sank two 7,000-ton freighter-transports and damaged a destroyer.

Panay's harbor at Iloilo was captured Tuesday with its docks intact, permitting immediate use. The city (population 90,000) also fell to the Fortieth Division, but not before the enemy destroyed 70 per cent of it by fire and mines.

Other Fortieth Division Yanks, aided by guerrillas, spread over the coastal plain around Iloilo, seizing Santa Barbara Airfield, the second air base captured on Panay, and the towns of Gaub, Tabucan, San Sebastian and Pavia.

Before our landing, guerrilla forces had practically cleared the interior and coastal sectors of the island and had restricted the enemy to the immediate vicinity of Iloilo, Gen. MacArthur said.

On Luzon, the enemy defenses between Antipolo and Wawa fourteen miles east of Manila have been left well behind by the Thirty-third and Sixth Infantry divisions which have captured ridge lines farther east. In the collapsed Shimbu Line the Americans seized 256 vehicles, most of them armored cars, thirty-five artillery and anti-aircraft guns, twelve mortars, thirty-four rocket launchers, and large numbers of machine guns.

JAPS HINT FLEET MAY HIT RYUKYUS

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Friday, March 23—(AP) Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's potent carrier task force presumably still was on the prowl today, with the Tokyo radio hinting it might scourge the Ryukyus or Formosa while withdrawing from the mauling given Japanese warships Monday in Japan's inland sea.

There has been no official word on the whereabouts of the force, a part of the Fifth fleet, since it moved close to Japan to permit its planes to search out enemy fleet units at their bases.

In the days that have elapsed since that strike, Admiral Mitscher has had time to move his ships into the Formosa area, about 900 miles from the scene of Monday's crippling blows to imperial warships. In so doing he would pass the Ryukyus, lying between Formosa and Japan.

Continuing its unconfirmed claims that the American force was "fleeing," the enemy radio said Thursday that it was in waters "to the east of the Okinawa islands." Okinawa is the principal island in the Ryukyu chain. It has been hit by U. S. carrier aircraft several times, the last reported raid being on March 1.

Thursday's fleet communique made no reference to the Fifth fleet nor the carrier aircraft attack in the inland sea. Radio silence maintained by the fleet prevented any new assessment of damage dealt the enemy in that daring foray. A preliminary report the previous day said 15 to 17 Japanese combat ships had been damaged.

Air Blows Thought Speeding Jap Fall

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 22 (AP)—Success of the United States aerial attacks on the Japanese home islands portends nonstop blows against the empire and a speedup of the entire Pacific war.

Both the Army's Superfortresses and the powerful but always vulnerable carrier task force have probed the strongest points of Japan with bombs, bullets and rockets, and each time emerged undisputed victors.

And as the Japanese sea-air strength was dissipated by repeated assaults, American power conversely became greater.

Superfort Potential

Five incendiary raids against Tokyo, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka, made in close sequence, showed the potential of the Superforts' threat to Japan. Each mission was flown by 300 or more B-29's. In the near future, long-range P-51 Mustangs will be able to provide cover for the huge bombers on raids over Japan.

If Japanese naval leaders hoped to salvage a fleet out of the wreckage of the second battle of the Philippine Sea, their dream has burst. Their once formidable sea power was blasted by the United States Navy carrier attack on Japan's inland sea Monday.

Radio silence today still blanketed movements of the 5th Fleet beyond its two-day attack on Kyushu and parts of the inland sea, but even a preliminary accounting by Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, its commander, revealed sufficient damage to Japanese warships to indicate removal of the enemy navy as a major threat in the Pacific.

Greater Damage Likely

Spruance informed Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday that his report of fifteen to seventeen Nipponese warships damaged on his daring foray was an incomplete assessment. Still more enemy warships may be smoking in their homeland ports.

Yet even before this hunting down of Japanese naval units, the enemy didn't have sufficient faith in his sea forces to challenge the invasion of Iwo Jima. Not a single hostile ship approached the American invasion convoy or the island itself. Air attacks were few.

It had been contended that Japan would save her fleet for defense of the mainland, or as an ace in the hole at the peace conference.

Attempt To Save Leyte

Japanese admirals, however, brought out practically their entire serviceable fleet in an attempt to prevent capture of Leyte Island in the Philippines last October. Twenty-six of their ships were sunk; 33 or more were damaged.

Spruance's raid on inland sea ports retarded partial recovery of the imperial fleet, possibly to a point where it never can catch up with the fast moving Allied offensive in the Pacific.

This, coupled with destruction of approximately 1,400 Japanese aircraft in three carrier raids on Japan—against a United States loss of probably no more than 100 planes and not a single ship sunk—is a reminder to Japan that she has not yet shown any ability to halt the American drive.

Everything points to a faster pushing ahead than most people thought possible a year ago.

FEW JAPS REMAIN ON LEYTE ISLAND

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, P. I., March 22—(AP) Eighth Army forces which have been doing what military men term "mop up" on Leyte now figure there aren't more than two or three hundred Japanese left on the entire island.

During the first 67 days from the initial invasion until last Dec. 26 when the Sixth army turned the job over to Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's Eighth army, by actual count, Japanese dead totaled 55,344. These burial figures ignored estimates of others probably killed or wounded. It does not attempt to figure in probably enemy losses when convoys were sunk off Leyte's west coast.

When Eichelberger took over from Lt. Gen. Walter Rueger of the Sixth army Dec. 26, 1944, the backbone of the Japanese organized resistance had been broken.

The job ahead was mopping up all right, but to Doughboys slugging it out with the fanatical enemy in the mountains of western Leyte it was mopping up on a large scale.

From Dec. 26 to March 18 1945, Eighth army troops killed and counted 21,774 Nipponese—about as many as were killed on Iwo Jima.

Before Eichelberger took over, 375 Japanese prisoners were taken. His troops have captured 373 more. Most of the Japanese not killed preferred to starve in their homeless mountain and jungle isolation.

Occasionally there were Japanese counter-attacks. On Jan. 15, a battalion made a well coordinated infantry-artillery attack near Billaba, on the west coast. They were in good condition, well trained and apparently unhurt in previous combat on Leyte.

The attack carried through the Yank lines briefly but like most others petered out and ended in bitter defeat.

More than 380 Japanese dead were counted after the battle and 77th division of Doughboys who met the attack took an exceedingly dim view of the phrase "mopping up."

However, attacks like this were infrequent. Most of the work was done by patrols probing far into the mountains and occasionally making concentrated drives when the target merited it.

Some days as many as 40 patrols would be out.

Now the Yanks can rest. If only a hundred disorganized Japanese are left the Yanks can turn the job over to the First Filipino regiment—a fighting unit comprising American and Filipino volunteers and draftees.

Poison Alcohol Kills 12 Yanks In Manila

Manila, March 22 (AP)—The death of the twelfth United States soldier in the Manila area from poisonous alcohol was announced today and military authorities said that stern action is being taken to eliminate the menace.

Col. Marcus E. Jones, deputy provost marshal and Manila police chief, said that five others had been permanently blinded.

Rigid tests are being made of all alcoholic drinks and more than 100 persons are under arrest on liquor charges.

Outside Wrecked Area

Innumerable little cubbyholes, cafes and bars lighted nightly by candlelight have sprung up in north Manila outside of the wrecked main business district.

"No liquor can be sold legally unless it is prewar stock," Jones said, "and we have been able to locate only two manufacturing agencies which have supplies, and they are not being released for sale."

Hearings for illegal selling of liquor will be held in Filipino courts.

Wooden Tanks Used by Japs

With the Forty-first Division in Zamboanga, P. I., March 22 (A. P.).—Mobile wooden tanks were employed by the Japanese in their defense of Zamboanga in an effort to throw the American tanks off balance. Infantrymen destroyed a few of the bogus tanks with small arms fire, then discovered the ruse and quickly cleaned up the Japanese camouflage artists.

GETS HISTORIC FLAG

Iwo Jima, March 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The flag that was raised on Mount Suribachi now belongs to Col. Harry Liversedge of Pine Grove, Cal. Major-Gen. Harry Schmidt, commander of the Fifth Amphibious Corps, wrote out the order presenting the flag to the 51-year-old veteran campaigner. Col. Liversedge was too busy for any formal acceptance. His men were still battling enemy remnants on the northern tip of the island. Many who had participated in the first climb up Suribachi were gone.

Americans Take Guimaras Island Opposite Iloilo

Manila, *Friday*, March 23 (AP)—Fortieth Division troops, invaders of Panay, hopped across a 1½-mile strait and seized 25-mile-long Guimaras Island without opposition Wednesday in a move to safeguard the shipping lane into the captured port of Iloilo.

Mountainous Guimaras is directly opposite Iloilo and helps form one of the best harbors and seaplane bases in the central Philippines.

Heavy bombers, meanwhile, lashed Cebu Island with 240 tons of explosives in three successive days.

OWI RESUMES NEWSPAPER

Manila Publication Carries No Advertisements Now

MANILA, March 22 (AP)—The Office of War Information resumed publication of its newspa-

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per, Free Philippines, today after a two-day suspension.

The revived paper was distributed free and carried no advertising. Publication was previously suspended after Manila newspapers had protested against Government competition when the Free Philippines was carrying advertising and selling its copies.

An editorial announced that publication had been resumed because a "wave of protest followed discontinuance." It said that military and political circles generally felt that "the time has not yet come when privately financed publications could do an adequate job of disseminating news information to the people of Manila."

Nearly 3 Million Have Fled Tokyo

London, March 22 (AP)—Nearly 3,000,000 Japanese already have been evacuated from Tokyo and steps are being taken to speed up removal of others, the Tokyo radio said today.

Quoting a statement made to the Diet by the Interior Minister, the broadcast said: "Already the civilian population in the capital has shrunk to less than 4,000,000" of the city's prewar census. The Statesman's Yearbook gives Tokyo's 1940 population as 6,778,804.

MARINE FLEES HOSPITAL SHIP TO DIE ON IWO

IWO JIMA (Delayed) — (AP) Second Lt. William Keith Webb, Prairieville, La., was a fighting Marine. He was still able to fight, so he remained on the line. The next day he received shell fragments in the thigh and was evacuated to a hospital ship.

Later he was reported missing from the ship and the fourth division personnel officer, Captain John J. Rogers, Arlington, Virginia, was notified.

Captain Rogers investigated and learned the missing man had returned to duty without orders, gone back into the line, and was killed in action on the night of Feb. 24.

NAZI V-BOMB HITS BRITISH FACTORY

LONDON, March 22—(AP) A German V-bomb scored a direct hit on a Southern England factory recently, exploding inside and turning the building into a blazing inferno, it was announced tonight.

Rescue workers, including American soldiers, toiled for hours amid the smoke and debris in an effort to save those trapped in the wreckage as a crowd, many of whom had relatives killed, gathered anxiously around the main gate. Watchers collapsed when they learned relatives had been killed or injured.

The fire sent huge smoke clouds rolling through an adjoining street and the U. S. troops and firemen were handicapped by a gas main that blazed for six hours in one section of the factory. Alsatian dogs were used to help locate those buried in the debris.

Another V-bomb exploded in the gardens behind a row of cottages in a Southern England community, killing six persons, demolishing three houses and strewing wreckage over a wide area. Dazed survivors were pulled from those ruins, too.

Thirteen other persons were killed and six injured when two V-bombs struck other localities, including the grounds of a hospital. Part of the hospital was so badly damaged that 120 patients had to be evacuated.

Two children escaped virtually unhurt when a V-bomb explosion sent the roofs of their homes crashing down. Roof beams shunted heavy pieces of concrete that fell toward six-year-old Peter Mosely, and Mrs. Dorothy Weber's 10-months-old daughter was tossed across a room but uninjured.

Sla Of Guns Felt Along English Channel

Hastings, England, March 22 (AP). Reverberations from distant explosions which shook the Channel coast for many hours today were believed to be heavy gunfire connected with operations on the Belgian coast or on the Dutch border.

The concussions jarred buildings on the English coast to the greatest extent since the heavy bombing of the French coast prior to and after D-day.

Churchill, Laborites In Row

London, March 22 (AP)—A bitter political row flared up in Commons today when Laborites accused Prime Minister Churchill of packing Britain's seven-man, two-woman delegation to the world security conference at San Francisco in order to maintain his Conservative party's supremacy after the war.

Tempers snapped in the usually staid house as Churchill announced that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would lead these delegates to the conference beginning April 25:

CLEMENT ATTLEE, Deputy Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council.

LORD CRANBORNE, Dominions Secretary.

LORD HALIFAX, British Ambassador to Washington.

GEORGE TOMLINSON, of the Labor Ministry.

WILLIAM MABANE, food.

DINGLE FOOT, economic warfare.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, home security.

MISS FLORENCE HORSBURGH, health.

The latter five are parliamentary secretaries.

The delegation is composed of four Conservatives, three Laborites and two Liberals.

Up Bevan

When the Prime Minister announced that Eden, a Conservative, would lead the delegation, the Labor members immediately attacked. Aneurin Bevan, a consistent critic of Churchill, asked why Attlee, a Laborite, had not been given the chief role.

Churchill explained that Attlee had no constitutional authority while Eden, holding the seals of state, was responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs.

"That is not the answer at all," Bevan shot back.

Then Emanuel Shinwell struck. "Is it not all quite consistent with his (Churchill's) declaration at a Conservative conference," Shinwell asked, "that the Conservative party, having got all they wanted in the way of assistance and guidance in the war, are now going to get everything which is useful in their own hands?"

Roars Churchill

Shinwell's statement was met with cheers and countering jeers.

Churchill roared back:

"He (Shinwell) has done everything in his power to break up this Government and hopes to gain after its dissolution what he would never gain while national affairs predominated in men's minds."

"Any fair-minded man would say," added Churchill, "that the Labor party had fair representation."

"Not from you," shouted Shinwell.

"I am responsible for nominating this delegation," Churchill snapped, "and they (the Laborites) have fair representation in this delegation."

Then Laborite Capt. Frederick Bellenger came to Shinwell's side by asking "is it in order for any member to impute such unworthy motives to any member as the Prime Minister has imputed to Mr. Shinwell?"

Shinwell, apparently not wanting any help, shouted, "I prefer it that way from the Prime Minister," and an unidentified voice rang out, "So do we."

Churchill simply glared.

The Labor party has been on a rampage ever since Churchill's recent speech at a Conservative party conference when the Prime Minister suggested a postwar coalition government after the present régime is dissolved. But this was really the first opportunity that the Laborites had a chance to open up.

Replies Kirwood

At one stage Churchill referred to Shinwell's manner as "churlish," and at another point declared "people have a right to live even if they don't agree with the honorable gentleman."

Once Churchill remarked that "some people like to fish in troubled waters." From the Labor bench David Kirwood yelled: "You are a number one fisherman."

Then the Prime Minister said that Attlee had not tried to press for leadreship of the delegation "because he is not a self-seeking man."

It is understood that an imperial conference in London will begin April 4 as a forerunner to the San Francisco meeting, the various groups proceeding from here to the United States.

These preliminary talks are expected to last a week, during which the delegates probably will consider proposals for "trusteeships" for territories held under the old League of Nations.

British Delegates To Frisco Announced

London, March 22 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill announced in Commons today the names of the British delegates to the world security conference in San Francisco, to be headed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

They are Clement Atlee, lord president of the council; Lord Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington.

The delegation also will include five parliamentary secretaries—Labor, George Tomlinson; Home Security, Miss Ellen Wilkinson; Health, Miss Florence Horsbrough; Food, William Mabane, and Economic Warfare, Dingle Mackintosh Foot.

ROW FLARES IN COMMONS OVER SAN FRANCISCO

Churchill Is Accused of Packing Conference Group With Tories.

EDEN IS SELECTED AS LEADER

Laborite Fury Breaks Loose as Chief Post Is Denied to Attlee —Latter's Status Clarified.

London, March 22 (A. P.).—Heated words were exchanged amid cheers and jeers in the House of Commons today after Prime Minister Churchill had announced the names of the seven men and two women—four Conservatives, three Laborites and two Liberals—who will represent Great Britain at the Golden Gate World Security Conference.

Emmanuel Shinwell, Laborite, accused the government of packing the delegation with Conservatives.

Barely heard above the cheers and counter-cheers, Mr. Churchill roared back that Shinwell "has done everything in his power to break up this government and hopes to gain after its dissolution what he would never gain while national affairs predominated in men's minds." Obviously irritated, the Prime Minister added: "Any fair-minded man would say that the Labor party had a fair representation."

"Not from you," Shinwell shouted.

Mr. Churchill leaned forward, his chin lifted and shot back: "I am the person responsible for nominating this delegation, and they (labor) have a fair representation in this delegation."

Why Attlee Doesn't Lead.

Earlier today Moelyn Hughes, Laborite, asked whether there was any reason why Clement Attlee, Lord President of the Council and leader of the Labor party, should not lead the delegation, instead of Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden. Mr. Churchill replied that normal practice called for the Foreign Secretary to lead such missions and explained that Attlee's title of Deputy Prime Minister was a courtesy title which has no constitutional authority.

Besides Eden and Attlee, Mr. Churchill named as delegates Lord Cranborne, Secretary for the Dominions; Lord Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, and the parliamentary secretaries for Labor, George Tomlinson; for Home Security, Miss Ellen Wilkinson; for Health, Miss Florence Horsbrough; for Food, William Mabine, and for Economic Warfare, Dingle Mackintosh Foot.

Assailed as Unfair.

The clash in Commons was touched off when Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, one of Mr. Churchill's most consistent and bitterest critics, asked why the Prime Minister was not himself going to San Francisco and why Attlee was not leading the delegation. Mr. Churchill replied that Eden held the Seals of State, which made him responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, whereas Attlee was not so charged by the Constitution.

"That is not the answer at all," Bevan retorted.

Shinwell then took the floor and declared: "Is it not all quite consistent with his declaration at the Conservative Conference that the Conservative party, having got all they wanted in the way of assistance and guidance in the war, are now going to get everything which is useful in their own hands?"

"I never said that," Mr. Churchill snapped back. "There could hardly be anything more unfair or a more characteristic utterance than that."

Later Mr. Churchill pointed out that there were "a large proportion of Labor members in the

Churchill Answers ... On Dating Disparity

London, March 22 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill replied today to his son's remarks in Commons on the disparity between British and American systems of dating letters and documents.

Major Randolph Churchill, ... servative member of aPrliament, had addressed a formal complaint to the Prime Minister, pointing out, for example, that 1/10/45 meant October 1, 1945, to an Englishman and January 10, 1945, to an American.

Inquiry Promised

"Uniformity of notation and nomenclature," the Prime Minister replied, "is, of course, of high value between allies in war, and progress has been made in many directions. I am not aware of any serious difficulty that has arisen in this particular instance, but inquiries will be made."

His son had suggested the system current in the British Army be made uniform. This system, he had said, "avoids all confusion by putting first the day of the month in figures without suffix, second the month in letters and last the year."

U.S. Life Termed 'Not As Pictured'

London, March 22 (AP)—A touring American union organizer told British girls today to "think it over twice" before marrying United States soldiers, because life in the United States is not all that Hollywood depicts it to be.

"That impression isn't right," said Miss Anne Murcovich, organizer for the Federation of Hosiery Workers and one of a group of American women visiting industrial plants here. "We're just normal human beings who live normal lives—it's not all so lush."

Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, an American Federation of Labor organizer, said the group found "mass employment of children disturbing," but "we realize the approaches being made to improve the situation." She praised British food distribution, saying "your people get the rations they are supposed to get, where many times in the States we don't get it."

Miss Maida Springer, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, also praised the British food-supply system, calling it "one of the most magnificent distribution jobs I've seen."

British Rations Outlook Good

London, March 22 (AP)—Britain's anxiety over the food shortage was eased considerably today with indirect Government assurances that there would be no major cuts in ...

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ns—even in meat—until the whole situation has been discussed in Washington.

In looking for a way out of the crisis, some quarters suggested reallocations of shipping. They said that at least two countries—Argentina and New Zealand—had enough meat to increase shipments to this country if transport were made available.

Visit To D.C. Expected

Food Minister J. J. Llewellin is expected to visit Washington to go over the entire food picture. His trip appeared imminent as his parliamentary secretary, William Mabane, canceled a visit to Northern Ireland tomorrow to be on hand during his chief's absence.

There is a general feeling here that the recent statements by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt cleared the air and helped avert a clash of public opinion in the two countries.

Britain, which has had rationing almost since the war's outset, admittedly is sensitive to any criticism that she is being selfish in relation to feeding liberated lands.

The British press still was trying to analyze the American food situation. Lend-lease shipments to Britain, the London *Daily Express* contended, were important, but had "little effect on America's own resources," being no more than eight per cent of the country's total food production.

Britain's present reserve of 6,000,000 tons of food works out at 286 pounds per person.

GERMAN PEACE BID VIA EIRE IS DENIED

DUBLIN, March 22 (AP)—A rumor that a German peace proposal had been presented to the United States Minister through Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire was denied flatly tonight by both American and German officials here.

David Gray, United States Minister to Eire, was quoted in high Dublin quarters as saying "there is no truth in" the report that Mr. de Valera had tendered him a peace proposal received from Dr. Edward Hempel, German Minister in Dublin. "No representations of any kind have been made to me, either directly or indirectly," Mr. Gray was quoted as saying.

"We deny any knowledge of such negotiations. There is absolutely nothing in the story," declared a secretary to the German legation in Dublin.

The London Daily Telegraph had published under a Paris dateline this morning a dispatch saying that Dr. Hempel had approached Mr. de Valera with peace proposals that were turned over to the American Minister, The Associated Press reported, adding that the British Foreign Office said it had no knowledge of such proposals.

Sweden Would Guard Against War Criminals

London, March 22 (AP)—The Stockholm radio quoted Minister of Justice K. Bergquist today as urging that Sweden exercise caution so that she does not become "an asylum for war criminals" now that the war is reaching a "final phase."

"New cases must be examined individually," the Minister said after stating that the country already has accepted 103,000 political refugees.

Laborite Gets British [illegible]

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Arthur Jenkins, a Laborite, was appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning tonight, succeeding H. G. Strauss, a Norwich Conservative who resigned on March 1 in protest against the Crimea Conference decision on Poland.

Puts Sweden on Alert For War Criminals

London, March 22 (A. P.).—The Stockholm radio today quoted the Swedish Minister of Justice, K. Bergquist, as urging that Sweden take care lest she become "an asylum for war criminals" now that the war is reaching a "final phase."

Editor In Berlin Reported Executed

London, March 22 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that Baron Ernest Ungern-Sternberg, editor in chief of the Berlin newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, had been executed following the circulation of "peace pamphlets" printed on the paper's presses.

The broadcast, quoting Swiss sources, said the paper was permitted to continue publication, but a feature column entitled "Our Opinion" was suppressed.

British S[illegible] Army Preparing 'Invasion'

London, March 22 (AP)—Salvation Army leaders now are preparing for their own "invasion of liberated Europe."

The first British Salvation Army man to establish direct communication with those who continued their army work through the German occupation has just returned to London.

He is Commissioner R. M. Astbury, international secretary, and he brought back information about stricken Europe's needs for use in drawing up Salvation Army plans for postwar relief.

WEBSTER IN NEW POST

General Made Commander of First Tactical Air Force

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster of Washington has been appointed commander of the First Tactical Air Force, succeeding Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

General Saville had served as temporary commander during the last few weeks, stepping up from the command of the Twelfth Tactical Air Command when Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce returned to the United States to direct the Army Air Forces personnel distributing command in Louisville, Ky. Gen. Royce had activated the First TAF, the newest air force in the European theatre, on Oct. 31, 1944.

Headquarters also disclosed that Brig. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus of Genoa, Ill., now commanded the Twelfth Tactical Air Command, the American fighter-bomber component of the French-American air force.

NAZI HEADQUARTERS HIT

Base, Believed Rundstedt's, Is Erased by New-Type Bomb

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—Allied bombers, using a new type of incendiary bomb still on the secret list, recently attacked and virtually destroyed what was believed to have been Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt's headquarters, it was learned tonight.

Approximately 150 automobiles parked in the area were wrecked.

It also was revealed that German jet planes have developed new tactics that are troublesome but largely unsuccessful. The jet planes attack Allied bomber formations in waves, concentrating on escort fighters in an effort to make them jettison reserve fuel tanks and head for home so that regulation type enemy fighters can move in for the kill.

French Say Allies Fail To Agree On Indo-China

Paris, March 22 (AP)—Serious differences among the Allies over the status of French resistance forces within Indo-China are preventing effective co-ordination of a campaign against the Japanese, it was reported reliably today.

For a year and a half the French have persisted in organizing and directing a separate resistance movement within the colony instead of developing units of an over-all inter-Allied plan. Britain and the United States were said to have encouraged this attitude by failing to decide in which theater Indo-China belongs.

The question was whether the operations are to be part of Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia command, part of the United States China command, or General MacArthur's Southwestern Pacific command. This has not been ironed out even now, it is said.

French Stress Regional Pacts.

Paris, March 22 (A. P.).—The French Government released today the text of proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks security plan, calling for a greater role for regional pacts such as the Franco-Russian alliance. The principal proposal would permit the signatories of regional pacts to act in emergencies without prior approval from the world security council. Such action would be reported to the council as soon afterward as possible.

The proposals already have been communicated to the Powers sponsoring the World Security Conference at San Francisco on April 25. In an accompanying memorandum the French expressed wholehearted support for the principle of collective security, and French willingness to help strengthen international organization.

Prince Urges Franco to Quit

Juan, Son of Alfonso, Pleads for Return of Monarchy in Spain.

Lausanne, March 22 (A. P.).—Prince Juan, son of former King Alfonso and heir to the now non-existent throne of Spain, called upon Generalissimo Franco today to resign and leave the way open for "establishment of peace and concord among all Spaniards."

In a statement recalling the sixth anniversary of the end of the Spanish civil war, the Prince, Count of Barcelona, declared that restoration of the monarchy "alone" can provide an effective guaranty for religion, order and liberty."

"I incite no one to rebellion," he said, "but I would wish to remind those who support the existing political regime of the tremendous responsibilities they incur by contributing to prolongation of a situation which inevitably will bring the country to irreparable ruin."

Assails Franco's Regime.

He declared he awaited the moment when he could realize his "most ardent desire"—peace among the Spanish factions—and said that the Franco regime was modeled on the Axis totalitarian system, "contrary to the character and tradition" of the Spanish people. The foreign policy pursued by Franco, he asserted, "compromises the future of the nation."

The Prince said that if he should become king through restoration of the monarchy he would seek a political constitution by popular vote, protection of the rights of the individual, political liberties, a legislative assembly popularly elected, more equitable distribution of wealth and elimination of unjust social differences.

The statement, which declared "Spain is in danger of becoming involved in a fresh fratricidal struggle, "is believed already to have been transmitted to Franco. Copies also have gone privately to Spain to persons in a position to see that the people become aware of what the aspirant to the throne is saying.

U. S. Seen Favorable.

Juan's mother, the former Queen Victoria, was in London last October. Although she went for the funeral of her mother, it can be stated with confidence that possibilities of a monarchist restoration were discussed during the visit. Since 1942 there has been reason to believe that Britain would welcome a restoration, and there also are indications that the United States would not object to a regime which would end Spanish totalitarian and Axis associations.

Juan said that a republic, even if at first "very moderate, would soon move toward an extreme" and the result would be another civil war.

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PRINCE WANTS TO RULE SPAIN

Juan Demands Resignation Of Francisco Franco

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Lausanne, Switzerland, March 22 (AP)—Declaring Spain is in danger of another civil war, Prince Juan, heir to the country's now nonexistent throne, called upon Francisco Franco today to resign and bring lasting peace to the nation by restoration of the monarchy.

The exiled son of the late King Alfonso made his plea to the generalissimo in a statement given to the Associated Press on the sixth anniversary of the end of the Spanish civil war.

He Wants No Rebellion

If he should become King, the Prince said, he would seek a political constitution by popular vote, protection of individual rights and political liberties, more equitable distribution of wealth, a popular legislative assembly and elimination of unjust social conditions.

The statement, in which the Prince declared "Spain is in danger of becoming involved in a fresh fratricidal struggle," was believed to have been transmitted already to Franco.

"I incite no one to rebellion," Juan said, "but I would wish to remind those who support the existing political régime of the tremendous responsibilities they incur by contributing to prolongation of a situation which inevitably will bring the country to irreparable ruin."

Allied Amity Pictured

The Franco régime, Juan said, was modeled on the Axis totalitarian system and was "contrary to the character and tradition" of the Spanish people. A republic, he declared, would lead to another civil war. Only restoration of the monarchy, the statement said, "can provide an effective guarantee for religion, order and liberty."

There is reason to believe that neither the United States nor Britain would object to the restoration, or to any régime which would sever Spain's associations with the Axis. Possibilities of a restoration were said to have been discussed when Juan's mother, the former Queen Victoria, was in London last October for the funeral of her mother.

Spanish In Mexico Fail To Back Juan

Mexico City, March 22 (AP)—Spanish Republicans here strive for overthrow of Franco in Spain but they don't support Don Juan in seeking to re-establish the monarchy, whose return to power he advocated today in Lausane.

The two-day "conference against Franco territories" which closed last night appealed to the San Francisco Conference to investigate conditions in Spain where, it said, there are 200,000 prisoners. It also asked governments to break with Franco.

Indalecio Prieto, Socialist leader, active among Spaniards here, recently said of the Juan movement, "that is for the Monarchists to talk about."

Nevertheless, since failure of the cortes in exile to form a Spanish Government here and the delay of Juan Negren in coming here to seek unity among the Spanish parties, some Spaniards say confidentially party disagreements improve prospects for the monarchy to return to power.

Spain Pays 40 Millions On Debts for U. S. Goods

BARCELONA, March 22 (AP).—Within the last year Spain has liquidated $40,000,000 of $55,000,000 due exporters and investors in the United States and has spent approximately $55,000,000 on purchases in the dollar area.

Ralph Ackerman, commercial attache of the United States Embassy in Madrid, gave these figures today at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce at Barcelona.

Mr. Ackerman said he also had received assurances from the Spanish Minister of Commerce, Demetrio Carceller, that Spain soon will begin a more liberal import licensing policy concerning goods from the United States.

Senor Carceller, according to Mr. Ackerman, "says he has no intention of hoarding dollars but plans to use them rapidly as they are received."

Official purchases by the United States government organization in Spain will continue, Mr. Ackerman said.

The United States Commercial

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Corp. has been liquidated but "has been replaced by the United States government purchasing mission, which is engaged solely in acquisition for various agencies of my government of goods for consumption," he added.

Spain Charges Japanese With Manila Atrocities

Madrid Moving Closer to Full Break With Tokyo

MADRID, March 22 (AP).—Spain moved closer to an outright break with Japan tonight as the Spanish government charged the Japanese with "systematic, premeditated" murder of "defenseless Spanish men, women and children and the destruction of Spanish property in Manila rior to the city's liberation by American troops.

The charges, made in a communique, confirmed the declaration last week of Philippine Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo at Washington in which he enumerated the atrocities. A storm of editorial protest and denunciations of Japan in the Spanish press followed.

Although the government declaration was couched in plain words, there was yet no indication whether Spanish indignation would lead to only a rupture of relations with Japan or a declaration of war.

Belgian Journalist Executed

Brussels, March 22 (AP)—The Belgian journalist, Jules Rhone, who wrote in the German-censored newspaper, *Nouveau Journal*, during the occupation, was shot to death today at Brussels prison.

...tch Give Queen Loud Welcome

Eede, the Netherlands, March 13 (AP—*Delayed*)—Queen Wilhelmina returned to the Netherlands at this battle-ruined frontier village today on an extensive ten-day visit. It was her first trip to her homeland since her escape from the Germans nearly five years ago.

Wherever the 64-year-old monarch went she was loudly acclaimed. Villagers had less than a half day's notice that she was coming, but they hurried into their best—but shabby—clothes and thronged around her limousine at every stop, waving flags, shouting, singing and clamoring for a glimpse of her. Most wore wooden shoes.

12 Miles From Coast

Wilhelmina, who became Queen when she was 18, stepped on Netherlands soil again in the Province of Zeeland at a point only 12 miles from the coast.

Her driver was United States Army Sergeant Steve Fischer, of Great Falls, Mont.

Worrying about the crowds today, Fischer said: "They shouldn't let these people crowd around the car so close like this. Somebody's going to get hurt."

Greets Her Commissioner

The Queen wore a brown tweed ensemble and brown boots as she stepped from the car and walked across the border. She extended her hand to her commissioner in the province of Zeeland, Jonkheer J. W. Quarles van Ufford, and several British army officers.

The Queen spent only a few minutes in each town, but she talked with many persons, seeking out especially relatives of war victims and members of the underground.

GERMANS FEAR ALLIED INVASION OF DENMARK

STOCKHOLM, March 22—(AP) The German High command, jittery over the prospects of an Allied invasion of Denmark, has ordered Danish authorities to evacuate a number of cities on the east coast of Jutland by April 15, the Free Danish press reported today.

One of the cities affected is Aalborg where 55,000 persons must be evacuated the agency said, leaving a nucleus of 5,000 to handle railway communications and to maintain electricity, gas and water facilities.

...den Considering Shipping Pool Tieup

Stockholm, March 22 (AP)—A proposal that Sweden join the shipping pool has been placed before Parliament.

The newspaper *Afton Tidnining* said today the Minister of Supply has recommended adoption, especially because the Government favors joining an international agreement for control of shipping.

The importance of Sweden joining the United Nations pool in a world starved for shipping space is shown by official figures disclosing that at the beginning of 1945, Sweden possessed an ocean-going fleet of 1,500,000 tons.

Of that total 500,000 tons was in western waters—that is, outside the German blockade in the Skagerrak. Safe-conduct shipping is not included in the latter figure.

Patriots Rescue 10 Top Danish Police Officials

Stockholm, March 22 (AP)—Seventy-five armed patriots entered the near-by "Booksellers House" during the confusion of the British Mosquito bombing of Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen yesterday and released ten top Danish police officials, a Danish informant said.

The officials had been prisoners of the Germans since September, 1944. Thirty other Danish patriots were freed from the shell house, Gestapo headquarters, but at least ten held there were killed.

The Danish press said 110 Danes and 500 Germans were killed in the bombing.

FINNS CONVICT 87 FOR WAR CRIMES

Helsinki, March 22 (A. P.).—Finland's first war crimes trial has convicted eighty-seven persons. Their sentences range from life terms to a few months' imprisonment or fines. Included were life terms for six soldiers accused of murdering Russian prisoners of war. Twenty persons were acquitted.

The mass trial resulted from investigations by a special Finnish authority set up by the Government to examine treatment of war prisoners. Minister of Justice Urho Kekkonen revealed that he personally had admonished the trial court that the punishment prescribed was "mainly too light." He further disclosed that the Finnish Foreign Minister had called his attention to the seeming mildness of the sentences—which obviously meant that Soviet Russia had complained through the Foreign Ministry.

Several Finns expressed belief that new communist members of the Finnish Parliament would seek to press the whole war crimes question on beyond the present stage.

Moyne Killers Are Hanged

Cairo, March 22 (AP)—Eliahou Hakim and Eliahou Bet Souri, young Jewish nationalists, were hanged today for the slaying of Lord Moyne, British resident commissioner in the Middle East, last November.

The pair were convicted January 18 after a lengthy trial at which they were represented by defense counsel as young patriots who believed they were striking a blow for Jewish independence in Palestine by slaying Lord Moyne.

Turkey Lifts Ban on 3 Papers

ANKARA, Turkey, March 22 (AP)—Three leading newspapers, which were suspended last year for criticizing the Government, have received permission to resume publication immediately.

Turks Expect Better Treaty With Russia

Ankara, March 22 (AP)—Russia's denunciation of her treaty with Turkey was viewed in foreign circles here today as a preparatory step toward revision of the Montreux agreement limiting use of the Dardanelles and Bosporus Straits.

Russia long has wanted a free outlet to the Mediterranean.

Turkish sources appeared confident that a new and better pact could be reached. There is a strong desire here for an agreement patterned after the 1939 treaty between Britain, France and Turkey containing a mutual-assistance clause.

EDWARD J. FLYNN RECEIVED BY POPE

ROME, March 22—(AP) Edward J. Flynn smilingly disclosed after an audience with Pope Pius today that the question of relations between Soviet Russia and the Vatican had been discussed, but "only conversationally," and added that he was bearing no personal messages from President Roosevelt to anybody.

Flynn, a personal friend of Roosevelt, arrived in Rome from Moscow yesterday and was granted the hour-long audience with the Holy See today.

"But as a Roman Catholic, what would be more natural?" he told reporters he received in the Palazzo Barberini.

Asked whether he had stopped in Rome only for personal and religious reasons, the former Democratic national chairman said:

"Well, I wouldn't say that exactly."

He said he "happened" ... the Papal Secretary of ...

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...dinal Luigi Maglione and implied he would see Premier Ivanoe Bonomi before leaving Italy Friday. He disclosed he was scheduled to see Gen. De Gaulle in France and expected to see Prime Minister Churchill in England.

Flynn said he had seen "a great many people in Russia"—Premier Stalin among them—but he only smiled when asked if he thought his mission was successful.

He also is scheduled to visit the Fifth army front but declined to comment on whether he has something to say to or expected to learn something from the troops there.

The topic of Polish Catholics was left untouched in his talk with the Pope, Flynn said.

May See Bonomi

ROME, March 22 (AP)—Mr. Flynn implied that he would see Premier Ivanoe Bonomi before leaving Italy tomorrow. He disclosed that he was scheduled to see Gen. Charles de Gaulle in France.

The topic of Polish Catholics was left untouched in his talk with the Pope, he declared.

Official Vatican quarters withheld comment on the audience. Recently the Vatican denied that any negotiations were in progress with Russia.

ASKS DANZIG, STETTIN BE GIVEN TO POLAND

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP)—The Polish Press Agency said tonight that Provisional President Boleslaw Bierut had told the first Polish troops to reach the Baltic that Poland would get the seaports of Danzig and Stettin as well as her pre-war outlet of Gdynia.

"We are standing on the Baltic coast and will never move from it," Mr. Bierut said in his message to the troops. "The new democratic Poland will not be satisfied with a single seaport connected with the country by a narrow strip of land as it was before September, 1939. We shall have the seaports of Danzig, Gdynia and Stettin, which will connect us with the entire world of free nations."

The unit first reached the Baltic shore on March 8. The agency said the troops had fixed one Polish flag to a standard there and had thrown another in the sea "as a symbol."

The official Polish Government newspaper Rzecpospolita demanded the immediate carrying out of land reform in the "western areas and Pomerania." Declaring that millions of acres of land were to be divided, the newspaper said that people on the spot would have the first priority in order to speed the spring sowing campaign.

Plans Laid To Revive Italy's Film Industry

Rome, March 22 (AP)—The Allied Control Commission has announced formation of an Allied-Italian film board designed to facilitate the revival of Italy's motion-picture industry.

The board met for the first time yesterday under the chairmanship of Capt. Ellery W. Stone, chief of the Control Commission. Representatives of the Italian Government, the Allied Commission and the psychological warfare branch are on the board.

Since the Allied invasion the PWB has controlled the production and distribution of films in Italy. The task of the new board will be to formulate the principles under which these functions are transferred to Italian agencies.

CLARE LUCE VISITS BRAZILIAN SECTOR

ADVANCED BRAZILIAN HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, March 22—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) spent over an hour on the Brazilian sector of the Italian front today and visited an observation post only a few hundred yards from German positions.

Moscow, March 22 (A. P.).—The Government paper Izvestia declared today that while the left-wing Democratic Peoples Union had won 25 per cent of the seats in the Finnish Parliament, last week-end's election showed that "those elements which stand in opposition to the progressive development of the Finnish State are still strong."

"Consequently," Izvestia said, "there still remain ahead further struggles with those who led the Finnish people to a war of catastrophe."

FRATERNIZING LAID TO ALLIES

Soviet Paper Also Assails AMG in Germany.

Moscow, March 22 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper, Izvestia, today deplored reports of friendly relations between Allied troops and the German population in the west, and coupled this with an assertion that "Germans known to be Hitlerites are at the same time serving in administrative posts created under Allied control."

Professing to quote British and American news dispatches, Izvestia said that the "evidence of excessively kindly relations with the Germans is not confined to individual troops."

[Severe penalties have been imposed on Allied soldiers caught fraternizing with the Germans. Dispatches from the western front have said, however, that Allied Military Government officials were extremely careful in establishing local governments, but in some cases they had been forced to employ Nazi personnel because of their inability to obtain other qualified workers.]

Izvestia also said that statements in the London Catholic Herald had shown that "the pastors of souls do not stop at any slander of humanity in order to evoke pity for the Germans," while in Latin America, "there is developing a widespread reactionary campaign of Catholic churches which are orientating themselves with pro-Fascist elements."

Immigration Bill Delay Assailed By Indians

Bombay, March 22 (AP)—A committee vote in the United States House of Representatives to postpone consideration of the Indian immigration bill aroused a bitter press reaction in India today.

The postponement "comes as a tragic anti-climax to reports which flooded India giving the impression that American opinion was overwhelmingly pro-Indian in this matter," the *Free Press Journal* declared.

"For this, American news agencies and the United States OWI have to thank themselves," the newspaper asserted. "By cabling lengthy reports of individual opinions they had created a false atmosphere of misplaced faith in American intentions."

Selfishness Charged

The publication said the committee vote "goes to show that, in spite

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Roosevelt and Joseph Grew (Under Secretary of State), the Americans are not so idealistically minded that they can look upon even mild reforms with anything but selfish eyes. Is this a foretaste of things to come at San Francisco?"

Indians, it was said, had been looking toward the San Francisco world security conference April 25 as the possible beginning of consideration of the Asiatics' position in the light of the four freedoms.

Delegate Choice Hit

Earlier, Indian Nationalists had reacted sharply against the Indian Government's choice of the Viceroy's council members as delegates to San Francisco. They charged that the council members would represent only British authority.

Indians said that the proposed immigration of 100 persons annually carried no threat to the American way of life and that the vote of the House Committee reflected only racial antagonism.

Official To Visit Windsor

Nassau, Bahamas, March 22 (AP)—Lord Burchley, governor of Bermuda, is expected to arrive this week for a short visit with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Brazil, Russia May End 28-Year Rift

By VAUGHAN M. BRYANT

RIO DE JANEIRO — Current steps to reopen Brazil-Russia diplomatic relations promise an end to the uncomfortable paradox of two great nations, fighting on the same side, unable to speak officially to each other.

Brazil and Russia, diplomatically estranged since the Romanoff's fall in 1917, got on famously last year at the Bretton Woods monetary conference. Since then diplomats have believed relations would be resumed, though perhaps not before the peace conference.

Open discussion of the Russian question is brand new for censor-ridden Brazilians. A few weeks ago General Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro, army chief during the Communist-rightist battles of the Thirties, spoke out strongly for diplomatic access to Russia. After that headlines thundered over similar long-suppressed sentiments.

Observers are convinced that Brazil-Russia relations were a main topic in President Getulio Vargas' recent conference with U. S. State Secretary Edward Stettinius, Jr., who had just left Moscow and Yalta with plenty of interesting information on Brazil's "unrecognized" war ally.

Even during her recent extreme anti-Russianism, Brazil's cocoa, coffee and other products reached the Soviets through intermediary nations.

Argentina May Declare War On Japan

Buenos Aires, March 22 (AP)—The Argentine Government was believed today to be considering the possibility of declaring war upon Japan as a means of qualifying this country for a place among the United Nations and ending her diplomatic isolation.

Informed quarters expressed belief that a decision probably would be reached before the week end on the question of declaring war, which was generally regarded as the implied prerequisite for solution of Argentina's international difficulties under the formula laid down at the recent inter-American conference in Mexico City.

Ever since the conference there has been intense activity in Argentine Government circles, but a decision has been delayed with the explanation that no action could be taken until the Government has had an opportunity to study the Mexico City documents.

While there was some talk of army opposition to a declaration of war, especially among the younger officers, the army high command was reported favorably disposed.

Lack Of Water Forces Exodus From Bogota

Bogota, Columbia, March 22 (AP). The Colombia Government today urged all residents who can do so to evacuate this capital city of 400,000 population because of a water shortage caused by a prolonged drought.

The Government also announced that it was considering shutting down industries which use large quantitites of water.

Montevideo, March 22 (A. P.).—The Government had under consideration today a request by private meat packing plants that meat rationing be instituted in Uruguay to permit fulfillment of export quotas to the United Nations. The packers said a prolonged drought had resulted in a reduction of livestock and expressed fear that they would not be able to meet their export quotas unless some steps are taken.

CASUALTIES UP 19,998 IN WEEK

Losses In Rhine Drive Begin To Appear In Reports

Washington, March 22 (AP)—The cost of the Army's drive to seize the west bank of the Rhine River began to show up today in the casualty reports.

After more than a month during which the weekly increase in reported casualties grew progressively smaller, the Army and Navy released figures showing a rise of 19,998. The Army accounted for 18,223 of the increase.

859,587 Since Pearl Harbor

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, listed army losses of 767,680, said the report covered the fighting during the latter part of February. It was at that time that the 1st and 9th Armies jumped off from the Roer River line in their final push to the Rhine.

Coupled with the navy's casualties of 91,907, the army figure pushed the over-all casualties since Pearl Harbor to 859,587.

Concurrently with the announcement of casualties, the Army reported that it had lost 1,716,000 men from all causes from the time the war began until December 31, 1944.

Losses From All Causes

The figures in round numbers include:

Deaths, 29,000 officers and 143,000 enlisted men, a total of 172,000.

Honorable discharges, 26,000 officers and 1,195,000 enlisted men, a total of 1,221,000.

Prisoners of war and missing, 25,000 officers and 107,000 enlisted men, a total of 132,000.

Other separations, 4,000 officers and 187,000 enlisted men, a total of 191,000.

These give a grand total of 84,000 officers and 1,632,000 enlisted men.

SHARP REDUCTION IN DRAFT CALLS SEEN AFTER JULY

Drop of 31 Per Cent Expected, White House Reveals at Hearing.

VOTE TO EXTEND DRAFT

No Action Taken to Restrict Sending 'Green' Troops into Combat.

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP) Draft calls may drop an average of 31 per cent after July 1, the White House disclosed today coincident with a House Military committee vote to extend the draft law without change.

President Roosevelt, sending up a request to Congress for $54,500,000 to finance Selective Service another fiscal year, said this contemplated an average draft call of 93,000 a month.

135,000 Drafted Now

This compares with a figure of 135,000 which Maj. Gen. Stephen Henry told the House committee is the expected average from now until June.

The White House spoke of the after-July need as being merely one of replacements. It said that by then "mobilization of the largest armed force by far in the nation's history" will be complete.

After hearing only two witnesses—army generals who emphasized the necessity of furnishing fighting replacements until the last enemy has quit—the committee sent the bill to the House floor for a vote probably early next week.

Without the legislation, the Selective Service act under which millions of men have been inducted would become inoperative on May 15. The bill approved extends it for another year, or until the end of hostilities, whichever is first.

The committee heeded, though reluctantly, the Army's request that no restriction be placed on the present policy of putting inductees into combat five months after donning the uniform, if necessary.

Many members have talked of keeping teen-age draftees out of combat until they had been trained a year in this country. They still may seek to write such a provision into the bill on the House floor.

Such a restriction, said Major General Idwal Edwards, assistant chief of staff in charge of training, "very definitely would be harmful" to the orderly system of furnishing fighting men.

General Edwards disclosed to the committee the present training program by which a man can reach a fighting front five months after induction. He told of one man who was a combat casualty "five months and nine days" after entering the service.

Recruit Gets 6 Months Training

The average training for a green recruit, he added, is about six months for a man going into the European theater and seven months for a man who will fight the Japanese. That time includes a furlough before embarkation and a short waiting period abroad prior to assignment to a combat unit.

Edwards told the committee the Army never intended to give 12 months of home training to its combat troops. Any impression Congress had received to that effect during discussion of the teen-age draft bill, he said, was based on a misconception of the testimony.

While an earlier policy restricted the use of 18-year-old inductees, Edwards testified, war developments, including the German winter offensive of 1944, "upset a good many plans."

Major General Stephen G. Henry, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, testified that to meet the needs for replacements, draft calls up to June would approximate 100,000 monthly for the Army and 35,000 monthly for the Navy, with "substantial" replacements thereafter.

Following the defeat of Germany, Henry said, the Army plans to release the men who have served the longest, who have been abroad the longest, and who have been subjected to "the severest hardships."

A point-system to govern discharges now is being developed and will be placed in the hands of theater commanders soon. A "top secret," the plan will consider length of service here and abroad, the number of battle engagements, the number of citations and wounds, and the number of dependents.

WAR CRIMES LIGHT ASKED

Congress Requested To End Commission's Secrecy

Washington, March 22 (AP)—A demand that Congress pry the lid of secrecy from operations of the Allied War Crimes Commission was made today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) called for a "full time debate" in the House after Herbert A. Pell testified he doesn't know whether he still is this Government's representative on the commission charged with fixing war guilt of enemy leaders.

"The work of the commission cannot remain secret," Celler declared. "Let the pitiless light of publicity reveal the places where ineptitude and indecision are crippling its efforts."

Delay On Hitler Explained

Pell was called before the committee to review the work of the War Crimes Commission until early this year when he was dropped by the State Department which said the action was necessary because Congress failed to appropriate money for United States participation in the deliberations.

Until the time he left the commission, he said, 2,000 war crime cases had been presented and indictments made in half of them. Formal charges against Adolf Hitler were not preferred until last winter—and then were presented by the Czech Government.

Asked about the delay in Hitler's case, Pell replied:

"Simply because no government had reported him." The commission, he explained, could not use its own initiative in such cases.

Appropriation Pending

Pell also testified the commissioners, for the most part, have no instructions from their government on whether the persecution of minorities in Germany should be regarded as a war crime. The commission unanimously recommended such acts be listed as war guilt last year.

As Pell finished testifying Representative Flood (D., Pa.) declared it is time to redefine the United States attitude toward war crimes. He accused some of the United Nations of "trying to avoid and evading the whole issue."

Pell told the committee he is convinced there will be a "world-wide wave of terrific indignation and cynicism" if war criminals escape punishment.

Status Of Private Citizen

Pell testified that when he was dropped on the ground no funds were available, he offered to serve without pay, but nothing came of his offer.

After today's hearing reporters inquired at the State Department concerning Pell's testimony that he does not know whether he still is the American representative on the Crimes Commission. The reply was that at the moment Pell holds the status of a private citizen.

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Roosevelt and Joseph Grew (Under Secretary of State), the Americans are not so idealistically minded that they can look upon even mild reforms with anything but selfish eyes. Is this a foretaste of things to come at San Francisco?"

Indians, it was said, had been looking toward the San Francisco world security conference April 25 as the possible beginning of consideration of the Asiatics' position in the light of the four freedoms.

Delegate Choice Hit

Earlier, Indian Nationalists had reacted sharply against the Indian Government's choice of the Viceroy's council members as delegates to San Francisco. They charged that the council members would represent only British authority.

Indians said that the proposed immigration of 100 persons annually carried no threat to the American way of life and that the vote of the House Committee reflected only racial antagonism.

Official To Visit Windsor

Nassau, Bahamas, March 22 (AP)—Lord Burchley, governor of Bermuda, is expected to arrive this week for a short visit with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Brazil, Russia May End 28-Year Rift

By VAUGHAN M. BRYANT

RIO DE JANEIRO — Current steps to reopen Brazil-Russia diplomatic relations promise an end to the uncomfortable paradox of two great nations, fighting on the same side, unable to speak officially to each other.

Brazil and Russia, diplomatically estranged since the Romanoff's fall in 1917, got on famously last year at the Bretton Woods monetary conference. Since then diplomats have believed relations would be resumed, though perhaps not before the peace conference.

Open discussion of the Russian question is brand new for censor-ridden Brazilians. A few weeks ago General Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro, army chief during the Communist-rightist battles of the Thirties, spoke out strongly for diplomatic access to Russia. After that headlines thundered over similar long-suppressed sentiments.

Observers are convinced that Brazil-Russia relations were a main topic in President Getulio Vargas' recent conference with U. S. State Secretary Edward Stettinius, Jr., who had just left Moscow and Yalta with plenty of interesting information on Brazil's "unrecognized" war ally.

Even during her recent extreme anti-Russianism, Brazil's cocoa, coffee and other products reached the Soviets through intermediary nations.

Argentina May Declare War On Japan

Buenos Aires, March 22 (AP)—The Argentine Government was believed today to be considering the possibility of declaring war upon Japan as a means of qualifying this country for a place among the United Nations and ending her diplomatic isolation.

Informed quarters expressed belief that a decision probably would be reached before the week end on the question of declaring war, which was generally regarded as the implied prerequisite for solution of Argentina's international difficulties under the formula laid down at the recent inter-American conference in Mexico City.

Ever since the conference there has been intense activity in Argentine Government circles, but a decision has been delayed with the explanation that no action could be taken until the Government has had an opportunity to study the Mexico City documents.

While there was some talk of army opposition to a declaration of war, especially among the younger officers, the army high command was reported favorably disposed.

Lack Of Water Forces Exodus From Bogota

Bogota, Columbia, March 22 (AP). The Colombia Government today urged all residents who can do so to evacuate this capital city of 400,000 population because of a water shortage caused by a prolonged drought.

The Government also announced that it was considering shutting down industries which use large quantitites of water.

Montevideo, March 22 (A. P.).—The Government had under consideration today a request by private meat packing plants that meat rationing be instituted in Uruguay to permit fulfillment of export quotas to the United Nations. The packers said a prolonged drought had resulted in a reduction of livestock and expressed fear that they would not be able to meet their export quotas unless some steps are taken.

CASUALTIES UP 19,998 IN WEEK

Losses In Rhine Drive Begin To Appear In Reports

Washington, March 22 (AP)—The cost of the Army's drive to seize the west bank of the Rhine River began to show up today in the casualty reports.

After more than a month during which the weekly increase in reported casualties grew progressively smaller, the Army and Navy released figures showing a rise of 19,998. The Army accounted for 18,223 of the increase.

859,587 Since Pearl Harbor

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, listed army losses of 767,680, said the report covered the fighting during the latter part of February. It was at that time that the 1st and 9th Armies jumped off from the Roer River line in their final push to the Rhine.

Coupled with the navy's casualties of 91,907, the army figure pushed the over-all casualties since Pearl Harbor to 859,587.

Concurrently with the announcement of casualties, the Army reported that it had lost 1,716,000 men from all causes from the time the war began until December 31, 1944.

Losses From All Causes

The figures in round numbers include:

Deaths, 29,000 officers and 143,000 enlisted men, a total of 172,000.

Honorable discharges, 26,000 officers and 1,195,000 enlisted men, a total of 1,221,000.

Prisoners of war and missing, 25,000 officers and 107,000 enlisted men, a total of 132,000.

Other separations, 4,000 officers and 187,000 enlisted men, a total of 191,000.

These give a grand total of 84,000 officers and 1,632,000 enlisted men.

SHARP REDUCTION IN DRAFT CALLS SEEN AFTER JULY

Drop of 31 Per Cent Expected, White House Reveals at Hearing.

VOTE TO EXTEND DRAFT

No Action Taken to Restrict Sending 'Green' Troops into Combat.

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP) Draft calls may drop an average of 31 per cent after July 1, the White House disclosed today coincident with a House Military committee vote to extend the draft law without change.

President Roosevelt, sending up a request to Congress for $54,500,000 to finance Selective Service another fiscal year, said this contemplated an average draft call of 93,000 a month.

135,000 Drafted Now

This compares with a figure of 135,000 which Maj. Gen. Stephen Henry told the House committee is the expected average from now until June.

The White House spoke of the after-July need as being merely one of replacements. It said that by then "mobilization of the largest armed force by far in the nation's history" will be complete.

After hearing only two witnesses—army generals who emphasized the necessity of furnishing fighting replacements until the last enemy has quit—the committee sent the bill to the House floor for a vote probably early next week.

Without the legislation, the Selective Service act under which millions of men have been inducted would become inoperative on May 15. The bill approved extends it for another year, or until the end of hostilities, whichever is first.

The committee heeded, though reluctantly, the Army's request that no restriction be placed on the present policy of putting inductees into combat five months after donning the uniform, if necessary.

Many members have talked of keeping teen-age draftees out of combat until they had been trained a year in this country. They still may seek to write such a provision into the bill on the House floor.

Such a restriction, said Major General Idwal Edwards, assistant chief of staff in charge of training, "very definitely would be harmful" to the orderly system of furnishing fighting men.

General Edwards disclosed to the committee the present training program by which a man can reach a fighting front five months after induction. He told of one man who was a combat casualty "five months and nine days" after entering the service.

Recruit Gets 6 Months Training

The average training for a green recruit, he added, is about six months for a man going into the European theater and seven months for a man who will fight the Japanese. That time includes a furlough before embarkation and a short waiting period abroad prior to assignment to a combat unit.

Edwards told the committee the Army never intended to give 12 months of home training to its combat troops. Any impression Congress had received to that effect during discussion of the teen-age draft bill, he said, was based on a misconception of the testimony.

While an earlier policy restricted the use of 18-year-old inductees, Edwards testified, war developments, including the German winter offensive of 1944, "upset a good many plans."

Major General Stephen G. Henry, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, testified that to meet the needs for replacements, draft calls up to June would approximate 100,000 monthly for the Army and 35,000 monthly for the Navy, with "substantial" replacements thereafter.

Following the defeat of Germany, Henry said, the Army plans to release the men who have served the longest, who have been abroad the longest, and who have been subjected to "the severest hardships."

A point-system to govern discharges now is being developed and will be placed in the hands of theater commanders soon. A "top secret," the plan will consider length of service here and abroad, the number of battle engagements, the number of citations and wounds, and the number of dependents.

WAR CRIMES LIGHT ASKED

Congress Requested To End Commission's Secrecy

Washington, March 22 (AP)—A demand that Congress pry the lid of secrecy from operations of the Allied War Crimes Commission was made today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) called for a "full time debate" in the House after Herbert A. Pell testified he doesn't know whether he still is this Government's representative on the commission charged with fixing war guilt of enemy leaders.

"The work of the commission cannot remain secret," Celler declared. "Let the pitiless light of publicity reveal the places where ineptitude and indecision are crippling its efforts."

Delay On Hitler Explained

Pell was called before the committee to review the work of the War Crimes Commission until early this year when he was dropped by the State Department which said the action was necessary because Congress failed to appropriate money for United States participation in the deliberations.

Until the time he left the commission, he said, 2,000 war crime cases had been presented and indictments made in half of them. Formal charges against Adolf Hitler were not preferred until last winter—and then were presented by the Czech Government.

Asked about the delay in Hitler's case, Pell replied:

"Simply because no government had reported him." The commission, he explained, could not use its own initiative in such cases.

Appropriation Pending

Pell also testified the commissioners, for the most part, have no instructions from their government on whether the persecution of minorities in Germany should be regarded as a war crime. The commission unanimously recommended such acts be listed as war guilt last year.

As Pell finished testifying Representative Flood (D., Pa.) declared it is time to redefine the United States attitude toward war crimes. He accused some of the United Nations of "trying to avoid and evading the whole issue."

Pell told the committee he is convinced there will be a "world-wide wave of terrific indignation and cynicism" if war criminals escape punishment.

Status Of Private Citizen

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Early Is Back in Capital After Visit to S.H.A.E.F.

Inspected Press Facilities at Paris Headquarters

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Stephen Early, Presidential press secretary, returned to Washington today from a tour of duty at supreme Allied headquarters in Paris. Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistant who has been acting as press secretary in Mr. Early's absence, said Mr. Early would be back on his old job at the White House on Monday.

"He asked me to say that he came back with a trunk full of work and that he's still working on that job," Mr. Daniels said.

Mr. Early is known to have been seeking to be relieved from his White House secretaryship so he could accept one of several private offers, but the death of Major General Edwin M. Watson, appointment secretary and military aide, last month probably will postpone a decision on Mr. Early's release.

Mr. Early went abroad with the President Jan. 22. He left the Presidential party after the Crimea conference to make an official inspection of press facilities at supreme headquarters. It was announced at the time that he undertook the mission for the War Department.

Fear for Bretton Woods Pact

Administration Leaders Worried Lest Changes Wreck Agreements.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—Administration forces acknowledged for the first time today that they are worried about the congressional fate of the Bretton Woods agreements.

Rapidly mounting strength appeared in the House Banking Committee behind proposals for broad amendments of the plans for a world bank and a currency stabilization fund. The administration contends such changes would wreck the agreements.

"I have increasing fear," said Representative Outland (D.-Cal.), Banking Committee member, "that the Bretton Woods agreements will be delayed or so amended that the entire program for international co-operation will suffer."

Proponents of various changes, however, declare themselves for the principles of world economic co-operation, arguing they want only better methods than those provided in the agreements worked out last summer during a meeting of forty-four nations at Bretton Woods, N. H.

The American Bankers Association suggested the United States should have a veto power on the use of all dollars it subscribes to world monetary operations. It proposed also that the idea of a separate currency stabilization fund be abandoned and its major functions embodied in the international bank. The suggestion gained immediate support among some committeemen. They argued that changes would not wreck the plan.

The committee is comprised of fifteen Democrats, eleven Republicans and one Progressive party member. If the Republicans voted solidly and were joined by the one Progressive and two Democrats the coalition could control the committee to revise the legislation as it saw fit. Two Democrats, in questions to witnesses, have indicated they are not entirely satisfied with the monetary plan.

However, Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.), ranking Republican member and a Bretton Woods delegate, has declined to state his position.

Fraser to Witness.

Leon Fraser, president of the First National Bank of New York, told the committee today the proposed international bank is based "on constructive financial principles," but said that its objectives of the currency stabilization fund "would be more successfully attained and American interest better safeguarded if it were consolidated into a monetary department of the bank."

The banker criticized the fund because of "the arbitrary quota system" which he described as fixing a nation's rights irrespective of its needs "and which opens the door to loose and indiscriminate borrowing without specific commitments as to repayment, without any agreed program for correction of economic difficulties, and without any right of the United States, the principle contributer, to approve."

He added that currency stabilization is a different problem for each country and the worldwide, "indiscriminate approach" of the fund is "premature and theoretical and a fundamental misstep that could be avoided by action through the monetary department of the bank.

Roosevelt Takes Night Off To Dine With Newspaper Men

Washington, March 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt and his highest advisers took a night off tonight to dine with capital newspaper men and enjoy entertainment by a vast array of stage, screen and radio talent.

The twenty-second annual dinner of the White House Correspondents Association, at the Statler Hotel, followed the wartime pattern adopted after Pearl Harbor—a nonration menu of fruit, fish, chicken (no butter for the rolls), ice cream and coffee.

The writers presented the first annual Raymond Clapper Memorial Award to Raymond P. Brandt, chief of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Judges' Vote Unanimous

Mr. Roosevelt congratulated the winner of the $500 check, given in memory of the late columnist who was killed in a plane crash in the Pacific. The award goes to the newspaper man "whose work in the previous year had most closely approximated ideals of fair and painstaking reporting and good craftsmanship that were characteristic of Raymond Clapper."

Brandt was chosen by unanimous vote of the judges—Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) *News-Leader*; Hamilton Owens, editor of the Baltimore *Sun*; N. R. Howard, editor of the Cleveland *News*; Henry Suydam, chief editorial writer of the Newark *News*, and George W. Stimpson, Washington correspondent and author.

Merriman Smith, retiring president of the White House correspondents, presented the award.

Earl Of Athlone There

The dinner was informal. Among the guests were the members of the Cabinet, the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada; Army General George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet; Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff, and Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Earl of Athlone and his wife, Prinsess Alice, arrived in Washington today for a two-day visit with President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Columbia Broadcasting System sponsored the entertainment program after the dinner, which included Bob Trout as master of ceremonies; Jimmy Durante, Garry Moore, Fannie Brice, Georgia Gibbs and Danny Kaye.

TOTAL CASUALTIES FOR U. S. 859,587

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—Army and Navy combat casualties since the beginning of the war have reached 859,587, the two services reported today. Under-Secretary of War Patterson reported Army losses of 767,680 on the basis of names compiled in Washington through March 14. The Navy set its toll at 91,907.

The combined total was an increase of 19,998 over last week's report. A breakdown of Army casualties and corresponding figures for last week showed: Killed, 150,310 and 145,733; wounded, 464,731 and 450,766; missing, 88,209 and 89,656; prisoners, 64,430 and 62,302. Of the wounded, 236,251, or more than half, have returned to duty.

Similar figures on naval casualties were: Killed, 35,342 and 34,938; wounded, 41,882 and 41,443; missing, 10,417 and 10,483; prisoners, 4,266 and 4,268.

PROBE IS URGED OF 4 NEGRO WACS

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP) Reps. Marcantonio (Al.-N. Y.) and Powell (D.-N. Y.) demanded today a War department investigation of charges that negro WACs had been ordered to do "all the dirty work" at Lovell General hospital, Fort Devens, Mass.

Four WACs assigned to the hospital have received a court martial sentence of dishonorable discharge plus a year at hard labor for disobedience.

They staged a sit-down strike March 10, refusing to obey orders because, they said, Col. Walter H. Crandall, commanding officer, told them to "mop walls, scrub floors and do all the dirty work."

Powell, a negro, and Marcantonio wrote War Secretary Stimson:

"It is unbelievable that in times like these, when the nursing shortage is so critical, that the colonel in charge refused to let these WACs assist in nursing back to health American soldiers by forbidding them to take temperatures and ordering them to do 'all the dirty work'."

They asked for an investigation of Col. Crandall as well as "a complete copy of the trial" of the four convicted WACs.

Rep. Celler (D.-N. Y.) termed the court martial verdict "extremely severe" in a letter to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Army Service command, Boston.

"It is unseeming and contrary to general orders," Celler wrote, "for a colonel to make statements of the character indicated, if they are true. I would indeed appreciate a report from you."

EARL OF ATHLONE, WIFE PAY VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP) The Earl of Athlone, governor general of Canada, and his wife, Princess Alice, reached Washington today for a two-day visit with President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

They were formally received at a military ceremony on the south grounds of the White House following an informal reception at Union station, where the President and the First Lady went to meet their visitors.

The Roosevelts motored to the station in an open car flying the United States and Canadian ensigns. The President wore an ordinary business suit while Mrs. Roosevelt wore a short black fur coat and hat of cerise and soldier blue feathers.

The governor general, an uncle of King George of England, stepped from his train attired in field marshal's uniform of khaki with red-banded hat. Princess Alice wore a dark blue dress and silver fox furs.

When the party arrived at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt, Princess Alice and the governor general alighted and stood beside the presidential car, while the U. S. Marine band played Hail to the Chief, God Save the King, Oh Canada, and the Star Spangled Banner.

Units of United States soldiers, sailors and marines stood stiffly at attention during the brief ceremony.

Among those receiving the party at the station were Joseph C. Grew, acting Secretary of State; Ray Atherton, American ambassador to Canada; L. B. Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the United States; Brig. Gen. Robert C. Oliver, United States Army aide to the governor general during his stay, and various other aides and attaches.

En route to the White House, the heavily guarded party drove around the plaza surrounding the capitol.

Tomorrow the governor general and his wife will be taken on a drive to Mount Vernon and various other shrines in the vicinity. Later in the day they will be entertained at luncheon by Ambassador and Mrs. Pearson.

The Earl of Athlone has previously been in Washington, but this was his first visit as governor general of Canada.

Knows of No Plans For M'Arthur Recall

Washington, March 22 (A. P.)—Under-Secretary of War Patterson told his news conference today he knew of no plans for the return of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the United States.

The Army and Navy Journal, unofficial service publication, recently predicted the Supreme Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific would come to Washington for conferences.

Flynn's Rome Trip Watched In D.C.

Washington, March 22 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn is believed to be exploring for President Roosevelt the possibility of an ultimate closer relationship between the Vatican and the Kremlin.

The Bronx political leader's arrival in Italy from Russia was announced yesterday at Rome, although the nature of his mission is secret. The White House has had nothing to say of it beyond the disclosure that Mr. Roosevelt invited his "old friend" to accompany him to the Yalta Big Three conference when he learned Flynn was planning a trip to Moscow.

Delicate Move

However, there is a well-founded speculation in diplomatic quarters that Flynn's travels represent one of the more delicate diplomatic moves ever undertaken by Mr. Roosevelt: An effort to bridge the gap which separates Soviet Russia and the Temporal State of the Roman Catholic Church.

Little prospect is seen here for any accord between Communist Russia and the Catholic Church as a religious institution. It is not considered out of the question, however, that some form of political or diplomatic representation which would ease relations might be attained eventually.

Flynn is a prominent Catholic layman and probably the most prominent Catholic ever to be received in the Russian capital.

Received By Pope

Vatican City, March 22 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, President Roosevelt's personal emissary, was received today by Pope Pius XII in an hour-long audience. The former national chairman of the Democratic party was accompanied by Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal representative to the Vatican.

MORE AMERICANS FREED

Four New Yorkers Liberated in Philippines, 2 on Eastern Front

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The War Department issued another list of names of American civilians liberated in the Philippines and of American prisoners of war freed by Soviet armies.

Those from the New York area released in the Philippines were:

ATKINSON, MARIE A.; Mary Carrison, 145 Edgewood Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
KNIGHT, LOUISE N., MARGUERITE R., THOMAS M. 4TH and THOMAS M. 3D; Mrs. Helen H. Yerkes, 445 Riverside Drive, New York City.

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MANN, ALAINE G.: J. E. Perkins, Paramount Pictures, New York City.
MOORE, HELEN G.: Mrs. Robert A. Moore, mother, 276 Morton Ave., Albany.

Two in the New York area who were freed by Soviet soldiers were:

BASS, T/5 JOSEPH: David Bass, father, 1618 Hone Ave., New York City.
BELTZ, Sgt. PAUL D.: Herbert A. Beltz, father, 17 Blackthorn Lane, White Plains.

3,000,000 GONE FROM TOKYO

Home Minister Tells Of Evacuation Under Way

San Francisco, March 22 (AP)—The evacuation of nearly 3,000,000 air-raid victims from Tokyo—one of the greatest mass civilian evacuations of the war—is in progress, the Japanese radio indicated today.

A Domei news agency broadcast recorded by the FCC said Shigeo Odachi, Home Affairs Minister, told a Diet committee that Tokyo probably had less than 4,000,000 inhabitants now, with more to leave. The city's prewar population before the war was around 7,000,000, making it the third largest in the world.

Forming Civilian Corps

The prospect of population centers of Japan being isolated by an American invasion was raised as the Government speeded steps to organize a civilian national, or "special-attack," corps.

Gen. Kaneshiro Shibayam, Vice Minister of War, was quoted by Tokyo radio as telling a Diet committee the corps would be on a national scale, so that "every member of the nation may be assigned appropriate defense duty in case of emergency."

Premier Kuniaki Koiso was quoted as telling the Diet—in reply to a question raising the possibility the homeland "may be split apart by the enemy"—that an "area-by-area defense structure" was being set up.

Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, reported rice, wheat and sweet potatoes had already been distributed and stored in "great quantities." He declared: "There is nothing to worry about for the present even if, by chance, the homeland is split up."

Place Fleet Near Ryukyus

The Tokyo radio also said the United States 5th Fleet, including Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force which hit the Japanese Navy Monday, was "fleeing with full speed" southward toward the Ryukyu Islands, pursued by Japanese planes.

Since the attack on the Japanese Inland Sea, radio silence has concealed the fleet movements.

There was no Allied confirmation of a Japanese imperial headquarters report that three British destroyers and Nipponese shore batteries in the southern Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, engaged in a "shelling duel" Monday. The Japanese radio claimed one destroyer was sunk and two heavily damaged.

Transportation difficulties in the Nipponese homeland were explained by Yonezo Maeda, Transportation and Communications Minister. He told a Diet committee that passenger traffic must be held to a minimum while rail lines are handling movement of materials resulting from the "dispersal of factories and buildings."

War Industries Moving

Maeda's statement, as broadcast by Tokyo radio, indicated that the Japanese Government was putting into effect its plans to move essential war industries out of range of American Superfortress raiders.

Listening rates will be more than doubled for Japanese radio owners, effective April 1.

"Improved service" was the reason given by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for changing the ten-year-old rate schedule from 3 yen (approximately 70 cents, United States) to 6 yen and 50 sen for six months and 6 to 12 yen for a year.

Great Damage Hinted

The Koiso Cabinet left-handedly acknowledged the terrific destruction dealt by the B-29's by asking the Diet to appropriate the equivalent of more than $1,000,000,000 to pay "first aid expenses to the victims of air raids and other wartime disasters."

The story was pieced together from enemy broadcasts recorded here.

One broadcast hinted that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier forces may raid the Ryukyu Islands or Formosa on their way home from their successful two-day attack on southwestern Japan.

Fleeing, Japs Say

Radio Tokyo said the United States force was "fleeing toward the south and the waters to the east of the Okinawa Islands." This would put them on a southwesterly course in position to raid Okinawa, in the center of the Ryukyus, Formosa or perhaps the China coast.

An imperial communiqué claimed that pursuing Nipponese planes heavily damaged another American battleship yesterday, making a total of eight United States warships assertedly sunk and three damaged in four days.

Not Told Of Attack

Japanese propagandists, who have claimed as many as sixteen United States warcraft were sunk, asserted "seven or more of the enemy carriers have either been sunk or rendered unserviceable." Tokyo estimated Mitscher's force contained fifteen carriers.

Koiso Asks Virtual Martial Law For Jap Homeland

San Francisco, March 22 (AP)—Japan, stung by the loss of Iwo Jima, the B-29 fire raids on her cities and the crippling blow dealt the home fleet by carrier planes, considered stern measures today to place the homeland in a state of siege.

"We must either win a victory or we shall all die," said Premier Kuniaki Koiso in urging virtual martial law for all the Nipponese homeland.

He and the War Minister, Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, predicting the United States would attempt to invade Japan, demanded that the Diet pass a measure giving the Government unprecedented powers. These would include the expropriation of land and the removal of buildings to set up defenses.

Domestic enemy broadcasts have not informed the homeland that the home fleet was attacked in the inland sea.

In another broadcast the people learned that Lieut. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi perished on Iwo. His final message, in which he said all ammunition was gone, but that he would lead survivors in one last charge was broadcast. The message was dated March 17.

"Must Retake Island"

"In particular, concerned over the fact that unless we retake this island the empire can never be safe externally," General Kuribayashi said in his message. "I vow that I shall become the forerunner of the imperial army's rally with increased force, even though I die and turn into a spirit."

Still another broadcast apologized because "until now, our science had remained relatively

apart from the war" but assured "the wonderful capacity of our technology will enable Japanese military science to smash this material strength of the United States."

Earlier the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri-Hochi* said Japan has reached the "gravest crisis since the beginning of its history." Envisioning the battle of Japan, the newspaper added:

"The enemy cannot wipe us off the face of the earth even by sending out an army of millions because they must pass through a solid human shelf of 100,000,000 Japanese determined to die in defense of their beloved homeland."

U.S. Planes Raid Hainan Island, Japs Report

San Francisco, March 22 (AP)—Approximately 120 American Superforts, Liberators and Lightnings raided Hainan Island off the South China coast yesterday, Radio Tokyo reported today in a broadcast heard here.

The unconfirmed report said Japanese defenders inflicted "considerable losses" on the raiders.

Hainan is somewhat off the beaten track for American raiders, and mention of Superfort participation recalled frequent Tokyo reports in which smaller bombers have been confused with B-29's.

Jap Transport Hit

Chungking, March 22 (AP)—B-24's of the United States 14th Air Force damaged a 7,500-ton enemy transport off Hainan Island yesterday, today's communiqué reported. P-51's attacked a Japanese airfield in French Indo-China and damaged four locomotives.

Jap Morale Tip: 'Hands-On-Chest'

San Francisco, March 22 (AP)—Japanese were told by Tokyo radio today to follow the example of Frederick the Great and, "without uselessly indulging in worry over the prevailing war situation, we should calmly place our hand upon our chest and think of the fact that our efforts are not yet sufficient."

The profound suggestion came from Maj. Gen. Chuon Sakurai, who thought it "really significant" that "regardless of victory or de[feat]," Frederick the Great "always put his hand on his chest."

Jap Shore Guns, 3 British Ships In 'Duel'

San Francisco, March 22 (AP)—A "shelling duel" between three British destroyers and Japanese shore batteries in the southern Andaman Islands was reported today by an unconfirmed Japanese Imperial communiqué which claimed "one enemy destroyer was sunk and two heavily damaged.

The communiqué, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said the battle was opened Monday when the destroyers began bombarding shore defenses.

The Andaman Islands are in the Bay of Bengal.

LaGuardia Says 'Hour of Tolerance Will Make Curfew 'Workable'

NEW YORK, March 22—(AP) Mayor F. H. La Guardia said tonight that his "hour of tolerance" for amusement place closing was intended to make the nationwide curfew "workable, enforceable and sensible" as it applied to New York city.

"It is simply construing the existing regulations in such a manner as to make it easily enforced," he said in a prepared broadcast adding:

"Your mayor is seeking to avoid recurrence of criminal activities, graft, corruption and unlawful operations such as were created by prohibition."

La Guardia suggested that Congress could create an "enforceable" curfew by establishing a license system fixing the hours of operation.

This "could even be inserted as a proviso in the Internal Revenue law," he said. "We have had many, many such instances before. That would make it mandatory, lawful and enforceable."

He made no reference to the decision of nearly all New York night clubs and theaters, and many taprooms, to close at midnight rather than at 1 o'clock as his action last Sunday permitted.

Asking himself a series of questions and then answering them, the mayor said:

"Did the one hour of tolerance exclude service men? Not at all. The Army issued the order that servicemen should not be served during that hour." (The Navy issued a similar order, which La Guardia did not mention).

"Why was the curfew request made in Washington?" he asked. "I do not know. I have not found anyone in Washington who seems to know. . . .

"Will the United States government invoke sanctions as mentioned in the request of the War Manpower commission? Judging from administration of other executive orders, I doubt it very much. . . .

"Are other cities carrying out the curfew request? I leave it to the people of other cities to look around and judge for themselves."

The mayor of New York, said La Guardia, "hates hypocrisy and he has fought disregard or violation of the law all his life. He is not satisfied with lip service, with proud proclamations of compliance when there is no compliance x x x he does not approve of the policy of hailing cooperation with a nod, and closing of the eyes while allowing open, flagrant disregard of any order or request."

La Guardia said New York city was different from any other city in the country in that it was much bigger--"twice the size of Chicago, ten times the size of Boston, nine times the size of St. Louis"—and in that its chief amusement and hotel district is crowded within a small area in midtown Manhattan.

He said the curfew request of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes caused a "terrific jam at midnight," that his own suggestion of an hour of tolerance would relieve the situation by stringing out the exodus from hotels, restaurants and places of amusement "in such a way as to reduce the one big vehicular and pedestrian jam. It would be an opportunity for an orderly closing of business."

RUNDSTEDT SENT PEACE ENVOY, BRITISH CLAIM

NEW YORK, March 22 — (AP) A British broadcast heard tonight by NBC quoted "reports from neutral sources" that Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt had sent an armistice envoy to Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters ten days ago, just before his removal as commander of German forces on the Western front.

The BBC broadcast said shortly afterward "an official statement was issued in Washington saying that the Allied high command was prepared to accept the surrender of German units including entire Army groups, but could not consider any proposal for an armistice."

Countess Says Nazis Killed 50 With Fire

New York, March 22 (AP)—Countess Carlo Sforza said today in a letter from Rome that German Storm Troopers, before they left Italy, burned alive 50 women and children with flame throwers.

"The Germans evidently take a sadistic pleasure in revenging their military defeats on the Italians," she wrote. The letter was made public by Justice Juvenal, Marchisio, president of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Ruhr Arms Workers Advised To Stay Put

New York, March 22 (AP)—General Eisenhower's series of radio warnings to German civilians and enslaved foreign labor to flee for their lives from areas in the path of the Allied advance into Germany was beamed today to the Ruhr's armament workers.

The message admonished the armament workers to "be sure not to move into other industrial areas" where they would "once again be subject to the (Nazi) party work compulsion."

The workers also were warned to avoid being enrolled in the *Volkssturm* since this would mean a "useless death" in the final stages of the war and reminded them that the power of the SS (Elite) troops and the Nazi party is waning day by day.

Advice Given On Proper Feeling At Conference

New York, March 22 (AP)—Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, only woman member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco World Security Conference, tonight asked for "the right atmosphere for receiving the delegates from abroad and convincing them of our sincerity and good intentions."

"This can be greatly helped or hindered during the next two months by American newspapers, radio commentators and the general public," she said in an address prepared for a dinner in her honor.

"Let us try to persuade them to emphasize the common aims rather than the differences between the United Nations; not to play up excitedly incidental snags and nasty rumors; not to indulge in disagreeable 'wisecracks,' however clever."

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30. 24 — 24121

B31
NIGHT LEAD (220)
THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: INDICATIONS MOUNTED THAT ALLIES WERE ABOUT TO OPEN ALL-OUT DRIVE ACROSS LOWER RHINE.
RHINE BRIDGEHEAD: FIRST ARMY EXPANDED HOLDING TO 29 MILES LONG AND NINE MILES DEEP; PUSHED WITHIN 7 1/2 MILES OF COBLENZ ON SOUTH.
PALATINATE: GERMAN HOLDING WEST OF RHINE VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT; NEUNKIRCHEN, NEUSTADT TAKEN AND LUDWIGSHAFEN AND MAINZ ALMOST CLEARED.
--DASH--
ARMIES IN THE WEST
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, AMERICAN NINTH: REPORTED BY GERMANS TO BE MASSING ENORMOUS FORCES FOR IMMINENT CROSSING OF RHINE INTO RUHR BASIN.
U.S.FIRST: STEADILY ENLARGED BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF RHINE.
U.S.THIRD AND SEVENTH: REDUCED GERMAN HOLDING IN PALATINATE TO MERE BRIDGEHEAD AT CLIMAX OF OFFENSIVE WHICH COST NAZIS PROBABLY 100,000 MEN; LUDWIGSHAFEN AND MAINZ LARGELY CLEARED OF GERMANS.
U.S.15TH: ITS SECTOR NOT YET DISCLOSED.
FRENCH FIRST: HOLDING LONG STRETCH OF UPPER RHINE TO SWISS BORDER.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
FOURTH ARMORED: CLOSED UP TO RHINE SOUTH OF MAINZ.
FIFTH INFANTRY: REACHED RHINE SOUTH OF MAINZ.
SIXTH ARMORED: APPROACHED GRUENSTADT, 10 MILES WEST OF WORMS.
10TH ARMORED: FANNED OUT ACROSS PALATINATE, WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF SPEYER AND 19 OF KARLSRUHE.
11TH ARMORED: ADVANCED TOWARD RHINE IN PALATINATE.
14TH ARMORED: REPULSED NAZI COUNTERATTACKS NORTHEAST OF WISSEMBOURG.
45TH INFANTRY: SEIZED OTTERBURG, FOUR MILES NORTH OF KAISERSLAUTERN.
63RD INFANTRY: CLEARED NEUNKIRCHEN.
65TH INFANTRY: HELPED CLEAR NEUNKIRCHEN.
78TH INFANTRY: BROADENED REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS RHINE.
90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED MOST OF MAINZ.
94TH INFANTRY: CLEARED MOST OF LUDWIGSHAFEN.
103RD INFANTRY: HELPING CLOSE TRAP IN LANDAU AREA.

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RQ7PEW

~~SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.~~ ~~Battle near Third Army~~ Berlin

THE 14 WAVES OF BRITISH-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS WERE PROTECTED BY 700 MUSTANGS. THE RUHR TARGETS WERE NEAR BOTTROP, GLADBECK, BARMINGHOLTEN, DORSTEN, ESTERHOLT, MULHEIN, HINSBECK, HATTINGEN AND GERESHEIM. THE AIRFIELDS RIPPED BY AMERICAN BOMBS WERE AT AHLHORN, SOUTHWEST OF BREMEN; KITZENGEN AND SIEBELSTADT, BETWEEN FRANKFURT AND NUERENBERG; RHEIN-MAIN, SOUTH OF FRANKFURT, AND SCHWABISHHAL, NORTHEAST OF STUTTGART.

THE RAF UNLEASHED THREE BRITISH-BASED FLEETS TOTALLING UPWARDS OF 1,000 HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AGAINST GERMAN BASES AND SUPPLY LINKS ON THE FRONT FACING THE BRITISH SECOND AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES.

HALIFAXES AND LANCASTERS CARPETED EXPLOSIVES ON BOCHOLT, DORSTEN AND DUELMEN, NORTH AND EAST OF THE PIVOT POINT OF WESEL. THE THREE TOWNS SERVE AS ADVANCED CENTERS FOR THE GERMAN DEFENSE OF THE LOWER RHINE.

A SECOND BRITISH BOMBER TEAM SMASHED THE RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL CITY OF HILDERSHEIM, AN IMPORTANT SUPPLY HUB 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANNOVER.

THE THIRD RAF FLEET, CONSISTING OF MOD[illegible] LANCASTERS SCREENED BY AMERICAN MUSTANGS, ATTACKED TWO RAILWAY BRIDGES ON THE RUHR TRAFFIC SYSTEM WITH 11-TON VOLCANO BOMBS.

A19
MEANWHILE ALLIED LIGHT, MEDIUM AND FIGHTERBOMBERS ROARED OFF FORWARD AIRFIELDS ON THE CONTINENT IN RECORD STRENGTH, CRUSHING ENEMY POSITIONS AND ROLLING STOCK FROM NORTH OF THE RUHR TO THE SAAR.
THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE WAS HEADED FOR ITS BIGGEST DAY SINCE IT BEGAN OPERATIONS FROM ENGLAND IN FEBRUARY, 1944. IN THE MORNING MORE THAN 1,800 BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS STRUCK AT WILL THROUGH THE RHINELAND AT RAIL LINES, COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS, FREIGHT YARDS AND ENEMY TROOPS AND ARMOR ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE. THE NINTH AIR FORCE PUSHED ITS FIVE-DAY TOLL OF ALL TYPES OF ENEMY VEHICLES TO NEAR THE 15,000 MARK.
THE ITALY-BASED HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE FLEW A ROUND TRIP OF 1,400 MILES IN MAKING THE RUHLAND RAID AND COVERED THE PLANT THERE, THE LARGEST STILL PRODUCING GASOLINE IN GERMANY, WITH A GREAT WEIGHT OF BOMBS. SMOKE BILLOWED FROM THE ENTIRE TOWN.
RUHLAND HAS BEEN BOMBED BEFORE BY BRITAIN-BASED AMERICAN PLANES, THE LAST PREVIOUS ATTACK BEING LAUNCHED LAST SATURDAY, BUT THE NEW ASSAULT WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST EFFECTIVE BLOW AGAINST THE PLANT PRODUCING 22,000 TONS OF FUEL, HALF OF IT GASOLINE. MUCH OF THE GASOLINE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN GOING TO THE EASTERN FRONT.
EJ515PEW

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (~~TOP RYE~~) XXX EASTERN FRONT.
OTHER TARGETS OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ITALY INCLUDED A RAIL YARDS AND A REFINERY IN THE VIENNA AREA AND THE KRALUPY REFINERY, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF PRAGUE. AN ATTACK AGAINST THE KAGRAN PLANE NEAR VIENNA WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. THE KAGRAN REFINERY, WHICH PRODUCES APPROXIMATELY 500 TONS (175,000 GALLONS) OF GASOLINE A MONTH, WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLYONE STILL OPERATING EFFECTIVELY IN THE 15TH AIR FORCE'S RANGE.
MORE THAN 150 OF THE FIGHTERS ACCOMPANYING THE BRITAIN-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS MADE A RENDEZVOUS WITH THE ITALY-BASED FLYING FORTRESSES SOUTH OF BERLIN.
U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS WERE UNMOLESTED BY GERMAN FIGHTERS BUT DREW INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IN THE RUHR ATTACKS. ONLY SLIGHT FLAK OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED ELSEWHERE. A COMMUNIQUE SAID LOSSES HAD NOT YET BEEN TABULATED.
MUSTANG PILOTS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 12 NAZI PLANES, INCLUDING THREE JET-PROPELLED AIRCRAFT, AND DESTROYED NINE MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND WHILE STRAFING THREE AIRFIELDS NEAR AUGSBURG AND WUERZBURG IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.
ITALY-BASED AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS SMASHED THREE RAIL BRIDGES NEAR INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA.
THE 15TH AIR FORCE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMAN GASOLINE PRODUCTION ENTERED ITS FINAL STAGE WITH THE ARRIVAL OF GOOD WEATHER EARLY IN MARCH. OF NINE REFINERIES PRODUCING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH, SIX NOW ARE OUT OF COMMISSION AND TWO OTHERS ARE SO BADLY DAMAGED THEY ARE TEMPORARILY UNABLE TO PRODUCE.
IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE 15TH AIR FORCE'S JOB HENCEFORTH WILL BE TO KEEP THSE PLANTS OUT OF PRODUCTION PERMITTING THE DIVERSION OF MORE AIR STRENGTH BEHIND THE SURGING RUSSIAN FRONT.
RQ627PEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 22-(AP)-SGT. ALBERT NATKIN OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WAIST GUNNER IN A LIBERATOR BOMBER, WANTED TO SEE EXACTLY WHERE BOMBS FROM HIS PLANE BURST IN GERMANY TODAY SO HE CARRIED BINOCULARS AND WATCHED THE MISSILES FALL.

"I SAW THEM BLAST A HANGAR ON AN AIRFIELD," HE SAID, "AND I CLAIM CREDIT FOR ONE GERMAN HANGAR FOR OUR LIBERATOR AND WE ARE GOING TO HAVE ONE PAINTED ON THE SIDE OF OUR PLANE."

LF1003PEW

AT AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 22-(AP)--LT.COL.SIDNEY WOODS OF SOMERTON, ARIZ., SHOT DOWN FIVE OF 15 GERMAN FIGHTER BOMBERS HEADING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES TODAY, WHILE OTHER PILOTS IN HIS MUSTANG GROUP PICKED OFF FIVE MORE.

WOODS AND HIS GROUP HAD COMPLETED ESCORTING FORTRESSES OF THE ITALY-BASED 15TH AIR FORCE OVER RUHLAND WHEN THEY JUMPED THE ENEMY PLANES BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE RUSSIAN LINES.

WOODS' VICTORIES WERE HIS FIRST OVER THE GERMANS IN THE AIR BUT HE HAD DESTROYED TWO JAP PLANES IN COMBAT OVER NEW GUINEA BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER. HE ALSO HAS DESTROYED ONE GERMAN PLANE ON THE GROUND.

THE BOX SCORE OF OTHER EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS TODAY:

TWO IN THE AIR--LT.WILLIAM RIEDEL OF AULT, COL.

ONE IN THE AIR--

LT.JEROME JAHNKE OF 231 WEST 39TH ST., LOS ANGELES,CALIF.;
LT.MARR HAGEN OF THIRD ST., YORKVILLE, OHIO;
LT.FRED FARINGTON,JR., OF FALLS CITY, NEB.;
LT.ROBERT DAVIS OF 117 SOUTH GADSDEN ST., TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

THREE ON THE GROUND--

LT.STANLEY SILVAR OF PINO, CALIF.

TWO ON THE GROUND

FLIGHT OFFICER HAROLD FALVEY OF 354 PEQUONNECK ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ONE ON THE GROUND

LT.WARREN GADPAILE OF 2706 CALHOUN ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
LT.RICHARD WHITE OF CHARLESTOWN,N.H.;
LT.CHARLES TODD OF 655 SOUTH BAYNOR AVE., JOLIET,ILL.

ONE HALF ON THE GROUND--

LT.PAUL VINEYARD OF DOYLESTOWN,PA.;
LT.CARL DECKLAR OF 1642 BERTCH AVE., WATERLOO,IOWA.

LF1026PEW

-95-

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT STRONG ARTILLERY FORCES OF THE BRITISH 21ST ARMY GROUP CONCENTRATED WEST OF WESEL HAD OPENED UP WITH "ARTILLERY BARRAGES," APPARENTLY PRELIMINARY TO AN ASSAULT ON THAT RHINE RIVER STRONGHOLD.

EJ559PEW

SUB INTRO

MAR 23 1945

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-A FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 120 AMERICAN PLANES ATTACKED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON HAINAN ISLAND OFF THE CHINA COAST YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST X X X 2ND GRAF.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE RAIDERS INCLUDED B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, B-24 LIBERATORS AND P-38 LIGHTNINGS.

THE AMERICAN PLANES ENCOUNTERED STIFF OPPOSITION, TOKYO SAID, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. #

BULLETIN

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT 120 AMERICAN PLANES [illegible] BOMBED TAIWAN (FORMOSA) YESTERDAY.

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-LT.EDGAR BENYON OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., A PARACHUTE TROOPER, MISSED HIS WEDDING RECEPTION THIS MORNING, BUT HE ARRIVED HERE FROM GERMANY IN THE AFTERNOON IN TIME TO BE MARRIED.

LAST WEEK HE HAD CABLED HIS PROSPECTIVE BRIDE, MISS DIANA WARD OF LONDON, THAT HE HAD BEEN GIVEN LEAVE AND WOULD ARRIVE MARCH 20. WHEN HE FAILED TO SHOW UP MISS WARD DECIDED TO GO AHEAD WITH THE WEDDING RECEPTION, SO THAT GUESTS INVITED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF ENGLAND WOULD NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

DURING THE RECEPTION MISS WARD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM BENYON, WHO IS WITH THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, THAT HE HAD ARRIVED IN LONDON ON A SEVEN-DAY LEAVE. THEY WERE MARRIED AT ST.ALBANS CHURCH AT SUNDRY SOLDIERS GREEN LATER IN THE DAY. #

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LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-DISSOLUTION OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL WAS REPORTED RELIABLY TODAY TO HAVE BEEN PROMPTED BY A FEAR THAT THIS EXILED PARLIAMENT OF 24 MEMBERS WAS PREPARED TO SHIFT ITS SUPPORT FROM PREMIER TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI TO THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BEING ESTABLISHED UNDER THE YALTA AGREEMENT.

PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ DECLARED YESTERDAY HE HAD DISSOLVED THE COUNCIL ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PREMIER SO AS TO EFFECT A WIDER REPRESENTATION IN THE EXILED PARLIAMENT OF POLES FROM THE HOMELAND AND ABROAD.

FOR A LONG TIME THE ARCISZEWSKI GOVERNMENT HAS NOT COMMANDED A MAJORITY IN THE COUNCIL, WHICH LARGELY FAVORED FORMER PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZY.

RECENT STATEMENTS OF ARCISZEWSKI ATTACKING THE BIG THREE DECISIONS AT YALTA ON POLAND WERE NOT SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL.

A79 (120)
LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE RAF'S NEW, 11-TON "VOLCANO" BOMB LITERALLY DESTROYED A SMALL GRANITE ISLAND OFF THE BRITISH COAST IN ITS FIRST TEST, THE MAGAZINE "AEROPLANE" SAID TODAY.

DESCRIBING THE BOMB, NOW IN USE ON GERMANY, THE MAGAZINE SAID:

"ITS FIRST TESTS WERE CONDUCTED ON A REMOTE AND UNINHABITED GRANITE ISLAND OFF THE BRITISH COAST....RELEASE OF THE BOMB WAS FOLLOWED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BY A COLOSSAL EXPLOSION AND WHEN THE LARGE SMOKE CLOUD, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NEW BOMB, DISAPPEARED THE ISLAND WAS CONSPICUOUS BY ITSABSENCE."

THE "VOLCANO'S" PROBABLE AREA OF DESTRUCTION WAS DESCRIBED AS "ALMOST TWICE THAT OF THE 12,000 POUNDER" WHICH IS CREDITED WITH AN 81,235 SQUARE YARD AREA OF DESTRUCTION.

SN832PEW

A123
FOLO LAUSANNE SPANISH (180)
LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS CLOSE TO DR. JUAN NEGRIN, FORMER PREMIER AND DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, DECLARED HERE TODAY THAT PRINCE JUAN'S MESSAGE ASKING FRANCISCO FRANCO TO RESIGN AND RESTORE THE MONARCHY WOULD HAVE LITTLE OR NO REACTION IN SPAIN.

SPANISH MONARCHIST CIRCLES IN PARIS SAID PRINCE JUAN WAS CONVINCED THE REESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES IN SPAIN COULD NOT BE DELAYED IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. TO CONTINUE AN UNDEMOCRATIC REGIME LIKE THAT OF FRANCO IN THE FACE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' SUCCESS WOULD COMPROMISE SPAIN'S POSITION ON THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE, THEY SAID.

REPUBLICAN QUARTERS IN LONDON SAID THE BROAD MASSES OF SPANIARDS HAVE A LATENT FEELING THAT THE MONARCHY IS TO BLAME FOR THE COUNTRY'S PRESENT SITUATION, BEING AWARE OF THE FACT THAT SINCE THE 16TH CENTURY SPAIN HAD LOST POWER AND PRESTIGE UNDER A SUCCESSION OF KINGS.

THEY CONCEDED THAT JUAN'S MESSAGE WAS CLEVERLY TIMED, AS FRANCO'S FATE WAS EXPECTED TO BE SEALED AT THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO AND JUAN WISHED TO PLEAD HIS CAUSE BEFORE THE REPUBLICANS COULD BE HEARD AT THE WORLD COUNCIL.

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JR1114PEW

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTERS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS OF EGYPT, IRAQ, SYRIA, LEBANON, SAUDI ARABIA AND TRANSJORDAN ARE EXPECTED TO SIGN AN ARAB LEAGUE CHARTER IN A CEREMONY TODAY AT THE ZAAFARAN PALACE NEAR CAIRO.

THE CHARTER IS A CONSTITUTION OF THE ARAB FEDERATION, THE TERMS OF WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

M611AEW

BY BARBARA WACE

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-HERE ARE THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF THE MEN AND WOMEN BRITAIN IS SENDING TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TO HELP ENSURE FUTURE WORLD PEACE:

30. 24— 24123

ANTHONY EDEN--FOREIGN SECRETARY WHOSE REPUTATION AS BRITAIN'S BEST DRESSED MAN AND CREATOR OF THE FAMOUS BLACK FELT "ANTHONY EDEN" HAT, SOMETIMES OBSCURES FROM THE PUBLIC HIS FIRST CLASS BRAIN, SHREWD JUDGMENT AND INTEGRITY WHICH ONCE MADE HIM RESIGN THE POST OF FOREIGN SECRETARY OVER A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

CLEMENT ATTLEE--LABOR MEMBER, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL WHO WON THE RESPECT OF COLLEAGUES FOR HIS ABILITY IN SPITE OF HIS UNASSUMING PERSONALITY. SLIM, BALDISH, DARK MOUSTACHE AND FORMALLY CORRECT ATTIRE, HE LOOKS MORE LIKE A COUNTRY LAWYER THAN THE GENERAL CONCEPTION OF A LABOR LEADER, BUT HE HAS CARRIED A TREMENDOUS LOAD OF RESPONSIBILITY DEPUTIZING FOR CHURCHILL DURING THE LATTER'S FREQUENT TRAVELS.

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VISCOUNT CRANBOURNE--LANKY, SALLOW DOMINION SECRETARY WHO IS AS CASUAL OVER HIS APPEARANCE AS EDEN IS IMMACULATE. A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS CECIL FAMILY OF POLITICAL LEADERS AND FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE TO EDEN, CRANBOURNE COVERS A SHREWD INTELLECT WITH A SHY, DIFFIDENT MANNER.

LORD HALIFAX--EVEN TALLER AND MORE GAUNT THAN CRANBOURNE, WITH AN AUSTERE, PALE FACE WHICH BREAKS SURPRISINGLY INTO A WHIMSICAL SMILE. DEEPLY RELIGIOUS, HE MAKES FRIENDS SLOWLY AND BEARS STOICALLY HIS FAMILY TROUBLES--HE LOST ONE SON IN THE WAR AND HAS ANOTHER WHOSE LEGS WERE AMPUTATED.

FLORENCE NORSBURGH--CONSERVATIVE. PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. TALL, PLEASANT SPINSTER WITH SOFT VOICE. SHE NEVER HECKLES IN COMMONS, ACHIEVES SUCCESS BY TACT AND HARD WORK

ELLEN WILKINSON--REDHAIRED LABORITE. PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETAR

OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY. WINS BATTLES BY RAPIER-LIKE REPAR
NATIONAL ORGANIZER OF THE UNION OF DISTRIBUTIVE ALLIED WORKERS AND
"FIREWATCHER IN CHIEF" RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UNPOPULAR BUT EFFECTIVE
COMPULSORY FIREWATCHING SCHEME. SHE ACHIEVED OUTSTANDING SUCCESS
BY SHEER, DOGGED ENERGY SURPRISING IN SUCH A SMALL, FIVE-FOOT, FRAGIL
PERSON.

B13

DINGLE FOOT--LIBERAL. PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE. STILL UNDER FORTY, THE SON OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FATHER, THIS SEEMINGLY SHY YOUNG MAN WHO WAS PRESIDENT OF THE OXFORD UNION BEFORE HE BECAME A BARRISTER, HAS THE REPUTATION OF NEVER ALLOWING HIMSELF TO BE BROWBEATEN BY OLDER, MORE EXPERIENCED COLLEAGUES.

MAR 23 1945

WILLIAM MABANE--LIBERAL. SUCCESSFUL, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. HAS GRAYING, BLOND HAIR AND A SATURNINE EXPRESSION. A TALL YORKSHIREMAN WHO BECAME A BENEDICT FOR THE FIRST TIME LAST YEAR AT 49, HE'S CREDITED WITH MUCH OF THE SUCCESS OF BRITAIN'S RATIONING SCHEME.

GEORGE TOMLINSON--LABORITE. PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR WHO IS ONE OF THE SMALLEST, MOST ELOQUENT, MOST POPULAR MPS. A TIME WORKER IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS AT THE AGE OF 11, HE BRINGS TO HIS WORK A REAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, OF LABOR CONDITIONS AND A DEEP SYMPATHY FOR THE WORKING MAN

SN5ASPEW

A141

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-WALLACE B.PHILLIPS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TOLD ENGLISH BUSINESSMEN TODAY THAT UNITED STATES INTERESTS HAD NO INTENTION OF GAINING CONTROL OF BRITISH PUBLIC UTILITIES OR LARGE CORPORATIONS.

DECLARING THERE HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN BRITAIN ON THE POST-WAR AIMS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS INTERESTS, PHILLIPS DECLARED:

"UNDOUBTEDLY HOUSES OF ISSUE IN AMERICA WILL TRY TO ESTABLISH SOME KIND OF DEMAND TO ACQUIRE BRITISH SECURITIES AND SOME ORGANIZATIONS, BUT IT WILL BE SUBJECT TO TREASURY CONTROL."

RQ120ZAEW

A101

MAR 23 1945

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH SECURITY (300)

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO NEXT MONTH WILL URGE ADOPTION OF "A MORE SIMPLE" VOTING PROCEDURE, OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, AND ALSO WILL ASK THAT MEMBERS OF REGIONAL PACTS BE ALLOWED TO ACT IN CASES OF EMERGENCY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE COUNCIL.

FRENCH IDEAS ON THE VOTING PROCEDURE AMONG PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE SPONSORING GOVERNMENTS YESTERDAY AND MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

THE QUAI D'ORSAY VOTING AMENDMENT WOULD DIVIDE ALL COUNCIL VOTES INTO "RECOMMENDATIONS," AND "DECISIONS." AN UNQUALIFIED TWO-THIRDS VOTE WOULD BE NECESSARY TO PASS A "RECOMMENDATION," WHILE A "DECISION" WOULD NECESSITATE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE, INCLUDING ALL PERMANENT MEMBERS.

"DECISIONS" WOULD BE MATTERS INVOLVING THE USE OF FORCE, WHILE "RECOMMENDATIONS" WOULD COVER MOST OTHER SUBJECTS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

EXPLAINING THE FRENCH POSITION, AN OFFICIAL SAID IT WAS THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE EASIER TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE COUNCIL CALLED FOR A DECISION OR RECOMMENDATION THAN TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT FITTED CERTAIN CLAUSES.

ANOTHER FRENCH AMENDMENT WOULD PROVIDE A GREATER PLACE FOR SO-CALLED "MIDDLE" NATIONS SUCH AS CANADA, BRAZIL, THE NETHERLANDS, BY REQUIRING THREE OF THE SIX NON-PERMANENT COUNCIL SEATS TO GO TO SUCH NATIONS.

THE AMENDMENT TEXT WOULD GRANT THREE NON-PERMANENT SEATS TO THOSE NATIONS WHICH ARE IN A POSITION TO PARTICIPATE IN ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE AND SECURITY.

SOMEWHAT LARGER POWERS WOULD BE GIVEN THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ONE FRENCH PROPOSAL. THIS WOULD ALLOW THE ASSEMBLY TO INITIATE A STUDY OF ANY SUBJECT RATHER THAN RESTRICTING THE INITIATIVE ON CERTAIN MATTERS TO THE COUNCIL.

OFFICIALS STRESSED THAT PROVISION FOR REGIONAL PACTS REMAINED A CARDINAL POINT IN THE FRENCH PROPOSALS. ONE AMENDMENT WOULD ALLOW NATIONS SIGNATORY TO A REGIONAL PACT TO ACT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE WORLD COUNCIL "IN CASES OF EMERGENCY."

SN1011PEW

Paris, xxx (Ned Dynan) xxxx ... Fr. said

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID THE ALLIES HAD REPLIED "FAVORABLY" TO FRENCH REQUESTS THAT ARMS, MUNITIONS AND FOOD BE PARACHUTED INTO INDO-CHINA. BUT THIS REPLY WAS RECEIVED EVEN BEFORE GEN. DE GAULLE TWO DAYS AGO PUBLICLY DEMANDED AID FOR THE FAR EASTERN MAQUI.

(EDS: 7TH LINE AT END READ: XXX AND THE UNITED STATES ETC)

SN627PEW

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-- PARIS- (ADD LONG) NUMBERS

FIGHTER-BOMBERS SPEEDED THE CLEANUP BY CATCHING A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY VEHICLES TRYING TO PULL OUT BEYOND THE RHINE AND DESTROYED 200 OF THEM.

IT WAS THIS KIND OF BEATING FROM AIR AND GROUND THAT HAD DESTROYED 350 TANKS, 200 HEAVY GUNS AND MORE THAN 5,000 VEHICLES ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT ALONE SINCE PATTON BROKE ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER INTO THE REAR OF THE SAARLAND AND THE PALATINATE.

MECHANIZEB CAVALRY CLEARED A SIX-MILE STRETCH OF THE RHINE BEND BETWEEN MAINZ AND BINGEN, AND THE FIFTH INFANTRY AND FOURTH ARMORED DIVISIONS CLOSED UP TO THE RIVER BANK ON A SEVEN-MILE STRETCH SIX TO 13 MILES SOUTH OF MAINZ.

PATTON'S FORCES TOOK 11,300 PRISONERS WEDNESDAY AND A LATE FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS STILL WERE SURRENDERING "IN DROVES."

INDICATIVE OF THE CLOSE TEAM-WORK OF PATCH AND PATTON, THE THIRD ARMY'S 65TH DIVISION AND THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 63RD DIVISION CLEARED NEUNKIRCH, NORTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

PATCH'S SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, 28 MILES BEYOND LAST REPORTED POSITIONS, WAS IN THE VICINITY OX GRUENSTADT, 10 MILES WEST OF WORMS, AFTER PASSING THROUGH KAISERSLAUTERN IN THE THIRD ARMY LINES.

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RIGHT BEHIND CAME THE SEVENTHS 45TH DIVISION, WHICH ALSO SPED THROUGH KAISERSLAUTERN AND ON XOUR MILES NORTH INTO OTTERBURG. THIS DIVISION ALONE TOOK 1,400 PRISONERS WEDNESDAY.

FARTHER EAST, HOWEVER, PATCH'S TROOPS WERE SLUGGING IT OUT WITH CRACK ENEMY UNITS DETERMINED TO HOLD THE SMALL SEGMENT OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE LONG ENOUGH TO PERMIT FURTHER WITHDRAWALS ACROSS THE RHINE.

THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION AND FRENCH TROOPS WERE COUNTERATTACKED

30.24 — 24 125

NEAR STEINFELB, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF WISSEMBOURG, AND RESISTANCE WAS STIFF IN DORRENBAVH, FOUR MILES FARTHER NORTHWEST.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY WAS STEADILY MOVING UP TO POSITIONS TO JOIN IN THE BLOW TO KNOCK OUT THE RUHR. GEM.EISENHOWER HAS WARNED GERMAN CIVILIANS THE COMING BLOW WILL TURN THEIR FACTORY CITIES INTO BEATH TRAPS.

ALREADY IN STRONG POSITIONS OPPOSITE BONN, THE FIRST ARMY STRUCK EASTWARD AND FOUGHT INTO HENEF, WHICH GAVE IT CONTROL OF NINE MILES OF THE SIEG'S SOUTH BANKS. GERMAN REPORTS THAT THE AMERICANS HAD TRIED TO CROSS THE SIEG WERE LAUGHED OFF AT FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

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A13

THIS PUSH OVERRAN FOUR TOWNS, KUMNEL, WIPPENHOHN, BUISDORF AND STOSSDORF.

WITH THE CAPTURE OF BUISDORF, THE FIRST ARMY SEIZED CONTROL OF 14 MILES OF THE SUPER MILITARY HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE RUHG.

WHILE THE OPPOSITION WAS ANYTHING BUT STRONG HERE, IT WAS EVEN LESS ON THE SOUTH END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, WHERE SOUTH-BOUND FORCES DROVE THROUGH GOENNERSDORF AND WOLLENDORF, OPPOSITE ANDERNACH WHERE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES JOINED AND CLOSED THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS TRAP.

ACTION ON THE EAST RIM OF THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS CONFINED TO OCCASIONAL ARTILLERY AND ROCKET FIRE BY THE GERMANS.

SO GREAT WAS THE RUIN BEING SPREAD OVER THE RUHR BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBEGS THAT ONE SQUADRON WAS FORCED TO MAKE XIVE PASSES BEFORE IT COULB GET A GOOD VIEW OF ITS TARGET THROUGH THE SMOKE AND FLAME LEFT BY PRECEDING WAVES.

FIGHTERBOMBERS RANGED THE LZNGTH OF THE RUHR VALLEY, AMD TACKLED BRUNSWICK, 179 MILES EAST OF DUESSELDORF. ONE FORCE CAUGHT A

CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN ARMORED VEHICLES IN THE OPEN AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 100 OF THEM.

THE BURDEN OF THE MORNING ASSAULTS FELL ON TEN ROAD AND RAILWAYO CITIES NORTH OF THE RUHR, WHILE FIGHTERBOMBERS TOOK ON TARGETS EAST AND SOUTH OF THE RUHR.

EJ457PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

SCHWEIGEN,GERMANY,MARCH 22--THE RED,WHITE AND BLUE, LONE STAR ... OF TEXAS PRESENTED THE 36TH (TEXAS) DIVISION BY GOVERNOR COKE STEVENSON WAS RAISED ON GERMAN SOIL TODAY.

THE STANDARD WAS PRESENTED THE DIVISION AT CAMP BLANDING, TEXAS, MAY 13, 1942, AND SINCE THEN THE FLAG HAS GONE ASHORE AT SALERNO, BEEN GIVEN A SYMBOLIC DEDICATION ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE AT DINES AND AT LUXEUIL.

THE FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY TODAY WAS HELD IN A SINISTER SYMPHONY OF TWO AIR RAIDS, THE CONSTANT RUMBLE OF BIG GUNS AT THE FRONT--LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE AWAY--AND THE WHINE OF NEBEL-WERFER (SCREAMING MEEMIES) WITH A HANDFUL OF GIS FROM THE 143RD REGIMENT FORMING THE HONOR GUARD.

THE SCENE WAS THE CUSTOMS HOUSE ARCH HERE, SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET INSIDE THE GERMAN BORDER.

MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.DAHLQUIST OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., DIVISION COMMANDER, WAS SCHEDULED TO OFFICIATE BUT HE WAS BUSY DIRECTING A TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON DUERRENBACH AND BERGZABERN, AND A NATIVE TEXAN TOOK OVER THE CEREMONY.

HE WAS MAJ.ARMIN PUCK OF 2166 WEST KINGS HIGHWAY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., PROVOST MARSHAL WHO HAS BEEN IN THE DIVISION SINCE 1932 AND WAS CAPTAIN OF THE COLOR GUARD WHEN STEVENSON PRESENTED THE FLAG.

FOR PUCK, A FORMER SAN ANTONIO AND SPRINGFIELD,ILL., INSURANCE EXECUTIVE, THE CEREMONY HAD SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. BOTH HIS FATHER AND MOTHER WERE BORN IN GERMANY, HIS FATHER IN KOENIGSBERG, HIS MOTHER IN STUTTGART.

"I KNOW HOW GOOD THIS IS GOING TO MAKE DAD FEEL," HE SAID, "BECAUSE HE'S AN AMERICAN THROUGH AND THROUGH."

BESIDE PUCK AT THE FORMAL UNFURLING OF THE FLAG WAS ANOTHER TEXAN, CPL.C.A.ROBERSON OF NOCONA, ONE OF A GROUP OF THE 143RD'S TRUCK DRIVER JUST RETURNED FROM HAULING MEN INTO THE FRONT LINE.

OTHERS IN THE INFORMAL HONOR GUARD INCLUDED PFC.WALTER HUDDLESTON OF TRAVERS CITY,MICH.; PFC.STANLEY KNAPP OF 130 NORTH THIRD ST., DUQUESNE,TEX.; PFC.JOSEPH BATISSA OF 171 WASHINGTON ST., PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; CPL.GEORGE ULRICH OF ORRWELL, OHIO; PFC.JAMES TRAINHAM OF 519-A NORTH 21ST ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE GOVERNOR ANNOUNCED IN PRESENTING THE FLAG THAT IT WAS GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS AND THAT IN THE STAFF WAS A CAPSULE QUOTING THE WORDS OF COL.WILLIAM BARRETT TRAVIS BEFORE THE FALL OF THE ALAMO, "I SHALL NEVER SURRENDER OR RETREAT. VICTORY OR DEATH."

LT.SUMNER WILSON OF 16 STONELEA PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE,N.Y., FORMER NEW YORK PUBLICITY MAN, HANDED THE FLAG TO PUCK ON A HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE CUSTOMS ARCH.

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A SIGN OVER THE SWASTIKA-DECORATED ARCH PROCLAIMED: "YOU ARE NOW ENTERING GERMANY BY COURTESY OF THE 142ND REGIMENT COMBAT TEAM." THAT OUTFIT FIRST STORMED THROUGH SCHWEIGEN AND WAS RELIEVED BY THE 143RD REGIMENT.

B9

B93

MEN MOVING TOWARD THE FRONT GRINNED AND MANY CHEERED AS THEY SAW THE FLAG AT THE ARCH. LT.COL.WERNER LARSON OF 1324 KENMORE AVE., FREDERICKSBURG,VA., IN COMMAND OF THE 443RD ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION, A SELF-PROPELLED GUNS OUTFIT, SAW THE FLAG RAISED AND SAID:

"WELL, THAT'S ALL RIGHT."

HE'S A NATIVE OF MICHIGAN WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES IN FREDERICKSBURG BUT LIKE ALL THE OTHER MEN IN AND AROUND THE DIVISION, HE'S PROUD OF THE TEXAS CONNECTIONS.

A183 (175)

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 22-(AP)-A LOW FLYING TROOP CARGIER PLANE TOWED A CASUALTY-FILLEB GLIDER FROM THE FIRST ARMY'S REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD TODAY, INAUGURATING A SPECTACULAR NEW SHUTTLE SERVICE XOR EVACUATING WOUNDED FROM AREAS NEAR THE CROSS-RHINE BATTLEFRONT.

IT WAS A DRAMATIC MOMENT ON THE LITTLE LANDING STRIP IN A CABBAGE PATCH NEAR THE RHINE WHEN THE TGANSPORTHSWOOPED LOW, CAUGHT A TOWROPE AND SWEPT THE GLIDER OFF THE GROUND.

GLIDER EVACUATION OF WOUNDED MEN HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN INDIA AND BURMA, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IT HAD BEEN TRIED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS. IT WAS A SUCCESS.

CAPT. DONALD HAUG, WENATCHEE, WASH., OF THE TROOP VARRIER COMMAND, SAID PLANS WERE TO SHUTTLE TEN LARGE GLIBERS TO THE BRIDGEHEAD DAILY, EACH MAKING THREE TRIPS TO CARRY OUT 12 LITTER CASES OF 19 WALKING WOUNDED PER TRIP.

THIS WOULB BE AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 450 EVACUEES DAILY. FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE WOUNDED LEAVE THE BRIDGEHEAD, THEY ARRIVE AT A HOSPITAL AIRSTRIP WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE ADVANTAGE OF GLIDER EVAVUATION LIES IN SPEED AND IN SAVING OF AMBULANCE SPACE. THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM ALONG THE PACKED ROADS LEADING TO AND INSIDE THE BRIDGEHEAD ALSO IS REDUCED.

AT NOON, A DOUGLAS C-47 FLEW OVER THE RHINE AND DISENGAGED A GLIDER PILOTED BY MAJ.H.H.CLOUD,JR., 110 EASTERN PARKWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY. THE GLIDER SLIPPED DOWN ON THE LANDING STRIP, MARKED BY COLORED CLOTH, AND STOPPED IN A WHIRL OF DUST.

THE FRONT OF THE GLIDER OPENED AND WOUNDED MEN WERE CARRIED FROM PARKED AMBULANCES--MEN INJURED ONLY A FEW HOURS EARLIER. ALL KNEW THEY WERE TO BE EVACUATED BY GLIDER. NONE OBJECTED. MOST WERE CONSCIOUS. TWO OF THE FIRST 12 LOADED ON THE GLIDER WERE GERMANS. THE MEN WERE STRAPPED INTO THE CRAFT WITH SIX ON THE UPPER TIER AND SIX ON THE LOWER.

PRETTY, BROWN-HAIRED LT.SUELLA BARNARD, 26, WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, AN AIR EVACUATION NURSE, VOLUNTEERED TO BE THE FIRST NURSE TO RIDE ON A GLIDER SNATCHED FROM THE GROUND ON THIS FRONT. SHE FORMERLY WAS AT THE SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, CITY HOSPITAL.

"I WAS A LITTLE NERVOUS ABOUT IT AT FIRST," SHE SMILED, "BUT I AM ALL RIGHT NOW."

LT. COL. HARRY P.HARPER OF ROCHESTER, MINN., WAS A PASSENGER ON THE GILDER, OBSERVING THE EFFECTS ON THE WOUNDED OF THE TAKEOFF AND THE LANDING.

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TA812PEW

BY WADE WERNER

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 22-(AP)-THIRD ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY, RAMPAGING THROUGH THIS PICTURESQUE AND FERTILE REALM IN THE PAST 19 DAYS, HAVE CONQUERED 4,225 COMMUNITIES--SOME SHATTERED, MANY WITHOUT SO MUCH AS A WINDOW BROKEN--AND HAVE BITTEN OFF 5,230 SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

THIS IS A VAST AREA BETWEEN BITBURG AND COBLENZ, LYING IN THE TRIANGLE FORMED BY THE UPPER RHINE AND THE MOSELLE. IT IS ESPECIALLY BIG FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS WHICH MUST NOW ADMINISTER IT.

JEEING ALONG THE TRAFFIC-

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JEEPING ALONG THE TRAFFIC-JAMMED ROADS LITTERED WITH GERMAN WRECKAGE ONE IS FORCIBLY IMPRESSED WITH THE SPEED OF THE OFFENSIVE, LIGHTNING THRUSTS OF ARMOR CLAWING GREAT HUNKS OF COUNTRYSIDE INTO LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S STEEL NET.

SOME QUAINT VILLAGES AND TOWNS HAVE BEEN LEFT INTACT. NEVERTHELESS THERE IS A GRIM PICTURE OF DESTRUCTION IN PATTON'S WAKE. IN PLACES SUCH AS BITBURG, TRIER AND PRUEM IT WAS AWE-INSPIRING, AND BATTERED SECTIONS OF CITIES FARTHER EAST EMPHASIZE THE RUTHLESSNESS OF THE WAR.

MOST OF THIS DESTRUCTION WAS WROUGHT BY FLEETS OF BOMBERS IN THE WEEKS AND MONTHS PRECEDING THE PUSH, BUT THE GRIMMEST EVIDENCE OF THE MOMENTUM OF THE ADVANCE IS SEEN IN THE DETAILS--GERMAN TRUCKS, TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES IN JUMBLED HEAPS ALONG THE ROAD, FROZEN GERMAN DEAD LYING HERE AND THERE.

BUT LATER I FLEW LOW OVER WIDER AREAS IN A HEDGEHOPPING LITTLE PLANE PILOTED BY STAFF SGT.NORMAN A.NOLAND OF INDEPENDENCE, MO., AND SAW THE BROAD MAP OF THE THIRD ARMY'S CONQUEST FROM A NEW ANGLE, WITH EMPHASIS ON SOFTER COLORS.

NOLAND CRUISED AT A LEISURELY PACE AND I COULD SEE THE TWIGS ON THE TREES AND THE SHINGLES ON THE HOUSES. THE AFTERNOON SUN GILDED THE TURRETED CASTLES AND BROUGHT OUT THE REDDISH COLOR OF FRESHLY PLOWED FIELDS. OXEN, NOT HORSES, WERE PULLING THE PLOWS.

SUDDENLY I REALIZED THAT EVERY ROOF IN A PRETTY VILLAGE BELOW WAS INTACT. APPARENTLY, NOT A SHINGLE, NOT A TILE WAS MISSING.

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OTHER VILLAGES WERE LESS FORTUNATE. TWO OR MAYBE THREE BUILDINGS WOULD BE WRECKED. SCORES OF OTHERS PASSED IN REVIEW UNHARMED, AND THEN CAME THE INEVITABLE SIGNS OF MODERN WAR AGAIN--THE TANK TRACKS AND BOMB CRATERS SCARRING THE FIELDS. YET, JUST BEYOND THEM LAY GREAT STRETCHES OF FERTILE FARMLAND, COUNTLESS VINEYARDS UNTOUCHED. CASTLES IN WOODED HILLS LOOKED DOWN UPON A SERENE COUNTRYSIDE.

ON THE HORIZON LOOMED THE RUINED CITIES. THEY ARE SCARS ON THE LANDSCAPE NOW. BUT OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE IT IS SPRING AND THINGS ARE BEGINNING TO GROW.

RQ1155AEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 22-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 11,300 GERMAN PRISONERS WERE PROCESSED YESTERDAY BY THE THIRD ARMY AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT AN ADDITIONAL 11,000 WERE TAKEN DURING THE DAY.

M626AEW

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WITH THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE RHINE, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE 326TH INFANTRY REGIMENT GOT IN A FINANCIAL BLOW AGAINST THE NAZIS TODAY. A PARTY LED BY LT.PETER SMITH OF HANOVER SQ., NE YORK, CAPTUN 15 GERMANS AND THEIR DIVISION FINANCE DEPARTMENT, ALONG WITH A MARCH PAYROLL OF 400,000 MARKS.

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE Russian

MOSCOW, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HURLED VETERAN STORM UNITS TODAY INTO HEILIGENBEIL, LAST BIG ENEMY STRONGPOINT IN THE DWINDLING POCKET SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG, AND CUT INTO DANZIG'S DEFENSES FROM TWO SIDES.

ANNIHILATION OF THE TRAPPED GERMAN FORCES ALONG THE FRISCHES HAFF (LAGOON) IN EAST PRUSSIA MOVED TOWARD A SWIFT CONCLUSION. THE JARFT RIVER REPORTEDLY WAS FAILING TO HOLD BACK MARSHAL ALEXANDER VASILEVSKY'S ONRUSH INTO HEILIGENBEIL.

"THE BATTLE IS COMING TO A CLOSE," SAID A DISPATCH TO THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR CONCERNING THE HEILIGENBEIL ACTION. "THE ENCIRCLING RING HOURLY DRAWS TIGHTER."

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THE ONLY MAJOR ACTIVITY REPORTED FROM THE LONG BERLIN FRONT HELD BY MARSHALS ZHUKOV AND KONEV FROM NORTHEAST TO SOUTHEAST OF THE BOMB-WRECKED CAPITAL WAS WITHIN BESIEGED BRESLAU. IT WAS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS UNEASY LULL COULD NOT LAST MUCH LONGER, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE ALLIED ARMIES ARE STORMING AHEAD WITH SUCH VIGOR IN THE WEST.

MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S FORCES HAMMERED WEDGES INTO DANZIG'S DEFENSES FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST. THE CITY ITSELF WAS ABOUT SIX MILES FROM THE MUZZLES OF HIS POWERFUL ARTILLERY.

THE RUSSIANS HAD DRIVEN WITHIN TWO MILES OF CUTTING THE DANZIG GDYNIA COASTAL ROAD BY CAPTURING GROSS KATZ, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF GYDNIA AND SEVEN NORTHWEST OF DANZIG.

THE RUSSIANS SWEPT UP NINE TOWN SNA VILLAGES IN THE DANZIG AREA YESTERDAY. FRONT DISPATCHES MADE NO ATTEMPT TO MINIMIZE THE FIERCENESS OF THE STRUGGLE

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THE RUSSIANS SWEPT UP NINE TOWN AND VILLAGES IN THE DANZIG AREA YESTERDAY, FRONT DISPATCHES MADE NO ATTEMPT TO MINIMIZE THE FIERCENESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

IN EAST PRUSSIA, VASILEVSKY'S GUNS BROUGHT THE PORT INSTALLATIONS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASSARGE RIVER UNDER HEAVY FIRE. THIS RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE STRONGHOLD OF BRAUNSBERG, WHICH FELL TUESDAY.

RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT WERE HAVING A FIELD DAY ATTACKING TARGETS ALMOST AT WILL WITHIN THE ENEMY'S DISASTROUS POCKET. A RED STAR CORRESPONDENT SAID ONE LARGE GROUP OF GERMANS CAME OUT OF A FOREST UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE AND LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.

M607AEW

A108

PRECEDE LONDON DAY

CAIRO, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE CHARTER, SIGNED TODAY BY THE SEVEN ARAB STATES, PROVIDES A PLACE FOR PALESTINE IN THE MEMBERSHIP COUNCIL OF THE UNION OF ARAB STATES, PENDING HER FULL INDEPENDENCE.

DEMANDING PALESTINE'S INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION SAID HER "EXISTENCE AND INTERNAL INDEPENDENCE CANNOT ANY MORE BE PUT IN QUESTION THAN CAN THE INDEPENDENCE OF ANY OTHER ARAB STATES." IT SAID HER PRESENT STATUS WOULD NOT BE AN OBSTACLE TO PARTICIPATION IN THE WORKS OF THE COUNCIL.

SN1034PEW

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A125

JERUSALEM, MARCH 22-(AP)-ARABS IN JERUSALEM PLANNED A GENERAL STRIKE SATURDAY IN PROTEST OVER THE SUGGESTION YESTERDAY OF FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE AND THE TRANS-JORDAN AREA, THAT JERUSALEM'S MAYOR BE CHOSEN IN YEARLY ROTATION FROM MOSLEM, JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN COUNCILLORS. ARAB MAYORS THE COUNTRY OVER ARE PREPARING TO MEET ON THE SAME QUESTION.

JR1118PEW

BY JOHN GROVER

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AN AIR COMMANDO BASE IN INDIA, MARCH 22-(AP)-A GROUP OF PILOTS IN INDIA ONLY THREE MONTHS, LED BY BATTLEWISE VETERANS, ROMPED THROUGH THE LONGEST FIGHTER PLANE MISSION OF THIS WAR, ABOUT 1,500 MILES, IN STRAFING THE DON MUANG AIRFIELD NORTH OF BANGKOK LAST WEEK.

INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION AND AERIAL PICTURES SHOWED TODAY THAT THE RAID WAS A FIELD DAY FOR THE MEN, MANY OF WHOM SAW THEIR FIRST JAPANESE PLANE ON THE MISSION.

A REVISED SCORE SHOWED 31 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, FIVE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND EIGHT DAMAGED ON THE RAID.

HIGH MAN WAS LT.BOB J.SPANN, OF 808 DREXEL ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO OFFICIALLY GOT FIVE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED ANOTHER HE ALSO GOT HITS ON A JAPANESE PLANE IN THE AIR WHICH CRASHED, BUT IT WAS CREDITED TO OTHER PILOTS WHO GOT IN EARLIER BURSTS.

LT.JOHN J.HARRIS, 21, GOT ONE JAPANESE PLANE ON THE FIRST CRACK.

"THAT WAS THE FIRST ENEMY AIRCRAFT I EVER SAW," SAID HARRIS, WHO

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LIVES AT 5634 TILBURY ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF. "I WAS SO ELATED WHEN I SIGHTED IT, I HIT THE TRIGGER WITH TERRIFIC FORCE AND HAD A FEELING I WAS GETTING EVEN FOR A LOT OF THINGS."

LT.COL.LEVI CHASE, OF 51 CHURCH ST., CORTLAND,N.Y., THE SQUADRON'S "OLD MAN" AT 27 AND ALREADY CREDITED WITH NINE GERMAN AND ONE ITALIAN PLANES DOWNED IN NORTH AFRICA, GOT ONE FIGHTER IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND DURING THE DON MUANG MISSION.

A SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY STUDENT BEFORAPCWING THE ARMNJGTHE ELDES

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AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND DURING THE DON MUANG MISSION.

A SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY STUDENT BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY AND THE ELDEST OF THE GROUP, CAPT.EDWARD E.ATHA, 28, OF 420 WEST BELMAR ST., LAKELAND,FLA., GOT HIMSELF A TWIN-ENGINE JOB IN HIS FIRST PASS OVER THE FIELD.

"I WAITED THREE YEARS TO THE DAY TO GET A SHOT AT A JAP PLANE," HE SAID, "AND I GOT IT."

LT.HAROLD HETTEMA,JR., 24, WAS CREDITED WITH TWO TWIN-ENGINE PLANES ON THE GROUND. HETTEMA, A FORMER INSPECTOR IN THE LOCKHEED PLANT AT BURBANK,CALIF., LIVES AT 808 NORTH CATALINA ST., PASADENA,CALIF.

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B57 (Q)

CAPT.WALTER R.EASON, FORMER SUFFOLK,VA., HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL COACH, RACKED UP A POST-WAR YARN TO TELL HIS MONTH-OLD SON BY GETTING TWO GROUNDED PLANES.

"I ALSO MANAGED TO DO A HEALTHY VENTILATING PROJECT ON A LONG LINE OF BARRACKS," HE SAID. "IT WAS A GRAND FEELING."

LT.ROBERT W.CASON,JR., POURED LEAD INTO TWO PLANES ON THE GROUND, LEAVING BOTH BURNING. CASON, OF BOX 29, ADA,OKLA., SAID SIMPLY "I FELT GOOD."

LT.DEAN WIMER, BOX 431, SHERIDAN,WYO., WHO STRAFED THE FIELD'S RADIO TOWER AND INSTALLATIONS, SAID IT WAS THE "BIGGEST THRILL OF MY LIFE WHEN I LOOKED BACK AND SAW THE FIELD A MASS OF FLAMES."

MAJ.WILLIAM E.BUXTON, OF 601 SOUTH BELEVEDERE BLVD., MEMPHIS, TENN., KNOCKED OUT A TWO-ENGINED BOMBER WHICH UNWARILY CAME HOME AS BUXTON APPROACHED. BUXTON'S SECOND BURST OF FIRE SPLIT THE PLANE OPEN AND IT EXPLODED 40 FEET FROM THE GROUND.

LT.CHARLES H.LEFAN, 23, OF 2915 NORTH FITZHUGH ST., DALLAS, TEX., FIRED THROUGH HANGAR DOORS TO GET HIS FIRST PLANE.

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"I WAS VERY EXCITED," HE SAID.

LT.BENJAMIN LUNDBERG, 22, DOUGLAS,WYO., RANCHER, GOT ONE PLANE.

ROGER S.MORRISON, 26, TUPELO,MISS., FARMER, WAS EMBARRASSED WHEN HE RETURNED TO HIS BASE TO FIND THAT HE HAD ACCIDENTALLY SET HIS GUN CAMERA IN MOTION TOO SOON AND "GOT A BEAUTIFUL TRAVELOGUE OF BURMA EN ROUTE TO THE TARGET." FELLOW PILOTS, HOWEVER, CONFIRMED HIS CLAIM OF DESTROYING TWO GROUNDED PLANES.

RQ/N1209 PFW

[illegible] Add - Night L. Pilots Mana... Mand 1022

IN A REPORT FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON LEYTE, WHERE MACARTHUR'S FORCES MADE THE INITIAL PHILIPPINE LANDING LAST OCTOBER 20, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT RICHARD BERGHOLZ SAID THERE WERE NO MORE THAN 200 OR 300 JAPANESE LEFT ALIVE ON THAT ISLAND.

FROM NEW BASES ON THE LIBERATED ISLANDS, AMERIWAN BOMBERS CONTINUED THEIR AIR BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

ONLY TWO OF THE LARGER PHILIPPINES, NEGROS AND CEBU, REMAINED TO BE IMVADED BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS. THEY HAVE BEEN BOMBED REPEATEDLY. GUERRILLAS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ON BOTH ISLANDS.

THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE OF THE JAPANESE STILL FIGHTING. MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED ONLY LAST SUNDAY THAT 282,000, EQUIVALENT TO ELEVEN FULL DIVISIONS, HAD BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED.

GG1A3PCW

02050 DOANES RELEASABLE

MAR 23 1945

1830 EWT ARTHUR JENKINS LABORITE MP APPOINTED PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING VICE MG STRAUSS NORWICH CONSERVATIVE WHO RESIGNED 1/3 IN PROTEST "TREATMENT OF POLISH PEOPLE BY CRIMEA CONFERENCE"

OTHER APPOINTMENTS INCLUDED GS SUMMERS CONSERVATIVE SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE, JA DE ROTHSCHILD LIBERAL LABORITE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, CU PEAT CONSERVATIVE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF NEW MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE, WRD PERKINS CONSERVATIVE TO BE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION WHEN SET UP

SUMMERS SUCCEEDS LATE HARCOURT JOHNSTONE AND ROTHSCHILD TAKES PEATS FORMER POST

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MAR 23 1945

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TORONTO, MARCH 22-(AP)-PREMIER DREW'S PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC WAS DEFEATED 51-36 TONIGHT ON A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE WHICH CUT ACROSS PARTY LINES.

WHILE THE PREMIER DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT PENDING A CABINET MEETING TOMORROW, IT GENERALLY WAS ASSUMED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO WIN A MAJORITY WOULD RESULT IN A PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

THE VOTE WAS TAKEN ON A C.C.F. AMENDMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

DREW HAD DECLARED THAT HE WOULD REGARD AN ADVERSE VOTE AS "A WANT OF CONFIDENCE WHICH WE WILL ACCEPT AS SUCH."

RQ1AEW

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LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, MARCH 22-(AP)-IN VIEW OF THE CONTINUED SUSPENSION OF RAIL TRAFFIC WITH ARGENTINA, WHICH NORMALLY PROVIDES BOLIVIA WITH WHEAT, THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN BOLIVIA A NEW SHIPMENT OF 10,000 TONS OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT WHICH HAD BEEN DESTINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE U.S.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTED A NOTE TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY THANKING ITS COOPERATION.

BROADCAST

MAR 23 1945

NEW YORK, MARCH 22--THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE SAID TONIGHT THE U.S. FIRST ARMY HAD STRUCK NORTH FROM ITS REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, CROSSED THE SIEG RIVER, AND CAPTURED SIEGBURG, A CITY OF 20,000. THIS IS "THE FIRST BIG GERMAN TOWN TO BE TAKEN IN THE BRIDGEHEAD," ADDED THE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC MONITORS.

SHS1PEW

MAR 23 1945

Patton's 3d Army Crosses Rhine, Secures Bridgehead, Pushes Inland

MAR 25 1945

MAR 25 1945

Patton's Forces Surprise Nazis In Night Attack

PARIS, Saturday, March 24.—(AP) The U. S. Third army swarmed in strength across the Rhine Thursday night in the war's greatest river crossing, overwhelmed the startled enemy and struck inland with lightning speed from a firm bridgehead on the shortest road to Berlin.

By Friday the Americans had seized a sizable strip of territory east of the river, for an official announcement referred to the position as a bridgehead, which in Army terminology means the crossings are beyond enemy light artillery range. (That might mean they were as much as five miles beyond the Rhine.)

Carrying out to perfection a coup rehearsed for months, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., put the first American assault waves across at an undisclosed point on the east bank without the Germans firing a shot and without the loss of a man in the actual crossing.

Head for Berlin

Patton was pressing home what might well prove a mortal blow without giving the enemy time to recuperate from the Nazi catastrophe west of the Rhine. The charging Doughboys were talking in high spirits of beating the Russians to Berlin.

The enemy was so startled by this swift assault that some troops, resting from their defeat west of the river, were caught eating and not a single heavy shell was fired until two hours after the first troops touched the east bank in the moonlight of 10:25 p. m. Thursday.

The crossing, which the Germans said was made with amphibious tanks as well as assault boats, came without a preliminary bombardment which might have tipped off the enemy.

Thus Patton showed his contempt for the Rhine, Germany's historic moat which never before had been stormed, although the U.S. First army won the honor of being the first across by taking the Ludendorff bridge intact at Remagen more than two weeks ago.

The Germans, giving the first hint of the dazzling coup, said earlier in the day that Patton had crossed near Oppenheim, 10 miles south of the fallen city of Mainz.

The ease of the crossings and the swift push inland pointed up the tremendous victory which the Third and the U. S. Seventh armies had won on the west bank.

2 Nazi Armies Destroyed

The German First and Seventh armies, which might have been on the east bank for the defense of inner Germany, were destroyed—100,000 of their troops in prison cages and their tanks, armored vehicles, trucks and guns strewn by the thousands on the battlefield west of the Rhine.

If the Germans are correct in saying that Patton crossed at Oppenheim, then his forces are out on the Frankfurt plain on one of the best natural approaches to Berlin through the waist of Germany.

There the Rhine is 500 yards wide, and a short distance north it turns into the narrow gorge that leads on to Coblenz.

That would place it about 55 airline miles south of the First army's east bank front, which is bursting out southward and is nearing the Rhine opposite Coblenz.

Oppenheim is 20 miles southeast of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and is little more than 300 airline miles west of where the Russians are swinging westward.

Wave on wave of hard-hitting veterans crossed in what Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball declared from the front was "the greatest over-water assault since the Normandy beaches."

Nazi Guns Open Up

The Germans then began pouring in some mortar and anti-tank fire and they were answered and silenced by thunderous salvos from American artillery drawn up along the river.

By dawn the first wave had pushed on inland and more and more men and supplies were landing on the bridgehead in assault boats. Ball said the beachhead by then had become "as quiet as a Sunday picnic."

There was no question of Patton's ability to exploit his surprise, for the stuff that he had landed far outweighed that which the Germans were able to muster after the debacle west of the river.

A Berlin military spokesman said American units also had attempted crossings near Dusseldorf and six miles south of Cologne, and Allied pilots reported that the Germans were frantically digging in farther north, where the enemy was expecting Field Marshal Montgomery to strike hourly.

Ready to Attack Ruhr

While these might well reflect German anxiety, the facts were that Allied strategists had written off the Rhine as a military barrier, and that the Ruhr, after weeks of terrific bombing, was isolated and paralyzed, ripe for assault.

U. S. First army forces already across the Rhine had passed the bridgehead phase and, widening their hold on the east bank to more than 33 miles, were ready to join in dealing the decisive blows.

These troops were plunging 10 to 11 miles inland east of the Rhine, and also were pouring southward ready to link hands across the river with the powerful Third army.

The northward end of the bridgehead was less than 12 miles from the south edge of the Ruhr plain. At any time these northern forces could cross the Sieg river, a minor obstacle compared with those they already have spanned.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th army group commander, asserted that with German power broken west of the Rhine, the need for keeping the bridgehead small was past, "and there is nothing to prevent us from crossing most anywhere at any time" for the final shove.

Paris, March 23 (A. P.).—German broadcasts said tonight that assault formations from Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army had gained a second Allied foothold across the Rhine. Earlier the Nazis had said Field Marshal Montgomery "seems to be ready for a crossing in the north."

DAY

There was no Allied confirmation of either move, but Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the group which includes the United States First and Third armies, declared that the Allies could now cross the great river "most anywhere at any time."

The crossing by Patton's forces was made last night near Oppenheim, twelve miles south of Mainz and thirteen miles due west of Darmstadt, a German radio announcer reported, with assault boats and amphibious tanks.

Although he declared German motorized troops counterattacked immediately and "wiped most of them out," he indicated Patton's men still had a grip on the east bank of the Rhine to supplement the 33-mile long bridgehead of the First Army stretching from north to Bonn to within five miles of Coblenz.

Germans Tell of Attack.

All along the Rhine the Germans reported Allied preparations to storm the river. Forty miles of the lower Rhine were blacked out in a dense smoke screen thrown up by Montgomery's chemical forces to mask what the German communique called the "offensive preparations" of his three armies. Heavy shelling arched across the river from Allied artillery, and armadas of Allied planes stitched a fence of explosives around the Ruhr.

The German communique said that Patton's men also had made several attempts to cross the Rhine further south, below Worms, and the German radio last night told of other attempted cross-Rhine thrusts in the First Army sector near Duesseldorf.

In the mop-up stage west of the Rhine the Third Army captured Speyer on the Rhine, the last considerable city west of the river. The Germans thus were reduced to a nineteen-mile stretch of the west bank.

While Speyer at the north end of the German pocket was falling, the Thirty-sixth Division, Seventh

Forty-mile Smoke Screen Masks Montgomery's New Operations.

HEAVY GUNS HAMMER ENEMY

First and Third Armies Are Advancing in Actions in Other Parts of Line.

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Army, flanked the last fifteen miles of the thickly studded Siegfried Line on the south of the pocket and poured armor and infantry into Bergzabern, twenty-five miles southwest of Speyer and nineteen miles west of Karlsruhe.

Mainz, Pirmasens and Landau toppled and Ludwigshafen was being cleared in closing hours of the great Palatinate-Saarland victory. More than 100,000 prisoners have been taken there. Gen. Bradley said 203,010 had been captured in the Rhineland since February 8.

"There is complete calm on the Allied side of the lower Rhine," Ross Munro of the Canadian Press wirelessed from Montgomery's headquarters. "It is anybody's guess when the zero hour will come."

The only fighting on the sixty-five-mile critical stretch of the lower Rhine between Arnhem and Duesseldorf was by increasingly active patrols, by artillery batteries and the bombing and strafing air fleets.

Gen. Bradley's remarks implied that no pause for rest and refitting was needed before his First and Third armies crossed the Rhine at places other than the Remagen bridgehead, now lengthened to thirty-three miles with the capture of Neuwied near Coblenz and hamlets within twelve miles of the lower rim of the Ruhr. American losses in driving up to the west bank were extremely small compared to the catastrophic losses of the foe, Gen. Bridle ysaid.

One report which the Paris radio announced it recorded from the German radio said that assault crossings of the lower Rhine already had been started by Montgomery's troops. Supreme Headquarters spoke only of patrol actions.

A terrific weight of Allied air power shook the Ruhr again today and showered ruin over the network of communications on the great German plain north of it. This was the area east of the Arnhem-Wesel elbow of the Rhine, where the Germans said the Twenty-first Army Group had massed the greatest concentration of power since Normandy.

The intermeshing Third and Seventh armies, flattened the Germans back almost to the Rhine banks in the Palatinate.

"The Third Army put 10,020 prisoners in its cages yesterday by actual count. The Seventh Army gave no figure. The First Army bagged 1,135. Since D day the First and Third armies, which Gen. Bradley commands, have captured 564,091 Germans—or the equivalent of seventy thinned-out German divisions as presently constituted.

German defenses against the First Army's front east of the Rhine were beginning to weaken. The infantry and supporting armor widened their front on the Sieg River, a dozen miles from the Ruhr, to ten miles. On the south, the First Army smashed across the Wied River on a fourteen-mile front and pushed as far as 4,000 yards beyond it. This placed the First Army within five miles of Ehrenbreitstein, the commanding fortress opposite Coblenz.

At devastated and captured Mainz, the Third Army was 100 miles inside Germany and separated from Russian armies southeast of Berlin by a distance about the length of Pennsylvania.

Smoke Screen Hides Allies.

Phenomenal smoke screen drifts, like the trail of a raging forest fire, obscured the winding lower Rhine front from Nijmegen south almost to the Ruhr, Mr. Munro reported at 1 P. M.

"The Germans are manning their east bank defenses where they expect Field Marshal Montgomery to unloose his lightning," he wrote, "there never has been a smokescreen like this before."

Germans of the First Parachute and Fifteenth armies had hastily reformed defenses in trenches and gun positions east of the lower Rhine after taking terrible beatings on the other side. The enemy expressed fear of airborne operations.

It was perhaps significant that Gen. Henry Crerar, commanding the Canadian First Army, returned to his continental headquarters after a few days in London.

Says Thrusts Failed.

The German High Command, in its communique broadcast shortly after 1 P. M., said that smoke screens and artillery fire still hid Montgomery's offensive preparations and that Allied reconnaissance thrusts in Holland had failed.

At the underlip of the Ruhr, the American First Army's cross-Rhine assault cleared Henef, on the Sieg River nine miles east of the Rhine. Its hold on the left bank of the little stream lengthened to nine miles. On the Sieg, the First Army was less than a dozen miles from the Ruhr. At the southern end of the east-Rhine front, the First Army advanced up to four miles—rolling up the river's east bank toward the Third Army front.

Texas and Oklahoma troops of the Ninetieth Division cleared Mainz and captured 3,000 Germans. The Tenth Armored (Tiger) Division, in a seven-mile advance west of Bad Duerkheim, took another 3,000.

The Tenth Armored Division seized Landau and closed upon the Palatinate capital of Speyer.

Infantrymen still were mopping up the chemical capital of Ludwigshafen after capturing the vast I. G. Farbenindustrie plant along the Rhine.

The Seventh Army's Seventy-first Division captured Pirmasens, a Siegfried Line bastion of 47,200 and industrial sector. The troops freed from 6,000 to 8,000 French, Polish and Czech conscript laborers there.

A front-line dispatch said today that the Sixth Armored Division has planted the Seventh Army's banner on the Rhine at Rheinduerkheim, four miles north of Worms, after a sixty-mile dash through the Bavarian Palatinate in two days.

The Rainbow Division of the Seventh Army broke through the last segment of the Palatinate Siegfried Line in the Hardt Mountains. Major-Gen. Anthony C. McAulifee's 103d (Cactus) Division, with armored support, cleared Raisdorf and reached Birkenhardt and Bollendorf and was closing in on Vord-Weidenthal in gains of from three to five miles northwest of Wissembourg.

YANKS JUBILANT OVER RHINE COUP

Doughboys Shout 'On to Berlin' as Lightning Attack Surprises Nazis.

By EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, March 23. — (AP) The Third Army stormed across the Rhine at 10:25 p. m., last night without loss of a man and without drawing a single shot from the Germans until a good 20 minutes after the crossing was made good.

By dawn today a solid bridgehead was driven into Hitler's inner fortress against opposition that still was spotty and erratic despite some artillery and mortar fire.

Boats Speed Across

There was a minimum of noise and confusion at the bridgehead where droves of assault boats were speeding back and forth with men and supplies.

Within eight hours Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces had completely established a firm bridgehead in the greatest over-water assault since Normandy.

At the first crack of day a couple of Messerschmitt 262 jet propelled planes poked inquisitive noses over the bridgehead and promptly were knocked down.

Assault craft and amphibious ducks were flying the calm Rhine back and forth across the river.

The operation, which had been planned and rehearsed for months, went off far smoother than anyone could have hoped.

The Germans simply were caught by surprise and by the overwhelming weight of American arms.

Patton's men moved like lightning. Besides the surprise element, the Germans utterly failed to produce anything like the amount of fire the Americans were throwing at them.

Patton's Rhine-conquering exploit followed one of the greatest armor and infantry thrusts in military history—the tremendous sweep through the Saarland.

Together these successes appeared to be decisive blows against the Germans. The united Doughboys, who three weeks ago were urging the Russians on to Berlin, now nominated themselves for the job of taking the German capital.

I saw the Doughboys who went in on Omaha beach in Normandy last June 6 and I went across the Rhine with them last night.

The spirit was identical, and so was the overwhelming superiority in men and equipment.

The Rhineland never saw a more amazing sight than last night's. Probably it never will. For miles back the roads were lined with trucks and other vehicles struggling up the hils.

Hundreds of conveyances of all kinds which had pulled up just out of sight of the river during the day stood silent and shadowy in the moon-splashed fields and along the edges of woods near the Rhine. Engineers who had spent back-breaking months at home preparing for this show were on hand to help get the vehicles across.

Spotter Planes Ready

A fleet of pint sized artillery spotter planes, impressed into service as emergency one-man troop carriers, stood ready on a dozen uncharted wheat fields. The little cow-pasture transport force was to shuttle across the river, putting down anywhere it could, if the doughboys storming the Rhine found more than they could handle.

For months colums of trucks with their tons of assault boats had been edging toward the front at night and hiding out by day.

Sometimes they got in the way of swearing tankmen and played hob with traffic.

Along toward the end of the Third army's recent sensational spurt to the Rhine they lagged uneasily behind, but they put on a spurt and were on the spot last night when needed.

For some of the Doughboys it was their 20th river crossing. It was their most important, but not the most exciting. Not one man was lost in the actual crossing last night.

In groups of 12, the men began assembling along the tree-lined west bank after night fall. There was a quiet command shortly after 10 o'clock and the first wave moved out of the shadows like pallbearers carrying their little assault boats with six men on each side.

Moonlight Lights Up River

With hardly a sound they slipped the boats into the water, climbed in, and the drive over the last major water barrier before Berlin was on. Moonlight was so brilliant the reflection on the water hurt the eyes.

Besides the moonlight, the Germans had the advantage of direct observation by the light of an ammunition dump that was fired by an anti-tank gun during the afternoon and still was burning through the night, sending up towering pillars of flame and shaking the earth with explosions.

Between blasts I could hear only the heavy breathing of the men starting to make the over-water assault.

At 10:25 p. m. came this message from a walkie-talkie radio on the Rhine's right bank:

"Blank company across. No fire received at all. Everything quiet."

Everybody breathed easier in the little riverside cottage where Lt. Col. William Birdsong of Greenville, Miss., had set up his command post.

"The engineers did a swell job getting the boats up without letting the Heinies know what was up. God bless 'em," said Pvt. Harry Saghbazarian of Watertown, Mass., the colonel's runner.

More men started across, their long boat dancing crazily on the only-slightly ruffled water which reflected the orange glow of fires on the east bank.

"We've either surprised hell out of them or they don't have it," commented Capt. Raymond Bitney of Bloomer, Wis.

"Maybe it's both," added Capt. Tober T. Gill of Charlotte, N.C.

"This is like a picnic," chimed in Pfc. F. B. Hibbs, of Davenport, Iowa, who added, "I crossed the Saar and the Moselle and this looks easy."

The Picnic Ends

About that time the picnic ended. German burp guns on the other side cracked a few bursts. That was twenty minutes after the first doughboys pulled ashore.

"Let 'em shoot. This is old stuff now," said Pfc. Eric H. Doering, of Chicago, as he started for the river.

"The boys who worked their way in are now getting some small-arms fire," said Sergt. Robert C. Bradley, of Durand, Mich., calling down from an upstairs window of the cottage. "Hitler must know where they are by now," added Lieut. Don Larson, of Oshkosh, Wis.

"Like Stuck Pigs"

Things began popping then along the Rhine. The Germans fired four orange signal flares and gunfire broke out all over the place. A couple of machine guns started firing blue tracers wildly our way. They didn't last long.

Infantrymen charged two nests and from the other side came blood-curdling screams. As the screams grew fainter, Pfc. Evans Hoffstetler, of Charlotte, N.C., commented: "That was a Heinie. They all do when they get it—like stuck pigs."

Off to the right the doughboys charged.

"Come out! Come out," they were shouting. The Germans didn't come out, so the doughboys shot them out and moved on.

Profane Afterthought

"They know they are licked. Why don't they give up?" asked Pfc. Leonard Isenhour, of Liberty, Mo. "Damn the Germans, anyway," Sergt. Kenneth A. Harris, of Bedford, Ind., added as an afterthought.

"I've crossed 'em all from New York harbor to the Rhine," said Corporal Rainey, of North Concord, N.H. "I guess we'll have to cross 'em all to Berlin."

Capt. Harry (Pete) Smith, of Georgetown, Ky., who led the first wave across, had moved in swiftly from the river bank. It was time for Rainey and his comrades to move. He went over paired with Pfc. William Palcher, of Kansas City, Kan. In midstream they passed a boat coming back with the first bag of five Nazi prisoners.

"We Were Eating"

The captives told Lieut. Stephen Duke, of Cleveland, they had been dumped on the river bank two days ago and did not even know the number of their regiment. Asked why they did not shoot, the Germans replied, "We were eating."

Lieut. Col. Loyal Bewley, of Bethlehem, Pa., poked his head into the command post and said he had crossed the Meuse with the same division 25 years ago and now was jumping the Rhine with it. "The same division was on our flank then as now," he added.

Two hours after the silent waters of the Rhine had been churned into action, the Germans collected themselves and their artillery opened up. Mortars and anti-tank shells began slamming into the American positions on the banks.

Mortar Hits Cottage

A mortar tore a chunk out of the cottage command post and everybody decamped. Shells crashed into the yard, covering the men who had hurried out of the house with debris.

"It's time we were getting some of it," calmly announced Capt. Merle Potter, formerly of the Minneapolis *Star-Journal*, now a public relations officer, who now was in on the big story.

American artillery, which had kept quiet, erupted into action and gave the Germans a hundred for one. Engineers, busy with their duties on the ground and on the water, ignored the two-way traffic of shells overhead.

"Hell, this Rhine is nothing but a creek," said Lieut. David Spaulding, of Portsmouth, Va., who commanded our boat. His men included Joe Wasiele, of Scranton, Pa., and Severio Benfari, of New York.

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ALLIES HELD ABLE TO CROSS

Bradley Says Rhine Can Be Jumped "At Any Time"

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, March 23 (AP)—The Allies can cross the Rhine "most anywhere at any time," Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today, adding that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had assumed command of German forces on this front "at a bad time."

The 12th Army Group commander's remarks to correspondents suggested that conditions now allowed large-scale immediate crossings of the Rhine, without the usual pause after a major campaign for rest, refitting and regrouping.

Bradley said "the necessity of keeping the [Remagen] bridgehead small is now removed," meaning that earlier large forces could not be spared for east of the Rhine operations until the whole west bank had been cleared.

Not Too Glaring Headlines

Reviewing the Rhineland victory which has cost the Germans more than 233,000 captured, and in which his 1st and 3d armies played leading roles, Bradley paid tribute to "the aggressiveness of our leaders and our soldiers all the way through" and said American losses had been relatively light.

At the same time he cautioned, "I don't think we should write too glaring headlines that the war is over or anything like that."

Bradley, whose command also embraces the new 15th Army, said that force probably would be in an active role "before too long." (The Germans in a recent broadcast had said the 15th was already operating in the Rhine bridgehead.)

'Purposely Held Back'

The General said the 1st Army's east of the Rhine salient had been "purposely held back from its fullest exploitation unitl the operations of the 3d and 7th Armies below the Moselle could be completed."

"The whole operation of clearing the Rhineland has gone faster than we dared hope," he said.

Bradley said Allied armies captured 203,010 Germans in the Rhineland, not including some 30,000 reported captured by the 3d Army and not yet processed through prison inclosures. This figure included 51,381 taken by Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group in the north between February 8 and March 9.

He said that on Wednesday alone the 1st and 3d armies seized 12,600 Germans at a cost of 81 American lives.

Most Men Lost In Day: 269

While not announcing American casualties on the Western front, the General said the greatest number of 1st and 3d army men killed on any one day between February 22 and March 21 was 269 on February 28, when the two armies captured 3,101 Germans. The lowest number of Americans killed on any one day was 80, on March 11, when 3,996 prisoners were taken. He said that on six days American dead in both armies were less than 100 daily.

The War Department has said that from D-day to March 1 American casualties included 70,414 killed, 297,547 wounded and 57,056 missing.

"It May Be Almost Over"

In his caution against "glaring headlines that the war is over or anything like that," Bradley said: "It may be almost over. It may last a long time to come. The fact is we have destroyed a lot of forces. How much resistance he (the enemy) can put up yet remains to be seen.

"I think we have to strike a balance on our description of this thing, or else we are liable to go wrong.

"You may have remembered somebody made the remark when the Germans attacked here (indicating the Ardennes) that our counteroffensive to clear the Germans out would be necessarily delayed from three to six months. I will leave it to you how far that was wrong.

"So we have got to be careful how we make too optimistic or too pessimistic statements."

"The German is now removed," the 12th Army Group commander told correspondents in a broad review of the victory in the Rhineland in which his 1st and 3d armies had major roles.

Bradley said the 1st Army's east-Rhine salient had been "purposely held back from its fullest exploitation until the operations of the 3d and 7th armies below the Moselle could be completed."

Calls U.S. Losses Light

American losses have been comparatively light, Bradley said. His remarks suggested that conditions now permitted immediate crossings of the river without allowing the usual pause after a major campaign for rest, refitting and regrouping.

"The whole operation of clearing the Rhineland has gone faster than we dared hope," Bradley said.

Besides the 1st and 3d, Bradley's command contains the new United States 15th Army.

Between February 8 and March 22, Allied armies captured 203,010 Germans in the Rhineland—not including some 30,000 reported captured by the 3d Army and not yet processed through prison cages, Bradley said.

51,381 Captured In North

The figure includes 51,381 taken by Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group in the north, including the United States 9th, British 2d and Canadian 1st armies. These Germans were caged between February 8 and March 9.

On Wednesday, Bradley added, the 1st and 3d armies captured 12,600 Germans at a cost of 81 American lives.

The general did not announce American casualties on the western front but the War Department has said these included 70,414 killed, 297,547 wounded and 57,046 missing, from D-day to March 1.

Casualty Figures

Bradley gave the following figures for the 1st and 3d armies:

The greatest number of Americans killed on any one day between February 22 and March 21 was 269 on February 28. On that day the 1st and 3d armies captured 3,101 Germans.

The lowest number of Americans killed on any one day was 80—on March 11, when the 1st and 3d armies captured 3,996 prisoners.

On six days, American dead in both armies was less than 100 daily, Bradley said.

Men Are Praised

"I would like to pay tribute to the aggressiveness of our leaders and our soldiers all the way through—the aggressiveness with which the bridgehead was seized and reinforced, and the aggressiveness of this operation down here (pointing to the 3d Army's area on the map) from the army commander down in both cases," the General said.

Then he emphasized these words of caution:

"I don't think we should write too glaring headlines that the war is over or anything like that. It may be almost over. It may last a long time to come. The fact is we have destroyed a lot of forces. How much resistance he (the enemy) can put up yet remains to be seen.

Caution Is Urged

"I think we have to strike a balance on our description of this thing, or else we are liable to go wrong.

"You may have remembered somebody made the remark when the Germans attacked in here (indicating the Ardennes) that our counteroffensive to clear the Germans out would be necessarily delayed from three to six months. I will leave it to you how far that was wrong.

"So we have got to be careful how we make too optimistic or too pessimistic statements."

All Set For Next Push, He Indicates

London, March 23 (AP)—The German radio reported tonight that an American shock formation with amphibious tanks crossed the Rhine near Oppenheim, south of Mainz, last night and was mostly "wiped out."

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, March 23 (AP)—The Allies can now cross the Rhine "most anywhere at any time," Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today.

"The necessity of keeping the (Remagen) bridgehead

DAY MAR 24 1945

RHINE 'FOG' OIL PRODUCT

Pall Over 'Monty's' Front Shot Out At Speed Of Sound

New York, March 23 (AP)—The huge, man-made fog that hid Allied maneuvers on Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's sector of the Rhine front is made from a petroleum derivative and is shot into the air by generators that look like old-fashioned fire engines, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reports.

"The smoke, which can wrap a town in an impenetrable fog, is shot from the generator the way that steam hisses from a locomotive safety valve," the company said.

At Speed Of Sound

"It hits the air at a velocity comparable to the speed of sound (over 1,000 feet per second), but instead of vanishing quickly as steam does, it remains suspended in the air for a long time, thinning out only after it is blown about by air and wind currents."

"The smoke is made up of billions of droplets, microscopic in size. Set side by side, 40,000 of them would make a row only one inch long. Yet their tiny size is of extreme importance because it is this very size which gives these droplets stability, enabling them to float in the air and to keep the protecting smoke hanging over the target like a thick blanket of mist. Droplets of a larger size, being too heavy, would quickly fall to earth and the smoke would soon vanish.

Throws Glare Back

An effective screen of the new smoke, the company said, can hide a target completely because it throws a reflected glare back at observers, much like that seen by a motorist when he beams his headlights into a dense ground fog.

The company said the new product was developed from a principle discovered by Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the General Electric research laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y., and was given its first battle test in North Africa. It was used in both the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, the company said.

MRS. PATTON FEELS PROUD, AND JUSTLY

Cold Forgotten, She Hears Full Story Of Crossing

Washington, March 23 (AP)—Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., hasn't been feeling so good. She has had a miserable cold almost impossible to shake off, but—

She climbed out of bed and scurried to the phone tonight when informed by the Associated Press that the general's 3d Army has crossed the Rhine.

"Wonderful," said Mrs. Patton. "Marvelous."

She was interested in specific details. Was it cloudy? What was the exact time of the crossing? Where did they go across? How much opposition?

It wound up with a reporter reading her the entire story by Edward D. Ball.

Her comment: "That was the greatest account I have ever heard. It will make a superb addition to a wonderful scrapbook."

But there was one question she wanted to ask, "Did my husband have to swim across?"

This was an allusion to a recent story that General Patton had showed his men one way to cross a stream. He had plunged in and swam it. Told that apparently this time the crossing was made by boat, she replied, "Well, if he had had to swim, he would have done it."

A final question: How did she feel now?

"Fine, if I had that Rhine here, I'd cross it myself."

Tank Unit Dashes 60 Miles In 2 Days

Sixth Army Group Headquarters, Germany, March 23 (AP)—The 6th Armored Division has planted the United States 7th Army's banner on the Rhine at Rheinduerkheim, 4 miles north of Worms, after a 60-mile dash through the Bavarian Palatinate in two days.

The 45th, 63d and 3d Infantry Divisions were reported officially to be mopping up small pockets of resistance left by the meshing operations of the 7th and 3d armies and French divisions.

The 6th Armored Division entered Worms at 10.30 A.M. on March 21, soon after Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army had captured the historic city. Lieut. Col. Frank Britton, of Hartford, Conn., raised the standard on the Rhine.

4th Armored Units There

Lieut. Col. Embry Lagrew, of Lexington, Ky., led the 15th Tank Battalion into Worms to become the first 7th Army unit on the Rhine inside Germany. He found elements of the 3d Army's 4th Armored Division already there.

The 103d (Cactus) Division was plunging through the Palatinate toward the Rhine, capturing Reisdorf and reaching Erlenbach, 5 miles from the river northwest of Karlsruhe.

Slicing into a pocket now surrounded by 3d and 7th Army troops east of Kaiserslautern, the 106th Cavalry Group captured Frankenstein against light opposition.

Forest Being Mopped Up

The 100th Division was mopping up the Lauterwald forest.

The 71st Division approached Petersburg and Waldbuch.

The 42d (Rainbow) Division captured Dahn and Busenberg after negotiating heavy minefields and road blocks.

The 36th (Texas) Division cleared Durrenbach and fought to high ground west of Bergzabern.

Hitler Youth Leader Sentenced By Yankees

Cologne, Germany, March 22 [AP—Delayed]—A Hitler youth leader, Joseph Mingels, 25, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by an American Military Government court today on a charge of obstructing occupation authorities.

He concealed and denied possession of vital Hitler youth records in his possession, it was charged.

One of the top leaders of the Hitler youth in Cologne, Mingels had charge of membership lists. Testimony disclosed he gave American investigators only the current file and insisted the older lists, probably more valuable to the investigators, were not in his possession. Later it was established he had burned some of the records and concealed others.

BELIEVE NEW BOMB KILLED RUNDSTEDT

Paris, March 23 (A. P.).—Speculation developed today as to whether Field Marshal von Rundstedt might have been killed last week when Allied bombers, using a secret new incendiary bomb, destroyed what was believed to have been his western front headquarters. About 150 automobiles parked in the area

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were wrecked. Marshal Rommel, a former German west front commander, was killed while attempting to escape an Allied raid in his automobile.

Dispatches from both Ninth Army Headquarters and Field Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters report that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has been shifted from Italy to take Von Rundstedt's place as commander in chief on the western front. A dispatch from the First Army Headquarters several days ago, however, said it was believed Von Rundstedt had been replaced because of his drinking habits.

36th Division Captures Men In 36th Nazi Unit

With the 36th Division in Germany, March 23 (AP)—The 36th (Texas) Division, first American division to invade continental Europe at Salerno, has taken prisoners from a German unit of the same number, the 36th Volksgrenadier Division.

Veterans of the 36th's 142d Infantry Regiment, plowing into Germany above Wissembourg, rounded up 30 men, the survivors of a company of the German 36th, which found itself unable to match the Texans in a fight on open ground.

Maj. Gen. John W. Dahlquist, who commands the 36th, captured one prisoner personally when he pushed into Wissembourg recently at the head of his troops.

Lieutenant Gregg used all his ammunition and four Germans demanded his surrender. His comrades, however, opened fire and the Germans hit the ground. Lieutenant Gregg seized a machine pistol from one and set up a new position.

The next morning he broke a German attack and recovered American mortar positions the enemy had overrun and were using against the Americans.

Lieutenant Gregg and Sergeant Kelly, from Pittsburgh, won the Silver Star together at the Rapido River in Italy. They fought together at Alta Villa, where Sergeant Kelly made history by heaving mortar shells from a window.

Like Sergeant Kelly, Lieutenant Gregg praises Capt. Zerk Robertson of Merkel, Tex., their former company commander, for inspiring leadership.

General Patch has conferred the Bronze Star for bravery on Sgt. Leslie Brown, Grove Street, Livonia, N. Y., and Pfc. Carl Peters, Lower Ferry Road, Trenton, N. J.

Tanks Find German Factory Concealed In Cliffside

By Harold V. Boyle

With the United States 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 22 (AP—Delayed)—A huge $1,000,000 underground Nazi factory carved out of solid mountain rock has been captured by American doughboys who found it crowded with 1,500 German civilians and 500 slave laborers.

For eleven days, huddled miserably together like cattle, they waited in the stone-walled factory for the battle to pass them by after disobeying Nazi military orders to evacuate the area.

Told By Civilian

The factory, blasted out of cliffs in the Rhine hills near the town of Koenigswinter, manufactured fuel pumps for heavy German Army vehicles and Focke-Wulf-190 fighter-bombers. The factory had been moved twice—finally going underground last October—to escape heavy Allied bombings.

Troops of the 78th (Lightning) Infantry Division, led by Lieut. Col. Richard W. Keyes, of Houston, Texas, discovered the underground plant after a civilian told them of its existence.

Climbing a high hill overlooking Koenigswinter, doughboys found a cave entrance 10 feet wide and 12 feet high about 75 feet from the crest. It had been cleverly camouflaged by a huge net running some 300 feet down the hillside from the cave's mouth.

"This has been as near to hell as I ever hope to come," said an English-speaking German woman, who asserted the 2,000 persons there had been anxiously waiting the entire eleven days for the Americans to come.

Defied Nazi Order

She said one baby had been born in the cave and one man had committed suicide with poison.

"I was ordered two weeks ago to destroy my machinery and to bring my foreign workers farther into the Reich for safekeeping," a factory owner told American officers, "but I hid my workers from the Gestapo and waited for you to come up this side of the Rhine."

He offered to resume operation of the factory to make war materials for the Allies.

Before beginning the subterranean production he said the factory had operated a year in Silesia and then was moved to the town of Porz, opposite Cologne on the Rhine.

Grouped around the cave entrance when the doughboys arrived were scores of gaunt-faced old men and women and a number of sick children. One woman said she lost between ten and fifteen pounds in the seven days she was there. A doctor, a refugee from Cologne and who had been the plant physician for the last two months, said that despite the unhealthy nature of work in the cave there had been no epidemic and that the slave laborers had received enough food "to exist."

1,200 Feet Deep

Soldiers found the cave penetrated 1,200 feet into the hillside and was 250 feet wide in some places.

"We heard a half dozen different languages before we had gone more than a few yards from the entrance," one said.

Inside they found 260 German workers, more than 200 Russian men and 30 Russian women, 160 Italians taken prisoner fighting with the Allies after the fall of Mussolini, 50 Poles, 15 French and 30 Dutchmen. The slave workers were quartered temporarily in a camouflaged barracks near the cave pending processing at the Army's displaced persons centers for eventual return to their own homelands.

The cave contains some finished pumps and 50 to 60 tons of steel as well as expensive precision machinery, lathes, planers, electric ovens for hardening steel and an electric generator.

The owner said that as a result of shortages the Nazis had ordered him to step up production under forces drafted since the first of the year. To keep the foreign workers from sabotaging the output, he said, trusted German workers slept beside the most valuable machinery.

Lieut. S. R. Gregg Wins Medal of Honor; Bayonne Man and Kelly Once Buddies

WITH THE THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION in Germany, March 23 (AP)—Lieut. Stephen R. Gregg, who was once in the same company as Sgt. Charles E. Kelly, also wears now the Congressional Medal of Honor. It recognizes heroism at Montelimar, France, Aug. 27.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch pinned the decoration on the lieutenant March 14 just before the Seventh Army pushed off into Germany. Lieutenant Gregg is now on the way to his home at 83 Hobart Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.

The citation says that Lieutenant Gregg, then a platoon sergeant, fired a 30-caliber machine gun from the hip while walking up hill ahead of a medical corpsman to cover the rescue of seven wounded men. They were showered with grenades.

RUHR RAIL LINES RIPPED IN MIGHTY AERIAL ASSAULT

Planes Hammer Germans on Rhine Opposite Montgomery's Forces.

BOMBERS HIT GLADBECK

Industrial Ruhr Left Isolated from Rest of Reich by Onslaught.

LONDON, March 23—(AP) The mightiest aerial onslaught in history was carried to a crushing climax today when more than 4,000 Allied warplanes battered communications in and around the German Ruhr in preparation for an imminent Allied drive across the Rhine.

Nazi troops and armor in a 1,000-square mile area facing Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's armies were cut off from rear bases after 1,600 American heavy bombers and fighters ripped up 11 rail centers and three fleets of RAF Lancasters blasted other supply links with 11-ton obliteration bombs and made direct attacks on enemy troop concentrations.

Planes Wreck Ruhr

Weeks of such terrific bombing have left the Ruhr cratered like the moon and isolated from the west of Germany amid a jumble of twisted rail lines, broken highways and demolished bridges.

Air crewmen described the weather as ideal for precision bombing. While they were stitching their ring of explosives around the Ruhr hundreds of fighter-bombers from continental bases hammered the inside of the ring in dawn-to-dusk relays through palls of smoke. They began leaping to the attack even before the sun had risen.

With the Nazis' deadly jet planes driven from their forward bases, the American team of 1,250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 350 Mustangs carrying fragmentation bombs were unopposed in their smashes at rail lines.

Gladbeck, one of nine German communication centers hit yesterday, came in for a mop-up attack today, along with the big Ruhr supply center of Recklingshausen. Nine other freight yards crammed with equipment for German armies were bombarded with extremely good results.

Some 3,500 tons of explosives were dumped on these Ruhr transportation spokes: Osnabrueck, Rheine, Muenster and Coesfeud to the north and Henstey, Geisecke, Unna-Dortmund, Holzwickede and Siegen to the east and southeast.

Bremen Bridge Destroyed

A force of British Lancasters with 22,000-pound giants in their bomb bays knocked out a rail bridge at Bremen. Other Lancasters used six-ton bombs against a rail crossing northeast of Bielefeld on one of the few routes still open across the Weser river to the Ruhr.

The Air ministry announced that six bridges or railway viaducts which form bottlenecks in the enemy's main supply lines have been shattered in recent attacks, and military men said the Ruhr could be considered isolated.

A Third fleet of Lancasters took advantage of the clear weather to go below their usual altitude and make a daring attack on German troop concentrations and fortified positions on the east bank of the Rhine.

Fighters and medium and light bombers made several thousand sorties from continental bases during the daylight hours. The Ninth Air force alone registered 1,300 sorties before the noon hour, while the Second Tactical Air force made more than 1,000 several hours before nightfall.

RAF rocket-firing Typhoons, flocking up for the first time from bases inside Germany, joined the carnival of destruction. So thoroughly have the Nazis' rail routes been hammered that only two trains were seen moving in the entire Ruhr, both near Osnabrueck.

Berlin was bombed Thursday night for the 31st consecutive night by RAF Mosquitos, which also struck follow-up blows at enemy troop movements in the Ruhr. Returning pilots said smoke from burning towns hung so thickly over the Ruhr they had difficulty locating their targets even in bright moonlight.

Air Fleets Lash Ruhr Area 3d Day In Row

London, March 23 (AP) — Thousands of American and British warplanes lashed out today for the third day at the Ruhr, where a blazing mass of wreckage marked the record assault of yesterday.

Again the assault was concentrated on supply lines with the presumed object of isolating the industrial area east of the Rhine, along which Allied armies are massed.

RAF Lancasters struck enemy troop concentrations and fortified positions on the east bank of the Rhine in one of the comparatively few times that four-engined bombers have been used against such tactical targets. Such attacks usually have signaled the start of Allied offensives.

Railway Bridge Attacked

RAF heavies also attacked with six-ton bombs a railway bridge northeast of Bielefeld on one of the few routes still open across the Weser River to the Ruhr.

Eleven railyards in the Ruhr were attacked in bright weather by 1,250 American heavy bombers and 350 fighters, while British Lancasters struck at an important rail bridge at Bremen with eleven-ton volcano bombs.

Rail Targets Listed

The German radio said the new waves of bombers were over the same area later in the afternoon and that American heavy bombers from Italy dashed into southeastern Germany.

All German radio telegraphic and news services appeared to be sporadic and military reports were interrupted for several hours. Transocean's broadcasts abroad were shut down completely for at least eight hours following transmission of the German communiqué.

Rail targets attacked by the Americans included Osnabrueck, Rheine, Muenster and Coesfeld, all north of the Ruhr, Reckling-Hausen and Gladbeck in the Ruhr, and Hengstey, Geisecke, Unna-Dortmund, Holzwickede and Siegen in the east and southeast Ruhr.

Army Camps Wrecked

A special communiqué from headquarters of United States Strategic Air Forces declared all nine German Army camps attacked in the Ruhr yesterday by American heavy bombers were wrecked by 3,250 tons of bombs.

Thousands of small incendiaries were scattered among German troops.

Berlin Bombed Again

At least three airfields used by jet-propelled fighters were made unservicable, the communiqué said.

Berlin was bombed for the thirty-first consecutive night by R. A. F. Mosquitoes, which also struck follow-up blows at enemy troop movements across the Rhine in the region battered yesterday by the bulk of more than 8,000 American and British planes which struck Germany from dawn to dusk.

BERLIN IS EPITOME OF BOMBING EFFECT

Vast Damage by 75,000 Tons of Missiles There Is Cited in Summary of Air Blows

50,000 ESTIMATED KILLED

Devastation of Score of Reich Cities Is Causing Near-Chaos in Enemy's War Effort

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LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Berlin has been virtually ruined along with the devastation heaped on other German cities in the unprecedented attacks during the last three weeks by American and British bombers, the British Air Ministry announced tonight.

It is estimated unofficially that more than 50,000 persons have been killed in the flaming ruins of the Reich capital and that 400,000 have been made homeless. The center of the city is believed to be completely wrecked.

"The effect of this campaign can be estimated not only in terms of material damage but in innumerable sign of confusion and lack of control in the enemy's war effort," the Air Ministry said in a summary of some of the recent damage done by the Royal Air Force and the United States Eighth Air Force.

Never before has air power been exerted with such paralyzing effect behind any war front. One German industrial and railway town after another has been ripped for both strategic and tactical reasons.

Summary of German Cities Hit

Here is the chart on some cities hardest hit by the American-British bombing teams:

BERLIN—More than 75,000 tons of bombs have been dropped on the German capital. Besides the gutted center of the city, heavily hit districts include Steglitz, Wilmersdorf, Schoeneberg and Charlottenberg. More than 100 of Berlin's major war factories have been destroyed and heavy damage caused on every large rail station and many Government buildings.

ESSEN—The largest and one of the most heavily bombed cities in the Ruhr, its Krupp armament works covered 2,150 acres. Not one of the hundreds of Krupp buildings remains undamaged. Other factories in the area also are gone.

DRESDEN—The central, southern and eastern districts of this historic Saxon capital in the south are almost entirely gutted. An aircraft factory, main railroad stations, Nazi headquarters buildings and an arsenal are among the places heavily damaged.

CHEMNITZ—Great damage throughout the entire city, which is essential in the defense of eastern Germany. Fires set in a series of Allied attacks in the past sixty days have knocked it out as a key communications base. Its pre-war population was 370,000.

Half of Hanover in Ruins

HANOVER—Half the city, including a factory district that formerly produced 80 per cent of Germany's airplane tires, is ruined.

HAMM—Widespread devastation all around the great railway yards, the biggest in Germany.

NUREMBERG—Damage is particularly heavy on the east and south sides near the main railway yards adjoining the Nazi party convention grounds. Large new areas were leveled by the RAF on the night of March 16.

WUERZBURG — Nearly the whole of this large industrial city in southern Germany has been severely damaged and a large area south of the railway station almost completely destroyed.

DESSAU—About a quarter of the city burned or blasted.

KASSEL—This former center of the Nazi aircraft and locomotive industries and one of the main rail junctions in central Germany blazed for two days following successive day and night attacks early in March. When the smoke cleared huge new gutted areas were noted. Kassel was listed as half destroyed a year ago.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN—This commercial and industrial capital of the upper Rhineland has lost 51 per cent of its built-up sections. The city, of 543,000 pre-war population, has been on the priority list of Allied bombers since the start of the war.

Captured Towns Found Battered

MAINZ—The key industrial city at the confluence of the Rhine and Main Rivers suffered severely in the dock area. It now is in Allied hands.

KARLSRUHE—This armament center near the French border has taken more than 8,000 tons of bombs that flattened 398 acres, or 32 per cent, of the built-up section.

PFORZHEIM—A total of 304 out of 369 acres in the built-up area has been laid waste. It is a comparatively small city but the center of Germany's precision instrument industry.

WITTEM — Almost the whole built-up area has been devastated in this important steel and railway town in the Ruhr. New suburbs developed outside the town have been severely damaged.

HANAU — Scarcely a wall remains standing in the center of this key communications hub southeast of Frankfort on the Main.

HOMBURG and ZWEIBRUECKEN—Largely reduced to rubble the night of March 14 after the Germans turned them into advanced bases for their armies west of the Rhine.

HAGEN—Very large areas of devastation around the railroad yards in this industrial town southeast of the Ruhr.

RED TROOPS SPLIT NAZI DEFENDERS OF DANZIG, GDYNIA

Berlin Reports Waves of Infantry, Tanks Smash Oder Line.

31 MILES OF CAPITAL

Soviet Forces Reach Moravian Frontier in Drive to Clear Silesia.

LONDON, Saturday, March 24—(AP) Berlin said last night that the Red army had reopened a blazing battle for the imperiled Nazi capital while Moscow announced that Russian forces had split the Nazi defenders of the prize Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia.

Waves of Russian infantry and tanks were reported by the enemy to have broken through Nazi defenses along Berlin's Oder river line and to have swept six miles beyond captured Kuestrin to within 31 miles east of the capital.

Barrage Precedes Attack

A thunderous 90-minute artillery bombardment, followed by attacks by hundreds of Soviet dive-bombers, preceded the assault which smashed to Golzow on the main Kuestrin-Berlin trunk railroad. There, an enemy front report said, a German counter-attack stalled the drive but the Russians struck again in a swaying, indecisive battle.

"The major Russian offensive against Berlin is immediately at hand," said a Berlin report to the German-controlled STB agency in Stockholm.

There was no confirmation of the enemy report from Moscow. At the southern end of the Eastern front, however, the Red army was clamping a huge pincer on Moravia, Bohemia and Vienna.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army reached the frontier of Moravia in pursuit of enemy forces from Upper Silesia into the Sudeten mountains and battered within one and two miles of the Silesian citadels of Neisse and Loebschuetz.

Simultaneously, Berlin said a four-day Red army offensive south of the Danube river in Hungary had reached Komarom, strategic key to Bratislava and Vienna, 54 and 84 miles to the west, and Red air force heavy bombers blasted the Hungarian rail town of Papa.

Before Berlin, the German radio said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army had thrown 72,000 troops and 400 tanks into the wild battle west of Kuestrin where Berlin said the Russians were attempting to link six Oder river bridgeheads for an all-out assault on the capital.

100 Divisions Massed

Other enemy broadcasts said Russian scouting was spreading all along the middle Oder from Kuestrin 45 miles south to Guben and in London it was believed Zhukov had massed 100 divisions, perhaps more than 1,200,000 men, for a climactic lunge to Berlin.

Significantly, Moscow's war bulletins reported a sharp jump in enemy tank and plane losses. Along the entire Eastern front, Moscow said, 156 German tanks and 149 planes were destroyed. More than 4,200 prisoners were taken in East Prussia, at Danzig and Gdynia and in Silesia.

Some 250 miles northeast of the flaming Berlin front, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army knifed in half the Danzig - Gydnia pocket by thrusting a three-mile wide wedge to the bay of Danzig midway between the big naval bases.

Rokossovsky's troops, slaying 4,000 enemy troops, toppled the coastal town of Zoppot and at either end of their three-mile arm to the sea won Koliebken (Kolibki) three miles south of Gdynia, and Schmierau, three miles north of Danzig.

Land links between the two ports were severed and at the same time the Russians advanced on Danzig form the southwest, taking Loeblau, Gross Boelkau and Artschau, all within five miles of the former free city, which was attacked by Soviet heavy bombers.

Reds Gain 5 Miles

In Upper Silesia, Marshal Konev's new offensive to clear the region's rich industrial areas and possibly strike across the Sudeten mountains and through the Moravian gap toward Vienna and Prague gained up to five miles on a twisting 54-mile front.

One column, advancing four miles west of captured Neustadt, drove to within two miles of the vital northern railroad linking the Czechoslovak city of Moravska-Ostrava with Prague and Dresden by winning Wackerau. The plunge carried them within four miles east of Ziegenhals, key junction on the line and gateway to the Ziegenhals pas across the Sudeten mountains.

Four miles southeast of Neustad another column reached the Moravian frontier at Kroeschendorf.

49 Miles From Austria

Advancing on Vienna from the southeast, the 3d Ukrainian Army, according to Berlin, gained 10 miles overnight to reach the Komarom area, striking beyond territory west of Budapest captured in December and lost to a German counteroffensive in January.

By Berlin admission, the Russians were within 49 miles of Austria.

The Soviet communiqué reported the grim battle for the East Prussian pocket southwest of Koenigsberg was continuing with the 3d White Russian Army storming approaches to the last Nazi outpost of Heiligenbeil. Berlin claimed German naval forces had entered the battle to cover the sea evacuation of Nazi troops from the 52-square-mile trap.

Red Breakthrough Is Reported On Berlin's Oder Defense Line

Nazis Say Russians Are Only 31 Miles From German Capital in New Push—Silesia Drive Goes Forward.

London, March 23 (A. P.).—A German front-line radio report tonight said that Marshal Zhukov's Russian forces had broken through Berlin's Oder River defenses and smashed their way to Golzow, six miles west of the river and thirty-one miles from the capital.

The push to Golzow was made from the Kuestrin bridgehead across the Oder, held by the Russians, with six infantry divisions and waves of tanks, and the "battle still sways to and fro," the enemy declared, and added that Zhukov may have massed close to 100 divisions along the Oder for the onslaught on Berlin.

Earlier the German High Command announced the Zhukov's first attack was smothered in a storm of German fire and that fifty-five Russian tanks were destroyed, but the communique had hardly been issued when Stockholm reports and an American broadcast from Moscow agreed in saying that a full-scale assault on Hitler's capital was immediately at hand.

Gain on Silesian Front.

To the south of the Berlin front, Marshal Konev's new Silesian offensive rolled onward along an eighty-mile front toward the inner fortress of Germany, where Hitler's SS men are reported preparing to make a last desperate stand if Berlin is lost.

With swift tank-led rushes, Konev's First Ukrainian Army group had driven to within striking distance of five large Silesian cities—Frankenstein, Neisse, Zeigenhals, Leobschuetz and Ratibor—in the Moravian mountains and was reported already fighting in the streets of Neisse and in the suburbs of Leobschuetz. Notably, Konev had already outflanked the vital railroad and highway junction of Ratibor.

Attacking At Kuestrin

On the Berlin front the German high command announced that Marshal Gregory Zhukov attacked from the flanks of his Oder bridgehead at Kuestrin, 38 miles east of Berlin, with strong tank and infantry forces.

The Germans declared that the attack was smothered in a storm of German fire and 55 Soviet tanks were destroyed, but Stockholm reports and an American broadcast from Moscow declared a full-scale assault on Hitler's capital was immediately at hand.

Threat To Prague

Quick fall of the five threatened cities, Moscow dispatches said, would be the tipoff that Germany lacked sufficiently heavy forces in the Bohemian passes, and there would be an immediate advance upon Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia.

The threatened smash into Prague would penetrate to the heart of the southern fortress area, where Hitler has contemplated making his last stand, cut the northern communications of Vienna and outflank that Austrian capital.

Vienna already was threatened from the east by a new offensive between Lake Balaton and the Danube, west of Budapest, by Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army.

Frankenstein Strong

Frankenstein, on the direct westward route toward Prague, appeared one of the tougher obstacles before the Red Army, for the Germans strung out in the region of Meunsterberg, 10 miles to the east, put up a sharp series of counter-attacks with self-propelled guns and numerous types of smaller anti-tank weapons.

Soviet tanks and mobile infantry, however, beat them back and there seemed a good probability the Russians would be within shelling distance of Frankenstein, a major rail and highway junction, by nightfall.

Southeast of Frankenstein, Red Army units seemed to have reached the Neisse-Ottmachau highway.

At Danzig Heights

Meanwhile on other fronts the Russians battled onto the heights overlooking Danzig on the Baltic, smashed into Heilegenbeil, the last East Prussian stronghold southwest of Koenigsberg, and pressed a powerful assault on Stettin, north of Berlin.

At Stettin, where the Germans said 25 Russian rifle divisions and four tank corps were attacking, fires raged in the central and western part of the city in full view of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's troops.

BRITISH GET SOVIET NOTE ON POLAND

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London, March 23 (A. P.).—Apparently authentic reports emanating from diplomatic quarters here said today that Soviet Russia had expressed to the British Foreign Office the hope that Poland would be represented at the April 25 world security conference in San Francisco. The Foreign Office declined to comment officially.

Both Great Britain and the United States have been endeavoring to reach some solution in the Polish situation in time for that nation to be represented at the conference. The view was expressed here that Russian comment on these efforts would be logical. There were several interpretations, however, of the reported Moscow note. Such a note could mean an effort to have the Russian-sponsored Lublin Polish Government represented at San Francisco, or it could mean polite regret that Poland would not be represented.

Recent Moscow dispatches held out little hope that the new, broadened provisional government agreed upon in the Crimea conference could be formed by April 25.

Gen. Pile in New Post

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—General Sir Frederick Pile, Commander in chief of Britain Anti-Aircraft Command, has been appointed executive director of Britain's rebuilding and rehousing program, Minister of Works Duncan Sandys announced today.

Allies Drop Arms in Norway

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Allied planes are dropping arms to Norwegian forces of the interior, a British broadcast disclosed tonight. It warned Norwegian civilians that arms should be hidden.

Britons Pay to See V-2 Model

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—A full-scale model of a German V-2 rocket, shaped like a pencil and as long as a telephone pole, has been placed on exhibition here, and Londoners are paying sixpence (10 cents) a look to see what kind of weapon Hitler has been hurling at them. The proceeds go to a fund for relief of families of Royal Air Force flyers killed in the war.

V-Weapon Sites Bombed

London, March 23 (AP)—RAF and Australian Spitfire pilots made four attacks yesterday on German V-weapon launching sites in the Netherlands yesterday, setting off huge explosions which flung debris into the air high above the raiders. The last pilots to attack said the target areas were so obscured by dusk and smoke they had to bomb blind.

BALK E-BOAT RAID

London, March 23 (A. P.)—An attempt by a large force of German E-boats to attack an Allied convoy off the east coast of England Wednesday night was beaten off without damage to any of the ships, a joint Admiralty and Air Ministry communique announced today. At least three E-boats were sunk or set afire. Others were damaged. One Allied aircraft which helped break up the attack is missing.

Berlin Ruins as War Reminder

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—Captain Sir William Bass, Conservative, suggested to Commons today that a badly bombed section of Berlin be preserved in its state of devastation as a reminder that Germany started the war. He said Prime Minister Churchill should incorporate the proposal in surrender terms.

He's Going To Frisco Anyhow

London, March 23 (AP)—The Paris radio, quoting the French News Agency, said tonight the Syrian Foreign Minister Djemil Mardam Bey, had declared "I will leave for San Francisco at the head of a Syrian delegation whether Syria is invited or not."

Anglo-French Accord Near

PARIS, March 23 (AP).—Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected in Paris early next week to sign an Anglo-French financial accord which has been under negotiation several weeks.

French Urged to Keep Up Paris as Big News Center

Officer Writes to European Edition of Herald Tribune

PARIS, March 23 (AP).—A suggestion that the French government take steps after the war to maintain the position of Paris as a great press communications center was advanced today in a letter published in the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune and signed "An Allied Communications Officer."

"There is no reason why Paris cannot become the press communications center of Europe after the war as it is now, and there are many natural advantages to give Paris the edge over London," the letter said.

"War correspondents accredited to SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force) have filed some hundred million words from France since D Day and at present there is an unprecedented amount of news copy being transmitted to all parts of the world, both through SHAEF and through correspondents accredited to the French government."

The letter said excellent communications with America had been created "by French and American resourcefulness and skill."

"When the war ends, or when SHAEF moves from Paris, will the French government permit its efficient war-born press communications system to drift back into the creakingly inadequate rut that before the war forced foreign correspondents to work in London and regard Paris only as a source for 'local news'?" the writer asked.

"I believe the government not only must answer, but will answer, that France will permit no country to surpass it in providing the world press with a communications system that is adequate, fast, cheap and not cluttered with silly regulations and restrictions devised by some stupid bureaucrat."

GERMAN COMMAND IN ITALY CHANGED

ROME, March 23—(AP) The reported transfer of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring to the Western front will not be lamented in this theater, where his masterly withdrawal up the Italian peninsula has made Allied progress slow and costly, but it is doubted that his acknowledged brilliance will help the Germans much along the Rhine.

For one thing, he will not have the advantage of the terrible mountainous terrain which has been his chief ally in Italy. For another, he will find it difficult if not impossible to shift his new armies around with the agility that time and again halted threatened Allied breakthroughs on this peninsula.

Allied officers generally credit Kesselring with having done an extremely efficient job, particularly in his defense of bloody Cassino and in stopping the British Eighth army at the edge of the Po plain last fall. He has the ability to extract the utmost from his troops.

Allied intelligence officers said they had received two vague reports that Kesselring already had left for Germany to succeed Field Marshal Von Rundstedt. Announcement of the enemy change in commands was announced last night from Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters on the Western front.

There has been no action in Italy for several months which would demand a leader of Kesselring's talents. There were several sharp clashes yesterday between small groups in various sectors, but no important gains or losses were reported.

The Germans continued to react alertly to every Allied move, and American probing parties were tied down by heavy machinegun, rifle and grenade fire.

Allied headquarters said that Germans captured in Italy recently were for the most part far less enthusiastic about Hitler than those taken six months ago.

Spaak, Foreign Minister, To Head Belgian Group

Brussels, March 23 (AP) — Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, will head the Belgian delegation to the world-security conference at San Francisco, it was announced today.

Other members of the delegation will be Frans van Cauwelaert, Minister of State and President of the Chamber of Commerce; Victor de Laveleye, former Minister of Education; Charles de Visscher, former Minister Without Portfolio; Henri Rolin, senator and former delegate to the League of Nations; Fernand Vanelangenhove, secretary general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Walter Loridan, First Secretary to Spaak's Cabinet.

Loridan already has left for Washington.

machine-gun and small-arms fire, Allied headquarters announced today.

In a short fight near San Ansano, at the entrance to the Bologna road net which has been heavily defended in recent months, one American patrol suffered light casualties. A short time later a fifteen-man enemy patrol tried to slip through the same area and was driven back.

Yank Artillery Active

In the 5th Army area, American artillery concentrated on groups of Germans as well as movements behind the Nazi lines.

An 8th Army patrol operating northeast of Cotignola, on the enemy's Senio River line, caught a German work party digging in the opposite bank and inflicted a number of casualties. Farther south, enemy patrols crossed the diked stream north of Faenza, but were driven off.

During the past seven days American, French and British ships have been bombarding enemy targets on the Franco-Italian frontier and the Gulf of Genoa.

Port Savona Shelled

Two French destroyers shelled Port Savona, 22 miles west of Genoa, last Sunday night.

Tuesday French ships hit the harbor of San Remo, striking gun positions. The United States destroyer Parker bombarded enemy supply dumps and troop concentrations, scoring a number of direct hits.

FIND ENTHUSIASM FOR HITLER WANES

Rome, March 23 (A. P.).—Recently captured Germans in this theater for the most part are far less enthusiastic about Adolf Hitler than those taken prisoner six months ago. Most of them now blame German leadership, lack of adequate training for the newer soldiers, and a shortage of war materials for German reverses.

Relatives Send $10,830,500

Rome, March 23 (AP)—A total of $10,830,500 was sent by United States residents to relatives in Italy in the last months ended February 28, the Allied commission announced today. Remittances numbered 215,715. The cash gifts were limited to $500 per household per month.

Brisk Patrol Clashes Mark Two Italian Fronts

Rome, March 23 (AP)—Brisk patrol skirmishes occurred yesterday on both the 5th and 8th Army fronts, with the enemy reacting to Allied raiding parties with heavy

NAZIS SPEEDING POSTWAR FIGHT

Elaborate Plans To Fight On After Conflict Reported

Berne, Switzerland, March 23 (AP). Nazi preparations for fighting on after Germany is defeated cover everything from vitamin pills to hidden ammunition, radio stations and printing shops—not to mention spies planted as anti-Nazis—the *Journal de Genève* reported today.

Men who sabotaged the Versailles Treaty after the last war have been designated to propagandize systematically and subversively against whatever peace agreement or restrictions come from this war, the paper said.

The German high command has been preparing even since the Stalingrad disaster of February 1943, for a new effort two generations hence, according to the story which the *Journal* carried under a Strasbourg dateline. The paper continued with these items of the plan:

Since 1943 special emissaries have gone abroad wherever possible and bought vitamin products to assure a proper diet for the children who will fight a future war.

Himmler Directs Bands

Others were designated to see that funds were properly hidden, war industries put under ground and safeguarded and a political program for revenge prepared.

Heinrich Himmler directed the organization of armed bands within the country for the purpose of ultimately sabotaging the peace administration. Wilhelm Schepman, who directed German sabotage of the Ruhr in 1923, was said to have been named chief of counteresionage.

Throughout the Reich thousands of "cells" of Nazis have been organized. Party workers are going, or are ready to go, into prison camps posing as anti-Nazis to undergo fake trials as enemies of the regime to win confidence in Allied circles—then to turn against the Allies.

Many "Dead" Return

Printing depots, clandestine radio sets and buried munitions stores are included in the plan.

"*Weltwoche*," a Swiss weekly, reported many "dead" were coming back to life from Germany. These are Nazis whose "obituaries" were published in papers and now are reappearing under assumed names to avoid the war-criminals list.

The paper declared that, four weeks after his death notice in Germany, Olaf Fickert, SS Leader, was seen on the streets of Barcelona—but under another name, Wilhelm Kleinert.

Another case listed was that of Helmut Moeckel, Hitler Youth staff member, reported "accidentally killed." Moeckel is under the protection of Alvarez Serrano, leader of the Spanish Militia College, the paper said.

Labor Director "Buried"

Robert Leitner, Labor Director, blew himself to a "funeral" January 26 in Prague which party, state and *Wehrmacht* leaders attended while newsreels of the procession were taken—but the "deceased" travelled through the country under the name of George Hanauer with new papers and a new beard, *Weltwoche* asserted.

SS Men Karl Heinz von Duffais and Hans Steudemann and SA Fuehrer Frick went to Buenos Aires under phoney names, the paper continued.

"It is so customary in party circles to indulge in painless death, to disappear from the war-criminal list, that people no longer believe the real death notices," the paper said.

Bomb-Battered Vienna Short Of Water, Bread

Bern, Switzerland, March 23 (AP). Bomb-battered Vienna, with many districts nearly destroyed, is short of water and bread and in grave danger of an epidemic, the Swiss newspaper *Zurich Volksrecht* reported today.

A neutral traveler was quoted that 60 to 70 per cent of the workers' districts had been destroyed or seriously damaged.

Other districts also were battered and among the buildings said to have been destroyed were the Urania, the Art Academy, the University Anatomical Institute, the north front of the Schwarzenberg Palace, the middle section of the Schoenbrunn Castle, the Belvedere, French legation and South Station.

Parliament Building Hit

The town hall was seriously damaged and also parts of Parliament Building and the Military Geographical Institute.

The police station was hit twice and the whole district to the Elisabeth promenade was damaged seriously.

The army museum and arsenal were destroyed and the War Ministry damaged. A bomb hit St. Stephen's Cathedral. The Burg Theater, the State Opera, the Art History Museum and the Maria Theresa Monument were destroyed.

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Delayed Bomb Attack Saves Life Of Goebbels

Stockholm, March 23 (AP)—The Free German press agency said today an attempt on the life of Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels was thwarted when one of the nightly attacks of RAF Mosquito bombers on Berlin occurred a half hour later than usual.

The agency said Goebbels usually went to a centrally located air-raid shelter at the same time each night during the raids, and that he was not there when a time-bomb planted in the shelter exploded.

Spanish-Japanese Relations Near Break

Madrid, March 23 (AP)—Spain's relations with Japan were strained toward the breaking point today as the Government formally charged the Japanese with "systematic and premeditated" murder of Spanish nationals in Manila.

Indignation spread rapidly. Whether it would lead to an outright break with Tokyo—and possibly a declaration of war—was not yet indicated.

[A Reuter dispatch said Spain had sent a strong note of protest to Japan, demanding an explanation of atrocities against Spanish subjects and property in the Philippines.]

172 Bayoneted To Death

A Government communiqué, made public last night, enumerated a list of 172 Spanish men, women and children bayoneted to death by the Japanese while American troops were overrunning the Philippine capital.

It confirmed a report made in Washington last week by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner of the Philippines. This report drew a storm of editorial denunciation of Japan from the Spanish press.

Tokyo Stays Silent On Protest By Spain As War Seems Near

Madrid, March 23 (AP)—Spain appeared about to go to war on Japan tonight as the Government awaited Tokyo's reply to a strong note of protest against the "premeditated murders" of Spanish nationals prior to liberation of Manila by Americans.

The Franco Government seemed willing to carry the issue to the conclusion of war despite a report Germany had presented a note to the Madrid Government saying any Spanish action against Japan would be considered an unfriendly act by the Reich.

112 Listed As Bayoneted

Spanish indignation was made public in a communiqué which listed 172 Spanish men, women and children bayoneted to death by Japanese while American troops were overrunning the Philippine capital.

The communiqué said that, in addition to those killed, 300 were injured in "unparalleled acts of cruelty against defenseless Spaniards" and that Spanish property valued at 12,000,000 pesetas ($1,000,000) was destroyed.

Spanish Press Disgusted

The Spanish press—through which the Government normally speaks anonymously on ticklish diplomatic subjects—continued to declare bluntly disgust and impatience with the Japanese, described undiplomatically as "systematic, premeditating murderers."

The strong note was handed Japanese Minister Yakichiro Suma Monday and no reply had been received.

The impending Spanish crisis came as Norman Armour, new United States Ambassador, prepared to present his credentials tomorrow.

Juan's Manifesto Causes No Stir

Madrid, March 23 (A. P.).—Prince Juan's manifesto calling upon Francisco Franco to resign and clear the way for Spanish harmony caused little stir in Spain. His statement, issued yesterday in Lausanne, was not published here, but it became known from foreign broadcasts.

TRAP CLOSING ON JAPANESE

Indian Armored Forces Take Two Towns In Burma

Calcutta, March 23 (AP)—Indian armored forces, driving south from Mandalay at a 20-mile-a-day clip, have captured the towns of Pindale and Wundwin just short of Meiktila, further constricting the noose around thousands of Japanese cut off west of the Mandalay-Thazi rail line, Allied headquarters announced today.

Pindale is 19 miles north of Meiktila and Wundwin is 18 miles northeast.

It was possible the 20th Division making the southward spurt already had made contact with the British 14th Army, who seized Meiktila in an earlier plunge eastward from the Irrawaddy River and cut the enemy's main supply and retreat route to Rangoon.

Myingyan Captured

The 20th Division, operating under a news blackout, drove the 60 miles to Pindale in three days and then cut east to Wundwin, meeting only light Japanese resistance except for a stiff encounter at Wundwin. Armored patrols of the 14th Army operating out of Meiktila are known to have reached almost as far north as Pindale.

Japanese in the pocket were being further compressed from the west, where British and Indians captured Myingyan after sharp fighting and pushed on east. The disorganized enemy forces were being squeezed from the west, north and south, with the eastern jaw ready to close any time the Allied command chose.

Some Japanese were reported attempting to escape disguised as Burmese country folk. Others were surrendering in greater numbers than ever before in this theater.

Six Bridges Destroyed

Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan's three-pronged drive in Central Burma made progress everywhere. A column pushing west from Lashio crossed the Nan Ma River after wiping out an enemy delaying party and was reported within 10 miles of a junction with the British 36th Division.

The latter force, moving out from captured Mogok, had fought into the outskirts of Mong Long, 70 miles northeast of Mandalay.

Allied planes lashed Japanese installations and communications over wide areas of Burma and Thailand, knocking out 27 locomotives and destroying six bridges. RAF Liberators bagged eighteen of the locomotives along the Burma-Thailand railway.

Liberators and Beaufighters destroyed five important enemy radio installations on Great Coco Island, in the Bay of Bengal, and on a delta near Rangoon. Other planes destroyed or damaged more than 150 water craft, including a half dozen coastal steamers, power launches and barges. Three bridges on the Rangoon-Meiktila rail line were knocked down.

BRITISH CLOSING IN ON JAPS IN BURMA

Calcutta, March 23 (A. P.).—Troops of the British Fourteenth Army in Burma today swept southward from the Mandalay area, steadily pinning the Japanese against the forces driving north from captured Meiktila.

Pindale, a village road junction nineteen miles north of Meiktila, and Wundwin, on the main north-south trunk road eighteen miles northeast of the base, were captured after stiff opposition. Meanwhile, from Meiktila bases, other troops overran Japanese positions in the northern sector of the city and captured Myingyan, on the Irrawaddy, and its airfield.

American and British bombers battered enemy communications and installations in Burma and Siam, destroying twenty-seven locomotives and collapsing six bridges in yesterday's operations. Liberators of the Seventh Bombardment Group hit enemy radio installations on Cocos island, in the Bay of Bengal. American and British fighter squadrons assaulted waterway communications, railway targets and supply and troop concentrations all the way from the Rangoon area to the North Burma front.

JAPS OPEN DRIVE IN HANKOW AREA

CHUNGKING, March 23—(AP) Sixty thousand tank-led Japanese troops have opened a new offensive northwest of the central China city of Hankow, aimed at seizing the wheat crop in northern Hupeh and southern Honan provinces and removing the Chinese threat to the Peiping-Hankow railway, the Chinese announced today.

Initial reports indicated the enemy columns were making good progress.

Several Allied airfields are in the path of the drive, including one at Laohokow, 190 miles northwest of Hankow. The Japanese struck from bases between Kingmen, northeast of the Yangtze port of Ichang, and Sinyang, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

A Chinese spokesman described the push as a "defensive offensive" and said the Chinese welcomed the move as it thinned out the Japanese and gave Chinese forces an opportunity to strike back.

Two Japanese columns were reported approaching the Han river town of Icehng, 145 miles northwest of Hankow, in heavy fighting. The Chinese garrison of a town 25 miles north of Kingmen was said to have been wiped out after hand-to-hand fighting.

The immediate Japanese objectives were the key highway towns of Miyang and Npyang, whose capture would open the way to the air base at Laohokow. Some observers said that the enemy, if successful in taking Laohokow, might strike into Shensi province.

Chinese troops on the offensive in Hunan province pushed into the key Japanese communications center of Yuhsien, 45 miles east-northeast of Hengyang, but were driven out by an enemy counterattack.

A Chinese spokesman said the Japanese continued to strengthen their defenses along the China coast, fearful of an American landing, and even had brought troops down from Manchuria to man coastal fortifications.

Japs Push To Grab China's Wheat

Chungking, March 23 (AP)—Using 60,000 troops supported by mechanized units, Japanese forces in central China have launched a new drive from positions northwest of Hankow with the apparent object of seizing the vital wheat crop of southern Honan and northern Hupeh provinces, a Chinese Army spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the Japanese also apparently were hoping to knock out advance airfields in that area and to remove the Chinese threat to Japanese communications along the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Requiem Mass Held For China-Burma Dead

Chungking, March 23 (AP)—A solemn requiem mass in memory of Chinese, American and British soldiers and civilians who lost their lives in the Yunnan and Burma campaigns to open the Stilwell road was celebrated in Kunming yesterday by Bishop Paul Yupin, China's senior Catholic dignitary.

Americans were represented at the ceremony by Brig. Gen. Henry A. Barber, deputy commander of the Chinese Combat Command, and Lieut. Col. Camden A. Forthey, Jr., of the Burma road engineers. Also present were Lieut. Col. Joseph McNamara, chaplain for the China theater, and several associate chaplains.

JAPS' LUZON BASE PERILED

U.S. Bombers Play Havoc With Nips' Shipping

Manila, *Saturday*, March 24 (AP). Thirty-third Division Infantry has moved to within 16 air miles of Baguio, reported headquarters of Japanese troops on Luzon, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land-based bombers have sunk five ships, have sunk or damaged eight to ten others and destroyed twelve luggers in maintaining blockade of enemy communications.

Maj. Gen. Percey Clarkson's 33d Division, operating with guerrillas, crossed the Naguilian River to seize Naguilian town and its airfield.

Other elements of the 33d are moving on Baguio.

MacArthur today said capture of Naguilian town opened another route to Baguio. A spokesman said Naguilian airdrome was in good condition.

Lingayen Gulf Raided

Japanese aircraft raided Lingayen Gulf and Clark Field on the night of March 22-23, but caused only "minor damage." This is the first enemy air-raid reported by MacArthur in seven weeks.

A pitched battle at Bauang, 4 miles northwest of Naguilian, preceded capture of the town. Troops under Lieut. Col. Ernest D. Jessup, Manhattan, Kan., took a heavy toll of Japanese.

In the Cagayan Valley, on northeastern Luzon, four Japanese counterattacks were smashed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Three Convoys Smashed

These ground operations were supported strongly by fighter planes.

Probing the sea lanes, army bombers smashed three convoys.

Off Indo-China, bombers sank two 2,000-ton freighters, two destroyers and a mine sweeper of a seven-ship convoy. One United States bomber was lost as the attackers fought off eight to ten Japanese interceptors, but four Japanese fighters were destroyed and two probably downed.

In the Wenchow sector of China, patrol planes sank or damaged a 6,000-ton freighter, four small freighters and two luggers.

Other search planes destroyed three small freighters and possibly damaged two others along the coast of Soembawa.

Raids On Cebu Island In Philippines Increased

Manila, March 23 (AP)—Seizure of little Guimaras Island, across a narrow strait from the captured port of Iloilo on southeastern Panay, was announced today as heavy bombers stepped up their pounding of Cebu, one of the few major Philippine islands still in Japanese hands.

Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Division, which invaded Panay Sunday and quickly conquered Iloilo and an important airdrome, hopped across the mile-and-a-half channel Wednesday to take 25-mile-long Guimaras without opposition. It was the twenty-seventh island invasion of the Philippines campaign.

Helps Form Harbor

Guimaras helps form one of the best harbors and seaplane bases in the central Philippines. It safeguards shipping lanes into Iloilo.

In three successive days, heavy bombers poured 214 tons of bombs on bivouac and supply areas in the vicinity of Cebu City, midway along Cebu's long east coast. Fires and explosions resulted.

Naval P-T boats patrolling the Cebu coast by night sank several small Japanese craft, and Navy rocket-firing planes sent a midget submarine to the bottom off Cebu City.

Twelve small freight vessels and four landing craft were sunk in the China Sea as patrol bombers maintained their tight blockade.

Nearing Baguio

On Luzon Island, Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33d Division reached within 10 miles of Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines, in their eastward advance from the Lingayen Gulf coast, against only

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minor opposition. Patrols probed to the Naguilian River, and capture of a nearby airfield was imminent.

Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th Regimental Combat team reached the outskirts of Cuenca, southwest of Lake Taal in southern Luzon, finding only light resistance.

Australian troops on Bougainville in the Solomons made a long over-water advance along the northwest coast Tuesday by landing a mile and a half from the northern tip of the Soraken peninsula, on Matchin Bay.

JAP LOSS RISES FROM SKY DUELS

Yanks Bag 731 Planes In Nip Inland Area

Guam, *Saturday*, March 24 (AP)—Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's task force carrier planes, which crippled Japan's home fleet in its inland waters March 18-19, also bagged 731 planes as sky duels with the enemy's land-based air force raged on for two more days, the Navy disclosed today.

A communiqué raised from 575 the total of enemy planes destroyed or damaged and also added two days of action, the Twentieth and tweny-first, when enemy broadcasts repeatedly reported "pursuit" of United States Task Force 58.

One Figure Left Intact

The communiqué added 81 planes to the previous preliminary report of March 21 giving 200 shot down and gave a definite figure of 175 probably destroyed or damaged instead of "more than 100." It left intact the figure of 275 destroyed on the ground.

The communiqué today made no amplification of the previous account that "our aircraft losses in combat were extremely light."

Other Raids Announced

No further details were supplied on damage dealt Japan's fleet in hideouts of the Inland Sea. Previously it was announced seventeen warships were sunk or damaged, possibly including a 45,000-ton superbattleship and eight aircraft carriers.

The Navy also disclosed raids Wednesday, Thursday and Friday north of conquered Iwo by Liberators against Chichi Jima in the Bonins.

Other raids were made in the Palau and Marshall Island groups.

3000 ON IWO SAVED BY WHOLE BLOOD

Guam, March 23 (A. P.).—Three to four thousand Marines wounded on Iwo Jima owe their lives to whole blood transfusions, Lieut. Herbert R. Brown Jr. of Rochester, N. Y., in charge of the Navy's whole blood distribution center here, said today. Lieut. Brown predicted on D day that 20 per cent more lives would be saved through the use of whole blood rather than plasma only. Figures based on a study of official medical reports from hospitals, he said, actually put the figure at between 20 and 30 per cent.

Approximately 14,000 pints of whole blood were used in the Iwo campaign, of which 5,600 were administered on the island itself. Patients needing ten, sixteen or even eighteen pints of blood were not rare." The distribution center also shipped large quantities of whole blood to the Philippines and Lieut. Brown said that doctors reported successful transfusions with whole blood thirty days old—twenty-one days is regarded as "expiration date" for whole blood.

Fresh Vegetables Flown to Iwo

GUAM, March 23 (AP).—Watermelons have gone to Iwo Jima, along with radishes, onions and tomatoes, from the Foreign Economic Administration gardens on Tinian and Guam. Transport planes flew 1,000 pounds from Guam yesterday and another 1,000 pounds from Tinian today. They were the first fresh vegetables to reach the battered island.

Escort Carrier Bismarck Sea Was Sunk at Iwo

Nimitz Says 'Most' of 1,500 Were Saved on Feb. 21. Two Days After Landing

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, March 24 (Saturday) (AP).—Japanese planes which attacked amphibious forces off Iwo Jima on the night of Feb. 21 sank the U. S. S. Bismarck Sea, an escort carrier, Admiral Chester W Nimitz announced today.

The Bismarck Sea was the eleventh American carrier listed as lost in the war. Ten have been lost in the Pacific.

[At Washington, the Navy said the Bismarck Sea had a displacement of 10,200 tons. She was known as the Alikula Bay when launched at Vancouver, Wash., by the Kaiser Company. The name was changed when she was commissioned on May 20, 1944.]

Nimitz said "most" of the Bismarck Sea's personnel, estimated at 1,500, were rescued, but Captain John Lockwood Pratt, the skipper, told war correspondents that "many" of his men were killed in explosions caused by Japanese aerial torpedoes and by the fires which followed. He said many others were killed in the water by Japanese pilots who returned to strafe survivors. Coast Guard and other small craft rescued the survivors.

This was the first announcement to American loss in the Feb. 21 attack. At the time, Admiral Nimitz briefly reported in a communique that "at sunset on Feb. 21 a force of enemy bombers and fighters attacked our surface units in the area off Iwo Island, causing some damage to fleet units. Seven of these planes were shot down by air patrols and anti-aircraft fire."

Marines had landed on Iwo on Feb. 19, two days before the Japanese aerial attack on an American task force numbering 800 ships of all categories.

Captain Pratt, of Milford, Del., and Coronado, Calif., made every effort to save the carrier, Nimitz reported, before ordering personnel to abandon ship.

The carrier, built in the Kaiser ship yards at Vancouver, Wash., and commissioned last year, sank a short time later.

Japs Strafe Survivors

Pratt, in an interview two — later (but held up by censors ...ding announcement of the loss) said Japanese planes attacked at dusk and, after hitting the ship, returned to strafe survivors in the water.

The jeep carrier had been assigned to support the Iwo invasion after similar duty in the landings in Lingayen gulf, Luzon, in the Philippines.

Jap Planes Ruthlessly Strafe Helpless Survivors of Carrier

ABOARD TRANSPORT SHIP OFF IWO JIMA, Feb. 26—(Delayed) — (AP) Japanese planes strafed survivors of the U.S.S. Bismark Sea as they fought for their lives in cold wind and whipped waters 60 miles off Iwo Jima, the captain of the escort aircraft carrier said today.

Capt. John L. Pratt, Milford, Dela., and Coronado, Calif., who spent 45 minutes in the water before being picked up, told how enemy fliers returned to fire on his men floundering helplessly near where the ship was attacked and sunk Feb. 22.

He said several men were hit by strafing planes.

Pratt ordered the ship abandoned 7:02 p.m. after fires aboard "became so terrific we couldn't surround them." The carrier, commissioned at Astoria, Ore., May 20, 1944, had been supporting the Iwo invasion as it had previously the liidings on Luzon.

Many crew members who escaped shipboard holocaust from exploding torpedoes drowned in the rough sea, Pratt said. Four ships searched all night for survivors. Captain Pratt paid tribute to seamen from these ships who risked their own lives in small motor whale boats to rescue Bismarck Sea personnel.

The ship was hit on the starboard side, Lt. George Wedel said, and the force of the explosion scattered torpedoes on the hangar deck. Three of the six planes in the raid attacked the Bismarck Sea. One Japanese plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and another set ablaze.

"I was in the ready room briefing pilots for the next day's strikes," Mills said. "The initial explosion jarred the ship. The lights went out for 30 seconds or a minu... but my conception of time is poor.

"I climbed to the flight deck and could see flames coming up from the after elevator. The water spray was turned on in the hangar deck but topside catwalk hoses lost power. Then there was a second explosion which was terrific. The supposition is that some torpedoes went off."

"In addition to the torpedoes there had been two newly gassed planes on the elevator when the ship was hit, contributing to the fire that raged in the hangar deck."

Mills said many men began jumping overboard after the second explosion. A number of casualties were caused by timbers from the flight deck—blown into the water like match sticks—falling on men in the water.

Mills was afloat on a raft two hours before being picked up. Wedel spent 90 minutes in the water waiting for rescue. Neither was injured.

Fraser Heads Frisco Unit

Wellington, New Zealand, March 23 (AP) — Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand said today he will lead his country's delegation to the United Nations Peace Conference at San Francisco. The other delegates, with the exception of C. A. Berendsen, Minister to Washington, are still under consideration.

At the British Commonwealth Conference at London, the country will be represented by Fraser Berendsen and Commissioner W. J Jordan, he said.

Brazil Expected Coffee Boost Bar

Rio de Janeiro, March 23 (AP)—Persons close to the Brazilian coffee market said today that the State Department's rejection yesterday of a Latin-American increase in ceiling prices came as no suprise to trade quarters.

Brazilian coffee men pointed to the relief which market rise following proposals that the ceilings be raised as an indication that some dealers and growers here had not given up hope.

A recent congress of Brazil's coffee states adopted a subsidy plan as a solution to that country's problem, which apparently took United States ceilings for granted.

The Brazilian Government is anxious to keep Brazil's coffee in the United States market and end withholding tactics on the part of private interests which have been refusing to sell at the ceilings.

Sao Paulo growers—producing some 60 per cent of Brazil's coffee—still are not satisfied with the new subsidy plan, claiming a need for 100 cruzeiros a sack subsidy (about $5 in United States currency) instead of 65 cruzeiros, in order to offset production costs and to sell at the ceilings.

Nation Refuses To Pay More For Coffee

Washington, March 23 (AP)—The United States turned down a request by fourteen Latin-American countries for more money for coffee, but the action was said officially today to carry no threat of a return to rationing.

Officials, asking not to be quoted by name, said they expected no material effect on green coffee imports, adding that some 6,500,000 bags now are on hand, afloat or purchased. Roastings, they said, are running about 1,500,000 bags a month.

Rationing Not Expected

An OPA spokesman said that agency "has no expectation of rationing coffee as a result of this latest action."

Elsewhere it was said a subsidy plan recently announced by Brazil—one of the fourteen countries asking the increase—is bringing a freer movement of the bean from that country, a major source of the United States supply.

Might Cause Inflation

Announcing rejection of the Latin-American request for a rise in green coffee ceiling prices, Acting Secretary of State Grew said yesterday the action was based on "the fact that failure of the stabilization program in this country would release inflationary prices that might well seriously impair real incomes and living standards in the United States and, eventually, throughout the Western Hemisphere."

The Latin Americans contend that coffee prices have been allowed to remain at four-year-old levels, while American goods have increased in cost to them.

Argentine Cabinet Holds Session

Buenos Aires, March 23 (A. P.).—Cesar Ameghino, acting foreign minister, said today there had been general agreement but no definite decision at a cabinet meeting called to determine whether Argentina could qualify for membership in the United Nations. The cabinet will meet again Monday.

Reports have persisted that Argentina would declare war on the Axis or take other measures in response to the invitation of the Mexico City conference of American foreign ministers that would enable her to rejoin the American family of nations.

CANADA WATCHES MOVE BY HEPBURN

Ontario Developments Enter Political Picture

Ottawa, March 23 (AP)—The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canadian Socialistic political party, has been confronted with one of the major tests of its twelve-year life as a result of an Ontario provincial showdown engineered by the Unpredictable Former Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn.

With a general election to be held in Canada this summer, the Dominion capital suddenly turned from its own foreign affairs debate in Parliament today and focussed attention on the developments in Ontario, regarded as certain to affect the political picture.

Votes With Opposition

Hepburn and his Liberal party colleagues, who held the balance of power in the Ontario Legislature, today on a mottion of confidence voted with the C.C.F., the official oppossition, against the progressive conservative Government of Premier George A. Drew.

The Drew Government during its 19 months in office had heretofore been supported by the Liberals during a self-imposed retirement of Hepburn as provincial leader of his party.

The sudden shift in liberal policy is attributable directly to Hepburn, who resumed leadership last December and directed the vote

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against the Drew Government after five weeks of the current session of the Legislature.

Election Call Expected

As a result, a provincial election is expected to be called in Ontario in advance of the dominion election. Although a political party's fortunes in Canada are not always the same provincially and federally, the party showing the most strength in the Ontario voting is expected to win prestige nationally at a time of strategic importance.

Of the three major parties, C.C.F. circles in Ottawa showed the least enthusiasm over the events in Ontario. Both the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals predict they will win new seats in the Legislature at C.C.F. expense.

In the 1943 election the C.C.F., which had no represenation in the previous Legislature, won 34 seats against the Conservatives' 38 and the Liberals' 15.

Whether the C.C.F. has won, or lost ground in Ontario since then has been a much-debated issue. C.C.F. leaders, who have claimed a continued increase in the strength of their following, will be forced to prove it at an hour when a setback probably would hurt them nationally.

Ontario Regime Of Drew Loses

Toronto, March 23 (AP)—Ontario today faced an election as a result of the defeat of the Provincial Government by a 51-to-36 vote of the Legislature last night.

The election will come as a prelude to Dominion-wide polling scheduled for this summer and may forecast how Prime Minister MacKenzie King's Liberal party will fare in the general election.

The Socialistic Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation and the Liberal party banded to defeat Premier George A. Drew's Progressive Conservative Government here. Drew has held office with the support of the Liberal party.

Hepburn Back In Politics

The Government's defeat marked the political re-emergence of the former Ontario Premier, Mitchell F. Hepburn, who led the assault upon Drew's Government through a CCF subamendment condemning the Government's religious education program in the schools.

The Drew Government had been in office since August 17, 1943, holding a minority of the total seats, but having the support of the liberals.

The Government was defeated on a strictly party vote, with 31 CCF members joining 16 Liberals, 2 Labor Progressives and 2 Independents in voting against 36 Conservatives.

The Liberals until now had sided with the Conservatives, the vote being a result of the return to leadership of the political firebrand, Hepburn.

DEBATE WAXES BOLD IN TOKYO

Two Diet Members Criticize Handling of Public.

San Francisco, March 23 (A. P.).—Sharp queries on national defense policy were put to Premier Kuniaki Koiso and his Cabinet Ministers today by members of the Japanese Diet, who indicated some displeasure with the Government's attitude toward the public.

In a dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded by the FCC, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said that both Giji Manabe and Isaji Tanaka inquired about the Government's handling of the people. Manabe said that a proclamation posted by the Governor of Tokyo after the last heavy American raid on the city "should have been done in a more hospitable and warm language." He did not disclose its contents. Tanaka demanded: "When is the Government going to announce a guiding directive on what steps the people should take in this crisis?"

The question was turned aside by Koiso, Domei continued, with the statement that he could not "reveal any policies at this time."

Earlier today Koiso made statements in the Diet that must have sadly perplexed the Japanese people.

"Japan is prepared to take an offensive toward the recapture of Iwo Jima, Saipan and Guadalcanal," he declared boldly, but he also said: "Prepare for the immediate invasion of the Japanese homeland."

The public was also told that Admiral Mitscher's carrier planes which attacked his Imperial Navy in the previously unviolated Inland Sea, inflicted only slight damage and was trounced with "eleven major ships confirmed sunk," but "150 Japanese planes failed to return"—all that in the words of today's Imperial communique.

KOISO SAYS JAPS READY TO ATTACK

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—(AP) Premier Kuniaki Koiso told the Japanese Diet Friday the forces of Nippon not only are fully prepared to beat back an invasion of the homeland, but also are determined to launch an offensive for the recapture of Iwo Jima, Saipan and Guadalcanal.

Tokyo radio broadcasts, heard by the FCC, reported the Premier's confident remarks and his replies to sharp questions from Diet members who indicated dissatisfaction with Koiso's war efforts.

One legislator said the government should take more direct action to enlist the people's support of the war, and another demanded information on the relationship between Koiso and the High command.

Koiso said he believed the recent order by Emperor Hirohito permitting him to join Imperial headquarters deliberations will stimulate "harmonization and unification of military leadership and civil administration."

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported Koiso's cabinet had adopted a strong emergency program for war mobilization. Preparations to put the program into effect will be completed by the end of March.

Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama, war minister, and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy minister, supported Koiso's declaration of national preparedness to meet an attempted invasion.

A new Japanese Imperial communique claimed that Nipponese airmen had sunk 11 warships of the U. S. Fifth fleet and carrier task force which struck in Japan's inland sea Monday, crippling 15 to 17 of the enemy's battle craft by American count.

There was no American confirmation of the enemy communique claims which also said about 180 U. S. planes had been shot down.

Imperial headquarters admitted that 150 Japanese planes had been lost in attacks on the American force, but said the Yank planes had been lost in attacks on the American force, but said the Yank planes had done only "slight" damage to Nipponese shops and shore installations.

Official American reports Wednesday placed the enemy plane losses at 475 destroyed and more than 100 damaged.

Tokyo's Boasts, Fears Perplex Little Man

San Francisco, March 23 (AP)—By now the little man of Japan, fleeing his incendiary - scorched cities by the millions, must be thoroughly perplexed.

Today he was told by his war leaders—in broadcasts recorded here—that:

"Japan is prepared to take an offensive toward the recapture of Iwo Jima, Saipan and Guadalcanal"—Premier Kuniaki Koiso.

"Prepare for the immediate invasion of the Japanese homeland"—Koiso.

Radio Tax Doubled

The little man kept his radio, although the listening tax was doubled the day before.

He is assured that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes which attacked his imperial navy within the previously unviolated Inland Sea inflicted on "ground and sea" only "slight" damage, while the audacious United States Fleet was trounced with "eleven major ships confirmed sunk."—Imperial communiqué.

But, "150 Japanese planes failed to return."—Imperial communiqué.

Defense Corps Sped

Again the little man is told: "We are resolutely determined not to let a single enemy soldier land on our homeland."—Koiso.

That's better. Yesterday he was informed by the Premier, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai that the government is speeding the organization of a civilian national defense corps and redistributing food and munition stores "to prepare for the possibility that an invasion might split Japan and isolate important population centers."

To the little man's disquietude, he then learned that before the month is out labor will be mobilized in the homeland "for the construction of fortifications and air defense installations for the production of food and weapons, for the procuring of fuel and raw materials and for the strengthening of the transportation systems."

ROMANIA SEIZES ABSENTEE ESTATES

Absentee land ownership has been abolished in Romania under a law which envisages a redistribution of farms in parcels up to five hectares (12.3 acres) for sale to the peasantry, the Bucharest radio declared today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press. The creation of State-owned model farms also is proposed.

Under the royal decree the State acquires title to all lands and chattels belonging to absentee landlords, German citizens, traitors, collaborationists, war criminals and persons who have left the country since the armistice was signed last August. It also acquires title to individual holdings in excess of fifty hectares if under cultivation and in excess of ten hectares if uncultivated for the last seven years. Dated yesterday, it was signed by King Michael and his Minister of Agriculture, Romulus Zaroni.

Exempt from expropriation are all public and communal lands and those held by the Royal House, hospitals, rural co-operatives and religious and educational institutions. Likewise forest lands and vineyards are not included within the scope of the present decree, but these will be dealt with in a separate law.

From the lands thus acquired, the Romanian Government proposes to distribute parcels of up to five hectares in size to landless peasants and those holding less than that acreage, giving preference to "soldiers who have been called up and all those fighting against Hitlerite Germany." The new holders are forbidden to "split, distribute, rent or mortgage, either in whole or in part," the parcels allotted to them and are required to pay a fixed purchase price in cash or in kind to the Government over a period of years.

20 PER CENT OF TOKYO INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) Fire bombs rained on Tokyo March 9 wrecked 20 per cent of the city's industry for probably three months and made at least 1,200,000 homeless, a 20th Airforce spokesman said today.

More than five per cent of Tokyo's war production, concentrated in approximately 45,000 "home industry" plants, was knocked out for a full year, Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad told a news conference.

In the first incendiary attack on the Japanese capital, from 200,000 to 250,000 buildings were destroyed in an area of 13.2 square miles. These included some 3,000 plants of all sizes. Forty-five large factories were destroyed, 26 damaged extensively, and 20 moderately damaged. Sixteen others also suffered some damage.

Fire attacks are being made on Japanese cities because it is impossible to bomb their many little war industries with pin-point accuracy, the 20th Airforce chief of staff said.

Asserting that there is no change in the general policy of bombing, Norstad said the mission of the B-29 air force is to reduce Japanese production "by any means" and that "incendiary attacks are the economical method of destroying small industries."

His statement that there has been "no switch" in policy left the understanding that high explosive bombs would continue to be used on specific targets such as aircraft plants where the use of that type bomb is required.

What the new series of incendiary attacks has accomplished was described by Norstad this way:

In the March 9 attack on Tokyo 20 per cent of the city's industrial production was knocked out for at least three months; more than five per cent for a full year.

An estimated 3,000 plants of all sizes were destroyed in the attack. Of the large factories, 45 were completely destroyed, 26 extensively damaged and 20 moderately damaged. Sixteen others were damaged to some extent.

At least 1,200,000 workers were made homeless and from 200,000 to 250,000 buildings destroyed in the 13.2 square miles of Tokyo devastated in the first incendiary attack on the enemy capitol, the general said.

While detailed analysis of the incendiary attacks on other big industrial cities of Japan have not been received, Norstad said it was expected the damage would be similar.

13 MILES OF TOKYO RAZED BY ONE RAID

Washington, March 23 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Lauris Norstad said today that roughly thirteen and one-half square miles of Tokyo was reduced to ashes by the Superfortress fire raid of March 9, last. In that one attack, he declared, the bombers knocked out at least 20 per cent of the Japanese capital's industrial production for three months and 5 per cent for a full year.

Destruction of similar proportions was inflicted in the attacks against Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka, he told a news conference, adding that full reports of the damage there still are not available.

The general also declared that 170 Superfortresses have been lost since they began operations on June 5, last. Of these, eighty-four were lost in combat and eighty-six as a result of accidents and similar operational losses.

Gen. Norstad, Chief of Staff of the Twentieth Air Force, said that the fire attack on Tokyo had destroyed an estimated 3,000 plants and shops, a total of 200,000 to 250,000 buildings, and left an estimated 1,200,000 factory workers homeless. Forty-five large factories were destroyed, twenty-six extensively damaged, twenty moderately damaged and sixteen others damaged to some extent, he reported.

Norstad said the B-29 losses were so far below expectations that operations in the future can be stepped up substantially. He did not disclose how many men of the Superfortress crew had been lost.

FIRE BOMBS LEVEL

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NO NAVY LETUP, KING ASSERTS

Everything Will Be Thrown Against Japan, Admiral Says

Washington, March 23 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King declared today that the navy won't demobilize any of its forces when Germany falls, because it plans to throw everything it has at Japan.

Explaining why "there will be no partial naval demobilization," the chief of naval operations said:

"All naval forces are required to prosecute the war in the Pacific. It is the intent to shift to the Pacific all naval power now devoted to the war in Europe and in the Atlantic as soon as may be.

"This shift must be made as expeditiously as possible, to the end that the war in the Pacific may be brought to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible date."

Some Army Demobilization

While the army's manpower plans have not been announced in detail, the program on the table of the high command generally seems to be this:

Discharges should not be expected by soldiers in the army's service forces nor in the air forces, either air or ground crews. The sevice troops will be needed in the Pacific at the earliest possible moment to build staging areas and bases for combat forces. Airmen and air forces ground crews will be needed to step up the aerial bombardment of the enemy's homeland and supply routes.

There will be some demobilization of combat troops since the full strength of troops now deployed in Europe cannot, for geographical reasons, be brought to bear on Japan. The extent of this demobilization—not expected to reach any substantial proportions—cannot be estimated by the high command at this time because of still unpredictable factors in the European situation.

Transfers To Get Furloughs

Furloughs will be granted for troops going through this country en route to the Pacific theater.

The partial army demobilization will follow the previously agreed upon plan of "adjusted service rating," with a system of weighted credits based upon service, overseas service, combat and parenthood. The Army so far has not announced the point value of these credits.

The admittedly difficult task now confronting the armed forces is to explain the manpower problem to the fighting man and the civilian at home.

Reasons Why To Be Given

Speaking for the Navy, King described it in these words:

"It is most important for the people of the country to understand clearly that the Navy must use every ounce of its strength to hasten the end of hostilities against Japan. Any half-hearted measures will result in prolonging the war and increasing the loss of American lives."

The Army already has its plans for explaining the situation, at least to the soldiers.

Movie For GI's

Among other things, it has on tap and ready to use promptly upon conclusion of organized warfare in Europe an educational motion picture for GI's. The picture is intended to show troops, precisely and definitely, the needs of the second phase of World War II, including the manpower needs.

HIGHEST HONOR TO SUB SKIPPER

Congressional Medal Given to Naval Commander.

Washington, March 23 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal presented the Congressional Medal of Honor today to Commander Eugene B. Fluckey of Annapolis, Md., for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepedity" as commanding officer of a submarine.

At ceremonies in the Secretary's office two gold stars in lieu of a fourth and fifth Navy Cross also were presented to Commander Roy M. Davenport of Los Angeles, Cal., for extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of a submarine. He is the first person listed in Navy Department records to hold five Navy Crosses.

The Secretary expressed personal regret that security regulations made it impossible for him to tell the full story behind Commander Fluckey's award, remarking that his exploit was "as colorful as it was gallant. His citation said:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in furtherance of vital offensive operations as commanding officer of a United States submarine during action in enemy-controlled waters. Commander Fluckey's outstanding valor and leadership and the aggressive fighting spirit of the officers and men under his command throughout the fulfillment of a hazardous mission reflect the highest credit upon the United States naval service."

Commander Fluckey, who is still on duty as commanding officer of a submarine, previously had been awarded the Navy Cross and the gold star in lieu of a second Navy Cross. He is a native of Washington, D. C.

Chinese Reds Save U. S. Fliers

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A State Department official said today Chinese Communists in North China have rescued many American fliers, including Superfortress crews, in Japanese-occupied areas as far north as the Great Wall.

U. S. S. TENNESSEE GETS REVENGE IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Built during World War I but finished too late to get into that conflict, the battleship Tennessee is now paying off handsome dividends.

In her latest exploit, the old battlewagon was one of the five oldtimers disclosed as participating in the "softening up" bombardment of Iwo Jima, preparatory to the invasion.

The Tennessee was at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, and was hit by two bombs, one exploding in a gun turret and another penetrating a second turret without exploding. Casualties were relatively light. Her anti-aircraft batteries brought down four attacking planes.

Since repairs were completed, the Tennessee has been engaged continuously in operations in the Pacific.

During the Philippine campaign she furnished support for the landings on Leyte and for several days provided cover for unloading transports. That action was climaxed by the battle of Surigao Strait, October 25, 1944, when the Tennessee formed part of the force that destroyed two enemy battleships, two cruisers and four destroyers.

In a recent report on the vessel's activities during the year ending August 1, 1944, Capt. Andrew D. Mayer, of Maple Lake, Minn., said during that year the Tennessee steamed 90,384 miles and took part in landings from Kiska to the Palaus.

NAVY TO KEEP ALL MEN AFTER GERMANY FALLS

WASHINGTON, March 23.—(AP) Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King declared today that the Navy won't demobilize any of its forces when Germany falls because it plans to throw everything it has at Japan.

Explaining why "there will be no partial naval demobilization," the chief of naval operations said:

"All naval forces are required to prosecute the war in the Pacific. It is the intent to shift to the Pacific all naval power now devoted to the war in Europe and in the Atlantic as soon as may be.

"This shift must be made as expeditiously as possible, to the end that the war in the Pacific may be brought to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible date."

Roosevelt Sees 5 Delegates to San Francisco

Reported to Have Assured Them Free Hand, Within Dumbarton Oaks Plan

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt was reported to have assured United States delegates today they would have much freedom of action to chart this country's course at the United Nations conference on international organization, convening in San Francisco April 25.

The President talked briefly to five of the eight members of the American group at the White House after the delegates had conferred with Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, former Secretary Cordell Hull and Commander Harold E. Stassen were absent.

Delegates apparently came away from the White House with the impression that Mr. Roosevelt intends to leave largely to them the evolution of this country's program at the conference. This was with the understanding that they will work within the general framework of the Dumbarton Oaks preliminary formula.

The Big Three security agreements made at Yalta and elsewhere were said to be regarded by the President as projected solutions of pressing security problems which are open to modification if it becomes apparent such action is necessary to bring about conference harmony.

The official name of the meeting of forty-four nations, the State Department said today in another development, is "The United Nations Conference on International Organization."

U.S. Delegation Begins Frisco Discussions

Washington, March 23 (AP)—With potential international controversies piling up, American delegates today began a preliminary survey of this country's program for the San Francisco Security Conference.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he expects general discussion today and at a meeting next week of the problems confronting the United States delegation.

These now include a series of proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks security formula, filed by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.). Connally indicated that he also may suggest some amendments.

Specific Authority Sought

Vandenberg has insisted that the world organization to be formed at San Francisco should be clothed with specific authority to reassess peace-table decisions if it should appear they may threaten future peace.

The Michigan Republican is known to feel that one of several amendments the French have indicated they plan to propose clashes sharply with this idea. His interpretation is that the French want peace-table decisions frozen.

On the other hand, if the Canadian delegation follows suggestions made by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, it may develop support for the Vandenberg proposal.

King's Suggestion

King has suggested a provision for general review of the international security charter after a period of years.

Another potential French proposal—one to permit automatic operation of regional security pacts—seemed likely to be received sympathetically by some American delegates.

Connally said a similar problem may arise in connection with the recent Mexico City agreement to guarantee boundaries of American republics against aggressors, at least during the war.

Foresees No Difficulty

The Texan added, however, he is confident the "act of Chapultepec" can be integrated successfully with the proposed international charter.

Connally expects no decisions by the American delegation until the full group begins to meet here daily about the middle of April. Commander Harold E. Stassen will have returned from navy duty then and Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, may be well enough to participate.

After meeting with Acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew at the State Department, the delegates went across the street to the White House for their second conference with President Roosevelt.

Spaak Heads Belgian Security Delegation

Brussels, March 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak will head the Belgian delegation to the World Security Conference at San Francisco, it was announced today.

Other members of the delegation will be Frans Van Cauwelaert, Minister of State and President of the Chamber of Commerce; Victor De Laveleye, former Minister of Education; Charles De Visscher, former minister without portfolio; Henri Rolin, Senator and former Delegate to the League of Nations; Fernand Vanelangenhove, Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Walter Loridan, first secretary to Spaak's Cabinet.

Loridan already has left for Washington.

Nazis Claim 8 Ships

London, March 23 [*Reuter*]—The German high command today claimed the sinking of six transports, totaling 43,000 tons, and two destroyers sailing to Murmansk. It added that the attacking U-boats also heavily damaged two other vessels.

France and Australia Join Shipping Pool

Washington, March 23 (A. P.).—The War Shipping Administration announced today the addition of France and Australia to the United Maritime Authority, thus raising to ten the nations who will submit their shipping to an inter-nation central control for at least six months after the war.

Charter members of the U. M. A. are the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland and Greece.

RUSSIAN TO HEAD UNRRA IN POLAND

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) Balked in an attempt to get a Russia visa for an American representative, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration today named a Russian to head an UNRRA mission to Poland.

John P. Gregg, originally chosen head of the mission to negotiate a relief agreement with Poland, resigned after several months of futile attempts to get a Russian transit visa.

It was announced that Michael Menshikov, who is an UNRRA deputy director general, would head the mission. An UNRRA statement also declared that the Polish provisional government in Warsaw is the only Polish authority with which UNRRA will deal.

This placed another trump in the hands of this government, which has relations with Moscow while the United States and Britain recognize the rival regime in London. However, it is in line with UNRRA's announced policy of dealing with the administrative authority in control of any area.

The Yalta agreement calls for the reconstitution of the Warsaw government to include other elements but so far this has not been accomplished.

The UNRRA statement about dealing only with the Warsaw regime caused immediate consternation among Poles here. It was learned that Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski, representing the London government, intends to take the matter up with the State department. The Polish government in London has been a member of UNRRA since the start.

It is expected that Menshikov's appointment will bring quick clearance for the mission which has been assembled for months but unable to leave Russia because of the lack of travel permits.

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UNRRA Favors Warsaw Group

Lehman Will Deal Only With Polish Government Recognized by Russia.

Washington, March 23 (A. P.).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said today that the only Polish group with which it will deal on relief matters for Poland is the Russian-recognized Provisional Government in Warsaw.

Herbert H. Lehman, director of the UNRRA, announced at the same time that he had "reluctantly accepted" the resignation of John P. Gregg of Washington, as chief of the Polish Relief Mission. He said that Michail A. Menshikov, a Russian, will head the mission as Lehman's personal representative. Menshikov has the title of Deputy UNRRA Director.

The announcement concerning exclusive dealings with the provisional government in Warsaw apparently effectively closed the door to the Exile Polish Government in London so far as chances of having any hand in relief questions in Poland are concerned.

Says Warsaw Controls Area.

Lehman's statement asserted that the Warsaw government "exercises actual control in the area" in which relief is to be provided.

There have been difficulties in getting Russian visas for an UNRRA mission which would have to travel across the Soviet to reach Poland.

Today's announcement stated that "if necessary" Menshikov would take up supply and transport problems with "officials of neighboring countries"—obviously a reference to Russia.

Menshikov was a Soviet delegate to the first UNRRA meeting at Atlantic City and has been with the organization since then.

First French Cognac In 4½ Years Arrives

New York, March 23 (AP)—The first French cognac and perfume to arrive in this country for four and a half years will be unloaded today at the East River—marking resumption of trade between the two nations.

It will take about three months to clear the rare, pre-war brandy through customs, price it with the help of the OPA, and distribute it among retailers.

Also aboard the vessel were four cases of perfume and 72 cases of Swiss straw hat braid.

WAR PRODUCTION IS ABOUT AT PEAK

Way Sought To 'Squeeze Out' A Little More For Civilians

Washington, March 23 (AP)—War production has about hit the peak, the War Production Board said today.

Limiting factors, it said, were raw materials, manpower and an already squeezed civilian economy.

Diversion of resources and consequent cuts in supplies available for war-supporting and essential civilian activities already have been carried to a point "where any further widespread squeeze probably will result in reducing, rather than increasing, total munitions output," the agency reported.

Hiland G. Batcheller, WPB chief of operations, in a monthly summary on munitions programs, said WPB and the military agencies now were studying means of providing civilians with "minimum needs."

Would Ease Squeeze On Civilians

This involves a review of military programs to determine what adjustments can be made with a view of squeezing out a little more for civilians, instead of squeezing them tighter.

The cumulative effect of the hard winter and nuisance strikes, Batcheller said, was making it difficult to meet the higher munitions output schedules for 1945. But despite everything, the daily output in February was at a higher rate than in January.

The overall munitions output totaled $4,736,000,000. This compares with $4,829,000,000 in January and $4,864,000,000 in December.

Army extra-heavy trucks (ten tons and above) provided the only really black mark among the critical programs, falling fourteen per cent behind January and sixteen per cent behind schedule.

Production Box Score

Here is the February production box score by major categories compared with January:

Aircraft, $1,208,000,000 and $1,173,000,000, three per cent under.

Ships (including maintenance and repair), $919,000,000 and $870,000,000, five per cent under.

Guns and fire control, $254,000,000 and $256,000,00, one per cent over.

Ammunition, $650,000,000 and $658,000,000, one per cent over.

Combat and motor vehicles, $451,000,000 and $462,000,000, two per cent over.

Communication and electronic equipment, $353,000,000 and $340,000,000, four per cent under.

Other equipment and supplies, $994,000,000 and $977,000,000, two per cent under.

orderly change of situations, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the peace of the world."

The conference called by the United Nations begins here April 25. Evatt and Deputy Prime Minister Francis M. Forde are Australia's two delegates. Both are en route to a preconference empire meetinng in London.

War History Cited

Evatt called for postwar co-operation between the peoples of the United States, Australia and New Zealand and cited history of the Pacific war to date to demonstrate how closely the three have worked together in the Pacific war theaters.

He said General MacArthur had vindicated his "island-hopping" strategy with the successful assault on the Philippines and said the combined Allied Pacific strategy, specificaly the co-ordination of MacArthur's forces with Admiral Nimitz's Central Pacific strikes, "has been something of an epic in its brilliance of conception and its efficiency of execution."

JAPS ON TARAWA MURDER CIVILIANS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—(AP) The massacre of 22 white civilians, soldiers and officials by the Japanese at Tarawa in 1942 was charged against the Nipponese today by Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Almost simultaneously John Curtin, prime minister of Australia, told the Australian House of Representatives 19,000 Aussie prisoners of war are being moved from occupied territory to the Japanese mainland under "conditions appalling to western standards."

The remarks of the Commonwealth chiefs were reported by the Melbourne radio and picked up by the FCC.

Fraser said that after the occupation of the Gilberts "Europeans were removed to Tarawa and tied to coconut palms outside the quarters of the Japanese commander.

"They were left there for up to four days without examination, then confined in an enclosure at the Tarawa central hospital previously used for native lunatics.

"On the afternoon of April 15, 1942, 22 of them were beheaded or otherwise murdered as what appeared to be a reprisal for a bombardment of the island by a United States warship and United States aircraft."

He said the victims included 17 New Zealand administration officials, soldiers and civilians, a master mariner and a missionary.

Curtin asserted he had reliable information from secret sources in Japan that the Nipponese, in moving the Australian prisoners, were showing "complete disregard to the health and safety" of the men.

Australian Seeks Guarantee Against Dictators And Want

Berkeley, Cal., March 23 (AP)—The postwar world must guarantee redress against dictatorship and freedom from want, Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, insisted today in warning that peace is not the only objective of the forthcoming world security conference at San Francisc.

"It is possible to have a world peace in which peoples would have no redress against Fascist dictatorship and would be forced to live in perpetual want. That indeed would be creating a desert and calling it peace," the Australian told the University of California Charter Day observance.

Fears Language Ambiguity

He called for a clear and plain statement of economic objectives contained in the Atlantic Charter and said there should be no ambiguity in language guaranteeing "the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations will be preserved against change either by force or threat of force. Also provision should be made for

14 Freed Army Men Back From Philippines

San Francisco, March 23 (AP). Fourteen army men, prisoners of the Japanese in the Philippines for three years, were returned here today by ship. They constitute the third and smallest group of liberated prisoners arriving in the United States.

They were sent to Letterman General Hospital for treatment and checkup. The Army placed them under the customary 24-hour seclusion regulations governing newly arrived released prisoners.

Major Glenn Miller Awarded Bronze Star

New York, March 23 (AP)—Major Alton Glenn Miller, former band leader who was reported missing in action after an airplane fiight in Europe last December, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service.

The award was presented today to his wife, Mrs. Helen Miller, of Tenafly, N.J., by Col. F. R. Kerr, acting director of the Army Special Services Division.

Board Reports Slight Living Cost Decrease

New York, March 23 (AP)—Living costs for the average family of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States were two tenths of one per cent lower in February than in January, but 1.9 per cent higher than a year ago, the National Industrial Conference Board reported today.

The board's index stood at 105.5 in February (1923 equals 100), 22.7 per cent above January, 1941, base period of the Little Steel formula.

A decline of eight tenths of one per cent in the cost of food during February more than offset increases of one tenth of one per cent in clothing, three tenths of one per cent in fuel and light and two tenths of one per cent in sundries, the report said.

Purchasing power of the dollar in terms of 1923 goods was 94.8 cents in February, compared with 96.6 cents a year ago.

HOUSE VOTES TO KEEP DRAFT

Takes Less Than 5 Minutes To Back Present Setup

Washington, March 23 (AP)—A one-year draft law extension bill sped through the House today in quick time.

Less than five minutes was required to dispose of the measure. Army spokesmen had urged that the draft machinery be kept intact.

There was no debate—only a brief explanation of the eleven-line bill by Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the Military Committee.

There was not even a vote, passage coming under procedure by which a single objection could have delayed consideration. Absence of an objection automatically passed the bill.

Continued Until May, 1946

The legislation continues in operation until not later than May 15, 1946, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and implementing amendments approved since then.

Should the war on all fronts be over before May 15, 1946, the draft law would be dead. Should it still be raging at that time, an additional extension would have to be considered by Congress.

Prompt Senate consideration of the bill was expected by Administration leaders. They succeeded in keeping out of the House-approved bill all restrictive amendments that had been advocated by many members.

Amendments Possible

The suggested amendments—which still may be considered as separate legislation later—would have required a stated period of training for new inductees before they were sent into combat and would have slapped some home-front manpower controls into the bill.

Backers of the proposed changes withdrew them after spokesmen for the Army told the Military Committee that an unrestricted extension of the draft law was vital to successful prosecution of the war.

The Army, they told the committee, does not intend to send untrained and unqualified men of any age into combat but believes its present training system, which frequently sends a man into the front lines five months after induction, is a sound one.

SENATE REJECTS WILLIAMS, 52 TO 36

Roosevelt Choice for REA Post 'Blackballed' by Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) The Senate rebuffed President Roosevelt today with a 52 to 36 rejection of his nomination of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification administrator.

Thirty-three Republicans and 19 Democrats joined to "blackball" the selection of the ardent New Dealer for a job which in the early postwar period may involve lending up to a billion dollars to finance rural electric lines.

36 Favor Williams

Williams, commenting on the Senate action, said "it is time for the people to look into what is happening" here.

Expressing "great pride" in the contest his friends put up, the former National Youth administrator and WPA executive told a reporter:

"I am frank to say that certain things that developed, so far as they indicate what we have in the way of Senatorial minds and attitudes, are pretty disturbing to me."

He expressed particular concern over implications of a speech against his confirmation March 20 by Senator Willis (R-Ind). Willis, quoting Williams as denying he favored redistribution of wealth but favored "redistribution of opportunity," asserted:

"There comes to mind no other phrase that contains so much evil implication, so much weasel-worded deceit as will be found in that expression."

It was the first time since 1939 that a presidential nominee, other than for postmaster, has been rejected by the Senate. That rejection

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was of a nominee for U. S. Attorney in Nevada.

The Democrats who opposed confirmation of Williams were, by and large, the same group who fought against letting Henry Wallace have control over the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiary lending agencies.

The administration saved Wallace's nomination for Commerce secretary by agreeing to a divorce of the RFC from the department but had no such "out" on Williams

The rejection means that the President has no choice but to send the Senate another name.

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) Here is the vote by which the Senate today rejected the confirmation of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification administrator:

For confirmation—(36).

Democrats for:

Barkley, Briggs, Chavez, Downey, Ellender, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Johnson (Colo.), Johnston (S.C.), Kilgore, Lucas, Magnuson, Maybank, McFarland, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Taylor, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Wagner, Wheeler—(31).

Republicans for:

Aiken, Langer, Morse, Young—(4).

Progressive for:

LaFollette—(1).

Against confirmation—(32).

Democrats against:

Bailey, Bankhead, Bilbo, Byrd, Chandler, Connally, Eastland, Fulbright, George, Gerry, McCarran, McClellan, McKellar, O'Daniel, Overton, Radcliffe, Russell, Stewart, Tydings—(19).

Republicans against:

Austin, Ball, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hart, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Johnson (Calif.), Millikin, Moore, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Saltonsall, Shipstead, Smith, Taft, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson—(33).

Delayed Independence Urged For Philippines By McNutt

Washington, March 23 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, former high commissioner to the Philippines, suggested today that independence for the commonwealth be deferred at least until after rehabilitation from the ravages of war.

"If the Filipinos defer the question of independence they are more likely to get a sympathetic reaction from Congress on rehabilitation measures," McNutt said in an interview.

His was the first suggestion for postponement from any high Administration figure.

The Philippine Rehabilitation Commission is now studying extent of war damages in the islands and the commonwealth is expected to put in a claim of nearly a billion dollars. In addition, the Philippine Government may ask for grants from Congress to fill out its depleted treasury which now, according to expert estimates, contains sufficient funds for only about eight months of normal operations.

Trouble Visioned

"If the Philippines step off into an uncharted sea, as some of their leaders seem to be advocating, the islands are clearly destined for trouble," McNutt declared, but acknowledged that "we may have to let the Philippines take their freedom now and learn the hard way."

"It is more than possible that if they get their freedom now, they may never again attain their prewar economic stability and may destine themselves to a permanently lowered standard of living," McNutt said.

The Philippines, under terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act as originally passed, were to obtain complete independence on July 4, 1946. An amendment, passed during the period of occupation in order to offset Japanese propaganda, permits the President to advance the date of independence if he thinks it proper.

Following return of the Osmena Government to Manila, the independence question has come again to the fore. McNutt consistently has spoken more openly on Philippine matters than any other high United States official. In 1939, while still high commissioner, he first spoke publicly for a "realistic re-examination" of our Philippine policy.

Students of the problem of independence point out that under present law, full United States tariffs would apply to goods sent to this country from an independent Philippines. This would mean, according to these economists, that "probably not a pound of Philippine sugar" would be sent here. Sugar is by far the most important export commodity of the islands and accounts for approximately one third of the national cash income.

Considerable Opposition

Other important export items such as copra and coconut oil could be expected to decline sharply.

To offset this, the Rehabilitation Commission is studying the Philippines' request for a twenty-year period of free trade. It is known this proposal has considerable opposition from some United States commercial interests.

A complicating factor is a treaty which provides that Cuba may send goods to the United States at a tariff twenty per cent lower than applies to the goods of any other country. Thus, economists say, free trade with an independent Philippines would automatically mean free trade with Cuba. United States tobacco, sugar and alcoholic-beverage industries could be expected to oppose any such arrangement.

McNutt said, however, that "free trade might be a political possibility although it depends on the strength of the lobbying interest," which, he declared, "will undoubtedly appear again."

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SGT. JOSEPH HAMMER, OF 2117 NORTH ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF., A FORTRESS NOSE GUNNER, SAID "LINES AND LINES OF FREIGHT CARS WERE STACKED LIKE CIGARS IN A BOX AT FREIGHTYARDS IN COESFELD, NORTH OF THE RUHR, AND THEY WERE OBLITERATED BY SMOKE AND DUST FROM OUR BOMB STRIKES."

A SMALL GROUP OF ME-109S MADE A PASS AT ONE LIBERATOR FORMATION BUT DUCKED BEFORE FIRING A SHOT AS THE BOMBERS' GUNNERS OPENED UP.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE LOSSES FOR THE DAY'S MISSIONS WAS INCOMPLETE.

SW521PEW

THE NIGHT PILOTS SAID SMOKE FROM BURNING TOWNS HUNG SO THICKLY OVER THE RUHR THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO LOCATE GROUND TARGETS, DESPITE BRIGHT MOONLIGHT AND POWERFUL FLARES.

THE BIGGEST AERIAL PAGEANT SINCE D-DAY UNFOLDED YESTERDAY AS THE 8,000 ALLIED WARPLANES, GENERALLY UNMOLESTED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, SMASHED AT THE REICH FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH. THE HEAVIEST BLOWS WERE CONCENTRATED ON NAZI ADVANCE BASES IN AND AROUND THE RUHR.

THE RAIDERS ROAMED AS FAR SOUTH AS THE MUNICH AREA, HOWEVER, SHOOTING UP COMMUNICATIONS TARGETS AND ANYTHING THAT MOVED ON THE ROADS.

HERE WAS THE SCORE OF THESE ATTACKS: SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS, 31; BRIDGES, 5; AIRFIELDS, 8; FRONTLINE TROOP CAMPS, 9; RAILROAD YARDS, 57; RAILROAD CARS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, 3,175; LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, 149; TANKS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, 92; GERMAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN THE AIR, 24; AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON

FIVE AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS WERE LOST IN THURS-

DAY'S GREAT ASSAULT BY MORE THAN 8,000 PLANES.

ITALY-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS RETURNED TO RUHLAND AND DEALT WHAT WAS HOPED TO BE A KNOCKOUT BLOW TO THE VAST SYNTHETIC OIL REFINERY THERE. A COMBINED FORCE OF FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS BATTERED THE KAGRAN FACTORY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BERLIN WHILE OTHER BIG BOMBERS HAMMERED THREE AUSTRIAN RAILYARDS AND POUNDED ONE OF THE ENEMY'S MOST IMPORTANT TANK BUILDING FACTORIES AT ST. VALENTIN.

GIANT MARK VI TANKS HAD BEEN ROLLING DIRECTLY FROM THE ASSEMBLY LINES IN THIS PLANT TO THE HUNGARIAN BATTLEFRONTS. CLEAR WEATHER FAVORED THE BOMBERS TODAY AND THE PLANT'S BUILDINGS REPREATEDLY WERE CRISS-CROSSED WITH STRINGS OF EXPLOSIVES.

GERMAN JET PLANES WHICH OPPOSED THE BOMBERS YESTERDAY FAILED TO APPEAR TODAY BUT RETURNING CREWMEN REPORTED INTENSE FLAK AT RUHLAND.

THREE ENEMY ENGINE-POWERED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

A VIVID PICTURE OF THE DEATH THROES OF THE RUHR WAS GIVEN BY TWO LOW-FLYING MUSTANG PILOTS, LIEUTENANTS HOMER POWELL, 3205 NORTHEAST MULTNOMAH, PORTLAND, ORE., AND DALE DUNN, WEST BEND, IOWA.

"THE RUHR VALLEY IS ALL LIT UP, JUST A MASS OF RUIN," SAID POWELL. "THE HEART OF CITIES ARE DEAD. I DON'T SEE HOW THEY COULD MOVE ANYTHING OUT OF THAT BLAZING DEATHTRAP EXCEPT BY HORSE AND BUGGY AT NIGHT."

DUNN SAID "EVERYTHING EAST OF THE RHINE IN THE RUHR IS BURNING. RIGHT OVER THE DUESSELDORF AREA THERE WAS A SOLID OVERCAST 10,000 FEET HIGH, THE RESULT OF SMOKE FROM HUNDREDS OF RAGING FIRES. ALL ALL AFTERNOON THERE WAS A STEADY STREAM OF PLANES FROM HEAVIES DOWN TO FIGHTERS GOING IN AND OUT, SMASHING UP THE RUHR FROM HIGH AND MEDIUM ALTITUDE AND DIVEBOMBING EVERYTHING. EVERY TIME I TURNED MY HEAD THERE WERE MORE BOMBS RAINING DOWN ON ANOTHER PLACE AND MORE SMOKE AND FIRE BOILING UP."

AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS ATTACKING TWO CHOKED RAILYARDS IN THE RUHR TOLD OF MEETING HEAVY FLAK.

"IT WAS LIKE DODGING PINS IN A BOWLING ALLEY--A PLANE BLEW UP RIGHT IN FRONT OF ME," SAID LT. ELLIS CALFEE, OF WYLAM, ALA.

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THE GROUND, 77; RAILWAYS CUT IN 165 PLACES; BARGEE SUNK O

THE GROUND, 77; RAILWAYS CUT IN 165 PLACES; BARGES SUNK OR DAMAGED, 28; MOTOR TRUCKS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED, 800.

THE ALLIED LOSSES SO FAR ANNOUNCED, BOTH FROM BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT, INCLUDING ITALY, WERE 31 BOMBERS AND SEVEN FIGHTERS.

THE 15TH AIR FORCE FROM ITALY SENT A RECORD FORCE OF HEAVY BOMBERS TO ATTACK FOR THE SECOND TIME THE RUHLAND OIL REFINERY BUT 55 MILES SOUTH OF BERLIN.

FOR THE FIRST TIME THE HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ITALY HAD A LARGE SCALE ENCOUNTER WITH GERMANY'S JET-PROPELLED FIGHTERS, AND 25 HEAVY BOMBERS WERE LOST. A HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THE RUHLAND PLANT WAS "KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST TEMPORARILY."

TWO OF THE 35 JETS MAKING THE ATTACK WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE SOUTHERN ALLIED AIR FORCE ALSO BOMBED OIL REFINERIES AT KRALUPY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FLORI SDORF, NEAR VIENNA IN AUSTRIA, AND RAIL AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS AT ENNA AND VILLACH.

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Add London Russian Wheeler[illegible] Troeschendorf.

CONVERGING ON THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF NEISSE, OTHERS OF KONEV'S ARMY GAINED TWO MILES ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE NEISSE RIVER, TAKING HEIDERSDORF, ONE MILE NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN AND CUTTING ITS WESTWARD RAIL LINK TO OTTMACHAU AND FRANKENSTEIN. ON THE RIVER'S SOUTH BANK, OPPERSDORF, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEISSE, WAS CAPTURED, LEAVING THE NAZI GARRISON WITH A SEVEN-MILE ESCAPE GAP AND WITH FOUR ROAD AND TWO RAILROAD ESCAPE ROUTES TO THE SOUTH.

TWENTY-EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEISSE AND THREE MILES WEST OF THE MORAVIAN FRONTIER, RUSSIAN TANKS AND INFANTRY HURLED A NINE-MILE SEIGE ARC AROUND LOEBSCHUETZ AND IN ADVANCES OF THREE MILES WON SCHLEGENBERG, TWO MILES NORTHWEST, AND BADEWITZ, TWO MILES SOUTH.

THE ENEMY CLAIMED 143 RUSSIAN TANKS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT IN GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AS KONEV TURNED THE SOUTHERNMOST ELEMENTS OF HIS ARMY DOWN THE 25-MILE GAP BETWEEN THE SUDETEN FOOTHILLS AND THE ODER AT RATIBOR.

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THESE FORCES WERE ATTEMPTING TO OUTFLANK RATIBOR ON THE WEST--THE TOWN OF JERNAU, 10 MILES NORTHWEST, FELL TO THE RUSSIANS--AND SWEEP DOWN THE ODER VALLEY TO REACH AND ENVELOP THE BOMBED CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRIAL CITY OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, THE GATEWAY TO THE MORAVIAN GAP.

THE SEIZURE OF JERNAU CARRIED KONEV'S FORCES WITHIN 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA.

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED HOHNDORF, WHICH IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF OLMUETZ, WHERE THE MORAVIAN GAP OPENS UP TO LAY WIDE OPEN THE ROADS TO PRAGUE AND VIENNA, 150 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KONEV'S ADVANCED POSITIONS.

~~MILE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BORDER.~~ Add Ln (Russian (Wheeler) xx troops.

STORM UNITS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF NEISSE AFTER PUSHING FORWARD FROM CAPTURED STEPHANSDORF, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY. NEISSE LIES 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF OPPELN, ODER RIVER CITY. KONEV'S OFFENSIVE SWEPT FORWARD SEVERAL DAYS AGO WEST AND SOUTH OF OPPELN, 47 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU.

FRANKENSTEIN, ON THE DIRECT WESTWARD ROUTE TOWARD PRAGUE, APPEARED ONE OF THE TOUGHEST OBSTACLES BEFORE THE RED ARMY, FOR THE GERMANS STRUNG OUT IN THE REGIONAL OF MEUNSTERBERG, 10 MILES TO THE EAST, PUT UP A SHARP SERIES OF COUNTERATTACKS WITH SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND NUMEROUS TYPES OF SMALLER ANTI-TANK WEAPONS.

SOVIET TANKS AND MOBILE INFANTRY, HOWEVER, BEAT THEM BACK AND THERE SEEMED A GOOD PROBABILITY THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE OF FRANKENSTEIN, A MAJOR RAIL AND HIGHWAY JUNCTION, BY NIGHTFALL.

SOUTHEAST OF FRANKENSTEIN, RED ARMY UNITS FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO PLACES NORTHEAST OF NEISSE AND SOME SEEMED TO HAVE REACHED THE NEISSE-OTTMACHAU HIGHWAY. OTHERS, CROSSING THE HUMP OF HILLS NORTH OF THE CITY, WERE SAID TO HAVE PLUNGED INTO THE NEISSE STREETS.

SOUTH OF NEISSE SOVIET UNITS, CUTTING THE RAILWAY BETWEEN NEISSE AND ZIEGENHALS, APPROACHED THE LATTER CITY TO THE POIT WHERE THEY

AND ZIEGENHALS, APPROACHED THE LATTER CITY TO THE POINT WHERE THEY COULD TURN THEIR GUNS ON ITS DEFENSES. ANOTHER FORCE MOVED ON ZIEGENHALS FROM CAPTURED NEUSTADT THROUGH HEAVILY-MINED APPROACHES.

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SOUTHEAST OF NEUSTADT, THE RUSSIANS JAMMED INTO SEVERAL SUBURBS OF LEOBSCHUETZ, NEAR THE SILESIAN BORDER, HITTING HARDEST FROM THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF GROBNIG, LESS THAN TWO MILES TO THE EAST.

ON THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF KONEV'S ADVANCE, HIS TROOPS REACHED THE ZILNA RIVER SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF MATZKIERCH. THERE THEY HAD OUTFLANKED THE BIG CITY OF RATIBOR.

THE GERMANS, APPARENTLY UNEASY LEST THEY LOSE A BIG FORCE BY ENCIRCLEMENT HERE, WERE SAID TO HAVE SHIFTED SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE MOMENTARY SAFETY OF MORAVIA. IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD STRIKE HEAVILY IN PURSUIT.

IN ITS FIRST HOURS, THE OFFENSIVE CUT THROUGH SEVEN MAJOR ENEMY STRONGHOLDS AND MORE THAN 400 OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES. EMPLOYING ROCKETS AND MULTI-BARREL MORTARS, THE RUSSIANS WERE ABLE TO INFLICT A TREMENDOUS LOSS ON THE NAZIS.

MARSHAL STALIN, ANNOUNCING THE START OF THE KONEV OFFENSIVE, SAID AN ENEMY GROUP HAD BEEN ENCIRCLED AND WIPED OUT IN THE TILLOWITZ AND SCHELITZ FORESTS SOUTHWEST OF OPPELN. THIRTY THOUSAND WERE KILLED AND 15,000 CAPTURED.

WHILE KONEV WAS REGISTERING HIS NEW GAINS, OTHER RED ARMY FORCES

BATTLED TO WITHIN THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES OF THE BALTIC PORT OF GDYNIA AND TIGHTENED THEIR SIEGE ARC AROUND THE FORMER FREE CITY OF DANZIG. IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA OTHER RUSSIANS FORCED THE HRON RIVER WITHIN FIVE MILES OF BANSKA BYSTRICA.

(BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, STILL OTHER RED ARMIES WERE HAMMERING FORWARD THROUGH WESTERN HUNGARY TOWARD VIENNA, NOW LESS THAN 95 MILES AWAY, AND ALONG THE ODER NORTHEAST OF BERLIN THE PORT OF STETTIN WAS DECLARED UNDER ASSAULT).

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WITH AERIAL

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY PLANES WAS SO SCARCE IN THE MASSIVE RAIDS ON GERMANY TODAY THAT PILOTS ESCORTING ALLIED BOMBER FORMATIONS RETURNED WITH ONLY A NAZI TRAINING CRAFT ADDED TO THEIR KILLS. IT WAS BAGGED BY CAPT. GEORGE DOERSCH OF SEYMOUR, WIS., AND LT. KENNETH BARBER OF TURNER, ORE.

TA938PEW

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-COL.JOSEPH M.COLBY OF 411 RIVER BLVD., GROSSE POINTE, MICH., WAS AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE TODAY FOR HIS SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL ARMORED CORPS IN LIBYA AND THE MIDDLE EAST IN 1941 AND 1942.

THE AWARD WAS PINNED ON COLBY, CHIEF OF THE TANK MOTOR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF THE U.S. ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BY MAJ. GEN.RAYMOND BRIGGS, WHO COMMANDED THE BRITISH FIRST ARMORED DIVISION AT EL ALAMEIN.

MT136PEW

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-GERMAN AND FOREIGN WOMEN WERE WARNED TO LEAVE THE BOMB RACKED RUHR TODAY IN THE LATEST OF GEN.EISENHOWER'S SERIES OF RADIO INSTRUCTIONS TO NON-COMBATANTS TO FLEE FROM THE PATH OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

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JS1047PEW

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVELL, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ARRIVED BY AIRPLANE TODAY FOR A DISCUSSION OF INDIA'S ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

RW157AEW

AIR OFFENSIVE

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-CONTINUOUS DAY AND NIGHT BOMBING OF GERMANY AT THE RATE OF 274 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AN HOUR IS TURNING THE REICH INTO CHAOS IN PREPARATION FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW FROM THE GROUND.

SINCE THE BIG AERIAL OFFENSIVE STARTED THREE WEEKS AGO, ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE HIT GERMANY WITH MORE THAN TWICE THE TONNAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED ON ENGLAND SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

THE TERRIFIC DEVASTATION IS ALMOST BEYOND COMPREHENSION, BUT THE RELENTLESS FLAILING OF EVERY TYPE OF MILITARY OBJECTIVE FROM THE SMALLEST CROSSROADS TO BERLIN ITSELF UNQUESTIONABLY HAS MADE THE WAY EASIER FOR THE DOUGHBOYS, AS GEN. EISENHOWER HAS DECLARED.

DURING THE PAST 10 DAYS OF THIS GREATEST AIR BLITZ IN HISTORY THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR VALLEY AND THE VAST ROLLING RHINE PLAIN HAVE BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF THE REICH AND DEPRIVED OF RAIL AND HIGHWAY MOVEMENT NECESSARY TO RESIST A FULL-SCALE GROUND ASSAULT. AS THE GREAT BOMBARDMENT REACHES ITS APEX ITS CHIEF SIGNIFICANCES LIES IN THE TREMENDOUS DISORGANIZING EFFECT WHICH IT HAS HAD UPON COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS THE RHINE.

FIGURES ON THE NUMBER OF PLANES PARTICIPA[illegible] HAVE REACHED ALMOST ASTRONOMICAL FIGURES. WHEN THE GERMANS PUT 500 AIRCRAFT OVER LONDON ONE DAY BACK IN 1940 IT WAS REGARDED AS A TREMENDOUS BLITZ. TODAY WITH FLEETS OF 7,000 OR 8,000 ALLIED PLANES ALOFT, 500 AIRCRAFT HARDLY CONSTITUTE A GOOD SIZED ESCORT FORCE.

SINCE THE FIRST OF THE MONTH THE ALLIES HAVE SENT AN AVERAGE OF 4,000 PLANES OVER THE REICH A DAY A TOTAL OF ABOUT 92,000 INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS. OF THIS TOTAL, ABOUT 21,350 HAVE BEEN FLOWN BY U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS.

THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES, THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND AND THE SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE HAVE DROPPED APPROXIMATELY 145,000 TONS OF BOMBS IN THIS PERIOD. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THE GERMANS HAVE HIT ENGLAND WITH ONLY 70,000 TONS--INCLUDING FLYING BOMBS.

A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF COLOGNE PROVES HOW A GREAT CITY CAN BE THROWN COMPLETELY OUT OF GEAR AND MADE ALMOST HELPLESS BY CONSTANT BOMBING. SO FAR AS THE WAR EFFORT WAS CONCERNED IT WAS A DEAD CITY WHEN ALLIED TROOPS ARRIVED.

DUESSELDORF WAS REPORTED EVEN MORE COMPLETELY DESTROYED. OTHER GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITIES, INCLUDING HAMBURG, BREMEN, ESSEN, DORTMUND, DRESDEN, CHEMNITZ AND FRANKFURT, HAVE BEEN ALMOST AS BADLY BATTERED.

THE ONLY WAY OF JUDGING THE DEVASTATION IN BERLIN IS FROM RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS AND REPORTS FILTERING THROUGH SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND. ALL SOURCES AGREE, HOWEVER, THAT A VAST SECTION OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL IS IN RUINS. THE VERY HEART OF THE CITY, WHERE THE MAIN RAILROAD STATIONS ARE LOCATED, PROBABLY HAS BEEN HARDEST HIT.

THE CURRENT AERIAL ASSAULT IN PREPARATION FOR THE DRIVE ACROSS THE RHINE HAS UNFOLDED IN SEVERAL PHASES. FIRST THERE WAS A STEADY 'ROUND THE CLOCK BLASTING OF MAIN RAILWAY CENTERS. DOVETAILED IN WITH THIS WERE FREQUENT RAIDS AIMED AT KEEPING OIL REFINERIES AND WAR FACTORIES OUT OF COMMISSION.

THEN CAME A SERIES OF WIDESPREAD BLOWS TO KNOCK OUT ALL REMAINING AIRFIELDS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, FOLLOWED BY YESTERDAY'S SPECTACULAR ATTACKS DIRECTED AT GERMAN TROOPS THEMSELVES.

RAILWAYS AND OIL REFINERIES WERE HIT REPEATEDLY, FOR THE GERMANS EXERTED EVERY EFFORT TO REPAIR THEM AS FAST AS THEY WERE KNOCKED OUT. THE NAZIS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE SWELLING CRESCENDO OF BOMBS.

IN FRANCE NAZI COMMUNICATIONS WERE HAMSTRUNG BY METHODICAL BOMBING OF LARGER RAILWAY YARDS, LOCOMOTIVE DEPOTS AND REPAIR SHEDS. IT WAS A BIGGER PROBLEM IN GERMANY, WHERE THERE WERE MORE SECONDARY LINES.

HOWEVER, THE NERVE CENTER OF THE WHOLE RAILWAY SYSTEM FEEDING THE WESTERN FRONT LINES WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA OF THE RUHR AND MIDDLE RHINELAND DISTRICTS. EVERY CITY IN THE AREA IS A RAILROAD CENTER, AND THUS EVERY CITY BECAME A PRIME TARGET.

THROUGHOUT THE PRESENT INTUNSIVE AERIAL CAMPAIGN GERMAN AIR OPPOSITION HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY NIL. DESPITE THE VAST NUMBERS OF PLANES INVOLVED, AMERICAN LOSSES SINCE MARCH 1 HAVE BEEN 134 BOMBERS AND 73 FIGHTERS, WHILE 200 BRITISH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

MORE THAN 500 OF GERMANY'S WEAK RESERVE OF FIGHTER PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THE AIR OR ON THE GROUND.

EXCEPT FOR A FEW JET PLANE FACTORIES OPERATING ON A LIMITED SCALE AND FOR UNDERGROUND SHOPS WHOSE PRODUCTION CAPACITY IS UNKNOWN, THE GERMAN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY BOMBED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

M338AEW

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LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-A FASCIST BROADCAST, APPARENTLY EMANATING FROM NORTHERN ITALY, CARRIED A SPEECH TONIGHT PURPORTING TO BE BY BENITO MUSSOLINI EXHORTING THE ITALIANS TO "THINK OF WHERE WE WERE AND WHERE WE INTEND TO RETURN."

THE SPEECH WAS READ BY AN ANNOUNCER WHO SAID MUSSOLINI HAD RETURNED TO HIS HEADQUARTERS.

MUSSOLINI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"HISTORY HAS GOT US BY THE THROAT AND CONFRONTED US WITH DIFFICULT PROBLEMS. FIVE YEARS AGO THE TRICOLOR WAS FLYING AT ADDIS ABABA. TODAY NEGROES STAND ON THE SOIL OF TUSCANY. IT WOULD BE BETTER TO DIE THAN TO BEAR THIS. WE MUST CONVINCE OUR ENEMIES THERE ARE MANY ITALIAN WHO WILL NEVER SUBMIT TO TREACHERY."

RW2AEW

LONDON, MARCH 23. --(AP)-- THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED REGRET TO THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE "DEPLORABLE" ACCIDENTAL BOMBING OF A RESIDENTIAL AREA OF THE HAGUE BY THE RAF IN A MARCH 3 ATTACK ON GERMAN ROCKET SITES.

THE BRITISH PROMISED THAT DISCIPLINARY ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST FLIERS RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS AN "ERROR OF JUDGMENT." THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN REPLY TO A NETHERLANDS REQUEST FOR AN EXPLANATION OF BOMBS FALLING WIDE OF THEIR MARK AND CAUSING CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

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LONDON, MARCH 23--(AP)--MISS LOULA DUNN, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE FOR ALABAMA, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY TO DISCUSS WELFARE PROBLEMS WITH BRITISH EXPERTS.

AT AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 22-(AP)--LT.COL.SIDNEY WOODS OF SOMERTON, ARIZ., SHOT DOWN FIVE OF 15 GERMAN FIGHTER BOMBERS HEADING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES TODAY, WHILE OTHER PILOTS IN HIS MUSTANG GROUP PICKED OFF FIVE MORE.

WOODS AND HIS GROUP HAD COMPLETED ESCORTING FORTRESSES OF THE ITALY-BASED 15TH AIR FORCE OVER RUHLAND WHEN THEY JUMPED THE ENEMY PLANES BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE RUSSIAN LINES.

WOODS' VICTORIES WERE HIS FIRST OVER THE GERMANS IN THE AIR BUT HE HAD DESTROYED TWO JAP PLANES IN COMBAT OVER NEW GUINEA BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER. HE ALSO HAS DESTROYED ONE GERMAN PLANE ON THE GROUND.

THE BOX SCORE OF OTHER EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS TODAY:

TWO IN THE AIR--LT.WILLIAM RIEDEL OF AULT, COL.

ONE IN THE AIR--

LT.JEROME JANNKE OF 231 WEST 39TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.;

LT.MARR HAGEN OF THIRD ST., YORKVILLE, OHIO;

LT.FRED FARINGTON, JR., OF FALLS CITY, NEB.;

LT.ROBERT DAVIS OF 117 SOUTH GADSDEN ST., TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

THREE ON THE GROUND--

LT.STANLEY SILVAR OF PINO, CALIF.

TWO ON THE GROUND

FLIGHT OFFICER HAROLD FALVEY OF 354 PEQUONNECK ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ONE ON THE GROUND

LT.WARREN GADPAILE OF 2706 CALHOUN ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.;

LT.RICHARD WHITE OF CHARLESTOWN, N.H.;

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LT.CHARLES TODD OF 695 SOUTH BAYNOR AVE., JOLIET,ILL.

ONE HALF ON THE GROUND--

LT.PAUL VINEYARD OF DOYLESTOWN,PA.;

LT.CARL BECKLAR OF 1642 BERTCH AVE., WATERLOO,IOWA.

LF1026PEW

GERMAN LINES WERE SAGGING ACROSS THE RHINE AT A CRITICAL HOUR, FOR ALLIED BOMBERS WERE SMASHING AT ALL AVENUES OF SUPPLY OR RETREAT ON THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN IN THE PATH OF FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S GATHERING FORCES.

THE U.S.THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES, CRUSHING THE PALATINATE BULGE, OVERRAN ONE MAIN ESCAPE HATCH FOR THE BEATEN GERMANS AT SPEYER, AND WERE 11 MILES OR LESS FROM THE FINAL ONE AT KARLSRUHE.

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A14

THUS ALL GEN.EISENHOWER'S SEVEN VETERAN ARMIES WERE ON THE RHINE AN BRADLEY DISCLOSED THAT AN EIGHTH, THE NEW U.S. 15TH ARMY, WAS READY TO TAKE ITS PLACE IN THE LINE OF BATTLE.

THE ENEMY REPORT THAT THE THIRD ARMY ALREADY HAD CROSSED THE RHINE SOUTH OF CONQUERED MAINZ--WHICH IS ABOUT AS FAR FROM BERLIN AS THE LENGTH OF PENNSYLVANIA--WAS 22 MILES NORTH OF WHERE THE GERMAN COMMUN-IQUE SAID THE THIRD HAD TRIED TO CROSS THURSDAY IN THE AREA EAST OF FRANKENTHAL.

BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS, THE ENEMY SAID, FEVERISH PREPARATIONS FOR CROSSING WERE IN PROGRESS BEHIND CLOUDS OF ARTIFICIAL FOG.

PATROLS WERE LASHING OUT FROM BOTH SIDES ACROSS THE RHINE, ESPECIAL LY WERE OF WESEL ON MONTGOMERY'S FRONT, WHERE A 56-MILE SMOKE SCREEN SHROUDED HIS MOVES FROM THE ANXIOUS EYES OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES WAITING ON THE RIVER'S RIGHT BANK.

FRONT CORRESPONDENTS LIKENED THESE MOVES TO THE PREPARATIONS IN ADVANCE OF D-DAY LAST JUNE.

"THE RHINE IS OUR BOMB LINE AND EVERYTHING EAST IS A TARGET," SAID A CORRESPONDENT FROM THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY FRONT, WHERE AN OMINOUS LULL HAS SETTLED, BROKEN ONLY BY THE OCCASIONAL BLASTS OF ARTILLERY, DUELLING ACROSS THE RIVER.

THE GERMANS WERE DIGGING ZIG-ZAG TRENCHES SUCH AS THOSE USED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

NOW THE GERMANS HAD TO CONTEND WITH THE EXPLOSIVE POWER OF THE U.S FIRST, THIRD, SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES, WHICH WITH THE BRITISH SECOND, THE CANADIAN FIRST AND U.S.NINTH RULED THE RHINE'S WEST BANK ALMOST ALL THE WAY FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE SEA.

THE GERMANS, APPREHENSIVE OF WHAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S AGGRESS-IVE THIRD ARMY MIGHT DO, ALSO REPORTED HE WAS BLASTING AT THE EAST BA "VALHALLA LINE" WITH ARTILLERY.

IN BRADLEY'S WORDS, GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING HAD ARRIVED AT "A BAD TIME" ON THE WESTERN FRONT TO TAKE OVER COMMAND FRO THE BEATEN FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT.

THE GERMANS, SAID BRADLEY, LOST 233,010 MEN SINCE FEB.8 IN PRISONE ALONE IN THE GREAT ALLIED DRIVE TO THE RHINE WHICH OVERRAN 9,600 SQUA MILES OF GERMAN TERRITORY WITH A POPULATION OF 5,415,000 AND WITH 47 CITIES HAVING POPULATIONS OF MORE THAN 10,000 EACH.

WHETHER THE GERMANS CAN RECUPERATE FROM SUCH A BLOW, BRADLEY DE-CLINED TO PREDICT, BUT HE PROPOSED CAUTION, SAYING THE WAR "MAY BE AL MOST OVER" OR IT "MAY LAST A LONG TIME."

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY BRIDGEHEAD FORCES POURED ARMO AND INFANTRY SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE WIED RIVER ON A 14-MILE FRONT, AND SEIZED NEUWIED, A CITY OF 20,000, SIX AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF THIRD ARMY'S WEST BANK POSITIONS AT COBLENZ.

WHILE THIS SOUTHWARD PUSH WAS PAVING A WAY FOR THIRD ARMY RHINE CROSSINGS TO SOIL IN FRIENDLY HANDS, THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND MECHANIZED CAVALRY ON THE NORTH CLEARED HENEF AND THEREBY GOT A 10-MILE GRIP ON THE SIEG RIVER.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD SAID THE WIDTH AND DEPTH OF THE POSITIONS, COMBINED WITH THE STRENGTH MUSTERED, VIRTUALLY ENDED THE BRIDGEHEAD PHASE OF THE OPERATION AND MADE IT A SOLID FRONT ACROSS THE RHINE.

THE TEMPORARY BRIDGES ACROSS WHICH MEN AND MACHINES HAVE FUNNELED NOW WERE NEARLY OUT OF LONG RANGE NAZI ARTILLERY FIRE.

INFANTRY MOVING NEARLY A MILE EAST OF THE SUPER-HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE RUHR--MET LITTLE OPPOSITION AS THEY BROADENED TO 17 MILES THEIR CONTROL OF THE ROAD.

ON THE SOUTH, WHITEHEAD SAID THE 99TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS ACROSS THE WIED RIVER TO A DEPTH OF MORE THAN A MILE, AND HAD TAKEN AT LEAST FIVE PLACES BEYOND THE RIVER, ROSSBACH, HOCHSCHEID, WALDBRIETBACH, WUSCHEID AND NIEDERBREITBACH, ALL NORTH OF NEUWIED.

THE U.S.THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES WERE RUSHING IN FOR THE KILL WEST OF THE RHINE.

PATTON'S FORCES WERE DISCLOSED TO HAVE SEALED OFF IN THEIR RHINEWARD DRIVE AN ESTIMATED 10,000 GERMANS IN A SMALL POCKET EIGHT MILES NORTH OF FALL WORMS.

DRIVE AN ESTIMATED 10,000 GERMANS IN A SMALL POCKET EIGHT MILES NORTH OF FALLEN WORMS. IT WAS AT WORMS THAT THE SEVENTH ARMY FIRST REACHED THE RHINE AFTER ITS SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION MADE A 60-MILE DASH IN 19 HOURS, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY DURING THE DAY.

SPEYER FELL WITH ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE WITH A FIVE-MILE ADVANCE BY AN ARMORED COLUMN.

THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH KNOCKED OUT THE SIEGFRIED ANCHOR OF LANDAU, SPEARED EIGHT MILES SOUTHEASTWARD TO WITHIN 11 MILES OF KARLSRUHE, THE LAST GOOD GERMAN-HELD CROSSING POINT.

THE SIEGFRIED'S WESTERN ANCHOR OF PIRMASENS, A CITY OF 47,200, FELL TO THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 71ST INFANTRY DIVISION, AND THE NAZI LINE WAS ROLLED EASTWARD UNTIL NOW IT IS LITTLE MORE THAN 10 MILES LONG.

IN THAT SECTOR, THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES WERE AS CLOSE AS THREE MILES TO ANOTHER UNION. THE GERMANS, BEING SQUEEZED EASTWARD, NOW HOLD ABOUT 18 MILES OF THE RHINE'S WEST BANK.

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THE LAST RESISTANCE WAS CRUSHED IN MAINZ, WHERE 3,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BY THE 90TH INFANTRY IN THIS CITY IN THE ELBOW OF THE RHINE. MAINZ IS THE CAPITAL OF RHENISH HESSE, WITH A PEACE-TIME POPULATION OF 160,000.

SOUTHWARD, THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION, MOPPING UP THE BIG CHEMICAL CENTER OF LUDWIGSHAFEN, CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN SUBURBS OF RHEINGONGEN.

THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION ALONG OVERRAN A GERMAN COLUMN AND TOOK 3,000 PRISONERS. THE THIRD ARMY TOOK 10,020 PRISONERS THURSDAY.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY WAS CRASHING THROUGH THE TOUGH CRUST OF RESISTANCE WHICH HAD HELD HIS FORCES IN CHECK WHILE THE THIRD ARMY BROKE THROUGH FROM THE NORTH.

WHILE THE SIEGFRIED LINE WAS BEING ROLLED UP FROM THE WEST, THE 36TH DIVISION AFTER TWO DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING CAPTURED BERGZABERN, A LINE PIVOT FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE FRENCH FRONTIER CITY OF WISSEM-BOURG.

THIS LAID BARE A 15-MILE FLANK OF THE THICKLY-SOWN DRAGONS TEETH

THE SIEGFRIED LINE, AND ARMOR, INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY POURED AROUND IT.

THE 103RD INFANTRY WAS REPORTED AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF KLINGENMUSTER, FIVE MILES SOUTHWARD OF LANDAU, WHERE IT WAS LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM A JUNCTION WITH THE 36TH DIVISION, WHICH WOULD CLOSE A RING AROUND ANNWEILER FOREST.

THE 42ND DIVISION CRASHED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE FARTHER WEST AGAINST LITTLE RESISTANCE, TAKING DAHN AND BUSENBERG, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PIRMASENS.

THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION WAS ENGAGED IN SOME OF THE STIFFEST FIGHTING AT STEINFELD, 15 MILES WEST OF KARLSRUHE, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE HOLDING OPEN THEIR LAST ROUTES ACROSS THE RHINE.

(EDS: FOURTEENTH GRAPH (A14) BEGINNING PATROLS WERE ETC READ X X X ESPECIALLY WEST OF WESEL (NOT WERE OF)
PS534PEW

SEVERELY DAMAGED, MAINZ WAS THE LARGEST CITY YET CAPTURED BY PATTON'S THIRD ARMY. SCARCELY 100 BUILDINGS WERE INTACT. IT IS THE 35TH LARGEST IN GERMANY AND WAS ONE OF THE MAIN GERMAN FORTRESSES ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE. IT IS A RAIL CENTER AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MAIN WITH THE RHINE.

IT WAS THE LAST OF THE ALLIES' OCCUPATION CENTERS OF THE LAST WAR TO BE CAPTURED. THE FRENCH USED MAINZ; THE AMERICANS COBLENZ AND THE BRITISH USED COLOGNE.

THE ROMANS ETTLED MAINZ BETWEEN 14 AND 9 B.C., AND GUTENBERG, INVENTOR OF THE PRINTING PRESS, WAS BORN THERE IN 1395. IT WAS HEADQUARTERS OF THE RHENISH WINE TRADE AND HAD NUMEROUS PLANTS MANUFACTURING CHEMICALS. CARS. LEATHER AND FURNITURE.

GEN.EISENHOWER, IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST REPEATEDLY BY ALLIED STATIONS, WARNED THE RUHR'S ARMAMENT WORKERS TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES--OUT OF THE PATH OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE BUILD-UP ALONG THE SECTION OF THE RHINE FROM DUESSELDORF NORTH--GUARDED BY THE U.S.NINTH, BRITISH SECOND AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES--WAS THE GREATEST SINCE THE LANDINGS IN NORMANDY.

A BERLIN BROADCAST LAST NIGHT SAID FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S 21ST ARMY GROUP ARTILLERY HAD OPENED UP A HEAVY BARRAGE ACROSS THE RHINE AGAINST THE WESEL AREA. SUCH A BARRAGE OFTEN SIGNALS THE START OF AN OFFENSIVE, BUT THE GERMANS THIS MORNING REPORTED NO FIGHTING OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE HAD YET TAKEN PLACE.

THE GERMAN REPORT DESCRIBED THE AREA WEST OF WESEL AS THE FOCAL POINT FOR THE 21ST ARMY GROUP'S "PREPARATIONS FOR A BIG RHINE CROSSING ONSLAUGHT." WESEL IS A STRONG HINGE IN THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES BARRING ENTRANCE TO THE RUHR AND THE NORTHERN PLAIN LEADING TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

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A20

IN THE SOUTH, WHERE THE U.S.THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES ARE CLEANING UP THE SAAR AND PALATINATE IN THE FINAL PHASE OF A BATTLE THAT HAS COST THE GERMANS 100,000 CAPTIVES ALONE, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES WERE DECLARED BY BERLIN TO HAVE CONCENTRATED ABOUT 300 TANKS--MANY OF THEM AMPHIBIOUS--"IN PREPARATION FOR A RHINE CROSSING."

THIRD ARMY STRATEGISTS WERE FREE TO PLAN SUCH A CROSSING, FOR POSSIBLY NO MORE THAN 4,000 GERMAN EFFECTIVES REMAINED IN ACTION WEST OF THE RHINE. MOST OF THESE WERE TRYING DESPERATELY TO GET BACK ACROSS THE STREAM.

EXCELLENT WEATHER FAVORED OPERATIONS. MORE THAN 8,000 ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STRUCK FROM THE AIR YESTERDAY IN THE MIGHTIEST DAWN TO DUSK ASSAULT EVER DEALT GERMANY. COUNTLESS FIRES THREW A VIRTUAL SMOKE SCREEN OVER THE ENTIRE RUHR.

A POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE RUHR ALREADY IS DEVELOPING FROM THE SOUTH AS THE U.S.FIRST ARMY EXPANDS ITS REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD NORTHWARD. THE FIRST NOW HOLDS AT LEAST NINE MILES OF THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SIEG RIVER NORTHEAST OF BONN WITHIN A DOZEN MILES OF THE RUHR'S SOUTH RIM.

(IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE YANKS HAD CROSSED THE SIEG AND CAPTURED SIEGBURG, A CITY OF 20,000.)

THE FIRST ARMY HAS EXPANDED ITS HOLD ON THE RHINE'S EAST BANK TO 31 MILES. IN THE SOUTH, THE BRIDGEHEAD EXTENDED TO WITHIN SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES OF COBLENZ, ON THE WEST BANK, WHERE THE THIRD ARMY SITS IN FIRM CONTROL.

AS THE PICTURE OF GENERAL GERMAN DISASTER BROADENED, A REPORT FROM 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS SAID FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING HAD REPLACED FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT AS GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST.

A21

KESSELRING HAS BEEN COMMANDER IN ITALY, WHERE HIS TROOPS HAVE STALLED THE ALLIES BELOW BOLOGNA ALL WINTER.

IT WAS SAID AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LAST NIGHT THAT ALLIED AIRCRAFT IN A RECENT ATTACK HAD VIRTUALLY REDUCED VON RUNDSTEDT'S HEADQUARTERS TO RUBBLE.

KK411AEW

GEN.PATCH RECENTLY HAS HANDED OUT BRONZE STARS FOR BRAVERY TO:

SGT.LESLIE BROWN, GROVE ST., LIVONIA, N.Y.;

CORP.HOMER BLANKENSHIP, 501 LACKEY AVE., LOUISA, KY.;

PFC JOHN COMPAGNA, 942 HIGHLAND AVE., FOLLANSBEE, W.VA.;

PFC CARL PETERS, LOWER FERRY ROAD, TRENTON, N.J.;

PFC DONALD BIRCH, TIFFIN, OHIO;

PFC BERNARD BESECKER, WAYNESBORO, PA.;

PFC ROBERT IJERNIA, ROUTE 1, VON ARMY, TEXAS.

PVT MARTIN STANTON, 31 GORE ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.; AND

SGT.WILLIE RISINGER, RT. 2, PARIS, TEXAS.

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MT1246PEW

MINGELS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST CONSPICUOUS GERMANS BROUGHT TO AMERICAN JUSTICE.

THE SENTENCE WAS IMPOSED BY MAJ.JAMES D.CLEMENS OF BOWLING GREEN, MO.

Add w. the 36th Div. in Germany xxxx of his troops.

A NAZI SOLDIER WAS SIDLING ALONG A STREET WHEN THE GENERAL SPOTTED HIM, ORDERED HIM INTO THE JEEP AT PISTOL POINT AND DROVE HIM TO A PRISONER ENCLOSURE. THERE IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE PRISONER HAD BEEN THE DRIVER FOR MAJ.GEN.BORK, COMMANDING THE 47TH GERMAN DIVISION WHICH THE TEXANS DROVE OUT OF FRANCE.

W1107AEW

PARIS, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE FRENCH CABINET TODAY VOTED GREATER AUTONOMY FOR FRENCH INDO-CHINA WITHIN A "FRENCH IMPERIAL UNION."

UNDER THE NEW STATUTE, THE INDO-CHINESE WOULD HAVE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT, CHOSEN BOTH FROM NATIVE AND FRENCH RESIDENTS, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

RW158AEW

WISSEMBOURG, MARCH 23-(AP)-[redacted] VALUABLE PERIOD FURNITURE,

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND 52 PAINTINGS SPIRITED FROM THE STRASBOURG MUSEUM HAVE BEEN FOUND SAFE IN A FARMHOUSE TWO MILES WEST OF HERE BY THE CIVIL [redacted] AFFAIRS TEAM HEADED BY MAJ. GRADY DURHAM AND [redacted] ATTACHED TO THE 36TH (TEXAS) DIVISION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE TEAM WAS HUNTING THE COLLECTION WHEN A TIP FROM [redacted] SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DIRECTED IT TO THE FARMHOUSE. LT. MAX JUNTES, FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER WHO FORMERLY WAS A PERFUME MANUFACTURER IN NEW YORK, FOUND THE COLLECTION THERE BUT WAS UNABLE IMMEDIATELY TO CATALOG IT.

THE FRENCH FARMER WITH WHOM THE PAINTINGS HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED SAID THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO GET THEIR TRUCK OVER THE NARROW MOUNTAIN TRAILS LEADING TO HIS HOUSE TO TAKE THE COLLECTION AWAY.

DURHAM, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT JACKSON BARRACKS, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ALSO HAS BEEN BUSY ESTABLISHING A REHABILITATION CENTER FOR A LABOR BATTALION OF 200 POLES, CZECHS, FRENCHMEN, ITALIANS AND RUSSIANS, WHO WERE FOUND HERE AS [redacted] GERMAN PRISONERS WHEN THE 36TH MOVED IN. THE MEN WERE SO WEAK FROM MALNUTRITION MILITARY POLICE HAD TO CARRY THEM TO TRUCKS.

WR GOLDBERG 01645APR 1455

WITH AERIAL

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, U. S. 9TH AIR FORCE,

MARCH 23---(AP)--THE U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE, PARTICIPATING IN HISTORY'S GREATEST AERIAL ASSAULT, HAS FLOWN 13,066 SORTIES IN FIVE DAYS AS ITS PART IN RIPPING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS EAST OF THE RHINE.

A RECAPITULATION TODAY SHOWED THAT THIS

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AIR FORCE DURING THE LAST FIVE DAYS HAD DESTROYED 5,400 RAILCARS, 3,100 MOTOR VEHICLES, 263 ARMORED VEHICLES AND TANKS AND CUTTING [redacted] RAILLINES IN 749 PLACES ~~IN THE FIVE-DAY PERIOD~~. THE NINTH'S GUNNERS CLAIMED 101 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN THIS PERIOD AS COMPARED TO A LOSS OF ~~FORTY-TWO~~ 42.

PW STEINKOPFS MEM 1028 PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

BERGZABERN, GERMANY, MARCH 23-(AP)-DISILLUSIONED GERMAN CIVILIANS OVERRUN BY THE AMERICAN DRIVE TO THE RHINE ARE SIXK OF THE WAR AND KNOW IT'S LOST--AND SOME ARE EVEN HOSTILE TO THEIR OWN SOLDIERS.

"FRENCH FORCED LABORERS SAY A DEFINITE ANIMOSITY WAS SHOWN BY SOME CIVILIANS AFTER AMERICANS OCCUPIED TOWNS SOUTH OF HERE AND THEN WERE DRIVEN OUT BY THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE," SAID CAPT. NORMAN COHEN, 141ST REGIMENT MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER FROM LONG BRANCH, N.J.

"THE FRENCHMEN SAID THE CIVILIANS FOUND THEY WERE WELL TREATED BY AMERICAN TROOPS, WHEREAS WHEN THE GERMAN SOLDIERS RETURNED THEY WERE GUILTY OF LOOTING AND ARROGANCE, PERHAPS TO COVER THEIR WEAKNESS.

"FOR EXAMPLE, ONE FRENCHMAN WHO WORKED IN THE VILLAGE OF OBER OTTERBACH SAID INNKEEPERS HAD IMPOSED A STRICT WINE RATION OF TWO GLASSES PER DAY TO GERMAN SOLDIERS, BUT WOULD GIVE FRENCHMEN FOUR OR FIVE.

"FRENCHMEN SAW MANY OTHER SLY DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST THE GERMAN SOLDIERS, PARTLY IN RESENTMENT AGAINST THE LATTER'S CONDUCT AND PERHAPS PARTLY AS AN INDIRECT PROTEST AGAINST WAR SYMBOLIZED BY THE UNIFORMS."

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THESE PEOPLE KNOW THEY ARE WELL LICKED," SAID MAJ. GRADY DURHAM, JACKSON BARRACKS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

"THEY ARE COMPLETELY DOCILE AND DO ANYTHING THEY ARE TOLD WITHOUT QUESTION. WHILE MANY ARE TRYING TO BE FRIENDLY, IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THE CIVILIANS WE ARE DEALING WITH USUALLY ARE THOSE LEAST ACTIVE IN THE PARTY AND IN THE WAR, BECAUSE THE OTHERS NATURALLY FLED FIRST.

"FOR EXAMPLE, IN THIS TOWN ONLY ABOUT 1,500 OF THE 4,800 POPULATION REMAINED BEHIND, OFFICIALS AND POLICE HAVING BEEN EVACUATED DAYS AGO ALONG WITH THE LEADING NAZIS.

"MANY NOW ARE VERY WILLING TO DENOUNCE HITLER AND ALL HE STANDS FOR, BUT ALL THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN WITH A VERY LARGE GRAIN OF SALT, OF COURSE."

CAPT. PHILIP BROADHEAD, 27 FAIRVIEW AVE., WILLOW GROVE, PA., SAID BERGZABERN WAS UNUSUAL IN THAT THE MAYOR'S EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT HAD REMAINED BEHIND. "PERHAPS BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN IN THAT JOB FOR 36 YEARS UNDER THREE KINDS OF GOVERNMENT AND DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE."

THIS GERMAN HAS BEEN MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GOOD CONDUCT OF HIS PEOPLE AND FOR FEEDING HUNDREDS OF FRENCHMEN WITH A SPRINKLING OF POLES AND RUSSIANS, WHO HAVE BEEN FREED FROM FORCED LABOR GANGS.

BERGZABERN IS SO WELL SUPPLIED WITH FOOD THAT THE ACTING MAYOR ESTIMATED THE TOWN WOULD BE ABLE TO LIVE A WEEK WITHOUT ANY FRESH SUPPLIES.

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AS USUAL IN THE CASE OF CAPTURED TOWNS, WHEN BROADHEAD CAME IN THIS MORNING A FEW HOURS AFTER IT WAS TAKEN HE FOUND CIVILIANS ALL MILLING AROUND THE STREETS.

THEY WERE ORDERED BACK TO THEIR HOMES AND WILL REMAIN THERE UNTIL CURFEW HOURS ARE DECIDED UPON. AFTER THAT FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME THEY PROBABLY WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE STREETS ONLY TWO OR THREE HOURS A DAY.

PRISONERS, WHO AS LT. COL. E.R.REESE OF HOUSTON, TEX., SAID WERE "STREAMING IN FROM ALL DIRECTIONS", WERE A WELL BEATEN UP BUNCH.

"ONLY NAZI FANATICS STILL SAY THEY ARE GOING TO WIN THE WAR," SAID CAPT. H.E.WAGNER, AMBRIDGE, PA., "AND CONFESSED NAZIS ARE GETTING RARER AND RARER."

A MEDIUM-SIZED, INTELLIGENT-LOOKING GERMAN INFANTRYMAN WITH GRAYISH HAIR AND STEEL-RIMMED GLASSES, SAID HE WAS 42 YEARS OLD AND WAS A REGULAR ARMY SOLDIER OF SEVERAL YEARS SERVICE. HIS COMMENT WAS TYPICAL.

"AFTER WHAT I'VE SEEN," HE SAID, "I CAN HAVE NO DOUBT WE HAVE LOST."

HIS REFERENCE WAS TO MASSES OF AMERICAN MEN AND EQUIPMENT WHICH WERE FLOWING THROUGH TOWN IN CLOUDS OF DUST AFTER ROLLING THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS, WHERE ALMOST EVERY PILLBOX WAS TOPPED BY A WHITE FLAG.

"THIS DOESN'T MEAN THE GERMAN ARMY IS READY TO QUIT," WAGNER SAID. "THEY ARE USED TO OBEYING ORDERS, AND THEY KEEP ON OBEYING THEM BECAUSE THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT ELSE TO DO. BUT VERY FEW OF THEM HAVE THEIR HEARTS IN IT NOW."

TA935PEW

PARIS, MARCH 23-(AP)-GERMANY IS APPROACHING THE FINAL PHASE OF THE WAR WITH HER OIL PRODUCTION AT THE LOWEST LEVEL SINCE HITLER'S FORCES SET OUT ON THEIR DISASTROUS ROAD OF CONQUEST, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

AS A RESULT OF CEASELESS ALLIED BOMBING, OIL OUTPUT HAS SUNK TO AN ESTIMATED 45,000 TONS MONTHLY--ONLY NINE PER CENT OF THE PRODUCTION RATE AT THE TIME AIR ATTACKS ON OIL PLANTS BEGAN IN EARNEST LAST APRIL.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON AERIAL ROUNDUP IF DESIRED).

JP507AEW

BY NEDVILLE NORDNESS

ON THE RHINE, MARCH 23-(AP)-BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS--THE SAME ALLIES WHO STARTED THE INVASION OF NORMANDY JUNE 6, 1944--ARE POISED ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE CONFIDENTLY PREPARED TO FINISH QUICKLY THE JOB THEY STARTED.

BACKED BY A GREAT CONCENTRATION OF AIR MIGHT, ALLIED TROOPS HAVE AN ELATED CONFIDENCE NOT SURPASSED EVEN IN PRE-INVASION DAYS.

FOR THEN THEY WERE ON THE START OF THE MILL. NOW THEY FEEL THEY ARE ABOUT TO LAUNCH THE FINAL OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL STRANGLE THE GERMAN ARMY.

BETWEEN THE BANKS OF THE MAAS AND THE RHINE IN A GREAT STOREHOUSE OF WAR MATERIAL. IN UNCEASING, ENDLESS CONVOYS, IMPLEMENTS FOR CARRYING THE FIGHT ACROSS THE RHINE INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY ARE BEING BROUGHT TO THE FORWARD AREAS.

ROADSIDES, FIELDS, WOODS, HOUSES AND LARGER STRUCTURES ARE CRAMMED WITH GOODS WHICH SPELL THE END OF HITLER. AND FACING THE ENEMY IS A GREAT ARRAY OF ARTILLERY WHICH HAS BEEN POUNDING HIM CEASELESSLY ALONG WITH ALMOST CONTINUOUS AIR BOMBARDMENT.

WHAT ELSE? MUCH, MUCH MORE. HUNDREDS OF TANKS, TANK DESTROYERS AND MORTAR GUNS AND THOUSANDS OF FIRST-CLASS, EAGER, IMPATIENT TROOPS.

EVERY TYPE OF ASSAULT BOAT THAT CAN BE USED IS READY TO TRANSPORT TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE RHINE. THEY ARE THERE--HIDDEN BEHIND A THICK, SWIRLING IMPENETRABLE SMOKE SCREEN WHICH STRETCHES MANY MILES.

ALL THE TROOPS--CANUCKS, TOMMIES AND GI JOES--ARE ANXIOUS TO GET STARTED.

BUT PERHAPS THE BRITISH HAVE JUST A LITTLE GREATER SPUR.

"FIVE AND A HALF YEARS I HAVE WAITED FOR THIS," SAID ONE LAD, "FIVE AND A HALF YEARS DURING WHICH WE WERE KICKED IN THE TEETH, PUNCHED IN THE BELLY AND SOCKED ON THE HEAD--BUT NEVER KNOCKED OUT. IT TOOK A LOT OF PUNISHMENT AND A LOT OF PATIENCE AWAITING THE DAY OF VICTORY. BUT WE HAVEN'T LONG TO WAIT."

PS622PEW

MAR 24 1945

BY WADE WERNER

WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 22-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S LIGHTNING SWEEP THROUGH THE SAARLAND, LIKE HIS RAMPAGE LAST YEAR THROUGH FRANCE, HAS NETTED LARGE STOCKS OF CAPTURED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES--INCLUDING FOODSTUFFS.

ONE OF THE BEST HAULS WAS MADE AT WINDSHEIM, SOUTHWEST OF BINGEN, WHERE THREE STOREHOUSES BULGING WITH FOOD WERE SEIZED.

AN INVENTORY SHOWED THE SEIZURE HAD NETTED: 114,000 POUNDS OF

OATMEAL, 5,000 POUNDS OF CANNED SAUSAGE, 10,000 POUNDS OF NOODLES, 9,000 POUNDS OF CANNED CHEESE, 5,000 POUNDS OF CANNED SOUPS AND 5,000 POUNDS OF CANNED BEEF.

AT ANOTHER STOREHOUSE NEAR DEVASTATED WITTLICH THE YANKS FOUND 1,200 PAIRS OF SHOES AND HUNDREDS OF BLANKETS.

JP510AEW

U.S.THIRD ARMY, GERMANY, MARCH 23-(AP)-FIGHTERBOMBERS WORKING WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN THE 28 DAYS ENDING MARCH 21 LEVELLED THIS DESTRUCTION ON THE GERMANS:

99 PLANES, 77 OF WHICH WRE SHOT FROM THE AIR.
4,927 MOTOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES.
534 ARMORED VEHICLES AND TANKS.
2,852 BOXCARS.
345 LOCOMOTIVES.
1,227 HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TODAY IN LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

FD911AEW

SAARBRUECKEN, MARCH 23-(AP)-J.C.UNDERWOOD, 521 LORRAINE AVE., WAUKEGAN, ILL., WHO ENTERED SAARBRUECKEN WITH THE 70TH DIVISION, HAD THIS REPORT TO MAKE ON THE INCIDENT:

"A BEER PARLOR PROPRIETOR, HOPING TO GAIN FAVOR WITH THE AMERICANS, OPENED HIS PLACE AND WITH SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN ASSISTANTS BEGAN PASSING OUT MUGS OF BEER TO ANY SOLDIER WHO PASSED.

"IN MY CAPACITY AS REGIMENTAL SUPPLY OFFICER IT SEEMED PART OF MY JOB TO INVESTIGATE HIS SUPPLY. SORRY TO REPORT THAT BRAND WAS JUST AS WATERY AS FRENCH BEER."

WITH THE 36TH TEXAS DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THIS SECTION OF THE FRONT, WHERE THE 36TH DIVISION HAS BEEN TRYING TO FLANK THE THICKLY-SOWN DRAGON'S TEETH OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE FROM THE ANNWEILER MOUNTAINS TO THE RHINE, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN SURRENDERING THEIR PILLBOXES ONLY AFTER BEING POUNDED INTO SUBMISSION BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

"THE GERMANS ALWAYS HAVE REALIZED THAT THE FLAT PLAIN UP THE RHINE VALLEY OFFERED A CHANCE FOR AN ARMORED BREAKTHROUGH," EXPLAINED MAJ. GEN. JOHN DAHLQUIST, "AND IT IS HERE THEY PUT IN THEIR STRONGEST INTERLACING FORTRESSES AND PILLBOXES.

"AND EVERY PILLBOX IS BEING MANNED. THE GERMANS HAVEN'T SPACED OUT IN THIS AREA, AND NO MATTER HOW OLD A SOLDIER MAY BE HE STILL IS A POTENTIAL MILITARY CHARACTER SO LONG AS HE IS ABLE TO PULLA TRIGGER ON A MACHINEGUN."

M514AEW

U.S. 3RD ARMY, GERMANY, MARCH 23-(AP)-MAJ.GILBERT TALBOT, CLACKAMAS, ORE., BECAME AN ACE TODAY BY DESTROYING HIS FIFTH ENEMY PLANE IN COMBAT OVER THE PALATINATE.

IN THE DOGFIGHTING, EIGHT THUNDERBOLTS DESTROYED SEVEN ENEMY PLANES, DAMAGED FIVE OTHERS AND FORCED THE REST TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS AND DISPERSE.

MAJ.LOWELL BREULAND, CALLENDER, IOWA, WHO DAMAGED FIVE GERMAN PLANES, COMMENTED:

"I WAS TOO BUSY TO SEE WHETHER ANY OF THEM WERE DESTROYED."

W1021AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

SCHWEIGEN,GERMANY,MARCH 22--THE RED,WHITE AND BLUE, LONE STAR FLAG OF TEXAS PRESENTED THE 36TH (TEXAS) DIVISION BY GOVERNOR COKE STEVENSON WAS RAISED ON GERMAN SOIL TODAY.

THE STANDARD WAS PRESENTED THE DIVISION AT CAMP BLANDING, TEXAS, MAY 13, 1942, AND SINCE THEN THE FLAG HAS GONE ASHORE AT SALERNO, BEEN GIVEN A SYMBOLIC DEDICATION ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE AT DINES AND AT LUXEUIL.

THE FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY TODAY WAS HELD IN A SINISTER SYMPHONY OF TWO AIR RAIDS, THE CONSTANT RUMBLE OF BIG GUNS AT THE FRONT--LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE AWAY--AND THE WHINE OF NEBEL-WERFER (SCREAMING MEEMIES) WITH A HANDFUL OF GIS FROM THE 143RD REGIMENT FORMING THE HONOR GUARD.

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THE SCENE WAS THE CUSTOMS HOUSE ARCH HERE, SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET INSIDE THE GERMAN BORDER.

MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.DAHLQUIST OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., DIVISION COMMANDER, WAS SCHEDULED TO OFFICIATE BUT HE WAS BUSY DIRECTING A TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON DUERRENBACH AND BERGZABERN, AND A NATIVE TEXAN TOOK OVER THE CEREMONY.

HE WAS MAJ.ARMIN PUCK OF 2166 WEST KINGS HIGHWAY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., PROVOST MARSHAL WHO HAS BEEN IN THE DIVISION SINCE 1932 AND WAS CAPTAIN OF THE COLOR GUARD WHEN STEVENSON PRESENTED THE FLAG.

FOR PUCK, A FORMER SAN ANTONIO AND SPRINGFIELD,ILL., INSURANCE EXECUTIVE, THE CEREMONY HAD SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. BOTH HIS FATHER AND MOTHER WERE BORN IN GERMANY, HIS FATHER IN KOENIGSBERG, HIS MOTHER IN STUTTGART.

"I KNOW HOW GOOD THIS IS GOING TO MAKE DAD FEEL," HE SAID, "BECAUSE HE'S AN AMERICAN THROUGH AND THROUGH."

BESIDE PUCK AT THE FORMAL UNFURLING OF THE FLAG WAS ANOTHER TEXAN,

CPL.C.A.ROBERSON OF NOCONA, ONE OF A GROUP OF THE 143RD'S TRUCK DRIVERS JUST RETURNED FROM HAULING MEN INTO THE FRONT LINE.

OTHERS IN THE INFORMAL HONOR GUARD INCLUDED PFC.WALTER HUDDLESTON OF TRAVERS CITY,MICH.; PFC.STANLEY KNAPP OF 130 NORTH THIRD ST., DUQUESNE,TEX.; PFC.JOSEPH BATISSA OF 171 WASHINGTON ST., PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; CPL.GEORGE ULRICH OF ORRWELL, OHIO; PFC.JAMES TRAINHAM OF 519-A NORTH 21ST ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE GOVERNOR ANNOUNCED IN PRESENTING THE FLAG THAT IT WAS GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS AND THAT IN THE STAFF WAS A CAPSULE QUOTING THE WORDS OF COL.WILLIAM BARRETT TRAVIS BEFORE THE FALL OF THE ALAMO, "I SHALL NEVER SURRENDER OR RETREAT. VICTORY OR DEATH."

LT.SUMNER WILSON OF 16 STONELEA PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE,N.Y., FORMER NEW YORK PUBLICITY MAN, HANDED THE FLAG TO PUCK ON A HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE CUSTOMS ARCH.

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A SIGN OVER THE SWASTIKA-DECORATED ARCH PROCLAIMED: "YOU ARE NOW ENTERING GERMANY BY COURTESY OF THE 142ND REGIMENT COMBAT TEAM." THAT OUTFIT FIRST STORMED THROUGH SCHWEIGEN AND WAS RELIEVED BY THE 143RD REGIMENT.

MEN MOVING TOWARD THE FRONT GRINNED AND MANY CHEERED AS THEY SAW THE FLAG AT THE ARCH. LT.COL.WERNER LARSON OF 1324 KENMORE AVE., FREDERICKSBURG,VA., IN COMMAND OF THE 443RD ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION, A SELF-PROPELLED GUNS OUTFIT, SAW THE FLAG RAISED AND SAID:

"WELL, THAT'S ALL RIGHT."

HE'S A NATIVE OF MICHIGAN WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES IN FREDERICKSBURG BUT LIKE ALL THE OTHER MEN IN AND AROUND THE DIVISION, HE'S PROUD OF THE TEXAS CONNECTIONS.

LF1107PEW

SEVENTH ARMY
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HDQS., GERMANY, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION HAS PLANTED THE U.S. 7TH ARMY'S BANNER ON THE RHINE AT RHEINDUERKHEIM, FOUR MILES NORTH OF WORMS, AFTER A 60-MILE DASH THROUGH THE BAVARIAN PALATINATE IN TWO DAYS.

THE 45TH, 63RD AND THIRD INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO BE MOPPING UP SMALL POCKETS OF RESISTANCE LEFT BY THE MESHING OPERATIONS OF THE SEVENTH AND THIRD ARMIES AND FRENCH DIVISIONS.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED WORMS AT 10:30 A.M. OON MARCH 21, SOON AFTER LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY HAD CAPTURED THE HISTORIC CITY. LT.COL.FRANK BRITTON OF HARTFORD, CONN., RAISED THE STANDARD ON THE RHINE.

LT.COL.EMBRY LAGREW, LEXINGTON, KY., LED THE 15TH TANK BATTALION INTO WORMS TO BECOME THE FIRST SEVENTH ARMY UNIT ON THE RHINE INSIDE GERMANY. HE FOUND ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD ARMY'S FOURTH ARMORED (BREAKTHROUGH) DIVISION ALREADY THERE.

THE 103RD (CACTUS) DIVISION WAS PLUNGING THROUGH THE PLATINATE TOWARD THE RHINE, CAPTURING REISDORF AND REACHING ERLENBACH, FIVE MILES FROM THE RIVER NORTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE.

SLICING INTO A POCKET NOW SURROUNDED BY THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS EAST OF KAISERSLAUTERN, THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP CAPTURED FRANKENSTEIN AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION.

THE 100TH DIVISION WAS MOPPING UP THE LAUTERWALD FOREST.

THE 71ST DIVISION APPROACHED PETERSBURG AND WALDBUCH.

THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION CAPTURED DAHN AND BUSENBERG AFTER NEGOTIATING HEAVY MINEFIELDS AND ROAD BLOCKS.

THE 36TH (TEXAS) DIVISION CLEARED DURRENBACH AND FOUGHT TO HIGH GROUND WEST OF BERZABERN.

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THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION CLEANED OUT ALL BUT A CORNER OF STEINFELD.

THE FRENCH FIFTH ARMORED AND THIRD ALGERIAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS MADE SLOW PROGRESS THROUGH THE BIENWALD FOREST.

THE DASH OF MAJ.GEN.ROBERT W.GROW'S SIXTH ARMORED MEN TOOK THEM FROM HASSEL, WHERE THEY PASSED THROUGH THE 63RD DIVISION FRONT. THEY SPEARED UP THROUGH LIMBACH, WHERE THEY FOUGHT AND WON THEIR FIRST BATTLE. THEN THEY CRASHED AROUND TO THE NORTHWEST OF HOMBURG AND FOLLOWED A ROUTE NORTH OF THE KAISERSLAUTERN-MANNHEIM SUPERHIGHWAY TO GET INTO WORMS.

ELEMENTS OF COMBAT COMMAND A UNDER COL. JOHN HINES, JR., WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.VA., SON OF A FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. ARMY, MADE THE 60-MILE DASH.

A FEW HOURS AFTER LAGREW TOOK HIS 15TH TANK BATTALION INTO WORMS, BRITTON AND THE NINTH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION OCCUPIED RHEINDUERKHEIM. THEY BEGAN SCOURING THE TOWN FOR AN AMERICAN FLAG AND AMONG THE GERMAN CIVILIANS, ODDLY ENOUGH, THEY FOUND A 32-FOOT AMERICAN BANNER WHICH PROMPTLY WAS HOISTED.

THE GERMANS IMMEDIATELY OPENED HEAVY FIRE FROM THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE.

TROOP A, 86TH CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY CAPT. ALDEN BERG, HAWLEY, MINN., SHOT WESTWARD A MILE AND CAPTURED OSTHOFEN.

MEANWHILE, COMBAT COMMAND B UNDER COL. HARRY HANSON, ELGIN, ILL., SMASHED AGAINST THE LAST GERMANS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE BETWEEN ZWEIBRUECKEN AND LANDSTUHL.

HANSON FORMED TWO SPEARHEADS, ONE COMMANDED BY LT. COL.CHESTER KENNEDY, 14015 ABINGTON ROAD, DETROIT, MICH., AND THE OTHER BY LT. COL.CHARLES BROWN, RT. 8, BOX 424, TACOMA, WASH. BOTH PLUNGED INTO

A MASS OF TANKS, TRUCKS, HALFTRACKS AND WAGONS WHICH THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO SAVE.

AGAINST WELL ORGANIZED GERMAN FIRE AND REAR GUARD ACTION, THE TASK FORCE KENNEDY KNOCKED OUT 300 VEHICLES, A PANTHER TANK AND 17 BIG GUNS.

B36

MAJ.WALTER SMITH, ADA, OKLA., LED A COVERING FORCE FOR THIS ACTION. "WE WERE ABLE TO OBSERVE CLOSE TO 500 GERMAN VEHICLES LATE TUESDAY AFTERNOON TRYING TO ESCAPE BY THREE LATERAL ROADS RUNNING ACROSS OUR ZONE OF ADVANCE," SMITH SAID. "THEY JAMMED UP THE VALLEY AND IT WAS LIKE SHOOTING DUCKS. WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY TROUBLE AFTER NIGHTFALL EITHER. IT WAS BRIGHT AND WE STARTED ENOUGH FIRES TO KEEP SILHOUETTING ANYTHING THAT MOVED. A HAYWAGON CAUGHT FIRE AND ITS HORSES GALLOPED DOWN THE ROAD, LIGHTING UP THE WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE."

GEN.GROW IS FROM WASHINGTON, D.C.

SMITH EMERGED A HERO IN THIS GENERAL ACTION. HIS LIGHT TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT BY A GERMAN 88 NEAR THE TOWN OF MARTINSHOHE, BUT THE CREW GOT OUT BEFORE IT BLAZED UP. SMITH CALLED IN A PLATOON OF INFANTRY COMMANDED BY LT.HOWARD DUNN OF HENDERSON, TENN., AND IT CLEANED OUT THE TOWN. MEANTME, PFC GREGORY KATNAS OF NEWYORKCITY, UNLIMBERED HIS BAZOOKA AND DESTROYED THE 88 AS WELL AS A MACHINEGUN NEST.

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IN THE CONFUSION GERMAN VEHICLES TUMBLED OUT OF SIDE ROADS HEAD-ON INTO COLUMNS OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP.

AIDING SMITH IN JOLTING 400 GERMANS INTO SURRENDERING AND IN KILLING AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER WERE LT.CHARLES CHESSMAN OF CLEVELAND, OHIO; CAPT. JOHN SZLYK, JR., OF WORCESTER, MASS., LT. CHARLES MATHISON OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND CAPT.JAMES BROWN OF 5628 ENRIGHT AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.

BROWN SPEARED A TASK FORCE INTO GRUNSTADT AFTER KNOCKING OUT OBSTACLES ALL TUESDAY NIGHT AND BY 11 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY MORNING THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THAT AREA'S WEST WALL HAD CRUMBLED.

FORTY-FOURTH ARMORED INFANTRY PLATOONS COMMANDED BY LT.NICHOLAS MCGREE OF ST.PAUL, MINN., AND LT. ROBERT CONOVER, OF BERKELEY, CALIF., CAPTURED 200 PRISONERS AT KNOPP EARLY WEDNESDAY.

IN 36 HOURS THE DIVISION TOOK NEARLY 2.000 PRISONERS.

CAPT. JAMES J.COWEN, FORMERLY WITH THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) COURIER-JOURNAL, MADE THE RUN WITH THE ARMOR IN A JEEP DRIVEN BY PFC. IRA JOHNS, 616 44TH ST., ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

HE SAID THERE WAS GREAT CONFUSION ALL ALO

G THE ROUTE, BUT "THE TOWNS IN GERMANY ARE NOT BEATEN UP AS MUCH AS THEY OUGHT TO BE."

"IT IS TOO BAD, BUT THEY DON'T LOOK LIKE THE TOWNS OF FRANCE WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF THE WAR. THEY ARE STILL WHOLE AND CLEAN AND PRETTY. WE DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO SHOOT THEM UP. WE'D ROLL UP TO A TOWN, THE INFANTRYMEN ON THE DECK OF THE TANK WOULD FIRE A BAZOOKA SHOT AT ONE HOUSE, JUST TO LET THEM KNOW WE WERE THERE, AND THE CIVILIANS WOULD COME STREAMING OUT.

"IN SEVERAL TOWNS WE FOUND GERMANS SITTIN IN FORMAL GROUPS ON THE PORCHES, EACH CLUTCHING A WHITE FLAG AND LOOKING SHEEPISH, UNCERTAIN WHAT OUR ACTION WOULD BE.

"SOME PEOPLE WERE OUT WATERING THE STREETS AND GARDENS. ABOUT THE ONLY WRECKAGE IN THE TOWNS WAS FROM BOMBINGS. BUT THE AIR FORCES CERTAINLY DID A JOB ON THE ROAD BRIDGES.

W1153AEW

FIRST LEAD KESSELRING
BY LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, MARCH 23-(AP)-ALLIED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT

30.2x — 24153

PROBABLY WOULD HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER.

MILITARY TEXTBOOKS OF THE FUTURE PROBABLY WILL JUDGE KESSELRING'S CAMPAIGN FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SLOWED AND COSTLY ALLIED PROGRESS THROUGH ITALY. HE HAS BEEN CREDITED GENERALLY WITH A MASTERLY WITHDRAWAL UP THE PENINSULA, ALTHOUGH SOME HAVE CRITICIZED HIS HANDLING OF HIS TROOPS DURING THE PURSUIT THROUGH ROME, WHEN MANY GERMANS WERE CAPTURED.

THUS FAR ALLIED AUTHORITIES HERE HAVE NO CONFIRMATION OF KESSELRING'S DEPARTURE TO REPLACE FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

HIGH ALLIED MILITARY OFFICERS OFTEN HAVE EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT THE GERMAN DECISION TO DEFEND THEIR ITALIAN POSITIONS SO STUBBORNLY. SOME ALLIED OFFICERS INSISTED THERE WAS NO SOUND MILITARY GROUND FOR THIS DECISION.

BUT THEY GAVE KESSELRING CREDIT FOR AN EXTREMELY EFFICIENT JOB, PARTICULARLY LAST YEAR, WHEN HE FACED OVERWHELMING AIR SUPERIORITY.

THE BLOODY DEFENSE OF MONTE CASSINO AGAINST THE U.S.FIFTH AND BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES LAST SPRING AND THE QUICK WITHDRAWAL WITH LOSS OF FEW PRISONERS WAS AN EXAMPLE OF KESSELRING'S ABILITY TO EXTRACT THE UTMOST EFFORT FROM HIS TROOPS.

THE AGILITY WITH WHICH THE BAVARIAN GENERAL RECOILED FROM THE SURPRISE EIGHTH ARMY BREAKTHROUGH IN THE GOTHIC LINE ON THE ADRIATIC COAST LAST FALL AND THEN HALTED THE OFFENSIVE ON THE EDGE OF THE PO PLAIN WAS ANOTHER EXAMPLE. KESSELRING NOT ONLY UPSET THE ALLIED TIMETABLE BUT WAS ABLE TO SHIFT HIS TROOPS QUICKLY TO MEET AN AMERICAN CRACK THROUGH THE GOTHIC LINE NORTH OF FLORENCE AND HALT THE FIFTH ARMY DRIVE ON BOLOGNA.

BUT IN WESTERN GERMANY KESSELRING WILL BEMEETING TREMENDOUS SUPERIORITY IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT AND WILL NOT HAVE THE BRUTAL MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN OF ITALY ON HIS SIDE.

(NO PICKUP)

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ED208AEW

ROME, MARCH 23-(AP)-CAPT.WILLIAM DILLARD OF GRAND SALINE, TEX., A MUSTANG PILOT, CHALKED UP HIS FIFTH VICTORY WHEN HE SHOT DOWN A GERMAN JET-PROPELLED FIGHTER DURING YESTERDAY'S 1,400-MILE ROUND TRIP TO THE RUHLAND OIL PLANT SOUTH OF BERLIN.

THUS FAR THE 15TH AIR FORCE HAS SHOT DOWN THREE JETS.

THREE FORTRESS TAILGUNNERS SHARED ANOTHER VICTORY OVER A JET YESTERDAY. THEY WERE SGTS.FREDERICK DOWNS OF SNYDER, OKLA., WARREN MCKANE OF 95 WILKINSON AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J., AND GEORGE GLASS, JR., 19 22ND ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. PILOT CAPT.RALPH CHAMBERS OF WINSTON SALEM, N.C., SAW THE JET CRASH IN A FOREST AND EXPLODE.

LIGHTNINGS ESCORTING THE HEAVY BOMBERS TO RUHLAND ALSO SHOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULF 190 FIGHTER AND A JUNKERS 52 TRANSPORT OVER HUNGARY. LT.GEORGE HOCHSTETLER, 881 KINGWOOD AVE., SALEM, ORE., WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THE THREE-ENGINED TRANSPORT, AND LT.MALCOLM SWIMLEY OF BALDWIN, KANS., WAS CREDITED WITH DESTRUCTION OF THE FOCKE-WULF.

LTS.WILLIAM LANCASTER, 193 NORTH ROOSEVELT AVE., BLOOMINGTON, ILL., AND GEORGE RIVES, 45 CAMDEN ST., SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS., ALSO SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE EACH OVER A TRANSPORT FIELD IN HUNGARY.

JJ905AEW

BY CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM CONNECTICUT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NAPLES MARCH 23.-POSSIBLY THE SINGLE MOST BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXCHANGE OF WAR EFFORT IN ITALY CAN BE SEEN VN TH REHABILITATION OX THE GREAT PORT OF NAPLES SINCE ITS ALL BUT COMPLETE DESTRUCTION BY THE GERMANS IN OCTOBER 1943. TODAY IT IS THE CHIEF PORT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. ITS EFFICIENCY IN CARGO DISCHARGE IS

RISING RAPIDLY.
LAST MONTH 249 SHIPS, EXCLUSING SCHOONERS AND SMALL CRAFT, WERE EITHER DISCHARGED OR LOADED BY THE PORT. OVER 300,000 TONS OF CARGO WERE DISCHARGED AND 71,000 TONS WERE LOADED. TODAY ABOUT 40 PER CENT OF THE DISCHARGED TONNAGE IS ITALIAN CIVILIAN SUPPLIES WHICH IS AND SHOULD BE GOOD NEWS TO THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF ITALY.
CONVOYS ARRIVING AT SHORT INTERVALS ARE UNLOADED AND TURNED AROUND WITHIN 10 DAYS. IN SPITE OF THE WRECKAGE LEFT BY THE NAZIS THE FIRST ALLIED CONVOY ENTERED NAPLES HARBOR ON THE AFTERNOON OF OCT.3, 1943, TWO DAYS AFTER LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY HAD LIBERATED THE CITY. SINCE THEN THE HARBOR HAS ASSUMED AN EVER MORE NORMAL AND BUSIER APPEARANCE.
AT ONE OF THE REBUILT PIERS LAY A LARGE FRENCH CARGO SHIP. THE SHIP, OPERATED BY THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON HAD BEEN BERTHED BY THE ROYAL NAVY. IT WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARGO BOUND FOR THE ADRIATIC PORT OF BARI, WHERE [illegible]
EXACTLY WAS LOADING OF THE GREAT SHINING WHITE HOSPITAL SHIP, "[illegible]
THAT TRIUMPHANT LITTLE GREEN ISLAND.

B25 E21 04

WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCKWORK BRITISH RED CROSS AMBULANCES ASSISTED BY AMERICAN MP'S ROLLED UP THE GANGPLANK, WHILE OTHER WOUNDED WERE CARRIED UP ON STRETCHERS BY BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO WORE ON THEIR SHOULDERS THE RED AND WHITE INSIGNIA OF MEDICS.
I TALKED TO THREE YOUNG MEN WHO WERE WAITING ON THEIR LITTERS TO BE CARRIED ABOARD. THEY HAD ALL BEEN WOUNDED WHILE SERVING IN BRITISH UNITS OF THE FIFTH ARMY. ONE OF THEM SUMMED UP THE SPIRIT OF THE COOPERATION WHEN HE REMARKED SIMPLY THAT "WE HAVE FOUGHT IN ONE ANOTHER'S BATTLES AND RECUPERATED IN ONE ANOTHER'S HOSPITALS."
THE SECOND SIGHT I SAW IN THE HARBOR OF NAPLES THAT TOLD A GREAT STORY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COMBINED EFFORTS WAS A BIG GUN USED IN THE FIGHTING AT ANZIO. THE GI'S AND THE TOMMIES CALLED IT "ANZIO ANNIE." IT WAS WAITING TO BE LOADED TO BE SPED TO THE UNITED STATES, PROBABLY TO SELL WAR BONDS. IT OUGHT TO SELL PLENTY OF THEM.
I CLIMBED UP A LADDER TO THE TOP. INCIDENTALLY, I NOTICED THE NAME OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SCRAWLED ON THE STEEL--PVT.RICHARD CABLE OF NEW PRESTON, CONN.
TWO SIGHT-SEEING PRIVATES ARMED WITH CAMERAS WERE SCRAMBLING LIKE MYSELF AROUND THE GREAT GUN. ONE OF THEM ASKED A QUESTION WHICH HAD BEEN TROUBLING ME EVER SINCE I HAD TRIED TO GET THE IMMENSE LENGTH OF "ANZIO ANNIE" INTO THE RANGE OF MY VISION.
"I WONDER," HE ASKED, "HOW THEY ARE GOING TO GET THIS THING ON BOARD ANY SHIP? IT DOESN'T LOOK LIKE THERE'S A CRANE BIG ENOUGH IN THE WORLD TO LIFT IT."
THAT NIGHT ADMIRAL SIR JOHN H.D.CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, ANSWERED THE QUESTION, AND THE ANSWER ALSO TOLD A STORY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION.
"I SHOULD NOT WORRY ABOUT ANZIO ANNIES," HE SAID. "ASK THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE 540TH AMERICAN ENGINEERS TO PUT ANYTHING ON A BOAT. THEY'LL DO IT."

KK737AEW

MAR 24 1945

Add Bern Viennese (Howling) xxx were destroyed

THE POPULATION MUST GO TO WELLS IN ORDER TO GET PURE WATER AND FOR MANY PERSONS THIS MEANS LONG TRIPS. CONSEQUENTLY MANY HAVE BEEN DRINKING UNSAFE WATER FROM THE DANUBE. THE LACK OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY MAKES BOILING WATER VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

VIENNA'S LARGEST BAKERIES WERE DAMAGED. SINCE MOST SMALL BAKERIES HAVE BEEN CLOSED, THE BREAD SITUATION WAS SAID TO BE "CATASTROPHIC."

STREET CARS ARE LIMITED AND THERE ARE NONE AT ALL BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 A.M. AND 12 NOON AND BETWEEN 3 P.M. AND 6 P.M.

BOMB DAMAGE HAS DRIVEN SO MANY PERSONS FROM THEIR HOMES THAT FREQUENTLY EIGHT PERSONS FROM DIFFERENT FAMILIES LIVE IN A SINGLE ROOM.

SW546PEW

Add Madrid Spanish-Japanese (Newsm) xxx Spanish Prop.

LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE 172 KILLED, FIRST REPORTS SHOWED THAT MORE THAN 300 WERE INJURED IN "UNPARALLELED ACTS OF CRUELTY AGAINST DEFENSELESS SPANIARDS" AND SPANISH PROPERTY VALUED AT 12,000,000 PESETAS ($1,000,000) WAS DESTROYED.

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY WHETHER SPAIN HAS OFFICIALLY PROTESTED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT JAPANESE MINISTER YAKICHIRO SUMA WAS CALLED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY MONDAY AND ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION, WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, HE WAS UNABLE TO GIVE.

FEW SPANIARDS ATTENDED A COCKTAIL PARTY AT THE JAPANESE LEGATION LAST NIGHT, ALTHOUGH MORE THAN 1,000 INVITATIONS WERE ISSUED.

JP557AEW

MAR 24 1945

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 23)
(EDITORS NOTE: THE WRITER OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER, STOCKHOLMS TIDINGEN, HAS JUST RETURNED TO STOCKHOLM. HE LEFT BERLIN BECAUSE HE FOUND IT NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO WORK THERE.)
BY CHRISTER JAEDERLUND
(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM, MARCH 22-(AP)-HE CAME TO ME ONE EVENING ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE NOTICE BY MY NEIGHBORS. NOBODY SAW HIM.
I NEVER KNEW HIS NAME BUT THAT WASN'T NECESSARY. IT WASN'T EVEN DESIRABLE. I SIMPLY CALLED HIM PETER. IT WASN'T UNTIL LATER THAT I HEARD HE HAD COME DOWN BY PARACHUTE.
WHEN LAST I SAW HIM HE SAID THAT NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENED HE WOULD FIND ME. IT WAS A PROMISE, BUT I THOUGHT, "POOR PETER."
I REGARDED HIM AS A CANDIDATE FOR DEATH AND I WAS RIGHT. HE WAS

CAUGHT TOGETHER WITH FOUR COMPANIONS AND EXECUTED. HIS WIRELESS TRANSMITTER WHICH HE HAD CARRIED WITH HIM FELL IN THE HANDS OF THE GESTAPO. A FIFTH COMRADE ESCAPED AND TOLD US.

PETER HAD NO ADDRESS. HE LIVED EVERYWHERE AND NOWHERE--WHEREVER HE COULD FIND A ROOF OVER HIS HEAD. IF HE WAS LUCKY IT WOULD BE WITH A KIND AND LONELY WOMAN, IF UNLUCKY WITH RATS IN RUINS. HE HAD OFTEN BEEN SEARCHED BUT PETER SAID IT WAS MERELY A MATTER OF PUTTING UP A CONFIDENT FRONT.

UNTIL THEN HE HAD NOT MET ANY POLICE WHO QUESTIONED HIS PAPERS. MAYBE POLICE DID NOT TRAP HIM AFTER ALL. FROM THE BEGINNING I SUSPECTED THAT WOMEN WERE MUCH MORE DANGEROUS. ANY WOMAN'S EYE MUST HAVE REACTED STRONGLY TO HIS BRAND NEW ENGLISH UNDERWEAR OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

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UNDERWEAR WAS A MISTAKE. ONE CAN'T TRAVEL LIKE A LORD THROUGH BOMBED GERMANY IN THE SIXTH YEAR OF WAR. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER TO HAVE SEWED FALSE LABELS ON THE UNDERWEAR THAN TO REMOVE THE IDENTIFICATION SO CAREFULLY.

PETER IS DEAD, BUT IN AN ARTICLE ABOUT UNDERGROUND GERMANY, HE SERVES AS A SUITABLE INTRODUCTION. HE KNEW THE COUNTRY WELL. I INTERVIEWED HIM IN HIS SMALL HIDEOUT ONE LONG NIGHT, AND IT PAID TO STUDY HIS FAULTS AND ADVANTAGES FOR HIS MYSTERIOUS ASSIGNMENT.

HE NEVER BREATHED A WORD OF WHAT HE WAS DOING, BUT HE DISCLOSED ENOUGH OF THE MORE UNROMANTIC AND TRIVIAL SIDE OF THE FOREIGN AGENTS' LIVES TO GIVE AN IDEA OF THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

THEY OBTAIN IN[illegible]RMATION READILY FROM ALL SIDES WHETHER THEY GET TOGETHER WITH SOLDIERS OR WORKERS IN RAILWAY RESTAURANTS OR MAKE ACQUAINTANCES OF FACTORY GIRLS, FEMALE FLAK SOLDIERS OR SO-CALLED BLITZ GIRLS.

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THE JOB IS NOT TOO DIFFICULT IF YOU CONSIDER THE GREAT NUMBER OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY AND THE ANIMOSITY AMONG THE BROAD MASSES TOWARD THE NAZI LEADERSHIP. BUT THE FOREIGN AGENT MUST SLEEP AS WELL AS WORK, AND SHELTER IS VERY HARD TO GET IF HE DOESN'T LIKE THE IDEA OF HIDING OUT IN RUINS WHERE HE CAN'T SHAVE, KEEP HIS CLOTHES LAUNDERED OR EAT.

IT IS EASIER TO KEEP A ROOF OVER YOUR HEAD AMONG THE PEASANTS THAN IN CITIES. FARMERS SELDOM INQUIRE ABOUT ONE'S MOVEMENTS AND USUALLY ARE GLAD IF SOMEONE OFFERS TO HELP IN THE FIELD, ESPECIALLY WHERE A FARMWIFE WITH HALFGROWN CHILDREN IS RUNNING THE FARM.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES, THEREFORE, HAVE STERNLY WARNED THE FARM POPULATION AGAINST SHELTERING STRANGERS. BUT IN THE POTATO FIELDS, COMPARATIVELY SAFE FROM THE LONG ARM OF THE GERMAN SECURITY SERVICE, THE FOREIGN AGENT CAN RELAX.

FOREIGN AGENTS OPERATE, OF COURSE, IN THE ARMAMENT CENTERS. DURING THE WAR YEARS MANY FOREIGN WORKERS RENTED LODGINGS IN PRIVATE HOMES, AND AGENTS COULD OBTAIN THEIR PROTECTION. RECENTLY, HOWEVER, ALL FOREIGNERS LIVING PRIVATELY WERE ORDERED TO MOVE TO CAMPS. POLICE ARE EXERCISING GREATER CONTROL OF FOREIGNERS BECAUSE OF CONFUSION IN POLICE FILES AS A RESULT OF THE REFUGEE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

FOREIGN LABORERS AS AGENTS ARE BETTER OFF THAN THE PARACHUTE AGENTS. THEY LIVE LEGALLY IN CAMPS, AND IN PLANNING SABOTAGE AND ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE THEY MUST BE THE FIRST CONTACTED.

THERE IS A WEALTH OF OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS RESPECT. A POLICE OFFICIAL ONCE TOLD ME THE POLICE ESTIMATED THAT ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THE FOREIGN WORKERS HAD GONE TO GERMANY ONLY TO SPY AND SABOTAGE.

THIS MAY BE SOMEWHAT EXAGGERATED BUT IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT REALLY IMPORTANT SPIES HAVE BEEN SMUGGLED INTO WORKERS' CONTINGENTS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO GERMANY AND HAVE WORKED FOR YEARS AS ENGINEERS IN AIRPLANE FACTORIES.

MANY FOREIGN WORKERS HAVE GONE UNDERGROUND BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENTS WITH THEIR GERMAN GUARDS OR TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT FOR

30. 24— 24155

MISDEMEANORS. OCCASIONALLY POLICE HAVE CLEANED OUT HIDEOUTS IN RUINED QUARTERS WHERE FOREIGNERS AND GERMANS LODGED TOGETHER ILLEGALLY.

THESE RUNAWAYS EARN THEIR LIVING BY THIEVERY AND ROBBERY. THE BLACK MARKET REALLY GOT GOING WHEN THE GERMANS DEMANDED BIGGER LABOR CONSCRIPTIONS FROM FRANCE.

A GESTAPO COMMISSIONER WHO CROSS-EXAMINED ME ON A CHARGE OF HAVING ABUSED THE NAZI PARTY TOLD ME PIERRE LAVAL MADE A SUBTLE PROPOSAL--THAT QUITE A NUMBER OF PERSONS COULD BE ENCOURAGED TO GO TO GERMANY IF TRIALS PENDING AGAINST THEM WERE FORGOTTEN. THE GERMANS ACCEPTED AND RECEIVED ABOUT 10,000 CRIMINALLY MINDED FRENCHMEN.

OF ALL THE FOREIGNERS, THE FRENCHMEN WERE THE RICHEST IN IDEAS FOR ILLEGAL ESCAPADES. TOGETHER WITH GERMAN RAILWAY CLERKS THEY ACTUALLY FORMED AN ILLEGAL TOURIST BUREAU.

WORKERS TIRED OF GERMANY WERE SMUGGLED BY RAILROAD TO ALSACE. THERE A PATRIOT ORGANIZATION MOVED THEM ON VIA SWITZERLAND TO MAQUIS FORCES IN SAVOY.

ONE FRENCHMAN PUSHED A CART OF MANURE THROUGH GERMANY. EACH POLICEMAN HE MET THOUGHT HE BELONGED TO A NEARBY VILLAGE. HE OBTAINED FOOD FROM COMPATRIOTS ON FARMS. ANOTHER FRENCHMAN HAD A BETTER IDEA: HE BICYCLED IN TOP HAT AND TAILS FROM VILLAGE CHURCH TO VILLAGE CHURCH WITH A WREATH ON THE HANDLEBARS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 23--SENT MARCH 21)
JR1143PEW

MAR 24 1945

WITH NEW YORK BULGARIAN

SOFIA, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE PEOPLE'S COURT YESTERDAY SENTENCED FORMER CHIEF ANTON KAZAROFF AND 21 OTHER POLICE OFFICIALS TO DIE FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES WHILE BULGARIA WAS ALLIED WITH GERMAMY.

FD910AEW

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 23-(AP)-SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED AND SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF PREVENTING THE FLIGHT OF GERMAN CAPITAL TO SWEDEN.

THE DISCUSSIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE COURSE OF GENERAL TRADE AND MONETARY TALKS IN LONDON.

SWEDISH INFORMANTS EMPHASIZED THAT THIS COUNTRY'S STRICT CURRENCY REGULATIONS EFFECTIVELY CONTROLLED THE PLACEMENT OF ANY CAPITAL IN SWEDEN.

JS1141PEW

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 23--(AP)--

PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS TOLD THE SOUTH AFRICAN SENATE TODAY THAT SOUTH AFRICA'S WAR EFFORT WOULD BE CURTAILED MORE THAN HALF AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR AND ~~ADDED~~ THAT ~~NO TROOPS WOULD BE FORCED~~ only volunteers would TO GO TO THE FAR EAST ~~UNLESS THEY VOLUNTEERED~~.

~~HE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT PLANS ARE BEING MADE~~

~~TO RETURN TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA WITH THOSE WITH THE LONGEST SERVICE~~

~~TO GET FIRST PRIORITY.~~

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APR STRGR 01615 MEM 425 PEW

~~THAT MAJOR ISLAND~~, Add Manila Philippines (Schedler) xx of Sormbawa

SEIZURE OF GUIMARAS WEDNESDAY WAS THE AMERICANS' 27TH ISLAND INVASION IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE 15TH SINCE THE U.S.SIXTH ARMY WENT ASHORE ON LUZON FEB.9.

WITHOUT A HALT, THE YANKS HAVE FOUGHT THE JAPANESE IN THE LUZON MOUNTAINS SINCE THE ISLAND LANDING, OPENING NEW FRONTS IN THE JUNGLE-COVERED HEIGHTS AFTER THE NIPPONESE WERE CLEANED OUT OF MANILA FEB.23.

ON LUZON'S NORTHWEST COAST THE 33RD DIVISION WITH GUERRILLA AID IS DRIVING INLAND TOWARD BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL AND REPORTED HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, JAPANESE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE 33RD HAD REACHED THE NAGUILIAN RIVER AND WAS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM NAGUILIAN TOWN AND AIRPORT, which ARE ABOUT 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF BAGUIO.

OTHER 33RD DIVISION ELEMENTS APPROACHING BAGUIO FROM THE SOUTH ALONG THE TORTUOUS KENNON CANYON ROAD WERE RECENTLY REPORTED NEARING CAMP THREE, ABOUT EIGHT ROAD MILES FROM THE MOUNTAIN CITY.

TO THE EAST, 32ND AND 25TH DIVISION ELEMENTS WERE DRIVING ON BALETE PASS ON THE CAGAYAN VALLEY ROAD IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS RANGE. THEY WERE SUPPORTED BY FIGHTER AND BOMBER PLANES.

THE SIXTH AND 43RD DIVISIONS, PUSHING DEEPER INTO THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF MANILA AFTER BLASTING THROUGH THE ENEMY'S ANTIPOLO-WAWA CAVE AND TUNNEL FORTIFICATION LINE, DUG THE JAPANESE FROM STRONGPOINTS ON RIDGES BORDERING UNEXPLORED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY TO THE EAST.

NORTH OF BATAAN, THE 38TH DIVISION CONTINUED CLEANING UP JAPANESE REMNANTS WHICH HAD FLED THE AMERICAN PUSH DOWN THE CENTRAL LUZON PLAIN TO MANILA AND THE CAPTURE OF HISTORIC BATAAN PENINSULA.

SOUTH OF MANILA, THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AND 158TH REGIMENT COMBAT TEAM OPERATED IN BATANGAS PROVINCE AGAINST NIPPONESE ISOLATED IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF LUZON.

THE 158TH REGIMENT HAD REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN OF CUENCA, SOUTHEAST OF LAKE TAAL, HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY, AND CUT THE MAIN HIGHWAY EAST OF THE TOWN.

GG135PCW

~~PHILIPPINES.~~ Add Floating Guam (Landsberg) xx Philippines,

PRATT TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT IWO THAT "MANY" OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY WERE LOST IN THE HOLOCAUST THAT RAGED ABOARD THE LITTLE SHIP AFTER SHE WAS JOLTED TIME AND AGAIN BY EXPLODING TORPEDOES. HE SAID MANY WHO ESCAPED THE FIRST AND EXPLOSIONS DROWNED LATER IN THE COLD, ROUGH SEA AND SEVERAL MEN WERE HIT BY STRAFING ENEMY PL

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MANY WHO ESCAPED THE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS DROWNED LATER IN THE COLD, ROUGH SEA AND SEVERAL MEN WERE HIT BY STRAFING ENEMY PLANES.

THE BISMARCK SEA, WHICH WAS OF THE CASABLANCA CLASS, WAS ABOUT 500 FEET LONG WITH A SPEED OF APPROXIMATELY 18 KNOTS AND CARRIED ABOUT 20 AIRCRAFT.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CMDR.M.E.BORN, CORONADO,CALIF., AND CAPT.PRATT, WERE PICKED UP SAFELY FROM THE WATER BY SMALL BOATS OF OTHER U.S. WARSHIPS.

THE NAVY SAID NEXT OF KIN OF MEN LOST IN THE SINKING HAD BEEN NOTIFIED.

HW629PPW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 23-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN WAS ESSENTIAL AND THAT AMERICAN COOPERATION WAS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE FOR THE PRESERVATION AND SECURITY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

HIS SPEECH OBVIOUSLY WAS DESIGNED TO PRESENT THE AUSTRALIAN VIEW-POINT TO BE PLACED BEFORE THE BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCES IN LONDON WHICH WILL PRECEDE THE WORLD SECURITY MEETING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CURTIN SAID THE SECURITY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WAS BEST ACHIEVED BY A DEFENSE SYSTEM BASED UPON THE ISLAND SCREEN TO THE NORTH, BUT THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION WAS THE CAPACITY OF THE TWO DOMINIONS TO MAINTAIN SUCH A SCREEN AND PROVIDE FOR LOCAL DEFENSE AT THE SAME TIME.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND COULD NOT PROVIDE A FLEET AND EQUIP A BASE TO INSURE COMMAND OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HE SAID, AND THUS COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN IS ESSENTIAL. MAINTENANCE OF SUCH A SCREEN DEPENDED, TOO, ON THE COOPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL AND FRANCE, HE SAID.

CURTIN DECLARED THE SECURITY OF AUSTRALIA OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DEPENDED ON THREE SAFEGUARDS: A SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY ON A WORLD AND REGIONAL BASIS, AN EMPIRE SYSTEM AND A NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY. HE SAID THAT AUSTRALIA LOOKED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WITH "GREAT HOPES."

N1018AEW

WRITTEN BY 2ND LT. JIM G. LUCAS, U. S. MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(WX) IWO JIMA (DELAYED)-(AP)-SIX VETERAN AERIAL OBSERVERS OF THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION, TODAY TOLD THEIR MOST HARROWING EXPERIENCE OF ALL-THE METHODICAL JAPANESE STRAFING AND KILLING OF 100 OF THEIR SHIPMATES SWIMMING HELPLESSLY IN ICY SEAS AFTER THE SINKING OF THE U. S. S. BISMARCK SEA, AN ESCORT CARRIER.

ALL SIX OF THE MARINE AIRMEN WERE RESCUED, BUT A PILOT OF THE 5TH MARINE DIVISION, WHO CAME ABOARD THE BISMARCK SEA JUST FIVE MINUTES BEFORE SHE SUSTAINED TWO MORTAL BLOWS ABOUT 30 MILES OFF SHORE, WAS REPORTED AMONG THE MORE THAN 300 CASUALTIES.

HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF THE JAPANESE STRAFING.

LT. COL. CHARLES F. DUCHEIN, U. S. MARINE CORPS, OF 2522 MORNING GLORY ROAD, BATON ROUGE, LA., ONE OF THE FIRST MARINE INFANTRY OFFICERS TO RECEIVE THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, HAD RETURNED FROM MISSIONS OVER THE JAPANESE LINES AND WAS ABOARD THE BISMARCK SEA ONLY A SHORT WHILE BEFORE SHE WAS HIT. HE WENT OVER THE SIDE NEAR THE ANCHOR WITH ANOTHER OBSERVER, CAPT. NORMAN GOULET, U. S. MARINE CORPS, 311 MONTANA ST., SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WISC., AND TOGETHER THEY WERE TWO HOURS IN THE WATER.

THEY WERE ABOUT 1,000 YARDS AWAY WHEN THE BISMARCK SEA SANK.

BOTH TOLD OF THE MERCILESS STRAFING. LT. COL. DUCHEIN SAID THE JAPANESE REPEATEDLY ATTACKED SWIMMERS NEAR THE SINKING CARRIER. HE SAID HE SAW AT LEAST ONE RUBBER RAFT RIDDLED BY ENEMY FIRE AND ITS OCCUPANTS HIT.

LT. COL. DUCHEIN CREDITS CAPTAIN GOULET WITH THE RESCUE

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OF ONE OF THE CARRIER'S OFFICERS.
"HE WAS AN ELDERLY MAN, AND HE WAS BADLY SCARED," THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAID. "HE WAS READY TO GIVE UP. NORM KEPT HIM ENCOURAGED BY TELLING HIM HE'D SEE A RAFT JUST OVER THE NEXT WAVE. IT WAS A LIT, BUT IT WORKED."
"I EXPECTED TO STAY IN THE WATER ALL NIGHT," SAID CAPTAIN GOULET. "IT WAS COLD AND I WAS ALMOST FREEZING. BUT ABOUT TWO HOURS AFTER WE WENT IN, WE WERE PICKED UP BY A SMALL BOAT FROM

A150WX
ONE OF OUR DESTROYERS."
WITH LT. COL. DUCHEIN, CAPT. GOULET PRAISED THE SKIPPER OF A TINY DESTROYER ESCORT WHO ENCOURAGED MEN THROUGHOUT THEIR PERIL IN THE WATER BY SHOUTING TO THEM THROUGH A LOUDSPEAKER THAT HELP WAS ON ITS WAY.
FIRST LT. HAROLD CRUMP, HUGHES SPRINGS, TEX., IS ORDINARILY A TANK OFFICER WITH THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION, CAME IN FROM AN AERIAL MISSION OVER IWO JIMA ALMOST AT THE MOMENT THAT THE BISMARCK SEA WAS FATALLY ATTACKED.
CRUMP WENT OVER THE SIDE BUT WAS UNABLE TO CLEAR THE SINKING SHIP. WHILE HE WAS STILL PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE CARRIER AN EXPLOSION LIFTED HIM 15 FEET OUT OF THE WATER. HE WAS NOT INJURED.
CAPT. H. GRADY GATLIN, JEFFERSON APARTMENTS, NASHVILLE, TENN., HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A MISSION AND WAS ENTERING THE WARDROOM OF THE BISMARCK SEA FOR A MEAL WHEN THE CARRIER WAS HIT. HE WAS THROWN UNDER A TABLE. TEN MINUTES LATER HE OBEYED THE ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP AND WENT OVER THE SIDE.
THE OTHER TWO MARINE OBSERVERS WHO WERE RESCUED ARE: 2ND LT. JOHN F. SUTKUS, 2028 SMEDE AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO, AND CAPT. EDWARD H. STATTON OF 1910 OF AUSTIN AVE., WACO, TEX.
MN1155PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23-(AP)-COMMUNISM WAS ESPOUSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING TONIGHT MORE OPENLY THAN BRAZIL HAS KNOWN IN YEARS.
ALVARO VENTURA, SPEAKING AT A DEMONSTRATION IN THE HEART OF THE DOWNTOWN AREA TO HONOR BRAZIL'S EXPEDITIONARY SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN, TOLD THE CROWD OF SEVERAL THOUSAND THAT HE SPOKE AS A COMMUNIST AND PLEDGED THE NATIONAL UNITY OF ALL ANTI-FASCISTS IN BRAZIL'S FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.
RW156AEW

MAR 24 1945

OTTAWA, MARCH 23-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF BINGHAMTON, JOHNSTOWN AND ENDICOTT, N.Y., ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON A GOODWILL VISIT MARKING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF JUNIOR BOARDS OF TRADE.

MOTORING INTO OTTAWA, THEY WERE MET AT THE CITY LIMITS BY OFFICERS OF THE OTTAWA JUNIOR BOARD OF TRADE, WHO ESCORTED THEM TO THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL WHERE THEY WERE WELCOMED BY MAYOR STANLEY LEWIS AND STAN PETRIE, PRESIDENT OF THE OTTAWA BOARD.

LATER THEY WERE TAKEN ON A TOUR OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

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TONIGHT THEY WILL BE THE GUESTS OF THE OTTAWA JUNIOR BOARD OF TRADE AT AN "INTERNATIONAL NIGHT" DINNER DANCE.

JS440PEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 23-(AP)-CANADA SHOULD SEEK TO HAVE THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSTEAD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ACCORDED A PERMANENT SEAT ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE PROJECTED UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, SAYS HOWARD GREEN, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR VANCOUVER SOUTH.
IN THE MOST CRITICAL SPEECH ON GOVERNMENTAL FOREIGN POLICY YET DELIVERED IN THE DEBATE IN COMMONS ON THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, GREEN CALLED YESTERDAY FOR CANADA TO ASSUME COMMITMENTS WHICH WERE CLEAR-CUT AND BINDING FOR CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, AND OBJECTED TO ANY SPECIAL CLAIMS FOR STATUS ON THE PART OF SECONDARY NATIONS.
GREEN CHARGED PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING AND THE GOVERNMENT WITH PLACING CANADA IN A HUMILIATING POSITION BY DECLINING TO HAVE THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTED AS SUCH AT DUMBARTON OAKS.
JP559AEW

Add Updated Roiso xxx 100 damaged.

NAMORU SHIGEMITSU, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD A DIET COMMITTEE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO IN APRIL WILL TURN OUT TO BE "A STEP FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NEXT WAR."

THE MINISTER SAID JAPAN ADVOCATED A "PEACE BASED ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE," WHILE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PLAN REPRESENTED "NOTHING BUT POWER POLITICS."

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DV548PCW

UNDATED CIANO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONFISCATED 114 ROME APARTMENTS OWNED BY THE LATE COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, ACCORDING TO A ROME DISPATCH TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.
IS119PEW

UNDATED RUNSTEDT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY "IT IS NOT CLEAR WHERE THE FORMER SUPREME COMMANDER, FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNSTEDT, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED."
THE BERLIN RADIO DID NOT MENTION VON RUNSTEDT'S REPLACEMENT, THE FCC REPORTED, BUT TOKYO REFERRED TO HIM IN "REPORTS FROM BERLIN."
SK157PEW

NEW YORK,: MARCH 23-(AP)-TRIAL OF 183 "FASCIST CRIMINAL OPPRESSORS" IN THE GREEK AND YUGOSLAV TERRITORIES OF THRACE AND MACEDONIA FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE BULGARIANS BEGAN IN BULGARIA YESTERDAY, THE SOFIA RADIO SA

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. A B AST REPORTED TODAY BY THE
THE BROADCAST SAID THOSE ON TRIAL INCLUDED "27 MILITARY AND 35 HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS," AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF POLICE.
JP603AEW

UNDATED JAP ATROCITY (230)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 23 (AP)-) THE MASSACRE OF 22 WHITE CIVILIANS, SOLDIERS AND OFFICIALS BY THE JAPANESE AT TARAWA IN 1942, WAS CHARGED AGAINST THE NIPPONESE TODAY BY PETER FRASER, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY JOHN CURTIN, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, TOLD THE AUSTRALIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 19,000 AUSSIE PRISONERS OF WAR ARE BEING MOVED FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY TO THE JAPANESE MAINLAN UNDER "CONDITIONS APPALLING TO WESTERN STANDARDS."

THE REMARKS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CHIEFS WERE REPORTED BY THE MELBOURNE RADIO AND PICKED UP BY THE FCC.
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D THAT AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF THE GILBERTS "EUROPEANS WERE REMOVED TO TARAWA AND TIED TO COCONUT PALMS OUTSIDE THE QUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE COMMANDER.

"THEY WERE LEFT THERE FOR UP TO FOUR DAYS WITHOUT EXAMINATION, THEN CONFINED IN AN ENCLOSURE AT THE TARAWA CENTRAL HOSPITAL PREVIOUSLY USED FOR NATIVE LUNATICS.

"ON THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 15, 1942, 22 OF THEM WERE BEHEADED OR OTHERWISE MURDERED AS WHAT APPEARED TO BE A REPRISAL FOR A BOMBARDMENT OF THE ISLAND BY A UNITED STATES WARSHIP AND UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT."

HE SAID THE VICTIMS INCLUDED 17 NEW ZEALAND ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS, SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS, A MASTER MARINER AND A MISSIONARY.

CURTIN ASSERTED HE HAD RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM SECRET SOURCES IN JAPAN THAT THE NIPPONESE, IN MOVING THE AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS, WERE SHOWING "COMPLETE DISREGARD TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY" OF THE MEN.
GG209PCW

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UNDATED SHIGEMITSU (240)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 23 (AP)-) JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU TOLD THE BUDGET COMMITTEE OF THE IMPERIAL DIET FRIDAY THE FORTHCOMING SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "WILL PROVE A STEP FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NEXT WAR."

THE MINISTER WAS QUOTED BY THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI IN A RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

THE MINISTER SAID ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR A POSTWAR WORLD ORGANIZATION ARE BASED ON THESE MAJOR PRINCIPLES:

"FIRST, THAT THE ANTI-AXIS COUNTRIES SHOULD MONOPOLIZE THE WORLD, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY; SECOND, THAT THE GREAT POWERS CAN DOMINATE THE WORLD BY SHEER FORCE; THIRD, THAT THE GREAT POWERS CAN INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL POLITICS OF SMALLER NATIONS AND RACES, DISREGARDING THE INTERESTS OF THE LATTER."

SHIGEMITSU SAID THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PLANS REPRESENT "NOTHING BUT POWER POLITICS" WHILE JAPAN'S IDEA FOR PEACE IS BASED ON RACIAL EMANCIPATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AS MANIFESTED IN THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DECLARING WAR. AMERICA AND BRITAIN, HE ADDED, OFFER AN "ARMED PEACE" WHILE JAPAN ADVOCATES "PEACE BASED ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER MADE HIS REMARKS AFTER YUSUKE TSURUMI, A MEMBER OF THE DIET AND A NOVELIST WHO LECTURED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1930, HAD STATED "THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE HAS EXPOSED THE FAILURE OF THE ENEMY'S WAR AIMS. THE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN HAVE GIVEN US AN OPENING IN OUR DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE."

UNDATED CHINESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE CHINESE COMMUNIST WIRELESS AT YENAN SAID YESTERDAY (FRI) THAT A TELEGRAPHIC APPEAL HAD GONE OUT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN FOR SEPARATE CHINESE COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

THE YENAN BROADCAST, BEAMED IN ENGLISH TO NORTH AMERICA AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SUGGESTED THAT CHUNGKING BE GIVEN ONLY A THIRD OF THE DELEGATION.
JS1114PEW

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

31752 GUILLERMO TORIELLO EXAMBASSADOR MEXICO APPOINTED (Guatemala)

MINISTER FOREIGN RELATIONS STOP RODRIGO ROBLES CHINCHILLA

APPOINTED COMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC WORKS

JONES

MAR 24 1945

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CFM 31752

UNDATED OKINAWA (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 23-(AP)-) MORE THAN 200 CARRIER PLANES, PRESUMABLY FROM THE SAME TASK FORCE 58 WHICH SMASHED SOUTHERN JAPAN SUNDAY AND MONDAY, OPENED AN ATTACK FRIDAY ON OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND RESUMED IT SATURDAY (JAPANESE TIME), TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED.

THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

OKINAWA IS A BIG NAVAL AND AIR BASE MIDWAY BETWEEN JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

TOKYO SAID IN ITS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST THAT 230 CARRIER RAIDERS OPENED UP ON OKINAWA FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SATURDAY "ENEMY SHIP-BORNE PLANES CAME TO ATTACK THE SAME AREA FROM ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING."

THE ENEMY RADIO PREVIOUSLY HAD PLACED VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE 58 EAST OF OKINAWA WEDNESDAY NIGHT DURING ITS RETIREMENT FROM THE ATTACK ON SOUTHERN JAPAN IN WHICH 731 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND 17 ENEMY WARSHIPS WERE HIT IN HIDEOUTS OF NIPPON'S INLAND SEA.
XZ1159PCW NM

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: GERMANS REPORTED MIGHTY ARTILLERY BARRAGE ACROSS LOWER RHINE AND SOME REPORTS SAID ASSAULT CROSSINGS HAD STARTED: AMERICANS WIDENED REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, CAPTURED NEUWIED; SAAR-PALATINATE BATTLE NEARED END AS MAINZ, LANDAU WERE CLEARED; MASSIVE AIR ASSAULT ON REICH CONTINUED.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS DROVE CLOSE TO CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER IN UPPER SILESIA AFTER SPECTACULAR BREAKTHROUGH ON 80-MILE FRONT, PERILING FIVE MAJOR CITIES; RED ARMY IN NORTH BATTERED CLOSE TO GDYNIA, BALTIC PORT; GERMANS SAID ASSAULT ON STETTIN HEIGHTENED.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: CONTINUED QUIET.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS SEIZED GUIMARAS ISLAND OPPOSITE CAPTURED ILOILO, PANAY CAPITAL; AMERICANS ON LUZON 10 MILES FROM BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL; AUSTRALIANS LANDED ON SORAKEN PENINSULA ON BOUGAINVILLE IN WATER-BORNE ADVANCE; U.S. PLANES BLASTED CEBU IN PHILIPPINES; JAPANESE OPENED NEW CHINA OFFENSIVE FOR WHEAT CROP NORTHWEST OF HANKOW.

MK826AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST NIGHT (FRI)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NORTHERN SECTOR: GEN. BRADLEY SAID ALLIES WERE READY TO CROSS RHINE ANYWHERE AT ANY TIME; GERMANS REPORTED PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY BEHIND AIR AND ARTILLERY ASSAULT.

THE EAST-RHINE SECTOR: AMERICANS CAPTURED NEUWIED, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ ON EAST RHINE BANK, LENGTHENED BRIDGEHEAD, HELD NINE-MILE STRETCH OF SIEG RIVER'S SOUTHERN BANK ON LINE FACING RUHR.

THE SAAR-PALATINATE SECTOR: AMERICANS CAPTURED MAINZ, LANDAU, PIRMASENS, MOPPED UP IN LUDWIGSHAFEN; GERMANS SAID THIRD ARMY HAD CROSSED RHINE.

MAR 24 1945

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S. NINTH ARMIES: MASSED ON LOWER RHINE; ALLIES AND GERMANS BOTH REPORTED PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR CROSSING AS PLANES AND ARTILLERY BATTERED RUHR.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED NEUWIED, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF COBLENZ, LENGTHENED REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD, HELD STRETCH OF SIEG RIVER'S SOUTH BANK ON LINE FACING RUHR.

U.S. THIRD, SEVENTH ARMIES: AMERICANS CAPTURED MAINZ, LANDAU, PIRMASENS, MOPPED UP IN LUDWIGSHAFEN, CLIMAXING CAMPAIGN WHICH COST GERMANS MORE THAN 100,000 CAPTURED; GERMANS SAID THIRD ARMY HAD CROSSED RHINE.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS

THIRD INFANTRY: MOPPING UP GERMAN POCKETS IN PALATINATE.
SIXTH ARMORED: DISCLOSED TO HAVE REACHED THE RHINE AT WORMS.
TENTH ARMORED: SPEARED WITHIN 11 MILES OF KARLSRUHE.
14TH ARMORED: ENGAGED IN STIFF FIGHTING 15 MILES WEST OF KARLSRUHE.
36TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED BERGZABER, FIVE MILES NORTH OF WISSEMBOURG.
42ND INFANTRY: TOOK DAHN AND BUSENBERG, SOUTHEAST OF PIRMASENS.
71ST INFANTRY: TOOK PIRMASENS, WESTERN ANCHOR OF SIEGFRIED LINE.
78TH INFANTRY: CLEARED HENEF IN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD.
90TH INFANTRY: CLEARED MAINZ.
94TH INFANTRY: MOPPING UP IN LUDWIGSHAFEN.
99TH INFANTRY: TOOK AT LEAST FIVE TOWNS IN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD.
103RD INFANTRY: AT OUTSKIRTS OF KLINGENMUSTER AT SOUTHERN EDGE OF PALATI

OF PALATINATE.

TA647PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARCH 23, 1941--BRITISH PLANES RAID BERLIN. AFTER RAID, ACCORDING TO GERMAN BROADCASTS, 100,000 GERMANS CHEER COMPIEGNE ARMISTICE CAR AS IT IS HAULED IN TRIUMPH DOWN UNTER DEN LINDEN TO PLACE OF HONOR I LUSTGARTEN.

JP601AEW

NIGHT LEAD--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
WESTERN FRONT: 265 MILES (FROM MAINZ).
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

MAR 24 1945

PS627PEW

FIRST LEAD NOTE ON EDWARD BALL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EDWARD D.BALL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT TO MAKE THE NIGHT CROSSING OF THE RHINE WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY AND FOR THE FIRST 12 HOURS OF THE OPERATION WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT EYEWITNESS. HE TELLS ABOUT IT IN THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE DISPATCH.

IN A MESSAGE TO HIS HOME OFFICE BALL COMPLAINED THAT HIS COPY WAS HELD BY CENSOR UNTIL SIMULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENT AT ALL HEADQUARTERS AND ADDED THIS LAMENT: "ON TOP OF ALL THAT ALL GUTS SLASHED OUT OF MY COPY."

EDWARD D.BALL HAS COVERED THE U.S.THIRD ARMY SINCE ITS EPIC CAREER BEGAN WITH THE BREAKOUT FROM THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD LAST JULY. IN THE COURSE OF THE THIRD'S SWEEP ACROSS WESTERN EUROPE HE HAS WRITTEN SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING DISPATCHES OF THE WAR.

HE IS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS VETERAN, WITH 18 YEARS' SERVICE, BEGINNING AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., IN 1927, AND MOVING THROUGH BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ATLANTA, GA., AND NEW YORK BEFORE JOINING UP WITH PATTON'S MEN IN FRANCE.

BALL IS 40, A NATIVE OF MARION JUNCTION, ALA., AND AN ALUMNUS OF ALABAMA POLY AT AUBURN. HIS WIFE AND TWO SONS LIVE AT EATONTON, GA.

SK759PEW

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 23-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN HOLDING AND EXPANDING STRATEGIC BASES AGAINST 99,000 JAPANESE TROOPS BYPASSED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ISLANDS, FRANCES M.FORDE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, DECLARED TODAY IN ANSWER TO WHAT HE TERMED "SPECULATION AS TO THE REASON WHY THESE EXPERIENCED TROOPS HAVE NOT BEEN IN ACTION DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS."

FORDE, WHO IS ALSO MINISTER FOR THE ARMY AND HEAD OF THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID IN A PRESS STATEMENT THAT "IT IS ON RECORD THAT ONE IN EVERY EIGHT OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION IS IN THE FIGHTING SERVICES X X X AND WE HAVE HAD A BITTER ROLL OF CASUALTIES.

"I HAVE GONE INTO THE DETAILS OF THIS SOMEWHAT CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT IN THE HOPE THAT THE MISCONCEPTIONS SOMETIMES HELD THAT AUSSIES IN THE NEW GUINEA-NEW BRITAIN-SOLOMONS AREA ARE ENGAGED ONLY IN 'MOPPING UP' CAMPAIGNS AGAINST A FEW 'TRAPPED' JAPANESE WILL BE FINALLY DISPELLED.

"THEY ARE FINDING AND MAKING NEW BATTLEFIELDS EVERY DAY ON BOUGAINVILLE, IN NORTHERN NEW GUINEA AND IN THE MARCH TOWARD RABAUL. THAT IS NOT 'MOPPING UP.'"

FORDE WILL LEAVE BY AIR TOMORROW FOR WASHINGTON WITH OVERNIGHT STOPS AT DALLAS AND NASHVILLE.

RA937PCW

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE 39TH PARTIAL LIST OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN TH PHILIPPINES WAS RELEASED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY. IT FOLLOWS:

AYRES, GLENN EDWIN--MRS. LUCILLE A. HARRIS, MOTHER, COLLBRAN, COLO.

BAKER, ROLAND, J.--MRS. R.J. BAKER, WIFE, 132 N. MONTZUMA ST., PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

BARNES, EVELYN C.--L.H. CREW, FATHER, FAIRBANKS, IND.

BARTER, FRED--MRS. JEAN HARRISON, SISTER, 1926 MANNING AVE., WESTWOOD, LOS ANGELES.

BARTH, PHYLLIS L.--ROBERT A. BARTH, JR., SON 4712 WILSHIRE BLVD., OAKLAND, CALIF.

BAUMAN, WILLIAM--F.A. BAUMAN, GRANDFATHER, 502 S. 19TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

BAXTER, CECIL M.--MRS. H.M. LEWIS, 812 W. 105TH ST., LOS ANGELES.

BEEMAN, MAUD R.--MRS. BERTHA LYBARGER, P.O. BOX 223, NOWATA, OKLA.

BEGLEY, CHARLIE--MRS. ROSE BEGLEY, SISTER, 111 43 1/2 ST., PITTSBURGH.

CHAMBERS, BONNIE J., JR., ISIDRA A., AND KATHERINE L.--MRS. LIZZIE CHAMBERS, RT. 3, DELEON, TEX.

CHAPMAN, CROWIN C.--MRS. C.C. CHAPMAN, WIFE, 910 BAY ST., APT. 12, SAN FRANCISCO.

CONNORS, JOHN--MRS. JAMES J. CONNORS, MOTHER, RFD 1, CALEDONIA, MICH.

CORP, MARION ANNITA--HENERY WILLIAM CORP, JR., SON, ORANGE, TEX.

CRIST, ANN BENNETT--MRS. JEWELL B. FERNQUIST, SISTER, 438 20TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.

CROOKS, WILLIAM--THOMAS CROOKS, BROTHER, AMERICAN FORK, UTAH.

CROTHERS, ELLEN M.--REV. ARTHUR J. MCCLUNG, FATHER, 618 E. WALNUT ST., SPRINGFIELD, MO.

DECOITO, LOUIS V.--MISS ANN TEEL, NIECE, 1400 JONES ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

DINGMAN, ARTHUR F.--CHARLES J. DINGMAN, BROTHER, 2917 GLASGOW ST., PITTSBURGH, PENN.

DOUGHTY, RALPH W.--FAYE D. BAKER, SISTER, VALLEY FORT, WASH.

EARL, MYRTLE B., AND HAROLD G.--JOHN W. EARL, 8 WEST CHICAGO AVE., HINSDALE, ILL.

EWING, MARGARET G.--ROY E. EWING, FATHER-IN-LAW, 65 CATALPA AVE., MILL VALLEY, CALIF.

FEELY, GERTRUDE F.--MRS. S.M. FEELY, MOTHER, SHELBYVILLE, MO.

MAR 24 1945

B25WX

FLOOD, BERTHA H., JAMES P., AND RAYMOND P.--MISS ALMA M. FLOOD, BOX 25, LAFAYETTE, CALIF.

GRADY, VIRGINIA E.--MRS. A.H. EASTERLING, MOTHER, C/9 ENSIGN KATHLEEN EASTERLING, DISTRICT COAST GUARD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

HAMMILL, DEANA M., AND ROGER N.--MRS. TIMOTHY TININENKO, BAINVILLE, MONT.

HIX, ROY M., AND INNA REE.--F.L. CLARK, PARKER, S.D.

JANDA, MRS. MARIE--MRS. JOHN R. WAGNER, MOTHER, 445 E. WALNUT LAND, PHILADELPHIA.

KEMERY, MONA M.--WALTER A. KEMERY, FATHER, GRANT AVE., LA SALLE, ILL.

LACEY, BETTY B., AND KRISTIN--MRS. C.E. BOWERS, 1034 HI POINT, LOS ANGELES.

LAM, BO MING--MISS KAM YEE LAM, SISTER, 819 LOPEZ LANE, HONOLULU.

LURRVGGIAPO, PATRICIA J.--JUNE MANSDKER, CHESTER, ILL.

MAGEE, PHILIP M.--GEORGE L. MAGEE, JR., EDON, OHIO.

MARSDEN, RALPH W.--WALTER MARSDEN, FATHER, EDGERTON, WIS.

MORDY, JOYCE L.--MRS. VINCENT S. MADDISON, SAN JOSE BLVD., BURMINGHAM, MICH.

O'BRIEN, MICHAEL W.--MRS. MARGARITE F. O'BRIEN, WIFE, C/O DOLORES CULP SPEARS, 1960 CLEVELAND ST., SAN LEONDRO, CALIF.

O'CONNER, CLARENCE--MRS. MAUDE BUTCHCOE, SISTER, 813 S. 43TH ST., TACOMA, WASH.

PERLMAN, MAX--ABE PERLMAN, BROTHER, 5819 N. 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

PHILLIPS, ELEANOR M--MRS. R.E. LAIDLEY, MOTHER, 5915 MCPHERSON, ST. LOUIS.

QUILLINAN, FR
NCIS W.--PATRICIA QUILLINAN, DAUGHTER, 666 GUI

QUILLINAN, FRANCIS W.--PATRICIA QUILLINAN, DAUGHTER, 666 GUIRRERO ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

RINHART, JAMES H.--MRS. KATHRYN

REINHART, JAMES H.--MRS. KATHRYN REINHART, MOTHER, 10006 EAST LEXINGTON, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ROUNDS, DONALD PETER--MISS MILDRED CUMMINGS, 503 DUNAHOU ST., ALHANDENA, CALIF.

SANDS, MILDRED MARIE--CHARLES SANDS, FATHER-IN-LAW, 1917 ARLINGTON AVE., LOS ANGELES.

SEALS, MARGARET M.--MRS. C.R. FOX, 1036 PROSPECT AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

SMITH, MARIE T.--MRS. M.R. AGUIAR, 5101 W. 119TH ST., HAWTHORNE, CALIF.

SNODGRASS, GEORGE--MRS. ETHEL THOMPSON, SISTER, 217 GOSHORN ST., CHARLESTOWN, W.VA.

SEATZ, OSWALT--WILLIAM JULINS, 103 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N.J.

STEWART, JOHN N.--BERTHA R. EVANS, 2626 S.E. 49TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

STIVER, JOSEPH ALFRED--V.A. STIVER, SON, STIVER STUDIO, 30 E. BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

STRONG, IRENE J.--FRANK A. KOHOUT, 521 S. LEXINGTON PARKWAY, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

STUMP, IRENE--DR. FRANCIS M. STUMP, BROTHER IN LAW, CRESCENT CITY, CALIF.

THOMPSON, JAMES L., MARY ELIZABETH AND MARY W.--ANDREW WILSON, DRAWER E, TENINO, WASH.

THOMPSON, JAMES V., AND MARIE H.--MRS. CHARLES S. BOOTH, APT. 7, 1540 GRANT ST., DENVER.

WILSON, MARIAN D.--MABLE F. DRYER, 303 SOUTH RUTAN, WICHITA, KANS.

ZERVAUKAKOS, ALFRED G.--STEVE ZERVOS, BROTHER, BOX 45, EAGLEVILLE, PENN.

GW620PEW

MAR 24 1945

30.24 — 24161

Rhine Is Crossed by 4 More Allied Armies; Commandos, Sky Troops, 14,000 Planes Join; Invaders Gain in All-Out Drive to Win Ruhr

MAR 25 1945

Skytroops Aid In Giant Drive; Nazis Stunned

Baltimore

PARIS, Sunday, March 25.—(AP) Four Allied armies crossed and broke Germany's vaunted Rhine line on a 30-mile front yesterday, plowing five miles into the flaming Ruhr and the north German plain and today Gen. Eisenhower's forces stood at the threshold of final victory.

Backed by 1,200 guns and 11,000 planes, with British and U. S. navies manning fleets of landing barges, the long-awaited end-the-war offensive swept across the Rhine in the most massive operation since D-Day last June 6, ripping the historic Rhine barrier wide open.

NIGHT

Smash Toward Ruhr

The British Second army and parts of the Canadian First army struck in concert with the Allied First Airborne army, spilling out on the north German plain within 290 miles of Berlin, and gouging out a bridgehead of more than 15 miles stretching east to Wesel, northwestern gateway to the Ruhr.

The U. S. Ninth army, with Gen. Eisenhower watching, charged five miles into the Ruhr just south of Wesel, welded four crossings into a solid 12-mile wide bridgehead, swept up 12 towns and thrust southward within four miles of Duisburg, Europe's greatest inland port.

Resistance was light to moderate as the Germans were stunned by the awesome barrage of massed big guns and the merciless pounding of thousands of warplanes which cleared a path for what may be the war's last big push. Not a German plane challenged the assault.

Naval landing craft such as were used in the Normandy landings poured unending streams of troops, tanks, guns and material into the breach ripped by the tremendous shock of the assault.

All the Ruhr's big munitions cities, without which Germany cannot wage war, were imperiled, as eventually must be Berlin herself, for Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was pouring power out on to Europe's best tank battlefield, the Westphalian plain.

Thus Gen. Eisenhower had committed possibly 1,250,000 men to the offensive of the west, and at least six of his nine armies were across the Rhine, which never before had been stormed in battle.

Patton Heads for Berlin

Furthermore, one of these, the U. S. Third army, was only 262 miles from Berlin and had tank forces beyond the Rhine on the mid-Germany valley route to the capital.

The Swiss said yet another army, the French First, had crossed the Rhine north of Strasbourg, and the U. S. First was less than 12 miles from the Ruhr beyond the river on the south and might lunge northward at any hour.

The U. S. Seventh army was moving into position on the Rhine after splitting the last German forces left west of the river near Karlsruhe, and Allied strategists have warned the enemy to expect to meet the new U. S. 15th army at any time.

Montgomery's forces, beginning the fateful cross-Rhine assault Friday night, charged across the river at three points between Wesel and Rees, 12 miles to the west. At last reports they had driven at least two wedges five miles beyond the Rhine.

They had linked up with the First Airborne army, which had plummeted down from a 500-mile long sky train possibly 40,000 troops and seized positions four to five miles beyond the Rhine north of Wesel.

Such a junction had not been expected for at least another day, which showed how well operations were progressing.

The U. S. Ninth in the first 14 hours of the attack estab-

MAR 25 1945

MAR 25 1945

Biggest Drive Since D-Day Aims At Knockout

U.S. 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 24 (AP)—Powerful Allied assaults on the Western front have wiped out Rhine River defenses and General Eisenhower's armies now stand on the threshold of complete victory over Germany.

This is the feeling along this army front tonight.

Paris, March 24 (AP)—Four Allied armies stormed across the lower Rhine today and won virtually all of a 25-mile stretch of its east bank in and north of the Ruhr Valley. Some of the troops were as much as 4 miles past the river. The mighty amphibious and airborne offensive was a bid for final victory this spring.

The United States 9th Army crossed the river 2 miles south of the Ruhr city of Wesel and advanced 3 to 4 miles northeast of the river, capturing several small towns.

The British 2d Army took more than 1,500 prisoners and fought into Wesel and Rees. Bislich was captured.

The Allied 1st Airborne Army landed northeast of Xanten in the largest sky invasion in history, gliding and parachuting to earth from a sky train more than 500 miles long. Up to 30,000 sky troops landed after 10 A.M.

Decisive Victory Sure Says Montgomery

Also in the attack were elements of the Canadian 1st Army.

[Scottish troops who crossed the Rhine last night linked up today with airborne forces dropped this morning within range of Allied guns, a British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent reported this evening.]

The Rhine was being bridged. Field Marshal Montgomery's onslaught, following closely behind Rhine crossing by the United States 1st and 3d armies farther south, gained power every moment. Casualties were light. German resistance was spotty.

"The enemy has been driven into a corner and he cannot escape," Montgomery said in an order of the day, "the complete and decisive defeat of the Germans is certain."

One German General Killed At Wesel

The crack Argyle and Southern Highlanders spearheaded one of the initial crossings and entered Rees, across from Xanten.

A Commando brigade crossed at Wesel and so surprised the Germans that Major General Deutsch, commanding their flak artillery, was killed and the garrison commander captured.

Between Rees and Wesel, other forces pushed across the half-mile river and drove inland 2,000 to 3,000 yards in the first hours.

Co-ordinated with massive Russian attacks in the East, General Eisenhower had unleashed upward of 1,250,000 combat troops in eight or nine armies in a climactic onslaught.

Eisenhower's 82 identified divisions, 22 of them armored, were equipped as no armies before them had ever been.

The first preliminary crossings were made as early as 9 o'clock last night and the United States and British navies shepherded the men across in force before dawn today.

The Ruhr was caught between the American 1st Army's original Rhine bridgehead opposite Remagen and Bonn and the new crossing by Field Marshal Montgomery's troops to the north German plain.

Farther south, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army rapidly expanded its upper Rhine crossing at a point between Mainz and Worms, 302 miles from the Russian front and 265 from Berlin. Ludwigshafen finally fell. The United States 7th Army virtually completed the cleanup of the Palatinate

Offensive Is Greatest Since D-Day

Elements of the Canadian 1st Army crossed the lower Rhine hard behind the Americans and British. The offensive—greatest since D-day—thus involved four Allied armies and four airforces as well as the United States and British navies. Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's Allied 1st Airborne Army was operating deeper inland behind German lines violently assaulted by foot troops. The new offensive was described officially as "off to a good start and according to plan." Some fifteen to twenty German divisions of doubtful size opposed the massed Allied might from old-style trenches and hastily constructed gun positions.

The American 9th Army crossed the Rhine into the Ruhr itself, at an unspecified place south of Wesel and presumably north of Duisburg. The 9th had already conquered the western edge of the Ruhr and its cities of Krefeld and Muenchen Gladbach in drives last month up to the Rhine. Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's shock troops crossed the river between 2 and 3 A.M.

Planes And Artillery Give Troops Protection

The United States and British-Canadian troops crossed the lower Rhine protected by an earth-shaking artillery barrage and the bombing and strafing of thousands of planes.

This was perhaps the decisive crossing of the Rhine. All arms of the Allies participated.

Winston Churchill, at Montgomery's headquarters when

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lished a bridgehead 12 miles wide and as much as five miles deep, extending from the Lippe canal at Friederichsfeld, just south of Wesel, down the west side of the Ruhr railroad to Dinslaken, thence south to Walsum and beyond to the Rhine.

Ninth Severs Highway

In smashing into Dinslaken, a Ruhr city of 25,000 population, the Ninth severed the Wesel-Duisburg highway. It captured Spellem, three miles south of Wesel, nearby Friederichsfeld Torde, farther south, and Stockum.

All along the front, from the Wesel area down through the U. S. First army's burgeoning bridgehead and on southward to where the U. S. Third army was beginning to tear at the heart of Germany with tanks and troops, the feeling grew that the end of war in Europe was not far away.

Naval landing craft of the type used in the Normandy invasion brazenly plied the Rhine—long a symbol of Teutonic patriotism—feeding tanks, guns, troops and supplies into the four Allied bridgeheads scattered along some 200 miles of the river.

First reports from the front said Montgomery's northern forces had captured 1,500 prisoners and the Ninth had taken 700 more.

Field dispatches said the Germans were gathering tanks for an expected counterblow, but the feeling persisted that with the terrific losses suffered west of the Rhine, this time the enemy could not stop the Allied drive.

More than 10,000 Allied planes ruled inner Germany's skies, ferrying parachute troops, scattering the ground defenders with bombs, bullets and rockets, or heaping fresh destruction on already battered enemy communication lines to the flaming front.

Eisenhower had committed possibly 1,250,000 men to the battle of the west with this latest offensive, and to the south Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., crossed the Rhine personally to direct the Third army's offensive into middle Germany, now powered by tanks.

Rhine Bridged By Pontoons

The Rhine had been bridged by pontoons both in the Ruhr and the Third army's middle Rhine crossings and the big and final push was on to knock Germany quickly from the war.

Alarmed German broadcasts said that more Allied troops of the air were descending tonight over a broad front north of the Ruhr, whose loss will rob the enemy of power to resist.

German forces, stunned by the terrible drum fire of 1,100 guns massed on the Rhine's west bank, began surrendering by the hundreds as the first waves plunged out on the east bank from naval landing craft like those used on Normandy's beaches.

Smashing into open country 290 miles from Berlin the troops of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery were told by the 21st Army group commander that "the enemy is driven into a corner."

"It will be interesting to see how much longer the enemy can stand it; the complete and decisive defeat of the Germans is certain," declared Montgomery.

The long-rested British Second army, out of action since last September, opened the attack by crossing on the north flank at 8 p. m. last night. An hour later waves began moving across on the south flank.

In the dark of 2 a. m. went the U. S. Ninth army, and at 10 a. m. went the Allied First Airborne army—possibly 40,000 strong—leaping into the struggle from a fleet of 1,500 troop planes and trains of gliders 500 miles long in its first invasion of the Reich.

Canadians Also Attack

Elements of the Canadian First army also were committed to the attack, and thus the Allies of the west put at least six of their nine armies beyond the broken line of the Rhine—where German strategists had hoped to ward off the blows that could mean quick defeat for Hitler's Reich.

The U. S. Third army, with its surprise crossing of the middle Rhine, was fanning out rapidly on the mid-German plain that is a natural avenue to Berlin, hammering back feeble counterattacks.

The U. S. First army, between the Third and the four Allied armies storming the Ruhr, was speeding southward along the Rhine's east bank after shattering the Wied river line and was also ready now to turn its power northward to pinch off the Ruhr.

The Ruhr, arsenal of German military power, was already a land of death and destruction from one of the greatest aerial onslaughts in history.

Enemy military spokesmen, facing the blackest hour in the history of German arms, declared the Nazi high command "adopts the supreme principle of continuing the battle no matter what the circumstances," but admitted time was badly needed to prepare.

Montgomery declared the flower of four German armies already had been destroyed west of the Rhine.

Churchill Visits Montgomery

Prime Minister Churchill, who was at Montgomery's headquarters for the start of the drive, declared that "once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, the decisive victory in Europe will be near."

Eisenhower, unmasking a German secret order to execute captured Allied airborne troopers, warned the enemy by radio that retribution would await any officer, soldier or civilian who obeyed and no excuses would be accepted.

The first intimation to Germany's 35 waiting divisions that the decisive hour was at hand came Friday night when Montgomery's big guns, wheeled up to the very edge of the Rhine, opened up with a barrage which rocked the countryside for miles.

Then behind a 65-mile smoke screen so impenetrable that even the Allies had to use tracer bullets and powerful searchlights to mark a path, the first assault waves began to cross.

They moved in alligators and water buffalos—the sea-going craft common to the Pacific—in tank and infantry landing craft with landing ramps, manned by Navy men especially trained on the Maas in secret for a naval operation never before carried out so far from the sea.

MAR 25 1945

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the offensive was launched, declared:

"Once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, decisive victory in Europe will be near."

Wesel, an industrial railhead of the Ruhr Basin and a city of 25,000, is 32 miles northwest of Duesseldorf. Rees, a town of 4,500, is 11 miles down river to the northwest. Bislich is half a mile east of the river and nearly halfway between Wesel and Rees.

Strongest Nazi Forces Not Yet Encountered

The tremendous artillery barrage that preceded the assault and air landings across the Rhine made "opposition relatively light," Montgomery's headquarters said.

"Enemy forward positions were not strongly held, and more powerful forces and more mobile reserves have yet to be met," it was added.

The French 1st Army was in the Palatinate and along the upper Rhine. The whereabouts of the United States 15th Army was not yet reported.

The Brussels radio quoted an unconfirmed news agency report today that the French had crossed the Rhine in the area of Rastatt, 15 miles southwest of Karlsruhe.

Another Breakout Seen Near Below The Ruhr

Below the Ruhr, 1st and 3d Army troops of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group were bulging out their bridgeheads swiftly in what appeared to be a prelude to a breakout.

There seemed every reason to be optimistic over the success of the new crossing north of the Ruhr where Allied troops were throwing everything in the book of war at Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's staggered *Wehrmacht*.

British Commandos were the first across the ½-mile wide lower Rhine. Americans and others followed speedily in the moonlight. American engineers started throwing bridges across the river at the first light of dawn.

The whole offensive was mounted behind a 65-mile smoke screen, perhaps the greatest artificial fog ever produced.

Whole German Towns Are In Flames

The devastating aerial assault laid a scourge of fire and explosions on the battlefront, snapping German communications to the rear and vastly complicating the Nazis' problems of supply and deployment. Channel watchers said the thousands of planes leaving England were the greatest forces they had ever seen, and thousands more rose from airfields on the Continent closer to the battlelines to strafe and bomb and burn.

Whole towns on the German plain were burning—that plain is as broad as Kansas and as long as Pennsylvania.

Fifteen hundred transport planes and gliders set Brereton's airbone fighters down behind the German lines.

It was nine and a half months after D-day.

Hope was bright at supreme headquarters that victory might be measured in weeks.

This was the greatest amphibious operation since Normandy. The Rhine, indeed, was the greatest obstacle since the English Channel.

The new Rhine crossings employed the same technique as the Normandy landings. Artillery was placed right against the river. Guns of all caliber thundered at the Germans over open sights.

Large quantities of armored troops had been trained to cross the river in the profusion of LST's, Ducks, Alligators and Buffalos—secretly brought in by the United States and Royal navies. Sailors dropped their familiar blue garb for the olive drab of the infantry. Various classes of rafts and assault boats were used. Pontoons were constructed. Stormboats plied the Rhine in great strength.

The Rhine in the new crossing area has a five-mile current and low gravel banks.

The airborne troops came down against only moderate flak opposition.

Only Three Large Rivers Ahead

Beyond the Rhine, only three large north-south rivers cut through the flatland farms and dairying lands of Prussian Westphalia before Berlin. These are the Ems through Emden, the Weser through Bremen and the Elbe through Hannover.

Thaws are past and the ground is hardening under a blazing spring sun.

The operation threatened to cut off the whole Dutch territory south of the Zuider Zee, where the V-bombs have been launched against Britain. A slash to the sea would liberate such great Dutch cities as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Haarlem.

Dutch Patriots Told To Be Ready

Prince Bernhard, of the Netherlands, called on Dutch forces of the interior to be ready for orders.

The British 2d Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, was in the van of the fresh attacks and on all its front the advance was going "according to plan," Associated Press Correspondent Pugh Moore reported.

The first British units across the Rhine were from the British 50th Royal Tank Regiment.

The Navy Men's Role

Units of the American Navy were secretly moved inland months ago to assist in the new battle, Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher reported from the Rhine. Nearly every type of landing craft and amphibious vehicle developed in the American and British armies in the past few years was used, and these were operated by sailors.

Riflemen of one of the most famous divisions of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army were among the first across. They sped across the river's dark waves in craft powered by outboard motors, at 25 miles an hour. Two engineers handled each boat.

gave this account of the Rhine

The second wave of Americans rode the same boats that were used to cross the Roer a month ago. Alligators and Buffalo craft like those used in the Pacific negotiated the Rhine.

Special Communique

Gen Eisenhower issued a special communiqué telling of the offensive, launched by the United States 9th, British 2d, Canadian 1st and Allied 1st Airborne armies. It said:

"The Allied forces today are crossing the Rhine river on a wide front north of the Ruhr.

"Elements of the 1st Allied Airborne Army have also landed east of the Rhine.

The German Account

"Operations are being assisted by Allied navies and air forces, following an intensive aerial preparation."

The German DNB news agency crossing in a broadcast:

"Last night strong British formations on both sides of Wesel began the long-awaited major offensive with a large-scale attempt to cross the river.

"A furious cannonading split the deceptive silence.

"A dense artillery barrage hailed down on the attackers. Dozens of assault boats drifted, shot to pieces, along the wide river or on the sand within a few minutes. Volleys were fired at British assault squads from hundreds of guns. According to information so far available, assault columns which reached the east bank were immediately mowed down in close combat.

"A gigantic battle is to be expected here immediately."

1st Army Pushes Ahead

The 1st Army advanced up to 2½ miles east from its original Remagen-Bonn front beyond the Rhine against a mystifying lack of opposition.

Hodges's northernmost troops were within a dozen miles of the southern boundary of the Ruhr.

Beyond Hennef, the 1st cut the road to Altenkirchen in a 2-mile advance. The troops beat down a small Nazi attack southeast of the village.

Along the eastern rim of the Remagen front in the wild Westerwald country, there was but slight contact with the foe. On the southern end of that front the infantrymen pushed 2 miles east of the breached Weid River line and captured Rengsdorf and Kurtscheid, both within easy artillery range of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, towering on the east side of the Rhine opposite captured Coblenz.

YANKS HOPEFUL VICTORY IS NEAR

Rhine Assault 'Beginning of the End,' Doughboys Feel.

By WES GALLAGHER

ON THE RHINE, March 24—(AP) For the first time the always-pessimistic American foot soldier feels tonight that this is the beginning of the last great battle which will bring the war to a quick end.

Everything the Allies have, including some weapons still on the secret list, has been thrown into this battle to crush the most powerful German fighting force left in the west, and amazing progress is being made by a combination of British and American skill and guts.

Many Prisoners Taken

Despite the enormity of the stake, German resistance at first was spotty and prisoners were taken in abnormal numbers in the opening hours of the attack.

I followed the Doughboys and Tommies from their secret assembly areas to the Rhine over moonlit roads and watched the attack develop from a front line regimental command post. Then I crossed the Rhine, and finally flew in a cub spotter plane to watch thousands of parachutists and glider troops drop into Germany.

The most impressive sight of all, as always, was that of long lines of silent infantry walking across the fields and along the roads. The sight always brings a tightness to one's throat.

Among the hundreds of factors contributing to the success of the vast, intricate attack was the icy courage of British commandos who lay within a mile of Wesel while 300 RAF Lancasters destroyed the town in 15 minutes of night precision bombing, then rushed into the flaming rubble and crushed the garrison of tough German parachute troopers.

Too, there was the bravery of American transport pilots who flew their cumbersome ships with heavy gliders in tow through a wall of flak and dropped grim airborne troops. Some returned in flames. Some did not return.

Yesterday afternoon a curtain of smoke blanketed the entire Ruhr and the Rhine from Duesseldorf to Arnhem. Most of it rose from the flaming buildings of the Ruhr and the impact of thousands of American and British bombs. The rest came from chemicals set off to screen Allied troop dispositions.

Men and machines lay silent until dusk. But with the darkness the Allied front stirred to life.

Convoys Rumble Forward

In the forests there came a rumble of tanks and trucks, and on the roads long convoys sprang forth loaded with every conceivable piece of equipment, including thousands of tons of bridging material and huge landing craft on giant trailers.

It seemed impossible that this vast assortment could be untangled and moved to the right place at the right time. But most of it got there.

Near the river dike a barrage from mortars kicked up dust and steel whistled about the veteran regimental command post in a ruined house.

In the cellar the commanding colonel—a short man with a 45 slung on his hip—was just getting his communications in order. It all had to be done by telephone for this division had been moved to the front secretly and could not use the wireless for fear of advertising its presence to the Germans.

"The worst thing about this period," he complained, "is that you have to sit and wait. There is nothing you can do, just sit and wait. You can't stop all this stuff from going on, nor can you help it any until the battle starts."

At the colonel's side was Lt. John F. McGee of Charleston, S. C., at 22 he is one of the youngest regimental operations officers in the business. He used to be a platoon leader and is thankful for his present job, declaring "it's safer" just as a mortar shell takes off the top of the house next door.

Another operations officer finds the jump-off time especially fitting as it is the exact hour he was born 32 years ago. He is Capt. Arne Nielsen, Oakland, Calif.

British Begin Barrage

Shortly after dark there is a thunder to the north from the big guns. The British have begun their preliminary barrage, a barrage that is to go on for four hours.

The jump-off was staggered, with the British northern flank launching its attack at 8 p. m., the southern flank at 9 p. m. and then the Ninth army to the south at 2 a. m.

From the time those guns opened up the front was a continuous roar, reaching such a crescendo at times that plaster fell from the walls. The concussion of the guns pulled at your clothes.

Just north of this command post British commandos slipped across the river in the darkness at 10 p. m. and sliced through the river defenses. Then they hid out a scant 1,500 yards from the key German stronghold in Wesel.

At 10:20 p. m. there was a heavy droning in the sky and more than 300 Lancasters with blockbusters labored overhead with railway schedule precision. It was their job to find the town in the dark and flatten it without hitting the commandos.

Standing in the backyard I could see the attack. The first bombs hit and for 15 minutes the town flamed and jumped under the explosions. Overhead, almost in a funnel straight into the sky, burst hundreds of flak flashes. These flashes were mute testimony that every bomb was hitting in the target area for they funneled directly up over the town.

Planes Thunder By

Plane after plane thundered by. Some were less than 1,000 feet up. When they finished the town appeared to be just a red glow.

Twenty minutes later in the cellar command post came the first report from the commandos.

"Our only trouble is in taking care of the number of prisoners we are getting," it said.

Outside the command post the infantry marched by, followed by tanks, buffaloes and a hundred other kinds of instruments of war. Occasionally a mortar or tank shell hit nearby, but no one paid any attention.

There is no excitement but an undercurrent of worry always seizes command posts just before a big attack.

"I just hope we get the boats in the water before they spot us," says operations officer, Maj. Julius

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W. Singleton of Morgantown, W. Va.

Dozens of young officers come in and out of the command post with a thousand assignments, demonstrating the tremendous complications of modern war and particularly of this attack.

One of these is Lt. Henry L. Hatherman, Providence, R. I. His job is to get three bulldozers down to the river. If alligators can't climb the dike, he is to rip it down with his bulldozers, then hide them as much as possible. Later he is to load them on three Navy landing craft and take them to the other side where they will go to work building landing ways for other equipment.

Down on the river, cranes are trying to lift huge U. S. Navy boats off their trailers. The cranes break under the strain and the cumbersome vessels are manhandled off into the water.

Later, infantry waves carried other 1,000-pound assault boats down to the river on their backs so that the first waves could climb aboard and land on the other side fresh.

The river was covered with smoke and you could scarcely see your hand before your face. To mark the navigation lanes across the river tracers were being fired in lanes.

In other places big flashlights were tied in bundles on the east bank and used to guide later arrivals.

Motorboat hobbyists, who were recruited from all over the army, were transferred weeks ago to handle the storm craft with their outboard motors. One of these was Pfc. James L. Killingsworth of Longview, Tex.

"I had a hell of a time on my trip," Killingsworth said as he trudged up the bank guarding some German prisoners brought back by returning boats. "My motor conked out in midstream and I had two wounded men on board, including the assistant operator. I still don't know how I got it started again and got to shore."

Nazis Mortar Boats

The Germans tried to mortar the boats as they crossed the river, but casualties were surprisingly light for the magnitude of the operations. All up and down the river for miles the scene at this beachhead was repeated.

Back at command posts, lines on the maps ranged deeper and deeper into the Reich as battalion after battalion landed and pushed inland. In this sector they encountered few mines. Apparently the Germans had not had time to plant them.

Many German soldiers gave up after only a brief struggle. More than 250 were lying face downward just behind the dike under guards. They already had been ferried back across the river. Many were young and sullen but the fight was all gone out of them.

The Navy boats, alligators and ducks made repeated trips across the river. But the storm boats which carried the first waves were left scattered on the opposite shore, their purpose achieved.

Many motor boat operators said long practice and close study of sand table relief maps saved their lives as they got lost in the smoke and did not know where they were on the river.

Nazis Hurled Back

With the coming of daylight the Germans had been pushed back out of smallarms range of the river in some sectors.

When this was accomplished the stream of traffic changed to heavy bridging equipment. Thousands of engineers forced their way to the sloping bank with hundreds of pieces of gear.

They had the biggest short-term engineering job of the war, the building of enough bridges across one of the largest rivers in Europe to move three full armies.

The task is comparable to building enough bridges across the Hudson to move the entire Bronx population and its household equipment in a few days.

The engineers have to work under fire for days in one of the war's roughest tasks. One engineer was seen in a truck going upstream with an arm in a sling. When asked what he could do thus injured, he raised the other hand and said, "I still have another arm left."

Battle Most Intricate Yet, Eyewitness Says

By J. W. Gallagher

On the Rhine, March 24 (AP)—Fighting the most intricate battle ever planned by American and British soldiers, elements of three armies were making amazing progress today after crossing the Rhine by a combination of skill and guts.

To get a ringside view of the greatest co-ordinated attack ever staged on the Western front I followed the doughboys and Tommies from their secret assembly areas to the Rhine over moonlit roads, watched the attack develop from a front-line regimental command post, went across the river and finally took a flight in a cub airplane for a 3,000-foot-high seat over the great Rhine for the air drop by thousands of paratroopers and glider troops.

"Beginning Of Last Battle"

I will try to draw into one view the tremendous overall significance of the attack by the ordinary men of Britain and America turned soldier.

There is not a man, American or British, from generals to privates, who does not feel that this is the beginning of the last major battle that will bring the war to a quick end.

It is the first time that this feeling has permeated into the hearts of the always pessimistic GI's who have to do the fighting.

Everything the Allies, amateurs to begin with, have learned in three years of war has been thrown into this battle against the most powerful German fighting force left on the Western front.

What Nazis Stand To Lose

German defeat now means loss of the Ruhr, opening of the gate to Berlin, an eventual linkup with the Russian armies and loss of the war for the Germans.

Despite these stakes, German resistance at first was spotty. Abnormal numbers of German prisoners were taken in small attacks. One division alone had nearly 1,000 before the morning was over.

It was the same type of feeble resistance that was encountered at the Roer last month, when German soldier morale slid down and the front collapsed.

But the Allied attack was succeeding primarily not because of German morale.

Wesel Flattened In 15 Minutes

It was because of these factors and hundreds like them:

The calm, icy courage of British Commandos who lay within 1,500 yards of Wesel while the RAF put on one of the greatest night precision attacks of the war. Three hundred Lancasters flattened the town in 15 minutes.

The Commandos rushed into the flaming rubble and crushed the resistance of tough German parachute troopers.

The bravery of American transport pilots who flew their cumbersome ships with heavy gliders in tow into a storm of flak to drop airborne troops. Sometimes they came back across the Rhine in flames, sometimes not at all.

How Battle Developed

But these are only snapshots in the great battle. Here is how it developed:

Yesterday afternoon a pall of smoke hung over the entire Ruhr and the Rhine from Duesseldorf to Arnhem. Some of it was the result of Allied smoke pots along the river, but most of it was from flaming buildings of the Ruhr and the impact of thousands of American and British bombers and fighters.

There was little movement behind the front late yesterday afternoon as the 9th Army and the British 2d Army lay quiet.

But with darkness, the front stirred to life. From the forests came the rumble of tanks and trucks, and on the roads long convoys sprang forth like magic with loads of every conceivable weapon, thousands of tons of bridging material and huge landing craft on their giant trailers.

Some Weapons Still Secrets

Some of the weapons were still on the Allied secret list.

You wondered how this vast assortment of equipment could get untangled and arrive at the right place at the right time. Most of it did. When it did not or failed of its purpose American or British ingenuity found a way to do without it.

But far more impressive, as always, were the long lines of silent infantry hiking across the fields and along the roads. The sight brought a tightness to one's throat.

Near the river dike a barrage from mortars kicked up dust, and steel whistled about the veteran regimental command post in a ruined house.

Moved Secretly To Front

In the cellar the commanding colonel—a short man with a .45 slung on his hip—was just getting his communications in order. It all had to be done by telephone, for this division had been moved to the front secretly and could not use the wireless for fear of advertising its presence to the Germans.

"The worst thing about this period," the colonel complained, "is that you have to sit and wait. There is nothing you can do, just sit and wait. You can't stop all this stuff from going on, nor can you help it any until the battle starts."

At the colonel's side was Lieut. John F. McGee, of Charleston, S.C. At 22 he is one of the youngest regimental operations officers in the business.

"It's Safer," He Says, Bang!

He used to be a platoon leader and is thankful for his present job, declaring "it's safer," just as a mortar shell took off the top of the house next door.

Another operations officer finds the jumpoff time especially fitting as it is the exact hour he was born 32 years ago. He is Capt. Arne Nielsen, of Oakland, Cal.

Shortly after dark there is a thunder to the north from the big guns. The British have begun their preliminary barrage, a barrage that is to go on for four hours.

Attack Is Staggered

The jump-off was staggered, with the British northern flank launching its attack at 8 P.M., the southern flank at 9 P.M. and then the 9th Army to the south at 2 A.M.

From the time those guns opened up the front was a continuous roar, reaching such a crescendo at times that plaster fell from the walls. The concussion of the guns pulled at your clothes.

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Planes On Schedule

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When they finished the town appeared to be just a red glow.

First Report Received

Twenty minutes later, in the cellar command post, came the first report from the Commandos.

"Our only trouble is in taking care of the number of prisoners we are getting," it said.

Outside the command post, the infantry marched by, followed by tanks, Buffaloes and a hundred other kinds of instruments of war. Occasionally a mortar or tank shell hit near by, but no one paid any attention.

There is no excitement, but an undercurrent of worry always seizes command posts just before a big attack.

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Tremendous Complications

"I just hope we get the boats in the water before they spot us," says the operations officer, Major Julius W. Singleton, of Morgantown, West Virginia.

Dozens of young officers come in and out of the post with a thousand assignments, demonstrating the tremendous complications of modern war, and particularly of this attack.

One of these is Lieut. Henry L. Hatherman, of Providence, R.I. His job is to get three bulldozers down to the river. If Alligators can't climb the dike, he is to rip it down with his bulldozers, then hide them as much as possible.

To Go Across Later

Later he is to load them on three navy landing craft and take them to the other side where they will go to work building landing ways for other equipment.

Down on the river, cranes are trying to lift huge American Navy boats off their trailers. The cranes break under the strain and the cumbersome vessels are manhandled off into the water.

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"My botor conked out in midstream and I had two wounded men on board, including the assistant operator. I still don't know how I got it started again and got to shore."

Casualties Light

The Germans tried to mortar the boats as they crossed the river, but casualties were surprisingly light for the magnitude of the operations. For miles up and down the river the scene at this beachhead was repeated.

Back at command posts, lines on the maps ranged deeper and deeper into the Reich as battalion after battalion landed and pushed inland. In this sector they encountered few mines. Apparently the Germans had not had time to plant them.

Many German soldiers gave up after only a brief struggle. More than 250 were lying face downward just behind the dike under guards. They already had been ferried back across the river. Many were young and sullen but the fight was all gone out of them.

Boast Make Repeated Trips

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Engineers Take Over

When this was accomplished the stream of traffic changed to heavy bridging equipment. Thousands of engineers forced their way to the sloping bank with hundreds of pieces of gear.

They had the biggest short-term engineering job of the war, the building of enough bridges across one of the largest rivers in Europe to move three full armies.

The task is comparable to building enough bridges across the Hudson to move the entire Bronx population and its household equipment in a few days.

The engineers have to work under fire for days in one of the war's roughest tasks.

Wounded, But Keeps On

One engineer, an arm in a sling, was seen in a truck going upstream. When asked what he could do, he raised his other hand and said, "I still have another arm left."

"We are going to break all records," declared Lieut. Walter Dannenberg, of Cambridge, Mass., who had a surveyor's pole in hand.

As the morning advanced there came a new crisis in the battle raging along the entire front under a canopy of Allied planes. That was the task of dropping airborne troops.

To watch it I had a seat in a cub plane piloted by Capt. Odell Williamson, of Charlotte, N.C.

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1,500 Planes Drop Troops

A slight wind had come up, blowing the smoke away from the river and leaving the left bank of the Rhine in clear view. The Cub had to fly high to keep out of the way of some 1,500 transport craft dropping troops from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The drop was one of the most complicated feats of arms thus far in the war. It was being made in daylight in one of the heaviest flak belts in Europe by slow transports towing gliders—sitting targets for ground gunners.

To meet this threat of the German anti-aircraft defense, British gunners at 9 o'clock fired shells which burst in the air just above known German flak positions, trying to knock out the personnel.

Half-Hour Assault

At the same time scores of fighter-bombers hit at German flak positions deeper in the battle zone. That assault continued for half an hour. Then it had to stop so that the drop areas would not be covered with smoke and dust.

No Allied guns could fire in or near the area during the drop because of the danger of hitting Allied planes or troops.

Thus the drop, at the peak of the battle, came in a lull in the battle's roar.

Plenty Of Flak Remained

Some flak positions may have been knocked out, but there were plenty left as two streams of C-47's crossed the river to the north, dropped their passengers and then swung out to the south.

The cub flew high above the scene at the point where the C-47's came out. We could see the planes going straight into the flak as though craft and crews were armor-plated. Smoke obscured the drop, but not the planes.

In 14 minutes some planes flamed orange from direct hits. They trailed long streams of fire as the pilots fought desperately to hold control until they had crossed the Rhine where their crews could jump in safe territory.

Two Side By Side In Flames

Some exploded in flight. Others fell at the river's edge.

Two were seen flaming almost side by side as they streaked for the Rhine.

"Look," shouted Williamson, pointing. "Look at those poor devils. You've got to hand it to those C-47 pilots, just sitting there and taking it."

Williamson whipped his cub about and cut in close to the two flying coffins. There was nothing to do but just sit there and watch helplessly. One plane had its motor on fire and the pilot was trading altitude grudgingly against time in an effort to make a crash landing in an open field.

Pilots Stay With Planes

The other was burning from the wings. Suddenly parachutes—two of them—billowed out. The pilot apparently stayed with his plane to give the crewmen a chance to bail out.

Suddenly the plane dived toward the ground. But before it hit it exploded with a smoky, reddish glare.

The first pilot must have seen his companion go down, but he stayed with his ship. He skimmed a row of trees and crash landed in the field. For a moment it looked as if he was safe. But the crash apparently broke open the gas tanks.

Ship A Red Glare

The entire ship was engulfed in a red glare. No one was seen to get out.

While this was going on a stream of transports plunged across the Rhine like a relentless tide.

The big picture of war went on, but some of the little actors were gone.

EISENHOWER HITS AT THE VITAL SPOT

Eyewitness, Describing Opening of Attack, Says Armies Believe Its Success Will End the War.

By WES GALLAGHER.

On the Rhine With United States Ninth Army, March 24 (A.P.).—Field Marshal Montgomery's forces have crossed the Rhine in great strength north of the Ruhr onto the great flat plain leading to Berlin where a breakthrough would leave Germany at the mercy of Gen. Eisenhower and promote a collapse of the eastern front at the same time.

This probably is the most vital spot in all Germany. It offers the greatest possibility for mobile warfare. The plain opens the way to Denmark and the northern ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Emden, as well as Berlin.

The Germans know this well and have been making frantic efforts since the collapse west of the Rhine to strengthen their northern front, but it is doubtful if they have had either the time or the materials to develop sufficient fortifications.

Virtually every weapon of war was thrown into the attack by this northern group of Allied armies — amphibious craft of every description, airborne troops, elements of three armies, long artillery preparation and days of heavy air attacks to isolate the battlefield.

Greatest Operation Since D Day.

When the Ninth Army went across at 2 A. M. it was part of the greatest amphibious attack since the Normandy invasion. The Rhine is the widest inland water barrier yet faced in the campaign by any army.

British Commandos crossed the river first in the north. They were followed by other waves of Allied troops under cover of darkness. Later in the day thousands of airborne troops in their brightly colored parachutes and gliders came down a short distance across the river.

With the first light of day, engineers rushed to the river bank under clouds of smoke put up by Negro troops in chemical units and started putting a bridge across. The several days of intense aerial bombardment had knocked out German communications leading to the battle zone.

No strategic surprise was hoped for. It was a straight power thrust. The Germans knew Montgomery's group of armies was planning to cross and knew where the best crossing spots were. All that was hoped for was to surprise them as to the exact time.

Not Much Germans Can Do.

The main question was what the Germans could do about it. The best estimates of the situation are that they cannot do a great deal. Despite reinforcements they certainly are weaker than when the Ninth Army crossed the Roer in the drive to the Rhine, having lost at least half of their western front strength in that offensive.

It is just one month and one day since the Roer offensive was launched. It is two weeks since the last elements of the German Army gave up the Wesel bridgehead, their last hold west of the lower Rhine.

Since that time extremely favorable weather has allowed Allied air forces to smash daily at German communications, and every attempt of the German general staff to build up protection for the Ruhr has been met by a deluge of bombs.

British Had Long Rest.

Montgomery built up this blow with his usual meticulous care. Nothing was left to chance. Every opportunity was taken to bring every ounce of Allied power into the play, even at the expense of some delay. A winter of preparation has gone into the assault and months of accumulation of men and material.

The Ninth Army is one of the most powerful and experienced striking forces on the front, with every division composed of seasoned veterans. The Second British Army is in action really for the first time since Arnheim last September, and is backed by reinforcements and months of rest.

RHINE WRITERS PROTEST

Correspondents in Battle Curbed by Ninth Army Censor

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, in Germany, March 24 (AP)—Nearly fifty American and British correspondents with the United States Ninth Army protested tonight against Supreme Headquarters' handling of the news release of the Rhine-crossing offensive, which left many of them stranded on an event they had risked their lives to cover, while correspondents many miles from the scene wrote the story second-hand.

United States Ninth Army correspondents were not notified that censorship on the offensive had been released until fifteen minutes after the story had been given to correspondents in Paris and Brussels. Up to the last moment, censors at the Ninth Army, acting on information, told correspondents that the story of the offensive could not be released until 4 P. M.

Third's Rhine Grip Called Secure

By Edward D. Ball

With the United States 3d Army Across the Rhine, March 24 (AP)—The 3d Army rapidly expanded today the Rhine bridgehead which it established yesterday after crossing the stream in one of the boldest strokes of the European war.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops continued to pour across the river, steadily strengthening the force on the eastern shore. The bridgehead has been expanded so swiftly that it was regarded at supreme headquarters as secure. Opposition remained light.

Crossed At Two Places, Nazis Say

The Germans said Patton's troops burst across the river at two places—near Oppenheim, 10 miles south of conquered Mainz, and near Worms, 10 miles farther south. The river opposite Oppenheim is 265 miles southwest of Berlin and 302 miles from Russian troops menacing the capital from the southeast.

If the German account of the crossing locale was correct, open country was ahead of Patton on the road to Berlin. Ahead straight to the northeast lies the rolling Frankfurt Plain, unbroken in its whole 302 miles across the narrowest waist of the Reich to the Red Army assault lines near the Oder southeast of the ravaged capital.

Nazi Blows Repulsed

A news blackout prevented correspondents from reporting additional information. We were permitted to say that the Germans, who were utterly surprised by the doughboys' initial thrust, reacted late yesterday with one small counterattack that was repulsed.

Another small counterattack was smeared easily last night, and our artillery broke up a third as it was being organized. Two Nazi tanks were destroyed.

The record prisoner bag by the 3d Army yesterday totaled 11,699 processed through the cages. It was estimated that an additional 3,000 were taken during the day.

New Juncture Made

In the fighting outside the bridgehead area, armored units of the 3d and United States 7th armies made an additional juncture southwest of Landau, and the 10th Armored Division cleared the last enemy remnants from Ludwigshafen.

In addition the 10th cleared Gossenweiler, 16 miles southwest of Neustadt. Other armored elements reached the vicinity of Westheim, 7 miles southwest of Speyer.

In the bridgehead area the months of preparation and rehearsal paid off as the doughboys, reinforced by a steady flow of men and supplies, maintained pressure on the enemy.

Crossing Area Strafed

The astounded Nazis failed to fire even one burst as the initial waves stormed across the Rhine in assault boats Thursday night. It was two hours after the crossing that the enemy fired his first heavy artillery salvo.

By late yesterday, however, the Germans were shelling, bombing and strafing the crossing site.

Trucks Line Roads For Miles

It was at 10.25 P.M. that Patton's doughboys started to cross the Rhine.

By dawn the first waves of doughboys had pushed inland. Assault craft, including amphibious ducks, were plying back and forth across the calm water.

The Rhineland had never witnessed such an amazing sight. For miles back the roads were lined with vehicles struggling up the hills. For months these trucks, with their tons of assault boats, had been edging toward the front at night and hiding out by day.

For months these columns of trucks with their assault boats had been edging toward the front at night and hiding out by day. The men began assembling in groups of twelve along the tree-lined west bank at nightfall. A quiet command was issued shortly after 10 P. M. The first wave moved out of the shadows, carrying their assault boats with six men on each side. They slipped the boats into the water.

Yanks Get Across.

At 10:25 P. M. came this message from a walkie-talkie radio on the Rhine's east bank: "—— Blank company across. No fire received at all. Everything quiet."

More men started across. About that time the picnic ended. German burp guns on the other side cracked. That was twenty minutes after the first doughboys pulled ashore. Things began popping then all along the Rhine. A couple of machine guns fired blue tracers our way. They didn't last long.

From the east bank came blood-curdling screams as the doughboys charged two enemy nests.

"That was a Heinie," commented Pfc. Evans Huffstetler of Charlotte, N. C. "They all do that when they get it—like stuck pigs."

West Bank Operations.

In the fighting outside the bridgehead area armored units of the Third and Seventh made an additional juncture southwest of Landau, and the Tenth Armored Division cleared the last enemy remnants from Ludwigshafen.

In addition the Tenth cleared Gossenweiler, sixteen miles southwest of Neustadt. Other armored elements reached the vicinity of Westheim, seven miles southwest of Speyer.

3d's Crossing Planned 3 Months In Advance

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, March 24 (AP)—The United States 3d Army crossing of the Rhine Thursday night was no fluke. It was planned three months ago for the very place where it occurred.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., got the go-ahead from the group commander, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, at a conference on an airfield Tuesday.

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'This Is It,' GI's Feel Sure

U.S. 1st Army Across the Rhine, March 24 (AP)—Powerful Allied assaults on the Western front have wiped out Rhine River defenses and General Eisenhower's armies now stand on the threshold of complete victory over Germany.

This is the feeling along this Army's front tonight.

Not in two and a half years of war has such optimism prevailed among troops and officers as that which is cheering soldiers hearing news of new crossings of the Rhine against light enemy resistance.

There is a growing feeling that "this is it."

Everywhere there is that sense of an impending finish to a long conflict—the feeling that this time the Germans cannot muster enough strength to stop the powerhouse drives of the Allies.

Eisenhower at the Rhine, Watches 9th Go Across

With Simpson, He Keeps Vigil in Ruined Church Tower

AT THE RHINE, in Germany, March 24 (AP).—General Eisenhower watched the 9th Army assault over the Rhine last night and early today from a ruined church tower overlooking the river.

With the 9th's commander, Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, Eisenhower watched the bombardment which opened the assault, and this morning witnessed the air-borne operations.

While watching the air-borne show he saw one plane catch fire, and exclaimed: 'I pray the crew gets out." At that instant, parachutes blossomed from the doomed plane and Eisenhower said: "That's a relief."

Ride Across Rhine Is Denied Churchill

With the British Army on the Rhine, March 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, with the usual cigar clamped in his teeth, watched the Rhine crossing operations today from a spot overlooking the great river's banks.

Accompanied by Field Marshal Montgomery and Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, the 70-year-old Prime Minister chaffed when officers turned thumbs down on his plea to ride across the river.

The British leader's unexpected visit caught the troops by surprise. Those who saw him cheered.

Huge Paratroop Planes Drop Men From 2 Doors

C-46 Commandos Carry 36 Each in Rhine Action

For the Combined Allied press

WITH THE ALLIED 1ST AIRBORNE ARMY, March 24 (AP).—The C-46 Commando, a giant troop-carrying aircraft, made history over Germany today by tumbling 1st Air-Borne Army paratroops from both sides at once.

The new drop technique, used for the first time in the co-ordinated Allied assault east of the Rhine, revolutionizes air-borne operations by doubling the fire and fighting power each transport plane can take into battle. On D Day, and in southern France and at Arnhem, eighteen paratroopers dropped from one door of each C-47 carrier. Today thirty-six sky men fell from two doors of each C-46.

This American-produced super-transport has a range of 1,800 miles which it flies at more than 250 miles an hour. It is fitted with radar and can carry almost four tons. Twin engines give it 4,000 horsepower. A further development is a four-bladed propeller instead of the usual three.

Gen. Quesada in Germany

9th Tactical Air Command Leader Escorts Allied Sky Train

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, United States 9th Air Force, March 24 (AP).—The Allied sky train which streamed into Germany today was escorted by at least one two-star pilot—Major General Elwood R. Quesada, leader of the United States 9th Tactical Air Command.

After seeing that fighter-bomber patrols were properly disposed, Quesada then shepherded two planes and gliders to the dropping areas. Quesada and his wingman, Colonel Gilbert L. Meyers, operations chief of the 9th Tactical Air Command, took off from a former German airfield and were aloft more than four hours.

By Howard Cowan

[Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

MARYLANDERS IN GERMANY—Two Marylanders are mentioned *in the following dispatch.*

With U.S. Airborne Troops, March 24 (AP)—A sky-sweeping fleet of C-47 transport planes—some laden with parachute troops, others towing gliders—launched the first aerial invasion of Germany today with a series of daring daylight landings east of the Rhine.

Thousands of battle-tested 'chutists and glider infantrymen swarmed over the sunlit plain shortly before noon, a few hours after Field Marshal Montgomery's forces began pouring across the Rhine on the left flank of the Western front, some 300 airline miles from Berlin.

Some Fought In Bulge

I am flying in with a glider load of men, some of whom are going into this fight with a score to settle. These were men who had fought the Germans in the Ardennes bulge.

Seated in the flimsy canvas and wood box around me are ten other fellows, including Sergt. James Keeney, of 2603 Francis street, Baltimore, and Pfc. Walter Myers, of 326 West Washington street, Hagerstown.

"Now it's our turn," said Lieut. Col. J. W. Paddock, veteran of North Africa, Sicily, Italy, southern France and the Ardennes, whose parents live in Portland, Ore., and whose wife and son live in Virginia Beach, Va.

Full Of Explosives

"All I hope is that the wings don't come off this thing," declared the 30-year-old tank and artillery expert as he climbed into the glider. "We ought to paint 'V-3' on the side of it, it's so full of explosives."

This outfit is spoiling for a fight. We moved off this morning after a 5 A.M. breakfast of steak, eggs and cherry pie. The weather is warm and sunny. There is not a cloud in the sky to keep the Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Typhoons from helping in this show.

Record In Numbers

Never before have so many troops been entrained from the skies on so small an area and in such a brief space of time.

For the first time the C-47's have gone into combat with two gliders instead of one in tow. Most of the transports now have self-sealing gasoline tanks and they won't blow up like giant firecrackers if incendiary bullets strike vulnerable spots.

500-Mile Train Of Planes Drops Huge Sky Army

Fighters Dive on Flak Guns as Gliders and Chutists Descend East of Rhine

By Alex H. Singleton

ABOARD A GLIDER TUG, East of the Rhine, March 24 (AP).—I saw history's mightiest air armada—officially 500 miles long—soar triumphantly across the placid Rhine today and deposit thousands of battle-toughened American and British air-borne troops in an enemy defense zone plastered in advance by an unprecedented artillery and bomb barrage.

The size of the air-borne army was not announced—although some said it ranged up to 40,000 men. But from a bird's-eye view in the co-pilot's seat of a Royal Air Force Stirling transport I saw thousands of American paratroopers spill into the air and descend to the smoke-shrouded battlefield.

Simultaneously, gliders carrying British troops cut loose and swooped gracefully to the shell-pocked ground. Sharp fire bursts around gliders showed the troops promptly wheeled into action.

There were men of the British 6th and United States 17th Air-borne Division, specially trained for the hazardous assignment designed to pick the rear lock of the German river defense.

For a few breathless minutes it was an aerial traffic jam made doubly hazardous by bursts of flak which brought down at least one transport tug and one glider.

Swirling, darting and curving in a dance of the sky to the tune of engines of 1,500 transports, overtoned by those of hundreds of fighters, the air armada poured out at least 16,000 to 18,000 men in one area alone.

Below, only a few miles from the scene of the British air-borne stand at Arnhem, the flat fields of defenses which Adolf Hitler once vowed never would be breached were dotted with multi-hued parachutes and gliders pouring out troops and equipment.

Above, the air armada curved in a gigantic "U" as the 500-mile stream of planes came in two abreast, methodically dropped their tows, banked in sharp turns, and soared methodically back across the Rhine.

German planes gave no opposition.

Allied Batteries Silenced

The long procession, streaming out from bases in Britain and France, served as the signal to silence the smoke-screened batteries of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's big guns as the first plane nosed across the Rhine.

In broad daylight under a powder-blue sky the fleets flowed over the landing area, across gray-green valley lands once planted for potatoes but now plowed by tank tracks and furrowed by shells.

From the dark patches of timberland stripped and torn by shell fire, from bomb-battered cellars of skeleton-like farmhouses, poured bursts of intermittent anti-aircraft fire as the reeling Germans attempted to recover from the pre-zero hour barrage to meet the challenge.

But when puffs of smoke betrayed the presence of flak batteries, rocket-firing fighters swooped down from the prowling air cover to blast their positions and take over where the west-bank guns had left off.

In the hundreds of transport tugs—as in the Stirling in which I flew—crews tensely rode up the run in freight-train fashion to deliver their tows and drop their human cargoes.

Soon after our Stirling crossed the Rhine going in, a glider pilot called out over the intercom: "Release now?"

"No," said the Stirling's skipper.

A few seconds later again came the urgent cry, "Now? Now?"

"No, no, no!" shouted the skipper. "I swear I'll wait until we reach the marker."

Then as the marker—Railroad Line 66 was approached—came back his signal, "Release now."

Suddenly the Stirling lunged forward, free of the tow.

Little Enemy Movement Seen

"We're getting flak up here now," the tail gunner reported calmly.

Swiftly the pilot banked, circled, dodged a darting fighter by what seemed to be only a few yards and headed back for England.

Below in this section were hundreds of parachutes lying discarded on the ground as the paratroopers dug in. Along the road near by were a dozen burned-out, wrecked vehicles, one of them a tank. Half a dozen smoked in a field in which several gliders were sprawled.

Airborne Units Fight As Soon As They Land

New York, March 24 (AP)—Herbert Clark, Blue network correspondent, reported that 40,000 airborne troops were used in today's invasion across the Rhine.

By Alex H. Singleton

Aboard a 1st Allied Airborne Army Glider Tug, March 24 (AP)—A powerful Allied airborne force—American parachute troops and British glider troops—landed east of the Rhine today in support of a major crossing by Field Marshal Montgomery's forces.

In history's biggest operation of its kind—in which about 1,500 transports and hundreds of fighters participated—the airborne troops struck in broad daylight.

The German Air Force failed to rise in opposition. Only light flak was encountered.

Out To Build Bridgehead

The task of the airborne troops was clear-cut—to carve out a bridgehead on the east bank until Montgomery's men could cross the river in force and join them for a drive into the heart of Germany.

From the copilot's seat of a Stirling four-engined transport, I watched hundreds of United States parachute troops spilling earthward while gliders, some of them laden with jeeps and with guns as big as 75's, dived toward their assignment of shattering completely the German defense on the Rhine.

Softening-Up Well Done

But apparently the task of softening up the defenses had been done well. The tremendous artillery barrage ended minutes before the first of the troop carriers crossed the Rhine.

Rocket-firing fighters had roared in to soften up anti-aircraft defenses.

Below the haze was the smoke-shrouded fighting on terrain pocked by thousands of shell and bomb craters.

Bursts of smoke beside the newly landed British gliders offered quick evidence the airborne forces had gone into action immediately.

Gliders From England

The airborne army had formed at dawn in columns stretching scores of miles. The glider troops assembled "somewhere in England" and the parachute troopers "somewhere in France." The new American C-46 Commandos, each of them towing two gliders, brought in the Americans.

The operation, timed to the minute, went off with clockwork precision.

The traffic situation in the sky above the landing area, packed with darting fighters, lumbering transports and graceful gliders, resembled Times Square on New Year's Eve or Picadilly Circus in London during the theater hour.

Hitting Hitler Keystone

High Royal Air Force officers declared the airborne operation, if successful in its purpose of giving Montgomery a chance to consolidate his crossing, would dynamite a keystone of Hitler's defense and prove a decisive blow toward ending the war quickly.

The operation was planned differently from that at Arnhem or in the original invasion.

This time, the landing spots for each group were worked out carefully so that when the gliders reached the ground the troops were able to go into action immediately, rather than arranging in advance for a rendezvous and a regrouping to obtain a balanced-fighting force.

Flyers Describe Battle.

Headquarters, Ninth United States Air Force, March 24 (A.P.).—American fighter-bomber pilots, returning to base after supporting the airborne operation north of the Ruhr today, said that the Germans were resisting fiercely, though outgunned.

Airtroops Eager To Settle Score For Belgian Bulge

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Everything that could fly was in the air today, according to Major Robert M. Blackburn of Des Moines, Iowa, who said that the parachute and glider troops moved in after an intense artillery barrage. "They were catching plenty of ack-ack," he added.

Lieut. Roy A. Burns Jr. of Bryte, Cal., said that the German artillery blasting at the invaders was intense and that the roads were jammed with civilians frantically attempting to escape the combat area.

Major Terry M. Lusby of Owenton, Ky., said that there were so many boats on the Rhine that they looked like ducks on a pond. "The Allies seem to have four to five times as much artillery as the Germans," he said.

Air Army Trained For Climax Blow

[By the Associated Press]

Allied airborne forces which spilled out of the sky today behind the German defenders of the Rhine were organized specifically for just such a task—injection into a climactic situation with lightning speed.

Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's 1st Allied Airborne Army, composed chiefly of British and American parachute troops and glider-borne troops, first went into action as an army last September when an attempt was made to seize a series of crossings of the various branches of the lower Rhine in Holland.

Germans Overpowered

American airborne forces succeeded in overpowering the German defenders of a bridge over the Nijmegen, but the British 1st Airborne Division, the "Red Devils," were forced to withdraw from across the Neder Ryn at Arnhem. They had been dropped 50 miles behind the enemy lines, the weather closed in, and they were unable to receive reinforcements necessary to hold their bridgehead.

Previously, however, Allied airborne forces were employed in great strength in the Normandy landings.

These forces contributed greatly to the success of the D-day invasion.

Designed For Mobility

Supreme headquarters in announcing the establishment of the force on August 10 described it as "approximating an army in size and importance." An army may have from six to nine divisions, with more than 10,000 men in each division.

Welded together in the new unit are airborne ground combat troops and the men who fly them, an innovation designed to give this airborne army unprecedented coordination and mobility.

Heretofore airborne soldiers have been strictly a part of the ground forces while the men who flew them were attached to various air forces.

Former Air Force Head

The dual nature of the airborne army is reflected in the record of its commanding officer. Brereton formerly commanded the United States 9th Air Force based in Britain, whose troop carrier command flew American parachute troops and glider infantry in the invasion.

General Brereton, fifty-four ears old, was an air leader in the hilippine, Indian and Egyptian ampaigns in this war. His mili-ry career began with an Annap-is naval commission. Before the rst world war he served in both e Army Signal Corps and the rtillery.

England

PARIS, [illegible] 24 (AP)—The American and British naval forces that ferried Field Marshal Montgomery's troops and heavy equipment across the Rhine today rehearsed for months in England to perfect their amphibious technique.

It was long apparent that the armies would need ferry service across the Rhine between the time bridgeheads were started and bridges were thrown across. A number of exhaustive experiments were carried out on rivers in the United Kingdom having banks and current similar to those of the Rhine.

Instead of operating through waves and surf to beaches constantly changing with the tide, the crews had to learn to maneuver their craft to and from pinpoint landing spots in strong currents running at right angles to their courses.

The armies needed fast craft sturdy enough to carry tanks, bulldozers and mobile guns safely. It was finally decided that LCM's [Landing Craft, Medium], which weigh twenty-six tons, and LCVP's [Landing Craft, Vehicles and Personnel], which weigh nine tons, were the largest types suited to the Army's requirements that could be carried overland.

Both craft have bows that lower to form ramps for loading and unloading, making mechanical loading devices unnecessary.

The crews learned to launch these heavy craft from muddy river banks and to transport them over hundreds of miles of damaged roads. The 50-foot, all steel LCM on its carrier is 77 feet long, 14 feet wide and 20 feet high. Yet many of them were moved to launching sites over shell-pitted roads, make-shift bridges and through narrow village streets.

The LCVP is a 36-foot boat manned by a crew of four with a speed of about twelve miles per hour. Over smooth water it can carry about fifty soldiers or such loads as one bulldozer, one 105mm gun and one 57mm anti-tank gun, two 75mm howitzers or 1,000 gallons of gasoline.

The LCM carries a crew of five with a speed of about 13½ miles per hour. It can carry any armored vehicle up to the size and weight of a Sherman tank or bulk loads such as 7,500 gallons of gasoline.

United States naval units participating in today's action were under the general command of Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, head of American naval forces in Europe, and directly commanded by Comdr. William J. Whiteside. The senior officer of the British naval units was Capt. P. G. H. James.

Sailors Wearing Army Uniforms Man Landing Craft Across Rhine

WITH U. S. NAVAL FORCES ON THE RHINE, March 24—(AP) Allied armies crossed the last great water barrier to the heart of Hitler's Germany this morning in another [illegible]-Day, for United States and allied amphibious forces.

The "small boat men"—in alligators, buffalos and other amphibious craft—repeated the daring landings of the Pacific, from Tarawa to Iwo Jima, and the daring operations from North Africa to Normandy and Southern France. This time it was behind a barrage laid down by field artillery and under skies filled with fighter planes, transport planes, and gliders—200 miles from the nearest ocean.

Never before in history has the Army called upon the Navy to help it cross an inland river, a barrier second only to the channel in the march on Berlin. The mission of the sailors, far from the sea, was to build up with all possible speed the masses of infantry, weapons and ammunition necessary to support the first assault troops smashing into the industrial Ruhr.

They have turned into naval history the plans carefully prepared over the past months under Admiral Harold R. Stark, U. S. N., Commander of U. S. Naval forces in Europe, and Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, U. S. N., Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in France.

Weather conditions were ideal for the operation.

Presence of the naval forces in Europe was a closely guarded secret. They trained for months with Army combat engineers on the smaller rivers of France and Belgium. To insure secrecy, the sailors wore Army field uniforms and Army helmets. In training, these men of the sea trudged through mud along with the doughboys.

Even the boats they were to use were disguised. The blue hulls were painted olive drab. The Navy's proud white symbol was covered as part of the plan. To any peering enemy reconnaisance, the naval boats to all appearances were part and parcel of the equipment of the Army forces in Europe.

Delivery of the boats at the scene was a miracle of modern military transport, a job placed in the capable hands of the Army engineers.

Only the heaviest of the Army's tank conveyors could m[illegible] the big LCM's (landing craft, m[illegible]anized), which are 50 feet long and 14 feet wide, nearly the width of the average roadway and wider than many European roads. When loaded, the LCM's made units 77 feet long and 20 feet high.

Despite the problem they presented, many of the LCMs were brought more than 300 miles over war-ravaged roads, makeshift bridges and through battered, narrow village streets.

On the Rhine the Navy reversed the task. Today it was the Navy's turn to move Army vehicles. LCMs and smaller craft raced back and forth across the Rhine, picking up Army equipment on the west bank and rushing it to the east bank, where over the bow-ramps hustled

Navy Mans Landing Craft In 9th Crossing

By Robert Eunson

With the United States 9th Army East of the Rhine, March 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen William H. Simpson's victory-bound troops crossed the Rhine under fire in Navy landing craft manned by sailors today and established a bridgehead on the east bank.

Riflemen from one of the war's most famous divisions, which beat the Germans first in the Normandy hedgerows and later chewed its way through the Siegfried Line, made the thrust under an ear-splitting bombardment.

The bombardment came from massed land artillery instead of from a ring of battleships and cruisers—otherwise the crossing was like a MacArthur landing in the Pacific.

25 Miles An Hour

The first wave ripped across the Rhine at 25 miles an hour in storm boats powered by 55-horsepower outboard motors. Two engineers handled each boat. The second wave came in assault boats that were used in the Roer River crossings a month ago. These were motor driven this time, not paddled as in the Roer crossing.

Alligators and water buffaloes—just like the ones that stormed ashore on Leyte, Luzon and Iwo Jima in the Pacific—followed next with their amphibian tracks churning up the Rhine.

Right after the alligators hit the beach, Navy-manned landing craft started barging in, loaded with men, tanks, jeeps and bridge supplies.

Trained With Soldiers

The navy task force, commanded by Lieut. Com. Willard R. Patrick, of Newark, N.J., had been training with soldiers in the rear areas.

Combat engineers strung a pontoon bridge across a 1,000-foot stretch of the river.

Patrick's task force came into the 9th Army picture four months ago, but forsook its blue jackets for olive drab while mingling with land troops on the Maas River in Holland.

Known as the "9th Army's Navy," the sailors practiced the assault landings with spearhead divisions, and trained the infantrymen for the Rhine D-day.

Unloaded At Antwerp

Landing craft were unloaded in December at Antwerp and moved up the Albert Canal to the training grounds, where they were pounded against banks of the peaceful Maas in many a mock landing.

Much reconnaissance was required to select the route to get the landing craft to the banks of the Rhine, but they were on the right spot at the right time, and they delivered the doughboys into the heart of Hitlerland.

NAVY SAILS RHINE TO AID CROSSINGS

Landing Craft Were Trucked to River From English Channel After Tests in Britain

THIRD ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RHINE, March 24 (AP)—United States Navy men sailed the Rhine 250 miles from the nearest ocean today and helped put the Third Army on its bridgehead in Hesse.

[A dispatch from the First Army's Remagen front said the United States Navy also had gone into action there, as on the Montgomery Ruhr front, and was helping shuttle troops, tanks, guns, supplies and material across the river in unprecedented operations. Navy amphibious craft began operations there forty-eight hours after the Ludendorff Bridge was seized at Remagen.]

Fleet 36-foot LCVP's [landing craft, vehicles and personnel] capable of transporting forty men were trucked from the English Channel to the Rhine for the operations and were in action soon after the first waves of infantry hit the shore in Army assault boats Thursday night. The Navy also brought along power launches and other craft.

The landing craft, similar to those used to land in Normandy, are manned by Navy men wearing khaki uniforms and helmets like the Army's. The name given the Navy's operation with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men was appropriately "U.S.S. Blood and Guts."

The combined amphibious operation, which is much like Omaha Beach in Normandy on a modified scale, went off perfectly, with the seamen and infantrymen working together as if they had been doing this all their lives.

The general beamed at the ease with which the Rhine was conquered. He called it the easiest river crossing out of a score accomplished by his bridgehead makers since Normandy.

Rhine Boats Were Built Less Than a Month Ago

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24—Hundreds of the small storm boats used by the Third Army to steal across the Rhine were only stacks of plywood in American factories less than a month ago.

The War Department said today the boats were rushed to completion and many were flown directly to the battle zone.

The order for 669 boats was received on Feb. 1. Material was speeded to factories and builders began what the Army called "a production miracle."

Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Army Engineers, has sent letters of commendation to each of the four companies—the Sentry Boat Company at Manistee, Mich.; Minnetonka Boatworks at Wayzata, Minn.; the Foster Boat Company, Charlevoix, Mich., and the Pine Castle Boat Company, Pine Castle, Fla.

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Commandos In Berets Mop Up Blasted Post

New York, March 24 — Eric Sevareid, of CBS, who was with British Commandos, gave this broadcast account today of the Allied crossing of the Rhine:

"At 5 last night Montgomery and Simpson gave the word to go ahead as scheduled.

"The moon was bright, the skies cleared of clouds and this morning it was like a day of June. There was more luck. The Rhine in this northern sector was the lowest it had been in twenty years at this time of the year.

"Allied power was almost beyond belief.

Barrage Without Break

"Our artillery simply drenched and saturated the German defenses. It began early last evening, and when I left the front two hours ago (7 A.M. Eastern War time) it was still thundering without a break.

"I spent the night with a group of British Commandos. They gathered toward evening in the flat meadowland just back from the river.

"Then at 5.30 began the pounding across the river; the place the Commandos were to take on foot, by night. The commander turned to a man and said: 'Corporal Smith, I don't think you'll find billets in town tonight.'

No Helmets, Just Berets

"It became quite dark, and we walked to a village crossroads to watch the Commandos form up.

"They wore no helmets, just their berets, and a few had blackened their faces. A major spoke quietly. He said, 'I get a funny feeling in my throat at a moment like this.'

Horses Break Into Ranks

"They drew up at the side of the road. The men ate and sprawled in the barnyards for a last moment's rest. Then they filed down the road quickly, singing quietly as they marched towards the river's edge beneath a shrieking canopy of tracers, which flowered over from our rear.

"Three horses, crazed by the noise, ran wildly between their ranks. Minutes went by and the men disappeared toward the bank, to climb into assault craft.

"At 10.25 Pathfinder planes of the RAF dropped showering flares into the area the Commandos must take. Then the RAF heavy bombers came—200 of them. The whole sector grew slowly pink and the blue-black was mottled with dirty white puffs of ack-ack.

"By now the men were across and racing for the objective. They gave the Germans no time to recover from the stunning bombardment. From the control van down the road the first messages came back. First unit across in 20 minutes. Forty prisoners taken at once. At seventy minutes the last of the units were across. They met light opposition, a few mortars as they embarked. The men were into the area and fighting a few remaining Germans among the smoking heaps of rubble.

Colonel Captured

"At dawn more reports. A colonel captured. And 200 prisoners now. The morning wore on. At 10 o'clock the airborne assault began on the high-wooded ground.

"There semed no end to the lines of planes which streamed slowly in from the west. I saw one's wing break off from a direct hit. It plunged to the ground. Another trailed fire from one engine and settled slowly behind the trees.

"Into the pall of smoke and haze on the opposite side the parachutes were drifting, thousands of men.

"When I drove back to this transmitter, every roadway, every house, every pasture contained little knots of men staring into the sky, unspeakingly, enthralled with one of the greatest spectacles of this or any war.

"They know now that all's going very well—very well indeed."

IT'S 40 AND 8 AGAIN, JUST LIKE LAST WAR

With the American Airborne Troops, March 24 (A. P.).—The Yanks have had an idea that things in this war were mighty different from those in the last war. But the men of one glider outfit were disillusioned when they entrained for the base from which they dropped north of the Ruhr today.

The French box cars into which they piled were marked "40 hommes, 8 chevaux."

SCOTS CROSS RHINE, SING 'ANNIE LAURIE'

ON THE RHINE, March 24—(AP) Scottish troops of the 51st Highland division, singing "Annie Laurie," crossed the Rhine last night under a terrific barrage from Field Marshal Montgomery's guns, and the battle of the Ruhr bridgehead had begun.

In the gigantic ground and airborne operation, Montgomery's forces by today had gained up to 3,000 yards and had secured bridgeheads from Wesel to north of Rees.

Prime Minister Churchill came to see borne out his recent assertion that "no river has ever proved an insurmountable barrier to a crossing." Tonight he slept somewhere in Germany.

Montgomery used everything at his disposal, British and American naval, air and ground forces, and more than 1,000 guns.

As troops fought into Wesel and Rees, reports said that there were few casualties in the early stages. Hundreds of Germans, stunned by bombs and artillery, were moving into the prison stockades.

2 Nazis Also Cross Rhine

WITH UNITED STATES 9TH ARMY, March 24 (AP).—Two prisoners were taken on the east bank of the Rhine today at exactly H hour. Private Morris Molitz, of Newark, N. J., brought them back to the west bank at 3:05 a. m.

Brilliant Weather Aids Allies in Rhine Crossing

Elements Change Sides; Have Usually Aided Nazis

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—The weather finally turned against Adolf Hitler in one of the Allies' big offensives.

Brilliant sunshine favored the Allies as they struck across the Rhine into the plain north of the Ruhr.

In the big operations heretofore, Hitler was able to count on weather—bad weather—as an ally when the occasion was crucial.

But today it was different.

35 DIVISIONS

OPPOSE PUSH

Kesselring Believed To Have That Many Under Him

Allied Headquarters, Paris, March 24 (AP)—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, who, prisoners say, has succeeded Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt as German commander in the west, is believed to have elements of 35 divisions facing Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 21st Army Group which smashed across the Rhine north of the Ruhr today.

They comprise the German 25th Army and 1st Parachute Army which form army group "H" now believed to be under the command of Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz. Marshal Blaskowitz has been succeeded as commander of army group "G" in the south by Gen. Wolfgang Houser.

The 1st Parachute Army holds the front east of the Rhine extending from the vicinity of Emmerich t. a point opposite Krefeld. The 25th Army holds the sector from Emmerich west to the sea, virtually all in Holland.

Ten Parachute Divisions

At least ten divisions facing Montgomery are in the parachute army, but their present strength probably is equivalent to no more than four or five American divisions.

They include *Panzer* divisions as well as parachute infantry, and they have massed a large number of guns. Blaskowitz has a *Panzer* corps in reserve behind the 1st Parachute Army, but the problem of moving reinforcements into the line has been made extremely difficult by the continuous aerial bombardment of rail lines and highways by the Allies.

A field dispatch said that although there was tough fighting ahead in the Ruhr, the question was what the Germans can do about Allied strength. The best estimates are that they can't do much.

11,000 PLANES JAR GERMAN HOMELAND

Berlin Raid Caps History's Mightiest Aerial Blow

London, *Sunday*, March 25 (AP)—Mosquitos lashed Berlin last night for the thirty-third consecutive night, continuing unchecked the mightiest aerial offensive in history, which yesterday saw 11,000 planes join the assault across the Rhine in support of troops charging toward the heart of the Reich.

The huge airmada, which converged on the Rhine-crossing area from England and Continent-based airdromes, laid a protective wall of fire in front of the Allied troops.

Nazis Run Down Like Rabbits

Incomplete returns from yesterday's blow at the Reich showed at least 53 German planes were shot down by American fighters—exclusive of the bag for last night's Berlin raid which was not yet tabulated.

The harried *Luftwaffe* offered only spotty opposition. Almost half of the kills were scored as the Nazis were run down like rabbits by American fighters. Twenty enemy planes were blasted out of the sky over one field from which they were trying to escape.

40 American Planes Missing

Announced American losses for the day were 26 heavy bombers and fourteen fighters or fighter-bombers. The 8th and 9th Air Forces each lost seven fighters or fighter-bombers.

Twenty of the missing bombers were from a group of 240 Liberators which plowed through heavy ground fire at tree-top level to drop supplies to airborne troops across the Rhine.

The United States 8th Air Force flew about 1,750 bomber and 1,250 fighter sorties on Saturday as Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed sixteen German airfields and dropped supplies immediately after the landings east of the Rhine by the airborne army.

"Good To Excellent" Results

United States Army Air Force headquarters reported all 8th Air Force operations were carried out "with success" in favorable weather with crews reporting "generally good to excellent results everywhere."

Saturday's airfield attacks culminated a campaign begun last Wednesday to make German bases, particularly those for jet-propelled aircraft, temporarily unservicable, the USAAF communiqué said.

Since Wednesday 25 different airfields have been attacked, most of them bases for jet planes or fields which could be used by these new Nazi fighters.

With Nazi defenses thrown into turmoil by this tremendous attack from the west, American heavy bombers from Italy leaped the Alps and smashed a tank factory in Berlin in a 1,600-mile round trip, the longest escorted mission ever flown over Europe.

Dawn-To-Dusk Air Parade

From dawn to dusk one great procession of bombers and fighters swept across the Channel to be joined over the Continent by thousands of other warplanes streaming up from advanced bases in Belgium, Germany, Holland and France.

Each phase of the mammoth operation was run off with split-second timing, with as many as five layers of planes roaring toward their objectives at the same time or criss-crossing at different altitudes.

Sixty seconds after a group of transports towing gliders filled with combat troops passed over one Belgian city there came the roar of 200 swift American fighters diving into the fray. A total of 1,500 transports and gliders showered fighting men into the battle east of the Rhine. A force of 240 Liberators dropped 600 tons of supplies to the airborne troops.

In the crucial hours before daybreak 1,900 American bombers and fighters beat up a dozen Nazi airfields around the battle zone and made searing attacks on German positions near the Rhine. Late in the day another 450 Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed four enemy night fighter bases in Germany and Holland. And on Friday night RAF Lancasters smashed the German garrison in Wesel, paving the way for British commando assaults.

Pilots said the whole great Muenster box north of the Ruhr was a land of death, with no sign of movement among the blazing towns and cities.

10,000 Allied Planes Strike Greatest Blow At Reich

London, March 24 (AP)—Ten thousand Allied warplanes struck Germany the greatest co-ordinated aerial blows in

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history today.

Air fleets joined in the spectacular hurdling of the Rhine and laid a protecting wall of fire, rockets and bombs around the charging Allied troops, while heavy bombers from Italy hit a Berlin tank factory in a 1,600-mile round trip, the longest escorted operation ever flown over Europe.

A total of 1,500 transport planes and gliders dropped a great army to the ground east of the Rhine.

The Italy-based 15th Air Force heavy bombers that attacked industrial targets in the "Berlin area" were escorted by Mustangs.

Tank Plant Bombed

[A dispatch from Rome reported that the Daimler Benz tank works on the southern edge of Berlin was bombed. The bombers reported good to excellent results. Mustangs shot down three German jet planes. Officers said the bombed works made tanks for the Eastern front.]

The flight of the huge sky-battle fleet from England, with the planes flying wingtip to wingtip, was one of the most awe-inspiring aerial operations of the war, and in the Ruhr Valley a devastating scourge was laid down.

20,000 In Action

Many of the parachute troop carriers and gliders—the number would indicate that from 20,000 to 30,000 men are taking part, the greatest number ever engaged in an airborne operation—soared out from Britain and thundered across the Strait of Dover. No sooner had the parachute troops landed than other planes began the job of supplying them with additional ammunition. The first batch of supplies was dropped across the Rhine at noon by some 250 United States 8th Air Force Liberators.

Thick layers of heavy bombers and fighters streamed monotonously across the Channel. Then came the gliders with their towing planes, and after them the troop-carrying craft, wing to wing and hundred after hundred, flying so low that every detail could be seen from below.

Towns Like Pyres

Before daybreak, swarms of medium and light bombers had worked over the Germans' defenses on the eastern Rhine bank. Even before that, pilots said the whole great Muenster box north of the Ruhr was a land of death, with towns blazing like funeral pyres and roads without a sign of movement.

After the first wave of transport planes sped over the southern English coast there was a pause, and then another huge wave of gliders came, towed by British Sterling bombers. Veterans of the cave cliffs of Dover, who had withstood bombings, shellings, robot bombings and the fear of invasion, watched the armada black out the sun. The thunder of bombers across the Channel shook houses.

Nazi Airfields Bombed

The United States 8th Air Force sent 1,050 Fortresses and Liberators and 850 fighters against the Nazi airfields and jet-plane bases ahead of Montgomery's operations. These were in the area of Achmer, Vechta, Lechtel, Rheine, Hesepe, Nordhorn, Steenwijk, Zwischenahn, Plantlunne, Varrelbusch and Varrel. Fighters fanned out, shooting up targets of opportunity.

A huge force of British heavy bombers smashed at the northern Ruhr during the night, and pilots declared whole towns and villages were "burning like torches."

Fifty-three spots in the Ruhr area hammered repeatedly during the last three days were blasted for more than an hour today, starting at 8 A.M. by 400 Marauders and Havocs of the United States 9th Bombardment Division.

Coastal observers said the sky was so full of aircraft that it was impossible to estimate the numbers.

Above the great procession of four-engined bombers hundreds of fighters crisscrossed in constant patrol, sweeping a path for the big planes.

The German warning service said bomber formations were south of Bremen, over the Wilhelmshaven area, south of Emden and near Cuxhaven. The enemy indicated that smaller forces were in the areas of Muenster, Vechta, Quakenbrueck and Oldenburg.

Seemed Wing-To-Wing

Watchers on the English east coast gave a graphic account of the great Allied air formations that streaked out this morning.

"The sky was packed with aircraft," said a coastal eyewitness. "Many formations seemed wing to wing and packed together.

"After more than an hour the great Allied aerial cavalcade still was going out. After the spearhead had reached the Continent, still more were coming from the heart of England, maintaining an unbroken line."

Thousands of persons went into the streets of southern England and watched with awe as the gigantic procession thundered overhead.

Perfect weather prevailed in Britain.

At 11 A.M. the German radio, unable to log all the Allied formations, reported that a stream of planes 150 miles long was stretching from the Dutch border to Hildesheim, southeast of Hannover.

German anti-aircraft batteries in and around the Ruhr were overwhelmed completely yesterday as more than 6,000 planes bomb-drenched the area until smoke and fire became so thick pilots were no longer able to locate their targets.

NAZIS WARNED ON EXECUTIONS

Face Punishment If They Kill Aireborne Troops

London, March 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, at Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters, told troops of the 21st Army Group today that the "decisive victory in Europe will be near" once the Rhine River line is pierced and the crust in German resistance broken.

A similar message of confidence in speedy victory was issued by Montgomery while Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned German officers, soldiers and civilians that the Allies would hold them to strictest account and punish them according to their deserts if they became involved in the execution of Allied airborne troops.

Be Prepared, Dutch Told

Prince Bernard, of the Netherlands, speaking under authority of the supreme Allied commander, warned Dutch patriot troops to take no action without orders, but alerted them to be prepared to coordinate their efforts with the new Allied offensive, which has carried across the Rhine.

In a message to the British 2d, Canadian 1st and United States 9th armies, Churchill, who on March 4 predicted that "one strong heave will win the war," said:

"I rejoice to be with the chief of the Imperial general staff (Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke) at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters of the 21st Army Group during this memorable battle of forcing the Rhine.

A Superb Task

"British soldiers, it will long be told how, with our Canadian brothers and valiant United States allies, this superb task was accomplished. Once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, the decisive victory in Europe will be near.

"May God prosper our arms in this noble adventure after our long struggle for King and country, for dear life and for the freedom of mankind."

Drive Will Bring V-E Day Near: Churchill

London, March 24 (AP)—The "decisive victory in Europe will be near" once the Rhine River line is pierced and the crust of German resistance broken, Prime Minister Churchill declared today in a message to Field Marshal Sir Montgomery's armies.

Churchill's message said:

"I rejoice to be with the chief of the imperial general staff (Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke) at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters of the 21st Army Group during this memorable battle of forcing the Rhine.

Praises Armies

"British soldiers, it will long be told how, with our Canadian brothers and valiant United States allies, this superb task was accomplished. Once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, the decisive victory in Europe will be near.

"May God prosper our arms in this noble adventure after our long struggle for King and country, for dear life, and for the freedom of mankind."

Monty Addressed Troops

Montgomery addressed this message to all 21st Army Group troops:

"1. On the 7th of February I told you we were going into the ring for the final and last round: There would be no time limit. We would continue fighting until our opponent was knocked out. The last round is going very well on both sides of the ring—and overhead.

"2. In the West the enemy has lost the Rhineland, and with it the flower of at least four armies—the parachute army, 5th *Panzer* Army, 15th Army and 7th Army. The 1st Army, farther to the south, is now being added to the list.

Russ 35 Miles From Berlin

"In the Rhineland battles, the enemy has lost about 150,000 prisoners and there are many more to come. His total casualties amount to about 250,000 since the eighth of February.

"3. In the East the enemy has lost all of Pomerania east of the Oder, an area as large as the Rhineland, and three more German armies have been routed. Russian armies are within about 35 miles of Berlin.

"4. Overhead Allied air forces are pounding Germany day and night. It will be interesting to see how much longer the Germans can stand it.

"5. The enemy in fact has been driven into a corner, and he cannot escape.

"Events are moving rapidly.

"The complete and decisive defeat of the Germans is certain: there is no possibility of doubt on this matter.

"6. The 21st Army Group will now cross the Rhine.

"The enemy possibly thinks he is safe behind this great river obstacle. We will agree it is a great obstacle: but we will show the enemy he is far from safe behind it. This great Allied fighting machine, composed of integrated land and air forces, will deal with the problem in no uncertain manner.

"Over The Rhine Let Us Go"

"7. And having crossed the Rhine, we will crack about in the plains of northern Germany, chasing the enemy from pillar to post. The swifter and more energetic our action, the sooner the war will be over. And that is what we all desire: to get on with the job and finish off the German war as soon as possible.

"8. Over the Rhine, then, let us go. And good hunting to you all on the other side.

"9. May the 'Lord Mighty In Battle' give us the victory in this our latest undertaking, as He has done in all our battles since we landed in Normandy on D-day."

Don't Execute Airborne Men, Nazis Warned

London, March 24 (AP)—Allied radio stations broadcast a message from General Eisenhower to the German Army and the Waffen SS disclosing that the Allies had captured a German secret order calling for the execution of Allied airborne troops and warning the enemy that severe punishment would be dealt to any troops carrying out the order.

Eisenhower disclosed that the secret order, dated at Hitler's headquarters, October 18, 1942, with an additional order dated October, 1944, commanded the execution of Allied airborne forces and parachute troops.

"With particular emphasis it is pointed out that such troops are not terrorists," the broadcast said. "They are soldiers who are fulfilling their military duties in an orderly way."

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's message to troops of the Twenty-first Army Group:

I rejoice to be with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff [Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke] at Field Marshall Montgomery's Headquarters of the Twenty-first Army Group during this memorable battle of forcing the Rhine.

British soldiers, it will long be told how, with our Canadian brothers and valiant United States allies, this superb task was accomplished. Once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, the decisive victory in Europe will be near.

May God prosper our arms in this noble adventure after our long struggle for King and country, for dear life, and for the freedom of mankind.

'It Is Last Round' —Montgomery

London, March 24 (A. P.).—In reply to Prime Minister Churchill's message forecasting victory in the piercing of the German lines across the Rhine, Marshal Montgomery sent the following message to all troops in the Twenty-first Army Group:

"1. On the seventh of February I told you we were going into the ring for the final and last round; there would be no time limit. We would continue fighting until our opponent was knocked out. The last round is going very well on both sides of the ring—and overhead.

"2. In the west the enemy has lost the Rhineland, and with it

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the flower of at least four armies—the Parachute Army, Fifth Panzer Army, Fifteenth Army and Seventh Army. The First Army, farther to the south, is now being added to the list. In the Rhineland battles the enemy has lost about 150,000 prisoners and there are many more to come. His total casualties amount to about 200,000 since the eighth of February.

"3. In the east the enemy has lost all of Pomerania east of the Oder, an area as large as the Rhineland, and three more German armies have been routed. Russian armies are within about thirty-five miles of Berlin.

"4. Overhead, Allied air forces are pounding Germany day and night. It will be interesting to see how much longer the Germans can stand it.

"5. The enemy in fact has been driven into a corner, and he cannot escape. Events are moving rapidly. The complete and decisive defeat of the Germans is certain; there is no possibility of doubt on this matter.

"6. The Twenty-first Army Group will now cross the Rhine. The enemy possibly thinks he is safe behind this great river obstacle. We will agree it is a great obstacle, but we will show the enemy he is far from safe behind it. This great Allied fighting machine, composed of integrated land and air forces, will deal with the problem in no uncertain manner.

"7. And having crossed the Rhine, we will crack about in the plains of northern Germany, chasing the enemy from pillar to post. The swifter and more energetic our action, the sooner the war will be over. And that is what we all desire: To get on with the job and finish off the German war as soon as possible.

"8. Over the Rhine, then, let us go. And good hunting to you all on the other side.

"9. May the 'Lord Mighty in Battle' give us the victory in this our latest undertaking, as He has done in our battles since we landed in Normandy on D day."

No Fraternizing: Montgomery

London, March 24 (AP) — Field Marshal Montgomery, warning his invading troops against fraternization with the enemy, said today it was too soon "to distinguish between 'good' and 'bad' Germans" and that the soldiers had a "definite part in winning the peace by a definite code of behavior."

"Peace does not exist merely because of a surrender," he said in a letter to each soldier. "Nazi influence penetrates everywhere, even into children's schools and churches."

Last War's Attitude

Asserting that the Germans "remained unrepentent and attached to their worship of brute force" after occupation by the Allies in the last war and that their general staff prepared for a new war, Montgomery said:

"Our occupation of Germany is an act of war of which the first object is to destroy the Nazi system. There are Allied organizations whose work it is to single out, separate and destroy dangerous elements in German life.

"Keep Clear Of Them"

"In streets, houses, cafes, cinemas, etc., you must keep clear of Germans, man, woman and child, unless you meet them in the course of duty. You must not walk out with them, or shake hands or visit their homes, or make them gifts, or take gifts from them.

"You must not play games with them, or share any social event with them. In short, you must not fraternize with Germans at all."

Instructions to Troops

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Text of a letter from Field Marshal Montgomery to troops of the Twenty-first Army Group:

(1) Twenty-seven years ago the Allies occupied Germany, but Germany has been at war ever since. Our army took no revenge in 1918. It was more than considerate and before a few weeks had passed many soldiers were adopted into German households. The enemy worked hard being amiable. They believed that the occupation was due to treachery and that their army had never been beaten. They remained unrepentant and attached to their worship of brute force.

(2) The fight was continued by the German General Staff, who concealed war criminals and equipment, built up armaments and trained a new striking force, to evade the armistice terms they had to find sympathizers and "organizing sympathy" became a German industry.

So accommodating were occupying forces that the Germans came to believe we would never fight them again in any cause. From that moment to this their continued aggression has brought misery or death to millions, always under a familiar smoke screen of appeals for fair play and friendship, followed by a barrage of stark, brutal threats.

This time the Nazis have added to the experience of the last occupation. They have learned from the resistance movements of France, Belgium, Holland and Norway. These are types of instructions they are likely to give to their underground workers:

"Give the impression of submitting. Say you never liked the Nazis. They were the people responsible for the war. Argue that Germany has never had a fair chance. Get the soldiers arguing. They are not trained for it. And you are. Use old folks, girls and children. And 'play up' every case of devastation and poverty. Ask troops to your homes. Sabotage or steal equipment, petrol or rations. Get troops to sell these things, if you can. Spread stories about Americans and Russians in the British zone, and about the British to the other Allies."

Too Early to Distinguish

(3) Because of these facts, I want every soldier to be clear about "non-fraternization." Peace does not exist merely because of a surrender. Nazi influence penetrates everywhere. Even into children's schools and churches.

Our occupation of Germany is an act of war of which the first object is to destroy the Nazi system. There are Allied organizations whose work it is to single out, separate and destroy dangerous elements in German life.

It is too soon for you to distinguish between "good" and "bad" Germans. You have a positive part to play in winning peace by a definite code of behavior. In streets, houses, cafes, cinemas, etc., you must keep clear of Germans, man, woman and child, unless you meet them in the course of duty. You must not walk out with them, or shake hands, or visit their homes, or make them gifts, or take gifts from them. You must not play games with them, or share any social event with them. In short, you must not fraternize with Germans at all.

(4) To refrain from fraternization is not easy. It requires self-discipline. But in Germany you will have to remember that laughing and eating and dancing with Germans would be bitterly resented by your own families, by millions of people who have suffered under the Gestapo and under the Luftwaffe's bombs, and by every ally that Britain possesses.

You will have to remember that these are the same Germans who a short time ago were drunk with victory, who were boasting what they, as the master race, would do to you as their slaves, who were applauding utter disregard by their leaders of any form of decency or of honorable dealings, the same Germans whose brothers, sons and fathers were carrying out a system of mass murder and torture of defenseless civilians. You will have to remember that these same Germans are planning to make fools of you again and to escape the loathing which their actions deserve.

(5) Our consciences are clear. "Non-fraternization" to us implies no revenge. We have no theory of master races. But a guilty nation must not only be convicted, it must realize its guilt. Only then can first steps be taken to re-educate it and to bring it back into the society of decent humanity.

(6) German discipline, though not our sort, is thorough. The people will judge you with no amateur eyes. And any slackness will be the cue for resistance movements to intensify their efforts.

(7) Be just. Be firm. Be correct. Give orders and don't argue. The last time we won the war and let the peace slip out of our hands and this time we must not ease off—we must win both the war and the peace.

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GERMANS ADMIT ALLIES HAVE HOLD ON LOWER RHINE

LONDON, March 24—(AP) The German radio told the home press today that Heinrich Himmler had ordered all civil authorities in evacuated or Allied-occupied territory to "cease functioning for the time being," another sign of the chaos inside Germany.

From dispatches have told of thousands of Germans fleeing the invaded areas along the Rhine, and this latest German broadcast said Himmler had established "interim offices" to help the heads of rural districts, mayors and other local officials to "administer, or if necessary to liquidate existing institutions."

"Their files and other official property will be brought to safety", the broadcast said.

German radio commentators meanwhile conceded frankly that Allied troops had sizable foothold across the lower Rhine, said the "bulk" of the First U. S. army was striking eastward from the Remagen bridgehead, and expressed anxiety over the "surprise establishment" by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., of a U. S. Third army bridgehead in the south.

"The German command endeavors to delay a decision until the moment when the employment of additional German material and tactical means is advisable," said one broadcast.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius of the Transocean agency said a synchronized operation by the U. S. Ninth and First armies may develop soon between Cologne and Duesseldorf, forming the lower part of a pincers movement with the British and Canadian forces farther north in an effort to envelop the Ruhr.

Discussing the Allied airborne landing Sertorius said it was further evidence that Field Marshal Montgomery is "more than keen to get to the rear of the Ruhr as quickly as he can."

"The main goal of Eisenhower's decisive offensive, which now has entered the third phase, is still the north German plain," he added.

"It is clear that with this aim in mind the enemy certainly will attempt to overcome the Rhine barrier between Bon and Emmerich before attempting to cross over the lower reaches. This explains why we should not overestimate the importance of the bridgehead established surprisingly by U. S. (Third army) amphibious tanks at Oppenheim."

Berlin said its troops were trying to prevent a link-up between Marshal Montgomery's British and Canadian and the Allied parachute and glider troops on the north side of the Ruhr. It claimed that "large parts" of the airborne troops were wiped out, adding:

"But at some points airborne troops succeeded in forming nests of resistance and they are under attack."

Reports from Sweden meanwhile said mutiny had broken out among puppet Hungarian troops in Denmark Friday afternoon and that there had been "lively" street fighting in Copenhagen.

NAZIS SAY THEY WILL FIGHT ON

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See Nation Which Keeps Nerve Longest Winning.

London, March 24 (A. P)—A German broadcast declared today that the German high command "adopts the supreme principle of continuing the battle no matter under what conditions."

A Nazi military spokesman, after announcement of the Rhine crossing, asserted that new German fronts were being formed in the east and west and that the battle would go on.

"All the means at our disposal are being employed," he said. "It is the aim of the German command to inflict upon the enemy, during his advance, losses as high as possible."

Frankly declaring that the Germans needed more time to develop additional troop deployments and establish new positions, the commentator said: "The race for time is the most important fact at present, as the Allies are considerably pressed. The German command endeavors to delay a decision until the moment when the employment of additional German material and tactical means is advisable."

Calls for 'Sacrifices.'

Today's German communique said the expected battle for the lower Rhine had begun between Rees and Wesel. Southward on the United States Third Army front, the German garrison of Mainz had fallen back to the right bank of the Rhine, it said.

A Berlin political commentator called on the people of the Reich for more sacrifices.

"The nearer the decision, the more dramatic will developments be, the more sacrifices will be demanded," he said. "It is not the first year that matters, it is the last. The nation which keeps its nerve during the last has won, and that is why the Allies try to destroy German morale."

RUSSIANS SWEEP ACROSS HUNGARY, DRIVE ON VIENNA

Smash Within 40 Miles of Austrian Border in Giant Offensive.

76,000 NAZIS KILLED

Red Troops Advance in Upper Silesia; Seize Neisse, Loebschuetz.

LONDON, Sunday, March 25—(AP) Russian tanks and infantry, smashing within 40 miles of Austria and 81 miles southeast of Vienna, have surged 43 miles across western Hungary along a 62-mile front in a great new offensive timed with the Allied assault in the west, Premier Stalin disclosed last night.

Moscow said 76,000 Germans had been killed or captured recently in Hungary.

Smash Toward Reich

The massive breakthrough in Hungary, thrusting toward southern Germany's "mountain redoubt," where the Nazis are expected to make their last-ditch stand, came as Berlin reported a savage, swaying battle raging in the Nazi capital's outer defenses 31 miles east of the city.

The Vienna-bound offensive exploded as the enemy said the Red army had built up a 17-mile long, six-mile deep bridgehead across the Oder river before Berlin and had hurled new powerful forces into the assault.

At the same time, Moscow announced that Soviet forces in Upper Silesia had captured the industrial cities of Neisse and Loebschuetz and were probing the Sudeten mountain defenses leading from Silesia to Brno, Prague and Hitler's Czechoslovak arsenal.

Far to the north, the battle for the twin isolated Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia was drawing to a close as Russian forces ground to within three miles of Danzig and less than two miles from Gdynia.

In Hungary, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army captured the great rail city of Veszprem and swept up more than 350 other towns and villages, Marshal Stalin announced.

Tolbukhin's troops took the offensive after smashing to a standstill counter-attacks by 11 German tank divisions which in the last three months had recaptured some territory west of Budapest taken by the Russians last December.

Routing the Germans, Tolbukh-

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hin's troops killed 70,000 and captured more than 6,000, Moscow said. Soviet communiques during the last three days have announced the capture or annihilation of 121,000 enemy troops. Some 745 German tanks and 800 guns were destroyed in the Hungarian drive.

The Russians recaptured the great rail center of Szekesferhvar, 32 miles southwest of Budapest, then rolled forward as much as 27 miles beyond their December positions. They captured Mor, 38 miles southwest of Budapest, and pushed across the Bakony hills to break into the open plains leading to Vienna.

Reds Flank Danube Fort

At the northern end of the front, Tolbukhin's troops outflanked on the south the Danube river fortress of Komarom, and cut its communications with Veszprem, beyond the west shore of Lake Balaton.

They seized Bakonyszentlaszlo, 40 miles from the Austrian frontier and 81 miles southeast of the Austrian capital, and thus moved to within 22 miles southeast of Gyor, the greatest communication center in Western Hungary and one of the outer defense fortresses of Vienna.

This surge cut a 10-mile stretch of the Gyor-Veszprem highway and railroad between Bakonyszentlaszlo and Sircs and assured the fall of Veszprem. Other Soviet units then stormed into Veszprem and pushed on another four miles to the west to win Marko, 113 miles east of the Austrian mountain city of Graz.

At Zircs, the Russians who were under command of 60 generals were within 57 miles east of the big communications hub of Szombathely, near the Austrian-Hungary frontier.

Ten miles east of Veszprem and 18 miles southwest of Szekesfehervar, the Russians reached the north shore of Lake Balaton at Balatonkenese. There were indications a sizeable enemy force that had driven east toward the Danube south of Budapest had been trapped and wiped out there.

The enemy said that Tolbukhin's forces, who were within 57 miles east of the great rail city of Szombathely near the Austro-Hungarian border, were battering at the approaches to Komarom, key Danube city citadel 84 miles east of Vienna.

Berlin Battle Rages

The battle before Berlin—which Moscow has not yet announced and which the Nazis called a bloody preliminary to an impending all-out Russian frontal assault on the capital—was "now raging to a climax," the Nazi DNB agency said.

The Nazis said that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army troops had been at least temporarily held at Golzow, six miles west of captured Oder fortress of Kuestrin, and 31 miles from the bomb-gutted capital.

Eight miles to the south the Germans said massed tank forces of Zhukov's army had broken into Klessin, 33 miles east of Berlin, and there the Germans reported bitter house-to-house fighting.

Klessin is two miles beyond the Oder and seven miles north of the river fortress of Frankfurt. The Germans said fighting had extended 10 miles northwest of Kuestrin to a Soviet west bank bridgehead at Kleinitz and enemy reports indicated Zhukov had established a solid bridgehead 17 miles long west of Kuestrin from Kleinitz to Klessin.

The reports indicated that at least three Soviet bridgeheads across the Oder had been linked and the enemy said fighting was ensuing at Lebus, three miles south of Klessin, where Zhukov reportedly has established still another foothold across the Oder defense line.

Russians Joining 2-Way Squeeze Upon Berlin

London, March 24 (AP)—Marshal Stalin announced a new Russian offensive in Hungary tonight and said Soviet forces had advanced 44 miles on a front of more than 63 miles and captured numerous communications points, including Szekesfehervar.

London, March 24 (AP)—The Germans said today that Marshal Gregory Zhukov had attacked "with strongest forces" from his Oder bridgeheads as part of a decisive drive on Berlin.

With perhaps 1,200,000 men massed along the Oder and ready to join in a multiple east-west Allied assault to crush the last breath out of the Reich, Zhukov threw six infantry divisions, waves of tanks and a tremendous artillery barrage into the new attack on both sides of Kuestrin and succeeded in reaching a point only 31 miles from the German capital, German broadcasts reported.

Claims 204 Red Tanks Lost

The German high command said that the stubborn German defense had taken a toll of 204 Soviet tanks in two days of battle there.

The Russians reached Golzow, 6 miles west of the Oder and 31 miles from Berlin, radio dispatches from the Reich said, and broke into Klessin, 8 miles south of Golzow and 34 miles from Berlin.

The Germans, who claim still to hold a small part of the old city of Kuestrin just south of the Warthe River and east of the Oder, despite official Soviet announcements of the capture of the ancient fortress, said: "The battle for Kuestrin has reached its climax. The Red Army is throwing in all its material, regardless of losses of men and tanks."

"Still In German Hands"

"This present offensive must be taken in connection with the long-planned Russian attack on Berlin," declared a DNB broadcast from Berlin.

"Kuestrin has been cut off from all communications to the west for some time. These have, however, been re-established. The fortress still is in German hands. Furious fighting continues in this sector."

There was no confirmation from Moscow of the opening of a new Zhukov attack, but the Russian High Command announced that the German defenders of the Baltic ports of Gdynia and Danzig had been split by the capture of Zoppot, on the coast between those two cities, and that the Russians were clamping a huge pincers on the inner German fortress area of Moravia, Bohemia and Vienna in the south.

Moscow dispatches said the Russians had driven into Moravia in Czecho-Slovakia at several points.

DUCE MAKES PLEA TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

London, March 24 (A. P.).—A Fascist broadcast, apparently emanating from northern Italy, carried a speech last night purporting to be by Benito Mussolini exhorting the Italians to "think of where we were and where we intend to return."

The speech was read by an announcer, who said Mussolini had returned to his headquarters. Mussolini was quoted as saying:

"History has got us by the throat and confronted us with difficult problems. Five years ago the Tricolor was flying at Addis Ababa. Today Negroes stand on the soil of Tuscany. It would be better to die than to bear this. We must convince our enemies there are many Italians who will never submit to treachery."

Bombing Brings Apology.

London, March 24 (A. P.).—The British Government expressed regret to the Netherlands today for the "deplorable" accidental bombing of a residential area of The Hague by the R. A. F. in a March 3 attack on German rocket sites. The British promised that disciplinary action would be taken against flyers responsible for what was described as an "error of judgment."

Huizinga, Dutch Resistance Chief, Dies

London, March 24 (AP)—Dr. Johan Huizinga, 73, historian and a leader of Dutch resistance forces, died recently in Holland, according to word reaching here today.

Huizinga, who was the author of several books on America, previously had been reported held for some time in a Nazi concentration camp, but his death was said to have resulted from natural causes.

NEW ENEMY TRENCHES ARE SIGHTED IN ITALY

ROME, March 24 (AP)—Reconnaissance patrols reported today that the Germans apparently were constructing new defense positions on the central Italian front south of Bologna. Only minor activity by small Eighth and Fifth Army units was reported by Allied headquarters.

Scouts said the enemy was digging a new system of trenches and constructing strongly fortified positions, apparently in a further move to block any drive on Bologna, which is the key to German defenses in northern Italy.

The Germans stepped up their artillery action along the battle-front and sharp clashes between opposing patrols occurred on the Eighth Army's Adriatic sector.

Some casualties were inflicted on the Germans by strong American raiding parties which attacked a group of fortified buildings near Furcoli on the central front.

ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVE

Rome, March 24 (A. P.).—Aggressive patrols of the Fifth and Eighth armies, probing the enemy positions all along the Italian front, reported today that the Germans were constructing large-scale defense works at several points—and also, apparently, a new network of trenches across the north of Italy.

German artillery action was stepped up along the front and there were sharp patrol clashes along the Eighth's front. Strong American raiding parties attacked a large cluster of buildings near Furcoli, on the central front, and inflicted some casualties on the enemy.

15th's Strike at Berlin Effective

ROME, March 24 (AP) — Flying Fortresses of the United States Fifteenth Air Force, striking from bases in Italy in a record 1,600-mile round trip, attacked the Daimler-Benz tank works in the Marienfelde district of Berlin today in their first strike at the Reich capital. The plant has been making armor for the Nazis' Eastern Front.

Returning crewmen reported good to excellent results. The Germans threw up a number of their jet-propelled planes in an effort to ward off the Fifteenth's bombers and escorting Mustangs. Three of these were shot down by our fighters.

Record Flight From Italy.

Rome, March 24 (A. P.).—Fortresses flying from Italy smashed the Daimler Benz tank works on the southern edge of Berlin today on a 1,600-mile mission, the longest reported heavy bomber flight in the records of the European war.

The bombers reported good to excellent results. Mustang fighters shot down three German jet planes.

Umberto Denounced By Woman During Mass

Rome, March 24 (AP)—A woman with a baby in her arms denounced Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm during solemn mass today commemorating the first anniversary of the Ardeatin Caves atrocity and was taken out of the church by *carabinieri* and priests.

The woman, who arrived at Santa Maria Degli Angeli Church after the mass had started, sighted Umberto among the officials.

"Get out," she shouted. "We don't want you. Nobody wants you."

She was a member of a group, some of whom were identified as relatives of the Ardeatin victims, who arrived at the church after the doors were closed. The women succeeded in entering but the others remained outside, demonstrating throughout the service.

Work was suspended for five minutes during the day throughout Rome as the city observed the anniversary of the execution of more than 300 hostages by the Nazis in the Ardeatine Caves near the ancient Appian Way, in reprisal for the bombing of a Nazi SS column in Rome.

Pope Receives Flynn In Second Audience

Vatican City, March 24 (AP)—Pope Pius XII received Edward J. Flynn today for a second audience since the former Democratic National Committee chairman arrived in Italy.

The audience, which lasted fifteen minutes, was attended also by Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican.

Yank Court Gives German 7-Year Term

Cologne, Germany, March 24 (AP). A seven-year prison sentence imposed on a Hitler Youth leader convicted of obstructing United States occupation authorities impressed upon Rhineland Germans today that the American administrators mean business.

The defendant, Joseph Mingles, 25, was the first prominent German to be brought to trial before an American court in the Rhineland. He was accused of concealing important Hitler Youth records.

Sentence was imposed by Major James D. Clemens, of Bowling Green, Mo., presiding judge at the trial at which Mingels was defended by a German attorney.

NAZIS SET UP VAST UNDERGROUND UNIT

Constance, Switzerland, March 24 (A. P.).—The Nazis have intensified their preparations to fight on in the mountain fortresses after formal military defeat and to carry on a huge secret organization built to keep the party alive and prepare for the next conflict, reliable frontier reports said today. Heavy dynamite explosions can be heard regularly along Lake Constance, where the Germans are reported building shelters and tunnels into the surrounding mountains. Many such strongholds have already been built throughout south Germany. Even more important, the Nazis are counting on a newly-organized secret party, the reports declare.

Here is the picture they give of the movement:

More than 100,000 persons, mostly youths under 18, have just completed in eighty different centers, sixty-day courses in Nazi ideology and illegal activity. On completing the course, each new agent gets a blank passport and some money, and is sent underground—to be sought immediately by the Gestapo. Those who are caught are sent to the front as useless for the post-war program. Diplomatic reports from Berlin say that fewer than 10 per cent are caught, however.

The remaining members are assigned to carry the Nazi creed across the transition period after defeat until a new party can emerge openly under a new name—perhaps ten years hence. This secret organization for underground work is led by Gauleiters and Reichsleiters whose names are more carefully guarded than even those of the most secret Gestapo reports. Only a select committee of the highest present-day Nazis was appointed to the new hierarchy, according to the border advices.

Probably a number of Nazis whose deaths were announced in the last year have in fact only joined this movement under false names. The Nazi command is said to expect to wage a new war of revenge two generations from now.

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Nazi Plane-Building Chief Arrested for Jet Failure

Richthofen-Approved Fighters Fell Apart in Flight

MADRID, March 24 (AP).—Field Marshal Baron Wolfram Von Richthofen, Luftwaffe production chief and cousin of the German World War ace, has been arrested on Adolf Hitler's personal order because of the failure of a rocket-propelled fighter type, according to a German military source. Seven members of Richthofen's staff also were reported arrested.

The German source here said nearly 5,000 of the new planes were assembled after a test of models proved satisfactory. Many were sent to air command areas before it was found that the planes not only lacked speed but sometimes disintegrated in the air.

Richthofen formerly was commander of the Luftwaffe in northern Italy but quarrelled with Field Marshal Albert Kesselring and late last year took command of Luftwaffe production.

SPANISH DROP JAP MISSIONS

Atrocities Denied By Tokyo; Argentina Impressed

Madrid, March 24 (AP) — Spain, backing up her protest over the bayoneting of Spanish civilians by Japanese fleeing Manila, announced today all Spanish diplomatic missions abroad had been ordered to cease representing Japanese interests.

[The Japanese news agency Domei quoted Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Board of Information, in a Tokyo broadcast, as "categorically" denying that Japanese troops had committed atrocities against Spaniards in the Philippines.]

Armour Presents Papers

The Government's announcement, which came as the new United States Ambassador, Norman Armour, presented credentials to Generalissimo Franco, said Spain also had dispatched an "energetic demand for satisfaction" to the Tokyo Government for attacks on the Spanish nationals, which it termed "premeditated murder." A note protesting the attacks was sent to Tokyo Monday.

Thursday night the Government announced that 172 Spanish men, women and children had been bayoneted to death by Japanese troops while American divisions were seizing Manila.

Germany, it was reported reliably, has presented a note to Spain saying that any Madrid action against Japan would be considered by the Reich as an unfriendly act.

Ceremony Notably Brief

[Spain's decision to abandon representing Japanese interests created a profound impression in Argentine diplomatic circles, a dispatch from Buenos Aires said. Argentina's military government currently is debating whether to declare war on the Axis and any Spanish move in that direction certainly will be considered. Many Argentine nationalists who have opposed any war declaration long have looked to Madrid for inspiration.]

The ceremony in which Armour presented his credentials to Franco was notably brief. There were no speeches in the ten-minute function. Afterward the new Ambassador talked only a few minutes with Franco.

Armour, who formerly served in Buenos Aires, was accompanied to the palace by Walton Butterworth, chargé d'affaires military, air, naval and commercial attaches and six embassy secretaries.

United States Ambassador, Norman Armour, presented his credentials to Generalissimo Franco in a colorful ceremony at the Madrid Royal Palace.

Armour was escorted to the palace by the chief of protocol Baron de las Torres, in a flag decked automobile surrounded by Franco's gayly-costumed Moorish guards.

Spaniards Lie, Jap Says

San Francisco, March 24 (AP)—Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese Board of Information, "categorically denied" today that Japanese military forces had performed atrocities on Spaniards in the Philippines, the Japanese news agency Domei asserted.

The "allegations" against the Japanese troops, said the broadcast intercepted here, were made by "Spanish papers."

Iguchi said he "took the trouble to relay these reports to the Japanese authorities in the Philippines" and "it has been definitely established that there is absolutely no single fact as alleged by the Spanish press."

Spain Grants Air Transit to U.S.

MADRID, March 24 (AP).—The Spanish government granted transit privileges across Spain today for American planes carrying "vital supplies," the Foreign Ministry announced.

Spanish Missions Stop Serving Jap Interests

Madrid, March 24 (AP)—The Spanish Government announced today that it had ordered all Spanish diplomatic missions abroad to cease representing Japanese interests.

Its communiqué said Spain also had sent an "energetic demand for satisfaction" to Tokyo in connection with the execution of Spanish nationals and the destruction of Spanish property in the Philippines.

Reich Warns Spain

The Spanish Government said Thursday night that 172 Spanish men, women and children had been bayoneted to death by Japanese troops while American soldiers were seizing Manila. The communiqué termed the attacks "premeditated murders."

At the same time it was reported here that the German Government had presented a note to Spanish authorities saying that any Spanish action against Japan would be considered an unfriendly act by the Reich.

Spain's action came as the new

Free Press Committee On Way to Chungking

Editors Stop in New Delhi; To Return to India Later

NEW DELHI, March 24 (AP).—A committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, visiting allied nations to aid the post-war exchange of news, passed through New Delhi tonight en route to Chungking.

The committee members, Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, plan to return in ten days to tour India.

"We are gratified at the reception given us in Russia and feel that progress has been made for the exchange of free news between America and Russia," Ackerman said. "Several Russian newspapers are planning to send correspondents to the San Francisco (world security) conference.

"The Russian government gave us special permission to hold round table discussions with Russian editors. For the first time in eighteen months the American Ambassador in Moscow received permission to talk with Russian editors while we were there."

Mr. Forrest said the committee members were anxious to talk to editors of Indian newspapers on the return trip to India before continuing to Australia.

Burma Escape Routes Cut

CALCUTTA, March 24 (AP).—Pitched battles between hard-driving British armor and Japanese troops caught in the Myingyan - Meiktila - Mandalay triangle were reported today as the enemy fought to escape from central Burma. The enemy force was originally estimated at 30,000.

Allied occupation of Meiktila has cut the Japanese escape routes to the south, and unless the enemy can break through there only narrow trails eastward to Thailand still remain open.

In the last forty-eight hours, field dispatches said, more than 1,000 Japanese troops have been killed in the Meiktila area, with 200 slain at a road block midway between Meiktila and Thazi, fifteen miles to the east.

Burma Allies Press On Meiktila

Calcutta, March 24 (AP) — Sharp fighting surged around the approaches to Meiktila today as Allied armored forces driving southward from Mandalay hunted down Japanese troops attempting to flee a potential trap in central Burma.

Field dispatches said more than 1,000 of the enemy had been killed in the last 48 hours by the hard-driving Allied units, which were disclosed yesterday to have captured the towns of Pindale and Wundwin, 19 miles north and 18 miles northeast of Meiktila.

Tanks Smash Road Block

Two hundred Japanese were killed when tankmen smashed a roadblock midway between Meiktila and Thazi, some 15 miles to the east. Another roadblock was smashed on the Wundwin-Meiktila road with heavy enemy casualties.

The armored column which captured Wundwin killed 190 of the enemy garrison of 200.

The Wundwin column, pushing north along the Mandalay-Rangoon railway, captured a 16-car train loaded with field guns and ammunition.

The British 36th Division, meanwhile, completed occupation of Mong Long, 70 miles northeast of Mandalay, after a thrust southward from captured Mogok.

Demoralization Pictured

A large number of disorganized enemy stragglers east and southeast of Mandalay were being systematically mopped up, the number surrendering apparently pointing to the increasing demoralization of the forces trapped in the Myingyan-Meiktila-Mandalay pocket.

Myingyan, 50 miles southwest of Mandalay on the Irrawaddy river, was completely cleared of Japanese troops and the enemy in that area was compressed eastward.

HAN RIVER TOWN SEIZED BY JAPS

Drive Of Enemy In Central China Gains Momentum

Chungking, March 24 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced tonight loss of Icheng, Han River town 145 miles northwest of Hankow, as the new Japanese offensive in Central China gained momentum.

Icheng is only 55 miles from Laohokow, a United States 14th Air Force base.

The high command also announced that Japanese striking southwestward in Honan province on a 90-mile front stretching from Lushan to the Peiping-Hankow railroad town of Chumatien had made further advances. This drive is aimed at seizing wheat crops and other resources. The communiqué said Japanese had advanced as much as 25 miles in some sectors of this front.

Japs Open Honan Drive

At the same time the communiqué said the enemy had started a drive in northwestern Honan Province westward from Loning in the general direction of Shensi Province. This action, however, was believed to be more of a diversionary move rather than the beginning of a general offensive.

In Kiangsi Province fighting continued in the outskirts of the lost air-base city of Kanhsien and in the suburbs of the wolfram mining center of Tayu, 50 miles southwest.

Chinese Enter Yuhsien

The high command said that in Hunan Province Chinese smashed into the eastern suburbs of Yuhsien, important highway center 45 miles east-northeast of Hengyang.

A communiqué from the United States 14th Air Force said fighters and bombers had attacked Japanese troops and transport in Honan Province in support of Chinese. No enemy air opposition was encountered.

U.S. Planes Smash At New Jap Drive

Chungking, March 24 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force planes, including Liberator bombers, have been hurled against the new Japanese offensive west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad which is aimed at seizing the area's wheat crop, an American communiqué announced today.

Without encountering opposition in the air in two days of operations, fighters and bombers hammered Japanese troop columns and concentrations, supplies and equipment west of the railroad and south of the Yellow River, in wide sweeps through Honan and Hunan provinces. Rail yards and rolling stock were lashed.

The Liberators, escorted by P-51's, knocked out one span of a Yellow River bridge, and another mission hit rail yards south of Tientsin, the communiqué announced.

BIG BOMBERS HIT FORMOSA

Planes Strike Cebu Island; Jap Shipping Feels Blow

Manila, *Sunday*, March 25 (AP)—Heavy bombers dropped 145 tons of bombs on airdromes and a naval airbase on Formosa Friday, raided Cebu Island in the central Philippines with 116 tons, and destroyed or damaged nine freighters and tankers in the China and Sulu seas.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the Liberators, "continuing destruction of the enemy air force on Formosa," hit the Tainan airdrome and the Oakayama naval airbase.

Many planes were put out of action, gun emplacements were silenced and fires and explosions were observed in hangars, warehouses and rail yards.

General Advances Reported

On Cebu the big bombers flew with attack planes and fighter-bombers to attack installations around Cebu City, midway along the east coast. MacArthur said fires and explosions indicated destruction of stores and ammunition.

Meanwhile, elements of the 11th Airborne Division advanced 9 miles south of Batangas to clear the shores of Batangas Bay on the Verde Island passage, vital shipping lane into Manila.

General advances on the northern Luzon fronts also were reported. MacArthur said the fighting was difficult in the 1st Corps sector where the 25th and 32d divisions were reducing enemy strong points in the Balete Pass and Villa Verde corridors.

Heavy rains and fog hampered operations.

Five Freighters Sunk

Patrol bombers damaged a small freighter in the Okinawa Islands and two others south of Hong Kong. Off Swatow a direct hit was scored on a 10,000-ton tanker, previously damaged, and its complete destruction was certain.

Five small freighters were sunk off the northwest coast of Borneo.

Americans clamped down today on Baguio, Philippine summer capital and prewar outlet for one of the world's richest gold-producing regions.

The 33d Division, closing in from two directions on the city of 25,000 normal population, was sealing Japanese off into the wild Kalinga "head hunter" country.

General MacArthur's Saturday communiqué announced one force of Yanks had captured Naguilian town and airport. Naguilian is some 12 air miles from Baguio.

Other 33d troops were some 8 miles southwest of the city limits.

The only escape route left for Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's Japanese garrison, which may include Yamashita himself, was by the unfinished Bontoc road and jungle trails through the wild Kalinga country.

2-Pronged U.S. Drive Nears Baguio

Manila, March 24 (AP)—American 33d Division doughboys moved closer to the Philippine summer capital of Baguio from the northwest today as elements of the same division continued artillery-range pressure from the southwest.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the 33d had captured Naguilian town and airfield in its latest

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advance on Baguio, reported to be the Benguet Mountain headquarters of Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

This placed the Americans, moving along the Naguilian road southwest from the Lingayen Gulf port of San Fernando, within 16 air-miles of Baguio.

Others 8 Miles From Baguio

Other 33d Yanks, who have battled for days along the tortuous Kinnon road from the southwest, were in the vicinity of Camp Three, about 8 miles from the objective.

Philippine-based heavy and medium bombers, continuing their air blockade of the South China Sea, struck again at Japanese ships off the China and Indo-China coasts.

The communiqué said they sank five ships, including two destroyers, and damaged eight or ten others, possibly sinking some.

MacArthur reported the 32d and 25th Divisions, converging southeast of Baguio on Balete Pass and Santa Fe, had beaten off four counterattacks. The pass leads into Luzon's Cagayan Valley.

The only escape route still open for Japanese at Baguio was northeast along the guerrilla-menaced mountain trail to the Cagayan Valley and the port of Aparri, where they started their Philippine invasion in 1941.

Naguilian was captured by the 130th Infantry Regiment after other troops had swept aside Japanese in a pitched battle 4 miles northwest.

Prized Manila Books Burned By Japanese

Manila, March 24 (AP)—More than 2,000,000 books—including the National Library's priceless, irreplaceable 70,000 Filipiniana collection of books and documents—were destroyed during the Japanese burning of Manila, Otley Beyer, of the University of the Philippines, said today.

The professor is saving the remains of the Philippine Cultural Institute's libraries.

The Filipiniana collection, considered the world's best, was in the basement of the wrecked Legislative Building, used as a Japanese strong point.

MacArthur Confident

Canberra, Australia, March 24 (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to Australia, said today after a flying visit to the Philippines, that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is "most optimistic" as to the outcome of the war. Ambassador Johnson had several talks with the five-star General.

Johnson said the destruction at Manila beggars description and undoubtedly was wrought under instructions from Tokyo.

FLEET SHELLS RYUKYU GROUP

Battleship Action Is Closest Yet To Jap Mainland

Guam, *Sunday*, March 25 (AP)—The 16-inch guns of United States battleships bombarded the Ryukyu islands Friday and Saturday in the closest surface action of the war to the Japanese mainland while carrier planes of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force 58 struck co-ordinating blows.

The Navy disclosed in a communique today the latest phase of the most extensive carrier task force action of the war.

In Action 6 Out Of 7 Days

Mitscher's two-way strike at the Ryukyus, destroying enemy shipping and smashing airdromes within 300 miles of Japan, was delivered with only a day's interval—likely for refueling—between it and a heated four-day operation against southern Japan.

Thus for six out of seven days Mitscher's task force was in action, crippling Nippon's home fleet in Inland Sea hideouts of Japan, cutting deep into the enemy's home-based airforce and neutralizing enemy airbases in the very heart of the empire over a stretch of more than 300 miles.

Mitscher's force braved bad weather to hit four islands in the Ryukyu area, chief of which was the naval and airbase of Okinawa. Sunday and Monday his planes had pounded southern Japan, then took on the enemy home-based air fleet in sky battles raging on through Tuesday and Wednesday.

Minami Daito Hit

Headquarters did not specify the islands bombarded by the battleships, but one was known to be Minami Daito Jima, 3 miles wide and 4 miles long, 200 miles east of Okinawa. Minami Daito has airfields and other facilities.

Pacific Fleet units in the past have bombarded Paramushiro and other islands in the Kuriles leading down to Japan from the north, but this was the first time any American naval force had turned its tremendous fire power on land targets within the immediate defense orbit of the mainland.

The two days of shelling constitute the best evidence yet as to how thoroughly the Japanese imperial fleet, once third ranking in the world, has been weakened by losses in two battles in the Philippines Sea and damage wrought on it in carrier raids earlier this week.

Heavy Toll Taken

Today's communiqué said a heavy toll, as yet not completely assessed, was taken during the sky fights of Mitscher's carrier air arm Tuesday and Wednesday with enemy planes based on Kyushu, Shikoku and Honshu islands of Japan proper.

The communiqué said the attacks included the big naval and air base of Okinawa, Minami Daito to the east of Okinawa and Kerama to the west.

The fourth target was Ie Shima immediately west of Okinawa.

Planes from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command also have been hitting the Ryukyus.

In an obviously sketchy report, Nimitz said the carrier planes "destroyed some enemy shipping and damaged numerous small craft" in the Ryukyus attacks.

The new report on the four-day action off southern Japan also was preliminary, suggesting the figure of 731 enemy planes destroyed or damaged announced yesterday by headquarters was in for revision upward.

"Although complete details are not yet available, reports show that large numbers of Japanese aircraft were shot down, both by the fire of the Hellcat and Corsair fighters of the fleet and by its anti-aircraft guns," the communique said.

The destroyer and the larger warship were damaged during the period when 50 planes were shot down out of an enemy force ganging up on units of the fleet.

Today's communique also reported new raids on the Bonin islands, north of conquered Iwo, on enemy-held islands in the Palau group and on Wake and the Marshalls.

It added 51 more Japanese killed and 16 taken prisoner on Saipan, Tinian and Guam—American air and naval bases where organized enemy resistance ended last Summer.

In the attacks, a destroyer of the task force was seriously damaged and a heavier warship suffered some damage.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who previously had disclosed that 17 enemy warships were crippled and more than 700 enemy planes destroyed or damaged in the raid on southern Japan, said the March 21 action was so intense that in one phase alone 50 enemy aircraft were downed at a cost of three American fighters.

In the Friday-Saturday assaults in the Ryukyus, the targets included the big naval and air base of Okinawa, Minami Daito to the east of Okinawa and Kerama to the west.

The fourth target was Ie Shima immediately west of Okinawa.

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Carrier Planes Bomb Okinawa

Jap Radio Reports U. S. Attacks on Big Air and Navy Base Second Straight Day.

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, March 24 (A. P.).—Tokyo radio said today that American carrier planes were bombing the big naval and air base at Okinawa in the Ryukyus, midway between Japan and Formosa, carrying the assault into the second straight day.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz offered no confirmation of this in his official reports today which disclosed the loss of the escort carrier, Bismarck Sea, in the battle for Iwo. Admiral Nimitz's reports also increased from 575 to 731 the bag of enemy planes during carrier attacks earlier this week on southern Japan.

Tokyo said that 230 planes, presumably from Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force 58, which crippled Nippon's home fleet and heavily damaged major enemy naval air stations Sunday and Monday, opened up on Okinawa yesterday afternoon. Okinawa is 400 miles southwest of Kyushu, prime target of the earlier attack.

Damaged Seventeen Warships.

Such a two-day raid damaged seventeen Nipponese warships in hide-outs of Japan's inland sea and smashed the big naval air stations at Kanoya, Omura and Saeki on Kyushu Sunday and Monday. Today Admiral Nimitz said sky fights between the enemy home-based air force and Admiral Mitscher's carrier planes raged on through Tuesday and Wednesday, with eighty-one more of the foe shot down.

The Bismarck Sea, reported by the Navy in Washington to displace 10,200 tons, was sunk by Japanese planes off Iwo on February 21, the third day of the bloody invasion of that island.

[Associated Press Correspondent Robert Geiger reported a second unidentified carrier was damaged.]

After the flaming Bismarck Sea had to be abandoned, the enemy raiders strafed and killed several of the crew bobbing in the water while awaiting rescue. Admiral Nimitz said that most of the ship's personnel, including the captain, John Lockwood Pratt of Milford, Del., and Coronado, Cal., were saved.

Captain Is Rescued.

Capt. Pratt, who later spent forty-five minutes in the water, ordered the ship abandoned after the fires "became so terrific we couldn't surround them." The sea was rough and several men drowned.

The carrier was hit during an attack by a flight of Japanese fighters and bombers that one naval officer said "looked like a swarm of flies on a boarding house table." Three of these attacked the Bismarck Sea. One was shot down for sure and another probably. Admiral Nimitz previously announced that American fighters and naval gunners brought down at least seven of the attacking flight.

The Bismarck Sea was the eleventh carrier the United States is known to have lost in the war, all but one in the Pacific.

out of the "four or six regular carriers" as damaged or sunk in the unconfirmed surprise attack off Ulithi, western Carolines, March 11, as the "Randolph and Cowpens."

Added to these claims, the Blue Network intercepted a broadcast today claiming that 18,000 United States naval officers and men were lost—apparently pilots from the 180 planes claimed downed and the eleven major United States warships claimed sunk—during Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's recent blow against the homeland.

Tokyo filled out its "bag" today by claiming a Japanese submarine damaged an "enemy" transport in the Mindanao Bay area of the Philippines Tuesday. A realistic touch was added: "Extent of damage could not be determined in the face of violent enemy depth charges."

S.S. Bismarck Sea Sinking Told

By Robert Geiger

Pearl Harbor, March 24 (AP)—The Japanese sent over so many planes in the attack which sank the Bismarck Sea, an escort carrier, off Iwo Jima February 21, "that they looked like a swarm of flies on a boarding-house table."

That's the description given today by Lieut. Com. Carl L. Estes, Longview, Texas, newspaper publisher assigned as public relations officer to jeep (escort) carriers. He saw the sinking from another small flattop only 1,000 yards away.

Press Correspondent, reported in a February 26 interview—released only last night—that Capt. John Lockwood Pratt, Milford, Del., and Coronado, Cal., told him several explosions and fires caused loss of the ship after several aerial torpedoes tore into her.)

"Soon she listed to starboard, then rolled over and went down.

"Destroyers and other ships (the Navy said Coast Guard boats) picked up survivors. Some of the Bismarck Sea's planes were in the air at the time she was sunk. So were planes from another ship that was damaged."

"We took some of those planes aboard our carrier. Other ships also took some of the Bismarck's planes."

Estes said the crew of the Bismarck Sea crowded to the fo'c's'le and went over the side before she went down.

11TH CARRIER LOST

San Francisco, March 24 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Bismarck Sea, disclosed last night as sunk off Iwo Jima on February 21, was the eleventh American aircraft carrier lost in the war. The eleven were:

Carrier.	Where Sunk.	Date Sunk.
Lexington	Coral Sea	May 8, 1942
Yorktown	Midway	June 7, 1942
Wasp	Solomons	Sept. 15, 1942
Hornet	Santa Cruz	Oct. 26, 1942
*Liscome Bay	Gilbert Is.	Nov. 24, 1943
*Block Island	Atlantic	May, 1944
†Princeton	Philippines	Oct. 25, 1944
Gambier Bay	Philippines	Oct. 25, 1944
Saint Lo	Philippines	Oct. 25, 1944
Ommaney Bay	Philippines	Not listed
Bismarck Sea	Iwo Jima	Feb. 21, 1945

New Carrier Force Hitting Ryukyus, Japs Report

San Francisco, March 24 (AP)—Radio Tokyo reported today that a "new" carrier task force was pushing home a second day's attack upon the near-by Ryukyu Islands.

The broadcast, intercepted here, said a carrier plane force, with "two or three aircraft carriers as its nucleus," attached Okinawa Island Friday with 230 planes and returned today to raid both Okinawa and Miyako. The former is 350 miles from Japan and Miyako is an additional 180 miles.

The second day's raids lasted at least eight hours. No damage to United States forces was claimed.

Earlier Damage Claims

Other broadcasts identified two

"Japs On All Sides"

"Our ships were shooting Japs down on all sides, but two got through," Estes related. "Our destroyer escort shot down one of the pair, but the other headed right for us.

"Just as it reached us, it turned and banked and hit the Bismarck Sea (with a torpedo).

"There was a huge puff of orange flame. The Bismarck Sea steamed forward for a while—then stopped dead. Then there was a tremendous explosion and everything was dark."

Fires Reported

(Morrie Landsberg, Associated

NAGOYA SMASHED BY 200 SUPERFORTS

Big Bombers Drop Fire Bombs on Giant Aircraft Factory.

21ST U. S. BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, March 25 — (AP) More than 200 Superfortresses swung in daringly low over the mammoth Mitsubishi aircraft engine factory near Nagoya in darkness early today and set at least 15 fires in the greatest demolition raid yet to hit Japan.

Giving Nippon no pause, the sky behemoths from the Marianas touched off flames and explosions in one of Japan's most important plants the day after a big American carrier task force shelled and bombed the Ryukyu islands, 300 miles southwest of the enemy home-

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lines southwest of ... land.

The B-29s, which in five recent incendiary raids have dropped more than 11,000 tons of fire bombs on Japanese cities, switched to demolition bombs in an effort to knock out a factory whose engines are used by virtually every type of enemy plane.

Sgt. Donald L. Schubert of Westbrook, Conn., a gunner on one B-29, counted five fires in the plant when his plane began its run and "three times that many" when i was leaving."

A B-29 officer said destruction o the Mitsubishi factory near Nagoya spreading over 6,990,000 square feet would have a serious and lasting effect on the strength of Japan's hard hit air force.

Tokyo radio said the raid continued for two hours and incendiaries as well as demolition bombs were dropped.

It was estimated unofficially at headquarters that at least 225 B-29s made the low level attack on the industrial outskirts of Nagoya, which itself has been hit nine times since last mid-December by Superfort raids. Two of the former attacks, March 12 and 19, were mass incendiary blows.

Pre-raid weather reports indicated that conditions over the target would not permit visual bombing even at low level.

While the incendiary raids were made by 300 to 350 planes, the previous demolition attacks have been delivered by perhaps less than half that number of Superforts. Headquarters has never stated the exact number, confining its announcements that the raids were delivered by a "sizeable force."

(Twentieth Air force headquarters at Washington said "a very large task force of Superfortresses" hit major industrial targets at Nagoya. The preliminary announcement said "today's mission was accomplished by precision bombing against specific targets.")

The Mitsubishi plant was bombed through fierce anti-aircraft fire for the fourth time last Feb. 15. It is one of the two biggest factories of its type in Japan.

With the Nakajima plant at Musashino, near Tokyo, the Mitsubishi Nagoya factory accounts for around three-fourths of the Japanese air force's combat plane engines.

The Nakajima plant was first bombed last Thanksgiving Day in the first large raid on Japan by Superforts based at Saipan. The factory has been repeatedly blasted by U. S. Navy carrier planes as well as by B-29s since then.

B-29 in Night Take-Off at Iwo

GUAM, March 24 (AP).—The first B-29 crew to make a successful night take-off from Iwo Jima after an emergency landing is back at its Saipan base after four days on Iwo. The crew included Staff Sergeant, F. P. Dannunzio, of 723 East 182d Street, the Bronx, and Sergeant R. I. Ettenhigh, of Landmills, N. Y.

Argentine Minister Quits Over War Issue

Buenos Aires, March 24 (A. P.).—Romulo Boneo Escheverry, Minister of Justice, resigned today in a dispute with the rest of the Argentine Cabinet over matters of foreign policy.

Before he resigned, conversations had been under way among military leaders seeking a basis of agreement for a decision on a declaration of war against the Nazis. The newspaper El Mundo said that Boreo had proposed that a plebiscite on the matter be held, a procedure which has been indorsed by the Nationalists. Boneo's action indicated that the Government would probably accept the responsibility of a declaration without a referendum.

Tokyo Order Issued For 'Volunteer Army'

San Francisco, March 25 (AP)—Tokyo today announced Government orders for formation of a "people's volunteer army" and quoted Premier Kuniaki Koiso: "The time is here for the 100,000,000 people of Japan to man their posts and participate."

Tokyo domestic broadcasts and Domei News Agency dispatches, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the question of martial law for all of Japan was before the House of Peers.

The martial-law proposal of Koiso's Cabinet would empower armed forces to confiscate any or all "land, buildings and material" and assign any or all citizens to "military works."

Named by Roosevelt to Nelson Rockefeller Post

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—Wallace K. Harrison, of Huntington, L. I., was named today by President Roosevelt as Director of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Harrison has been acting executive officer of the agency since Nelson A. Rockefeller was named Assistant Secretary of State. His new post pays $10,000 a year.

Mr. Harrison will operate under the direction of the President and in accordance with the foreign policies as defined by the State Department and administered through the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Inter-American Affairs, the office now held by Mr. Rockefeller. Thus, Mr. Rockefeller will keep a finger on the agency as far as policy-making goes.

In an executive order the President changed the name of the agency from the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to simply the Office of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Rockefeller was its first chief.

Mr. Harrison, born in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28, 1895, is a co-architect of Rockefeller Center in New York City.

FAVORS BRETTON PLAN

San Francisco, March 24 (A. P.).—Indorsement of the Bretton Woods monetary principles by the Allies is paramount for success of the World Security Conference in April, United States Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson said last night.

Addressing a pre-conference institute, Mr. Acheson urged the United Nations to "put aside the devices and tricks of monetary warfare which they learned so well before and during this war . . ."

World trade, and peace itself, is threatened, he said, by high tariffs "and more recent devices—quotas, prohibitions, preference systems, subsidies . . . by which governments force exports, prevent imports, and solve their business problems at the expense of foreigners."

Vice-Admiral McCain Gets His Second D.S.M.

Gold Star Awarded Leader of 2d Carrier Task Force

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24 (AP).—Vice-Admiral John S. McCain today wore the Gold Star in liue of a second Distinguished Service Medal, a tribute to the manner in which he hurled his 2d Carrier Task Force against the Japanese.

In commenting on the decoration, 12th Naval District headquarters said the admiral's Carrier Task Force in the last three months had accounted for 2,962 Japanese planes destroyed or probably destroyed.

Admiral McCain, who also wears the blue and white ribbon symbolic of the Navy Cross, was commended for "indomitable courage, sound judgment and inspiring leadership," in air strikes in the Philippines, at Formosa and in the China Sea. The Distinguished Service Medal was presented here yesterday by Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the Western Sea Frontier.

Jonathan Daniels Gets Press Post

Washington, March 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today Jonathan Daniels will become the White House secretary in charge of press relations.

Mr. Roosevelt is asking Stephen Early, who held the press job for years, to stay on as a White House secretary temporarily, pending the choice of a secretary in charge of appointments.

Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, who had the appointments assignment, died on the return trip from the Yalta Big Three conference.

Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement that "I hope to be able by early June to name a permanent secretary in charge of appointments. At that time Steve will be free to enter private employment, in accordance with the wishes he has expressed to me."

Daniels, 42, is a former Raleigh (N.C.) newspaper man. He has written several books, the best known being "A Southerner Discovers the South" and "A Southerner Discovers New England."

CHEVIGNY KILLED ON IWO

Former Notre Dame Football Star Was Captain in Marines

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 24 (AP)—Capt. Jack Chevigny, former Notre Dame football star and collegiate and professional coach, was reported today to have been killed while leading a marine charge on Iwo Jima, Feb. 19. Mrs. H. H. Weinert said at Seguin, Tex., that she had received the news from Captain Chevigny's sister, Mrs. Joe Gaffney of Washington.

Captain Chegivny was born at Hammond, Ind., thiry-nine years ago, played on the 1926, 1927 and 1928 football teams at Notre Dame and then joined the coaching staff. He became head coach of the Chicago Cardinals professional football team in 1932. A year later he was named head football coach at St. Edward's University, Austin, Tex. He served as head football coach at the University of Texas from 1934 to 1937.

He was in the oil business before entering the Marine Corps two years ago.

Ex-Grid Star Killed In Action On Carrier

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Mercer McCall Tharpe, former star tackle at Georgia Tech and subsequently line coach there, was killed in action on the escort carrier Bismarck Sea.

The carrier's loss in the Iwo Jima invasion was announced last night by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander. The Navy disclosed today Tharpe was among the navy personnel whose lives were lost.

Tharpe was commissioned in the Navy early in 1942 and reported for duty as aviation cadet instructor.

DRAFT VIOLATORS FREED TO AID WAR

They Are Going Into Combat Service or Useful Work, Agencies Declare

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Selective Service and the Federal Bureau of Prisons is speeding the release from prison of some draft violators in order to put them in the armed forces or in useful work. James V. Bennett, Federal prisons director, said in his annual report, issued today, that the revised procedure worked this way:

A draft violator, 18 through 37 years of age, who had served sixty or more days of his sentence, was classified by a special draft board as available for combat military service, as a conscientious objector available for non-combat military service, or as a conscientious objector available for civilian work of "national importance."

The prisoner then receives an opportunity to apply for voluntary induction or, if a conscientious objector, for release to a civilian public service camp or to special-service assignment.

Whether or not he has applied for induction he has a chance to receive a pre-induction physical examination. If he is found suitable for military service and is willing to be inducted, the special draft board recommends to the Attorney General, through the director of prisons, that he be released for induction.

If for physical, mental or moral reasons he is unfit for military service he is reclassified 4-F and the special draft board then considers him for release other than to the Army, provided, however, that before he took his physical he had applied for induction or some other type of release.

Navy Raises Sub Sunk At Boston Pier

Boston, March 24 (AP)—A recently completed submarine, which sank accidentally at its Boston Navy Yard pier March 15 when a civilian worker opened a torpedo tube, was raised yesterday, 1st Naval headquarters announced today.

The Navy said the interior of the submersible was cleared of water after divers from the salvage ship, Falcon, closed all valves and hatches.

Her ballast tanks were then blown, the Navy added, and the craft surfaced normally. She had been resting on an almost even keel in about 54 feet of water.

Ice Cream and Fruit Follow Invading Yanks

New York, March 24 (AP)—Pacific fighters now can enjoy ice cream and fresh fruit and meat a few hours after invasion landings.

The Army's new all-concrete refrigerated barge, first of its kind, does the trick.

It is towed behind an invasion flotilla and moored off the beachhead. It can send ashore 1,000 tons of ice cream, fruits and choice beef cuts.

AMERICAN CONTROL OF ISLANDS URGED

Journal Opposes Trusteeship For Bases Won From Japs

Washington, March 24 (AP)—The *Army And Navy Journal* said today "no one doubts" that the United States will retain unilateral control of the mandated islands captured from Japan despite any proposals for international trusteeship.

Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey, in their recent conferences at Washington, expressed belief that the mandated islands should be retained under the American flag, the unofficial service publication said.

As Bases For Our Protection

President Roosevelt's attitude regarding the islands has not been disclosed, the *Journal* said, but added:

"In the interest of the long-range protection of the United States, most of our army and navy and especially our air strategists, feel that the islands of the Pacific we have taken from the Japanese shall be acknowledged by our allies as American and, therefore, be transformed as we wish into bases for our protection."

The *Journal* said that Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France and the Netherlands "never would accept a trusteeship for the islands we helped them to regain—Guadalcanal and Tarawa are two that cost us heavily—and others which they hold under mandate, and upon a number of which we have built war installations to increase their security."

BIG WAR NEEDS TO CONTINUE

Krug, WPB, Emphasizes Size Of "Pacific Supply Line"

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Filling the supply pipeline to the Pacific theater will demand continued high war production well into the period following German collapse, J. A. Krug said today.

The WPB chairman in an interview helped to clarify the running controversy whether the troops shifted from Europe to the Orient would leave most of their equipment behind and be rearmed for the war against Japan.

Wallace K. Harrison Appointed Inter-American Affairs Director

Agency's Executive Officer

Mr. Acheson advocated acceptance of the Bretton Woods proposals, the trade agreements program, Mexican water treaty, postwar sale of United States ships to war-depleted countries, and civil aviation conference freedoms.

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Krug agreed with his vice chairman, William L. Batt, who said the Army and Air Forces would have to be "pretty completely re-equipped," since it would be "simply not practicable" to reassemble, repair and transport materiel from Europe along with the troops—the men will be moved too fast.

No Contradiction, He Says

This does not contradict the Army's repeated claim that it will salvage "as much equipment as possible" for use against the Japanese, Krug stated.

"We have a big job of filling the supply pipeline to the Pacific theater with the new equipment, to have it ready for the big movements of troops and expanded scale of the Pacific fighting.

"The equipment from Europe, after it is repaired, packed and shipped, can be fed into the tail end of the pipeline.

Calls Result The Same

"But the net result on production is the same—the manufacture of new equipment for the transferred troops will require sustained, heavy effort by industry for months after Germany's fall."

The prospect of paying for new arms for the Pacific has alarmed some congressmen. Representative Engel (R., Mich.) demanded an explanation from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, serving notice that he would seek to cut the Army's next appropriation to the extent of any duplicated production.

Stimson replied by letter that the War Department's policy was to make "maximum transfer" of all equipment which could be "effectively used" against the Japanese. Batt's statements, in a New York speech March 1, revived the issue.

Robert P. Patterson, under secretary of war, took up the issue this week, telling reporters that the Army already has made estimates of the amounts expected to be salvaged, and that the percentage would run high on artillery and other durable items.

Army Stand Explained

There was no War Department denial, however, that the transferred men would have to be substantially re-equipped.

On the contrary, the Army feels growing concern over the amount of shipping needed to bring large forces to bear against the Japanese in the months following the Nazi collapse.

This made it appear unlikely that precious shipping space on the long haul from Europe to the Pacific would be used for material which, at the start at least, could be furnished more quickly from the American arsenal.

PLANS PROBE FOR VETERANS

House Rules Unit Sidetracks Full Inquiry, However

Washington, March 24 (AP)—The House Rules Committee today temporarily sidetracked a full-scale investigation of the treatment of war veterans but approved a check-up of the Veterans' Administration.

The committee action came after Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, announced the agency would investigate itself and Representative Philbin (D., Mass.) offered a resolution for a "sweeping, independent, complete and fearless" probe of veterans' affairs by a special committee.

Without an all-inclusive congressional investigation, Philbin said, Congress is in for "a national scandal that will shock the country to its roots." He made public letters from patients who said inmates are being tortured and beaten in veterans' hospitals.

Demand Put Aside

But the Rules Committee—which guides the course of House legislation—put aside Philbin's demand and approved instead a resolution by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) authorizing the House Veterans' Committee to investigate "the efficiency of the administration and operation of Veterans' Administration facilities."

Philbin called for the resolution "limited in scope" and said he will renew his demand for a thoroughgoing investigation when the subject reaches the House floor, possibly next week.

The Massachusetts Representative said a torrent of complaints from veterans and their families have come to him of mistreatment accorded patients in veterans' hospitals.

Thinks Smoke Means Fire

"It brings a clear indication that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," he said.

General Hines, appearing before the Veterans' Committee voluntarily at Rankins's invitation, said many attacks on the agency are based on "gross distortions of the facts, or misrepresentations." He said he has started one investigation and would welcome another by Congress.

LEGION ISSUES JOBS PROGRAM

It Gives Veteran First Call On Business And Industry

Washington, March 24 (AP)—The American Legion made puolic today what it called "a simple, clear cut program" for the employment of returning war veterans.

Its four-point proposal was built around these basic elements:

1. Welcome them back as men with a sincere greeting, an honest assurance that a job is awaiting them fitted to their abilities.

2. Make a realistic analysis of the jobs available and of the veterans' aptitude, interests, ambitions, tastes and training.

3. Fit jobs and veterans together as the result of such realistic appraisal.

4. Co-operate intelligently with the veteran after he is placed in a job; with a ready willingness to make adjustments as actual experience on the job makes those adjustments advisable.

The program was prepared by the Legion's national employment committee.

Not Based On "Sentiment"

The job of carrying it out was assigned to Ralph H. Lavers, the organization's national employment director. It was made public by Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander, who declared it was based on "sound business efficiency and necessity" and not on "sentiment."

"These are the veterans, the cream of America's human resources," a foreword read. "They are the men we must employ first, not because of duty, not out of sentiment, but because we cannot do without their courage, skill and initiative . . . We cannot let their fresh leadership become embittered and disillusioned."

Scheiberling said the Legion prepared the program after consultation with American business.

Veteran Has First Call, But—

"By every rule of ability, of economic necessity, by law and sentiment," the Legion said, "the veteran has first call upon American business and industry."

"But we should do the veteran an ill favor if we employed him and left other millions of workers out of jobs. That way lies economic collapse, state socialism or state capitalism."

The problem, it said, is one of the fullest possible employment—a job for every man and woman seeking one."

The Legion estimated that 55,000,000 postwar jobs must be found "if we are to preserve our free America."

It emphasized that "a one-armed man is not handicapped on a job requiring only one arm; a blind man is not handicapped on a job which does not require sight."

Iwo Flag Photo To Be Symbol of 7th War Loan

Mt. Suribachi Picture Will Be Used on 3,500,000 Posters Throughout U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The Associated Press photo of marines raising the flag on Mt. Suribachi has been chosen as the official symbol of the Seventh War Loan. Treasury officials said today they will display it more widely than any other picture has been displayed in history.

Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, snapped the photo on Iwo Jima. To get it he followed a heroic band of marines up the slopes of Mt. Suribachi while the battle raged.

Mr. Rosenthal was on assignment with the still-picture pool.

For war bond purposes there will be two versions of the picture. One is an oil painting done by C. C. Beall, noted artist, for color reproduction in large posters and other advertising media. Mr. Beall said he did not change a line of the photo; he merely re-did it in color.

The other is a simplified version lacking some of the figures for more general use in smaller space, prepared by an advertising agency.

Here's how it will be used in the Seventh War Loan drive, which starts May 14:

1. It will be the main poster of the drive, and 3,500,000 copies will be displayed by 1,000,000 retailers, 16,000 theaters, 15,000 banks, 200,000 factories, 30,000 railroad stations and in many other public places.

2. It will be spread across 15,000 big outdoor panels.

3. In slightly simplified form it will be the official symbol of the drive. The symbol of the Sixth War Loan was a bomb falling on a Japanese flag.

The symbol probably will appear in more than 140,000 war-bond advertisements. It will be carried in at least 1,800 daily newspapers, 1,600 general magazines and 15,000 house organs.

6,000 AT MEMPHIS QUIT TIRE PLANT

Halt Firestone's War Output in Dispute Over a Guard's Altercation With Janitress

MEMPHIS, March 24 (AP)—The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's plant here was idle tonight after 6,000 workers left their jobs in protest, a union official said, against transfer to another department of a guard who struck a Negro woman employe.

The plant makes tires, life rafts and other equipment for the armed forces. Most of the workers are members of the United Rubber Workers of America (CIO).

R. H. Routon, president of the CIO local, declared that the strike was not authorized.

"The union has no jurisdiction over the guard force, as it is not part of the union," he said. "The action was taken by the company and therefore our people have no business engaging in work stoppage over it."

Company and union officials said that no demands had been presented by the workers who walked off their jobs yesterday and failed to report to shifts today.

Mr. Routon asserted that the walkout grew out of an incident during a bus line-up at one of the plant's gates Wednesday afternoon.

A Negro janitress, he said, refused to go to the foot of the line as directed by a guard, who took her to the guardhouse inside the gate to summon police. He quoted the guard as saying that he struck the woman in the mouth when she cursed him.

The union official asserted that the guard was transferred by the company to another department and that the walkout was in protest against this move.

Cliff Reynolds, plant labor superintendent, said:

"The jobs are waiting for the men if they want them."

The work stoppage was the second in ten days at the plant. About 500 maintenance men left their jobs last week in what the union said was an unauthorized walkout over a wage dispute. They soon returned.

LONDON-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL-MONTGOMERY
X X OF MANKIND.
DECLARING THAT THE ALLIES HAD KNOWLEDGE OF
ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS ON OCT.15 1942 AN
IN OCTOBER 1944 CALLING FOR THE EXECUTION OF
PARACHUTE TROOPS EISENHOWER SAID IN HIS MESSA
"THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BATTLE ON GERMAN SO
CONTACT WITH ALLIED AIRBORNE OR PARACHUTE TROOPS MAY BRING YOU INTO
UNITS. SUCH UNITS MAY BE LANDED OR DROPPED IN
"YOU ARE SOLEMNLY REMINDED THAT SUCH TROOPS LANDED OR DROPPED IN
UNIFORM BEHIND YOUR LINES ARE NOT TERRORISTS BUT SOLDIERS CARRYING
OUT LEGITIMATE MILITARY TASKS. OR PARACHUTE TROOPS OPERATING IN UNIFORM
"THE EXECUTION OF AIRBORNE AND PRACTICES OF WAR.
IS ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO THE ACCEPTED RULES AND PRACTICES OF WAR.
"ALL PERSONS--OFFICERS OR CIVILIANS--IMPLICATED IN THE
ISSUING OR CARRYING OUT OF THE RUEHRER HEADQUARTERS' ORDERS OR ANY
OTHER SIMILAR ORDERS SUBSEQUENTLY ISSUED OR TO BE ISSUED WILL BE HELD
TO STRICTEST ACCOUNT AND WILL BE PUNISHED ACCORDING TO THEIR
DESERTS. THE EXCUSE OF HAVING CARRIED OUT ORDERS RECEIVED FROM ABOVE
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED VALID.
A SPECIAL SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE BROADCAST BY THE LONDON RADIO
TONIGHT CALLED ON GERMANS RESIDING IN RURAL AREAS TO HELP REFUGEES NOW
STREAMING OUT OF THE RUHR AND THE FRANKFURT AND MANNHEIM-LUDWIGSHAFEN
AREAS.
REMINDING GERMANS THAT THE "LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR WAS APPROACHING"
THE BROADCAST TOLD PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS TO SEE THAT REFUGEES

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FROM HITLER'S WAR INDUSTRY WERE PUT TO WORK TO HELP PROVIDE FOOD FOR THE "FIRST HARD WINTER OF PEACE."

DECLARING THAT "THE LAST ROUND IS GOING VERY WELL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RING--AND OVERHEAD," MONTGOMERY TOLD HIS TROOPS:

"IN THE WEST, THE ENEMY HAS LOST THE RHINELAND, AND WITH IT THE FLOWER OF AT LEAST FOUR ARMIES--THE PARACHUTE ARMY, FIFTH PANZER ARMY, 15TH ARMY AND SEVENTH ARMY. THE FIRST ARMY, FARTHER TO THE SOUTH, IS NOW BEING ADDED TO THE LIST.

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"IN THE RHINELAND BATTLES, THE ENEMY HAS LOST ABOUT 150,000 PRISONERS AND THERE ARE MANY MORE TO COME. HIS TOTAL CASUALTIES AMOUNT TO ABOUT 250,000 SINCE THE EIGHTH OF FEBRUARY.

"IN THE EAST THE ENEMY HAS LOST ALL OF POMERANIA EAST OF THE ODER, AN AREA AS LARGE AS THE RHINELAND, AND THREE MORE GERMAN ARMIES HAVE BEEN ROUTED. RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE WITHIN ABOUT 35 MILES OF BERLIN.

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A9

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FROM HITLER'S WAR INDUSTRY WERE PUT TO WORK TO HELP PROVIDE FOOD FOR THE "FIRST HARD WINTER OF PEACE."

DECLARING THAT "THE LAST ROUND IS GOING VERY WELL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RING--AND OVERHEAD," MONTGOMERY TOLD HIS TROOPS:

"IN THE WEST, THE ENEMY HAS LOST THE RHINELAND, AND WITH IT THE FLOWER OF AT LEAST FOUR ARMIES--THE PARACHUTE ARMY, FIFTH PANZER ARMY, 15TH ARMY AND SEVENTH ARMY. THE FIRST ARMY, FARTHER TO THE SOUTH, IS NOW BEING ADDED TO THE LIST.

A20

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MORAVIAN FRONTIER IN PURSUIT OF ENEMY FORCES RETREATING FROM UPPER SILESIA INTO THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS, AND BATTLED TO WITHIN ONE AND TWO MILES OF THE SILESIAN CITADELS OF NEISSE AND LOEBSCHEUTZ.

A44

KONEV'S DRIVE, AIMED POSSIBLY AT STRIKING ACROSS THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS AND THROUGH THE MORAVIAN GAP TOWARD VIENNA AND PRAGUE, GAINED UP TO FIVE MILES ON A TWISTING 54-MILE FRONT.

ONE COLUMN ADVANCED FOUR MILES WEST OF CAPTURED NEUSTADT, AND BY SEIZING WWACKERAU DROVE TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE VITAL NORTHERN RAILROAD LINKING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CITY OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA WITH PRAGUE AND DRESDEN. FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEUSTADT ANOTHER COLUMN REACHED THE MORAVIAN FRONTIER AT KROESCHENDORF.

KONEV TURNED THE SOUTHERN ELEMENTS OF HIS ARMY DOWN THE 25-MILE GAP BETWEEN THE SUDETEN FOOTHILLS AND THE ODER AT RATIBOR IN AN ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK RATIBOR AND SWEEP DOWN THE ODER VALLEY INTO MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, GATEWAY TO THE MORAVIAN GAP. JERNAU, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF RATIBOR, FELL TO THE RUSSIANS.

BERLIN SAID A FOUR-DAY RED ARMY OFFENSIVE SOUTH OF THE DANUBE RIVER IN HUNGARY HAD REACHED KOMAROM, STRATEGIC KEY TO BRATISLAVA AND VIENNA, 54 AND 84 MILES TO THE WEST.

IN MOSCOW PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHO IS EN ROUTE TO THE LIBERATED PORTIONS OF HIS COUNTRY AFTER SIX YEARS OF EXILE IN LONDON, PREDICTED THE RED ARMY WOULD SOON BE IN PRAGUE.

DN536AEW

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER HAS COMPLETED MILITARY AND POLITICAL PLANS FOR AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP NAZIISM ALIVE ON THE GAMBLE THAT ALLIED VICTORY IN EUROPE WILL BE FOLLOWED AFTER A SHORT INTERLUDE BY TREMENDOUS CHAOS, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY ON THE BASIS OF RELIABLE ADVICES FROM INSIDE GERMANY.

THE SOURCES WERE ANTI-NAZI GERMAN REFUGEES AND INTELLIGENCE AGENTS OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL AUTHORITIES IN EUROPE'S EXILED GOVERNMENTS.

HITLER WAS DECLARED INTENDING TO USE BERCHTESGADEN AS A FOUNTAINHEAD TO FLOOD THE WORLD AGAIN WITH NAZIISM.

TO CARRY OUT THE POLITICAL SIDE OF HIS PLAN, HITLER IS REPORTED TO ALREADY HAVE 20,000 MEN AND WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 35 TRAINED AS SECRET AGENTS FOR DUTY AT HOME AND ABROAD. LARGE NUMBERS OF HIS AGENTS NOW ARE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AND IT IS NOT UNLIKELY MANY OF THEM ARE POSING AS REFUGEES.

ON THE MILITARY SIDE, HE IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TURNED THE BERCHTES-GADEN-SALZBURG AREA INTO A GIGANTIC FORTRESS WITH SUBTERRANEAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, HANGARS AND AIRFIELDS, SYNTHETIC FUEL PLANTS, MOTOR AND BALL-BEARING FACTORIES AND STOCKS OF FOOD AND MUNITIONS FOR A THREE-YEAR SIEGE.

THE NEW PLAN, WHICH NO LONGER HAS VICTORY BUT DEFEAT AS ITS POLITICAL AND MILITARY BASIS, IS NOT LESS GRANDIOSE THAN THAT WHICH HITLER WORKED OUT IN CASE OF VICTORY OVER RUSSIA--WHICH WAS AIMED TO CARRY HIM TO INDIA.

IT APPEARS TO BE BASED PURELY ON THE BELIEF--AND HOPE--THAT THE ALLIED VICTORY WILL RESULT IN QUARRELS AMONG THE SMALL NATIONS OF EUROPE AND WRANGLING AMONG THE BIG THREE.

ALREADY GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BEEN MAKING THE MOST OUT OF THE ALLIED FOOD SITUATION AND THE PLIGHT OF LIBERATED EUROPEANS, TELLING THE PEOPLE ON THE CONTINENT THAT UNDER THE NAZI "NEW ORDER" THEY DID NOT STARVE OR FACE FAMINE.

HITLER'S PLAN, HOWEVER, CAN ONLY SUCCEED IF EUROPE IS SWEPT BY SOCIAL UNREST, ECONOMIC CRISIS AND CIVIL WARS. TO THE ARCHITECTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY AT SAN FRANCISCO WILL FALL THE JOB OF PREVENTING THIS.

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A210

BUT IF CHAOS DID FOLLOW SHORTLY AFTER GERMANY'S DEFEAT, THEN IT WOULD BE FERTILE SOIL FOR A REVIVAL OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS, HOWEVER, CONTEND THAT SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD ONLY BE POSSIBLE IF THE GERM CELL OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM SURVIVED THE DARK INTERIM PERIOD.

APPARENTLY HITLER IS BANKINGHTHAT IT WILL. REALIZING THAT THE WAR IS LOST, THAT EVENTUALLY--PERHAPS SOON--MOST OF GERMANY WILL BE OCCUPIED, HE MAY WITHDRAW AS MANY OF HIS FORCES AS POSSIBLE TO THE MOUNTAINS TO CARRY ON GUERRILLA FIGHTING.

MANY MILITARY OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT HITLER WILL TRY TO HOLD OUT IN THE BERCHTESGADEN-SALZBURG AREA AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. REPORTS FROM INSIDE GERMANY INDICATE THAT HE HAS HEAVILY FORTIFIED THE AREA AND MADE IT SELF-SUSTAINING.

THERE ARE TWO VARIATIONS OF THE "FORTRESS OF BERCHTESGADEN" PLAN, BOTH OF WHICH ARE POSSIBLE.

ONE IS THAT HITLER, HIMMLER AND THEIR IMMEDIATE COLLABORATORS WILL GIVE THEIR ORDERS FROM THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED BERGHOF OR ALDERHORSTZ--HITLER'S TWO RESIDENCES ABOVE BERCHTESGADEN--BY WIRELESS TO THEIR UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS IN THE REST OF GERMANY.

THE OTHER, WHICH WELL INFORMED OBSERVERS EMPHASIZE MUST BE TAKEN MORE SERIOUSLY AND WHICH IS MORE FEASIBLE, IS THAT HITLER MAY USE THIS SAME FORTRESS AS A POWER CENTER OF A REDBOUT COMPRISING PARTS OF BAVARIA AND SALZBURG. IT WOULD HAVE THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF NOT BEING TOO FAR FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER.

BUT IT IS AGREED GENERALLY HERE THAT THE DECISIVE THING IS NOT THE MILITARY VALUE OF BERCHTESGADEN BUT ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. FOR WITH HIS AGENTS ALREADY SPREAD THROUGH EUROPE AND THE WORLD, HITLER COULD MAKE BERCHTESGADEN THE LAST BATTLE.

A211

SOME GERMAN SOURCES HERE BELIEVE HITLER WILL DO THIS SO THAT BERCHTESGADEN WOULD PERSIST AS A SYMBOL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THEY BELIEVE IT PART OF THE PLAN TO MAKE A LEGEND OF HITLER AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM--A PLAN NEVER TO LET THE GERMAN PEOPLE FORGET HITLER OR NAZIISM.

THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS REPORTS THAT HITLER AND HIS HENCHMEN PROVI-DED FOR THEIR POSTWAR STRUGGLE BY SENDING MONIES ABROAD.

BUT STILL MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE FINANCIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR UNDERGROUND ARE THE GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR CREATION OF AN IDEOLOGICAL UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT.

THE NUCLEI OF THIS MOVEMENT ARE REPORTED TO BE 200,000 MEN AND WOMEN TRAINED AS SECRET

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THE NUCLEI OF THIS MOVEMENT ARE REPORTED TO BE 200,000 MEN AND WOMEN TRAINED AS SECRET AGENTS. IT IS BELIEVED THE NAZIS HOPE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD, WHEREVER THERE IS A THREAT OF CHAOS IN EUROPE TO BE ABLE WITH HELP OF THEIR RELIGION--THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF WHICH IS ORDER--TO FIND FOLLOWERS WHO HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF DISORDER.

THUS, IT WOULD APPEAR THE NAZIS DO NOT INTEND TO PREACH NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN THE OLD SENSE ANY LONGER, BUT INTEND TO STRESS THE CREDO OF ORDER.

HITLER'S PLANS TO KEEP NATIONAL SOCIALISM ALIVE MAY, ACCORDING TO SOME REPORTS, BE ATTEMPTED BY MEANS OF BRIBING PERSONS OR INFLUENCING

THEM IDEOLOGICALLY TO ACQUIRE INFLUENCE IN THE PRESS, RADIO, AND POLITICS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

THESE REPORTS ADD TTHAT HITLER'S PLAN ENVISAGES SETTING UP RELIEF AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS TO WORK IN COLLABORATION WITH AMERICAN WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE NATIOONAL SOCIALISM.

THERE ALSO IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE NAZIS WILL TRY TO WORK THEIR AGENTS INTO ANY INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

AGENTS OF EUROPE'S EXILED COUNTRIES HAVE REPORTED THAT MANY NAZIS --PARTICULARLY GESTAPO AGENTS AND ARMY MEN--HAVE BEEN PLANTED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN THE REICH WITH APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTS SHOWING THEM TO BE ANTI-NAZIS SO THEY WILL BE ABLE TO ESCAPE DOOM AND OPERATE AGAINST THE ALLIES AFTER THEIR RELEASE.

(EDS: IN 6TH GRAF FROM END READ X X X TO BE 20,000 MEN, ETC. (NOT 200,000))

JP152AEW

MAR 25 1945

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-JUDGE SAMUEL N.ROSENMAN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPRESENTATIVE INVESTIGATING FRENCH RELIEF NEEDS, SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD MADE SOME MISTAKES IN SUPPLYING FRANCE CIVILIANS THIS PAST WINTER--WHICH WAS ONE OF THE WORST IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE.

ROSENMAN, CONCLUDING A SURVEY, SAID HE FOUND THAT THE MILITARY SUPPLIED FRANCE "AS WELL AS THEY COULD" UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS THE LACK OF PORTS AND THE SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING SPACE.

ASKED FOR FIGURES ON THE AMOUNT OF AID SENT TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE LAST WINTER, ROSENMAN SAID THEY WERE IN "THE BODY OF MY REPORT" WHICH HE WILL SUBMIT TO THE PRESIDENT. HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE AID WAS INSUFFICIENT.

SN1116PEW

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-BRITONS OF ALL FAITHS WILL ATTEND SPECIAL SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW TO PRAY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE EAST OF THE RHINE.

SN1026PEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 24-(AP)-ONE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOT DOUBLED HIS BAG OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAISING HIS TOTAL DESTROYED TO 10, AND ANOTHER BECAME AN ACE IN A FEW HOURS TODAY.

THEY SHOT DOWN FIVE PLANES EACH DURING THE MAULING OF THE LUFTWAFFE IN WHICH AT LEAST 53 GERMAN AIRCRAFT WERE LOST DESTROYED.

LT.COL.WAYNE K.BLICKENSTAFF OF 344 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., CHINO, CALIF., WHO LED THE 353RD FIGHTER GROUP, BAGGED THREE FOCKE-WULF-190S AND TWO ME-109S TO BOOST HIS TOTAL AERIAL SCORE TO 10.

MAJ.ROBERT A.ELDER OF 2374 STRATHMORE CIRCLE, MEMPHIS, TENN., BECAME AN ACE BY BAGGING FOUR FW-190S AND ONE ME-109.

ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED NEARLY TWO TO ONE, THEIR GROUP ATTACKED 30 GERMAN FIGHTERS AND DOWNED 24 OF THEM.

EIGHT MUSTANG PILOTS OF THE 359TH FIGHTER GROUP BAGGED 12 OUT OF 15 GERMAN FIGHTERS THEY AMBUSHED AS THE ENEMY PLANES WERE TRYING TO LAND NEAR EIKELON--WITHOUT LOSING A SINGLE AMERICAN PLANE.

LT.DALE KELLY OF CENTURIA, WIS., AND LT.HAROLD TENNENBAUM OF 1650 GLADSTONE AVE., DETROIT, SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THREE ME-109'S.

SIXTEEN GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND FOUR OTHERS DAMAGED--ALSO WITHOUT AMERICAN LOSS--WHEN THE 357TH FIGHTER GROUP OF MUSTANGS SURPRISED 20 FIGHTERS TAKING OFF FROM AN AIRDROME NEAR MUENSTER.

OTHER EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS CREDITED WITH DOWNING GERMAN PLANES TODAY INCLUDED:

THREE IN THE AIR--LT.LEWIS W.LEE OF 1813 STUDEWOOD ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS; CAPT RAYMOND E.HARTLEY OF OAK ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO IN THE AIR--LT.DALE E.KARGER OF MCKEES ROCKS, PA.; CAPT.PAUL R.HATALA OF 1001 DUNLOP AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ONE IN THE AIR--LT.GEORGE W.ROBISON OF 474 ARTAHOE AVE., KANSAS CITY, MOV.; LT.COL.ANDREW J.EVANS OF 400 CANTERBURY ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; CAPT.CHARLES E.WEAAVER OF 2474 ATKINSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; LT.JOHN F.DUNCAN OF 130 NORTH MORISON ST., KOKOMO, IND.; LT.WILLIAM GRUBER OF 1114 RICHMOND ROAD, SOUTH EUCLID, OHIO; MAJ.ROBERT W.FOY OF VAN NUYS, CALIF.; CAPT.ROBERT G.SCHIMANSKI OF 1333 EAST NINA AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.; LT.LAWRENCE A.WESTPHAL OF BLACKFOOT, IDA.; LT.GILMAN L.WEBER OF HARTFORD, MICH.; LT.CHARLES F.SCHNEIDER OF 51 BELGROVE DRIVE, KEARNY, N.J.; LT.STEPHEN WASYLYK OF 4539 NORTH 16TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

RW1040PEW

MAR 25 1945

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 24-(AP)-GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS SCORED A PERFECT BOMB HIT ON ONE OF THEIR OWN AIRFIELDS TODAY BY HITTING THE BOMB SWITCH OF A FLYING FORTRESS AS IT WAS OVER THE FURSTENAU LANDING STRIP.

FLAK RIPPED THROUGH THE CLOTHING OF THE NAVIGATOR, FLIGHT OFFICER JOSEPH A.GEORGE OF CROWLEY, LA., AND RICOCHETED OFF THE INSTRUMENT PANEL, TRIPPING THE BOMB SWITCH AND RELEASING THE BOMBS DEAD ON THE TARGET.

THE PLANE LOST TWO ENGINES DUE TO FLAK BUT THE PILOT, LT.WILBUR J.HAWLER OF 28 ELM ST., WELLSVILLE, N.Y., BROUGHT HER HOME SAFELY.

SN1119PEW

AT A U.S. ARMY BASE IN BRITAIN, MARCH 24-(AP)-A GROUP OF MEN WHO WERE TO LEAP FROM PLANES UPON GERMANY TODAY GATHERED AROUND A JEEP YESTERDAY AS THEIR COMMANDER STOOD UPON ITS HOOD.

"WE ARE TO DROP IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY," THE GENERAL TOLD THEM. "THE EYES OF THE SECOND ARMY ARE UPON US AND THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE UPON THE SECOND ARMY.

"THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF THE END. NEVER HAVE WE GONE INTO ACTION WITH MORE SERVES, AND NEVER HAVE THE GERMANS HAD SO FEW. WE ARE MEETIN

ACTION WITH MORE RESERVES, AND NEVER HAVE THE GERMANS HAD SO FEW. WE ARE MEETING THE LAST OF THEIR FIRST-CLASS TROOPS."

FOR DAYS THE MEN HAD BEEN "SEALED" IN THEIR CAMPS. MILITARY POLICEMEN STOOD GUARD. THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY WAS NEEDED TO ENTER OR LEAVE THE ENCLOSURES.

EARLY TODAY THE ROADS IN THE VICINITY OF THESE CAMPS SUDDENLY BEGAN SWARMING WITH TRAFFIC. BUMPER TO BUMPER WERE MOTOR CONVOYS LOADED WITH PARACHUTE TROOPS BOUND FOR AIRFIELDS. SOME MEN SANG AND JOKED, OTHERS RODE SILENTLY.

AMONG THE CRACK PILOTS WAITING TO FLY THE TROOPERS ACROSS THE RHINE WERE LT.COL.SIDNEY WOODS OF SOMERTON, ARIZ., WHO RECENTLY SHOT DOWN FIVE NAZI PLANES IN ONE DAY, AND MAJ.FRED GLOVER OF ASHEVILLE, N.C., WHOSE SCORE IS 23 GERMAN PLANES AND WHOSE AWARDS INCLUDE TWO DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES, A BRONZE STAR AND NINE OTHER MEDALS.

WD624PEW

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-CREWMEN OF MORE THAN 1,050 FLYING FORTRESSES RETURNED TODAY FROM BLASTING 12 GERMAN AIRFIELDS CLOSE BEHIND THE FRONT WITH GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE GREAT BATTLE RAGING ALONG THE RHINE.

"THE INSTANT WE HIT THE RHINE WE KNEW THE BRITISH HAD GONE ACROSS," SAID CAPT.LOUIS C.WIESER OF HAMMOND, IND., "A TREMENDOUS BATTLE WAS RAGING JUST EAST OF THE RIVER. WITH LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS

STRAFING AND DIVING AND WITH GUN FLASHES EVERYWHERE."

SGT.AMBROSE G.LUCIDI OF STOVE, PA., A TAILGUNNER, SAID: "THE SKIES WERE FILLED WITH ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT, FROM HEAVY BOMBERS TO GLIDERS. FIGHTERS WERE DIVEBOMBING AND STRAFING EVERY GROUND TARGET IN SIGHT. ALL THAT PART OF GERMANY LOOKED AS THOUGH IT WAS AFIRE."

CAPT.EDWIN H.MILLER OF CARSON CITY, NEV., A MUSTANG PILOT, SAID: "I HAVE NEVER SEEN SUCH COMPLETE DEVASTATION. THE RUHR VALLEY LOOKED LIKE A GIANT HAND HAD SWEPT ACROSS IT, TUMBLING BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES LIKE DOMINOES."

RQ505PEW

MAR 25 1945

BY DON BOANE

A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, MARCH 24-(AP)-LIBERATOR CREWS RETURNING TODAY FROM SUPPLYING AIRBORNE TROOPS ACROSS THE RHINE REPORTED THAT STRETCHES OF THE RHINELAND WERE ENGULFED IN SMOKE AND FLAMES AND THAT MANY GERMANS WERE SURRENDERING.

"WESEL AND NEARBY SMALL TOWNS WERE ALL ABLAZE," SAID LT.COL. WILLIAM H.STRONG, 2541 SIXTEENTH ST., GREAT BEND, KANS., PILOT OF A LIBERATOR WHICH PARACHUTED FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AND AMMUNITION TO AIRBORNE TROOPS 2 1/2 MILES NORTHEAST OF WESEL.

"WESEL WAS THE WORST PILE OF RUBBLE I EVER SAW. THERE WERE NO STREETS. EVERYTHING HAD COLLAPSED. THE WHOLE TOWN IS ALL KNOCKED TO HELL. SMOKE STRETCHED FOR MILES AROUND.

"WE COULD SEE PLENTY OF ACTIVITY, DESPITE THE SMOKE. OUR LONG LINES OF GERMAN PRISONERS WITH THEIR HANDS UP WERE WINDING BACK TOWARD THE RHINE. THE ENTIRE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE IS LINED WITH LANDING CRAFT."

SGT/FRANK B.COLLINS OF 65 NEWTON ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS., MEMBER OF ANOTHER LIBERATOR CREW, SAID HE SAW ONLY A FEW GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE NOT PRISONERS.

"THEY WERE SO BUSY SURRENDERING TO THE YANKS ON THE GROUND THEY DIDN'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO OUR PLANES," HE SAID. "SOME GERMANS WERE WITHOUT HELMETS OR PACKS, AS IF THEY HAD BEEN TAKEN COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE."

THE LIBERATORS, WHILE ENCOUNTERING NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND ONLY WEAK FLAK, WERE FORCED TO FLY SO LOW TO DROP THEIR BUNDLES THAT THEY WERE BIG TARGETS FOR GERMAN GROUND GUNNERS, WHOSE FACES EASILY WERE DISTINGUISHABLE.

NOTWITHSTANDING, CAPT.ROBERT C.SEXTER, FORAKER, OKLA., COMMENTED "IT WAS JUST LIKE A PRACTICE RUN."

SGT.RICHARD TROUSDALE OF DUMONT, IOWA, SAID: "THE BRITISH REALLY ARE GOING TO TOWN. IT WAS A SIGHT."

SGT.MARION SCARBERRY, 1404 NORTH BECKLEY ST., DALLAS, TEX., SAID THE BIG PLANES DREW RIFLE FIRE FROM THE GROUND, "BUT WE GOT IT DOWN TO OUR BOYS JUST WHERE THEY WANTED IT."

"WE COULD SEE THEM RUNNING AND PICKING UP THE BUNDLES," HE SAID. "ON THE WAY BACK WE SAW A COMPLETE MESS KITCHEN IN ACTION ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE WITH A CHOWLINE FORMING. WE ALSO SAW THOUSANDS OF TRUCKS AND TROOPS CROSSING THE RHINE ON PONTOON BRIDGES AND IN BARGES."

LT.JOHNNY RIGGS, PONCA CITY, OKLA., SAID THAT "EVERYWHERE THERE WAS DESOLATION, SHELL HOLES ALL AROUND, TREES STARK AND STRIPPED."

COL.ROY W.CRAWFORD, EL PASO, TEX., A BOMBER GROUP COMMANDER DESCRIBED THE OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERATORS AS "EXCELENT." CRAWFORD BEFORE THE WAR WAS AN ARMY INSTRUCTOR AND AMONG HIS PUPILS WAS LT.GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY.

MAJ.EDWARD SHELLY, KANSAS CITY, MO., SAID "EVERY FARMHOUSE IN THE AREA WAS BURNING AND WE COULD SEE GERMAN CIVILIANS THROWING FURNITURE OUT OF WINDOWS."

"THERE WERE SCORES OF BLAZING GLIDERS AND CARRIER PLANES ON THE GROUND," HE SAID. "I WAS AT THE OPERATIONS AT ARNHEIM AND NIJMEGEN, BUT THIS TIME THINGS WERE DIFFERENT. IT WAS MUCH ROUGHER."

THE SEA. (Use Jons W Front (Beatmen) for these.

THERE WERE LCM'S CAPABLE OF HAULING A SHERMAN TANK OR 60 MEN, AND LCVP'S WITH THE CAPACITY OF 35 MEN OR A BULLDOZER.

LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD THE SEAT IN THE FRONT LINE OF ATTACK.

TOUGH COMMANDOS CROSSED AND CROUCHED ON THE RIVER'S EAST BANK WHILE LESS THAN A MILE AHEAD RAF NIGHT BOMBERS PLASTERED WESEL. THEN THEY STORMED INTO THE FLAMING RUINS, KILLING CRACK NAZI PARACHUTE TROOPS WITH GRENADE AND BAYONET.

SOUTH OF WESEL, THE U.S.NINTH ARMY OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON PLOWED ACROSS INTO THE RUHR, ADVANCED FROM THREE TO FOUR MILES ON A NINE-MILE FRONT AND OVERRAN A NUMBER OF TOWNS.

ENGINEERS CAME RIGHT BEHIND THE TROOPS AND BEGAN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PONTOON BRIDGES TO KEEP THE LONG LINES OF WAITING TROOPS AND THE MOUNTAINS OF SUPPLIES FLOWING ACROSS THE RHINE.

ON THE NORTH FLANK, HIGHLANDERS LINKED TWO LANDINGS AND SURROUNDED REES, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF WESEL, THEN FOUGHT INTO ITS STREETS.

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGED FOR BISLICH, MIDWAY BETWEEN REES AND WESEL, WHERE FORCES CROSSING OPPOSITE XANTEN RAN INTO CRACK TROOPS OF GERMANY'S EIGHTH PARATROOP DIVISION, CAPTURING HUNDREDS OF THEM.

THESE FORCES SPEARED NEARLY TWO MILES INLAND AND THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID THEY HAD MADE CONTACT WITH THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY, WHICH HAD LANDED NORTHEAST OF XANTEN AND WAS LOCKED IN FIERCE FIGHTING.

THE ALLIES WERE STRIKING FOR IDEAL TANK FIGHTING COUNTRY NOW THAT THE THAWS ARE PAST AND A BLAZING SPRING SUN IS HARDENING THE GROUND.

IT WAS A SCENE OF UTTER DESOLATION--RAILWAYS WRECKED, BRIDGES SMASHED, AND SMOKE COLUMNS MARKIN G THE FUNERAL PYRES OF WHOLE TOWNS WIPED OUT IN AN UNPRECEDENTED 10,000-PLANE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT THAT HAD PARALYZED AND ISOLATED THE RUHR.

MONTGOMERY, REPORTING GOOD PROGRESS, SAID THAT THE ENEMY FORWARD POSITIONS WERE NOT STRONGLY HELD AND THAT MOBILE RESERVES HAD YET TO BE MET, BUT IT WAS OBV_OUS THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE DIFFICULTY GETTING THEM INTO ACTION WITH THE SPEED REQUIRED.

THE GERMANS COMPLAINED THAT ALLIED AIR COVER WAS SO TIGHT THAT "AS SOON AS ONLY ONE GERMAN PLANE APPEARS A WHOLE SQUADRON OF ENEMY FIGHTERS GOES INTO THE AIR."

ALONG THE ROADS AND THE BATTLE-LINE GERMAN INFANTRY SCATTERED UNDER HAIL OF BOMBS AND GUNFIRE. ROCKET-FIRING FIGHTERS PROWLED THE SKIES, PROTECTING THE GLIDERS AND TRANSPORTS AND BLASTING AT TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY.

THE ALLIED DRIVE MIGHT WELL SEAL OFF UNLIBERATED HOLLAND AND DENMARK, CUTTING OFF THE V-BOMB BASES FROM WHICH THE ENEMY HAS BEEN BLASTING ENGLAND.

THE TRANSIT CENTER OF MUENSTER WAS SEALED OFF AERIALLY IN WHAT PILOTS SAID WAS A LAND OF DEATH, WITH NO SIGN OF ROAD MOVEMENT.

THE FLAT LANDS OF PRUSSIAN WESTPHALIA ON THE WAY TO BERLIN ARE BROKEN ONLY BY THREE NORTH-SOUTH RIVERS, THE EMS, THE WESER AND THE ELBE.

THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS HELD ALMOST UNDISPUTED CONTROL OF 12 MILES OF THE RHINE'S EAST BANK BETWEEN REES AND WESEL. THEY CAPTURED THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF WESEL AND KILLED MAJ. GEN.DEUTSCH, COMMANDER OF FLAK FORCES IN THE AREA.

A239

THE BOLDLY-SEIZED RHINE BRIDGEHEADS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES 75 AND 165 AIRLINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE NEW RHINE

CROSSING WERE BURGEONING STEADILY, BUILDING UP AMERICAN POWER FOR APPARENTLY IMMINENT BREAKOUTS.

LT.-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY SMASHED ACROSS THE RHINE IN THE MAINZ-WORMS AREA, A FRONT DISPATCH DISCLOSED, AND IN THE FIRST 16 HOURS CARVED OUT A BRIDGEHEAD FOUR MILES DEEP. AT LEAST FOUR TOWNS WERE SEIZED.

U.S.NAVY CRAFT WERE SPED UP AND USED TO FERRY THIRD ARMY TROOPS OVER THE RHINE, JUST AS IN THE LOWER RHINE CROSSING TO THE NORTH. STREAMS OF MEN AND SUPPLIES WERE POURING INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD WON THURSDAY NIGHT WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN.

ADVANCE UNITS WHIPPED BACK NAZI COUNTERATTACKS AND KEPT FANNING OUT. BERLIN PLACED THE CROSSINGS NEAR OPPENHEIM 10 MILES SOUTH OF MAINZ, AND NEAR WORMS, SOME 10 MILES FARTHER SOUTH.

SOME 35 MILES DOWNSTREAM WAS THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF LT.-GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD NOW 35 MILES LONG AND 10 WIDE, AND THESE AMERICANS STRUCK FORWARD 4,000 YARDS---NEARLY 2 1/2 MILES--- ALONG THE RHINE NORTH OF COBLENZ AGAINST "A MYSTIFYING LACK OF ENEMY RESISTANCE," BATTLEFRONT DISPATCHES SAID. THEY ADVANCED ANOTHER TWO MILES EAST OF THE WIED RIVER, AND CAPTURED RENGSDORF AND KURTSCHEID.

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THEIR CROSS-RHINE CLAMP, THE AMERICANS SLICED THE HENNEF-ALTENKIRCHEN HIGHWAY TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF HENNEF. A NAZI COUNTERATTACK NEAR HENNEF WAS REPULSED.

PATTON'S TROOPS---SOME OF THEM MAKING THEIR 20TH RIVER CROSSING--- SMASHED THREE DESPERATE GERMAN TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACKS, AND GRABBED 500 PRISONERS BY NOON SATURDAY. HUGE STORES OF GERMAN MATERIEL WERE CAPTURED.

THIRD ARMY ADVANCE ELEMENTS EXPLOITED THE SURPRISE CROSSING THAT CAUGHT SOME GERMANS ASLEEP AT THEIR WATCH ON THE RHINE, AND DIVISIONS FAMED FOR THEIR LIGHTNING THRUSTS WERE ROLLING OUT ONTO THE OPEN COUNTRY LEADING 265 MILES TO BERLIN AND ACROSS A VIRTUALLY UNBROKEN ROLLING PLAIN STRETCHING OVER THE WAIST OF GERMANY.

BY NAZI ACCOUNT, PATTON'S TROOPS WERE BUT 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT.

GERMAN PPLANES TRIED FRANTICALLY BUT UNSUCCESSFULLY FRIDAY NIGHT TO REDUCE THE THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD, STRAFING AND BOMBING EVERY 15 TO 30 MINUTES.

THE THIRD ARMY BROKE ITS OWN ONE-DAY RECORD FOR PRISONERS BY PROCESSING 11,699 FRIDAY, AND AN ESTIMATED 3,000 MORE WERE SEIZED DURING THE DAY. THE FIRST ARMY COUNTED 1,642 ON FRIDAY. MAR 25 1945

A240

THE LAST GERMANS HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY CLEARED FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE, BUT ONE STUBBORN POCKET STILL HELD OUT IN THE BIENWALD FOREST EAST OF WISSEMBOURG ON THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY FRONT.

SPEEDING THE CLEANUP, THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARMY MADE A NEW JUNCTION SOUTHWEST OF LANDAU, AND THE 10TH ARMORED CLEARED FOSSENWEILER 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NEUSTADT AND ADVANCED EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF NEUSTADT.

THE 36TH DIVISION OF THE SEVENTH ARMY STRUCK EASTWARD 12 MILES, SEIZING HALF A DOZEN TOWNS, AND REACHING THE RHINE IN THE AREA EIGHT TO 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE. THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION, MEETING ONLY REARGUARD OPPOSITION, SURGED AHEAD FOUR MILES AND CLEARED KANDEL, FIVE MILES FROM THE RHINE.

FD338PEW

A22 Add w.th the U.S. 3rd Army (Ball) in d Speyer

THE FIRST NAZI CAPTIVES TOLD LT. STEPHEN DUKE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, THAT THEY HAD BEEN DUMPED ON THE RIVER BANK TWO DAYS AGO AND THEY DID NOT EVEN KNOW THE NUMBER OF THEIR REGIMENT. ASKED WHY THEY DID NOT SHOOT THEY REPLIED; "WE WERE EATING."

TWO HOURS AFTER THE CROSSING THE GERMANS OPENED UP WITH MORTARS AND ANTI-TANK SHELLS THAT BEGAN SLAMMING INTO AMERICAN POSITIONS ON THE BANKS. A MORTAR TORE A CHUNK OUT OF THE COMMAND POST COTTAGE AND SHELLS CRASHED INTO THE YARD, COVERING WITH DEBRIS THE MEN WHO HAD HURRIED OUTSIDE.

OUR ARTILLERY ERUPTED INTO ACTION -- AND GAVE THE GERMANS A HUNDRED FOR ONE.

MAR 25 1945

Add Allied HQ, Paris - German Divisions (how many & how much)

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY'S ORIGINAL CROSSING OF THE RHINE AT REMAGEN FORCED THE GERMANS TO COMMIT THREE PANZER-TYPE DIVISIONS AND SIX INFANTRY DIVISIONS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTAIN LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' BRIDGEHEAD. THUS FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER MODEL'S ARMY GROUP "B," WHICH HAS BEEN LOSING PRISONERS AT THE RATE OF 500 TO 1,000 A DAY SINCE THE FIRST ARMY CROSSED, HAS HAD NO TIME TO REFIT FOLLOWING ITS RETREAT ACROSS THE RIVER.

MODEL'S GROUP INCLUDES THE FIFTH PANZER AND THE 15TH ARMIES.

IN THE SOUTH THE GERMAN FIRST AND SEVENTH ARMIES HAVE BEEN CHEWED TO PIECES BY THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES. THERE WERE 23 GERMAN DIVISIONS BETWEEN LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON AND LT.EN.A

EXANDER

U.S.FIRST ARMY--SECOND ADD FIRST ARMY (BY WHITEHEAD) XXX THE ALLIES.

IT IS BECOMING MORE EVIDENT DAY BY DAY THAT THE BATTLE OF THE WEST HAS BEEN WON WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE GERMANS LOST MORE THAN 200,000 TROOPS AS PRISONERS OF WAR ALONE DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS--MORE THAN THREE FULL STRENGTH ARMIES. WITH THE RUSSIANS THREATENING THE REICH FROM THE EAST, THE GERMANS CANNOT STAND SUCH LOSSES AS THESE.

THERE WAS GREAT OPTIMISM ABOUT THE END OF THE WAR DURING THE DRIVE ACROSS FRANCE. BUT EVEN THAT EXPECTANCY DID NOT

REACH THE HEIGHTS OF THE PRESENT OUTLOOK, WHICH ENVISAGES WITHIN A SHORT TIME THE COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF ORGANIZED EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION.

EVEN THE MORE RABID PESSIMISTS ADMIT THE SITUATION IS BRIGHTER THAN IT EVER HAS BEEN. GERMAN STRENGTH WHICH WAS MASSED BEFORE THE ALLIES WEST OF THE RHINE HAS BEEN SHREDDED UNDER TERRIFIC ONSLAUGHTS.

PRISONERS HAVE FLOWED INTO PRISON CAGES BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS. MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

AND THAT FORMIDABLE BARRIER--THE RHINE--HAS BEEN CROSSED WITH SUCH EASE THAT EVEN THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT HAS HAPPENED.

GREAT SECTIONS OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL MIGHT HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY THE ALLIES OR ARE UNDER SHELL FIRE OR HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT BY MASSED AIR RAIDS.

THE GERMANS ARE DIPPING INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL FOR MANPOWER BECAUSE OF THE TERRIFIC LOSSES THEY HAVE INCURRED IN RECENT WEEKS.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE WEHRMACHT IS ON THE ROPES AND THAT THE ALLIES ARE WADING IN FOR THE KNOCKOUT PUNCH.

THE ENEMY IS TRYING DESPERATELY TO MUSTER AND JUGGLE RESERVES TO MEET THE THREATS WHICH ARE GROWING DAILY ALL ALONG THE LINE FROM LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY IN THE PALATINATE TO THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS IN THE NORTH.

FD344PEW

Add 3rd Army's Bridgehead on the Rhine (Bill) x Normindy

LT.COMDR.WILLIAM LIEBE OF ATLANTA,GA., WHO HELPED UNLOAD THE ARMY IN NORMANDY, DIRECTED THE NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE. ON THE FAR SHORE NAVAL LT.HARRY SZALACH TOOK OVER AS YARDMASTER.

TRAFFIC ON THE OTHER SIDE WAS DIRECTED BY NAVAL LT.O.MILLER OF CHICAGO. OTHERS GIVING A HAND INCLUDED LT.ROBERT CARTER OF AUSTIN, TEX., AND LT.JOHN EDGAR WORTHEN OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

"THE RHINE'S NOTHING BUT A CREEK," SNORTED LT.WORTHEN AS OUR LCVP CRUNCHED ON TO THE RIVER'S FAR SIDE IN THE EARLY MORNING LIGHT. HIS TWO CREWMEN, SEAMAN JOE WASIELE OF SCRANTON, PA., AND FIREMAN SEVERIO BENFARI, 20 SPRING ST., NEW YORK CITY, SHOWED THE SAME CONTEMPT FOR FRESH WATER.

"NOT EVEN A SEAGULL AROUND THE PLACE," SAID BENFARI.

MAR 25 1945

BS

THE GENERAL WHO SPENT THE NIGHT SWEATING OUT THE HISTORY-MAKING

30. 24— 24181

RIVER JUMP, BEAMED AT THE EASE WITH WHICH THE RHINE WAS CONQUERED. HE CALLED IT THE EASIEST RIVER CROSSING OUT OF A SCORE ACCOMPLISHED BY HIS BRIDGEHEAD MAKERS SINCE NORMANDY.

THE GENERAL LENT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HIS SMALL LIAISON PLANE TO FLY COPY BACK TO THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS AFTER THE FLIGHT TO THE RIVER WAS MADE IN ANOTHER LIAISON PLANE.

THE PILOTS WERE SGT.NORBERT SZABLA OF DETROIT, MICH., AND SGT. ARTHUR D.PASS OF MALDEN,MASS.

(LT.WILTON WENKER, 3048 GUNNISON ST., CHICAGO, IS IN COMMAND OF THE NAVAL SERVICE IN THE FIRST ARMY SECTOR, BRIDGEHEAD DISPATCHES SAID.)

MAR 25 1945

RO55PEW

Add No 10 U.S. 9th Air Force (Stanford) who said,

UNITS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE HOVERED OVER THE REGION BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE AERIAL INVASION ARMADAS FROM THE WEST.

GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS ON THE RHINE AND IMMEDIATELY BEYOND WERE BLASTED. FARTHER EAST ENEMY AIRFIELDS WERE BOMBED, PINNING NAZI FIGHTERS ON THE GROUND.

LT.JOHN F.BATHURST OF 3047 152ND ST., SEATTLE, WASH., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, WHO WITNESSED THE APPROACH OF THE PARACHUTE AND GLIDER UNITS SAID "THERE SEEMED TO BE THOUSANDS OF PLANES IN THE AIR."

ANOTHER PILOT CAPT.SAMUEL F.MARSHALL, 302 EAST 49TH ST., SAVANNAH, GA., WHO WENT DEEPER INTO GERMANY SAID HE SPOTTED CONSIDERABLE ENEMY MOVEMENT AWAY FROM THE FRONT.

"I SAW TANKS, TRUCKS AND EVEN CARTS HEADED NORTHEAST," MARSHALL SAID. "THEY SEEMED TO BE MOVING WITHOUT ORGANIZATION IN A DISORDERLY FASHION."

RO22&PEW

Add w/the U.S. 9th Army - Correspondents Gallagher x 4 P.M.

THE FIELD CORRESPONDENTS' PROTEST WAS FORWARDED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AND THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. IT POINTED OUT THAT A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN BEFORE THE NORMANDY LANDINGS WAS THAT SPOT NEWS WOULD BE RELEASED BY THE ARMY IN THE FIELD TO CORRESPONDENTS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE ARMY TO OBTAIN IT FIRST-HAND, THAT THIS COMMITMENT WAS ENTERED INTO BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AFTER MONTHS OF NEGOTIATIONS, AND THAT IN ADDITION EVEN THE EMBARGO ITSELF WAS BUNGLED IN THE RUSH BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AND 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS TO MAKE THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

MAR 25 1945

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS SUFFERED MOST HEAVILY BECAUSE THEY WERE ON LIMITED TIME. LIKE THE OTHER CORRESPONDENTS, THEY HAD BEEN UP ALL NIGHT WITH ASSAULT TROOPS AND MADE THEIR WAY BACK TO THE PRESS CAMP AT NOON, WHERE THEY WERE TOLD THE STORY WOULD NOT BE RELEASED UNTIL 4 P.M. WITH THIS ASSURANCE, MANY STOPPED TO EAT BEFORE PREPARING THEIR SCRIPTS, ONLY TO DISCOVER THAT THE NEWS HAD BEEN GIVEN OUT IN PARIS.

OTHER CORRESPONDENTS, ALSO LABORING UNDER THE BELIEF THAT 4 P.M. WAS THE DEADLINE, DID NOT RETURN TO FILE THEIR STORIES UNTIL NEARLY THAT HOUR, AND FOUND THAT THEY WERE HOURS LATE.

THE 21ST ARMY GROUP, WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE SUDDEN SHIFT IN THE RELEASE HOUR, ATTRIBUTED IT TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

TO ADD TO THE CONFUSION, THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, IN AN UNPRECEDENTED "LIBERAL" POLICY, RELEASED THE CROSSING SITES AND TOWNS TAKEN ABOUT MIDDAY, WHILE NINTH ARMY OPERATIONS DETAILS WERE WITHHELD FOR THE USUAL 24 HOURS.

CORRESPONDENTS HAD GOTTEN A FOREWARNING OF THE NEW BRITISH POLICY, HOWEVER, WHEN A 21ST ARMY GROUP STAFF OFFICER IN A RECENT "BRIEFING" MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE LONG-UNHERALDED BRITISH SECOND ARMY INTENDED TO FIND A PLACE IN THE WORLD NEWS SPOTLIGHT.

SN939PEW

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES ACROSS THE RHINE FARTHER SOUTH, MONTGOMERY IS HELPING TO PROVE ANOTHER CHURCHILL DECLARATION--THAT "ONE GOOD HEAVE ALTOGETHER WILL END THE WAR."

THE HIGHLANDERS TOOK THREE AND A HALF MINUTES TO CROSS THE RHINE. THE FIRST MAN ASHORE WAS LT. HUGH J.CAMPBELL, OF TRENTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Add On the Rhine-Stats (No Ins) XX Stat Trades

QUICKLY FOLLOWING UP THE ADVANTAGE OF THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL LANDING, BATTALION AFTER BATTALION SWEPT ACROSS THE RHINE IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF CRAFT. TODAY THE CROSSINGS CONTINUE UNCEASINGLY.

SECURE IN THE BRIDGEHEADS, FOOT SOLDIERS THIS FORENOON GAZED INTO THE BRILLIANT SUNSHINE AND CHEERED AS 1,500 AIRCRAFT DARKENED THE SKY OVERHEAD AND BROUGHT IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN PARATROOPERS.

THE RHINE CROSSING WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE GREATEST CO-OPERATIVE SHOW SINCE D-DAY. THE ENEMY, WHILE APPARENTLY FULLY AWARE OF MONTGOMERY'S PLANS, STILL WAS CAUGHT OFF GUARD, AND AS THE DAY WORE ON HE HAD YET TO THROW IN A MAJOR COUNTERATTACK.

A33

GERMAN TANKS WERE GATHERING, HOWEVER, AND THE ENEMY WAS FIGHTING FURIOUSLY TO HOLD WHAT HE HAD. THE CROSSINGS WERE SHELLED AND MORTARED HEAVILY.

MONTGOMERY'S GUNS OPENED UP AT 5 P.M. FRIDAY, AND THE ONLY LET-UP WAS TO ALLOW AIRBORNE INFANTRY TO LAND. IN ADDITIONAL, ALLIED AERIAL MIGHT WAS LOOSED IN FULL FURY.

TOUGHEST OPPOSITION WAS OPPOSITE XANTEN, WHERE THE 15TH SCOTTISH DIVISION WAS HELD TO AN ADVANCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS BY SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE POURING IN FROM PREPARED POSITIONS.

YET ONE FORWARD STAFF OFFICER SAID THAT "THE OPERATION IS GOING SPLENDIDLY."

TROOPS ARE POURING ACROSS IN CONTINUOUS STREAMS, TANKS DESTROYERS, LIGHT ARTILLERY AND MOBILE ARTILLERY ARE ACROSS, AND ENGINEERS ARE WORKING FURIOUSLY ON THE BRIDGES.

MAR 25 1945

SN632PEW

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE TROOPS--FIRST ADD GLIDER (COWAN'S POOLER) X X X VULNERABLE SPOT.

COL.FRANK MC NEES' 435TH CARRIER GROUP IS FLYING US IN AND THE COLONEL, WHO COMES FROM ST.PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., IS AT THE CONTROLS OF THE LEAD SHIP.

UP THERE AHEAD OF US IS LT.WILLIAM CLARK, 171 CALLE BOCA DEL CANON, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., PILOTING THE C-47 "SECOND FRONT," WHICH HAS A CARTOON OF A MAMA KANGAROO AND HER YOUNG STENCILLED ON THE NOSE. HIS CO-PILOT IS LT.JAMES DUMONT, 10810 FOREST AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; HIS RADIO OPERATOR, SGT.CECIL SMITH, 2821 JAY ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND HIS CREW CHIEF, SGT.VERNE MC CANN, 1103 JEFFERSON ST., VALPARAISO, IND.

OUR GLIDER, A CG4A, IS PILOTED BY LT.GENE DAVIES, 4608 AUGUSTA AVE., RICHMOND, VA., AND LT.JAMES KEISLING, 617 MORGAN ST., KNOXVILLE, TENN. IT IS THE FIRST COMBAT JOB FOR BOTH MEN.

SEATED IN THE FLIMSY CANVAS AND WOOD BOX AROUND ME ARE TEN OTHER FELLOWS. ONE OF US MAKES NO. 13, BUT THAT DOESN'T BOTHER ANYONE, BECAUSE THAT SEEMS TO BE THE STANDARD LOAD FOR THIS TYPE OF GLIDER.

THEY ARE SGT.ERNY BRIGGS, 128 NORTH PEORIA ST., BRADFORD, ILL.; SGT.JAMES KEENEY, 2608 FRANCIS ST., BALTIMORE, MD., AND SGT.GUNTHER ANTLER, 6501 WILKINSON AVE., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; T/4 R.F. HAWLEY, 3538 NORTH HERMITAGE ST., CHICAGO; PHOTOGRAPHER; T/4 JAMES HARRIGER, BOX 290, RICHBURG, N.Y., RADIOMAN; WIREMAN MICHAEL SAVANNAH, 114 WEST BOYD AVE. (EDS: CABLE COPY. TOWN NOT GIVEN); AND FOUR MEDICS--T/4 VERN JOSLIN, ANAMOSA, IOWA; T/5 ROBERT BEASON, 204 FOURTH AVE., ALTOONA, PA.; PFC WALTER MYERS, 326 WEST WASHINGTON ST., HAGERSTOWN, MD., AND T/3 JOHN HUGHES, 238 WEST EIGHTH ST., ERIE, PA.

THERE ARE ONLY SEVEN IN THE GLIDER ON OUR LEFT, BUT THEY HAVE A TRAILER LOADED WITH MEDICAL SUPPLIES. THOSE MEN INCLUDE SGT. EDWARD HARLOW, EDINBURGE, IND.; T/3 RICHARD ROMINE, 386 ARLINGTON ST., NEWARK, OHIO; T/5 FRANKLIN COLLIER, GREENFIELD, MO.; T/5 KENNETH WEAVER, KENMORE, WASH.; PFC G.W.KUBES, 1520 FIFTH ST., S.W., FAIRBAULT, MINN.; T/4 STANLEY BENSON, 919 WEST 34TH ST., CHICAGO, AND PFC ALEXANDER BAUER, 134 FAIRMOUNT AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B79

THE PILOT IS LT.FLOYD HAND, 723 SOUTH BRADY ST., DUBOIS, PA., AND THE CO-PILOT, LT.RAYMOND H.GAVA, 6721 SOUTH 38TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

30. 24 — 24183

I JOINED THESE FELLOWS THE FIRST OF THE WEEK, JUST IN TIME TO MOVE TO THE MARSHALLING AREA NEAR A FRENCH AIRFIELD, STILL LITTERED WITH WRECKAGE WHICH HAD BEEN WROUGHT EARLIER IN THE WAR BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

SEVERAL DOZEN TRUCKLOADS OF US SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT HOISTED OURSELVES INTO BOXCARS. THERE WERE LONG STRINGS OF PASSENGER COACHES ON A SIDING, A COUPLE OF TRACKS AWAY, BUT THE WINDOWS WERE DARK. NOBODY EVEN ASKED WHY.

"THE ARMY DOES THINGS FUNNY," DRAWLED ONE OF THE MPS IN OUR CAR. "MEBBE THEY HAVE CATTLE IN THEM PULLMANS."

PFC SAMUEL MAYS, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO., STARTED A DIME POKER GAME BY THE LIGHT OF A FLICKERING LANTERN AS SOON AS THE CARS RATTLED OFF INTO THE NIGHT. SOMEBODY SLID OUT THE DOOR.

THAT WAS A PRETTY RUGGED POKER GAME EVEN FOR OLD HANDS LIKE SLIM AUDIRSCH OF JONESBORO, ALA., SGT.THOMAS MORRIY, 529 GREENWOOD AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND PFC.SELDY FRENCH, 1540 WEST GARFIELD BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

PFC.DONALD V.LIBBEY, 172 ALLSTON ST., WEST MEDFORD,MASS., AND SGT. J.J.ANDERSON, NEW BOSTON, MO., WATCHED FOR A WHILE, BUT SOON CURLED UP IN A CORNER AND SLEPT SOUNDLY. THE GAME BROKE UP ABOUT 1 A.M.

ALL THESE FELLOWS ARE MPS. THEIR JOB IS TO GUARD COMMAND POSTS AND TAKE CARE OF PRISONERS ONCE THE AIRBORNES GET UNDER WAY.

"I WANT TO GET BACK TO MY WIFE AND DAUGHTERS," SAID PFC.G.W.AUSTIN, 510 NORTH MILL ST., ORLANDO, FLA., AND HIS REMARK EXPRESSED THE DETERMINATION OF THE MEN TO GET THIS BUSINESS OVER WITH IN A HURRY.

NONE DISAGREES WITH FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S ORDER OF THE DAY--PARTICULARLY THESE SOLDIERS WHO A FEW HOURS BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE SAT UNDER STARLIT SKIES AND WATCHED A MOVIE IN WHICH THE ANDREWS SISTERS SANG "MY THOUGHTS ARE EVER WINDING HOME." NOT THE MEN WHO KNELT IN PRAYER LAST NIGHT WITH A TENNESSEE CHAPLAIN WHO WENT THROUGH THE ICY HELL OF THE ARDENNES AND WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GIVING COMFORT AND HELP WHEN IT COUNTED MOST.

THE CHAPLAIN IS CLIFFORD CARTEE, 4108 THIRTEENTH AVE., CHATTANOOGA, TENN. BEFORE THE WAR HE RODE A CIRCUIT FOR THREE LITTLE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN SOUTH CAROLINA--CONGAREE, NEAR WEST COLUMBIA, CONVENT, NEAR LEESVILLE, AND THE LEIGHT COMMUNITY CHAPEL NEAR ELLENTON.

THE MEN SPENT THE REST OF THE INTERVENING TIME PLAYING SOFTBALL, VOLLEYBALL, CHECKERS, CHESS AND DOMINOES. RADIOS BLARED CONTINUOUSLY WITH MUSIC, NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS WARNING THE MEN TO BRUSH THEIR TEETH REGULARLY AND TO REMEMBER NOT TO FRATERNIZE WITH THE GERMANS.

SPEARHEADING THIS OUTFIT--THE MEN IN THE FIRST THREE GLIDERS, ARE: NUMBER ONE: SGT.JAMES CASE, 434 EAST GARRISON ST., BETHLEHEM, PA.; T/4 HENRY ATKINS, LEXINGTON,N.C.; PVT.CORBETT COLLINS, SASSAFRAS, KY., AND PFC. HOWARD WILTZ, KINGSVIEW ROAD, SCOTTDALE, PA.

NUMBER TWO: SGT.DONALD MANLY, 104 HAMMOND AVE., CANTON, OHIO; SGT.WILLARY LEVY, 3856 NORTH 19TH STREET., PHILADELPHIA; PFC.FREDERICK WHITE, 8 WILLOW ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; AND PFC.FRANCIS SULLIVAN, 839 FIFTH ST., BOSTON.

BOTH THESE GLIDERS CARRY JEEPS.

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"MINE'S THE SAME ONE I TOOK INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE," MANLY SAID.

NUMBER THREE: MAJ.ROBERT ROWAN, 331 WALNUT ST., LEXINGTON, KY.; T/4 EARL HOOVER, 124 HARVARD AVE., LANCASTER, PA.; PFC. ALBERT CHAVLOVIC, 137 SHINGISS ST., MCKEESPORT,PA.; PVT.EDWARD FITCH, 2845 QUINN ST., CHICAGO; PFC.ANTHONY COMPONIZZI, 405 ALEXANDER ST., MCKEESROCK, PA.; SGT.LOWELL WELCH, ASHLEY, OHIO, AND WILLIAM CURTAIN, SUFFIELD, CONN.

THE FELLOWS WHO ASKED A SHORT WHILE AGO THAT THEY BE MENTIONED AS BEING HERE WERE PFC.THOMAS TOBIN, 744 FEDERALIST ST., PHILADELPHIA;

AND PVT.JOHN BULLINGTON, 318 EAST PINE ST., CADILLAC, MICH. THEY ARE BAZOOKA MEN.

PFC.LEO VENNETTE, 911 MAIN ST., EAST ROCHESTER,N.Y., SHOWED ME A SHOVEL--WITH A GADGET ON IT THAT TURNS IT INTO A PICK.

EDITOR BOB CAPA, LIFE MAGAZINE; SGT. BUD HUTTON OF STARS AND STRIPES; BOB KRELL OF YANK AND DOUGLAS WARTH OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS JUMPED IN WITH THEIR PARACHUTE TROOP OUTFIT. DOON CAMPBELL OF REUTERS AND I WERE GLIDING IN.

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RQ1256PEW

ON THE RHINE--5TH ADD EYEWITNESS (DAY) BY GALLAGHER) XXX LITTLE ACTORS WERE GONE.

OTHER CUB PILOTS WATCHING THE AIR DROP WERE LT.GUY PHLEEGER, 11760 EVANSTON ST., DETROIT, ICH., LT.JAMES BOLAND OF PENLLYN, PA., PAUL GRIFTIN, MANHATTAN, KANS., LT.R.L.COGILL OF 1737 SOUTH FRAZIER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; AND LT.TAYLOR BUCK OF MORRISTOWN,N.J.

ENGINEERS WORKING ON THE BRIDGES INCLUDED SGT.STANLEY HONNIS OF WILKES-BARRE, PA.

MOTOR BOAT OPERATORS WHO CROSSED IN THE FIRST WAVES AND RETURNED TO GUARD PRISONERS INCLUDED PVT.JOSEPH RAPOSA, 34 (CQ) ST., FALL RIVER, MASS., PFC. HAROLD ZERNER, 3434 PLAINFIELD, CHICAGO, ILL.; PFC. FRANCIS SERVIS OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., TX5 THOMAS DIXON OF OLYPHANT, PA.; PFC. JOHN BRYANT OF LAKE CITY, TENN.; T/5 PETER BILLY OF 430 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; PFC. RAY HOLTZAPPLE OF YORK, PA.; PFC. JOSEPH GIOVANELLI OF 307 COURT ST., READING, PA.; AND T/5, ERNEST VERA OF 256 20TH ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y.

JUST AS WE GOT TO THE BOATS TO CROSS THE RIVER, SGT. ROBERT E. CHAPMAN OF 241 STATE ST., BATAVIA, N.Y., SAID:

"WE ARE GOING TO DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK. THIS RIVER IS MOSTLY A MENTAL HAZARD."

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR GERMANY TO DEFEND ADEQUATELY THE VAST FRONT THAT SHE NOW HAS," SAID LT. CHARLES E. DARMENT OF 5120 KENWOOD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. "WITH ALL THE ARTILLERY AND AIR SUPPORT, WE HAVE, IT CAN'T BE TOO ROUGH."

"IT'S GOING TO BE ROUGH--BUT WORSE ON JERRY," WAS THE OPINION OF MAX A. THOMPSON (NO RANK GIVEN) OF LANSING, MICH.

"ONCE WE GET A TOEHOLD, WE'LL BE SET," ADDED SGT. FRANK GHELLA, JR., OF PRYOR, COLO.

PVT. JAMES C. HUDMAN OF 2741 NORTHWEST 24TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., ADMITTED "I AM SCARED AND I HOPE THE CROSSING IS OVER QUICK--BUT IT WILL BRING THE WAR TO A CLOSE THAT MUCH QUICKER."

SGT. RAY SWARZBACK OF BALTIMORE, MD., SAID: "THIS SHOULD BE THE BEGINNING OF THE END AND THE SOONER WE CROSS AND GET THE JOB DONE, THE BETTER."

FROM PFC. LLOYD BUSKIRK OF BOX 451, WOODLEY, PA., CAME THE COMMENT: "FROM WHAT I SEE, THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROSSING SINCE D-DAY AND WE ARE RARING TO GO."

PFCS. HALL AND HOLLOWAY (NO FIRST NAMES GIVEN) OF TACOMA, WASH., DECLARED: "ONCE WE GET ACROSS AND ESTABLISHED THE WAR WILL BE OVER IN THREE WEEKS."

SGT. DONALD L. HONEYCUTT OF 2530 SOUTH 15TH ST., ST. JOSEPH, MO., SAID: "THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MISSION WE EVER HAD. I WISH WE HAD CROSSED SOONER WHEN THE GERMANS WERE MORE DISORGANIZED. THESE DAYS OF WAITING WERE THE TOUGHEST JOB AN INFANTRYMAN HAS."

PFC. BETHUEL STARK OF UNION, WASH., DECLARED: "THIS IS THE GREATEST RIVER CROSSING IN HISTORY AND WE HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ON EVERY DETAIL. THE MEN LAUGH AND JOKE BUT DEEP DOWN THEY HAVE DOUBTS HOPES AND FEARS AND PRAYERS. I FEEL IT WILL NOT BE AS BAD AS THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

WITH GOD'S HE , THIS WILL BE THE KILLING BLOW TO GERMANY."

B43

SGT. MERLE JACOBSEN OF 3518 VALLEY ST., OMAHA, NEB., SAID: "I HAVE BEEN SWEATING OUT THE FORTHCOMING ASSIGNMENT AND IT IS GOING TO BE THE TOUGHEST WE EVER HAD BUT WE ARE GOING TO MAKE A SUCCESS OF IT."

PFC. GENE TUEFEL OF 3624 NORTH BRANCE AVE., ALTOONA, PA., ASSERTED: "WE WELCOME THIS JOB BECAUSE IT'S GOING TO MEAN THE END OF THE WAR. THE WAR WILL BE OVER A MONTH AFTER THIS CROSSING IS MADE."

SGT. CHESTER B. ALLEN OF 3320 GRAND BLVD., BROOKEFIELD, ILL., SAID: "THIS ATTACK IS FINDING US READY AND ABLE AND WE THINK THAT WHEN WE BEAT HIM THIS TIME THE WAR WILL BE OVER."

T-5 JOHN L. WOODS OF PLYMOUTH, MICH., SAID: "AFTER WE WIN THIS BATTLE F THE RHINE, THE WAR WILL BE NEARING ITS LAST STAGE AND IT SHOULD BE ONLY A MATTER OF MONTHS WHEN THE ENTIRE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE WILL COMPLETELY COLLAPSE."

SGT. THOMAS VILLALOVIS OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, SAID: "I THINK THIS ATTACK WILL BE OUR LAST AND FINAL BLOW AGAINST HITLER."

PFC. M. L. BREZNEN OF 2161 RICHLAND AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO, SAID "TWICE BEFORE WE MET THE BEST THE GERMANS HAD TO OFFER AND WE ARE READY TO DO IT AGAIN."

CPL. WILLIAM F. ROSSELOT OF SHARON, PA., SAID "THIS CROSSING IS ON SUCH A SCALE THE GERMANS CAN'T HALT IT."

MEDICAL CPL. JOSEPH R. DALY OF NEW CASTLE, IND., SAID: "THE GERMANS CAN'T HAVE MUCH LEFT AND WE ARE GOING TO FINISH IT OFF."

SGT. CHARLES P. TREMAINE OF GIOGA, PA., SAID: "ALL YOU HAVE TO SWEAT OUT IS THE BOAT RIDE."

RP749PEW

PARIS, MARCH 24-(AP)--ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS HAVE LINKED UP WITH GROUND ASSAULT FORCES WHICH AFTER LANDING THREE TO FIVE MILES EAST OF THE RHINE, JUST NORTH OF WESEL.

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BRIG.GEN.FLOYD L.PARKS, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY, SAID THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE. THEY HAD EXPECTED AN AIRBORNE ATTACK, BUT THE AIR DROP USUALLY PRECEDES THE GROUND ATTACK, AND WHEN THE ALLIES POURED ACROSS THE RHINE FOR HOURS WITHOUT SIGN OF AN AIRBORNE ARMY, THE NAZIS PRESUMABLY FIGURED THEY HAD NO PART IN THE SHOW.

EVEN IF THEY STILL WERE WARY, THEY PROBABLY EXPECTED LANDINGS 15 TO 30 MILES OR MORE BEHIND THE RHINE, FOR AIRBORNE TROOPS USUALLY STRIKE THAT DEEP.

THE AIRBORNE ATTACK WAS MADE BY THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION--WITH ARNHEM ON ITS RECORD--AND THE U.S. 17TH AIRBORNE, WHICH SAW ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME WHEN THROWN IN WEST OF BASTOGNE TO HELP CHECK THE GERMAN ONRUSH THROUGH THE ARDENNES.

CHUTISTS AND GLIDER TROOPS ALL CAME DOWN IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA. HARDLY HAD THEY LANDED WITH THEIR SUPPLIES, SOME OF THEM RELATIVELY HEAVY WEAPONS, THAN LIBERATORS WERE DROPPING SUPPLIES TO KEEP THE OPERATION SUSTAINED.

PARKS SAID A PRELIMINARY CHECK SHOWED THAT CASUALTIES WERE RELATIVELY LIGHT THOUGH THEY MIGHT RUN SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN WHEN THE DROPS WERE MADE IN THE RACE ACROSS THE NETHERLANDS.

NOT A SINGLE PLANE OF THE 500-MILE-LONG SKY TRAIN WAS LOST TO ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACK. PARKS CREDITS THAT TO THE EFFECTIVE SEAL-DOWN OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BY ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKING AIRFIELDS AND BY THE CLOSE FIGHTER SCREEN PUT AROUND THE OPERATION.

THE ENEMY'S JET PLANE FIELDS WERE GIVEN A TERRIFIC BOMBING TO KEEP THESE FAST PLANES FROM MAKING HIT-RUN ATTACKS ON THE HELPLESS TOW PLANES AND GLIDERS.

ALLIED LOSSES WERE DUE TO ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. GERMANY HAS ONE OF ITS MOST CONCENTRATED FLAK NESTS IN THE RUHR AND NORTH OF THE RUHR ZONE.

THE OPERATION CONSTITUTED THE LARGEST LIFT OF AIRBORNE TROOPS EVER ACCOMPLISHED BEING AT LEAST FOUR TIMES GREATER THAN THE BIGGEST LIFT OF THE HOLLAND OPERATION. OVER 3,000 AIRCRAFT CARRYING PARACHUTE AND GLIDER TROOPS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT PARTICIPATED, AND THIS FIGURE DID NOT INCLUDE THE ALLIED FIGHTER PLANE GUARD.

NEW C-46'S WERE USED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO CARRY PARACHUTE TROOPS. THESE PLANES CARRY TWICE AS MANY MEN AS THE DAKOTAS AND DROP THEM FASTER BECAUSE OF THE JUMP DOORS ON EITHER SIDE.

TWO "HITCH HIKING" AMERICAN GENERALS MADE PARACHUTE JUMPS. ONE OF THEM HAD NEVER MADE A JUMP BEFORE. OTHER GENERALS JUMPED TOO, BUT THESE TWO JUST WENT ALONG TO TRY IT. THEIR NAMES COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED.

N614PEW

MAR 25 1945

BY BOON CAMPBELL, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

WITH AN AMERICAN COMBAT COMPANY OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, MARCH 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRIMROSES, LEMON-WINGED BUTTERFLIES, LATRINES, TENTS, GLIDERS, KNIVES, POWDER TO KILL "INSECTS OF THE BODY," STEAK AND JAM AND DOUGHNUTS, CIGARS AND BARBED WIRE--THESE ARE LAST MINUTE IMPRESSIONS BEFORE THE FIRST AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCE FROM LIBERATED EUROPE TAKES OFF TO STRIKE AT GERMANY.

THE HOURS ARE NUMBERED NOW BUT THE "JUMPING JOES" AND "GLIDER RIDERS" ARE TAKING IT EASY. CORPORAL TOMMY CONNERS OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., GOT "ALL HEPPED UP" WHEN HE MADE HIS FIRST GLIDER RUN IN OCTOBER THREE YEARS AGO. BUT HERE TONIGHT WHERE THE STORM LANTERNS FLICKER NOBODY REALLY SEEMS TO BE SWEATING IT OUT. THE STARS TWINKLE AND THE MOON RIDES HIGH AND CLEAR. THE MEN TALK, OR READ, OR SCRIBBLE NOTES, OR PLAY CHESS, OR SLEEP.

WE HAD STEAK FOR DINNER AND WE'RE HAVING STEAK FOR BREAKFAST--

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30 24— 24185

AT 6 A.M.

A MACHINE GUN HAS BEEN RAT-TAT-TATTING.

"STOP IT--I DON'T LIKE THAT NOISE," ONE GI TOLD HIS MATE.

GUNS HAVE BEEN OILED AND POLISHED. WEB BELTS HAVE BEEN TIGHTENED. THE AIR IS MUCH CLEARER THAN IT WAS ON THE EVE OF D-DAY.

I'VE SEEN NO NERVOUS TENSION, NO DELAYED JITTERS. SOMEONE ONCE SAID: "THE AMERICANS JUST DON'T KNOW." MAYBE THE AMERICANS DON'T BUT TAKE IT FROM ME IT'S THE BEST WAY. H-HOUR IS ALMOST ON TOP OF US AND THE BOYS ARE CHATTING OR BUSYING THEMSELVES WITH SUNDRY JOBS ABOUT THE CAMP. THE CAMP IS WORTH AN HONORABLE MENTION. IT'S A REAL HENRY J. KAISER JOB. THREE WEEKS AGO IT DIDN'T EXIST. IT'S GROWN LIKE A MUSHROOM. LESS THAN TWELVE HOURS FROM NOW WE WILL BE ON THE WAY TO GERMANY.

MAR 25 1945

UX1227PEW

NIGHT LEAD NINTH ARMY

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS WROTE THE GREATEST CHAPTER IN THEIR ALREADY COLORFUL SAGA TODAY WHEN THEY SET UP A FERRY SERVICE ON THE RHINE AND STARTED A BRIDGE ACROSS THE HISTORIC WATER BARRIER WHILE GERMAN 88S AND MORTARS HURLED FIRE AT THEM.

PARTICIPATING WITH THE ARMY ENGINEERS IN THE TASK OF TRANSPORTING TROOPS ACROSS THE RHINE WAS A NAVY TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY LT.COMMANDER WILLARD R.PATRICK OF 738 HIGH STREET, NEWARK,N.J. THIS TASK FORCE, KNOWN AS THE "NINTH ARMY'S NAVY," HAD BEEN TRAINED FOR ITS TASK WITH SOLDIERS IN REAR AREAS.

THE MAN WHO WROTE THAT SONG ABOUT THE ARMY ENGINEERS W... HAIRY EARS SHOULD DO ANOTHER ONE NOW ABOUT THEIR CROSSING OF ... LOWER RHINE. HE COULD WRITE ONE VERSE ABOUT THE OFFICER FROM PENNSYL-VANIA WHO LAUNCHED THE FIRST LANDING CRAFT, MEDIUM, IN THE RHINE AND LOADED IT WITH A TANK DESTROYER TO HURRY MORE FIREPOWER TO THOSE DOUGHBOYS ON THE OTHER SIDE. THE LAST LINE WOULD TELL HOW THE CRAFT WAS KNOCKED OUT BY AN 88 ON THE RETURN TIP.

"THAT'S THE LAST DAMN TIME I'LL EVER MENTION HAVING A HOBBY IN THIS MAN'S ARMY," SHOUTED A WET AND TIRED STORM BOAT OPERATOR, WHO ONCE WAS AN OUTBOARD MOTOR ENTHUSIAST. PAUSING FOR BREATH WHILE HIS BUDDY HELPED LOAD WOUNDED INFANTRYMEN.

THE ASSAULT WENT OFF IN SU... PERFECT FORM THAT AS SOON AS THE INFANTRY STARTED FIGHTING ITS WAY INLAND ALONG THE EAST BANK THE ENGINEERS BEGAN MOVING CRANES AND LANDING CRAFT TO THE RIVERS EDGE FOR LAUNCHING. BRIDGING MATERIAL WAS BROUGHT UP TO THE FERRY SITE AND SECTIONS OF BRIDGES BEGAN APPEARING AFTER DAYLIGHT.

BY 9 A.M. EQUIPMENT WAS BEING MOVED UP FOR BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE CROSSING SITES WERE STILL UNDER MORTAR AND 88-MM FIRE.

A COMMAND POST CAUGHT A DIRECT MORTAR HIT AND WENT UP IN SMOKE, SETTING OFF AN AMMUNITION DUMP. WHEN MAJ.FREDERICK HEWITT OF HAWTHORNE, RD., BALTIMORE, MD., TRIED TO RUN ACROSS A FIELD TO CHECK FOR CASUALTIES, HIS DRIVER, JOHN ROGERS, ROUTE 2, HARTSELL, ALA., HELD HIM BACK AND EVERYONE ELSE LAID LOW UNTIL THE 600 MORTAR SHELLS IN THE BUILDING WENT UP, ENGULFING THE AREA WITH THICK, DUSTY SMOKE. THE EXPLOSION KNOCKED THIS CORRESPONDENT SO FLAT THAT ROGERS HAD TO SHOVE HIM INTO A FOXHOLE. HUNDREDS OF PHOSPHORESCENT SHELLS SHOWERED FIRE ALL AROUND US.

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B2

HEWITT HELD UP A LINE OF CRANES AND NAVY LANDING CRAFT THAT HAD BEEN PASSING ALONG THIS ROAD UNTIL THE EXPLOSIONS IN THE BUILDING SUBSIDED.

AMONG THE SAILORS FIGHTING SO FAR FROM THE SEA ARE LT.CLARENCE B. ALLEN, BROWNSTOWN, IND.; LT. (JG) ARNOLD H.SILVESTEAM, 1290 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO,N.Y.; LT. (JG) DONALD B.CRANE, 44 THOMAS ST., SPRING-FIELD, MASS.; LT. (JG) ARTHUR H.STERN, 1904 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; LT. (JG) PETERS SHUNT, 1628 BERLING ST., CHICAGO; YEOMAN 1/C EMIL R.PETERSON, 232 OAK GROVE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ALSO SEAMEN 1/C ALVIN H.MUSSER, MIFFLINBURG, PA.; ROBERT NATALE, 1517 EAST 15TH ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y.; COXSWAIN JOHN AKSMAIT, 677 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN; MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE 3/C LOUIS HIENEMAN, PENDER, NEB.; BOATSWAIN'S MATE 2/C WARREN CROOK, 771 LINDEN AVE., RAHWAY,N.J., COXSWAIN ANTHONY MUSCATI, 54 FRAZIER AVE., MCKEESROCK, PA.; MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE 3/C ELDRIDGE HARRIS, ROUTE 2, DWIGHT, KAS; BOATSWAIN'S MATE 3/C ISAAC ROBISON, 305 NORTH BROADWAY, CLEVELAND, OKLA.; SEAMAN 1/C HARRISON WOOD, EARLYSVILLE, VA.; COXSWAIN LEONARD BOBBITT, 820 GREEN ST., DURHAM,N.C.

ALSO BOATSWAIN'S MATE 2/C JOSEPH MARTINKUS, 3045 SOUTH KEELEY ST., CHICAGO; SEAMAN 1/C CHARLES OUTLAW, FAYETTEVILLE,N.C.; SEAMAN 1/C JOHN C.HARDIN, 802 SOUTH MAIN ST., FORDYCE, ARK.; MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE 3/C ALBERT HARLOW, BOX 184, BOWLING GREEN, MOV.; COXSWAIN DAVID E. WALSH, 408 WASHINGTTN

MATE 3/C ALBERT HARLOW, BOX 184, BOWLING GREEN, MO.; COXSWAIN DAVID E. WALSH, 408 WASHINGTON, ST., HOBOKEN,N.J.; MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE HERSHEL W.HEAD, ROUTE 1, POTOSI, MO.; COXSWAIN HENRY J.VILLEMAIRE, 61 STANWOOD ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

SEAMEN 1/C LLOYD BROOM, ROUTE 1, LAVONIA, GA.; CARROLL CARRICK, 6701 C ST.,SEATTLE, WASH.; JUNIUS STEWART, CLIFTON,N.J.; LEONARD C.COOPER, SPARROWS POINT, BALTIMORE, MD.; ARTHUR C.LEWIS, ROUTE 1, PATOKA, IND.; GEORGE A.ADAMS, 1428 WALNUT ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO; FLOYD C.SURVER, RFD 2, SOMERSET, PA.; J.J.VAN AATEN, ROUTE 1, KOUKAUNA, WIS.; JOSEPH C.WARREN, 27, PLEASANT ST., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.; JERRY L.RICHWALDER, 3053 LINCOLN ST., NIAGARA FALLS,N.Y.; STERN E.BRUNSON, SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.; ERNEST PINTER, 225 VAN BUREN ST., BETHLEHEM, PA.; EDWARD J. PICKERING, OAK AVE., MILFORD, CONN.; ANGELO TANGRADI, 230 EAST STELLA

ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; ROYCE DOUGLAS, 318 KOBERLIN ST., SAN ANGELO, TEX.; ROY SWINARSKI, 4112 SOUTH 36 ST., OMAHA, NEB.; JAMES BELLAS, 11434 PRAIRIE AVE., CHICAGO; LEON JOHNSON, ROUTE 6, SPRINGFIELD, MO.; LEONARD MC MANIGLE, 3063 EAST FALLS ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; MOCKAEL KOSEMASKEY, 2208 WEST CERMAK RD., CHICAGO; HAROLD GRINSLEY, 1002 CLIFTON ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; PETER MINETTI, 3472 111TH ST., CORONA, N.Y.; EDWARD J.JOSEPHITO, RFD 2, FACTORYVILLE, PA.; FRANK D.DALTON, 1929 BELT AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; R.F.THOOPSON, 37 EAST 44TH ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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ALSO MOMM 3/C JOHN CROWLEY, 8455 SOUTH MAY ST., CHICAGO; CXN. EDMOND ZINK, 61 CLINTON AVE., ARLINGTON, N.J.; CXN. ELMER WEEMAN, GORHAM, ME.; MOMM 2/C BENEDICT IMPRESCIA, 625 BADEN AVE., SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; BM 2/C NATE GROSSMAN 946 SOUTH 20TH ST., NEWARK, N.J.

CXN.RUSSELL WALISH, 111 16TH ST., TWO RIVERS, WIS.; GM 3/C ANTHONY G.ESTATICO, 610 FOURTH AVE., NORTH PELHAM, N.Y.; MOMM 3/C ARVIL CROSS, SULLIVAN, MO.; CXN. ROBERT MITCHEL, 387 MORRISSE AVE., HALIDAN, N.J.; BM2/C CHARLES L.WATSON, ROUTE 1, BRISTOL, VA.; CXN. DANIEL JARRZYNEKI, RFD 1, MONCLANA, OHIO. MOMM 2/C GORDON MILLER, BROWNS VALLEY, MINN.; BM 2/C E.R.WADE, ROANOKE, VA.; NAVY PHOTOGRAPHER BOB PARRISH, 4054 FARMEDALE AVE., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

MOMM 1/C HARRY BARTON, HEMET, CALIF.; GM 3/C JAMES L.WATTS, 344 PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.; SEAMAN 3/C ARTHUR GOODRICH, 663 GRANT ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.; MOMM 3/C NICK LAMIA, 7238 1/2 SUSQUEHANNA ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; GM 3/C MONTY MONSEIN, 925 GREENFIELD AVE., PITTSBURGH PA.; M 1/C CLARENCE J.PETTIT, MADISON, OHIO; GM 3/C LOUIS LE BLANC 203 BOSTON ST., LYNN., MASS.; MOMM 2/C KEITH GABLE, MATEWAN, W.VA.; CXN. HAROLD G.ADKINS, MILLARD, VA.; BM 2/C WILLIAM ANDRE, 166 BENTLEY ST., EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I.; MOMM 2/C GENE DONAHUE, 2318 GARRET ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; S2/C JOHN SALES, RFD 1, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA; MOMM 1/C FRED DELANEY, 146 WEST EIGHTH ST., CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.; CXN FLOYD STAFFLE, 1116 STEUBEN ST., UTICA, N.Y. CXN. FRANK MC COURT, 25 SCHUYLER ST., NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.; CXN. EUGENE PLATONIC, CHALMERS BLVD., AMAWALK POST OFFICE, N.Y.; CXN. ALVIN WRIGHT, 135 STEWART DRIVE, BROOK HAVEN, GA.; S3/C LESTER EBERSOLE, 1249 MARKET ST., HARRISBURG, PA.; S3/C JAMES COFSKY, 91 FRESNO ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; CXN. EDWARD PIRZL, 24 CHERRY ST., PITTSFIELD, MASS.; MOMM 2/C EDWIN MORRISSEY, 299 13TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; S 3/C NICHOLAS PACELLI, 84 ELLIOT ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; MOMM 2/C HENRY C.HURT, 726 WEST 66TH PLACE, CHICAGO; GM 3/C MARVIN E.WIDENER, ROUTE 2, SALTVILLE, VA.; BM 2/C MICHAEL CERAFIN, 35 MARTIN ST., PAWTUCKET, R.I.; CXN. JOHN OLIVIO, 53 SCHOOMAKER AVE., MONESSEN, PA.; RM 3/C DONALD HELTZINGER, 4309 WESTMINSTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA.

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CXN.CHARLES S.GRIFFIN, NASHVILLE, GA. CXN. HAROLD E.LAWSON, ROUTE 1, INDVILLE, IND.; CXN.JOHN E.PENDER, PLYMOUTH AVE., SOUTH ROCHESTER, N.Y.; BM 2/C WALLACE JEFFERSON, HUNTINGTON, VA.; EM 3/C THOMAS MOOREHOUSE, SAUGUS, MASS.; S 2/C JOSEPH W.GILLIAM, JONESVILLE, N.C.; CXN. RUSSELL CLINE, 355 EAST WOLF ST., HARRISONBURG, PA.; EM 1/C BARRON MOORE, SALISBURY, N.C.; MOMM 2/C LESTER MARKEN, MC MINNVILLE, TENN.; EM 1/C LEONARD ROSEN, 163 EAST 178TH ST., BRONX, N.Y.; S 1/C JOHN D. VICTOR, 342 PALM ST., LANCASTER, PA.; CM 2/C LAURENCE DURNAVICH, SECOND AVE., DES MOINES, IOWA; CXN.WILLIAM E.MOOREHEAD, 317 POST AVE., LYNDHURST, N.J.; EM 2/C JOSEPH B.WILLIAMS, FIRST ST., NORTH FORTVILLE, IND.; MOMM 3/C EDWARD STORM, KENVILM N.J. MOMM 3/C RICHARD GAYNOR BOX 95, NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO; EM 3/C JAMES A.O'BRIEN, 1819 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; MOMM 2/C ROY A.MORROW, MORESVILLE, IND.; BM 2/C EARL T.WHITE, ROUTE 2, LYNCHBURG, VA.

SEAMAN 2C GEORGE BAILEY, 1143 GEORGE ST., CHESTER, ILL.; EM 3/C JACK T.CARR, 31 VICTOR AVE., TRENTON, N.J.; MOMM 3/C JOHN W. SCHNEIDER, 3451 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.; CXN THOMAS E.BAYUS, 140 DRUMMOND AVE., HUBBARD, OHIO; MOMM 3/C KYLE WILMETH, 3304 SEMPLE AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; GM 3/C JAMES A.PIZZANO, 82 INN ST., WOBURN, MASS.; MOMM 2/C RICHARD SCOTT, 807 LEWIS ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.; CM 2/C GORDON LEE CRAINHIWAY, MILLERSVILLE, MD.; S 3/C GEORGE HARGESHEIMER, 248 SOUTH 13 ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.; AND S1/C JOSEPH M. HILL, JOHNS, ALA.

WHEN THE SUN CAME UP LT. COL. NICHOLAS PARASKA OF KAYLOR, PA., WAS STANDING ATOP A DIKE DIRECTING THE MOVEMENT OF CRANES DOWN TO THE RIVER BANK WHERE THEY WERE UNLOADING LANDING CRAFT.

AT THE FERRY SITE LT. COL. RICHARD D. BEKRUFF OF KANSAS CITY, MO., AND MAJ. ALVIN KELSO OF 2927 AVENUE O, GALVESTON, TEXAS, HAD SENT OFF THE ASSAULT WAVES AND NOW WERE KEEPING A STEADY FLOW OF TROOPS GOING ACROSS THE RIVER.

DOWN ALONG THE RIVER BANK I TALKED TO SGT. CHARLES J. PURCELL OF 1212 EAST 40TH ST., AND CORP. HENRY LAWSON OF 3232 CHARLOTTE STREET, BOTH OF KANSAS CITY, MO; PFC. LEON SHETZ OF 1250 DOUGLAS STREET, BARBERTON, OHIO; PFC. NORBERT BABER OF 2848 ALKTON AVE., CHICAGO; AND PFC. ROBERT SHOTWELL OF 6719 MARBRISA ST., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.

AN OFFICER SAID HE NEEDED A GUIDE TO LEAD A PLATOON ONTO HIGH GROUND ON THE OTHER SIDE AND PURCELL SAID, "O. K. LET'S GO." HE HOOKED ON HIS BELT AND STARTED ACROSS THE RHINE.

LT. WILLIAM TOMLINSON OF 44 BRADLEY AVE., EAST HAVEN, CONN., A PHYSICIAN, SAID CASUALTIES HAD BEEN REMARKABLY LIGHT. TWO ENGINEERS, PFC. JACK POWERS OF 1504 NEVADA ST., FLINT, MICH., AND PLATALAN WHITMAN OF WEYMOUTH, MASS., STOPPED TO CHANGE THEIR WET FOOTGEAR. THEY HAD MADE 10 SUCCESSIVE TRIPS IN A STORM BOAT.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM CANADY OF HAMMOND, IND., SGT. WILLIAM J. CAFFNEY OF 1105 CEDAR AVE., SCRANTON, PA., AND SGT. HAROLD DARCEY OF MORRISTOWN, N.Y., WERE FISHED OUT OF THE RHINE AFTER THEIR BOAT CAPSIZED FROM THE WEIGHT OF ITS CARGO.

DURING AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE, COL. ELLSWORTH DAVIS OF 2426 PRYTANIA ST., NEW ORLEANS, STOOD IN A GROUP TALKING OF THE DRAMA OF THE ASSAULT WHICH SAW BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS HITTING THE GERMANS AT THE SAME TIME.

"CONEY ISLAND WAS NEVER LIKE THIS," SAID PFC. JACK COHEN OF 510 HEGEMAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y. SGT. HAROLD RHEIN OF ROUTE EIGHT, 12TH ST., NORTH, GREAT FALLS, MONT., TOLD HOW GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS HAD OPENED UP ON FOUR AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAD PARACHUTED ONE AFTERNOON WHEN THEIR LIBERATOR BLEW UP ACROSS THE RHINE.

OTHERS IN THE GROUP WERE PATRICK R. FITCH OF 12 BROORLUN ST., CARBONDALE, PA. (NO RANK GIVEN); TECH. SGT. KIRILL FIETINGHOFF OF 143 SOUTH BERENDO ST., LOS ANGELES; PFC. GERALD LANGE OF BOX 284 EUREKA, CALIF., AND T/5 CLINTON POWELL OF ROCKLAND, TEXAS.

CAPT. EDWARD C. STERN OF NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., HEADED A COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY WHICH PUT FOUR WIRES ACROSS THE RHINE IN 15 MINUTES BEFORE DAYBREAK.

WARRANT OFFICER EDWARD T. SULTE OF WYTHEVILLE, VA., REMINDED HIMSELF THAT A YEAR AGO TODAY HE WAS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES BIDDING HIS WIFE FAREWELL. SHE NOW LIVES IN LAFAYETTE, GA.

AMONG ENGINEERS GETTING MATERIAL ACROSS THE RHINE WERE CAPT. WALTER A. BODENWEISER OF ARLINGTON, N.J.; PFC. WILLIE ROMANO OF 2315 ST. CLAUDE AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS; CORP. GEORGE F. GALLINGER OF BOX 1573 GRAND COULEE, WASH.; TECH. SGT. STUART COLLIN OF 3216 DRUMMOND ROAD, TOLEDO, OHIO; PFC. LOUIS TYBONI OF 1235 EAST MARKET

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STREET, MAHANOY CITY, PA., AND PFC. FRED STOLL OF 1716 HENRIETTA STREET, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

ALSO, SGT. GEORGE PLATENYK OF 18 RIDGE STREET, HASTINGS, N.Y.; PVT. HOWARD HOWINGTON OF 1173 IROQUOIS AVENUE, MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO; CORP. GEORGE FEDORCHAK OF RAVENNA, OHIO T/5 ARTHUR KEMP OF NEW BURGH, IND.; PFC. HENRY BATTAGLIA OF MAIN STREET, BROOKVILLE, PA.; STAFF SGT. FRANK JACOME OF 19 PRESCOTT STREET, SOMERVILLE, MASS., AND CORP. DICK KEMP OF 663 EARLY ROAD YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

ALSO CORP. DONALD KIRACOFE OF RURAL ROUTE ONE, MONROEVILLE, IND.; T/3 DOUGLAS TYREE, A MEDIC, OF 606 CLEVELAND STREET, HAZLETON, PA.; CORP. ALLEN ANDERSON OF 3028 ROSEWOOD AVENUE, RICHMOND, VA.; T/5 ALBERTA CORRADO, A MEDIC, OF 50 WILLOW COURT, DORCHESTER, MASS.; SGT. GEORGE PARAS OF 1360 WEST 58TH STREET, CLEVELAND; PVT. RICHARD L. STANDORD OF WILLIAMSFIELD, OHIO; PFC. HARVIN J. PENN OF 2020 WAVERLY AVENUE, DETROIT, AND T/5 HOWARD BLAIR OF HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

ATTACHED TO THE ENGINEERS FOR THIS OPERATION WERE TANK MEN PFC. RICHARD J. FITZGERALS OF 2071 WALTO AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y., AND PFC. SAMUEL NEWMAN AND JESSIE REGAN, BOTH OF ATLANTA.

RP930PEW

NIGHT LEAD THIRD ARMY

MAR 25 1945

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 24-(AP)-A BRIDGE HAS BEEN THROWN ACROSS THE RHINE AT THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD BETWEEN MAINZ AND WORMS, AND TONIGHT AMERICAN TANKS AND TANK DESTROYERS ARE IN ACTION EAST OF THE RIVER.

IT CAN BE DISCLOSED THAT THE BRIDGEHEAD NOW HAS BEEN EXPANDED TO MORE THAN FOUR MILES DEEP AND MORE THAN TWICE THAT WIDE AND AT LEAST FOUR TOWNS BEYOND THE RIVER HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

THESE ARE ERFELDEN, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MAINZ AND ONLY SEVEN MILES WEST OF THE BIG RHINE VALLEY CITY OF DARMSTADT; ASTHEIM, 11 MILES NORTHWEST OF DARMSTADT AND 17 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, GEINSHEIM AND LEEHEIN, 10 AND EIGHT MILES WEST OF DARMSTADT RESPECTIVELY.

THE ORIGINAL RHINE CROSSING WAS MADE BY THE TROOPS OF THE 12TH CORPS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.MANTON S.EDDY. (BERLIN SAID THE FAMED FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH MADE THE SAARLAND BREAKTHROUGH, WAS AMONG THOSE THAT CROSSED THE RIVER.)

ENEMY RESISTANCE STILL IS LIGHT AND SCATTERED.

AIDING THE ORIGINAL CROSSINGS WERE NAVY-MANNED CRAFT, INCLUDING A FLEET OF 36-FOOT LCVP'S (LANDING CRAFT, VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL) AND LCM'S (LANDING CRAFT, MECHANIZED), THE TYPE OF SHIPS THAT PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE NORMANDY INVASION.

APPROPRIATELY, THE NAVY'S PART IN THIS SHOW OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON JR., WAS NAMED "U.S.S. BLOOD AND GUTS."

THE NAVY'S PART WAS AN AMAZING ONE, FOR THESE CRAFT WERE TRUCKED FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

NOW IT WAS D-DAY ALL OVER AGAIN. TROOPS, TANKS, GUNS, SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL WERE BEING SHUTTLED ACROSS, WITH NAVY MEN, WEARING THE ARMY'S KHAKI AND HELMETS, IN COMMAND.

THE NAVY MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THIS FRESH WATER OPERATION FOR THE FIRST TIME--200 MILES FROM THE OCEAN--PRACTICED FOR MONTHS ON BELGIAN AND FRENCH RIVERS.

THEY WERE VETERANS OF EVERY LANDING FROM NORTH AFRICA TO NORMANDY, AND THEY HAD TO LEARN THE NEW TECHNIQUE OF NAVIGATING THE RHINE'S TREACHEROUS CURRENTS, A HEADACHE COMPARABLE TO THE ROLLING SURF FOR WHICH THEY WERE TRAINED.

THE LCVP'S AND LCM'S. THE LATTER WEIGHTING 26 TONS, WERE BROUGHT TO THE RHINE OVER SHELL-CRATERED HIGHWAYS ON TRUCKS AS LONG AS A SEVEN-STORY BUILDING IN ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE TRANSPORT FEATS OF THE WAR.

THE ENGINEERS WHO BRIDGED THE RHINE IN AN ASTONISHINGLY SHORT SPACE OF TIME LIKEWISE WERE EIXPERTS. THEY DID NOT FEAR THE RHINE'S CURRENTS.

THEY HAD LEARNED THEIR TRADE BY MONTHS OF THROWING BRIDGES ACROSS THE TURBULENT COLORADO RIVER AND GEORGIA'S CHATTAHOOTCHEE BACK IN THE STATES.

SN8PEW

MAR 25 1945

BY WILLIAM FRYE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIRBORNE ASSAULT OF UNPRECEDENTED CONCENTRATION IN A SMALL AREA TODAY SEALED THE SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY'S BOLD CROSSING OF THE RHINE AND GAVE MARSHAL MONTGOMERY A FIRM HOLD ON THE EDGE OF THE NORTH GERMAN PLAINS FOR A SWIFT CAMPAIGN TO FLANK THE RUHR AND DRIVE TO BERLIN.

BY LATE AFTERNOON SOME OF THE SEPARATE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE FROM WESEL NORTHWARD BEYOND REES WERE LINKED UP AND THE AIRBORNE BRIDGEHEAD, PLANTED DEFIANTLY IN THE BRILLIANT SUNLIGHT OF MID-DAY LONG AFTER THE FIRST RIVER CROSSINGS, ALSO HAD BEEN LINKED WITH THE LAND FORCES.

SEVERAL VILLAGES WERE CAPTURED DURING THE NIGHT AND MORNING AND BRITISH COMMANDOS WERE CLEARING THE GERMANS OUT OF WESEL IN SAVAGE STREET FIGHTING, WHILE HIGHLANDERS STORMED THROUGH THE STREETS OF REES AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE SECOND ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD.

LATE TODAY THE PRISONER BAG TOTALLED MORE THAN 1,500 AND AT THE DEEPEST PENETRATION THE BRIDGEHEAD EXTENDED UPWARDS OF 5,500 YARDS BEYOND REES.

ALTHOUGH THE ASSAULT FORCES AS YET HAD ENCOUNTERED ONLY SPORADIC COUNTERATTACKS AND HAD NOT MET THE PRESUMABLY STRONG GERMAN MOBILE RESERVES, ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS STIFFENING, PARTICULARLY IN THE TOWNS.

ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE--ALMOST NON-EXISTENT DURING THE RIVER CROSSINGS LAST NIGHT--WAS BECOMING EXTREMELY HEAVY IN SOME SECTORS.

GERMAN MORTAR, ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS FIRE HAD NOT HALTED THE STREAM OF MEN AND SUPPLIES BEING FERRIED ACROSS THE RHINE TO BUILD UP THE BRIDGEHEAD, BUT WAS SLOWING THE SPEED OF THE OPERATION. FORCES ALREADY OVER WERE DELAYED BY LACK OF ARTILLERY SUPPORT FOR THREE HOURS BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 1 P.M. WHEN ALLIED BIG GUNS STOPPED FIRING TO LET THE PARACHUTE TROOPS AND GLIDER INFANTRYMEN MAKE LANDINGS NORTHEAST OF XANTEN.

THE OPERATION WAS DESCRIBED AS GOING ACCORDING TO PLAN AND IN AT LEAST ONE RESPECT WELL AHEAD OF EXPECTATIONS--THE JUNCTURE OF THE AIRBORNE UNITS WITH OTHER FORCES NORTHWEST OF WESEL CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER THE LANDINGS INSTEAD OF UP TO TWO DAYS.

THE BRITISH ALSO HAVE PUT SOME TANKS ACROSS IN THE CENTER OF THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA WHERE THE 15TH SCOTTISH DIVISION LANDED IN TWO PLACES IN THE VICINITY OF XANTEN.

SN1042PEW

ON THE RHINE, MARCH 24-(AP)-WHEN THE U.S. NINTH ARMY BEGAN PREPARING TO CROSS THE RHINE, IT WAS FOUND THAT HUNDREDS OF AMATEUR BOATMEN WOULD BE NEEDED TO NAVIGATE ASSAULT CRAFT.

PERSONNEL RECORDS WERE COMBED HURRIEDLY TO FIND ALL MEN WHO HAD LISTED BOATING OR OUTBOARD MOTOR RACING AS A HOBBY.

ALL THOSE SO LISTED WERE GIVEN A QUICK RIVER TEST ON THE MAAS RIVER. THOSE WHO PASSED THE TEST FOUND THEMSELVES PURSUING THEIR HOBBY UNDER FIRE ON THE RHINE TODAY.

SN1152PEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 24-(AP)-CAPT.CHARLES ROMINE OF 607 SOUTH ELM STREET, CHAMPAIGN, ILL., A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER WITH U.S. TROOP CARRIER FORCES, CAME DOWN IN THE MIDDLE OF TODAY'S AIRBORNE LANDINGS BEYOND THE RHINE.

A FLYING FORTRESS IN WHICH HE AND SOME OFFICIAL ARMY PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE RIDING WAS SHOT DOWN AFTER FOUR TRIPS OVER THE LANDING ZONE. ROMINE AND THE OTHERS BAILED OUT.

THE 28-YEAR-OLD CAPTAIN LANDED IN A SECTION RECENTLY ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY AND ALREADY UNDER HEAVY MORTAR FIRE. AFTER DIGGING IN HE WAITED UNTIL THINGS BEGAN TO GET QUIET AND THEN DOZED OFF. HE WAS ROUSED BY A BRITISH VOICE CALLING "YOU ALL RIGHT CHUM?"

WITH ROMINE AT A HEADQUARTERS PRESS CONFERENCE WAS LT.BERNARD BERMAN OF 1550 SOUTH HAMLIN STREET, CHICAGO, THE PILOT OF A C-47 TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH CARRIED BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS TO THE DROP ZONE. AFTER THE TROOPS HAD JUMPED BERMAN'S PLANE WAS SET AFIRE BY GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

SENDING THE SHIP BACK ACROSS THE RHINE BERMAN ORDERED THE CREW TO JUMP. AFTER CHECKING TO BE SURE THAT ALL GOT AWAY HE JUMPED HIMSELF LANDING JUST OUTSIDE THE HEADQUARTERS OF A BRITISH ARTILLERY UNIT. SOME OF THE OFFICERS WHO WATCHED HIM TOLD HIM HE WAS LUCKY TO BE ALIVE. FIVE SECONDS AFTER HE BAILED OUT THE ENTIRE PLANE WAS ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

SN1150PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 24-(AP)-ELEMENTS OF 22 DIVISIONS OF THE GERMAN FIRST AND SEVENTH ARMIES IDENTIFIED ON THE U.S. THIRD ANDSEVENTH ARMY FRONTS WEST OF THE RHINE PROBABLY HAVE BEEN LIQUIDATED SINCE MARCH 13, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THESE UNITS, WHICH WERE ONLY REMNANTS OF DIVISIONS MEANT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TWO ENEMY ARMIES INSIDE THE SAAR-MOSELLE-RHINE RIVER TRIANGLE.

on the rhine, march 24--(ap)--typical ov the experiences in the closely woven attack across the rhine today was that of capt.

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jack r. miller of route seven, dayton, ohio., a thunderbolt pilot of the 29th tactical air command.

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"i was attacking a flak position when i saw a paratrooper dropping in front of me," he said. "i had to roll over to keep from cutting him in two."

BY WADE WERNER

MAR 25 1945

WITH PATTON'S TANKS ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 24-(AP)-IT IS A LONG JEEPRIDE ACROSS COUNTRY TO THIS U.S. THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE RHINE.

WHAT SEEMS LIKE ONE OF THE LONGEST STRETCHES IS THE ACTUAL CROSSING AMID FORWARD ELEMENTS--BUT A WRISTWATCH SAYS IT TOOK ONLY THREE MINUTES.

THE MEN ON THE EAST BANK OF THIS FAMOUS RIVER ARE THRILLED TO BE HERE.

AMONG THEM ARE AIR FORCE LT. WARREN FORMA, 103 EAST 86TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR WHO HAD COMPLETED 65 MISSIONS AND WAS SLATED FOR HOME LEAVE, BUT COULD NOT RESIST THE CHANCE TO ACCOMPANY TROOPS TO SEE HOW THE GREAT JOB WAS DONE. WITH HIM IS SGT. RUSSEL D. REDDING OF LUSK, WYO., GUNNER OF A MEDIUM BOMBER, WHO ALSO WAS EAGER TO SEE HOW GROUND TROOPS JUMPED THE BARRIER HE HAD SO OFTEN SEEN FROM HIGH ALTITUDES.

FORMA SAID "WE SAW PLENTY OF TRANS-RHINE GERMANY FROM THE AIR, BUT NEVER BEFORE FROM THE GROUND."

LUSK--JUST AS A COUPLE OF HIT-RUN ENEMY PLANES LOOSED SOME BOMBS--SAID, "YEAH, AND NOW WE ARE GETTING A WORM'S EYEVIEW OF THE BOMBARDIER'S JOB."

IN ONE VILLAGE ALREADY CAPTURED IN THE BRIDGEHEAD LT. COL. HOWE CLEDBETTER OF HOBBS, N.MEX., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS HALFBACK, WAS EXPLAINING THE TACTICAL SITUATION.

HE SAID THE GERMANS TRIED HARD LAST NIGHT TO BOMB AND STRAFE THE BRIDGEHEAD OUT OF ACTION, AND STILL WERE TRYING TODAY. BUT TODAY THE GERMANS WERE MEETING DIFFICULTIES, FOR THERE WAS PERFECT WEATHER AND AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS MADE IT HOT FOR ENEMY SHIPS.

NEARBY, A SMALL GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS AWAITED TRANSPORT TO PRISONER OF WAR CAGES. THEY LOOKED NOT MORE THAN 16, AND ONE COULD HAVE PASSED FOR 15.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WHO WAS SOMEWHAT EXCITED TO GET OVER THE RHINE WAS LT. VICTOR KOVANICH OF CLEVELAND, WHO TRIED TO BRING HIS MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT INTO THE NEWLY CONQUERED ZONE.

HE FOUND CROSSING PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED BY THE ARMY A BIGGER BARRIER THAN GERMAN RESISTANCE, BUT HE HITCH HIKED HIS WAY ALONG WITH A SET OF "WE COME AS CONQUERORS" POSTERS. THE REST OF HIS DETACHMENT AND THE REMAINDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S STOCK OF PROCLAMATIONS AND REGULATIONS WILL BE BROUGHT IN LATER.

KOVANICH ALREADY HAS PLASTERED THE WALLS OF THIS VILLAGE WITH POSTERS TELLING THE GERMANS WHAT TO DO UNDER THE NEW REGIME AND HAS REMOVED THE NAZI BURGOMASTER AND APPOINTED A SUITABLE SUCCESSOR.

RP913PEW

U.S.THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RHINE, MARCH 24-(AP)-THIRD ARMY SOLDIERS FOUND THEIR BRIDGEHEAD A HOT PLACE TODAY.

"THIS IS ABOUT THE NOISIEST PLACE I EVER HAVE BEEN," SAID PVT. GEORGE PRIBBLE OF GRAND RAIDS, MICH. "THEY THREW EVERYTHING THEY COULD AT US, BUT WE STILL ARE HERE AND ARE GOING TO STAY."

PFC ROBERT HARTIGAN, 1704 WALLEN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., SAID: "I SHOOK ALL NIGHT, BUT THEY AIN'T GOING TO RUN ME OUT."

CAPT. FAIRFIELD ROCK OF DAYTON, OHIO, SAID "I WAS UP AND DOWN MOST OF THE NIGHT, BUT FINALLY DECIDED TO HELL WITH THE JERRIES AND STAYED IN BED."

LT.COL.HOMER LEDBETTER OF HOBBS, N.M., SAID SOME OF THE SHELLS MAKING THE NOISE WERE DUDS.

CAPT.WILLIAM JONES OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., A REGIMENTAL CHAPLAIN, AND REUBEN BONDA OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR, ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER OF TWO GERMANS.

RW1046PEW

MAR 25 1945

30.24-24169

BY DOON (CQ) CAMPBELL
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS, MARCH 24-(AP)-WE'RE OFF IN 20 MINUTES. THERE'S HARDLY ENOUGH ROOM TO YAWN OR MOVE A MUSCLE

THERE'S A SOFT, SPRING BREEZE WHICH LIFTS THE DUST FROM THE FIELD. I'M IN GLIDER 39. IT'S CALLED "CHATTANOOGA."

PILOT LARRY WILT OF BRADFORD, ILL., SAYS "THIS IS THE BIGGEST LOAD I'VE EVER CARRIED. IT'S A PERFECT DAY FOR GLIDER CONDITION." LARRY HAS DONE THREE OPRATIONAL LANDINGS. HE IS REASSURING.

COPILOT LINTON WATERHOUSE CHRISTENED THE GLIDER AFTER HIS HOME TOWN IN TENNESSEE.

WE GOT UP AT 5:30 A.M. BREAKFAST WAS A GOOD MEAL.

THE MEN SAUNTERED IN RAGGED DOUBLE FILE THROUGH THE BARBED WIRE TO THE FIELD. THE GLIDERS ARE STACKED NOSE TO TAIL BETWEEN THE TUG PLANES THE MEN CARRIED BIG PACKS. SOME HAD GUNS, SOME GRENADES, SOME JUST KNIVES. THEY SWEATED UNDER THEIR COMBAT SUITS. SHAVING CREAM AND CARTONS OF CIGARETS SHOVED UNDER THEIR PACKS.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF READ FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S MESSAGE. THE MEN SPRAWLED ON THE GRASS, CHEWING TOBACCO, CHEWING GRASS AND SMOKING.

"OVER THE RHINE, THEN, LET US GO. AND GOOD HUNTING TO YOU ALL ON THE OTHER SIDE," MONTGOMERY SAID.

THE MEN SHOWED NO EMOTION. WORDS NEVER MEAN MUCH TO MEN GOING INTO BATTLE. THE CHIEF OF STAFF ADDED:

"GOOD LUCK TO YOU ALL, LET'S GO GET 'EM."

THE GLIDERS AND TUG PLANES ARE NAMED "MOONSHINE MOOCHER," "SEEDY," "RUTH MARIE," AND "STEAMBOAT."

WE ARE TWO AMERICANS, A LONDONER AND A SCOT HERE.

THERE'S LT.BURTON E.ENGLISH OF OROVILLE, CALIF.

"HOPE IT'S A BOY," HE SAID. HIS WIFE EXPECTED A CHILD MARCH 16. HE LAST HEARD FROM HER MARCH 3. HE'S MORE WORRIED ABOUT THE SEX OF HIS BABY THAN THE NUMBER OF FLAK GUNS THE GERMANS WILL HAVE TO MEET US.

THERE'S CAPT.DON R.PAY OF BILLINGS, MONT. HE'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER WITH THIS AMERICAN OUTFIT.

THERE'S CPL.G.BARTLETT OF 12 BOLTON GARDENS, LONDON. HE'S ORDERLY IN CHARGE OF RADIO OPERATORS WHO WILL TRANSMIT ALL PRESS COPY FROM OUR LANDING AREA.

WE'VE ALL TAKEN OUR MOTION SICKNESS PILLS. WE'RE ALL SET.

TEN MINUTES--NINE MINUTES--EIGHT MINUTES..

THE ENGINES ARE ROARING.

SIX MINUTES--FIVE MINUTES.

WE'RE ABOUT TO TAKE OFF--

IN THREE HOURS I'LL BE IN GERMANY.

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BY [illegible]
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 24-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WERE HEARTENED IN THEIR CHARGE ACROSS THE RHINE BY SOME "INSIDE" ADVICE THAT THE GERMANS HAD LITTLE ARTILLERY TO THROW AT THEM.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE CROSSING THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED LT. GEN. EDWIN GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH, THE GERMAN GENERAL WHOSE TROOPS HAD SURROUNDED BASTOGNE--UNSUCCESSFULLY--IN THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH.

EN ROUTE TO THE REAR, THE GENERAL AND THE AMERICAN OFFICER ESCORTI HIM WERE FORCED TO HIT THE DITCH WHEN THEY CAME UNDER A GERMAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

AS THEY LAY THERE, THE GENERAL TAPPED THE AMERICAN AND SAID:

"DON'T WORRY, THERE ISN'T MUCH LEFT."

SN1044PEW

BY [illegible] D.BALL
[illegible]TH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 24-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., PULLED ONE OF HISTORY'S GREAT MILITARY DRIVES TO THE RHINE AND BEYOND ON A THIN SHOESTRING.

HE WAS LATE IN REACHING THE RHINE. HIS THIRD ARMY WAS THE FOURTH AMERICAN ARMY TO REACH THE RIVER AND THE SECOND TO CROSS, BUT IT COULD BE THE FIRST TO REACH BERLIN. AT LEAST THAT IS WHAT THE MEN IN THE RANKS ARE SAYING. TO THEM THE SENSATIONAL SPURT HAS BEEN A SHOT IN THE ARM AFTER THE FREEZING "BATTLE OF THE BULGE" IN BELGIUM.

WITH ONLY ONE NAVIGABLE ROAD PATTON'S TANKS RACED TO THE RHINE ON MARCH 7 TO START THINGS ROLLING. THE PISTOL-PACKING, CIGAR-CHEWING PATTON ADMITTED IT WAS A TERRIFIC GAMBLE BUT THE RED-HOT FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION MADE IT, FOLLOWED IN A FEW HOURS BY THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION.

MEN OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WERE TOLD ON MARCH 3 TO GET 10 DAYS' K-RATIONS AND HEAD FOR THE RHINE FROM THE KYLL RIVER--A DISTANCE OF 65 MILES. THEY WERE THERE IN 48 HOURS. AFTER THAT IT WAS ALL OVER BUT SOME MOPPING UP IN THE RHINE-MOSELLE-SAAR TRIANGLE.

WHAT TURNED OUT TO BE PERHAPS THE KEY POINT OF THE MOSELLE TO RHINE PUSH WAS A LITTLE PLACE CALLED SEINSFELD, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF BITBURG.

AT SEINSFELD THE GERMANS HAD MINED A STONE BRIDGE ACROSS A STREAM WHICH WAS BULGING FAR BEYOND NORMAL FROM RAINGS AND MELTING SNOW. TO KEEP GOING AND OVERTAKE THE GERMANS RETREATING TOWARD THE RHINE OUR TANKS HAD TO HAVE THIS BRIDGE. THEY GOT IT.

ONE FORCE OF TANKS PEELED OFF AND KEPT UP A STEADY BARRAGE OF SHELLS TIMED TO EXPLODE IN THE AIR OVER THE TARGET TO PREVENT THE GERMANS FROM SETTING OFF DEMOLITION CHARGES. OTHER TANKS WENT THROUGH OUR OWN FIRE TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER AND SECURED THE BRIDGE.

ANOTHER FIVE MILES UP THE ROAD IN THE VICINITY OF MEISBURG THE FOURTH ARMORED OVERRAN AND DESTROYED A GERMAN ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS CAPTURING ITS COMMANDING GENERAL, GRAF VON ROTHKIRCH UND TRACH.

NEAR KAISERSESCH THE RACING ARMOR GOT STYMIED MOMENTARILY BY A ROAD WHICH WAS SHOWN ON THE MAP AS GOOD BUT WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE BAD.

TANKS MIRED AND IT LOOKED LIKE THE DRIVE TO THE RHINE HAD COME TO A HALT. BUT ANOTHER PASSABLE ROAD WAS FOUND A SHORT WAYS BACK. THE TANKS TURNED AROUND AND MADE THE REMAINING 11 MILES TO THE RHINE THAT NIGHT.

BESIDES SEINSFELD ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE THIRD'S BRILLIANT EXPLOIT WAS THE CAPTURE OF PRUEM THE SECOND WEEK IN FEBRUARY. PRUEM'S CAPTURE FLANKED 19 MILES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE RUNNING SOUTH TO BELOW BITBURG AND MADE POSSIBLE THE DRIVE FROM THE KYLL TO THE RHINE.

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EVEN BEFORE THE FALL OF COBLENZ PATTON'S ARMOR AND INFANTRY HAD JUMPED THE MOSELLE SOUTH OF THE RHINE CITY AND HEADED SOUTHEAST IN TWO SLENDER COLUMNS. FOR DAYS PATTON OWNED ONLY THE TWO ROADS DOWN WHICH THESE COLUMNS PLUNGED. UNTIL AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN CAME ALONG THE WOODS STILL WERE FULL OF GERMANS SOME OF WHOM WANTED TO FIGHT BUT MOST OF WHOM DIDN'T.

JEEP-RIDING CORRESPONDENTS TRYING TO KEEP UP WITH THE ARMOR FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED GROUPS OF GERMANS LOOKING FOR SOMEBODY TO SURRENDER TO.

UPON REACHING THE RHINE BETWEEN MAINZ AND WORMS THIS WEEK PATTON PICKED HIS SPOT TO JUMP THE RIVER--AND TWO DAYS AFTER HE GOT ON THE WEST BANK HE WAS ACROSS ON THE EAST SIDE. IT WAS A QUICK DECISION BY THE QUICK ACTING PATTON. THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE BRIDGEHEAD-MAKING DIVISION DIDN'T KNOW UNTIL MIDAFTERNOON THAT HE WAS GOING OVER THE RHINE THAT NIGHT.

PRECEDING THE KYLL-RHINE PHASE OF THE TRIANGLE-CLEARING OPERATION WAS THE CAPTURE OF 80 SQUARE MILES BETWEEN THE SAAR AND MOSELLE RIVERS WHICH STARTED ON FEB. 19. WHILE THIS WAS IN PROGRESS TRIER, THE OLDEST GERM[illegible]ITY NORTH OF THE JUNCTION OF THE SAAR AND MOSELLE RIVERS

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

LEIMERSHEIM ON THE RHINE, GERMANY, MARCH 24-(AP)-COMPANY K OF THE 143RD REGIMENT OF THE 36TH (TEXAS) INFANTRY DIVISION LAY DUG IN ALONG THE RHINE TONIGHT EXCHANGING HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE WITH THE GERMANS ACROSS THE 200-YARD-WIDE STREAM.

LEIMERSHEIM FELL AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT TO THE SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT. THE SURPRISE ATTACK WAS LED BY LT.ODEME COX OF 1214 CONNER STREET, WACO, TEXAS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWN MARKED A 15-MILE SWOOP BY VETERANS OF THE DIVISION WHO SPED ACROSS COUNTRY FROM BERGZABERN YESTERDAY. THE GERMANS MANAGED TO GET THREE OF THEIR BIG TANKS ACROSS ON TWO FERRIES OPERATING FROM LEIMERSHEIM TO THE EAST SHORE BEFORE COX'S MEN REACHED THE FERRY LANDING, BUT IN THEIR HURRIED FLIGHT THE GERMANS LEFT LONG COLUMNS OF TRUCKS PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS LINING THE ROADS TO THE FERRY LANDINGS.

THE TEXANS CLAIMED THEY REACHED THE RHINE BEFORE ANY OTHER DIVISION IN THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY EXCEPT FOR THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION WHICH HAD SPEARED TO WORMS AND RHEINDURKHEIM WEDNESDAY.

THE GERMANS WERE IN HEAVY FORTRESSES ON THEIR SIDE OF THE RIVER. COX HAD HIS MEN WELL EMPLACED ALL ALONG THE WEST BANK. BACK OF COX'S POSITIONS OUR HEAVY ARTILLERY WAS LAYING SHELLS INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS JUST EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE. GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS SILENT BUT THERE WAS OCCASIONAL PLANE STRAFING.

COX IS ONE OF THE FEW ORIGINAL WACO, TEXAS, MEN LEFT IN COMPANY K WHICH HAD LED THE 36TH DIVISION'S INITIAL THRUST ACROSS THE MODER RIVER A WEEK AGO AT BITSCHHOFFEN. ITS OPERATION THERE PAVED THE WAY FOR THE DRIVE CRACKING AND FLANKING ONE OF THE TOUGHEST POSITIONS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. A LIEUTENANT BY BATTLEFIELD PROMOTION, COX CAME UP FROM PRIVATE.

MAJ.MARK ADAMS OF WHITESBURG, KY., AND DAYTON, OHIO, A BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID ONE REASON THE GERMANS PUT UP SUCH A STIFF FIGHT AHEAD OF THE 36TH DIVISION WAS TO ALLOW THEM TO GET THEIR 72-TON GIANT TANKS BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

LT.COL.THEODORE ANDREWS OF CALDWELL, TEXAS, A BATTALION COMMANDER, SAID THE GERMANS WERE ALMOST COMPLETELY SURPRISED AT THE FERRY.

"THEY WERE ACTING AS IF NO ONE WAS NEAR WHEN COX AND HIS MEN GOT AROUND ON THE RIGHT FLANK," HE SAID. "IT SOUNDED LIKE THE FERRY BOAT WAS OPERATING ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. THEY HAD THE FERRY HORN BLOWING ALL THE TIME. YOU COULD HEAR THE GERMANS TALKING WHILE THEY LOADED TRUCKS.

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"COX ALSO CAPTURED THREE MORTARS AND 2,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION USING THEM AGAINST THE GERMANS."

COX SAID THE SITUATION QUITED ENOUGH THIS MORNING SO THAT THE AMERICANS WERE ABLE TO STAND ON THE FERRY LANDING WITHOUT ANY REACTION FROM THE GERMANS.

DESPITE THE CONSTANT EXCHANGE OF FIRE LATER SGT.HAROLD HIRT OF 1502 NORTHWESTERN STREET, LIMA, OHIO, FOUND TIME TONIGHT TO PACK A BOX WITH CAPTURED SOUVENIRS WHICH HE WAS SENDING HOME TO HIS WIFE.

OTHERS MANNING GUNS IN EMPLACEMENTS ALONG THE RIVER INCLUDED PFC. JAMES MIDWARD OF SEARCY, ARK., SGT.ORBY ROSE OF MCKINNEY, TEX.; AND PFC.JAMES GEIGEL OF 5703 CHRISTIAN STREET, SOUTH CHICAGO.

THROUGH ALL OF TODAY'S ACTION K COMPANY'S MESS SERGEANT, ELMORE MOORE OF WACO, TEXAS, KEPT HOT MEALS GOING TO THE MEN. ADAMS RECOUNTED HOW MOORE WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED TWICE CARRIED FOOD ON HIS BACK TO HIS MATES IN THE RAPIDO RIVER ACTION IN ITALY.

SGT.CLIFTON ROGERS OF ITASCA, TEXAS., BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR, SAID PROUDLY, "MOORE FEEDS HIS MEN ALL THE TIME UNDER THE MOST EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES. HE IS THE BEST MESS SERGEANT IN THE BUSINESS."

THE PATH TO THE RHINE LED THROUGH VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE LINES WITH WHITE FLAGS HUNG BY CIVILIANS AND FOR THE MOST PART THE VILLAGES HAVE NOT SUFFERED MUCH.

THE CIVILIANS STILL ARE TRYING TO SHOW CORDIALITY BUT THE SOLDIERS ARE HAVING NONE OF IT SO FAR AS PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES PRINGLE AND I COULD SEE.

NORTH OF THE TEXAS DIVISION THERE WAS ACTION BY THE 103RD INFANTRY DIVISION CLEANING UP TOWNS AROUND OFFENBACH. CORP.JOHN RICHARDS OF 859A MAIN STREET, WILMINGTON, MASS., AND CORP.FRANK FRUZEN OF 149 OAK GROVE AVENUE, GREEN BAY, WIS., CAME ROLLING UP WITH AN ARROGANT GERMAN LIEUTENANT THEY HAD FOUND SUN BATHING.

THERE WAS ANOTHER ARROGANT LIEUTENANT IN THE 36TH DIVISION'S PRISONER PEN BACK IN BERGZABERN WHERE CAPT.HANS WAGNER OF 498 ELM ROAD AMBRIDGE, PA., HAD PROCESSED MORE THAN 2,000 PRISONERS IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS. THE PRISONER STOOD IN A STOCKADE STIFFLY AT ATTENTION REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

WAGNER SAID GERMANS HAD BEEN WANDERING ALL OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

ONE BATCH OF 15 SURRENDERED TO THE PILOT OF A CUB PLANE. TRUCK LOAD AFTER TRUCK LOAD ROARED BACK TO THE CORPS CAGES. THE PRISONERS WERE TAGGED BY A CREW WHICH INCLUDED PVT.SAM DROWOS OF 2096 DALY

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WERE TAGGED BY A CREW WHICH INCLUDED PVT.SAM DROWOS OF 2096 DALY AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y.; PFC.JOHN DENBY OF 8720 WEST JEFFERSON STREET, DETROIT, AND CORP.JOHN ALFORD OF WAELDER, TEXAS.

RW1241AEW

PARIS, MARCH 24-(AP)-TODAY'S AVALANCHE OF ALLIED ARMIES ACROSS THE RHINE, WHICH MAY BE LAUNCHING THE LAST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR AND ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE ENCOUNTERS IN HISTORY, IS BEING REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY THE LARGEST STAFF OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS EVER ASSEMBLED.

THE STORY IS BEING TOLD IN WORDS AND PICTURES BY A TOTAL OF 26, THREE MORE THAN COVERED D-DAY OPERATIONS LAST JUNE FOR THE AP. THESE INCLUDE SOME OF THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN NEWSPAPERMEN, AMONG THEM VETERANS OF THE AFRICAN, ITALIAN AND FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AND ALSO CORRESPONDENTS NEW TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

HEADING THE STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FIELD IS WES GALLAGHER, WHO WENT INTO NORTH AFRICA WITH GEN.EISENHOWER IN NOVEMBER, 1942, AND SUPERVISED AP'S FIELD OPERATIONS ON D-DAY.

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IS DON WHITEHEAD, WHO BEGAN WAR CORRESPONDENT'S CAREER IN EGYPT IN 1942, CROSSED THE WESTERN DESERT WITH MONTGOMERY, THEN SAW SERVICE IN TUNISIA, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

AT HIS SIDE IS HAL BOYLE, ANOTHER VETERAN OF NORTH AFRICA ITALY AND FRANCE, WHOSE REPORTING OF THE DAILY LIFE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER HAS BEEN WIDELY COMMENDED.

HOWARD COWAN LEFT WITH THE AIRBORNE TROOPS TO TELL THE STORY OF THEIR SEIZURE OF AN AREA IN THE PATH OF THE LAND FORCES THAT CROSED E RHINE THIS MORNIN

THEIR SEIZURE OF AN AREA IN THE PATH OF THE LAND FORCES THAT CROSSED THE RHINE THIS MORNING.

EDWARD D.BALL IS COVERING THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY; HE WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT WITH ITS ASSAULT WAVES THAT CROSSED THE RHINE THURSDAY NIGHT.

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS:

ROBERT C.WILSON, AIRBORNE ARMY; NED NORDNESS, CANADIAN FIRST ARMY; TOM YARBROUGH, TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS; ROBERT EUNSON, AMERICAN

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NTH ARMY; ALVIN J.STEINKOPF, AIR FORCES; THOBURN WIANT, THIRD ARMY; LEWIS HAWKINS AND A.I.GOLDBERG, AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY; WILLIAM P. FRYE, BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

VETERANS OF LONG PREWAR SERVICE IN GERMANY FOR THE AP, LOUIS P. LOCHNER AND WADE WERNER, ARE MOVING INTO GERMANY WITH THE ARMIES TO COVER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE GERMAN CIVILIAN POPULATION. STEINKOPF ALSO HAD LONG PREWAR SERVICE IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY. THUS A PROVISIONAL BERLIN STAFF FOR THE AP HAS BEEN CONSTITUTED AND IS OPERATING JUST BEHIND THE GUNS OF THE ARMIES WHICH PUSH DAILY DEEPER INTO GERMANY.

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JAMES M.LONG AND AUSTIN BEALMEAR, ATTACHED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ARE WRITING THE OVERALL STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN, BASED NOT ONLY ON COMMUNIQUES AND OTHER OFFICIAL INFORMATION BUT ALSO ON DISPATCHES FROM AP'S FRONT CORRESPONDENTS POURING INTO THE SHAEF BUREAU. OTHER EMBERS OF THE STAFF BEHIND THE FRONT ARE JOSEPH E.DYNAN AND RUTH COWAN.

SUPERVISING THE WHOLE STAFF IS EDWARD KENNEDY, WHO HAS COVERED THE WAR SINCE THE 1940 LIBYAN FIGHTING AND DIRECTED THE AP'S STAFFS IN BOTH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGNS.

THE AP'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STAFF INCLUDES VETERANS OF MANY MEDITERRANEAN AND WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGNS: WILLIAM C.ALLEN, WITH THE FIRST ARMY; BYRON H.ROLLINS, WITH THE THIRD ARMY; HENRY GRIFFIN, NINTH ARMY; EDWARD WORTH, WITH CANADIAN FORCES IN THE NORTH, AND THOMAS PRINGLE WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY. THESE CAMERAMEN ARE AMONG APPROXIMATELY 15 PHOTOGRAPHERS ON WESTERN FRONT ASSIGNMENT FOR THE WARTIME STILL PICTURE POOL.

[illegible]PEW

PARIS, MARCH 24-(AP)-A FRENCH MILITARY TRIBUNAL ACQUITTED THREE FRENCH NEWSPAPER OFFICIALS OF COMPLICITY IN THEFTS OF AMERICAN ARMY GASOLINE TONIGHT AFTER HEARING A DEFENSE PLEA THAT THE FUEL WAS USED TO DISTRIBUTE NEWSPAPERS.

ARISTIDE SANTINOVER BLANK, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE FRANCE SOIR AND A MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY; GEORGES BENOIT DIRES, DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER FRANC-TIREUR AND PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION ASSOCIATION, AND JEAN BOCH-MICHEL, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NEWSPAPER COMBAT WERE FREED ALONG WITH 21 OTHER DEFENDANTS MOST OF WHOM WERE EMPLOYES OF THE PAPERS. TWO OTHER DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF TRAFFICKING IN STOLEN GASOLINE WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS AND FINED.

WHEN IT WAS SHOWN THAT THE NEWSPAPER OFFICIALS HAD NOT DEALT IN THE GASOLINE FOR PROFIT, THE PROSECUTOR URGED LENIENCY TOWARD THEM, DECLARING THAT THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS WAS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

THE FRANCE SOIR DIRECTOR SAID THAT WHEN HE LEARNED HE HAD BEEN USING AMERICAN ARMY GASOLINE HE GAVE ORDERS TO STOP THE PURCHASES. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY DECLARED THAT IF AMERICANS HAD MORE COMPREHENSION OF THE NEEDS OF THE FRENCH PRESS "THESE MEN WOULDN'T HAVE HAD RECOURSE TO SUCH METHODS."

PARIS, MARCH 24-(AP)49PEW [illegible]ENCH INDO-CHINESE GARRISON OF HU[illegible] MID-WAY ALONG THE INDO[illegible]COAST, HAS SURRENDERED AFTER A THREE-DAY HEROIC RESISTANCE AGAI[illegible] THE JAPANESE, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OTHER FRENCH AND NATIVE GUERRILLAS IN ATTACKS ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS HAVE RUPTURED THE ENEMY'S LINES BETWEEN THE NORTHERN INDO-CHINESE COAST AND THE INTERIOR MEKONG RIVER VALLEY, INFLICTING "IMPORTANT DESTRUCTIONS," THE FRENCH SAID.

MEANWHILE THE NEWSPAPER LE MONDE QUOTED A CHINESE MILITARY SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIES WERE PLANNING A LANDING ON THE INDO-CHINESE COAST TO RELIEVE THE FRENCH.

SN1029PEW

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BRUSSELS, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE BELGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FULL AND OFFICIAL COMPOSITION OF THE BELGIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS' CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE DELEGATION WHICH WILL LEAVE BETWEEN APRIL 4 AND 7, WILL COMPRISE PAUL HENRI SPAAK, FOREIGN MINISTER AND HEAD OF THE DELEGATION; FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES; ALBERT MARTEUX, MINISTER OF HEALTH; CHARLES DE VISSCHER, FORMER MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO; VICTOR DE LAVELYE, FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION; FERNAND DE HOUVE, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS; FERNAND VAN LANGENHOVE, SECRETARY GENERAL FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS; AND WALTER LORIDAN, FIRST SECRETARY TO SPAAK.

SN1121PEW MAR 25 1945

AP Rome Flotilla Naval (Weinzetl) xx by Flightlers.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REPORT ON 15TH AIR FORCE LOSSES.

OTHER 15TH AIR FORCE PLANES BOMBED TWO JET BASES, ONE AT NEUBERG, 40 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH, AND ANOTHER AT RIEM, FIVE MILES TO THE EAST. STILL OTHER AMERICAN PLANES ATTACKED RAILROAD TARGETS ON THE MAIN LINE FROM VIENNA TO THE BOHEMIAN INDUSTRIAL AREA.

CREDITED WITH VICTORIES OVER JET PLANES IN THE BERLIN ATTACK WERE COL.WILLIAM A.DANIEL, 2005 FAYETTE AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; CAPT.KENNETH T.SMITH, SARATOGA, AVE., SARATOGA, CALIF., AND LT. RAY D.LEONARD, 101 SOUTH MAPLE AVE., AMES, IOWA.

IN A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT THE 15TH AIR FORCE SAID THAT "AT THIS MOMENT NO GASOLINE IS BEING PRODUCED AT ANY OF THE KNOWN GERMAN REFINERIES WITHIN THE OPERATIONAL AREA OF THE 15TH ARMY AIR FORCE."

U.S. TACTICAL PLANES ATTACKED ENEMY FUEL AND SUPPLY DUMPS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY DURING THE DAY.

ROME, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE TODAY RELEASED THIS STORY OF AN INCIDENT DURING YESTERDAY'S BOMBING RAID ON RUHLAND, GERMANY:

TOP-TURRET GUNNER SGT.HENRY KOTTLE, 1822 WEST VOLKERN ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ., ASKED PERMISSION TO LEAVE HIS TURRET FOR A MOMENT "JUST ON A HUNCH," AND THE PILOT GRANTED THE REQUEST.

JUST AS KOTTLE STEPPED AWAY, A FLAK FRAGMENT TORE THROUGH THE SIDE OF THE FUSELAGE AND SMASHED THROUGH THE TURRET.

"I CAN'T EXPLAIN IT," KOTTLE SAID LATER. "I JUST HAD A FEELING SOMETHING WAS GOING TO HAPPEN."

ANOTHER LIBERATOR WAS LIMPING BACK FROM A RAID ON THE VIENNA AREA. OVER HOME BASE THE PILOT ORDERED HIS CREW TO BAIL OUT, BUT WARNED THEM NOT TO PULL RIP CORDS WHILE THEY COULD FEEL STRONG AIR CURRENTS FROM THE PROPELLERS.

RADIOMAN-GUNNER SGT. ROBERT SUGHES (CABLE COPY), 1314 4TH AVE., ABERDEEN, S.D., CONTINUED TO FEEL AIR CURRENTS UNTIL HE LOOKED DOWN AND SAW HE WAS PRACTICALLY AT THE ROOFTOPS. HE LANDED SAFELY, BUT WITNESSES SAID THE 'CHUTE HAD OPENED ONLY 20 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND.

RW&MK1208AEW

ROME, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE VATICAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF DON TULLIO CULGAGNO, A PRIEST OF THE TERNI, ITALY, DIOCESE FOR "PRESUMING TO ATTEMPT AGAINST THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH."

CULGANO PUBLISHED ARTICLES IN ROBERTO FARINACCI'S DAILY "REGIME FASCISTA," ADVOCATING A SCHISM FROM THE CHURCH AND LATER DIRECTED THE WEEKLY "ITALIAN CRUSADE," WHICH SOUGHT TO SPREAD THIS IDEA AMONG THE CLERGY AND PEOPLE WHILE PURPORTING TO BE A CATHOLIC PAPER, A VATICAN SOURCE SAID.

FARINACCI, AN ARGENT FASCICT EDITOR WHO FREQUENTLY ATTACKED THE POPE AND THE CHURCH IN HIS PAPER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED TO GERMANY WITH MUSSOLINI.

THE VATICAN'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID CALGAGNO HAD BEEN SUSPENDED FROM THE PRIESTHOOD FOR HAVING REFUSED TO OBEY REPEATED WARNINGS AND WAS EXCOMMUNICATED WHEN HE PERSISTED IN HIS ACTION.

SN1139PEW

MAR 25 1945

BY GEORGE BRIA

AN ADVANCED AIRFIELD IN ITALY, OCT. 30, 1944-(DELAYED BY CENSOR) (AP)-FRESH AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS CARRIED NEARLY 1,000 MILES IN HUGE TRANSPORT PLANES FROM CHERBOURG, FRANCE, TO ITALY, ARE LANDING AT THIS AIRDROME AND SPEEDYING AWAY IN TRUCKS TO REINFORCE LT.GEN.MARK W. CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY BATTLING GRIMLY ON THE APPROACHES TO THE PO VALLEY.

I MADE THE ROUND TRIP, RETURNING TODAY WITH A CHEERFUL PLANELOAD OF NEWLY-TRAINED SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN STATIONED IN BRITAIN WHERE THEY NEVER HAD EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BITTER FIGHT IN THE SNOWCAPPED MOUNTAINS OF ITALY.

A TRUCK DROVE THEM AWAY FROM THE MUDDY FIELD AND TOMORROW THEY ARE SLATED TO GO TO THE FRONT FOR THEIR FIRST ACTION.

THE SWIFT TRANSFER OF TROOPS FROM THE COMMAND OF GEN.EISENHOWER IN FRANCE TO THE ITALIAN THEATER WAS MADE BY C-47 TRANSPORTS OF THE 64TH TROOP CARRIER GROUP, A FAMED OUTFIT WHICH EARLY LAST SPRING MOVED TWO DIVISIONS 900 MILES IN INDIA, FROM CALCUTTA TO DIMAPUR WHERE THE BRITISH WERE ENGAGED IN REPELLING A JAPANESE INVASION OF THE IMPHAL PLAIN.

THE GROUP IS KNOWN AS THE "CERNEY CIRCUS" FROM ITS COMMANDER, COL. JOHN CERNEY OF HARRISON, IDAHO.

MY PLANE WAS PILOTED BY LT.EUGENE T.FICHTLER, 74 PONCE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TWENTY-TWO OTHER PLANES CAME IN WITH TROOPS YESTERDAY.

THE TROOPS BOARDING THE PLANE AT CHERBOURG WERE UNCERTAIN WHERE THEY WERE BOUND.

"IS IT TRUE WE ARE GOING TO ITALY?" ASKED ONE SOLDIER. "I WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A DATE WITH A GIRL IN ENGLAND TONIGHT."

TROOPS IN THE PLANE INCLUDED PVTS.ALBERT V.BOTTS OF FALLS CREEK, PA., COLEMAN H.BIRMINGHAM OF MAN, W.VA., CHARLES BLACKNICK OF 44 EAST END AVE., NEW YORK CITY; FRED BIANCHINI, 258 CENTER ST., BRIDGEWATER, MASS.; ELWOOD W.BRUCE, ASHLAND, VA.; JOE BROUGHTON, SPARTANBURG, S.C., LESLIE BROWN, R.F.D. NO. 2, LYNCHBURG, VA.; GEORGE BRYAN, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.; EDWARD BRAZZELL OF PLATEAU, ALA.; DAVID H.BUCKALOO, 3408 SHERMAN ST., HOUSTON, TEX.; ALFRED J.BOWYER OF RHINELANDER, WIS.; WALTER L.BOURGOINE, 203 CUMBERLAND ST., RUMFORD, ME.;

LT.PATRICK H.O'DONNELL, 505 EAST 40TH ST., AUSTIN, TEXAS, WAS CO-PILOT ON OUR PLANE, CORP.ATTILIO LOSPINOSO, 925 FLORA ST., ELIZABETH, N.J., WAS RADIO OPERATOR. THE CREW CHIEF WAS SGT.WILLIAM F.LINDSY OF BARIUM SPRINGS, N.C.

MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-A PURGE OF ROMANIAN NEWSMEN AND EDITORS WHO SERVED NAZIISM HAS BEGUN IN THAT BALKAN COUNTRY WITH THE CLOSING OF NINE PROVINCIAL PAPERS BY ORDER OF THE ROMANIAN MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY. THE RUSSIAN TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THE ACTION.

SN1137PEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-IZVESTIA, OFFICIAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT PAPER, DECLARING THAT THE "GERMAN OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP IS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS FACTORS EXISTENT FOR PEACE LOVING PEOPLES," SAID TODAY THAT HITLERITES LEAVING A LOST WAR ARE "TRYING TO HIDE ABROAD UNDER THE CLOAK OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP."

ASSERTING THAT THE PROBLEM OF SETTLING GERMAN DUAL CITIZENSHIP DESERVES SERIOUS ATTENTION, THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT MANY GERMANS WHO HAVE BECOME AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ROMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN CITIZENS ARE GERMAN AT HEART AND ARE REGARDED AS GERMAN BY HITLER.

"GERMAN DUAL CITIZENSHIP IS THE LEGAL MEANS FOR HIDING A MASS OF GERMAN AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD," IZVESTIA SAID. "THIS IS ONE OF THE MEANS OF SPREADING GERMAN IMPERIALISM IN PREPARATION FOR A THIRD WORLD WAR."

SN1142PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 24 (AP)--QUOTING PRIVATE GERMAN SOURCES THE NEUCHATEL NEWSPAPER FEUILLE D'AVIS SAID TODAY THAT AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS HAD FIRED ON BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, GAULEITER OF VEINNA THURSDAY KILLING THREE OF HIS AIDS. SCHIRACH HIMSELF ESCAPED INJURY, THE REPORT SAID.

THE ACCOUNT SAID THAT AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS GAD ASSASSINATED MORE THAN 12 GERMAN NAZIS IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS.

MAR 25 1945

APL HAWKINS01210AM955AM

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT

HELSINKI, MARCH 24-(AP)-A DANGEROUS INFLATION AND A SPREADING SERIES OF STRIKES HAS PLACED FINLAND TODAY IN A CRITICAL ECONOMIC STATE AS THE PEOPLE STRUGGLE TO DISCHARGE THEIR ARMISTICE TERMS AND REBUILD THEIR WAR-TORN NATION.

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY EVERY HOTEL DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT IS CLOSED BY A STRIKE OF WAITERS AND COOKS. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYES, RAILWAY MEN AND CIVIL SERVANTS ALL HAVE PETITIONED THE GOVERNMENT FOR HIGHER WAGES WITH IMPLIED THREATS THAT STRIKES WILL FOLLOW IF THEIR DEMANDS ARE NOT MET. ALL HELSINKI BAKERIES CLOSED FIVE DAYS AGO AS THE EMPLOYES STRUCK FOR MORE PAY. THE CITY VIRTUALLY WAS WITHOUT BREAD TODAY.

THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IS NOW AT 326, OR THREE TIMES THE PRE-WAR 1939 LEVEL, AND THE BLACK MARKET IS FLOURISHING. THE AVERA

E MAN

IS HAR

1939 LEVEL, AND THE BLACK MARKET IS FLOURISHING. THE AVERAGE MAN IS HARD-PRESSED TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT FOOD FOR HIS FAMILY.

SN1022PEW

MAR 25 1945

30-24-24193

JERUSALEM, MARCH 24-(AP)-ARABS STAGED A GENERAL STRIKE IN JERUSALEM AND HAIFA TODAY IN PROTEST AGAINST LORD GORT'S RECENT PROPOSAL THAT THE MAYORALTY OF JERSUALEM BE ALTERNATELY HELD BY A MOSELM, A CHRISTIAN AND A JEW. ALL SHOPS OFFICES AND FACTORIES IN THE ARAB SECTIONS WERE CLOSED.
SN1027PEW

CAIRO, MARCH 24---(AP)---CPL. CLARENCE PETERSON, 23, OF 2530 NORTH 16TH AVE., OMAHA, NEB., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR THE INSTALLATION AND SINGLEHANDED OPERATION OF A RADIO STATION WHICH WAS THE U. S. ~~EMBASSY IN~~ IN ATHENS ONLY CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD DURING THE GREEK CIVIL WAR LAST NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

THE CITATION SAID THE STATION OPERATED DAILY THROUGH PETERSON'S "TIRELESS EFFORTS AND DEVOTION TO DUTY," ADDING THAT PETERSON HAD RUN THROUGH THE BATTLE LINES TO DELIVER MESSAGES AND TO GET FUEL TO OPERATE THE STATION.

MAR 25 1945

APR OBR ENS 01935 MEM 508 PEW

CAPT. FRED T. BLAKELY, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT (1544 CAPITAL AVE.) OGDEN, UTAH, SAW ONE "BIG INTENSE FIRE PLUS SMALL ONES" AS HIS PLANE SWUNG AWAY FROM A CONE OF SEARCHLIGHTS AND EVADED BURSTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS.

BIG EXPLOSIONS WERE NOTED BY LT. JOSEPH H. ALLEN, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., BOMBARDIER ON ANOTHER PLANE.

MASTER SGT. PRESTONE THORNBURG, PALMETTO, GA., A GUNNER, SAW THE FIRES "GROUPING UP."

FIRST LEAD CARRIER EYEWITNESS (100)
BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH ADM. MITSCHER'S CARRIER TASK FORCE OFF JAPAN, MARCH 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LATEST PILOT REPORTS, STILL INCOMPLETE, INDICATE THAT 53 SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED IN VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S SMASHING CARRIER PLANE ASSAULTS ON THE JAPANESE FLEET AND HOMELAND MARCH 18 AND 19.

FIGURES COMPILED TODAY LIST EIGHT NAVAL AUXILIARIES AND MERCHANT SHIPS AS SUNK, 12 PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 16 DAMAGED. THESE WERE IN ADDITION TO THE 17 WARSHIPS PREVIOUSLY LISTED AS DAMAGED BY PILOTS.

ALL THIS DAMAGE WAS INFLIITED DESPITE ATTEMPTS OF THE IMPERIAL FLEET AND AIR FORCE TO FLEE FROM THEMIGHT OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES.

DISCOVERED IN THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN BY CARRIER-BASED PLANES, A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF THE IMPERIAL FLEET, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS, CARRIERS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, SCURRIED FOR NEW HIDING PLACES --UNWILLING TO RISK AN ENGAGEMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME, JAPANESE ARMY AIR FORCE PLANES SCAMPERED AWAY FROM BASES BUILT ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, WHEN U.S. CARRIER PLANES BEGAN A TWO-DAY SERIES OF SLASHING RAIDS ON MARCH 18.

DESPITE THE FLIGHT, SUFFICIENT DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON THE RUNNING FOE TO INDICATE THE FLEET AGAIN WAS BADLY CRIPPLED AND HIS AIR STRENGTH SEVERELY CURTAILED FOR THE TIME BEING, AT LEAST. THIS DAMAGE INCLUDED BOMB AND TORPEDO HITS ON A SCORE OF WARSHIPS, DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 500 ENEMY AIRPLANES.

A144FX

(ADM. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN COMMUNIQUES THAT 731 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED MARCH 18-21 AND AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN SUBSEQUENTLY. HE ALSO LISTED 15 SHIPS DAMAGED AND TWO PROBEBLY CRIPPLED.)

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE TO THE JAPANESE FLEET REMAINS TO BE FULLY DETERMINED BUT AT LEAST TWO CARRIERS AND ONE CRUISER APPEAR LIKELY TO BE OUT OF ACTION INDEFINITELY.

HUGE FLAMES SPURTED FROM ONE LARGE CARRIER HIT OFF KURE NAVAL BASE. SHE WAS BLAZING AMIDSHIPS WHEN PILOTS TURNED BACK TO THEIR FLATTOP BASES.

ANOTHER LIGHT CARRIER LAST WAS SEEN SETTLING AT [illegible]RN IN WATERS NEAR KURE, WHERE ONE CRUISER ALSO WAS BATTE[illegible]IX BOMBS.

APPARENT EFFORTS OF THE JAPANESE TO BUILD UP A [illegible]SO WERE BLASTED. CARRIER PILOTS REPORTED HITS ON AT LEAST [illegible]D POSSIBLY TWO CARRIER HULLS IN NAVAL YARDS AT KOBE, WHERE THEY ALSO BOMBED A CARRIER ESCORT WHICH WAS BEING REFITTED.

ROUNDING OUT THEIR HEAVY BLOWS ON REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTING FLEET, AMERICAN PLANES ALSO SCORED TORPEDO AND BOMB HITS ON TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE OF WHICH HAD BEEN CONVERTED FOR CARRIER OPERATION; ONE LIGHT CARRIER, ONE LIGHT CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS OFF KURE; TWO CARRIER ESCORTS OFF KOBE, AND A DESTROYER ESCORT AND ONE SUB-MARINE ELSEWHERE IN THE INLAND SEA.

AUXILIARIES WERE NOT SPARED BY HARD-HITTING PLANES FROM VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE.

THREE OILERS, OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN KEEPING SURFACE CRAFT IN OPERATION, WERE ATTACKED. ONE WAS SUNK; THE OTHERS PROBEBLY DESTROYED.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATE SEVEN SMALL SHIPS WERE SUNK, FOUR LARGE CARGO VESSELS, SIX SMALL CRAFT PROBABLY SUNK; ONE [illegible] ONE SMALL

MEDIUM TRANSPORT, TWO MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, ONE OILER, ONE SMALL FREIGHTER, TWO FREIGHTER-TRANSPORTS, ONE LARGE CARGO SHIP AND EIGHT SMALL SHIPS DAMAGED.

A148FX
LESS SPECTACULAR BUT PROBABLY OF GREATER IMPORTANCE, BLOWS WERE DEALT TO AIRFORCE INSTALLATIONS ON KYUSHU WHICH HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO A MAJOR AIR CENTER, WITH AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AS WELL AS TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL FIELDS AND SEAPLANE BASES.

RANGING THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THIS ISLAND, AMERICAN PILOTS TURNED BOMBS, ROCKETS AND BULLETS ON ALL TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING SHOPS, HANGARS AND ARSENALS AT OMURA, BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS AT KANOYYA AND THE OITA AIR DEPOTS. THEY INFLICTED DAMAGE THAT MAY KEEP THE FIELDS INOPERATIVE INDEFINITELY.

THEY ALSO STRUCK AIR INSTALLATIONS NORTHWARD, BATTERING THE NAVAL ARSENAL AT KURE, WHERE THEY ALSO HIT OIL STORAGE TANKS AND A POWER SUB-STATION.

IN ALL OF THESE ASSAULTS, THE OPPOSITION VARIED. ON OCCASION, AN AMERICAN FLIGHT WOULD REPORT VIRTUALLY NO OPPOSITION, WHILE OTHERS RETURNED TO SAY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS SO HEAVY "WE COULD WALK ON IT."

FIGHTER OPPOSITION ALSO WAS SPORADIC. MANY FLIGHTS FAILED TO SIGHT A SINGLE AIRBORNE ENEMY PLANE. HOWEVER, ONE SQUADRON RAN INTO HEAVY OPPOSITION, POSSIBLY ENCOUNTERING A GROUP OF JAPANESE SEEKING TO LEAVE THE AREA. THEY SHOT DOWN 13 OF 20 JAPANESE PLANES.

MAR 25 1945

A149FX
MARINE CAPT.WILLIAM N.SNIDER, VICKSBURG, MISS., WHO GOT THREE ENEMY PLANES, RELATED:

"WE SAW OSSIBLY 30 ZEKES AND FRANKS (TYPES OF JAPANESE PLANES) CLIMBING UP ON US. WE STARTED QUITE A DIVE AND THEY ROLLED OVER, HEADING FOR THE DECK (GROUND.) THEN THEY STARTED BACK UP. I WENT AFTER A ZEKE IN FRONT. HE STARTED TO TURN RIGHT AND I OPENED UP WITH A LONG BURST. I COULD SEE PIECES EXPLODING ALL AROUND.

"WE TURNED AROUND AND TOLD THE REST OF THE PLANES TO RENDEZ-VOUS AT TOMITAKA FIELD (THEIR ATTACK TARGET.) WE HEADED THERE AND FOUND ABOUT 20 MORE ZEKES, FRANKS AND TONIES. NEXT, ONE MET US HEADON--UNUSUAL FOR A JAP--AND I SHOT WHEN HE WAS GOING DOWN UNDER ME. TWO MORE CAME IN SIDE BY SIDE AND MY WINGMAN (1ST LT.DON G.MACFARLANE, MISSOULA, MONT.) AND I CAME IN, BOTH SHOOTING.

"ONE MADE A HEADON RUN, BUT STARTED TO BURN BEFORE HE GOT TO US. (MACFARLANE GOT HIM.) I SAW ANOTHER ONE START IN ON THE BOYS BELOW AND CAME DOWN ON TOP OF HIM. I WAS KIND OF SCARED THAT MY PLANE WAS GOING TO CATCH FIRE FROM HIM. ALL OF THE BOGIES PULLED OFF SHORTLY AFTER THAT. THEY PROBEBLY SAW THEIR BUDDIES BURNING AND GOT TIRED OF IT."

PM922PPW

BY HAMILTON FARON (240)
ABOARD ADM.MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN,MARCH 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LANDING ON HEAVY SEAS ONLY TEN MILES OFF THE JAPANESE COAST, NAVY LT.WILLARD ETHRIDGE, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., RESCUED A MARINE FIGHTER PILOT WHO HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AFTER STRAFING AN ENEMY AIRFIELD TODAY.

THEY WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE TASK FORCE STRIKES AT JAPAN.

"HE LANDED HIS SEAPLANE IN THE SEA WHEN HE REALLY SHOULDN'T HAVE BECAUSE IT WAS TOO ROUGH," SAID 1ST LT.RALPH O. GLENDINNING, (64 YALE AVE.) AVENAL,N.J., THE RESCUED MARINE PILOT, IN TELLING OF ETHRIDGE'S FEAT.

GLENDINNING SPENT SIX HOURS IN A RAFT JUST OFF THE SHORE WHERE OTHER AMERICAN PLANES WERE BATTERING A JAPANESE AIRFIELD.

GLENDINNING SAID ETHRIDGE "CAME UP BESIDE ME AND SAID 'WELL, WE ARE HERE BUT THIS IS AS FAR AS WE GO. I DON'T THINK I CAN GET THIS THING OFF.'"

GLENDINNING DIDN'T THINK SO, EITHER, BUT AFTER FIVE ATTEMPTS, THE UNGAINLY SEAPLANE FINALLY ROSE FROM THE CREST OF A HIGH WAVE.

"THAT WAS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL JOBS I EVER SAW," THE MARINE SAID.

GLENDINNING'S PLANE WAS HIT BY FLAK ON HIS SECOND RUN OVER MIYAZAKI AIRFIELD ON THE EAST COAST OF KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

"A-A WENT THROUGH THE COCKPIT AND ENGINE. I SAW PARTS OF MY RADIO GEAR BEGIN TO FALL OUT. I MADE IT ABOUT 10 MILES OFFSHORE AND LANDED ON THE WATER. THE PLANE WENT DOWN IN A FEW SECONDS BUT I GOT INTO A RAFT. ANOTHER PILOT DROPPED ME ANOTHER RAFT. I TURNED ONE OVER AND PEEKED OUT OF THE CORNER TO WATCH THE SHORE. YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THAT PLACE BURN!"

XZ1241ACW NM

MAR 25 1945

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,MARCH 24 (AP)-DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO MAJ.GEN.EDWIN D. PATRICK, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH DIVISION, RUIDOSO, N.MEX., AND COL.JAMES E.REES, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, (OF 1112 JEANETTE AVE.) COLUMBUS, GA., IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

THE AWARD WAS FOR ACTION IN THE FRONT LINE UNDER FIRE DURING THE YANK DRIVE AGAINST THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED SHIMBU LINE, MARCH 14. REES WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT AND PATRICK DIED THE NEXT DAY, A FEW HOURS AFTER BEING INFORMED OF THE AWARD.

GG836ACW NM

WITH THE 14TH CORPS,LUZON,MARCH 24 (AP)-EXCUSE IT. IT WAS A MISTAKE THAT TWO YANKS IN AN AMBULANCE WERE THE FIRST TO ENTER JAPANESE-HELD DITA, SOUTH OF LAKE TAAL, FRIDAY -- AND THE FIRST TO LEAVE.

PFC.WARREN OLIVER OF ARLINGTON, VA., AND PFC.GEORGE DRALLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., RESPONDED WHEN GUERRILLAS ALONG THE ROAD CALLED FOR AN AMBULANCE BUT THEY MISSED THE GUERRILLAS AND KEPT GOING UNTIL THEY ENTERED DITA.

BEFORE THE JAPANESE WERE AWARE OF THEIR AMERICAN GUESTS, THE LADS, SATISFIED WITH A HASTY LOOK, WHIPPED AROUND AND HEADED BACK FOR THE AMERICAN LINES.

[illegible]ACW

[illegible]AVANA, MARCH 24-(AP)-TWO HAVANA POLICE OFFICERS WERE ARRESTED [illegible]AY ON SUSPICION IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARCH 14 SLAYING OF [illegible].EUGENIO LLANILLO, A CLOSE FRIEND AND PRIVATE ATTORNEY OF FORMER PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED. FOUR OTHERS ARE BEING SOUGHT.

SN1153PEW

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, MARCH 24-(AP)-DR. HECTOR DAVID CASTRO HAS BEEN APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, A POST WHICH HAS BEEN VACANT SINCE HE HIMSELF RESIGNED IT LAST

30.24-24195

OCTOBER. HE WILL HEAD THE SALVADOREAN DELEGATION

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN APRIL.

PKL LPA TRA 8- 526P

THE PAS, MANITOBA, CANADA, MARCH 24--(AP)--U. S.

TROOPS AT THE PAS AIR FIELD RELISHED THEIR GOOD MEALS AND CREDITED

S/SGT. GIN Y. KEUNG, THE CHINESE MESS SERGEANT, FOR THE FOOD'S AMPLE-

NESS AND TASTINESS.

MAR 25 1945

KEUNG WAS GIVEN A FURLOUGH, TOLD TO HAVE FUN BUT

~~XXXN~~ TO HURRY BACK.

BUT WHEN HE FAILED TO APPEAR AFTER A FEW WEEKS--

THEY WORRIED AND THEIR APPETITES WORRIED, TOO.

TODAY THEY FOUND OUT KEUNG WAS HOSPITAL~~IZED~~

SUFFERING: ~~XXXXXRX~~

"PROLONGED MALNUTRITION."

REW CP NEW 558 PEW

MATERIAL" AND ASSIGN ANY OR ALL CITIZENS TO "MILITARY WORKS."

Add Undated Jap Volunteers xxx military works.

AS KOISO MADE HIS "VOLUNTEER" PLEA TO THE INVASION-JITTERY

NATION, VICE MINISTER OF WAR LT.GEN.KENSHIRO SHIBYAMA SAID

"MARTIAL LAW WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE PROCLAIMED TOGETHER

-- WITH THE APPLICATION OF THE EMERGENCY MEASURE."

KOISO DECLARED THE "TIDE OF THIS CRITICAL WAR SITUATION"

COULD BE TURNED IN ONLY ONE WAY--BY "MUSTERING THE PEOPLE'S

TOTAL ENERGIES."

MAR 25 1945

DV756PCW

NEW YORK, MARCH 24--HATRED OF HITLER IS BEING EXPRESSED FREELY IN THE STREETS AND CAFES OF BERLIN, LARRY LESUEUR, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON, REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE.

LESUEUR QUOTED A LONDON DAILY EXPRESS STORY OF AN UNCENSORED LETTER SENT BY A TRAINED OBSERVER WITH ACCESS TO BERLIN'S DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL CIRCLES.

"THIS OBSERVER SAYS THE WAR WILL END SOON," LESUER SAID.

"THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE GONE BEYOND WANTING PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE. HATRED OF HITLER IS OUTSPOKEN IN THE STREETS AND CAFES. EVERY ONE PREPARING TO GET OUT AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS HAVE THEIR CARS ED WITH NECESSITIES AND FILLED WITH FUEL FOR A DASH TO DENMARK ITZERLAND."

RQ216PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, MARCH 24--RICHARD C.HOTTELET, CBS CORRESPONDENT, TOLD IN A BROADCAST TODAY HOW HE AND OTHERS ABOARD A BURNING FLYING FORTRESS OVER GERMANY TOOK TO THEIR PARACHUTES AND LANDED SAFELY IN BRITISH TERRITORY WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE FORTRESS, CARRYING HOTTELET AND SOME ARMY COMBAT-CAMERAMEN, WAS CIRCLING AROUND ABOVE THE GREAT BATTLE WHEN IT RECEIVED SEVERAL DIRECT HITS FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND CAUGHT FIRE.

HOTTELET MADE AN EASY LANDING AND SAID HE HAD ONLY A BLACK EYE TO SHOW FOR THE LEAP. HE SAW COL. JOEL O'NEIL OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO ALSO WAS IN THE PLANE, MAKING A SIMILARLY SAFE LANDING.

W139PEW

UNDATED VICTORY OFFENSIVE CHRONOLOGY (170)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE IS THE CHRONOLOGY OF GEN. EISENHOWER'S GREAT VICTORY OFFENSIVE WHICH SINCE FEB. 8 HAS DESTROYED NEARLY FIVE GERMAN ARMIES AND INFLICTED 250,000 CASUALTIES WEST OF THE RHINE:

FEB. 8--FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY OPENED THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NORTH FLANK OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

FEB. 24--THE U.S.FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES BROKE ACROSS THE ROER RIVER.

MARCH 2--U.S. NINTH ARMY REACHED THE RHINE AT DUESSELDORF.

MARCH 5--U.S. FIRST ARMY CAPTURED COLOGNE.

MARCH 7--U.S. FIRST ARMY CAPTURED GREAT LUDENDORFF BRIDGE INTACT AT REMAGEN AND CROSSED THE RHINE.

MARCH 15--U.S.SEVENTH ARMY WENT OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE ON A 50-MILE FRONT IN THE SAAR AND PALATINATE.

MARCH 16--U.S.THIRD ARMY BROKE ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER SOUTH OF COBLENZ, OUTFLANKING THE SAARLAND AND PALATINATE.

MARCH 17--U.S. THIRD ARMY CAPTURED COBLENZ, SEAT OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

MARCH 22--U.S.THIRD ARMY CROSSED RHINE BETWEEN MAINZ AND WORMS.

MARCH 23--BRITISH SECOND ARMY, WITH CANADIAN FIRST ARMY UNITS, CROSSED RHINE WEST OF WESEL.

MARCH 24--U.S.NINTH ARMY CROSSED RHINE SOUTH OF WESEL.

MD820PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 24-(AP)-ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A MARCH 20 DISPATCH FROM HEERLEN, HOLLAND, THAT QUEEN WILHELMINA, VISITING THAT TOWN, PERSONALLY THANKED COL. ROBERT C. ANDREWS OF NOGALES, ARIZ., FOR HIS "EXCELLENT" WORK IN HELPING OUTFIT AND ORGANIZE NETHERLANDS ASSAULT TROOPS.

MAR 25 1945

PKL ANETA 18- 655P

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST NIGHT (SAT)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: FIRST ARMY STEADILY EXPANDED ITS EAST-RHINE HOLDING SOUTH OF THE RUHR.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: THIRD ARMY RAPIDLY EXPLOITED ITS SURPRISE RHINE CROSSING BETWEEN MAINZ AND WORMS.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN THE WEST:
FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE: LANDED EAST OF RHINE AND LINKED UP WITH GROUND TROOPS.
CANADIAN FIRST, BRITISH SECOND, U.S.NINTH: STORMED ACROSS RHINE, CAPTURED WESEL AND GOUGED OUT DEEP, FIRM FOOTHOLD.
U.S.FIRST: EXPANDED BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF RUHR.
U.S.THIRD: EXPANDED BRIDGEHEAD BETWEEN WORMS AND MAINZ.
U.S.SEVENTH: MOPPED UP IN PALATINATE.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS
THIRD ARMORED: MADE JUNCTION WITH SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION SOUTHWEST OF LANDAU IN PALATINATE.
FOURTH ARMORED: REPORTED BY GERMANS ACROSS THE RHINE IN THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD.
SEVENTH ARMORED: JOINED THIRD DIVISION SOUTHWEST OF LANDAU.
10TH ARMORED: CLEARED FOSSENWEILER, 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NEUSTADT.
14TH ARMORED: CLEARED KANDEL, FIVE MILES FROM RHINE IN PALATINATE.
36TH INFANTRY: REACHED RHINE EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE.
94TH INFANTRY: WIPED OUT LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE IN LUDWIGSHAFEN.

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)

WESTERN FRONT: 262 MILES (FROM ASTHEIM, THIRD ARMY FRONT)

ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

SN808PE

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS LANDED EAST OF RHINE AND NORTH OF RUHR; MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS STORMED ACROSS LOWER RHINE; U.S. FIRST ARMY EXPANDED REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD MENACING SOUTHERN RUHR; THIRD ARMY EXPLOITED DRAMATIC CROSSING OF UPPER RHINE. GERMANS WEST OF RIVER WIPED OUT.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMANS SAID RUSSIANS THREW FULL WEIGHT INTO ASSAULT DUE EAST OF BERLIN, REACHING WITHIN 31 MILES OF THE CAPITAL; DANZIG-GDYNIA DEFENSES IN NORTH SPLIT; RED ARMY PURSUED GERMANS FLEEING INTO MORAVIA, MENACED KOMAROM, STRATEGIC BASE IN HUNGARY.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: REMAINED QUIET.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: DOUGHBOYS ON LUZON ADVANCED ON BAGUIO; CARRIER PLANES REPORTED ATTACKING OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYUS; BRITISH IN BURMA LURED ENEMY INTO TRAP BETWEEN MANDALAY AND MEIKTILA.
JR834PE

MAR 25 1945

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-GERMANY'S CHOICE NOW IS BETWEEN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND PULVERIZATION, AND IF THEY CHOOSE PULVERIZATION, THEY WILL HAVE ONLY THEMSELVES TO BLAME FOR FOLLOWING VICIOUS LEADERSHIP, A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT.

THIS POINT IN ALLIED POLICY TOWARD GERMANY WAS OUTLINED IN A RADIO BROADCAST BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES C.DUNN, ROBERT MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO GENERAL EISENHOWER, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARCHIBALD MACLEISH.

"THIS TIME," SAID MURPHY, "THE GERMANS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CLAIM THAT THEY WERE DUPED INTO LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS. THEY ARE NOW WITNESSING THE THING THEY UNDERSTAND BEST--SUPERIOR FORCE OF ARMS."

OTHER POINTS OF ALLIED POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY THE SPEAKERS OUTLINED WERE:

1. MURPHY, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EUROPE, DISCLOSED THAT THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY "IS ENCOURAGING THE TRADE UNIONS TO ORGANIZE AGAIN."

"THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE LONG RANGE TREATMENT OF GERMANY," HE DECLARED, "ARE THE REEDUCATION OF THE GERMANS AND THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF LABOR."

2. HITLER AND OTHER AXIS LEADERS WILL BE PUNISHED FOR THEIR WAR CRIMES, AS WELL AS THEIR HENCHMEN WHO ACTUALLY CARRY OUT ATRO-

CITIES.

3. GERMANS WILL BE PUNISHED FOR CRIMES AGAINST THEIR COMPATRIOTS, INCLUDING GERMAN JEWS AND ANTI-NAZIS.

4. NO IMPORTANT NAZIS HAVE ESCAPED TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES YET, SO FAR AS THE DEPARTMENT KNOWS, BUT IT "IS NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED" WITH ASSURANCES FROM NEUTRALS.

5. "IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO KEEP GERMANY UNDER CONTROL FOR A GREAT MANY YEARS," DUNN DECLARED BUT IT REMAINS UNCLEAR OW LONG ACTUAL MILITARY OCCUPATION WILL BE NEEDED.

6. DUNN SAID "AUSTRIA WOULD NOT BE COMBINED WITH GERMANY IN ANY WAY, WITHIN THE FORSEEABLE FUTURE."

7. THE ALLIES WILL HAVE TO SUPERVISE REEDUCATION OF GERMANY. "WE'LL HAVE TO FIND OR TRAIN GERMANS TO DO THE MAIN JOB," DUNN SAID.

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8. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE WHOLE GERMAN ECONOMY AFTER MILITARY CONTROLS TAPER OFF.

THE SAME POLICIES OF COMPLETE DEMILITARIZATION WILL BE APPLIED TO JAPAN, THE OFFICIALS AGREED.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24-(AP)-FIRST RETURNING NAVY FLIER AMONG THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE INITIAL U.S. CARRIER TASK FORCE STRIKES AGAINST TOKYO FEB. 16, 17 WAS HERE TODAY.

OFT-DECORATED LT. LOUIS A.MENARD, 23, OF (1902 FOURTH STREET) PALMETTO, FLA., SAID THE SIGHT OF BURNING TARGETS IN THE TOKYO WAR PLANT DISTRICT AND HIS BAG OF A JAPANESE TORPEDO BOMBER ON HIS FIRST MISSION AGAINST NIPPON WERE THRILLS THAT TOPPED THE CRIPPLING OF HIS PLANE AND RESCUE BY A U.S. DESTROYER THE FOLLOWING DAY.

MEMBER OF VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S FAMOUS TASK FORCE 58, MENARD FLEW HIS FIGHTER-BOMBER IN THREE ATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY CAPITAL DURING THE TWO-DAY ASSAULT.

TARGET OF HIS GROUP ON THE FIRST RAID WAS AN AIRCRAFT ENGINE FACTORY, WHICH WAS "BURNING SWELL" FROM THE BARRAGE OF ROCKETS LOOSED BY WAVES OF F6F'S (GRUMMAN HELLCATS).

IT WAS WHILE FLYING "HIGH PROTECTIVE COVER" FOR THREE HOURS OVER HIS TARGET THAT MENARD SPOTTED TWO ENEMY TORPEDO BOMBERS AND GAVE CHASE WITH HIS WINGMAN. ONE PASS SET THE ENEMY PLANES AFIRE AND CRASHING INTO THE WATER.

THE FOLLOWING DAY JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, WHICH THE YOUNG FLIER TERMED "HOT AND ACCURATE" SMASHED THE RIGHT WING OF HIS CRAFT AT 4500 FEET. MENARD MANAGED TO FLY HIS CRIPPLED FIGHTER BACK TO HIS TASK FORCE WHERE HE BAILED OUT.

MENARD, HOLDER OF THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AIR MEDAL WITH FOUR OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND PURPLE HEART, HAS SEEN 16 MONTHS OF COMBAT SERVICE.

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Patton Tanks Slash 40 Miles Beyond Rhine; Russians Hurl Second Army Toward Vienna; Tokyo Says U.S. Troops Storm Ryukyu Isles

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Americans Win Main Bridge In 27 Mile Advance

Kennedy
NIGHT

PARIS, Monday, March 26.—(AP) Three U. S. armies surged toward Berlin in breakthroughs yesterday, with Third Army tanks setting the pace in a 27-mile sweep that carried 40 miles beyond the Rhine and across a captured bridge over the river Main possibly 235 miles from the enemy capital.

The U. S. Ninth Army broke out into the open through the enemy's Rhine line, crashed eight miles or more beyond the Rhine, was within reaching distance of a Berlin superhighway, and was but 10 miles from Essen, industrial heart of the Reich.

The U. S. First Army burst the bonds of its Remagen-Erpel bridgehead between these two fronts in a general assault on a 35-mile front that ground nine miles east in a massive attack on the road to Berlin and was roaring on unchecked.

The Third Army sprang at least two new crossings of the Rhine south of Coblenz and was nearing a junction with the First Army forces beyond the river. They last were reported only 11 miles apart.

British Cut Superhighway

The British Second Army heightened the power of the grand Western Front offensive by pushing eight miles north of the Rhine onto the German plain, hurdling one river barrier on the Berlin route and slashing across a superhighway running to northern Holland.

The British cleaned out the stronghold of Rees.

While the Germans still were unable to deal a counterblow here, they made their first big blow at the First Army's bridgehead in heavy force and were smashed back just before the Americans kicked off in their own drive.

With four firm lodgments along 200 miles of the Rhine's east bank from Rees to Worms, German resistance was disintegrating almost everywhere in this spectacular day of gains.

It was Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's famed Fourth Armored division which speared the breakthrough along Germany's waist and cut across the formidable river Main by capturing a bridge intact somewhere southeast of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

(This might have been the bridge at Aschaffenburg, which is 20 miles southeast of Frankfurt and is about 38 miles west of the Rhine).

The Fourth was divided into two lightning-fast combat commands and at latest reports it still was going strong under a security blackout to keep its movements from the bewildered enemy.

A front dispatch said the surge beyond the Rhine was going even faster than Patton's drive up to the Rhine, and it was sweeping up German soldiers by the thousands.

Frankfurt itself was only 10 miles in front of the Fifth Infantry division, which made the Third Army's original Rhine crossing, and the industrial city was reported being evacuated tonight of its 546,649 population.

Nazis Evacuate Ruhr

The Paris radio reported a high Nazi official had announced over the German radio that all civilians in the Ruhr between Duesseldorf and Dortmund would have to be evacuated immediately. That might include Essen, since the Duesseldorf-Dortmund sector embraces most of the Ruhr industrial valley.

The Third Army, brushing past scattered resistance, expanded its Mainz-Worms bridgehead to a width of 12 miles. Knifing nine miles inland, it swept up 11 more towns within five miles of Darmstadt and 11 miles of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, two centers of enemy war industry.

Farther south, the U. S. Seventh Army drove up all along its front to the Rhine, putting a firm period to Gen. Eisenhower's orders to destroy every enemy soldier west of the river by liquidating the last German stand. Only enemy stragglers remained on the west bank.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth rmy was driving east with the same blazing tactics in the Ruhr that broke German power west of the Rhine in the Roer river offensive. Infantrymen clambered aboard tanks in swift pursuit of the retreating enemy.

The Ninth's 30th infantry division, breaking the German Rhine line, was nearing the superhighway to Berlin where it swings eight miles east of the river a mile northeast of Bruckhausen.

Field officers declared that the 30th had gone clear through the organized German defense lines and "broken into the open country of the northern Ruhr," with enemy resistance appearing to be completely disintegrated.

Airmen Blast Enemy Transport

Airmen who during the day destroyed or damaged 99 pieces of armor and 117 motor transport declared German armored forces in the path of the Ninth were milling around in a state of confusion.

On the south flank, the 79th infantry, which with the 30th forces the Ninth's crossings, had captured the Ruhr city of Dinslaken with a population of 24,000.

Then driving four miles east of the Rhine, they pushed a mile beyond Hiersfeld, where they were 10 miles northwest of Essen, Germany's sixth city with a population of 659,871. It is the home of the great Krupp munitions works.

These forces also were less than four miles from Duisburg, Europe's greatest inland port standing at the mouth of the Ruhr river.

Northward, the British Second rmy welded the 30-mile bridgehead firmly with the capture of the Ruhr gateway city of Wesel, and drove eight miles out on the north German plain across six bridges on the Issel river captured by the Allied First Airborne army.

Elements of the Canadian First army were 12 miles or more west of Wesel and battling beyond Rees, half of which was in the hands of Scottish troops, who had struck the toughest resistance.

Nazis Unable to Attack

With the crossings now secure, with the enemy yet unable to mount a major counterattack, and with tanks streaming across the river in growing numbers, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery crossed the Rhine to direct operations, accompanied by Prime Minister Churchill.

The Rhine was alive with naval landing craft pouring men, tanks and guns into the four-army bridgehead, and Allied sky trains landed great stores of freight uninterrupted.

Both the British Second army and the U. S. Ninth had thrown bridges across the stream (the Brussels radio said 20 had been completed) and were swiftly building up power for a knock-out blow. Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, the

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British commander, was in the field east of the Rhine.

More than 8,000 prisoners already had been taken, 3,500 of them by the airborne forces which seized nearly every objective and joined up with the British at two or more points.

The first German mobile reserve to enter the battle clashed with Scottish troops in the northern part of the bridgehead, and AP Correspondent William Frye said the enemy obviously was not yet ready to commit the bulk of his forces.

The point of deepest penetration on the British front was nearly eight miles northwest of Wesel. Farther west, the fighting Scots captured Haminkeln, seven miles beyond the Rhine, and pressed on beyond near the Issel.

The junction of the British Second and U. S. Ninth armies came near the Lippe river, south of Wesel, where the locks of the Lippe canal were taken.

Ninth Takes 7 Towns

Among the towns falling to the Ninth army were Lohnen, Mollen, Overbruch, Walsum, Linden, Lipperdorf and Slockum.

The massive First army drive breaking out of its bridgehead on the road to Berlin battered into German lines before dawn, and shot forward three miles in the first six hours with whooping, dust-covered Doughboys riding on tanks.

Lt.-Gen. Courtney Hodges' men captured Asbach, controlling an important road network, and Kircheip 13 miles east of the Rhine on the Henee-Altenkirchen highway.

Supported by a heavy artillery concentration, the First army troops shattered the crust of enemy resistance built around the bridgehead, born of seizure of the Remagen bridge, and rolled eastward on roads leading to the heart of the Reich.

off."

Likened To Roer Break

Every element of a breakthrough —such as characterized the armored-infantry gallops after the Roer River crossing and in dashes through France—was indicated.

Field officers of the 30th said the division had gone clear through organized German defense lines and "broken into the open."

The 30th's surge carried it to the head of all other advances in the 21st Army Group.

79th Also In Spearhead

The 79th Division on the 30th's flank made almost as good progress, but encountered some spotty German armored pockets which held it up slightly behind the 30th.

These two veteran outfits formed the spearhead of the 9th Army's burst across the Rhine, and the 30th had a bridge over the historic river just 14 hours and 15 minutes after it launched its attack.

Resistance in front of the 30th dwindled to almost nothing as the morning progressed and cooks, bakers and all sorts of odds and ends which characterize rear areas flowed into the prisoner cages.

Believe Nazi Unit Destroyed

With more than 2,000 prisoners taken up to noon, officers of the 30th reckoned the German 180th Division, which faced them, was destroyed.

The forward surge carried the bridges, which the 9th Army threw over the Rhine in record time, out of artillery range The engineers were so little bothered today that some sat in pontoons, fishing in the Rhine while fighters circled over barrage balloons on the lookout for German planes which never showed up.

Regimental command posts were moving so fast they were almost impossible to find.

"There is no doubt about it, we have a breakthrough," declared Major Robert Hewitt, of New York. "We achieved surprises in that the Germans did not expect a large crossing south of the Wesel."

Hit Soft Spot, Says Officer

At the regimental command post of the 120th Regiment, the assistant operations officer, Lieut. Ralph Simon, of Vincennes, Ind., said:

"We hit a soft spot and went right on through."

The division's operation, though, was something more than that. It may be studied in war colleges in the future.

Attacking three regiments abreast after a terrific artillery barrage, the 30th hit everywhere at once along 6 to 7 miles of the river. First one spot gave way before the 120th where the going was rough in the center during the early hours.

The 120th, under its regimental commander, tiny, energetic Col. Walter Johnston, of Missoula, Mont., who wears a .45 slung on his leg like a Western gunman, caught up with the flank regiments and spurted ahead.

About 7 miles from the river all artillery and mortar fire almost ceased. There was no organized line and the infantry hopped on tanks and drove to exploit the breakthrough.

Along the river every town was crushed under the weight of barrages of artillery and there was a scattering of German dead in some towns.

Few Makeshift Trenches

Two to 3 miles inland, houses here and there were intact and farther on they were more numerous. Along the river there were a few makeshift trenches but nothing which could be described as a formidable defense.

The only sign of a front was from a hidden tank which took pot shots here and there but to which the troops hurring forward paid no attention. They left it for "rear echelons" to deal with.

The 29th Tactical Air Command swarmed all over the area with Thunderbolts and reported Germans milling around in great confusion ahead of the 79th and 30th divisions. The pilots claimed the destruction or damaging of 99 German tanks and armored cars in the battle area.

Not A Tank Lost

Major J. J. Eberhardt, of San Antonio, 120th's supply officer, said the 30th Division had not yet lost a single tank in enemy action. Nor had the Germans been able to launch a single counterattack against the 30th—which they always do if organized.

About 200 prisoners of odd shapes and mentality were laying around. To complete the picture, four bedraggled Italian slave laborers wandered up and asked for something to eat.

The 30th kicked off an hour ahead of the 79th. Its 120th Regiment quickly smashed 6 miles across the Rhine, the 117th Regiment went 3 miles beyond the River and the 119th 2½ miles in.

The 30th has met and defeated the best the Germans had to offer. It missed the Normandy beachhead landings, but it held the vital Mortain elbow in Normandy.

But perhaps the 30th's finest performance came in the Ardennes at Stavelot when the division under Maj.-Gen. Leland S. Hobbs was rushed down from the Ninth army front and collided head-on with Hitler's personal First SS division. The 30th ripped the Nazi division to pieces and helped hold the gap at the most critical period.

The 30th was hauled back later and made the Roer river crossing across the worst piece of river, but led other attacking divisions to the objective. It had earned the reputation of "crossers" even before entering battle because its 117th regiment used to stage model crossings at Fort Benning, Ga.

The 79th division under Maj.-Gen. Ira T. Wyche is holding the right flank of the Ninth army's Rhine attack. Its 315th regiment took Dinslaken, and its 314th regiment quickly pushed three miles beyond the Rhine.

Wyche's standing order to his aggressive outfit is "close with the enemy and exterminate him."

U.S. 9th Army

Gallagher-d. Lunson

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London, Monday, March 26 (AP)—The German armed forces radio reported today that new Allied airborne landings were made Sunday on the east bank of the Rhine River. This report said landings were made "north and southeast of Wesel" and described the airborne forces as "strong."

With U.S. 9th Army, March 25 (AP)—The "Old Hickory" 30th Division broke clear through Hitler's Rhine defenses into open country north of the Ruhr today in one of the most brilliant infantry successes of the war.

The 30th troops found German resistance apparently completely disintegrated at a point 8 miles from the Rhine, and jumped on tanks shortly after noon and "took

First Army Repeats 'St. Lo' In Cracking Nazi Defenses

By HAL BOYLE AND DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, March 25—(AP) U. S. First army armored columns smashed forward as deep as six miles today in a massive pre-dawn assault, breaking out of their Rhine bridgehead on the road to Berlin.

Whooping, dust-covered Doughboys rode tanks in a series of leapfrog attacks.

Nazis Pushed Back

The push by powerfully-reinforced divisions rolled the Germans back eastward all along the line. One column speared six miles into Flammersfeld, 14 1-2 miles east of the Rhine. Another attack carried four miles at the southern end of the bridgehead into Vallendar, three miles north of Coblenz.

This is another "St. Lo" for the First army. The whole scene is reminiscent of the lash-out which broke German resistance at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula last July.

"We haven't been given any orders to stop," grinned one lean, gray-haired commander, "and we don't intend to slow up until we put on the brakes to keep from skidding into Berlin."

Task forces cracked the first thin wall of Nazi mobile guns and ditch defenses and rolled through beautiful Rhineland hills along roads leading east.

The assault caught the Germans building up forces to launch a counterattack against the northeastern end of the bridgehead.

Censorship permitted disclosure that the famous First Infantry division had joined the bridgehead forces, along with the Ninth, 78th, and 99th infantry. The First division smashed back 14 German counterattacks in 24 hours yesterday, took 500 prisoners, and moved ahead two miles to get set for today's push.

These combat groups moving forward now are mobile, and prepared to move swiftly.

"We are ready to move fast if this thing breaks," said Maj. Marshall Garth of Alexandria, Va., whose wife lives at Long Beach, Calif.

Armored columns began moving up at 4 a. m., and at 6 a. m. passed through infantry lines to strike the first blows.

Armored elements drove through the flaming village of Asbach, an important road hub, and seized Kircheib 13 miles from the Rhine on the Hennef-Altenkirchen highway.

Endless columns moved up along dusty roads on this warm spring day through the hills in which began the legend of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. German engineers blew every bridge, chopped down trees, and planted mines as thick as birdseed along every road, slowing the pace of the drive.

Children Watch Columns

At places children stood along the roadside and chattered excitedly, watching long columns moving forward.

A long column swung through Asbatch, with disciplined power in its line of light and medium tanks, tank destroyers, half-tracks, gas trucks, and jeeps winding in and out like fox terriers trotting around a column of Percheron horses.

A dozen fires burned in Asbach, caught for one epic moment in the flaming vortex of battle.

A number of its ancient plaster and timbered homes, set afire by shells blazed hotly. Debris littered the streets—as in the streets of dozens of Allied cities taken by the Germans in their day of power.

Householders hid meekly in their cellars, or pulled treasured belongings from burning homes. Cows wandered at will.

A house near the center of town has burned almost to street level, but a man kept running frantically a block and a half to fill two pails with water. Then he hurried back with the water slopping against his trousers, and hurled it into the fire.

It was like trying to put out a college bonfire with a siphon bottle. But this little black-booted man with the queer old-world cap and red sunburned neck kept up the hopeless struggle. His white shirt was wilted with sweat, and his small eyes gleamed with stubborn fanaticism through his thick-lensed glasses.

He reminds one of his nation's leader—trying to put out a fire that spread too far.

Standing by his radio jeep, munching "K" ration and sipping coffee, one task force commander told how Asbach was captured, and of the hard fight for a ridge flanking it, of Doughboys killed and a few tanks lost but the assault always hitting forward.

As he paused to drink coffee, his two sub-commanders, Lt.-Col. William Orr of Albuquerque, N. Mex., an infantry officer, and Lt.-Col. Jack B. Boles of Fort Smith, Ark., a tank officer, prepared to pull out toward the next objective.

Trap Nazi Tank

"Our boys had a good game with one German tank they cornered in this village when we first came in," Orr said. "They cut it off from behind. It milled around the streets among our Doughboys trying to get away.

"Finally the crew bailed out and tried to escape. Some of them are prisoners—and others are what we call good Germans. No bother to anybody now."

Engineers quickly bulldozed away the last of a score of fallen trees that blocked a highway into the town.

"The Germans niched them first, and then blew them down with explosive charges just before they ran," said Lt. Leslie Pearce of Peabody, Mass., one of the first officers into the town.

This soldier-tank team, preceded by rocket-firing Thunderbolt fighters assigned to break up any German attempt to mass armor in its path, wasn't much impressed with the calibre of the Nazi soldiers opposing it.

"They are throwing in everything from panzers to labor troops," said Maj. Robert Lowry of Newton Center, Mass. "In our first batch of 100 prisoners this morning we caught one who had been in uniform only one day, and others who had been in the army only one week. And they aren't fighting any longer than they have to. As soon as we crack their anti-tank defenses, the enemy infantry comes in with hands up."

The First division troops and guns knocked out more than 23 tanks and self-propelled guns in beating back the German attacks yesterday. In that northeast sector, the enemy had superiority in numbers of guns and troops, but could not budge the first division. Troops under Lt. Col. Watler Grant of Dorchester, Mass., were in the thickest of the fighting and gave the Germans a beating.

"They had the stuff there, but they lacked teamwork and coordination," said Maj. John Lawton of Berkeley, Calif. "There's no doubt we beat 'em to the punch, because they were getting ready to hit us with everything they could get together."

British 2d Army

With British 2d Army, March 25 (AP)—A lancing thrust by elements of the 15th Scottish Division drove Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's bridgehead 8 miles inland today at a point northwest of Wesel—the deepest penetration on the British front.

The thrust from the Xanten crossing area bowled over enemy opposition, including a small tank detachment which got in the way near a forest crossroads.

It carried the Scots around high ground between the Rhine and the Issel rivers. The town of Haminkeln was captured and troops have advanced beyond that place.

A linkup of Commandos with the United States 9th Army's 30th Infantry Division near the Lippe River south of Wesel gave the 21st Army Group a continuous line as masses of men and equipment poured across Rhine pontoon bridges and ferries in the buildup for the eastward lunge at the heart of Germany.

Smoke Rises Over Rees

Tall columns of smoke rose over shattered Rees, 12 miles west of Wesel, as units of the 51st Highland Division slugged house-to-house in the final close-in fighting to clear the last fanatically-resisting enemy troops.

The roar of guns shook the air as the holdouts took a pasting before the Highlanders began clawing through the burning, battered

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streets.

Three miles northwest of Rees, Canadians fought into the outskirts of Bienen, after wiping out the last enemy resistance in Speldrop.

North of Rees, other units ran into stiff fighting. Both there and at Bienen, enemy troops were units of the 15th Panzer Grenadier Division.

Farther south, the Scots beat off elements of the German 7th Parachute Division, and that sector was beginning to loosen up a bit.

Nazi Guns Knocked Out

While gains elsewhere were not spectacular today, headquarters finally permitted disclosure that the phenomenally successful airborne attack yesterday carried Montgomery's forces east of the Issel River over six bridges snatched and held firmly by the paratroopers.

Despite clouds in the spring skies and a haze of smoke and dust hanging over the placid Rhine, fighters and medium bombers flew close support to the ground sluggers.

Mediums flying precisely directed attacks knocked out all but two of more than 40 enemy guns which had been smacking the Rees crossing.

Fighters keeping a canopy over the whole bridgehead against a possible blow by the German air force shot up what little enemy transport was found moving on the roads and pounced on any groupings that looked like the beginnings of enemy counterattacks.

Pilots Shoot Up Tanks

Only one small group of enemy fighters was encountered, and four of its planes were shot down. Fighters destroyed four tanks and damaged four more.

The bridging program in the crossing areas now is well ahead of schedule, and the ferrying of men, equipment and supplies delighted Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, the British commander, and Montgomery, by delivering staggering totals to the bridgehead.

For miles west of the Rhine, crisscrossing ribbons of dust mark the paths of columns of equipment funneling into the ferries and bridges in endless streams.

Apathetic crowds of German civilians stood outside their broken homes, dressed in their Sunday best, watching the vehicles roar and clatter through the village streets, bringing up reinforcements for the 2d Army.

Many Nazis Giving Up

Prisoners have not been counted since the 8,000 reported up to last midnight, but one case was reported of a surprising willingne

of many German field troops to give themselves up, particularly since Montgomery's forces are up against regulars—not *Volkssturm* troops.

Some troops are making determined resistance, however, and opposition may grow as the Germans commit more veteran reserves to battle.

Reporter Tells How Paratroops Battled Germans Behind Lines

(Robert C. Wilson, 29-year-old Associated Press correspondent covering the Allied airborne operation across the Rhine, was aboard a plane which was shot down Saturday. Parachuting to earth from 600 feet, he fell inside German-held territory and found himself in the thick of the ground fighting. Eventually he made his way out and, still wearing his dress uniform, arrived in Paris last night and wrote the following account of his adventure.)

By ROBERT C. WILSON

PARIS, March 25—(AP) During the Allies' mighty cross-Rhine offensive I was forced to parachute at 600 feet from a burning troop carrier plane six or seven miles east of the river. Once I got on the ground, British troops in their huge gliders came banging down almost on top of my head.

The 29 parachute troops in the huge C-46 troop carrier had jumped just before the plane was hit yesterday. I made the ground with five of the six crew members who were aboard when the enemy flak struck.

On the ground I spent a brutal 24 hours. Some British troops and I were attacked by German tanks and self-propelled guns which set afire a house in which we took refuge. Then, after running a gantlet of Nazi machine gun fire, we wandered three or four hours in the darkness, seeking friendly troops.

Our Odyssey started at 9 a.m., Saturday March 24, when the long line of C-46's, used for the first time in carrying parachutists, took off on the 200-mile trip to the drop zone across the Rhine.

Three minutes after we crossed the smoke-obscured Rhine the parachute troops hurled hemselves out of the plane. We were at 600 feet then, doing 110 miles per hour, and were a good target for the scores of flak guns the Germans were firing at us.

Suddenly the plane shuddered. A wing spurted flame. We had been hit. The plane shuddered again from another hit. Flames seared my eyebrows. I ran toward the tail of the plane and yanked frantically at the string which was supposed to release my chain mail flak vest.

It didn't work. One of the crewman, whom I didn't recognize in the excitement, gave a tug and the vest, weighing 36 pounds, fell off. We both jumped into space. It all happened in a few seconds. I hit the ground with a terrible jar. I was in the middle of a field all alone. There was a farmhouse 100 yards away.

The parachute troops had jumped at 10:16 a.m. Nineteen minutes later I had taken off my parachute and was crawling in a plowed field when swarms of British gliders swooped in. One struck power wires, burst into flames and crashed sickeningly. Another headed straight for me, skimmed inches overhead, and nosed into the earth 20 feet away.

I though everyone was killed in it, but within five minutes a half-dozen Tommies spilled out and looked cautiously around. Soon they spotted me. One pointed a gun at me. I waved a white handkerchief frantically shouting, "I'm an American. Don't shoot!"

Later Lt. James Leadson Formby of Liverpool told me he was just about to fire as he had figured that my unorthodox uniform was something new in German dress uniform. I was wearing U. S. "Paris-type" clothes—a dress uniform, instead of combat uniform.

At 11 a.m. the British soldiers took a house in which there were six German soldiers, two Italian workers, a German farmer and his wife, daughter and young son.

There were nearly a dozen men wounded from the landing of the gliders. These men were collected in a shed. Machineguns were chattering nervously and sniper bullets were whining sporadically.

I was with a unit of the British Sixth Airborne division. We had 29 men to hold the house. Some of the British dug in around the hedges. We were about six miles from the Rhine between Hamminkeln and Rangenburg.

Ultimately these British airborne soldiers and I had a "little Arnhem" all our own.

"So far there isn't much opposition, eh"? asked the platoon leader, Sgt. Richard Rolfe of Wootton-Underwood, with typical British cheerfulness.

I made these notebook entries: "1:50 a.m.: still no heavy fire directly at us; flak guns going off all around; platoon from D company arrived, thought our farmhouse was their objective. Turns out it was, but our company, C, landed wrong place yet has taken objectives, three railroad bridges.

"Noon: we have an anti-tank gun set up, also another artillery piece in place. Whole battalion is spread out in one-square-mile area. Somebody says regiment has had 50 per cent casualties from glider crashes. Pilots say our own smoke screen hampered their landings. Jeep arrives to get wounded. Have lunch—one apple. Long while since breakfast at 6 a.m. in France.

"1:35 p.m.: Liberator bombers come in at suicide height—100 feet—drop supplies. None land our area. 'We're not going be here long,' says Flight Officer Tony Spicer of East Molsey. He means he hopes British Second army soon will drive through. We only have three mortars and three anti-tank guns for whole regiment.

"3 p.m.: We're still waiting. For what? Excitement flares up as Tiger tank is spotted on road across field to our left. Seventeen-pounder opens up three times. Tank goes up in flames. Pvt. Red Hartley of Dunlaoghairie, Erie, singing 'Does Your Mother Come from Ireland'—Piper Cub appears over our heads, lifts our spirits. Looks like seagull to ocean liner passengers.

"4:50 p.m.: Montgomery's artillery from west of Rhine pouring thousands shells over our heads into German positions. Englishmen get out their tea. German farmer comes up from cellar to feed 10 cows.

"6:30 p.m.: Jeep returns to get rest of our wounded. Nobody knows anything accurate about military situation. Birds singing in dusk. Reminds me of bluebird back in Vermont. Lance Corp. William Edwards of Hereford fries some eggs. Sgt. K. C. Cooper of Lancaster serves us some sour German wine in silver liquor tray.

"10:30 p. m.: Bright moonlight. R.A.F. carrying out huge bombing not far in front of us. Ground heaves as bombs fall for 45 minutes. Then another tremendous artillery barrage roars over our heads. It sounds like long roll on some giant drum. Kept up nearly an hour. Eight-man patrol went out to raid German ack-ack position; two come back.

"2 a.m., March 25: Germans coming in after us. We radioed for mortar fire. Answer was 'not enough ammunition.' We're crouching in cellar. I'm shaking all over. Can hardly write. It's waiting that gets you. A machine-gun chatters outside. Rifles crack. Tremendous roar of a field gun shakes whole house. Glass shatters to floor. Our hearts sink. I feel panicky. Another shell hits house. House afire. Barn attached to house is full of hay.

"We rush upstairs, flames crackling. Germans overrunning our positions outside. Half dozen of us run to back bedroom. Kick out window. Flames light farmyard. Nobody wants be first out window. Germans yelling. One man jumps out window. Rest follow.

"2:15 a.m.: They made it. I am alone in bedroom. If I jump I'll hit ground hard. My legs sore and stiff. Can't run. Decide try surrender and take chance they won't shoot me. Mortar lands outside window, showering glass all over me. Bullet crashes through door. Searing my sleeve. So scared my mind won't function. Expect Germans. Flames crackling more fiercely.

"2:30 a.m. Nothing has happened. I get out of window, drop close to house, hug ground. Fire lightening up everything like daylight. Don't think can run fast enough to get across open court in general direction our lines like others. Turn to crawl other way. Hear German shouting. I fell 'Kamerad'. No answer. Burning wood falling around me. There's semi-darkness 25 yards away if I can dash across yard through apple trees. It's the only chance.

"2:40 a. m.: Fifty yards away from burning house, I hug fence in field, shells whining all over the place. Have I made it? Another house blazing in distance. Maybe that's our company. I roll through fence and move toward what I think is our rear.

"4 a.m.: I've crawled and run so far without seeing friend or foe. Am I going in right direction? Think so. Two huge searchlights are way off in distance in front of me. Must be British searching for Nazi planes.

"5 a. m.: Passed some German town at my left where fighting is going on. Can hear machine guns. It is showing signs of getting light. Artillery and other guns going off on both sides of me. Been passing through field after field of gliders. All British.

"6:25 a. m.: Spotted field of American gliders. Know American drop zone supposed be in rear of British. It too light be skulking in fields. Liable be shot by Americans as much as by Germans. Come on, deep foxhole! Fall into it. Few yards away couple of American helmets pop up. 'I'm American,' I yell quickly. I walk over. They are from engineer battalion of Capt. James A. Olson, Kansas City, Kan. I've made it!"

Skytroops Find Nazi Marksmen Awaiting Them

Reporter Lands in Glider, Passes 1st Hour in Ditch; Non-Stop Battle Rages

By Howard Cowan

For the combined American press.

BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, north of the Ruhr, March 24 (Delayed) (AP).—As a war correspondent with the United States 17th Air-Borne Division, I landed in a glider smack up against a fence and within easy reach of a nest of German sharpshooters at 11:30 a. m. today.

Thirteen of us, including two men wounded after the landing, lay in a shallow ditch with red water and slimy weeds up to our chins for more than an hour until additional glider infantry came down and helped clean out the hundred Germans scattered near by.

It is now almost 2 p. m., and we have made our way a couple of miles to the command post of Colonel James Pierce, of Troy, Pa. Several hundred German prisoners, including a regimental commander, and hundreds more German civilians had been herded into wire stockades outside.

Non-Stop Battle Rages

The battle to secure this patch of ground east of the Rhine and north of the Ruhr has proceeded without pause since the first glider touched the ground. Doughboys are spreading out along roads, rivers, and natural obstacles while ack-ack guns boom out, machine guns sputter, and bullets whine through leafless trees.

So far as can be learned now the German air force put up no opposition at all to the daring daylight invasion of the Reich by big transport planes towing pairs of gliders, or packed full of paratroopers.

Our glider, piloted by Lieutenant Gene Davies, of Richmond, Va., and Lieutenant James Keisling, of Knoxville, Tenn., wasn't fired upon until about four or five minutes before we landed. Then shrapnel rocked the flimsy plywood-and-canvas craft, and machine-gun slugs tore through the fabric.

No one was hit until we got on the ground. Then two men were wounded, one with a bullet crease in his scalp and the other with a slug through the calf of his leg.

Liberators Drop Supplies

Since we landed, dozens of Liberators have been skimming in over the treetops, dropping supplies in chutes of red, yellow, blue, and green silk. German anti-aircraft batteries have gone into action on a large scale and I have seen three planes go down in smoke and flames.

Just down the road about thirty minutes ago one man tried to bail out when the ship was little more than 200 feet off the ground. He fell in a crumpled, lifeless heap; his chute hadn't opened.

Just outside this command post a splintered glider hangs from the top of a sturdy-limbed oak. The bodies of two men still lie in the wreckage—one of them that of the pilot.

Every vacant field for miles around, however, is littered with craft, and few show more than a bashed-in nose or a cracked fuselage. Casualties in the landing have been low.

SHELL THREAT TO CHURCHILL

Strikes Near By As Prime Minister Inspects Wesel

EUROM

With Allied Forces East of the Rhine, March 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill crossed the Rhine today for an inspection of British and American bridgeheads and came within 50 yards of being struck by a German artillery shell while standing on the shattered western end of the bridge at Wesel.

Churchill, described as looking

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"extremely well and pleased," during his tour of part of the British front entered positions occupied by the enemy as recently as 36 hours previously.

The Prime Minister spent a quarter of an hour with United States 9th Army troops on the east bank of the river, being guided by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the 9th.

While Peering At Wesel

Later, while he was peering through binoculars at the battered remains of Wesel, a German shell crashed 50 yards away. Other enemy fire landed in the river as he watched from the western end of the bridge.

Churchill, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial Staff; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chief of 12th Army Group, met at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. John Anderson, commander of the American 16th Corps. Eisenhower was called away before the party crossed over to the east bank of the Rhine.

While Churchill was in the bridgehead sniper fire could be heard a few hundred yards downstream.

Crossed In Landing Craft

The Prime Minister made the crossing in an American landing craft.

While on the east bank the British leader was persuaded by Simpson not to walk to the nearest village because it had not yet been cleared of mines.

Churchill praised 9th Army engineers, who a few hours earlier had completed bridges across the Rhine in record time.

"Churchill seemed more perturbed about lighting his cigar in the wind than he was about the shellfire," said Lieut. Ellsworth Karrigan, of Aberdeen, S.D. Karrigan is a member of the American 30th Division, in whose sector the Prime Minister crossed the Rhine.

Finally Lit Cigar

"He finally lit that big cigar and walked away as if nothing had happened," the lieutenant added.

Walking along the American battlefield Churchill discussed yesterday's fighting for the bridgehead with Maj. Gen. L. S. Hobbs, Washington, D.C., commander of the 30th Division. Hobbs pointed out German emplacements along the dike behind the Rhine.

Shortly after a noon lunch of fried chicken Churchill looked out of the window of a building on the west bank, and mused:

"The last time I was on the Rhine was at Cologne during the last war. We cruised 50 miles upstream in a British gunboat.

"I would like very much to get across."

General Eisenhower, who still was with the party, shook his head.

Shortly after the supreme commander had gone, Churchill began urging again and finally talked the others into letting him go.

Wire Snatches Churchill Cap

London, March 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in the uniform of a colonel of the Royal Essex Regiment, forgot to duck when he paid a surprise visit to headquarters of the British 3d Infantry Division today and a signal wire whipped his cap off his head.

"Better my hat than my head," he said.

GERMANS PREDICT NORTH PLAIN DRIVE

Center Of Gravity Of War Shift To West, Foe Says

London, March 25 (AP)—The German press observed today that "the center of gravity of the war has shifted to the west" and sought to prepare the home front for further reverses.

Hitler's own *Voelkischer Beobachter* predicted an Allied drive into the great northern plain and more airborne landings.

"Germans may expect the Allies to increase the scope of their airborne landings," said Hitler's newspaper as quoted in a broadcast by the Transocean agency. "The 21st Army Group is looking toward the northern German plain as its next operational objective. The battle will expand in both violence and scope in the next few days."

Significance Of Gains Admitted

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, commenting on the Rhine crossings of the United States 1st and 3d armies, said "it would be senseless to shut one's eyes to the significance of the successes achieved by the Americans in the last few days. They are in a favorable starting position, especially because of synchronization with the Russian actions.

"But they will not take German defenses by surprise by their drive across the middle Rhine—which has shifted the center of gravity of the war to the west."

...w Eisenhower Warning

Nazi Troops Told to Shield Fleeing Civilians From Party

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—In another of a series of broadcasts of messages by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to Germany, soldiers of the German Army were urged tonight to help civilians leave the Ruhr, Frankfurst am Main and Mannheim areas and to protect them from Nazi party and S. S. (Elite Guard) persecution.

The broadcast reminded the troops of General Eisenhower's earlier warnings to evacuate battle zones, and admonished them, "as soldiers, you know that instructions of the supreme commander are no idle threat."

Too Slow for German Captives

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, March 25 (AP)—The gall of German prisoners captured by the Ninth Army drew caustic comment today from an American officer. "These prisoners have shell of a nerve," said Capt. Albert Gerould of Berkeley, Calif. "They complain we do not go fast enough so the war will end."

Foe Seized Running Home To Don Civilian Clothes

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, March 25—One German prisoner bagged by the Ninth Army today was particularly doleful.

He was captured twenty yards from his home where he apparently had been rushing to get out of the war by getting into civilian clothes.

"He better take a good look at his house, now," commented Sgt. Frank Hayes of Los Angeles, Calif., "He won't see it again for some time."

...oric 1918 Flag ...es On 1st Tank Over Rhine

London, March 25 (AP)—A brown, red and green silk flag which flew on the leading tank in the victorious Allied march across the Rhine over the Hohenzollern bridge at Cologne in 1918 flew on the first tank across the Rhine in the current British offensive.

The flag, displayed at a training center in England, recently was sent to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

PHOTO PILOT BAGS THREE

Fourth Messerschmitt Spotted by New Jersey Flier Got Away

FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE, France, March 25 (AP)—Lieut. Robert Perry of Westfield, N. J., is a P-51 photo reconnaissance pilot who is trained to avoid combat. But he shot down three out of four Messerschmitt 109's five miles north of Bensheim today when he saw them going after United States Seventh Army troops on the ground. Lieutenant Perry bored right in and got the first Nazi plane with two short bursts, exploding it in the air. He sent the second plane to the ground in smoke and used five bursts before he downed the third, whose pilot bailed out. The fourth got away.

Patton Calls Offensive 'Treason in Reverse'

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, March 25—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. calls his Third Army's power drive through the Saar and Palatinate and now across the Rhine "treason in reverse," it was disclosed today.

He explained in a letter to Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland, Nineteenth Tactical Air Force commander, that "the Nineteenth Tactical Air Force and the Third Army have been committing treason in reverse, as we did so happily in August and September. By this I mean that instead of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we have been giving him plain discomfort and doing it in a big way. Let's keep it up!"

General Weyland posted General Patton's letter to all TAC units with a note that said: "With apologies to Patrick Henry, I say if this be treason, let us make the most of it."

ENGINEERS SPAN RHINE IN 9 HOURS

By WES GALLAGHER

ON THE RHINE, March 25—(AP) The general estimated it would take 48 hours.

The colonel said maybe it could be done in 36.

The lieutenant colonel thought it might be done in 24.

But a bunch of determined engineer GI's and their junior officers, sweating and swearing, did it in nine hours.

They built the longest treadway pontoon bridge in the world, 1,146 feet across the Rhine here south of Wesel, breaking every existing bridge building record to do it.

No army in the world ever built a bridge any faster—but the 202nd group of engineers and the 17th Armored Engineers did it. And under fire.

"I guess we just were scared and wanted to get out of here in a hurry, said Lt. William N. Doyle of Kansas City, Mo.

The engineers standing around the chow line at noon did not look scared. They just looked tired.

The known record for this type of bridgebuilding is 250 feet in three hours. And these are under ideal conditions. Building a short bridge is nothing like building a long span across the Rhine. By this standard it should have taken at least 13 hours.

The bridge was built with only one casualty, an engineer who was wounded slightly in the shoulder.

It was finished far ahead of the rest of the bridges on the river, including those being built by the British and Canadians in a sector farther down.

But the 202nd and 17th had to hurry because just 1,000 yards upstream, the 554th and 180th Engineers were making time with pontoons which carried traffic in 20 hours.

Both sets of engineers said the tiny Roer river was a worse job than the mighty Rhine.

124 CARD PLAYERS SURRENDER TO BRITON

WITH THE BRITISH EAST OF THE RHINE, March 25 (AP)—A Royal Air Force Wing Commander delivered 124 card-playing prisoners to the British Second Army today after convincing an enemy officer that surrender was better than annihilation.

Wing Commander North-Lewis flew airborne troops across the Rhine yesterday and was shot down on the Rhine bank just south of Wesel. He was just getting his bearings when a German non-commissioned officer came up.

"What do you think of surrendering?" Commander North-Lewis asked smartly.

"I think it a good idea," said the German, and invited the wing commander into a dugout to convince the commanding officer. At first the German officer asserted, "it just isn't the thing to do." All the while the officer's men were playing cards and ignoring the war.

The officer decided to take Commander North-Lewis to Wesel. The pilot said Wesel was in British hands. The German officer was unconvinced and they proceeded some fifty yards when the officer abruptly changed his mind. He would surrender in the morning, he said, and meanwhile Commander North-Lewis could have the best bed in the dugout.

In the morning, after bathing in the river and packing their belongings, the German troops said they were ready to surrender and gave the pilot a boat to so inform the British west of the Rhine.

Sentries Nip Crossing Of Rhine By Germans

With U.S. 9th Army, March 25 (AP)—Alert American sentries blasted a German attempt to land on the west side of the Rhine River, south of the 9th Army's new east bank bridgehead today.

An advance party of 33 Nazis led by a lieutenant who was killed crossed the Rhine in darkness but were discovered by the sentries. The Americans laid down such a blistering fire that the entire party was killed or surrendered.

NAZI HEADQUARTERS BLOW

Castle Used by von Rundstedt Wiped Out in March 19 Bombing

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, United States Ninth Air Force, March 25 (AP)—An eastern Rhineland castle that, until recently at least, was Field Marshal von Rundstedt's headquarters has been turned into a total shambles by Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers, this headquarters announced today.

The castle was a showplace in the Taunus Mountains, west of Bad Nauheim and north of Frankfort on the Main. When spotted it was a beehive of German military administration.

Col. Edwin E. Chickering of Oil City, Pa., plotted a three-wave bombing mission. In the attack last Monday Lieut. Allen J. Diffendorff of Pittsburgh said he "laid two 1,000-pound bombs on the front porch," which he believed must have been fatal to almost everyone inside.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt was reported Thursday to have been succeeded as German West Front commander by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring.

5th Infantry Division First Over Near Mainz

East of the Rhine, March 23 (AP). [*Delayed by Censor*]—The 5th Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Leroy S. Irwin was the United States 3d Army outfit that established the Rhine bridgehead between Mainz and Worms, it was disclosed today.

The first units across were the 11th Regiment's K and I companies, commanded by Lieut. Irwin R. Jacobs and Capt. John Link (home towns unavailable). Col. Paul S. Black, of San Francisco, commands the regiment.

The famed "Red Diamond" bridgehead makers, who have jumped twenty rivers, were aided in the crossing by engineers of Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddey's 12th Corps, of which the 5th Division is a part.

German Gunners Lead U. S. Planes to Targets

By The Associated Press.

UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, March 25—"Trigger-happy" German anti-aircraft gunners unwittingly guided American airmen to a juicy target today—100 ammunition trucks, which were exploded with such concussion that the strafing planes were rocked 4,000 feet overhead.

Lieut. Col. Leo C. Moon of Kamiah, Idaho, leader of the squadron, said that the American planes were working over a train thirty miles northeast of Cologne when the German guns two miles away opened up prematurely. From the violence of the bursts Colonel Moon suspected that the guns were screening a far juicier target than the train, which was caught as it emerged from a tunnel.

Signaling his squadron, he led the way in a dive through the heavy fire and exploded the ammunition trucks.

NAZI CIVILIANS REPORT TO GI'S

Thousands Finger Printed; Fear Hitler, Allied Wrath

Cologne, March 25 (AP)—Thousands of Germans stand patiently

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in long lines in the American-occupied Rhineland, waiting to sign registration blanks and be fingerprinted.

This mass registration will show how many Germans are passing temporarily under the rule of the American Military Government.

They stand in docile crowds. Their greatest fear is that Hitler will turn his wrath on them for yielding to foreign authority. Their most frequently expressed hope is that the fighting will end somehow and they will be able to do the spring planting and sweep up the debris of their smashed villages and cities.

The German passion for orderliness will be stretched to the utmost to remake this desolate countryside.

Fear Allied Vindictiveness

There are many lesser fears, such as apprehension that the liberated foreign workers might strike in revenge, concern for relatives who fled across the Rhine, and the general conviction that the conditions of the coming peace will be severe.

The registration is going on virtually without disturbing incident; authorities hope to complete it by mid-April so as to form an idea of the size and nature of their administrative tasks.

There are considerable stores of food, for instance, but no census showing how far the food must reach. What is on hand is being distributed sparingly. The registration also is expected to show how many Germans are in the wrong communities and what crafts are available among them for the mammoth task of reconstruction.

GAFFEY WINS PROMOTION

Head of 4th Armored Is Raised to Corps Commander

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, March 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, whose Fourth Armored Division made history in the plunge of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces to the Rhine, was promoted today to corps commander.

General Gaffey, long one of General Patton's right-hand staff officers, has commanded the Fourth Armored since last December, when it smashed through to the relief of the encircled American garrison at Bastogne during the German Ardennes counter-offensive.

He was commended by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Twelfth Army Group commander, on March 17 for the break-throughs his tank division had scored in the Saar-Palatinate offensive.

General Gaffey was succeeded by Brig. Gen. William Hoge, who is leading the division's current sensational drive beyond the Rhine.

Belgian Town Honors First Liberating Yanks

Hasselt, Belgium, March 25 (AP). This homey little town paid tribute yesterday and today to the United States 2d Armored Division which it has adopted because the outfit was the first into Belgium and liberated Hasselt from Nazi rule September 6, 1944.

Yesterday there was a band concert and last night the men of the division danced with the most beautiful women in town. Today the more serious side of the ceremony included presentation of an elaborate silk pennant to the division's commander by the Burgomaster.

First United States troops to enter the 700-year-old city were the men of Company A, 82nd Armored Reconnaissance Battalion. A detachment from this group, commanded by Lieut. George Brooks, of Brooklyn, N.Y., acted as an honor guard.

Russian Armor Smashes To 36 Miles From Austria

London, *Monday*, March 26 (AP). Red Army tank spearheads raced to within 36 miles of Austria and 77 miles southeast of Vienna yesterday as a second mighty Soviet Army joined Russia's Vienna-bound offensive that was sweeping across industrial western Hungary on a 90-mile front.

While Marshal Fyodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukraine Army gained up to 16 miles overnight, Premier Stalin announced the 2d Ukraine Army under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky had joined the battle and gained 28 miles in the initial phases of an offensive along the south bank of the Danube.

Near Danube Key To Vienna

The two powerful armies were within 6 miles southeast of Komarom, Danube River key to Vienna and Bratislava, had outflanked the great rail city of Gyor and were battering through Nazi defenses only 4 miles from the key communications center of Papa, Moscow disclosed.

Malinovsky's new offensive erupted as the vast Eastern front appeared to be blazing into a full-scale spring offensive synchronizing with Anglo-American drives from the west.

Berlin spoke of a new Soviet drive in southwestern Poland aimed at the Moravian Gap leading into Czechoslovakia and on to Prague and Vienna.

At the same time, Premier Stalin, in a second order of the day, announced the fall of Heiligenbeil, last big enemy stronghold in East Prussia southwest of Koenigsberg.

Danzig, Gdynia Periled

The Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia, shelled and bombed by Russian artillery and planes, faced capture as the Russians took a suburb of Danzig and pushed closer to Gdynia.

Malinovsky's army, which until its present offensive had been poised on the north bank of the Danube, joined Tolbukhin's forces on the south bank after recapturing the ancient Hungarian capital of Esztergom, 18 miles northwest of Budapest.

The Germans had retaken Esztergom in their January attempt to relieve Budapest.

Malinovsky's army, under 27 generals and a rear admiral of the Danube River Naval Flotilla, swept over all territory lost to the recent German counteroffensive, regained Malinovsky's troops captured Csaszar, 16 miles south of Komarom and 5 miles east of Kisber rail center menaced by Tolbukhin's troops.

At this point the two armies linked to build up a solid 90-mile front stretching from the Danube to the west shore of Lake Balaton.

Tolbukhin's tanks and infantry, meanwhile, captured Papateszer, 20 miles south of Gyor, cutting the Kisber-Papa railroad and highway protecting Gyor on the south, while 10 miles to the southwest his advance elements tore out a 16-mile gain that carried them within 4 miles southeast of Papa.

Tapolczafoe Captured

Seizing Tapolczafoe on the approaches to the eleven-way junction of Papa, the Russians at this point were closest to the Austrian frontier and to Vienna. They also were 62 miles southeast of Wiener Neustadt, much-bombed aircraft manufacturing center south of the Austrian capital.

Szombathely, key rail city near the Austro-Hungarian border, lay 42 miles to the west of Tolbukhin's spearheads.

Meanwhile, enemy broadcasts said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army was attacking in southwestern Poland on a 10-mile front toward Moravska-Ostrava, industrial city guarding the Moravian Gap.

The Germans conceded Konev's forces had torn deep breaches in Nazi lines between Zary, 23 miles northeast of the Czechoslovak guardian city, and Strumien, 21 miles east.

Along the Moravian border, Konev's troops, which threatened to break into the mountain fastnesses of Czechoslovakia, also extended their attacks to the area of Strehlen, due south of Breslau, the Germans said.

Konev's attacks and the great new Soviet offensives in Hungary constituted a massive pincer against Hitler's Czechoslovak arsenal and against Vienna.

Mountains Lie Beyond

Beyond these are the mountains in which the Nazis may attempt to make their last stand.

At the south end of his front, Tolbukhin's troops captured Szekesfehervar, 23 miles southwest of Lake Velencze, and Polgardi, 18 miles southwest of Szekesfehervar, and rich oil and coal deposits in the Vertes Mountains west of Budapest, and swept forward 28 miles.

200 Towns Fall

More than 200 communities and 7,000 enemy troops were captured, boosting to 83,000 the enemy's losses in the two-army offensive.

Pushing west on a 20-mile front, the 2d Ukrainian Army swept along the Danube's bank as far as Duna-Almas, 11 miles east of Komarom, while spearheads a few miles south of the river drove on further to win Mocsa, 6 miles southeast of the key stronghold, which lies astride both banks of the river.

These forces were 59 miles southeast of the Slovak capital of Bratislava and 24 miles east of Gyor, great sixteen-way road and rail center considered an outer fortress of Vienna and northern anchor of the enemy's Raba River defense line protecting the approaches to Austria and its capital.

Moscow dispatches said, however, that the drives were a subordinate phase of the Red Army's spring operations which when launched on a maximum scale may carry over northern and central Germany for a juncture with the Allies.

Dispatches said that the elimination of Berlin as the core of the enemy's defense still was the greatest single task confronting the Red Army in the east.

Enemy broadcasts said that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army was continuing to storm Berlin's fortifications along the Oder River beyond captured Kuestrin and acknowledged that Soviet assault teams of infantry and tanks were wedging deeper into a mass of steel and concrete defenses.

German reports indicated, however, that Zhukov's attacks were not a major offensive but apparently were designed to widen and link up all bridgeheads across the Oder River in preparation for a lunge to the capital.

JAPANESE CLAIM ATTACK STARTED NEAR MAINLAND

Enemy Broadcast Asserts American Units Invading Near Okinawa.

LACKS CONFIRMATION

Foe States Huge Battle Fleet Aiding Drive after Long Bombardment.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, March 26—(AP) Radio Tokyo reported today that U. S. troops were "attempting" a landing [redacted] the Ryukyu islands just south of Japan.

The report highlighted a weekend of developments in the Western Pacific in which carrier planes continued strong attacks and B-29s blasted Nagoya with a heavy tonnage of demolition and incendiary bombs.

Warships Blast Island

Without Allied confirmation, Tokyo asserted landing attempts were made Monday after earlier reporting that U. S. warships three times Saturday bombarded Okinawa with their big guns.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz yesterday announced fast battleships shelled Minami Daito, about 200 miles east of Okinawa.

Today, he reported destruction of an eight ship Japanese convoy west of Amami Jima, in the northern Ryukyus.

The Tokyo broadcast of a Domei News agency dispatch said that Okinawa was bombarded three times by part of a task force which sent aircraft against it Friday.

These actions followed carrier strikes Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher began against the southern Japanese homeland's airfields and navy bases March 18.

Domei said the landings began at 7:30 a.m. on Akajima and Tokashiki islands near the main island of Okinawa.

"The enemy landing attempted was made," Domei said, "after continuous aerial bombing attacks and navy bombardments by the enemy task force since the morning of March 24 against Okinawa, main island of the Ryukyu group, as well as Miyakjima and Kerama Jima."

Tokyo radio reported that a large American task force was in the waters just southwest of Okinawa, and described the fleet as containing 15 aircraft carriers, 11 battleships, 10 cruisers, 32 destroyers "as well as innumerable other auxiliary vessels."

Jap Forces Attack

Domei said the Americans tried the invasion in "approximately 100 barges," and the Nipponese garrisons were "now fiercely intercepting" the Yanks.

Twenty-first bomber command headquarters here announced that Sunday's strike by more than 200 B-29s against Nagoya destroyed or damaged five of the Japanese city's war industry plants. They were the huge Mitsubishi aircraft engine factory and the Asashi pottery works, Kurema textile plant and Mitsubishi electrical company, all producing war material, and the Nagoya arsenal.

Headquarters also announced that the "first adequate photo coverage" of March 12 and 19 incendiary raids on Nagoya showed five square miles in the heart of the city burned.

The Sunday raid was the first big demolition bomb raid on a Japanese city since the superfortresses began their large scale assaults.

The carrier plane attack sank three large cargo vessels, two destroyers and three other escort vessels—possibly destroyer escorts or gunboats.

Nimitz said the action occurred west of Amami, which would place the attack in the East China sea, less than 500 miles from the coast of China.

Amami Gunto is one of the most important of the Ryukyu chain of islands linking the Japanese homeland with Formosa to the south.

Navy search Liberators attacked a medium cargo ship in the northwestern Ryukyus the same day and on Sunday Navy search Venturas strafed two small cargo ships north of the Bonis, leaving one ship dead in the water and the other damaged.

Avenger torpedo plans and Helldiver bombers from Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force destroyed the eight-ship convoy off Amami. The attacking aircraft were escorted by Corsair and Hellcat fighters from the carrier force.

No Aerial Opposition

The attack may have been without opposition other than the destroyed ships' gunfire, however, as Nimitz made no mention of any aerial fighting.

The action extended Mitscher's concerted bombing of the Japanese homeland and adjacent Okinawa and Ryukyu islands to the south into the seventh day of the last eight, the most damaging and extended carrier action of the war against the Pacific enemy's homeland.

Nimitz also reported Seventh Army Air force Liberators bombed Chichi Jima's airfield March 23. On the same date, Army Mustang fighters bombed and strafed Japanese naval installations and air facilities on the same island. Other Army Liberators bombed Marcus island storage areas.

Fourth Marine aircraft wing pilots, attacking through intense anti-aircraft fire, destroyed a bridgehead, a large building and started fires on Babelthuap in the Palaus on Sunday. Marine Corsair fighters on the same date bombed installations on Yap in the Western Carolines.

Has Seaplane Base

Amami Jima, largest of the Amami group with a population of 180,000, is one of the most important in the entire Ryukyu chain because of its size and military installations. It also has a seaplane base.

Amami Jima is about 35 miles long and 18 miles at its widest. It is 445 miles from northern Formosa and only 440 from Shanghai. It has a population of 80,000. Naze, chief town of the island, is the second largest in the Ryukyus and is the seat of government for the Amami group.

Saturday's bombardment of Minami Daito was the first reported attack on that island, although on March 2 carrier planes bombed and strafed Okino Daito, just a few miles away.

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Plane Saves Pilot Off Japan

Navy Flyer Alights 10 Miles From Coast in Heavy Seas

ON BOARD VICE-ADMIRAL MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, March 18 (delayed) (AP).—Alighting in heavy seas only ten miles off the Japanese coast, Navy Lieutenant Willard Ethridge, of Kansas City, Mo., rescued a marine fighter pilot who had been forced down by anti-aircraft fire after strafing an enemy airfield today. They were participating in the task force strikes at Japan.

"He landed his seaplane in the sea when he really shouldn't have, because it was too rough," said First Lieutenant Ralph O. Glendinning, of 64 Yale Avenue, Avenel, N. J., the rescued marine pilot, in telling of Ethridge's feat.

BOMBERS PACE ALLIED SMASH

6,000 Nazi Vehicles Knocked Out, Berlin Hit 34th Night

London, Monday, March 26 (AP)—Mosquitos and American night-prowling planes joined in hammering Germany last night after German strongpoints and reinforcement centers in front of Field Marshal Montgomery's drive north of the Ruhr were pulverized in daylight by thousands of Allied planes.

The Mosquitos hit Berlin for the thirty-fourth consecutive night.

Striking from bases in England and the Continent, American and British planes flew more than 6,500 sorties from dawn to dusk yesterday in support of the ground offensive and knocked out 6,000 enemy vehicles of all types.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Italy-based United States 15th Air Force struck German airfields near Prague from which the Germans have been oper against Russian troops.

Ships Blasted In Balt

British planes also against enemy shipping ye and Friday night, the Air M announcing effective attac night on six U-boats, twelv ers and three armed esco Western Baltic and in I Norwegian waters. Eigh ships received direct hits.

Mosquitos of the Coastal Command followed these forays with offensive patrols in Norwegian waters yesterday.

One Mosquito formation was met by enemy fighters, three of which were shot down by escorting Mustangs.

Medium bombers, flying in close support of the Allied ground offensives, claimed to have knocked out 40 guns in a 42-gun concentration which had been shelling the Allied crossings yesterday.

741 Sorties Flown

The 29th Tactical Air Command, in its biggest day of operations, flew 741 sorties yesterday, mostly in support of the United States 9th Army's Rhine crossing. This command also hit seven rail yards north of the Ruhr, including switch yards at Hannover.

The 9th Air Force flew 2,734 sorties and lost fourteen planes while destroying thirteen German planes, 674 motor vehicles, 875 rail cars and 119 tanks and armored vehicles.

A strong force of Britain-based RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes, with a fighter escort—approximately 800 planes in all—smashed at Hannover, Osnabruck and Muenster, main enemy rail centers ahead of the advancing British and Americans.

Well over 3,000 tons of bombs were dropped. Pilots reported all three cities were left in flames.

Oil-Storage Depots Blasted

Two hundred and fifty United States 8th Air Force Liberators escorted by an equal number of fighters attacked three underground oil-storage depots at Ehmen, 12 miles northeast of Brunswick; Buchen, 25 miles east of Hamburg, and Hitzacker, 50 miles southeast of Hamburg.

The task force was challenged by ten German jet-propelled planes and fighter pilots shot down four of them. Several got through and shot down six of the attacking bombers and one fighter.

Upward of 1,500 other 8th Air Force heavies blasted sixteen scattered enemy airfields, climaxing a four-day campaign during which at least 25 different German airdromes, most of them jet bases, have been attacked.

Luftwaffe In Background

Continent-based 9th Air Force medium bombers and fighter-bombers were out at dawn, attacking German defenses and supply routes, and by noon had made 1,100 trips with a loss of four planes.

The incessant mauling of German airfields in northwestern Germany kept the *Luftwaffe* in the background both before, during and after the Allied crossing of the Rhine north of the Ruhr.

Yesterday, with more than 10,000 Allied planes darkening the skies over northwestern Germany, total Allied losses were 35 planes, including 28 heavy bombers.

The 15th Air Force in its record bombing flight to the Berlin area from Italian bases knocked down thirteen German jet planes, the largest single-day bag of these high-speed ships thus far, while losing ten heavy bombers.

Bavarian Airfields Raided

In addition, two conventionally powered German fighters were shot down during the 1,600-mile round-trip mission. Other jets were destroyed on the ground during Liberator attacks on two airfields in Bavaria.

The 15th continued its attack against jet installations today, showering thousands of fragmentation bombs over the runways of the Letnany and Kbely airdromes near Prague.

Liberators also blasted factories in Czechoslovakia, where tanks and jet planes are being constructed, with excellent results.

Bullard Workers' Torpedo Sinks Nazi Vessel

LONDON, March 25—(AP) An RAF Beaufighter fired a torpedo yesterday which helped sink a German armed merchant vessel off the north coast of Holland, and thus fulfilled the mission for which the weapon was sponsored by 3,000 Bridgeport, Conn., factory workers, the Air Ministry announced today.

In a recent war bond drive employes of the Bullard company of Bridgeport bought more than a half million dollars worth of bonds. All signed their names on the casing of the torpedo they had made, and with it they sent this message to the RAF Coastal Command:

"This torpedo represents our work, hopes and money. With it go our fervent hopes it will accomplish all the destruction for which it was designed and help in bringing the war to a quick and successful conclusion."

Kallay Reported Slain By Nazis

London, March 25 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting Budapest press reports, today said the Germans had killed Dr. Nicholas Kallay, former Hungarian Premier.

The account said Kallay, 58 and a veteran politician, probably had been taken to Sopron, a town on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, when the Red Army beseiged Budapest, and that he was slain in the prison there.

Kallay had been deposed when the Germans occupied Hungary in March last year and installed a puppet regime. He had balked at Hitler's demands for Nazification of the country and further Hungarian war commitments.

Tokyo Reports General Killed

London, March 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio reported today that a "General Dinmore," commander of the American 1st Cavalry Division, had been killed in the fighting in the Philippines.

[No "General Dinmore" is listed on War Department records at Washington.]

Mrs. Roosevelt May Visit Paris

Paris, March 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Aurore* in a front-page dispatch from Washington by Genevieve Tabouis said today that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt hopes to visit France in the near future. [In Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary said the President's wife has made no plans for any visit to France.]

JEWISH BRIGADE FIGHTING IN ITALY

ROME, March 25—(AP) The first and only completely Jewish brigade is operating with the British Eighth army in Italy, Allied headquarters announced today as patrol raids continued along the stalemated front.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of Allied ground forces, said he "was delighted" to have the Jewish outfit fighting under his command and pleased that "the Jewish people who have suffered so terribly at the hands of the Nazis should now be directly represented by this frontline fighting force."

Members of the brigade wear blue and white arm insignia with the Star of David superimposed on a shield.

The brigade is led by Brig. Gen. Frank Benjamin, a Jew in the regular British army. It has been involved in patrol actions since the early part of March and several Germans were killed recently by a patrol leader who is a German refugee whose family disappeared after being deported to Poland.

Many of the brigade's members previously were held in Nazi concentration camps in Europe. Their family origins are spread over 37 different countries and at least 50 per cent have lost parents or relatives through German persecution.

The brigade is a self-contained unit consisting of artillery, infantry, engineering, signal, transport, ordnance and medical units. The men were drawn from 35,000 volunteers and although it is estimated 1,000,000 Jewish soldiers are fighting on the Allied side this outfit is the only group specifically designated as a Jewish unit.

Typical of the men's background is that of one 24-year-old soldier. He was born in Berlin where he lived until 1938. A brother and sister were seized by the Gestapo and deported to Poland. He fled to Vienna where he was arrested by the Germans. He managed to escape down the Danube and eventually arrived in Palestine where he volunteered for the brigade.

The brigade also includes Jews who fought with the French Maquis.

15TH'S BERLIN STRIKE JERSEY MAN'S IDEA

ROME, March 25 (AP)—The United States Fifteenth Air Force reported today that yesterday's record 1,600-mile round trip attack on Berlin, during which thirteen German jet-propelled planes were knocked down, was a last-minute idea.

Friday night, headquarters said, the fliers were being briefed for an attack on a target some 100 miles closer to Italy than Berlin when Maj. John Hogan of 167 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., came up with the idea.

Major Hogan, a graduate of Rutgers and a wing navigator, noticed there would be enough reserve fuel and good enough weather to switch the objective to Berlin. At first his suggestion was greeted as a gag, but Major Hogan sold it to the commanders and they went to work on it.

Two bomber gunners each knocked down a pair of Nazi "jets" during the mission. They were Sgt. Howard Wehmer of Closter, N. J., and Sgt. Lincoln F. Broyhill of Arlington, Va.

Among the escort pilots scoring single victories over the "jets" were three members of the Negro 332d Mustang Group, Lieuts. Bos-coe C. Brown Jr. of 770 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York; Earl R. Lane of Wickliffe, Ohio, and Flight Officer Charles V. Brantley of St. Louis.

The 463d Bomber Group was the first Fifteenth Air Force unit over Berlin. The lead plane was piloted by Capt. Robert C. Ball of Winona, Minn.

STRICKEN OVER BERLIN

Fortress Co-Pilot Seized With Appendicitis, but Gets Home

ROME, March 25 (AP)—Lieut. Joe O. Busick, Flying Fortress co-pilot, of Point Pleasant, Pa., was stricken with appendicitis over Berlin yesterday when Italy-based American bombers raided the capital for the first time.

The pain was so severe that Lieutenant Busick could not work the rudder with his right foot. To add to the trouble, the plane was hit by ground fire and the supercharger started acting up.

But the bomber got back safely and Lieutenant Busick was rushed to the hospital for an operation. He was reported to be getting along fine today.

20,570 Fliers Lost In Year

Rome, March 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, disclosed today that the United States 15th Air Force had lost 2,057 heavy bombers and 20,570 men in a year's operations. The previous total six weeks ago was 2,000 bombers and 20,000 men lost.

Flynn Sees Italian Minister

Rome, March 25 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, personal representative of President Roosevelt, conferred yesterday with Italian Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi.

Mussolini Apparently Recognizes End Is Near

Chiasso, Switzerland, March 25 (AP)—Benito Mussolini apparently recognizes now on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Fascist party that the end is in sight. In a speech before Italian Fascist and German authorities he praised those who died for fascism and thanked German soldiers for defending Italy.

The Fascist press did not say where the speech was given.

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REVOLT IN REICH SEEN IMPROBABLE AT PRESENT TIME

Jaderlund

STOCKHOLM, March 25 — (AP) Revolution from below still looks highly improbable in Germany, unless starvation drives the people into the streets or a beaten army floods back in a state of disintegration.

The first signs of a real collapse of the Nazi food ssytem will cause more panic in the Reich than the worst military defeat. So far the German food rationing and supply systems have functioned extremely well although rations have been short, particularly fats.

Revolt Hinges on Food

But Allied bombing of food factories and storehouses and the crippling of the transport system plus the loss of Germany's richest agricultural lands in the east have changed the situation. The Germans now associate the duration of the war with the food supply.

"The war will end," Berliners say, "when Goering can put on Goebbels' trousers."

(A new German order forbids the planting of flowers even for use in cemetries. The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported Sunday that parks and sports fields were being plowed under throughout the Reich for the planting of potatoes and vegetables. The dispatch said officials estimated that each square kilometer of land in the Reich now must support 304 persons instead of 147.)

Although foreign agents have attempted to form so-called troicas after the Baltic pattern—groups of three men each as a basic cell for a wider resistance movement — it was not until the Red army invaded Germany that Berliners began inquiring of one another about the chances of joining an "organization."

In addition to war prisoners and Jews who have become "divers" there are army deserters. Remnants of the beaten Vistula army were the first to go underground in Berlin. It was estimated their number reached 30,000 and later 40,000.

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Each time soldiers under the impact of retreats believe a breakdown is imminent, the area behind the front is overrun with deserters. Many soldiers obtain civilian clothes and mingle with refugee columns. In recent weeks the Gestapo made frequent roundups in Berlin and other cities, finding even officers who had deserted.

It is not advisable for a single policeman to demand identification papers of a suspect. Frequently of late the questioned has pulled out a pistol instead of papers and shot down the policeman.

Underground Fears Capture

Those who have gone underground now live in constant fear of capture since Hitler summarily commandeered the entire nation for war service.

Living underground in Germany is limited mainly to efforts to stay hidden, although here and there sabotage groups blow up bridges.

Ever since Hitler came into power the German people have been used to the organized rationing of food. Herefore food has been adequate while strictly controlled, but now supplies are deteriorating rapidly. The giant evacuation from the east was stopped because of the shortage of food within the Reich proper.

After the Vistula retreat the first thing done in Berlin was to stretch eight weeks rations to nine.

The first serious breach of the rationing discipline occurred with well-informed party men and wholesalers informing one another secretly of extra sales several days before the public was notified. As a result when the public lined up all the best things were gone.

This has become more and more brazen in the past year and the public has become aware of it.

When the Russians reached the Oder and Berliners thought the capital might be besieged within hours they suddenly found tradesmen no longer had anything to sell.

On the following day goods reappeared. This was the most serious sign of disintegration on the rationing front. When everything begins to collapse and the people of Berlin see nothing ahead but siege or flight, then not even the strictest measures by authorities will prevent the remaining stocks from vanishing among relatives, friends and favorite customers. The less fortunate faced with starvation will take to the streets in search of food.

15,000 CREMATED AT STRUTHOF CAMP

Nazis Mixed Modern Efficiency With Medieval Torture

Natzweiler, Alsace, France, March 25 (AP)—Until France's liberation by the Allies Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo added Twentieth Century efficiency to medieval torture methods at the Struthof concentration camp atop a Vosges Mountain peak just above this village, French officials said today.

Statistics found by the French when they took Struthof showed 19,103 persons of various nationalities were domiciled in fifteen barracks on August 20, 1944. Their compound was surrounded by electrically charged barbed wire so that only one person, a Russian, ever escaped.

Dr. Alan Dubourg, a French sanitation officer now in charge of the health of the present inmates, consisting chiefly of French collaborationists, estimated that from October, 1941, some 15,000 persons had been cremated.

Three Methods Of Execution

French officials give this account:

Russian and Poles were hanged from two gallows within sight of all inmates. Inmates of other nationalities if condemned to death were either gassed of shot through the neck.

Bodies were hauled to the ground floor, in the center of which was the cremation oven.

The Gestapo did a flourishing business with ashes—selling them in two types of urns to relatives. Earthen urns were cheaper than metal urns.

In another section of the barracks was the lethal chamber. Condemned victims were placed in there 32 at one execution.

Premium For Killers

The Gestapo offered premiums to the young SS men who did the killing. For each they received six extra cigarettes, one pint of schnapps and 60 grams of sausage. After killing ten they were given a two-day furlough.

The torture chamber resembled those of the Spanish Inquisition, except the modern tile bathtub in one corner which enabled the Gestapo to throw a tortured person into icy water until he revived.

Dubourg said cancer was given as the cause of death "in hundreds of cases."

The biggest execution day appears to have been September 2, 1944. That night 392 bodies were cremated.

DEFEATISM HITS GERMAN PEOPLE

Fear of Gestapo Prevents Uprisings as Enemy Awaits the End.

BERN, Switzerland, March 25—(AP) The Allied smash across the Rhine has started the greatest wave of defeatism and despair yet recorded in Germany.

Frontier reports today generally agree that the Germans have lost hope and are waiting only for the war's end—although few are courageous or energetic enough to do anything to hasten it. Fear of the Gestapo still is so strong that few serious Allied observers here look for any real revolution or effective public anti-war demonstrations.

Must Break Organization

It appeared more likely that a breakdown of the Nazi organization, spreading confusion and chaos would be the most effective factor behind the front in bringing about an apathetic surrender.

An example is Ludwigshafen, where the Nazis were caught short. Factories and shops remained open through last Monday with none expecting an invasion. Everything closed down suddenly Tuesday and the people fled as best they could.

A frontier correspondent for the newspaper Der Bund quoted eyewitnesses as saying "German troops on the front are overtired. Their physical and mental state is bad. Many don't want to fight any long. Everywhere one meets refugees with suitcases. They are in a pitiable condition. Organization seems to function no longer. People flee without any definite goal. German troops in the West and the population of the West and south Germany generally count on an early end to the war."

People Confused

Confusion was noted also in the Duesseldorf sector where only last night the German army radio suddenly ordered the entire area evacuated. The Nazis urged an orderly evacuation and warned individuals against trying to flee by themselves.

Bremen was reported so badly battered that no hotel rooms were available and camp beds had been set up in communal bedrooms. Nazi tailors were reported drafted for weekly service to repair clothes of workmen conscripted for war industry.

Nazi Casualties 45,000 In Battle At Danube

Kreuzlingen, at the German-Swiss Frontier, March 25 (AP)—The German Army's effort to recapture the western shore of the Danube in Hungary caused 45,000 casualties among Nazi troops including about 25,000 killed, Austrian underground reports said today.

These advices said eleven German divisions were engaged in three attacks and that six of these divisions had to be re-formed.

60,000 Austrians Said To Have Fled Into Hills

Buchs, Switzerland, March 25 (AP). Sixty thousand Austrians were reported today to have fled to the hills to avoid conscription for *Volkssturm* duty as a general wave of anti-Nazi sabotage swept the country.

Frontier reports said police were seeking these thousands who had disappeared after receiving mobilization orders. Throughout Austria opposition to the Nazis was increasing. Leaflets and posters were secretly spread through Vienna, urging inhabitants to demonstrate against the Nazis.

Travelers quoted one German leader as saying, "we made a terrible mistake when we listened to the advice of our Austrian friends and let Austrian officials remain in office."

BRUENING AS HITLER'S HEIR

Pravda Says Former Chancellor Is Backed By Catholics

Moscow, March 25 (AP) — Ilya Ehrenburg, writing in *Pravda*, asserted today that Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Hitler's predecessor as Chancellor of Germany, has put forth "his candidacy as the heir of Hitler.

[Bruening now is professor of government at Harvard University. He held the German Chancellorship from March, 1930, until May, 1932. A stanch Catholic, he was a foe of Hitler's policies.]

"In East Prussia," Ehrenburg wrote, "I met a Catholic vicar who explained a plan to creat 'a strong Catholic German power.' Other priests spoke of the same thing. We have before us not dreamers but representatives of a disciplined organization.

Reich Salvation To Catholics

"The salvation of German imperialism has been turned over to the Catholic center. The führer of German Catholics, Bruening, now living in the United States, has spoken, now that the route of Zhukov and Eisenhower has become clear. In articles for German Social Democratic newspapers he speaks about the past but thinks about the future. He puts forth his candidacy as the heir of Hitler.

"It is easy to understand, if the führer of German Catholics can peacefully express such abominable opinions in the United States. This means he has supporters and defenders.

"Bruening is not a dreamer. The Catholic newspapers of the United States are busy now with the rehabilitation of Germany. If one could forget these newspapers were published in the English language, one might take them to be German newspapers.

Vatican Also Attacked

"Like the Germans living in America or the Americans who think in German, the Roman Pope is also busy with one thing—how to save Germany from retaliation. All this has not any relation to religion—this is politics. The Vatican does not want to save German children but the German Army from the *Stormoviks*.

"The Catholic religion as such is not at fault. The Catholics of France, Belgium and Poland courageously fought against the German invaders. These Catholics can only be surprised at seeing how the Vatican is attempting to whitewash the criminals. The Vatican is afraid that with the doom of Fascism there will be a rebirth of light, wisdom and freedom."

Jap Leaders Alarmed At War, Pravda Says

Moscow, March 25 (AP)—*Pravda* said today that the Japanese w[ar] situation "calls forth no s[pecial] amount of alarm in Japanese ruling circles."

"The Japanese place great significance on the loss of Iwo Jima because the struggle for this island showed what a powerful war effort the Allies are capable of," *Pravda* said.

"In addition to this, the Japanese ruling circles cannot but take into account the tenseness which characterizes the internal situation in Japan and the Japanese empire."

U. S. SABOTEURS FOUND

5 Dropped in Sweden by Mistake En Route to Norway

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 25 (AP)—Reports here tonight said five American saboteurs mistakenly dropped into Sweden instead of Norway Saturday night.

Early Sunday Swedes found quantities of munitions and explosives that had been parachuted onto a frozen lake. In the neighborhood five men were found hiding in the belief they were in Norway.

This was the first indication that American sabotage experts were being dropped in Norway. Early this month the Germans announced that saboteurs, munitions and other equipment were being scattered in some sections of southern Norway.

Greece Marks 124th Year Of Independence

Athens, March 25 (AP) — All Athens turned out today in surging, cheerful crowds to watch ceremonies marking the 124th anniversary of Greek independence.

The Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos and Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie, along with members of the diplomatic corps, reviewed a two-hour parade of Greece's renewed military strength.

It was the first full-fledged celebration here in five years. One newspaper marked the occasion with a front-page picture dated two years ago which showed mounted police scattering crowds which had gathered for the anniversary.

Odyssey Of 900 Jews Ends

Haifa, Palestine, March 25 (AP)—Nine hundred Jewish refugees from Central Europe who were liberated in Italy in 1943 arrived in Haifa today by ship.

2 Jap Columns Near Yank Airbase In China

Chungking, March 25 (AP)—Two Japanese columns striking west in the new Hupeth province offensive have hammered out gains in the direction of Laohokow, important United States 14th Air Force base some 200 miles northwest of the central China city of Hankow, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Enemy spearheads have thrust about 49 miles southeast and 55 miles south of the base, the high command said. United States planes were hurled against positions and bases of the advancing Japanese over a wide area.

At the same time the enemy was pushing westward in the adjoining province of Honan, aimed at eliminating airbases and seizing the crop harvest.

Some 80,000 Japanese troops were committed to the twin offensives, the high command estimated.

BRITISH ARMOR SEIZES KUME

14th Army Units Take Key Mandalay Road Town

Calcutta, March 25 (AP)—British 14th Army armor, slashing northward through defenses of pocketed Japanese between Mandalay and the Meiktila area, have occupied Kume, important town on the main Mandalay truck road, 15 miles south of Kyaukse, and have taken Langwa, some miles farther northeast, an Allied communiqué announced tonight.

With the capture of the road station, just south of Myittha, which is about 35 miles from Mandalay, the Allies won control of road and rail lines to Thazi, highway town just east of Meiktila, with the exception of a 20-mile segment between Kume and Kyaukse.

Infantry Scooping Up Towns

Behind the 20th Division advance, motorized infantry is occupying town after town commanding the diminishing pocket in which the Japanese face piecemeal

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liquidation.

About 500 Japanese were slain when the Allies repulsed a fresh and desperate attack on the perimiter of British positions at captured Meiktila airfield. Meanwhile, Allied troops pushing southward from the Irrawaddy area steadily narrowed the pocket.

Southwest of Mandalay in the area of captured Myingyan, British armor probed forward a dozen more miles into positions of the pocketed Japanese.

BOMBS WRECK HUGE DYNAMO

5th Air Force Showers 145 Tons On Formosa Plant

Manila, *Monday*, March 26 (AP)—Fifth Air Force heavy bombers delivered a crippling blow against southern Formosa Friday, wrecking the big Jitsegutsu hydroelectric plant with a concentrated shower of 145 one-ton bombs, headquarters announced today.

Other bombers softened up Cebu Island in the central Philippines with 210 tons of explosives while patrol bombers blockading the China Sea sank or damaged nine freighters and a destroyer escort.

More than 50 Liberators and Lightning fighters so effectively pounded the Formosa power plant that a 5th Air Force spokesman said war production would be "seriously hampered" in the southern two thirds of the big Japanese Island.

Photos Show Wreckage

Reconnaissance photographs showed all transformer stations wrecked, generator buildings demolished and water pouring through ruined penstocks.

The blow directly affected two large aluminum plants at near-by Takao and Karenko. Their estimated 40,000-ton capacity is believed fifteen per cent of Japan's aluminum supply. Southern Formosa also has many other war industries.

"All southern Formosa will suffer an enforced blackout and its industry an enforced layoff," said the spokesman for 5th Air Force commander, Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.

One American plane was lost to anti-aircraft fire.

Jap Counterblows Fail

On Luzon, meantime, six Japanese counterattacks were repulsed as the 25th and 33d Infantry divisions converged on the important Balete Pass, leading into the extensive Cagayan Valley, and the 1st Cavalry Division began a drive into the long peninsula of southeastern Luzon.

Bombers patrolling the blockaded China Sea sank a 3,000-ton freighter-transport and probably another of the same size, sent four smaller freighters to the bottom and damaged three other small freighters plus a destroyer escort.

Cebu City Is Target

The attack on Cebu was centered on targets in the vicinity of Cebu City, midway along the east coast of the narrow island, one of the two major Philippine islands still in enemy hands.

Attack planes strafed and bombed the area from low level.

Bombers and fighters also attacked coastal defenses and supply dumps at Legaspi and Infanta on the southeastern tip of Luzon, and supported all ground operations on the island.

Air Base Bombed

General MacArthur's Sunday communiqué, covering action of last Friday, said Yank heavy bombers "continuing the destruction of the enemy air force on Formosa" unloaded 145 tons of explosives on Tainan army airdrome and Okayama naval air base. The American flyers hit many planes, silenced gun positions and left fires and explosions in hangars and warehouses. Rail yards also were blasted.

Troops of the 11th Airborne Division operating far south of Manila gained another 9 miles and completely cleared the shores of Batangas Bay on the northern flank of the vital Verde Island ship passage.

DECOYS LURE JAPANESE

Liberator Bombers Tantalize 5 Planes to Invite Death

THIRTEENTH UNITED AIR FORCE, Philippines, March 25 (AP)—American Liberator bombers became decoys to lure wily Japanese fighter pilots to destruction in a recent air battle in the South Pacific.

For weeks the Japanese fighters had preyed on unprotected Allied patrol and bomber planes over the Macassar Strait between Borneo and the Celebes. Finally the Liberators went in and lured five Japanese fighters from their field.

As soon as the Japanese took the air, Lightning fighters limping behind the bombers came down on them. Four of the Japanese crashed in flames. The fifth, trailing smoke, was listed as probably destroyed.

JAPS STRAFED YANKS IN SEA

Their Bullets Killed 100 of Bismarck Sea's Crew.

Iwo Jima (Delayed) (A. P.).—Six veteran aerial observers of the Fourth Marine Division, today told their most harrowing experience of all—the methodical Japanese strafing and killing of 100 of their shipmates swimming helplessly in icy seas after the sinking of the Bismarck Sea, an escort carrier.

All six of the Marine air men were rescued, but a pilot of the Fifth Marine Division, who came aboard the Bismarck Sea just five minutes before she sustained two mortal blows about thirty miles off shore, was reported among the more than 300 casualties. He is believed to have been a victim of the Japanese strafing.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Duchein, United States Marine Corps, of Baton Rouge, La., had returned from missions over the Japanese lines and was aboard the Bismarck Sea only a short time before she was hit. He went over the side with another observer, Capt. Norman Goulet of South Milwaukee, Wis., and together they were about 1,000 yards away when the Bismarck Sea sank.

Both told of the merciless strafing. Duchein said that the Japanese repeatedly attacked swimmers near the sinking carrier. He said he saw at least one rubber raft riddled by enemy fire and its occupants hit. He credits Capt. Goulet with the rescue of one of the carrier's officers.

"He was an elderly man, and he was badly scared," the lieutenant-colonel said. "He was ready to give up. Norm kept him encouraged by telling him he'd see a raft over the next wave. It was a lie, but it worked."

Duchein and Goulet praised the skipper of a tiny destroyer escort who encouraged men throughout their peril in the water by shouting to them through a loudspeaker that help was on its way.

First Lieut. Harold Crump, Hughes Springs, Tex., ordinarily a tank officer with the Fourth Marine Division, came in from an aerial mission over Iwo almost at the moment that the Bismarck Sea was fatally attacked. Crump went over the side but was unable to clear the sinking ship. While he was still perilously close to the carrier an explosion lifted him fifteen feet out of the water. He was not injured.

Capt. H. Grady Gatlin of Nashville, Tenn., had just returned from a mission and was entering the wardroom of the Bismarck Sea for a meal when the carrier was hit. He was thrown under a table. Ten minutes later he went over the side.

The other two Marine observers who were rescued are: Second Lieut. John F. Sutkus of Toledo, Ohio, and Capt. Edward H. Statton of Waco, Tex.

Fraser Leaves for London

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser left Auckland for London by airplane today to attend the British Commonwealth conference. Later he will attend the United Nations' conference in San Francisco.

CANADIAN CORVETTE SUNK

One Dead, 5 Missing, 95 Safe in Torpedoing of Trentonian

OTTAWA, March 25 (AP)—The Canadian corvette Trentonian has been torpedoed and sunk with one officer killed and five ratings listed as missing, Navy Minister Angus Macdonald announced tonight. There were ninety-five survivors.

The corvette, the tenth lost by Canada since the war started, was on daylight convoy duty and sank in fourteen minutes. The announcement did not give the location nor the time of the sinking. The corvette was commanded by Lieut. Colin S. Glassco of Hamilton, Ont.

Canadian Governor Back

Ottawa, Ont., March 25 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and Princess Alice Arrived at Government House today after a four-day trip to Washington, where they were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Windsor Going To Bermuda?

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 25 (AP)—Lord Burghley, Governor of Bermuda, has gone to the Bahamas for a short visit, and there was speculation here that he might [illegible] out the Duke of Windsor on the possibility of the latter assuming the governorship here. Recent rumors have been that Lord Burghley may resign before the year's end.

JAPS REPORT LANDING BID IN RYUKYUS

U.S. Carrier Flyers Sink 8-Ship Jap Convoy In Island Group

San Francisco, March 25 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency tonight reported American troops had "attempted a landing" at Okinawa Island in the Ryukyu chain Monday morning (Japanese time). There was no Allied confirmation.

The broadcast, beamed to the United States, was picked up by the Federal Communications Commission.

Main Island Of Ryukyus

Okinawa is the main island in the Ryukyu chain, which stretches between the southernmost Japanese mainland island of Kyushu and the big island of Formosa to the south. It has airfields and several good harbors suitable for warship anchorages.

Okinawa is about 325 air miles southwest of Kyushu and 365 miles northeast of Formosa, the pivotal base guarding Japan's southern flank.

Domei said the Americans attempted the invasion at 7.30 A.M., Monday (Japanese time).

Crash Kills U.S. Flyers

New York, March 25 (AP)—The Stockholm radio said two American flyers were killed today when a Liberator bomber crashed near Falsterbo on the southern tip of the Scandinavian peninsula. Eight flyers survived and were taken into custody, the broadcast added.

ALLIES SEEK TO BOOST PRODUCTION IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, March 25—(AP) High civilian officials are pressing for creation of an Anglo-French-American production board in Paris which would tie French industry more closely into the Allied war effort.

Without it, these sources claim, the badly needed French textile output may go uncontrolled save for such military orders as it can be persuaded to accept, while United States and British textile production goes overwhelmingly to war use and civilian shortages worsen.

A production man with strong backing from this government should head the U. S. representation, it is argued, rather than to leave the situation in the hands of army officers who are primarily concerned with their own on-the-spot needs.

FROZEN FUNDS TO BE TAPPED

U.S. Creditors To Collect From Foreign Firms

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The Treasury opened the way today for American creditors to collect debts out of certain frozen funds in this country.

Funds involved are those belonging to firms and individuals in France, Belgium, Greece, Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

All of those European areas have been virtually cleared of the enemy and are no longer classed as enemy territory. Postal communication has been restored with each country.

Treasury Is Ready

The Treasury said it is now prepared, "in appropriate cases," to grant licenses for payments to creditors from the blocked accounts.

Treasury officials said the action was particularly designed for American creditors.

Although this Government has permitted the French and Belgian governments to use their own blocked funds practically without restriction, very few licenses have been granted for use of the private funds. Those were in cases of extreme hardship.

From now on the United States is willing to consider claims for debt payment on their merits. It was indicated unofficially that, generally speaking, any American creditor who can get a payment instruction from the debtor will be given a license except in unusual circumstances.

Evidence To Be Required

Licenses may be issued without such payment orders where there has been a court judgment in favor of the creditor (a number of such judgments are on file now). But in such cases the Treasury will require evidence that the debtor has received actual notice of the proceedings and has had a reasonable chance to appear.

The Treasury said it had no figures on the amount of debts owed out of the frozen funds. The funds themselves are in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

The action does not change the status of funds owned by persons in any country which the United States has declared war.

REHABILITATION, AIM OF FILIPINOS

Finance Minister Declares Independence Irrelevant

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Jaime Hernandez, Finance Minister of the Philippine Government, said tonight it is not necessary to delay independence in order to rehabilitate the islands.

Postponement was suggested last week by Paul V. McNutt, former high commissioner to the Philip-

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pines.

Said McNutt: "If the Filipinos defer the question of independence they are more likely to get a sympathetic reaction from Congress on rehabilitation measures."

Hernandez told an interviewer he regarded rehabilitation entirely separate from the political question.

The latter already has been settled, he said.

Independence Set For 1946

Under existing legislation independence is fixed for July 4, 1946. An amendment permits the President to advance the date if he deems proper.

If Congress would wish to help the islands with rehabilitation, the political relationship of the two nations should not be a barrier, Hernandez contended.

McNutt said if the islands "step off into an uncharted sea" they are headed for trouble.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) also took the view today that rehabilitation should be pursued before the Philippines become independent.

Island Survey Approved

He disclosed that the Senate Appropriations Committee has approved legislation to survey the islands' economic problems, pending a grant of freedom.

"I do not mean that we should not give the Philippines their independence. We should and we shall. But while we are talking about it, we should give them what they need," McKellar observed.

He said the Appropriations Committee has approved an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill for $80,000 to pay salaries and expenses of a new high commissioner and technical assistants to survey island conditions.

The Tydings Amendment

Under the amendment, sponsored by Senator Tydings (D., Md.), the commissioner would be sent to the Philippines immediately and report back to the Philippines' Rehabilitation Commission which is currently seeking to determine Philippines needs.

A two-thirds vote or unanimous consent is needed to write such legislation into an appropriations bill, but McKellar predicted it would be accepted.

TAFT BACKING MEXICAN PACT

Favors Approval Before Security Parley Begins

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The promise of Republican support today bolstered the high-stake hand the Administration is playing for Senate ratification of a Mexican water treaty before the San Francisco world security conference begins.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the minority steering committee, said he hoped the treaty would be approved, possibly with some reservations which Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, already has indicated he would draft.

Taft told a reporter he thought it would be a "bad thing" for the Senate to fail to ratify the international agreement just before the United Nations delegates meet, April 25, to begin drafting a world peace-keeping organization.

Speaks Of Criticism

"Aside from the merits of the treaty itself," he said, "I think any such action would give rise to criticism in the country that the Senate is incapable of coming to a two-thirds agreement on international matters."

Taft said he would oppose any effort to make a partisan matter of opposition or support of the pending treaty or others that may come before the Senate subsequently. Senator Hawkes (R., N.J.) reportedly attempted to rally GOP forces against the Mexican agreement last week but failed.

Risks Involved

Administration leaders concede there are heavy risks involved in their efforts to win approval of the Mexican treaty before the United Nations delegates meet.

Connally informed a reporter he thought the American delegation, of which he is a member, couldn't afford to go to San Francisco without the water treaty having been ratified. Other nations, Connally explained, might interpret this failure as endangering the fate in the Senate of any international organization agreement that might be drawn there.

For that reason, he obviously is ready to accept some reservations to the Mexican agreement which should help clear it through the Senate. He cannot, however, agree to a downward revision in the 1,500,000 acre-feet of water Mexico is promised from the Colorado River without completely junking the treaty.

Dangerous Precedents Feared

Connally and other leaders recognize, too, that dangerous precedents may be established in the minds of some Senators if they permit too many reservations to the Mexican treaty or lose their fight against actual amendments that may be offered.

When the world security treaty comes before the Senate, opponents apparently will avoid a frontal assault upon it, concentrating their efforts on attempts to attach to it reservations and amendments.

If they can point to a long line of such changes in the Mexican agreement, they may claim a psychological advantage that the Administration leaders certainly don't want them to have.

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FOREIGN NEWS FACILITY URGED

Wheeler Says Sending Unit Should Not Be Monopoly

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) contended today that facilities for bringing in foreign news to the American press should operate independently of any postwar international communications monopoly.

The chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee asserted that preservation of Press Wireless, Inc., is essential to American policy in the field of communications.

His committee began hearings last week with a view to laying the groundwork for a legislative program. Sessions will resume Tuesday.

"The committee is getting all the factual information and all the recommendations it can," he said.

Wheeler Opposes Plan

Wheeler added that he was personally opposed to a navy proposal calling for a private communications corporation with five of its twenty directors drawn from the Cabinet, with inclusion of Press Wireless in the vast American monopoly.

"Press Wireless was set up as a nonprofit organization to handle news for the newspapers of this country," Wheeler said. "A continuation of its independent service is important to our free press."

Inquiries so far, he said, raise the question whether the demand for postwar radio frequencies by the various companies will be so great that there will not be a sufficient for all.

Problem Termed Technical

"That is a technical problem," he continued. "If it is apparent that there aren't enough to meet demands for Government and commercial uses, the question arises whether it is desirable to do away with competition and consolidate existing service organizations."

Both the Navy and the Federal Communications Commission insisted last week that unification is necessary, but Paul V. Porter, FCC chairman, said he was not ready to offer definite proposals.

He, like Wheeler, opposes Cabinet members on the board of directors of a private corporation.

No Voting Control

"It seems to me that under the Navy's proposal the Government would be held responsible for the actions of a monopoly over which it had no voting control," Wheeler said today.

"Another plan would be a completely private monopoly adequately regulated by the Government."

He said he would favor Government ownership over a private monopoly if the Government had to subsidize the latter.

"I am doubtful in my own mind whether we should turn over the Government's wartime investment of $250,000,000 in communications facilities abroad to a private monopoly," Wheeler said.

C. OF C. AGAINST LENDING PLAN

Accepts Bretton Woods Stabilization Objectives

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce today recommended this country's participation in the international bank planned at Bretton Woods, but urged deferment of action on the companion international monetary fund.

The chamber, through a report to its Finance Committee approved by its board of directors, expressed "complete agreement" with the stabilization objectives of the Bretton Woods proposals. But, like the American Bankers Association, it criticized the proposed lending procedure under the monetary fund.

The report suggested that the $9,100,000,000 bank could be set up independently of the $8,800,000 monetary fund by a "slight amendment" to the articles of agreement and the bank could then study monetary stabilization and submit recommendations to the member nations."

"Ultraliberal Conditions"

The finance committee is headed by Robert M. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, N.C., a former president of the A.B.A.

The A.B.A. made a report last month calling proposed lending methods under the stabilization fund "novel and contrary to accepted credit principles." The U. S. C. of C. report referred to "ultraliberal conditions applying to credits."

The question of United States participation in the 44-nation postwar stabilization setup is now before Congress. The Administration has expressed opposition to such severing of bank and fund

Four Recommendations

The Chamber's specific recommendations:

1. That the United States participate in the international bank for reconstruction and development.

2. That the board of governors of the bank make a study of the question of monetary stabilization with a view to submission of recommendations to the nations concerning (A) any necessary broadening of its powers to include the negotiation of stabilization loans, (B) the international monetary fund, or (C) some other mechanism, with operations of the fund or other agency properly integrated with those of the bank.

3. That the bank assume such interim stabilization activities, including agreements and loans, as may be permitted by its articles of agreement, which give definite authorization for loans and guarantees in special circumstances for purposes other than specific projects of reconstruction and development.

4. That Congress defer action on the participation of the United States in an international monetary fund pending submission of recommedations by the board of governors of the bank with regard to the stabilization of exchanges

The Committee urged "full disclosure of proposed postwar loans and other international financial undertakings of the United States as a means of gaining a proper perspective."

It stressed "the importance of sound management of experienced officials, if an international institution, whether intended for monetary stabilization or long-term credits, is to be successful."

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U.S. to Enter Coal Dispute Unless Deadlock Ends Soon

Nation-Wide Strike Vote Set for 400,000 Bituminous Miners Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, March 25—(AP) The government reluctantly prepared today to step into the soft coal wage conferences if the next few crucial days do not end the deadlock between operators and John L. Lewis.

By next Saturday at midnight the present contract is due to expire and if Lewis has not agreed to extension, spasms of work interruption or a halt on a "no-contract, no-work" basis might well follow.

On Wednesday the National Labor Relations Board will conduct, as a result of notice by Miner President Lewis that a dispute existed, a nationwide strike vote among the 400,000 bituminous miners.

The U. S. Conciliation Service intends to hold off as long as a ray of light emanates from the present negotiations between committees representing operators and United Mine workers.

War Labor Board Chairman George W. Taylor says "it's up to the conciliation service to move first; we have no immediate plans."

Neither Secretary of Labor Perkins, who directs the Conciliation service and must therefore take the initiative among all government agencies, nor Secretary of Interior Ickes, who took over the mines and wrote the agreement ending the controversy two years ago, has been eager to act thus far.

Miss Perkins was reticent about her plans and one source close to Ickes said "he's not reaching" for the mines.

There was no guaarntee that if President Roosevelt finds it advisable to order government seizure that he would again assign the job to Ickes. This time that task might go to the Army. In any event, government operation is not expected to be ordered until after the strike vote has been completed Wednesday, at the earliest.

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LONDON--2ND ADD AERIAL (TOP A51) XXX ~~VERS HIT.~~ results
LT.NORMAN C.SKOGSTAD OF BARRON, WIS., A MUSTANG PILOT ESCORTING THE 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS OVER CZECKOSLOVAKIA KNOCKED DOWN FOUR FOCKE-WULFES OUT OF A FORMATION OF SEVEN THAT WAS DESTROYED AS THE NAZIS ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OFF FROM AN AIR FIELD. LT.DONALD VAN WINKLE, JR., 138 BUENA VISTA AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.; LT.LOWELL W.FELT, BLACKFOOT, IDAHO., AND CAPT.WILLARD J.DILLAND, GRAND SALINE,TEX., ACCOUNTED FOR THE OTHER THREE.

DESCRIBING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ATTACK ON THE HIDDEN OIL DUMPS, CAPT.KENNETH KEENE, 1210 NORTH LASALLE ST., INDIANAPOLIS,IND., A DEPUTY GROUP COMMANDER, SAID CITIES ALL OVER NORTHWESTERN GERMANY "WERE BURNING AND SMOKING AND WE PUT A LOT MORE SMOKE INTO THE SKY BY SCORING GOOD RESULTS ON THOSE OIL DEPOTS."

SGT.MORRIE PENNINGTON, 1524 SOUTH 35TH ST., TACOMA,WASH., SAID A NUMBER OF ORTHODOX FIGHTERS WERE MIXED IN WITH THE JETS WHICH ATTACKED THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS.

WM448PEW

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS THE REV. HENRI LE CLERCQ, A BENEDICTINE PRIEST, PORED OVER ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM COMPILING A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHEOLOGY.

ONCE HE TOLD FRIENDS: "THEY SAY I WILL NEVER LIVE TO WRITE THE END, BUT I REPLY 'I HAVE A CONTRACT WITH THE BON DIEU TO LET ME WRITE FINISH TO VOLUME 2.'"

THE FRENCH SCHOLAR, 76, DIED FRIDAY, SHORTLY AFTER HIS PUBLISHERS IN PARIS HAD ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF THE LAST PAGES OF THE MONUMENTAL WORK.

FATHER LE CLERCQ'S EFFORTS HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR AND THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

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WM448PEW

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-A NEW WAR REPORT BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL GIVING A BLOW BY BLOW DESCRIPTION OF THE LOWER RHINE CROSSING AS HE WITNESSED IT IS CONSIDERED LIKELY BY PARLIAMENTARY QUARTERS.

CHURCHILL, WHO WATCHED BRITISH TROOPS CROSS THE RHINE YESTERDAY, ALMOST CERTAINLY WILL APPEAR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEFORE ITS ADJOURNMENT THURSDAY FOR A BRIEF EASTER HOLIDAY. FEW BELIEVED HE WOULD MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO DESCRIBE THE START OF WHAT HE CALLED "THE BIG HEAVE" WHICH COULD END THE WAR.

RW1057PEW

EDITORS: Add

PARIS--~~INSERT AFTER 26TH GRAF~~ WESTERN FRONT ORIGINAL ENDING X X X OF THE REICH.

CENSORSHIP PERMITTED DISCLOSURE THAT THE FAMOUS FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION WAS IN ACTION ON THE BRIDGEHEAD, ALONG WITH THE NINTH, 78TH AND 99TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

THE FIRST INFANTRY CAUGHT THE BRUNT OF SATURDAY'S MAJOR GERMAN ATTACKS, HURLING BACK 14 IN 24 HOURS AND DESTROYING 23 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

ONE ARMORED DIVISION, PUSHING EAST SIX MILES TODAY, CAPTURED FLAMMERSFELD, 14 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE. ON THE SOUTH FLANK, TROOPS SPEARED THROUGH BENSDORF AND CAPTURED VALLENDAR, THREE MILES FROM COBLENZ AND ABOUT 11 MILES FROM THE THIRD ARMY'S NEW CROSSINGS.

THE GERMANS WERE KNOCKED BACK ALL ALONG THE LINE. THE LUNGE CAUGHT THE NAZIS AS THEY WERE BUILDING UP TO LAUNCH A MAJOR COUNTERBLOW AGAINST THE NORTHEASTERN FLANK OF THE BRIDGEHEAD.

ENDLESS COLUMNS OF TROOPS AND ARMOR PUSHED AHEAD IN A SERIES OF LEAPFROG ATTACKS.

"WE HAVEN'T BEEN GIVEN ANY ORDERS TO STOP, AND WE DON'T INTEND TO SLOW UP UNTIL WE PUT ON THE BRAKES TO KEEP FROM SKIDDING INTO BERLIN," ONE COMMANDER SAID.

A FRONT DISPATCH DECLARED THIS WAS ANOTHER "ST.LO" FOR THE FIRST ARMY, WHICH BROKE FROM THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD.

ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, EVENTS WERE MOVING FASTER THAN HAD PATTON'S DRIVE TO THE RHINE. DUE TO THE CONFUSION IN ENEMY RANKS, TOTAL GAINS FOR THE DAY WERE BLACKED OUT BY CENSORSHIP.

IT WAS PERMITTED TO DISCLOSE, HOWEVER, THAT OTHER THIRD ARMY ELEMENTS HAD MOVED 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF DARMSTADT, AND THE FIFTH INFANTRY IN ADVANCES UP TO TWO MILES WERE 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN.

FORCES PUSHING OUT SOUTH AND WEST OF DARMSTADT WIDENED THE BRIDGEHEAD TO MORE THAN 14 MILES, CAPTURING EBERSTADT, PFUNGSTADT, GODDELAU, JUGGENHEIM AND HANN.

THE THIRD SEIZED ASTHEIM, WALLERSTAEDTEN, BAUSCHEIM, KOENIGSSTAEDTEN, NAUHEIM, GROSS GERAU AND KLEIN GERAU, FIVE TO 10 MILES WEST AND NORTHWEST OF DARMSTADT, AND BUETTELBORN, DORNHEIM AND GREISHEIM, IN AN ARC FIVE MILES FROM DARMSTADT.

PATTON'S TROOPS PROCESSED A NEW RECORD BAG OF 18,818 PRISONERS SATURDAY, RAISING ITS TOTAL SINCE LAST AUGUST TO 297,950--THE GREATEST NUMBER CAPTURED BY ANY WESTERN FRONT ARMY.

IN ONE TOWN, ERFELDEN, CAPTURED SATURDAY, GERMAN CIVILIANS AND POLICEMEN FOUGHT THE AMERICANS WITH BAZOOKAS AND RIFLES.

WITH SEIZURE OF LUDWIGSHAFEN, PATTON GOT THE BIGGEST PLANT YET TO FALL IN ALLIED HANDS--THE THREE-MILE LONG I.G.FARBEN ESTABLISHMENT WHICH IS A CENTER OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH AND A MAJOR SOURCE OF THE REICH'S SYNTHETIC OIL. IT WAS ONE OF FIVE MAIN FARBEN PLANTS. THREE OTHERS ALREADY ARE DESTROYED OR IN ALLIED HANDS.

THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY STILL WAS PILING UP PRISONERS AS ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED IT HAD WON ALL THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE IN ITS ZONE. THE 101ST DIVISION CLEANED OUT A SMALL NAZI POCKET WEST OF KARLSRUHE. GERMANS BLEW THE LAST RHINE BRIDGE AT GERMERSHEIM SATURDAY. GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS SILENT EXCEPT TO COVER TROOPS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE OVER THE RHINE IN THE BERG AREA.

LT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, SIXTH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER, TOURED THE FRONT, AND AT A CONFERENCE WITH MAJ.-GEN.JOHN E.DAHLQUIST, 36TH DIVISION COMMANDER, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE RAPID WAY IN WHICH THE SAAR AND PALATINATE HAD BEEN CLEANED UP.

THE SEVENTH'S SOLDIERS FREED A NUMBER OF FRENCH TROOPS IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS FOR FIVE YEARS, ALONG WITH FRENCH, RUSSIAN, AND GREEK CIVILIANS.

IN THE MOP-UP, THE SEVENTH ARMY BAGGED ABOUT 9,000 PRISONERS UP TO SATURDAY MIDNIGHT, INCLUDING COL.SCHREIBER, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH SS (ELITE) MOUNTAIN REGIMENT.

THIS BROUGHT TOTAL PRISONERS FOR TEN DAYS SINCE THE SEVENTH JUMPED OFF TO 30,000.

FEW OFFICERS WERE TAKEN, INDICATING THAT MOST OF THEM HAD FLED ACROSS THE RHINE. SCHRIEBER WAS NABBED TRYING TO CATCH A FERRY.

SHOWING THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE GERMAN FIRST AND SEVENTH ARMIES HAD BEEN SHATTERED, THE 409TH REGIMENT OF THE 103RD INFANTRY DIVISION COUNTED PRISONERS FROM 14 DIFFERENT DIVISIONS IN ONE DAY.

B650PEW

A17 Add W.Th U.S. 9th Army (Eunson & Gallagher) ~~XXXX

GROUND. BY NOON WYCHE HAD COMMITTED THE 314TH REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL. WARREN A.ROBINSON OF (4925 LINCOLN AVE.,) LOS ANGELES, AND THE WHOLE DIVISION MOVED OUT TO STABLIZE THE 21ST ARMY GROUP'S VITAL RIGHT FLANK IN CASE THE GERMANS TRIED TO COUNTERATTACK.

THE 79TH WAS THE FIRST OUTFIT TO ENTER CHERBOURG. THEN FOLLOWED BATTLES ACROSS FRANCE. THE 79TH, WHEN IT WAS PART OF THE U.S. 7TH ARMY, CLAIMED TO BE THE FIRST U.S.DIVISION TO REACH THE RHINE IN DECEMBER. A CAPTURED GERMAN REPORT SAID THE 79TH WAS "CONSIDERED ONE OF THE BEST ATTACK DIVISIONS IN THE U.S.ARMY." IT ARRIVED ON "UTAH BEACH" IN NORMANDY ON D-PLUS-SIX.

THUNDERBOLT PILOT CAPT.WILLIAM B.COBB (NO ADDRESS) OF THE 29TH TACTICAL COMMAND, SAID, "WE SAW TWO PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER AND THEY WERE CARRYING PLENTY OF TRAFFIC."

"WE RAN INTO B-17S COMING FROM ALL DIRECTIONS INTO THE AREA WE WERE STRAFING," DECLARED ANOTHER THUNDERBOLT PILOT, CAPT.JOHN B. YARGER OF WAYCROSS,GA. "WE WERE DIRECTLY UNDER THEM AND THEIR BOMBS DROPPED ALL AROUND US. I LOST NO TIME GETTING THE HELL OUT OF THEIR WAY."

"THERE WERE SO MANY PLANES IN THE AREA WE GOT IN EACH OTHER'S WAY," SAID CAPT.JAMES CARTER OF 157 EAST FIFTH ST., DOWNEY,CALIF.,

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ING ONE MISSION OVER THE BRIDGEHEAD., DESCRIB-

"WESEL LOOKS LIKE A PILE OF RUBBLE--IT'S WORSE THAN ST.LO," SAID COL.JAMES M.SMELLEY OF ARCADIA,LA.

"THE OLD HOME OF THE KRUPP STEEL WORKS IS A TERRIFIC MESS. THERE IS NO LIFE OR MOVEMENT THERE AT ALL--HAPPY VALLEY IS PEACEFUL VALLEY NOW," REPORTED CAPT.GEORGE W.JANOVITZ OF 241 HILLSIDE AVE., HILLSIDE, N.J.

THE REGISTRATION IS BEING MANAGED BY SURPRISINGLY FEW AMERICANS. AT EACH CENTER A COUPLE OF HELMETED MP'S ATTEND TO THE FINGERPRINTING. THEY SAY NOTHING, AND ARE NEITHER BRUSQUE NOR FAMILIAR AS THEY SLAP THOUSANDS OF FINGERS ON QUARTERMASTERS INK PADS AND DUPLICATE FORMS.

A FEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SUPERVISE THE GERMAN CLERKS, MOSTLY WOMEN, IN NOTHING ANSWERS TO THE SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE. THE AGED AND THE YOUNG (ALL OVER 12 REGISTER) HAVE LITTLE TO FEAR. IT'S ROUTINE. BUT IF THE ANSWERS SHOW NAZI PARTY MEMBERSHIP OR ACTIVITY IN SUBSIDIARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, THERE'S A LITTLE SIDE ROOM WHERE BI-LINGUAL SPECIALISTS IN COUNTER INTELLIGENCE GO TO WORK.

A166 Add Cologne Registration (Steinhoff) xx reconstruction.

THE REGISTRATION CATCHES SOME NAZIS OF DUBIOUS RECORDS AND THEY ARE HELD FOR CLOSER SCRUTINY FOR POSSIBLE WAR CRIME GUILT. IT ALSO CATCHES NUMEROUS RECENT DESERTERS FROM THE GERMAN ARMY, WHO ARE HUSTLED OFF TO WAR PRISONER CAMPS.

ALSO, IT ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY CATCHES MANY YOUNG WOMEN. VIRTUALLY ALL HAD BEEN MEMBERS OF THE BDM (SOCIETY OF GERMAN MAIDENS). BOYS OF THE HITLER YOUTH ARE MOSTLY IN THE ARMY OR EAST OF THE RHINE BUT MANY GIRLS STAYED HOME. THE GIRLS' USUAL EXPLANATION IS THAT THE GERMAN GIRL HAD NO CHOICE IN MEMBERSHIP. MOST INSIST THEY DIDN'T LIKE IT. SUCH AN EXPLANATION USUALLY IS ACCEPTABLE.

THE WORD IS GETTING AROUND THAT THE REGISTRATION ISN'T SO BAD, ONLY NAZI REDHOTS HAVE TO WORRY.

THERE ARE NAZIS ABOUT, OF COURSE, BUT A GUILELESS PERSON WOULD NOT KNOW IT FROM TALKING TO THESE PEOPLE. THE UNANIMOUS ANSWER OF A DOZEN GERMANS ENGAGED IN SEPARATE CONVERSATIONS WAS THAT THE WAR IS LOST AND WHILE THE PRICE IS HIGH, IT IS ALMOST WORTH IT TO BE RID OF HITLER.

RW956PEW

ON THE RHINE--1ST ADD GALLAGHER'S PONTOON BRIDGE RECORD (TOP AYE) XXX MIGHTY RHINE.

"THE ROER WAS A LOT ROUGHER," SAID LT.THOMAS HACHEN OF 220 WEST 28TH ST., NORFOLK, VA.

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"NO BRIDGE EVER JUMPED ACROSS AS FAST AS THIS ONE," CHORTLED T-5 JACK MANBY, A CRANE OPERATOR FROM GRIFFIN, GA.

THE BRIDGE WAS ASSEMBLED CAREFULLY LONG BEFORE TIME FOR THE CROSSING. THE 17TH ENGINEERS BROUGHT IT UP AND SUPPLIED PARTS WHILE AN ENGINEER COMPANY UNDER CAPT.PETER F.WOLFE OF PORT RICHEY,FLA., DID THE CONSTRUCTING, BOYLE EXPLAINED.

FINISHING THE BRIDGE HAD A SPECIAL MEANING FOR T-5 LELAND E.ARING OF BOWLING GREEN, OHIO. HE HAD PICKED UP A ROTATION TRIP HOME.

"ALL THE BRIDGES I WANT TO BUILD ARE AROUND BOWLING GREEN," HE SAID.

AMONG THE ENGINEERS WHO HELPED BUILD THE SPAN IN RECORD TIME WERE: PFC.HUBERT MARKSBURY OF NORWOOD (STATE UNGIVEN); PFC.PAUL SPENCER OF ELKHART,IND.; T-5 BUEL DALTON OF FRANKLIN, OHIO; SGT.REUBEN ZEMAS OF MT.PLEASANT,PA.; CPL.JAMES N.PATTERSON OF 1811 LANDSDOW BLVD., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO;

PFC.JOHN EMERSON OF 18-43RD ST., UNION CITY, N.J.; PFC.ROBERT NELUSH OF LORAIN,O.; SGT.ARCHIE D.RENFRO OF ROUTE 10, BIRMINGHAM,ALA.; PFC. R.M.REICHARD OF NEW CASTLE,PA., WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; MEDIC PAUL SCAGG OF 1337 MABERT AVE., PORTSMOUTH,OHIO; PFC. EARL LEWIS OF 543 GRANT DRIVE, NIAGARA FALLS,N.Y.

PFC.RAYMOND CHURCH OF THREE RIVERS,MASS.; SGT.HENRY DEERING OF 1306 NORTH BENTALOU, BALTIMORE, MD.; PFC.PAUL J.WITHEROW OF HARBOR CREEK,PA.; PFC.RICHARD MCNAUGHTON OF RINERSBURG,PA.; CPL.EDWARD WEIR

OF 1414 SHERIDAN AVE., DETROIT,MICH.; CPL.LELAND BEARING OF 426 EAST 22ND ST., LORAIN, OHIO; CPL.RAYMOND RIEDY OF 1415 CAMPBELL ST., SANDUSKY,OHIO.

PFC.GEORGE N.WEBER OF BELAIR,MD.; PFC.GEORGE W.BRITTENHELM OF WALTON,KY.; CPL.JOSEPH SKIBA OF 517 WEST THIRD ST., NILES,OHIO; PFC. JAMES LOCZKO OF 2714 EAST 20TH ST., CLEVELAND,OHIO; SGT.FRANK KOSARKO OF 10611 HATHAWAY AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO; PFC.MIKE ZIOBRO OF 100 CONGRESS ST., MCKEESPORT,PA.; PVT. JOSEPH FLETCHER OF 5456 MONROE AVE., ROSS POINT, CINCINNATI, OHIO; PFC.STANLEY WOOD OF PAXTONVILLE,PA.; PFC.ARTHUR B.LAWRENCE,JR., OF FENWOOD,N.J.

MAR 26 1945

WEB46PC (CQ) @ LF700PEW

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD CHURCHILL (TOP AYE) X X X HIM GO.

ABOARD THE LANDING CRAFT CHURCHILL SAT BESIDE PILOT STEPHEN BUCHANAN OF 2018 FORBES ST., PITTSBURGH

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS THE FIRST ASHORE AFTER BUCHANAN BEACHED THE CRAFT ON THE EAST BANK.

TWO AMERICANS PLAYING CATCH ON THE BANK STOOD BEWILDERED AS THEY SAW THE PRIME MINISTER.

CHURCHILL WAS OBVIOUSLY DISAPPOINTED WHEN GEN.SIMPSON AND FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY FINALLY PERSUADED HIM NOT TO GO INTO THE NEARBY TOWN.

ON THE WAY BACK MAJ.GEN.IRA WYCHE, COMMANDER OF THE 79TH DIVISION, DISCUSSED WITH THE PRIME MINISTER THE LOW LOSS OF LIFE IN THE RHINE CROSSING ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT.

BACK ON THE WEST BANK CHURCHILL SHOOK HANDS WITH BUCHANAN AND RICHARD SCOTT OF 808 LEURE ST., FORT WAYNE,IND., AND BERT WILSON OF COWBELLS,N.D., OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW.

(NO PICKUP)

LF450PEW

EAST OF THE RHINE--FIRST ADD FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION (BALL--A112) X X X IS A PART.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY'S CROSSING WAS ONE OF THE SMOOTHEST AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS ON RECORD DUE IN LARGE PART TO THE THOROUGH PLANNING OF LT.COL. RICHARD L.MCKEE OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., DIVISION SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICER.

MCKEE HAD ONLY ONE DAY AND A HALF TO SET UP A TRAFFIC PLAN AND DISTRIBUTE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE VARIOUS UNITS. HE QUICKLY WORKED OUT A LAN WHICH RESULT

A PLAN WHICH RESULTED IN MINIMUM CONFUSION AT CROSSING SITES.

WHEN SOME BOATS DID NOT ARRIVE QUICKLY ENOUGH, MCKEE IMPROVISED RAFTS AND FERRIED TANKS ACROSS. HE INSTITUTED AN AREA SYSTEM WHEREBY VEHICLES WERE CALLED UP FOR CROSSING AT CERTAIN INTERVALS, ENABLING A SMOOTH FLOW OF TRAFFIC AT ALL TIMES.

THE DOUGHBOYS WHO TOUCHED THE FIRST ASSAULT BOAT AGAINST THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE THE NIGHT OF MARCH 22 REPRESENTED A ROLL CALL OF SEVEN STATES.

THEY WERE FROM "K" COMPANY AND INCLUDED THE COMPANY COMMANDER, LT. IRVIN S. JACOBS OF HAYES, KANS., LT. JOHN A. MANNAW OF RENSSELAER, IND., CPL. RICHARD E. ROSE OF KALAMAZOO, MICH., PFCS ARTHUR H. JUENGEL OF ENGLEWOOD, CALIF., VIRGIL MILLER OF CONNERSVILLE, IND., WILLIAM HEWITT OF SCHENECTADY, N.Y., AND PVTS. THEODORE STRATEGOS OF BOSTON, MASS., JOHN SURACE OF PHILADELPHIA, AND RICHARD J. HUILLER AND JOHN L. PAQUITT, BOTH OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.

ALL PREVIOUSLY HAD PARTICIPATED IN NINETEEN RIVER HOPPINGS SINCE THE NORMANDY INVASION.

OTHERS IN THIS EARLY WAVE WHO HAVE BEEN IN EVERY FIFTH DIVISION CROSSING INCLUDED SGT. THOMAS HOGAN OF DETROIT, MICH., AND SGT. LAWRENCE A. WILCOX OF CHICAGO.

THE FIRST TANK ACROSS BELONGED TO COMPANY "A" OF THE 737TH TANK BATTALION, ATTACHED TO THE FIFTH DIVISION. IT WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. LANGDON (SPEARHEAD) SMITH OF LARAMIE, WYO., AND THE CREWMEN INCLUDED SGT. OTIS L. BURNS OF IOWA (NO CITY GIVEN), CPL. JAMES A. KIMBRELL OF LEXINGTON, N.C., PFC JOHN H. MOTLEY OF SALISBURY, N.C., AND PVT. BLAIR MATH OF TROUTVILLE, PA.

THE SAME CREW TOOK THE FIRST 12TH CORPS TANK ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER.

FIRST LEAD THIRD ARMY
BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, MARCH 25-(AP)-SEVERAL NEW ASSAULT CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE WERE EFFECTED SOUTH OF COBLENZ BY THE THIRD ARMY TODAY, AGAINST MODERATE TO HEAVY RESISTANCE.

INFANTRYMEN IN THE NORTHERNMOST ASSAULTS WERE CAUGHT BY GERMAN CROSSFIRE.

OF ALL THE RHINE CROSSING SITES PROBABLY NONE WERE MORE FORBIDDING THAN THOSE ASSIGNED TO THIS INFANTRY UNIT, DEEP IN A GORGE WHERE THE RIVER IS 1,500 TO 1,800 FEET WIDE. SEMI-PERPENDICULAR HILLS TOWER 900 FEET OR HIGHER ON BOTH SIDES.

UNLIKE THE TERRAIN IN THE BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF MAINZ, THE GROUND IN THIS AREA EAST OF THE RHINE IS DIFFICULT FOR ARMORED OPERATIONS FOR ABOUT 15,000 YARDS AND THEN LEVELS OUT.

ALTHOUGH THE CROSSINGS STARTED JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT, BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT REFLECTED ON THE BROAD, SWIFT RIVER PREVENTED MUCH SURPRISE OR SECRECY.

INDEED, JUST BEFORE ONE UNIT STARTED ACROSS, THE GERMANS FIRED RED FLARES SIGNALLING EACH OTHER TO BE ON THE ALERT.

LT.GILBERT PROCTOR OF NOGALES, ARIZ., WHO WATCHED THE CROSSINGS FROM AN OBSERVATION POST HIGH OVER THE AREA, SAID:

"FOR A WHILE THERE WERE FIREWORKS EVERYWHERE WITH TRACERS CUTTING CRAZY PATTERNS AGAINST THE NIGHT SKY. THE GERMANS ON TOP OF AN EASTERN CLIFF OF THE RHINE GORGE DEFLECTED ACK-ACK GUNS ONTO OUR BOYS AND ALSO LIBERALLY USED BURP GUNS AND SMALL ARMS. THEN THEY OPENED WITH ARTILLERY, LETTING IT FLY HARD AND HEAVY."

SPORADIC ARTILLERY FELL IN THE AREA UNTIL ABOUT NOON TODAY, ALONG WITH HARASSING SNIPER FIRE FROM GERMANS HIDDEN IN THE EASTERN CLIFF.

THE DOUGHBOYS HAD TO FIGHT HARD IN THE GORGE ACROSS THE RIVER BEFORE THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT.

SOME BOATS THAT TOOK THE FIRST TROOPS ACROSS HAD DIFFICULTY RETURNING BECAUSE OF AN EIGHT TO TEN MILE PER HOUR CURRENT AND INTENSE ENEMY FIRE.

INFANTRYMEN IN ONE CROSSING ALONE TOOK MORE THAN 200 PRISONERS IN THE FIRST 13 HOURS OF OPERATION.

MAR 26 1945

30.24-24209

IN ONE CROSSING, THE DOUGHBOYS HERE LED BY CAPT. RALPH RUDER OF RICHLAND CENTER, WIS., CAPT. WILLIAM LYON OF 483 CRESCENT ST. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WND LT. HALEY THOMAS, BOX 351, CHERAW, S.C., WHOSE COMPANIES HIT THE EASTERN BANK IN THAT ORDER.

NEARBY, OTHERS WERE LED ACROSS BY CAPT. RALPH LODDE OF 2920 WE. ST. PAUL AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS., LT. VLADIMIR GIGLEVITCH, 604 WEST 141ST ST., NEW YORK, AND CAPT. JOHN ASHWORTH JR., OF CLARKSVILLE, ARK.

STILL OTHERS WERE LED ACROSS AT ONE POINT BY MAJOR WILLIAM HENRY OF 847 SHEFFIELD STREET, WASHINGTON, PA., AND LT. COL. ROBERT B. MORAN OF EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.

THE TWISTS IN THE RHINE NORTH OF BOPPARD ENABLED THE GERMANS TO CATCH IN A CROSSFIRE DOUGHBOYS LED BY COL. SEVIER TUPPER OF COLUMBIA AND CHARLESTON, S.C.

BUT THE YANKS IN OUTFITS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. ROBERT S. COBB OF PHOENIX CITY, ALA., AND USK, WASH., AND LT. COL. RICHARD D. SUTTON OF 333 SOUTH 5TH AVE. JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLA., KEPT ON GOING DESPITE BLISTERING OPPOSITION.

AMONG THE FIRST TO HIT THE EASTERN BANK IN THE NORTHERN BEACHHEAD WERE CAPT. HOWARD H. JENNINGS OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND CAPT. RICHARD KIDD OF STARKE, FLA.

OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE OPERATION WERE LT. COL. HARDIN OLSON OF MENONAH, N.J., AND LT. COL. WILLIAM S. BODNER OF CORNELIUS, ORE.

(NO PICKUP)

HJ841PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 25-(AP)-ADVANCING AMERICAN TROOPS WRE FIRED UPON BY GERMAN CIVILIANS IN A NUMBER OF INSTANCES TODAY.

ORDERS WERE ISSUED TO SHOOT ALL SUCH CIVILIANS ON SIGHT.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID TWO AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN WERE SHOT BY A 10-YEAR-OLD GERMAN GIRL.

SOME CIVILIANS, HOWEVER, GAVE THE AMERICANS THE LOCATION OF GERMAN TANK AND INFANTRY FORMATIONS SKULKING IN SOME WOODS.

RW829PEW

MAR 26 1945

BY WADE WERNER

ON THE U.S.THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD, MARCH 25-(AP)-SUPPLY TRUCKS, JEEPS, TANKS AND AMBULANCES ROLLING FORWARD THROUGH NEWLY CONQUERED GERMAN TERRITORY TOWARD THIS NEW OUTPOST OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION PASS A 100-MILE-LONG PANORAMA OF WAR'S AFTERMATH AND GERMAN REACTIONS TOWARD DEFEAT.

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING FEATURES IS THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS MOVING REARWARD. THE JEEP IN WHICH PVT.PAUL POISSON OF FLINT, MICH., AND THIS CORRESPONDENT TRAVELED TOWARD THE FRONT PASSED 3,000 OF HITLER'S SOLDIERS STANDING DEJECTEDLY IN AN OPEN FIELD--WITHOUT BARBED WIRE--QUIETLY AWAITING THE NEXT MOVE TO THE REAR.

FROM THERE ON TO THE BRIDGEHEAD, IT ALMOST SEEMED AS THROUGH THERE WERE MORE GERMAN SOLDIERS THAN AMERICANS ON THE ROAD WINDING THROUGH PICTURESQUE MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND STREAMS. I COUNTED MORE THAN 100 TRUCKS, EACH CARRYING 60 PRISONERS, IN A FEW HOURS.

GERMAN CIVILIANS WATCHED THEM PASS BEGRIMED, DUST COVERED, CLOSE PACKED IN OPEN TRUCKS.

IN EVERY VILLAGE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE OUT TRYING TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF A REMEMBERED FACE, AND TOSSING CIGARETS, FRUIT, COOKIES AND OTHER SMALL GIFTS TOWARD EACH TRUCKLOAD.

IN TOWNS RELATIVELY UNTOUCHED BY BOMBING OR ARTILLERY, THE PHENOMENALLY MILD SPRING WEATHER HEIGHTENED THE IMPRESSION THE WAR WAS OVER AND PEACE REALLY WAS HERE. THE DOMINANT EXPRESSION ON CIVILIAN FACES IN SUCH TOWNS WAS RELAXATION AND RELIEF.

THERE WERE OTHER PLACES, HOWEVER, WHERE THE WAR WAS STILL TOO RECENT, TRACES STILL TOO GRUESOMELY EVIDENT, FOR RELAXATION OF THE LONG STRAIN. ROADS CLUTTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF GERMAN TRANSPORT, THE TORN CARCASSES OF HORSES, DEAD GERMAN SOLDIERS IN FIELDS AND DITCHES TOLD THE STORY OF THE WHIRLWIND OF WRATH THAT PASSED.

BUT IN MANY PEACEFUL FIELDS FARTHER ON, SPRING PLOWING WAS IN PROGRESS.

AT MANY INTERSECTIONS ALONG THE ROUTE, ELDERLY MEN WITH WHITE ARMBANDS--CIVILIAN POLICE APPOINTED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT--WERE HELPING AMERICAN MP'S DIRECT TRAFFIC.

OLD WOMEN AND CHILDREN DOMINATED THE GERMAN SCENE EVERYWHERE.

SK236PEW

MAR 26 1945

AIRBORNE (310)

BY NED NORDNESS

ON THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, MARCH 25-(AP)-WITHIN EIGHT HOURS OF THEIR FIRST DROP ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE, BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS SATURDAY SEIZED ALL OBJECTIVES, CAPTURED ALMOST 4,000 PRISONERS, AND OCCUPIED AN IMPORTANT MILITARY AREA OF MANY SQUARE MILES.

LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON OF THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY AND LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY, COMMANDING THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, HAILED THE OPERATION AS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRBORNE MISSIONS OF THE WAR.

THE SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION--RED BERETED BRITISH TROOPS WHO DROPPED ON THE NORMANDY BEAV

THE SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION--RED BERETED BRITISH TROOPS WHO DROPPED ON THE NORMANDY BEACHES ON D-DAY-- QUICKLY ORGANIZED AND SWARMED OVER ALL ITS OBJECTIVES WITHIN FOUR HOURS.

THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION PARTICIPATED IN ITS FIRST OPERATIONAL JUMP AND GAINED ITS OBJECTIVES WITHIN EIGHT HOURS, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE AIRCRAFT HAD OVERSHOT THE DROPPING ZONE AND TROOPS AFTER LANDING HAD TO MAKE THEIR WAY BACK THROUGH ENEMY-INFESTED COUNTRY.

THE 17TH'S MISSION WAS TO CAPTURE HIGH GROUND AND FORESTED AREA NORTHWEST OF WESEL, AND THE BRIDGES OVER THE ISSEL RIVER.

THE 17TH OCCUPIED ITS HIGH GROUND AND CAPTURED SIX BRIDGES INTACT ALTHOUGH IT TANGLED IN BITTER FIGHTING WITH GERMAN PARATROOPERS AND ELEMENTS OF THE 84TH DIVISION.

THE GERMANS SINCE HAVE BROUGHT UP TANKS AND TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH AND DESTROY THE BRIDGES, BUT THEY HAVE FAILED.

ALTHOUGH SOME GERMANS FOUGHT WELL AGAINST THE AIRBORNE TROOPS, MANY WERE HAPPY TO SURRENDER AND BE OUT OF THE FIGHTING.

PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN BRIEXED ON PROBABLE AIRBORNE LANDINGS BETWEEN WESEL AND EMMERICH, AND THEREFORE WERE NOT SURPRISED WHEN PLANES FILLED THE SKY. MANY THOUGHT GERMANY WAS THOROUGHLY BEATEN.

"EVERY WOMAN AND CHILD IN GERMANY KNOWS WE ARE DEFEATED," SAID ONE OFFICER, "AND YET WE ARE ORDERED TO FIGHT ON."

PRISONERS STREAMING INTO CAGES ACTED AS AS THOUGH THEY WERE HOLDING A REUNION. AS THEY RECOGNIZED FRIENDS, THEY WOULD BACKSLAP ONE ANOTHER AS THOUGH SAYING "HEY, JOE, GLAD TO SEE YOU GOT HERE."

B647PEW

BULLETIN

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY MARCH 25-(AP)-THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION RACED 27 MILES EASTWARD OF THE THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD AND CAPTURED A MAIN RIVER BRIDGE INTACT WHILE THE 90TH DIVISION CLEARED OUT DARMSTADT. SEVERAL NEW RHINE CROSSINGS HAVE BEEN MADE BETWEEN COBLENZ AND BOPPARD.

THE FOURTH ARMORED'S DASH REPRESENTED A ROAD DISTANCE OF 40 MILES FROM THE RHINE'S EAST BANK IN THE BRIDGEHEAD AREA BETWEEN WORMS AND MAINZ.

DARMSTADT, HESSIAN CITY WITH A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 115,526, IS AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION POINT. A CENTER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND CHEMICALS, IT ALSO BOASTED A GOOD AIRPORT.

FORMERLY THE CAPITAL OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, IT IS LOCATED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ODENWALD, A FOREST AREA.

MAR 26 1945

30.24 - 24210

IN THE SURGE FROM THE BRIDGEHEAD BETWEEN WORMS AND MAINZ, THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 700 RAILROAD CARS INTACT. ALL THE CARS WERE FILLED WITH NEW ORDNANCE AND OTHER SUPPLIES, INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, UNIFORMS AND AMMUNITION.

THE MAIN RISES IN THE FFICHTELGEBIRGE, A MOUNTAINOUS AREA IN NORTHERN BAVARIA, AND FLOWS TORTUOUSLY WESTWARD, JOINING THE RHINE OPPOSITE MAINZ, WHERE IT IS 700 FEET WIDE.

IT IS 300 MILES IN LENGTH, AND 240 MILES ARE NAVIGABLE.

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES ON THE RIVER ARE FRANKFURT AND WUERZBURG.

THE FOURTH ARMORED, WHICH REGISTERED ITS 27-MILE GAIN BEFORE NOON, SENT BACK AN APPEAL FOR TRANSPORTATION FOR THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN. THE AMERICAN TANK MEN WERE GOING TO FAST TO BOTHER WITH THEM.

BEHIND THE LIGHTNING ADVANCE OF THE TANKS, THE 90TH INFANTRY MET VERY LIGHT RESISTANCE IN DARMSTADT.

ANOTHER FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION COLUMN SWEPT THROUGH THE SUBURBS ROUGHLY FIVE MILES SOUTH AND WEST OF DARMSTADT, INCLUDING PFUNGSTADT, GODDELAU, JUGGENHEIM, HAHNLEIN AND EBERSTADT, AND ENTERED OBERDARMSTADT. TWO MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

SPEARHEADING THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S SPREE WAS LT.COL.CREIGHTON ABRAMS OF COMBAT COMMAND B, OF WHICH LT.COL.HAROLD COHEN'S TENTH ARMORED INFANTRY IS A PART--WHICH WITH THE 37TH TANK BATTALION MADE THE ORIGINAL DASH TO THE RHINE.

AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF BOOTY IN FULLY-LOADED RAILWAY CARS WAS TAKEN BY THE FOURTH NEAR JUGGENHEIM, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF DARMSTADT. ANOTHER BIG HAUL WAS MADE AT ZIMMERN, SEVEN MILES EAST OF DARMSTADT.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY CAPTURED TWO COMPANIES OF GERMAN CONVALESCENTS, THROWN FRANTICALLY INTO LINE AS FIGHTING INFANTRY.

IN THE FIRST 36 HOURS, 2,500 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE BRIDGEHEAD, WITH THOUSANDS MORE TAKEN SINCE. THE FIFTH INFANTRY ALONE SEIZED 2,700, OF WHICH 1,806 FELL TO THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT WHICH MADE THE INITIAL CROSSING.

WITH THE OCCUPATION OF DARMSTADT, THE 90TH INFANTRY TOOK OVER A CITY WHICH ONCE WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE. IT IS A MACHINERY, CHEMICAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTER, AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD JUNCTION AND HAS A GOOD AIRPORT. IT IS LOCATED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PICTURESQUE ODENWALD FOREST.

THIRD ARMY ADVANCE ELEMENTS ARE NOW LESS THAN 260 MILES FROM BERLIN.

IF, AND IT'S JUST AN IF, THEY KEEP GOING AT THE PRESENT RATE THEY COULD REACH THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN EIGHT DAYS. ENTHUSIASM IS BOILING OVER IN THE THIRD ARMY, BUT THESE FIGURES ARE JUST ARITHMETIC AND ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE EXPECTATIONS.

RW1001PEW

MAR 26 1945

BY ROBERT EUNSON (330)

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, MARCH 25-(AP)-ABOUT 15,000 CIVILIANS WHOSE HOMES WERE OVERRUN BY THE NINTH ARMY ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE REMAINED COWED IN THEIR BATTERED HOMES TODAY, SEEMINGLY DAZED FROM THE 600-SHELL-PER-MINUTE BARRAGE AND INCESSANT BOMBING THAT PRECEDED THE AMERICAN ATTACK.

THE NARROW, DUSTY STREETS IN SOME 25 VILLAGES THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE CAPTURED ARE BEREFT OF CIVILIAN TRAVEL. NOT A MOVING PERSON COULD BE FOUND ALONG THE RHINE--EXCEPT AN OCCASIONAL MILITARY POLICEMAN DIRECTING TRAFFIC UP TO THE FRONT.

THE ONLY AUDIBLE FIRE IN ONE SECTOR WAS THE BARK OF A RIFLE IN THE HANDS OF SGT. FRANK LAVORKA, FORMER YODER, WYO., COWBOY, WHO POTTED ANYTHING HE SAW FLOATING TOWARD A NEWLY-MADE BRIDGE.

TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN DISCUSSED WHICH AMERICAN ARMY WOULD REACH BERLIN FIRST. IF THE RUSSIANS DIDN'T. PFC. RUBEN OSHINSKY OF 22 FAYETTE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND PVT. ROBERT TAFURI OF 2452 WASHINGTON AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., DECIDED IT REALLY DIDN'T MATTER WHO WON THE "BERLIN SWEEPSTAKES" AFTER ALL.

ONE BRIDGE WAS OUT OF LINE BECAUSE A POWERLESS LANDING CRAFT HAD FLOAT DOWNSTREAM. CAPT. NORMAN CUSICK OF 829 CASCADE ST., WENATCHEE, WASH., BROUGHT HIS CREW OUT ABOARD ANOTHER CRAFT AND PUSHED THE PONTOON BRIDGE BACK INTO SHAPE.

ATOP A DIKE ON THE EAST BANK, SGT. MORRIS OWENS OF 1122 NORTH SHORE AVE., CHICAGO, SAT ON HIS BLANKET AND CLEANED HIS RIFLE.

IN LOHNER, SGT. EDWARD PICKERING OF 192 SOUTH MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT., LOOKED FOR A GERMAN SNIPER THE DOUGHBOYS HAD OVERLOOKED.

T-5 DANIEL SMALLEY OF 3216 DOUGLAS ST., SAGINAW, MICH., WENT THROUGH A GERMAN COMMAND POST IN AN ANCIENT CASTLE. THE CLOTHES AND RECORDS LEFT BEHIND INDICATED THE ENEMY DIDN'T TARRY LONG WHEN THE AMERICANS STRUCK.

PFC. ARTHUR FITZPATRICK OF ROUTE ONE, BOX 807, JOPLIN, MO., DUG A PERFECT SLIT TRENCH IN THE RICH RUHR VALLEY SOIL.

PFC. ARTHUR W. ALEXANDER OF 13 NORTH FRANKLIN, CORTLAND, N.Y., AND SGT. CLARENCE LINDSKOG OF 3216 LONGFELLOW ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WIELDED SLEDGE HAMMERS IN CIRCUS TENT POLE FASHION, DRIVING DOWN SPIKES CLAMPING WIRE MESHING ON BOTH SIDES OF A ROAD LEADING TO THE RIVER.

HJ1015PEW

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 25-(AP)-ALAN WOOD, CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRITISH EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SERVICE, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN A LEG DURING A PARACHUTE JUMP WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, WAS REPORTED SAFE TONIGHT AT A MEDICAL STATION.

WOOD, THEN WITH THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, WROTE A SERIES OF STIRRING DISPATCHES LAST SEPTEMBER FROM ARNHEM, WHEN HE JUMPED AND WAS CUT OFF WITH THE FAMED BRITISH "RED DEVIL" PARACHUTE DIVISION.

RW830PEW

PRECEDE BEHIND GERMAN LINES NORTH OF THE RUHR
BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, MARCH 25-(AP)-A LINK-UP BETWEEN FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S GROUND FORCES AND TROOPS OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY WAS ACCOMPLISHED THIS MORNING WHEN THREE BIG TANK DESTROYERS RUMBLED INTO THE PINE WOODS HIDING THE AIRBORNE'S COMMAND POST.

BRITISH CREWS OPERATING THE 90-MILLIMETER DREADNAUGHTS DIDN'T STOP LONG--JUST SUFFICIENT, IN FACT, FOR THE HILARIOUS AIRBORNE TROOPS TO DO SOME BACK-POUNDING AND HANDSHAKING. THEN THEY THUNDERED ON EASTWARD TO LEND A NEW VOICE OF AUTHORITY TO THE ALLIED DRIVE BEYOND THE RHINE.

THE BRIDGEHEAD THIS MORNING EXTENDS ALONG THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE FROM WESEL TO A POINT ABOUT TWO MILSMDOWNSTREAM FROM REES. AT THIS TIME THE DEEPEST PENETRATION OF THE BULGE WAS SOMETHING MORE THAN FIVE MILES.

A VALIANT BAND OF GLIDER PILOTS--DOUGHFOOTS CALL THEM G-P'S--HELD OFF THE BIGGEST COUNTERATTACK THE GERMANS COULD MUSTER LAST NIGHT AND IN THE HOURS BEFORE DAWN TODAY.

THAT WAS DOWN ON A SECTOR HELD BY THE 194TH REGIMENT. THEY STOOD FIRM, AS A LONE MARK FOUR TANK AND ABOUT 150 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN APPROACHED. THE MOON WAS STILL BRIGHT AND IT WAS EASY TO SEE EXCEPT IN THE SHADOWS. THAT'S WHERE THE G-P'S WERE CONCEALED WITH BAZOOKAS, ANTITANK GUNS, CARBINES, GRENADES AND ANY OTHER WEAPONS THEY COULD FIND.

WHEN THE HEAD OF THE ENEMY COLUMN WAS A LITTLE MORE THAN 100 FEET AWAY, THE PILOTS CUT LOOSE WITH A DEAFENING BARRAGE. THE SMOKING TANK TURNED TAIL AND THE JERRIES FOLLOWED SUIT.

THEREAFTER IT WAS STRICTLY A RACE BETWEEN GERMAN TANKS AND DAYLIGHT. WE KNEW AND THEY KNEW THAT SWARMS OF MUSTANGS AND TYPHOONS WOULD BE UP WITH THE DAWN, SCOURGING GERMAN TARGETS. WITH A MUCH-APPRECIATED ASSIST FROM THE G-P'S, DAYLIGHT WON.

TODAY THE SKIES ARE SLIGHTLY HAZY, BUT THERE IS THE CONSTANT DRONE OF FIGHTER PLANES OVERHEAD AND WE ARE GETTING ALMOST NO TROUBLE FROM GERMAN ARTILLERY AND NONE AT ALL FROM THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

NAZI NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE BUSY LAST NIGHT. ONE WAS SHOT DOWN BY GROUND GUNNERS OF THE 194TH. A JUNKERS 88 CRASHED INTO A FIELD JAMMED WITH WRECKED GLIDERS AND SET THE WHOLE LOT BLAZING.

NOW WE ARE WAITING FOR MORE AMMUNITION, MORE JEEPS AND MORE CHOW. THEY HAVE PROMISED US SOME BY AIR AND MORE SHOULD BE COMING OVERLAND SINCE THE JUNCTION WITH THE GROUND FORCES.

RW907PEW MAR 26 1945

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH CORPS IN GERMANY, MARCH 25-(AP)-DIRECTED BY A BOMB DISPOSAL OFFICER, AN ARMY SURGEON TODAY SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED AN UNEXPLODED ROCKET PROJECTILE FROM A SOLDIER'S THIGH.

THE SOLDIER WAS STRUCK DURING A TEST-FIRING OF A CAPTURED WEAPON YESTERDAY. THE PROJECTILE BURIED ITSELF FIN-DEEP IN HIS FLESH ABOUT SEVEN INCHES ABOVE THE KNEE. THE MAIN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE HAD BEEN REMOVED, BUT THE ROCKET STILL HELD A BOOSTER CHARGE EASILY STRONG ENOUGH TO HAVE BLOWN OFF HIS LEG.

GENTLY THE SOLDIER WAS LIFTED INTO AN AMBULANCE WHICH CREPT TO A HOSPITAL AT SNAIL'S PACE.

X-RAY EXAMINATION DISCLOSED THE ROCKET STUCK AGAINST THE BONE. A BOMB DISPOSAL OFFICER FROM CENTERVILLE, MISS., WHOSE NAME MAY NOT BE DISCLOSED, ACCOMPANIED A SURGEON INTO THE OPERATING CHAMBER AND USED THE X-RAY IN DIRECTING WHERE TO MAKE THE INCISION.

THE BOMB DISPOSAL MAN CARRIED THE PROJECTILE AWAY AS A SOUVENIR, WHILE THE PATIENT, SURGEON AND EVERYBODY ELSE IN THE HOSPITAL SIGHED WITH RELIEF.

RW1000PEW

Add Helen Berlin died XXX Winona, Minn.

AMONG THE PILOTS SCORING VICTORIES OVER THE JETS WERE COL.WILLIAM A.DANIEL, 2005 FAYETTE AVE., BIRMINGHAM,ALA.; LT.WILLIAM H.WILDER, 624 1/2 JEFFERSON AVE., DALLAS,TEX., AND THREE MEMBERS OF THE NECRO 332ND MUSTANG GROUP -- LTS.ROSCOE C.BROWN,JR., 770 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., NEW YORK; EARL R.LANE, 1165 EAST 94TH ST., WICKLIFFE, OHIO, AND FLIGHT OFFICER CHARLES V.BRANTLEY, 4263 FAIRFAX AVE., ST.LOUIS,MO.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 25-(AP)-FEAR FOR THE ULTIMATE SAFETY OF ALLIED WAR PRISONERS AND CONSCRIPTED FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY IS INCREASING AS THE EASTERN AND WESTERN OFFENSIVES CLAMP A PINCERS TIGHTER ON THE REICH.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HAS LOST CONTACT WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS AMONG THE 15 MILLION PRISONERS AND WORKERS IN GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH THE RED CROSS RECENTLY USED ALLIED ARMY TRUCKS FOR A DASH TO SOME CAMPS WITH FOOD PARCELS, THE GENERAL SITUATION IS CONFUSED AND CRITICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY THE RUSSIAN ADVANCES AND OTHERS TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED OR TO HAVE ESCAPED AS THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS PUSHED ACROSS THE RHINE. YET THE FATE OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IS IN DOUBT. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN LEFT TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES AS THE NAZIS TURN THEIR WHOLE ENERGY TO TRYING TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MANY WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL LONG AFTER THE WAR--JUST AS IN THE LAST WAR CONTACT WAS LOST IN THE FINAL PERIOD OF CONFUSION.

ASIDE FROM THE NORMAL PRISONERS THERE ALSO ARE "BIG NAMES" WHO MAY BE HELD AS HOSTAGES--LEON BLUM, EDOUARD DALADIER, KURT SCHUSSNIGG OF AUSTRIA, PREMIER STALIN'S SON.

THE ESTIMATED 15,000,000 FOREIGN WORKERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY INCLUDE ABOUT 2,000,000 FRENCH AND ABOUT 3,000,000 POLES, WITH THE REMAINDER LARGELY RUSSIANS.

RED CROSS NEGOTIATIONS ON TREATMENT OF PRISONERS HAVE NOT YET OBTAINED SOLID RESULTS.

RW1014PEW MAR 26 1945

TRA Add 13th U.S.Air Force NCA Philippines (Hutchinson) exclusive of LING SMOKE, WAS LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED.

SKY VICTORIES IN THE ACTION WERE CREDITED TO CAPT.WALTER OLSON, OF GREENBUSH, MINN., AND LT.RUSSELL SHAFFER, OF (7802 LORETTA AVE.) PHILADELPHIA.

IT WAS VENGENCE FOR SHAFFER WHO PREVIOUSLY BARELY ESCAPED WITH HIS RIDDLED PLANE AFTER AN ATTACK BY 25 JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO OIL CENTER.

EW429PCW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, MARCH 25-(AP)-A PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID BRIG.GEN. JOSEPH HOWARD FELLOWS, OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE" AS LOGISTIC PLANS OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER SERVICE SQUADRON, SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE.

THE GENERAL WAS CITED SPECIFICALLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOLOMON ISLANDS FORCE.

GENERAL FELLOWS, WHOSE WIFE AND DAUGHTER RESIDE IN (2230 CALIFORNIA ST.) WASHINGTON,D.C., RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART IN WORLD WAR I WHILE WITH THE FIFTH MARINES. HE IS A GRADUATE OF THREE MILITARY SCHOOLS--COMPANY OFFICERS' COURSE MARINE CORPS SCHOOL, QUANTICO, VA., ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, AND SENIOR COURSE OF THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT,R.I.

EW432PCW

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH ADM. MITSCHER'S CARRIER TASK FORCE OFF JAPAN, MARCH 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN 42 JAPANESE PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE OTHERS TODAY WHEN 52 ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTED TO BLAST THIS CARRIER TASK FORCE AFTER ITS CRIPPLING ATTACKS ON NIPPON NAVAL AND AIR FORCES IN SOUTHWESTERN JAPAN.

THE FUTILE ATTACK ON THIS FLEET WAS ONE OF THE HEAVIEST TO ATTAIN SOME DEGREE OF VENGEANCE FOR THE ASSAULTS ON HOMELAND AIR AND FLEET BASES.

ATTACKING IN DAYLIGHT, 28 ENEMY BOMBERS AND 24 PROTECTING FIGHTERS WERE INTERCEPTED MANY MILES FROM THE FLEET. ALL OF THE TWO ENGINED BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE CARRIER BASED PILOTS WHO SPED OUT BY THE SCORES.

ALL BUT THREE OF APPROXIMATELY 150 AMERICAN PILOTS IN THE AIR DURING THE BATTLE RETURNED.

ONLY SEVEN OF THE ENEMY PLANES ESCAPED UNDAMAGED, THE OTHER THREE PLANES PROBABLY CRASHED INTO THE SEA.

EARLIER TODAY FOUR TWIN ENGINE BOMBERS AND TWO FIGHTERS WERE

30.24-24213

SHOT OUT OF THE AIR BY PATROL PLANES CIRCLING THE FLEET. THE PLANES WERE DOWNED WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH THE PROTECTIVE PATROL FOR INDIVIDUAL OR DUAL ATTACKS. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE SHIPS ACCOUNTED FOR FIVE OTHERS LAST NIGHT AND YESTERDAY WHILE PATROL PLANES WERE GETTING FIVE OTHERS IN THE SAME PERIOD.

JW950APW

UNDATED JAP DIET (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 25-(AP)-) THE RECONVENED SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET WAS REPORTED BY RADIO TOKYO SUNDAY TO HAVE WOUND UP ITS ONE WEEK OF WORK AND TO HAVE SCHEDULED CLOSING CEREMONIES FOR MONDAY.

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO APPEARED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND "CLARIFIED THE RESOLUTE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT FORCEFUL MEASURES WITHOUT DELAY." THIS CAME ON THE HEELS OF THE PREMIER'S ORDER FOR FORMATION OF A PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER ARMY IN WHICH THE ENTIRE POPULACE WILL BE ENLISTED IN ANTI-INVASION AND OTHER WAR WORK.

TOKYO SAID THE DIET DURING THE WEEK "CARRIED ON SERIOUS DEBATE WITH REGARD TO TAKING THE INDISPENSABLE STEPS TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE DOMESTIC FRONT FOR THE DECISIVE BATTLE IN VIEW OF THE NEW PHASE OF THE WAR CREATED BY THE FALL OF IWO JIMA."

THE JAPANESE RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT THE ENTIRE CABINET MET WITH KOISO SUNDAY IN SPECIAL SESSION TO TALK OVER "CURRENT PROBLEMS."

JW952APW

MAR 26 1945

A215FX

95FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE-RYUKYUS (160)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 25-(AP)-) JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TONIGHT (SUNDAY) THAT AMERICAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT, HAD "ATTEMPTED A LANDING" IN THE STRATEGIC RYUKYU ISLANDS SUNDAY MORNING (JAPANESE TIME) (CORRECT) AND FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS WERE TAKING PLACE.

DOMEI SAID THE LANDINGS BEGAN AT 7:30 A.M. ON AKAJIMA AND TOKASHIKI ISLANDS NEAR THE MAIN ISLAND OF OKINAWA.

"THE ENEMY LANDING ATTEMPTED WAS MADE," DOMEI SAID, "AFTER CONTINUOUS AERIAL BOMBING ATTACKS AND NAVY BOMBARDMENTS BY THE ENEMY TASK FORCE SINCE THE MORNING OF MARCH 24 AGAINST OKINAWA, MAIN ISLAND OF THE RYUKYU GROUP, AS WELL AS MIYAKJIMA AND KERAMA JIMA."

A216FX

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT A LARGE AMERICAN TASK FORCE WAS IN THE WATERS JUST SOUTHWEST OF OKINAWA, AND DESCRIBED THE FLEET AS CONTAINING 15 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 11 BATTLESHIPS, 10 CRUISERS, 32 DESTROYERS "AS WELL AS INNUMERABLE OTHER AUXILIARY VESSELS."

DOMEI SAID THE AMERICANS TRIED THE INVASION IN "APPROXOMATELY 100 BARGES," AND THE NIPPONESE GARRISONS WERE "NOT FIERCELY INTERCETPING" THE YANKS.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY PICKED UP A TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 2,000 AMERICAN TROOPS HAD ATTEMPTED TO LAND ON OKINAWA ITSELF.

"AS YET ON MONDAY MORNING NO TRANSPORT FLEET HAS BEEN SIGHTED," TOKYO RADIO REPORTED.

AKAJIMA AND TOKASHIKI ISLANDS, BOTH TINY, ARE ABOUT A MILE APART AND FOUR MILES OR SO WEST OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.

OKINAWA IS THE XXX ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAF ORIGINAL.

HW1022PPW NM

UNDATED JAP PREDICTION (160)

MAR 26 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 25-(AP)-) RADIO TOKYO PREDICTED SUNDAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES "WILL SHORTLY TRY TO LAND" IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, BETWEEN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FORMOSA.

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO GERMANY AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, SPECIFICALLY NAMED OKINAWA AS A POSSIBLE LANDING POINT. IT BOASTED THAT LANDING FORCES WOULD "INDEED EXPERIENCE THE FEROCITY OF THE FORCES MANNING OUR INNER DEFENSE LINES." TOKYO ADDED THAT A TYUKYU INVASION WOULD BE MET BY JAPANESE AIR FORCES BASED IN CHINA, FORMOSA AND ON KYUSHU ISLAND, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE MAIN JAPANESE CHAIN.

TOKYO ASSERTED THAT "OUR AIR FORCE UNITS STATIONED ON KYUSHU AND FORMOSA HAVE MAINTAINED THEIR UNSHATTERABLE FIGHTING STRENGTH."

THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED SATURDAY THAT AMERICAN WARSHIPS SHELLED RYUKYU COASTLINES WHILE CARRIER PLANES BLASTED THE ISLANDS LAST FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JAPANESE TIME. PHILIPPINE BASED BOMBERS HAVE BEEN HITTING FORMOSA ARMY AND NAVY AIR BASES DAILY FOR MANY WEEKS.

JW2PPW NM

[illegible] WESTERN FRONT YESTERDAY (SUN) (580)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: AMERICAN TROOPS BROKE INTO THE HEART OF THE RUHR AS THE BRITISH PUSHED EIGHT MILES OUT ON THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN.

REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD SECTOR: IN A GENERAL ASSAULT ON A 35-MILE FRONT AMERICAN TROOPS BURST THE BOUNDS OF THE ALLIES' FIRST BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE RHINE.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY CAPTURED A BRIDGE OVER THE MAIN RIVER IN A 27-MILE SWEEP, SPRANG AT LEAST TWO NEW CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE SOUTH OF COBLENZ AND CLEARED DARMSTADT, A HESSIAN RAILWAY JUNCTION CITY.

--DASH--

MAR 26 1945

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: GAINED CROSS-RHINE POSITIONS 12 MILES OR MORE NORTHWEST OF WESEL AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT WHERE THE RHINE BENDS WESTWARD TOWARD THE SEA.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: PUSHED EIGHT MILES NORTH OF THE RHINE ONTO THE GERMAN PLAIN ACROSS SIX BRIDGES OVER THE ISSEL RIVER THAT HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: BROKE OUT INTO THE OPEN THROUGH THE ENEMY'S RHINE LINE, CRASHED EIGHT MILES OR MORE BEYOND THE RHINE AND WAS WITHIN REACHING DISTANCE OF A BERLIN SUPERHIGHWAY AND BUT 10 MILES FROM ESSEN, INDUSTRIAL HEART OF THE RUHR.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: IN A MASSIVE ATTACK ON THE ROAD TO BERLIN THE AMERICANS BURST OUT OF THE REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD AND GROUND ON EASTWARD.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: CUT ACROSS THE MAIN RIVER SOMEWHERE SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, PUSHED WITHIN 10 MILES OF FRANKFURT ITSELF, CLEARED DARMSTADT AND NEARED A JUNCTION WITH FIRST ARMY TROOPS BEYOND THE RHINE AS IT MADE NEW CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE SOUTH OF COBLENZ.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: WON ALL THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE IN ITS ZONE AND FREED A NUMBER OF FRENCH TROOPS IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS FOR FIVE YEARS.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FIRST INFANTRY--ENGAGED IN REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD BREAKOUT.

FOURTH ARMORED--SPEARED THE THIRD ARMY BREAKTHROUGH ALONG GERMANY'S

WAIST AND CUT ACROSS THE MAIN RIVER.
FIFTH INFANTRY--PUSHED WITHIN 10 MILES OF FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN; DISCLOSED TO HAVE ESTABLISHED THE MAINZ-WORMS BRIDGEHEAD THURSDAY.
NINTH INFANTRY--PART OF FIRST ARMY PUSH EAST OF RHINE.
17TH AIRBORNE--AT LINKUP OF BRITISH SECOND AND FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMIES.
30TH INFANTRY--SPEARHEADED NINTH ARMY BREAKTHROUGH INTO RUHR.
78TH INFANTRY--IN REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD BREAKOUT.
79TH INFANTRY--OPERATED ON 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S FLANK.
90TH INFANTRY--CLEARED DARMSTADT.
99TH INFANTRY--ENGAGED IN REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD BREAKOUT.
101ST INFANTRY--CLEARED OUT A SMALL NAZI POCKET WEST OF KARLSRUHE.
103RD DIVISION--COUNTED PRISONERS FROM 14 DIFFERENT ENEMY DIVISIONS.
HJ1025PEW

MAR 26 1945

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FRO M Zellin)
WESTERN FRONT---
U.S. THIRD ARMY: 235 MILES (FROM RIVER MAIN)
U.S. FIRST ARMY: 266 MILES (FROM FLAMMERSFELD)
U.S. NINTH ARMY: 272 MILES (FROM EAST OF HIERSFELD)
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: 277 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WESEL)
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: 282 MILES (FROM WORMS)
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)
RW931PEW

WITH MOSCOW-BRUENING
BOSTON, MARCH 25-(AP)-"UTTER NONSENSE" WAS DR. HENRICH BRUENING'S COMMENT TONIGHT ON A STORY PUBLISHED IN THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER, PRAVDA, ASSERTING THAT HE HAD PUT FORTH "HIS CANDIDACY AS THE HEIR OF HITLER."
THE HARVARD PROFESSOR READ THE MOSCOW DISPATCH AND DECLARED:
"FROM BEGINNING TO END, IT IS ALL UTTER NONSENSE."
AJ928PEW

MAR 26 1945

MAR 26 1945

Bent

30.24-24215

7th Army Crosses Rhine To Join Race Into Reich; Spearhead Of 1st Dashes 35 Miles From Bridgehead

MAR 26 1945

NEWS BLACKOUT COVERS SWEEP OF PATTON'S TANKS

Hodges' Forces Smash Into Limburg in 22 Mile Thrust.

FRANKFURT ENTERED

Allied Armies Using New Arms, Tactics, Enemy Reports.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 27.—(AP) The American Seventh army hurdled the Rhine early yesterday, joining six other Allied armies in the drive on Berlin. The Germans reeled back from a series of breakthroughs, in one NIGHT the U. S. First army drove 35 miles.

A bulletin from the First army front said powerful tank forces of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges had penetrated to the highway town of Heckholzhausen in a 35-mile thrust out of the Remagen-Erpel bridgehead, while other armored units smashed into the junction city of Limburg in a 22-mile thrust.

A front dispatch said the Seventh army's operation was going according to plan several hours after Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops had crossed the Rhine.

Allies Use New Weapons

(German advices to Madrid said the big push was the greatest in size and intensity ever mounted by the Allies in Europe and declared the British and American armies were using new arms and tactics.)

Seventh army veterans struck without artillery or air preparation in a surprise assault at an undisclosed point. Earlier the Germans had said the Americans were hammering at the gates of the big traffic center of Karlsruhe, on the south part of the front.

Power-laden U. S. First army tank teams raced unchecked into the city of Limburg. Other armored forces smashed 15 miles eastward, trying to crush the Germans before they could escape a pincers being formed by the First and U. S. Ninth armies.

The U. S. Third army's original breakthrough forces of the Fourth Armored division were ripping into the middle of Germany under a security blackout, probably well beyond positions reported yesterday, when they were 40 miles east of the Rhine.

Mop-up forces swung north into Frankfurt-on-Main, 32 miles from the First Army tanks in Limburg.

Threaten to Split Nazis

As these twin drives threatened to split all German armies in the west, the British Second and U. S. Ninth armies struck with such force in the Ruhr and on the north German plain that a high officer of the First Allied airborne army said "there is nothing to halt a breakthrough."

That was the same sort of word which came from the U. S. First army front, where a field dispatch said "there is no solid line in front of the First army now."

The radio at Frankfurt, Germany's ninth largest city with a peacetime population of 546,000, was heard calling Nazi leaders to report to field commanders "to help round up split German troops."

The U. S. Ninth army drove 17 miles beyond the Rhine against bewildered resistance, fought into the northern suburbs of the Ruhr port of Duisburg, and was by-passing Essen, biggest arsenal city in the Ruhr.

The British Second army had spilled out 15 miles onto the north German plain, and was driving east of Wesel.

(The BBC heard by NBC said the American-British bridgehead had been doubled in size in 24 hours, and another BBC report said the Ninth army was only about three miles from Essen.)

Third Dashes Past Frankfurt

The Third army dashed on 10 miles east of Frankfurt to the river Main opposite Hanau and 13 miles northwest of where tanks seized the river Main bridge at Aschaffenburg on Sunday.

Aschaffenberg is 22 miles southeast of Frankfurt, 235 miles from Berlin, 140 miles from the Czechoslovak border, and 250 miles from the Russians closing in from the east.

As the Allies in the west rolled up sensational successes in a supreme bid to bring war in Europe to a swift conclusion, a "significant conference" was held east of the Rhine by four top American generals.

Gen. Eisenhower met with Lt. Gens. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th army group; and Courtney H. Hodges and George S. Patton, Jr., whose First and Third armies were tearing into the heart of the Reich.

German military spokesmen, declaring that the west and not the east was now the Reich's critical front, said fighting also was raging outside Karlsruhe, indicating that the U. S. Seventh army had become the Seventh Allied army east of the Rhine.

The First army's power-laden breakthrough column was headed east with such bewildering speed that tanks rumbled on past towns where German troops were garrisoned.

The armored forces first fought out onto a road somewhere northeast of Coblenz, broke a German stand and began the race eastward.

This unidentified "mystery column" had broken through the crust of German resistance. The enemy north of its rumbling treads was in swift retreat to avoid being ground to bits between the First and Ninth armies.

The only things slowing the thrusts were debris and demolished bridges. Engineers were in the vanguard, clearing a path with bulldozers.

Nazis Quit Altenkirchen

In the northeastward withdrawal, the Germans gave up the strategic road center of Altenkirchen, 30 miles east of the Rhine and 255 miles southwest of Berlin. The Americans then pressed on east of that city, while other forces reached Herpleroth, two and a half miles to the southeast.

Drives on the north and south of the bridgehead had chopped up the enemy crust into isolated pockets. The principal resistance was offered by disorganized German infantry braced by self-propelled guns and artillery.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said the push was much like the Normandy breakthrough, and Correspondent Hal Boyle said, "Hodges men are back in the running with Patton's charging Third army Shermans in the great Allied Berlin derby."

On the north flank the First Infantry division, beating back two successive days of strong German counterattacks, drove forward more than two miles in Eitorf, on the Sieg river 14 miles east of the Rhine.

The Germans were desperately disengaging armor and infantry lest they be overrun. The First army took 3,147 prisoners yesterday.

Patton's Third army probably was accepting this First army challenge the race eastward, but the Third's front-running Fourth Armored division, which hurled the river Main yesterday, was under a news blackout.

Behind it, other armored columns moved into the ruined streets of Frankfurt, birthplace of Goethe. The bridgehead now was 30 miles wide and more than 30 miles deep.

Simultaneously, other 3d Army troops crossed the Rhine somewhere south of Coblenz.

The Germans said Patton was sending down parachute troops in front of his columns to speed the advance.

Northward, where earlier 3d Army crossings of the Rhine had been made six miles south of Coblenz, the 87th Division struck harder resistance, but last was reported about six miles from a junction with the 1st Army pressing south along the river's last bank. The 87th Division had pushed three and a half miles east of the Rhine beyond Boppard, which is seven miles south of Coblenz.

Behind Patton's armor, infantry cleared Hassloch, seven miles east of Mainz, overran several towns between the captured city of Darmstadt and Frankfurt, and pushed on into Frankfurt's outskirts.

The 26th Infantry Division was disclosed to be operating in the 3d Army's original bridgehead along with the 5th and 90th Infantry, the 4th Infantry and 4th Armored Divisions.

The 3d Army took 5,214 prisoners Sunday.

The Germans threw their crack 116th Panzer Division into the path of the 9th Army as it drove through the forests of the Ruhr. A tank battle raged five miles southeast of Dorsten, which is seventeen miles from the Rhine due east of Wesel.

The 30th Infantry Division was in action nine miles north of Essen after a four-mile advance up to late afternoon (Monday). Other 9th Army forces crossed the Lippe River to protect the 30th's north flank, since the British 2d had been unable to keep pace. Forces fighting along the Lippe were twelve miles east of the Rhine and were engaged in another tank battle, south of Gahlen.

The 79th Division, to the south, likewise ran into tank opposition and found the going slower, but it was fighting in Wehoven, a northeastern suburb of Duisburg, a Ruhr port with a pre-war population of 31,000. The 79th captured Heisfeld and pressed two and a half miles east, where it was nine miles northwest of Essen.

The superhighway to Berlin had been cut in at least three places as the British, Americans and Canadians struck out through northern Germany from a solid bridgehead now more than thirty-one miles long.

American air-borne forces north of Wesel, in concert with the British 6th Air-Borne Division, advanced through broken and disorganized enemy forces for extensive gains against opposition so light it was almost non-existent.

Sweeping out of their positions along the Issel River, British parachute troops drove to within a half-mile of Bruenen, which is three miles beyond the Issel north of Wesel. The American air-borne forces made similar gains eastward, and by last accounts both forces still were advancing.

Only on the northwest was resistance still fierce, but British 2d Army headquarters predicted it would weaken there, too, in view of the German retreat east of Wesel.

The whole story of the British advance could not be told because of a partial news blackout.

Scottish troops gave the British 2d Army a bridgehead fifteen miles deep at an undisclosed point.

The Canadians at the western end of that front were making slow but steady progress. They captured Millingen, four miles north of Rees, where the Germans had tried to anchor a line, and likewise took Bienen, four miles northwest of Rees, and then advanced one-fourth of a mile beyond.

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Blank

NAZI LINES CRUMBLE BEYOND THE RHINE

Patton Enters Suburbs of Frankfurt—Ninth Smashes Enemy Defenses in the Ruhr—British Speed Toward Berlin.

Paris, March 26 (A. P.).—An armored column of the American First Army drove twenty-two miles out of the Remagen bridgehead today while Third Army tanks further south broke into Frankfurt, Germany's ninth city. Details of the First Army's sensational sweep northeast of Coblenz were not disclosed immediately, but a front-line dispatch declared that Gen. Hodges was lashing out with "one of the greatest tank forces ever assembled on the western front," and that the advance, sprung from the north end of the First Army bridgehead, had carried past Altenkirchen, a highway hub twenty miles from the Rhine and 257 from Berlin.

Near the north end of the western front, meanwhile, the American Ninth Army cracked through the Nazi defenses on the Lippe River east of Dorsten, seventeen miles from the Rhine.

Gen. Patton's armor smashed into Frankfurt from the southwest after seizing a Main River bridge intact in a two-column sweep from the Third Army bridgehead over the Rhine. They found miles of ruins in what had been a city of 547,000 and one of Hitler's most important war arsenals.

Nazi Resistance Disorganized.

Patton's Fourth Armored Division was already far beyond Frankfurt, and had dashed across the Main at Aschaffenburg, 235 miles southwest of Berlin, after winning a bridge there.

German resistance in the west was largely broken and disorganized.

Late today, however, the Third Army armor ran into heavy resistance in the Langen area seven miles south of Frankfurt. The Fourth Armored Division reached the Main opposite Hanau, ten miles east of Frankfurt.

American and British Airborne divisions were driving through the broken and disorganized enemy for huge gains against light opposition in the northern sector.

The Ninth Army's Thirtieth Infantry Division, breaking through Nazi defenses on the Lippe River, collided with infantry of the German 116th Panzer Division, and a field dispatch said a heavy battle was raging.

All Set for Breakthrough.

Sweeping out of their positions along the Issel River, British parachute troops drove to within little more than a half-mile of Brunen, six miles northeast of Wesel, and were still advancing.

"There is nothing to halt a breakthrough," the commander of an American airborne unit said tonight.

The spectacular First Army drive was timed with other tank drives farther north in the First Army sector.

"One of the oddest things about it was the way the tanks whipped on past villages where German troops were garrisoned," an officer said. Resistance in some sectors apparently depended on the temperatment of the enemy commander.

The Third Army was racing along unchecked in its drive across the Mainz.

The Fourth Armored Division again had broken loose forty miles beyond the Rhine in a sweep so swift that the Germans were caught without time to blow up the Aschaffenburg Bridge, twenty-two miles southeast of Frankfurt. The division's coup was so complete that Frankfurt was hopelessly outflanked.

"The decisive fighting of the whole war now is unequivocally under way in the west," a German military spokesman said by radio from Berlin, 235 miles from vanguards of Patton's army.

In Suburbs of Duisburg.

The Ninth Army fought in the northeast suburbs of Duisburg, inland port of 431,000 population, and within ten miles of Essen, where the Krupp works have been rebuilt seven times after Allied raids.

The Germans reported fighting outside the Baden capital of Karlsruhe, suggesting yet another crossing by the Seventh Army, which had cleared the Palatinate and routed the last Germans west of the Rhine between Switzerland and Holland.

The whole western front was becoming fluid.

Nearly eighty-five miles of the east Rhine banks were firmly in Allied hands. The final campaign to crush Germany was scoring victories all the way from Wesel to below Frankfurt. Nowhere was the Wehrmacht able to check the Allied attack. Gen. Eisenhower had 1,250,000 combat troops available for the offensive.

With troops already 136 miles deep in the heart of Germany and the Rhine crossed at seven places, the Third Army threw yet another bridgehead across the upper Rhine at an undisclosed place where the river runs rapidly through a gorge. The river was being crossed virtually at will.

The Berlin radio said Patton was using parachute troops in the Darmstadt-Frankfurt area and that infantry had joined airborne troops at Hanau and Aschaffenburg. Although Third Army rampages were partly hidden by censors, the German communique said one of the new Rhine crossings was made between Worms and the captured chemical capital of Ludwigshafen.

British Under Blackout.

At nightfall, a security blackout was imposed on most movements of the British Second Army ten miles beyond the lower Rhine, the same sort of censorship which has prevailed during all important developments.

Duisburg, port of the Ruhr basin, was by-passed as Field Marshal Montgomery's armies moved within grasp of several other big industrial cities. At last reports, Essen (population, 660,000) was ten miles away; the Duisburg suburbs were entered; Mulheim (136,805) was five miles distant; Oberhausen (191,305) four; Dortmund (539,000), twenty-nine, and Muenster (143,748) forty-eight.

Nazis Quit by Thousands.

Germans were surrendering by the thousands. The Twenty-first Army Group in the north, engaging the bulk and best of the sixty or so undersized German divisions in the west, has taken more than 10,000 captives. The total Third Army bag bulged with many more than 300,000 since D day. The First Army took 3,147 yesterday alone. Supreme Headquarters said 248,882 Germans had surrendered since March 1.

Upward of 60,000 more had been killed or wounded seriously.

The enemy army, deprived of more than 300,000 effectives in the west alone since the start of this month, had neither the force nor the mobility to recover from the multiple blows Gen. Eisenhower was striking in increasing numbers and strength.

A light rain fell this morning, but it was neither bad enough to interfere seriously with the armored onslaught nor to cancel out the aerial attacks on the enemy fleeing through blazing villages and cities behind the lines.

At least six armies had been identified fighting beyond the Rhine. Sixteen divisions have been named and a high percentage of these were striking with armored power, growing hourly across numerous Rhine pontoon bridges.

EISENHOWER, GENERALS MEET

Army Chief Confers With Bradley, Patton, Hodges

With U.S. 1st Army, March 26 (AP). General Eisenhower and Lieutenant Generals Omar N. Bradley, George S. Patton, Jr., and Courtney H. Hodges met today in United States Army territory east of the Rhine in what was described officially as "a significant conference."

There was a feeling of victory in the air as Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, rode in a jeep across a pontoon bridge.

Eisenhower met his generals at the sprawling Petersberg Hotel—where Prime Minister Chamberlain stayed during his conferences with Adolf Hitler at Bad Godesburg in 1938.

Eisenhower Jubilant

His conference with the commanders of the 12th Army group and its two component forces, the United States 1st and 3d armies, came as Allied troops gained along the Western front. Obviously jubilant, Eisenhower laughed and joked with his generals.

Declaring he expected Hodges's 1st Army "to lick everybody they come up against," Eisenhower said: "They did it all the way across France, and I see no reason why they should stop on the road to Berlin."

Looked Down On Battlefield

Bradley, the 12th Army group commander, chatted with his old friends of the 1st Army. Eisenhower and Hodges huddled at one of the maps showing the progress of the 1st Army's breakout drive from the bridgehead since its attack began before dawn Sunday.

The hotel overlooks the Rhine from atop the 1,086-foot high Petersberg mountain. From its windows Eisenhower could look down on the valley where Hodges's men had fought in from the river, built up a strong force and then struck out eastward.

Eisenhower was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Col. Ernest R. Lee, of San Antonio, Texas. The supreme commander had lunch at 7th Corps headquarters with Maj. Gen. Joseph L. Collins, corps commander.

Ike Visits 1st Army Bridgehead

By Don Whitehead

With the U.S. 1st Army, March 26 (AP)—Smiling and in excellent spirits, General Eisenhower visited the United States 1st Army east of the Rhine today, and declared he expected the 1st Army "to lick everybody they come up against."

"They did it all the way across France, and I see no reason why they should stop on the road to Berlin," the supreme commander said.

There was a feeling of victory in the air as Eisenhower rode in a jeep across a pontoon bridge, and for the first time inspected this bridgehead seized by the 1st Army.

He Looked Younger

Eisenhower obviously was jubilant over developments all along the line. He looked much younger and less careworn than the last time I saw him just before the invasion of Normandy, and he laughed and joked with his generals as they met at the sprawling Peterberg Hotel which overlooks the Rhine from atop the 1,086-foot-high Peterberg Mountain.

It is the same hotel where Prime Minister Chamberlain stayed during his conferences with Hitler at Bad Godesberg in 1938.

With Eisenhower were Lieutenant Generals Omar N. Bradley and Courtney Hodges.

Studied Maps

In the hotel's red plush carpeted terrace restaurant, staff officers had set up maps at one end, while a cheerful wood fire burned in an open fireplace at the other. Bradley chatted with his old friends of the 1st Army, while Eisenhower and Hodges huddled at one of the maps showing the progress of the 1st Army's breakout drive from the bridgehead since the powerhouse attack exploded before dawn Sunday.

From windows of the long room, Eisenhower could look across the beautiful mountains and down into the valley where the Rhine stretched like a broad silver ribbon under gray skies. It was the valley of decision, for down there Hodges's men had fought in from the river, built up a strong force and then struck out eastward.

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THIRD ARMY RIPS INTO FRANKFURT

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, March 26—(AP) Frankfurt echoed tonight to the rumble of U. S. Third army tanks prowling through its ruined streets.

It is not known here how much opposition was found in the southern part of the city, often called the cradle of German democracy. Most of Frankfurt lies on the north bank of the Main river.

Tankmen reported they had seen miles of ruins, testimony to the treminduous beating this ninth largest German city with a normal population of 546,000 took from Allied bombers.

For historic Frankfurt-on-Main, birthplace of Goethe, was one of Hitler's most important arsenals.

It was in Frankfurt that Carl Schurz and his compatriots in 1848 tried to overthrow the monarchy.

Elements of the Fourth Armored division reached the river Main opposite Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt and 13 miles northwest of where tanks seized the bridge at Aschaffenburg yesterday.

The bridgehead between Mainz and Worms now is 30 miles wide and at least 30 miles deep.

The Fourth met and repulsed heavy counter-attacks south of Hanau and in the area of the bridge itself. Armor also was engaged in heavy fighting in the area of Langen, seven miles south of Frankfurt.

Armor captured Moerfeldon, seven miles north of Darmstadt, and entered Walldorf, two miles farther north. Walldorf is about six miles southwest of Frankfurt.

The 87th infantry deepened its bridgehead south of Coblenz to three miles, clearing Lykerhausen and Filsen, north and south of Boppard.

The Third army also made a new crossing of the Rhine, cleared two towns and gained a foothold one mile deep. (This new crossing was not located).

The Fifth infantry now dominates a seven-mile stretch of the river main east of the city of Mainz after capturing Gustavsburg at the junction of the Rhine and Main rivers.

U.S. Tanks Running Rampant Within 247 Miles Of Berlin

With the U.S. 1st Army, March 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army, advancing with the greatest tank force ever assembled on the Western front, crashed through German lines tonight within 247 miles of Berlin.

The farthest point of penetration was the village of Heckholzhausen, 8½ miles northeast of Limburg and 35 miles from its starting point.

The tank forces swept into Limburg on the Lahn River and to the northeast drove through Steinbach and then swung on another 2½ miles to Heckholzhausen.

Many Prisoners Captured

Limburg was reached at 3.45 P.M. by a tank column which started rolling at dawn from positions 5 miles northeast of Coblenz and swept down the broad Frankfurt-Cologne superhighway. Doughboys moved from street to street tonight in Limburg, cleaning out the last feeble German resistance.

North of Heckholzhausen another column reached Hueblingen, 12½ miles north of Limburg and also 247 miles from Berlin.

Hundreds of German prisoners were captured in the armored thrusts. Advanced elements radioed back that they were unable to handle all the prisoners and asked for military police to rush forward and take charge of a column of captives which had reached Steinbach. It was reported 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners were taken.

American tanks were running rampant as they did in the great breakthrough across France.

For hours the column which entered Limburg was a "mystery," with its movements cloaked in secrecy on grounds the enemy did not know where the leading elements of the 1st Army were in their surprise dash to the east.

Tonight the security blanket was lifted to pin-point this advance as tankmen and doughboys gripped one of the most picturesque towns in western Germany. It is a town of some 12,000 population, with its big cathedral standing on the summit of a cliff overlooking Limburg, which sits on the left bank of the Lahr.

Machine Guns Silenced

The only thing that slowed the tanks were demolished bridges and debris piled on roads. Engineers quickly cleared paths with bulldozers and the armor kept driving on.

An officer who flew over the line of advance from Montabaur to Limburg said that as tanks approached a factory on the outskirts of town, enemy machine guns opened up.

"Then I saw a spout of flame and a cloud of dust and guns in the factory stopped firing," he said. "A little farther on, machine guns fired on the tanks again and the Yanks blasted houses from which the fire came," the officer said.

South of Limburg, vehicles were racing to get away from the advancing Shermans. The towns of Openrod and Nentershousen, which straddle the road to Limburg, were left in flames. And in Obererbach north of Nentershousen, civilians were in the streets waving white flags.

Likened To Normandy

This was a day much like the Normandy breakthrough, with tanks plowing forward hell-for-leather and infantry closing behind to mop up bypassed opposition.

There was no solid line in front of the 1st Army. Drives on north and south of the Remagen bridgehead have chopped up the opposition into isolated pockets and the principal trouble comes from self-propelled weapons, artillery and small units of disorganized infantry.

The attack is rolling forward with tremendous power and Hodges is pouring his massed might into the breaches.

To the north, fingers of armor plowed forward against their toughest resistance to a point east of Altenkirchen and the Herpleroth, 2½ miles southeast of Altenkirchen, and to the vicinity of Hasselbach. The Nazis tried to stem the tide with mortars, artillery and self-propelled weapons, but they lacked a fixed position on which to stand.

In Outskirts Of Eitorf

The 1st Infantry Division, which had beaten back strong enemy counterattacks for two days, finally smashed forward for gains of 4,000 yards and had elements in the outskirts of Eitorf on the Sieg River.

Ahead of the 1st Division, German troops pulled back to disengaged troops and armor before being swept up by this tide, which was grinding out steady gains and rounding up hundreds of prisoners. A total of 3,147 prisoners was captured yesterday.

In the center of the attacking line, the 9th Infantry Division ran into heavy small-arms fire and shoved in to clean out the dug-in Germans.

The 99th Division closed in behind the speeding spearhead to consolidate gains, while other units reached Hohr, Grenzhausen and Mallendar, north of Coblenz.

Nazis Ask Prisoners To 'Capture' Them

With U.S. 17th Airborne Division Across the Rhine, March 26 (AP)—Capt. Walter Rudolph, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., and his crew probably had as exciting a time as any of the crews forced down in the aerial invasion north of the Ruhr.

He and Copilot Frank Morlis, Jr., Pocatello, Idaho, and radio operator, Sergt. Harold Hisley, Brownsville, Pa., rode a burning C-47 into the ground.

They helped an injured man out of the plane and stumbled into the arms of a group of German soldiers who captured them.

"They took us down to a house, fed us and treated us as nice as they could," Rudolph related. "The more gliders that circled in, the nicer they got. It wasn't an hour until things got hot around them. They asked us to take them prisoner and we did."

Writer Describes 'Little Arnhem'

By Robert C. Wilson

Paris, March 26 (AP)—Twenty-nine parachute troops hurled themselves from the C-46 troop carrier on which I was a passenger at 10.16 A.M. Saturday—just three minutes after we crossed the smoke-masked Rhine at an altitude of 600 feet.

Suddenly the huge plane shuddered. A wing spurted flames. There was a sickening thud as Nazi flak ripped into the ship. A few minutes later I was crawling out of my parachute in a plowed German field 4 miles east of the river.

Things Happen Fast

Things had happened fast—it seemed only a matter of seconds as the crewmen and I plunged from the burning plane. I was too stunned by the terrific jar I got when I landed to recall much detail. Moreover, I was too occupied with getting out of the paths of swarms of British gliders that were swooping into the field.

One of the ships struck power wires, careened past me and crashed with a big burst of flames. Another headed straight for me, skimmed inches over my head and then nosed into the earth 20 feet away.

Half-Dozen Tommies Spill Out

I thought everyone was killed as the big ship plowed into the ground, but within five minutes a half-dozen Tommies spilled out and looked cautiously around. One pointed a gun at me.

I waved a white handkerchief frantically, shouting: "I'm an American. Don't shoot."

Later Lieut. James Leadson, formerly of Liverpool, confided that he had been about to shoot because he thought my unorthodox uniform was something new in German dress. I was wearing a United States "Paris type" dress uniform instead of combat garb.

Other Close Calls

That was the first of a series of close calls crowded into the next 24 hours in the "Little Arnhem" these British airborne soldiers and I had for ourselves.

By 11 A.M. the British soldiers had taken a farmhouse at the end of the field in which there were six German soldiers. We had a dozen wounded with us. Machine guns chattered nervously and snipers' bullets whined outside. We were 6 miles from the Rhine between Hamminkeln and Rangenburg.

By noon we had an anti-tank gun set up and one artillery piece in place. Then we just waited.

Shoot Up Tiger Tank

At 3 P.M. we were still waiting. Liberator bombers had come in at suicide height—100 feet—to drop supplies. But they had missed our immediate area.

We shot up a Nazi Tiger tank across the road to our left. Montgomery's artillery from the west was pouring thousands of shells over our heads into German positions. But the Nazis had not yet tried to overrun our position.

After nightfall an eight-man patrol went out to raid a German ack-ack emplacement. Two came back. Only the terrific roar of artillery and planes broke the suspense for the next few hours. Then it came.

Gun Shot Shakes House

At 2 A.M. the tremendous roar of a Nazi field gun shook the farmhouse in which we were huddled. A machine gun opened fire and rifles began cracking. I was shaking all over and could hardly write as I tried to take notes.

Shells hit the house and set it on fire. I raced upstairs to a back bedroom with a half dozen British soldiers. They kicked out the window and jumped down. The Germans were yelling outside. I decided to stay in the room.

Drops Out Window

I waited for 15 minutes and things quieted down somewhat. Then I dropped out the window. The fire was lighting everything up like daylight. I heard a German shouting close by and I quickly yelled out "kamerad." But there was no answer.

Hugging a fence I crawled away from the blazing house. For the next four hours I walked, crawled, ran and sweated my way through field after field of gliders. Artillery and other guns were going off on both side of me.

Finally at 6.25 A.M. a couple of American helmets popped up a few yards away. They were doughboys from an engineer battalion. I had finally made it.

Hoge Captures Bridges Intact

With U.S. 3d Army, March 26 (AP), Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge is making a habit of capturing important German bridges intact.

Hoge commanded the combat force which seized the Remagen bridge over the Rhine in a coup that gave the 1st Army its entry into the heart of Germany.

Now Hoge, transferred from the 9th Armored Division to command of the famous 4th Armored Division of the 3d Army, has taken the Aschaffenburg bridge over the Main River east of Frankfurt.

Builder of the Alaska highway, Hoge in his new command succeeds Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, of Austin, Texas, who has been promoted to a corps commandership.

Churchill Crosses Rhine Again

London, March 26 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by Field Marshal Montgomery, visited the British 2d Army front east of the Rhine today. He had visited the United States 9th Army's bridgehead Sunday.

The Prime Minister is expected to give the House of Commons an eyewitness account on his return to London.

Churchill almost certainly will appear in the House before its adjournment Thursday for the Easter holiday, and it was felt he would not miss the opportunity to describe the opening phases of what he has called "the big heave."

Had Close Shave

The Prime Minister had a close call while standing at the shattered western end of the bridge at Wesel. Guided by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the 9th Army, the Prime Minister had inspected recently occupied areas and had returned to the west bank when a German shell crashed 50 yards away. Churchill was peering through binoculars at the remains of the German town of Wesel at the time. Other enemy shells landed in the river near by.

Churchill earlier met Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial staff; General Eisenhower, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chief of the American 12th Army Group, at field headquarters of Maj. Gen. John Anderson, commander of the American 16th Corps. Eisenhower was called away before the party crossed to the east bank.

The Prime Minister made the crossing to the American bridgehead in an American landing craft. He was persuaded by Simpson not to walk to the nearest village because it had not yet been cleared of mines.

'Ike' And 'Monty' Get King George's Thanks

London, March 26 (AP)—King George VI today thanked General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery for "the triumphant passage of the Rhine," an accomplishment which the King said had stirred him deeply.

In separate telegrams, the King thanked all services through their commanders for their part in the triumph.

His message to Eisenhower called the crossing a military achievement "of the greatest significance to the whole world," and added:

"I would express my gratitude to those in all services who won this great and glorious victory."

Montgomery was told that "your triumphant passage of the Rhine into the heart of the enemy territory has stirred us all very deeply and I am more proud than I can say of the gallant part my sailors, soldiers and airmen have played in it."

Allied Warning Given Germany's Slave Labor

New York, March 26 (AP)—Supreme Allied headquarters in a broadcast to foreign workers remaining inside the zone of operations in the Ruhr and the Frankfurt and Mannheim areas, told them today to "accept at any price Nazi at-

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tempts to lead you deeper into Germany."

The broadcast, by the Luxembourg radio, called on foreign workers to "notice what is going on and assist the Allied troops." The workers were instructed to leave the towns and "take shelter at the safest spot and remain hidden there" until they were certain the fighting had passed.

3d Army Leads In Seizing Nazis

New York, March 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army took first place today among all the nine Allied armies on the Western front in the capture of prisoners, building its total to 301,478.

The 3d went to the head of General Eisenhower's class over the 1st Army, in combat two months longer, which has seized 299,916 Germans on the Western front. All armies on the Western front have announced the capture of at least 1,169,947 prisoners, more than 40,000 of them yesterday.

Latest figures announced showed the 9th Army with 94,645 and the 7th Army with 113,096—counting only 15,000 of the Germans captured in the Palatinate and Saarland.

The French 1st Army has taken 85,841, the Canadian 1st Army, 143,614; the British 2d, 107,847; the Allied 1st Airborne, 3,500, and the FFI, 20,010. The American 15th Army has not yet reported.

U. S. Artillery Sinks Ship At Besieged French Port

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 26—Hundreds of miles behind the western front on a sector that the war almost forgot, artillerymen of the United States Sixty-sixth Division sank a 7,000-ton German freighter today after she put into Lorient.

It was the third enemy ship sunk by shell fire there in three days. Some 25,000 Germans have been besieged since last summer in the Atlantic port, 600 miles from Third Army columns racing across Central Germany.

YANKS 54 MILES PAST FRANKFURT, RADIO SAYS

NEW YORK, March 26.—(AP) The BBC said tonight it had heard a broadcast by the station in Frankfurt, Germany, saying Allied armored spearheads had driven within ten miles of Fulda, 54 miles northeast of Frankfurt. This was not confirmed by any Allied source. The British broadcast was heard by NBC and CBS.

Canadian 3d Division Fights On West Front

Ottawa, March 26 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today that the Canadian 3d Division was participating in the new Rhine offensive with the British 2d Army.

He added in Commons that German resistance west of the Rhine had "practically collapsed" and he had reason to hope the end "may not long be delayed."

Veterans Returning to Battle Scorn Attitude of Home Front

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION ACROSS THE RHINE, March 26—(AP) If a lot of people at home could see themselves as they appear to battle veterans after two and a half years of combat they would not be proud of the picture.

But that's the way it is. The men told their stories today as they waited in a little room near the front for an officer to escort them back to the 26th regiment, which they left Jan. 12 for home leave.

There were 19 of them. Their leave was ended and they were going back into battle.

All had been overseas with the First division from the time it landed in North Africa. Most wore the Purple Heart and many had decorations for bravery. They were going back into the line with vivid memories of home, but not all of them were happy.

Sure, it was good to be home again and just sit around and do nothing but listen to the radio and eat home cooking, they agreed. The girls were wonderful and more sympathetic than most of the boys thought they would be. Home was just like it always was, but still:

"Things have changed," said Staff Sgt. Howard Ashby, Martinsburg, W. Va. "Sometimes I didn't think the people thought much of a soldier or the way we acted. May be it was just me.

"There were not many of my friends left at home. Most of them are in the Army and there were just a few guys left. Somehow you were disappointed in seeing you didn't really mean anything to a lot of people, even if you had been fighting for more than two years. Your family's not that way of course, but other people are."

"Yeah," said Sgt. Michael Halko of Stockton, Pa., "some people feel the war, but others don't give a damn. They are making a lot of money and doing all right.

"Why there was one woman who is making a lot of money in war work who said she hoped the war lasted 10 more years. Can you figure that one out? I had a notion to slap her face, but I didn't.

"Then some people who had sons overseas seemed to resent the fact that I was at home and their boys were not. They would ask me why was I allowed to come home when their boys weren't. All I could say was that I didn't have anything to do about anybody getting home. It wasn't my fault."

Staff Sgt. John Duda, Adah, Pa., said:

"When you tell 'em a story they won't believe it. They say it couldn't be that bad and then most people start talking about their own troubles and how tough it is at home with rationing.

"Old veterans knew what we were talking about. They understand what the score is and don't ask too many questions."

Capt. Linwood Billings, Dover, N. H., said that was the way most of the men felt.

"Most people don't know what is going on," he said. "I would say 75 per cent of the people at home are behind the war effort and the other 25 don't give a damn.

"It is different in smaller towns because they feel closer to the war. In Dover, people know just about all the boys who are overseas and they are glad to see them when they get home. Most everybody there is doing war work too, or trying to do something to help."

Lt. Steve Phillips, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., said:

"I felt lost at times with most of my old friends gone. All I wanted to do was stay at home with my wife. I told her I guess she thought I was crazy just sitting and listening to the radio and reading the papers, but she said she was happy and that was all that mattered. That was enough for me."

NAZIS PLEADING WITH PEOPLE TO KEEP ON FIGHTING

LONDON, March 26—(AP) Nazi propagandists pleaded with the German people tonight to fight on "though the situation may appear hopeless," and military commentators warned that the German Western front was in danger of being split at Frankfurt-on-Main.

Transocean's Guenther Weber declared that "to the Germans it is immaterial whether we hold a mile of ground more or less, but it is vital for us to maintain a continuous front from the Swiss frontier to Holland."

Decisive Battle Raging

Although Allied pressure also on the East front the Germans eyed the west more apprehensively. An official Berlin military spokesman declared that "the decisive fighting of the whole war now is unequivocally in the west."

Propagandist Dr. Rudolf Semmler declared "we must not lose our courage, strength or self-confidence. We've kept our heads over other situations which appeared to be hopeless so why should we act otherwise now."

He conceded, however, that Germany was in the direst straits for material.

"Don't let's deceive ourselves about the present serious situation," said the DNB home service. "In the east and west our enemies besiege and storm against fortress Germany hoping to crush our resistance by grandstyle, synchronised offensives x x x Eisenhower and Montgomery are out to force a decision at all costs.

"But we must show them that it can't be a Sunday afternoon walk into the central Reich. Our slogan must and will be 'kill the enemy wherever you meet him. Don't waver or give way. Drown the enemy in his own blood. If Germany is destined to become a graveyard let us make it the graveyard of our enemies.'"

A German underground report said Field Marshal Walther von Model, commander of the German northern armies, had been wounded March 16 by a bomb, necessitating the summons of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring from Italy to take charge of the Western front after Field Marshal von Rundstedt was removed.

Two Generals Removed

Another report said two generals and an air force marshal had been removed as the result of sharp differences between various air force chiefs and the Nazi high command. Those reported removed were Field Marshal Baron Wolfram von Richthofen, cousin of the famous World War ace, who had been in charge of the German air force armament; Maj. Gen. Deichmann, air force chief in Italy, and Lt. Gen. Fiedig, air force chief in the Balkans and Hungary.

Rumors that Reichmarshal Hermann Goering, chief of the air force, had been arrested also were heard in foreign capitals.

The Moscow radio broadcast a statement by the free German committee declaring that "the entire officer corps of the Wehrmacht has been eliminated and replaced by Himmler's SS" through "intrigues, dismissals, wholesale arrests, suicides and war casualties."

Wave Of Defeatism In Reich 'At Height'

London, March 26 (AP)—General Eisenhower's Rhine offensive has plunged the German people into the deepest gloom, dispatches from neutral European capitals said today, but there seemed to be general agreement that it still is too early to look for a complete collapse of the German home front.

Advices from Bern said the comparative ease with which the Allied armies swept across the Rhine had started the greatest wave of defeatism and despair yet recorded in Germany.

Fear Of Gestapo Still Great

These dispatches emphasized, however, that even though the German people apparently have lost all hope, their fear of the Gestapo still is so great that any immediate uprising to oust the Nazis and bring a quick peace seems unlikely.

Similar views were expressed by Christer Jaederlund, veteran Swedish newspaper correspondent who has just returned to Stockholm from Berlin.

Jaederlund indicated that the German people were dispirited and heartily sick of the war, but added:

Food Is Their Gauge

"Revolution from below still looks highly improbable in Germany unless starvation drives the people into the streets or a beaten army floods back in a state of disintegration.

"The first sign of a real collapse of the Nazi food system will cause more panic in the Reich than the worst military defeat.... The Germans now associate the duration of the war with the food supply."

There were some hints that the first real break on the German home front—when it comes—may develop in Austria. Swiss frontier reports said opposition to the Nazis appeared to be increasing in Austria and that leaflets had been secretly circulated in Vienna urging-Nazi demonstrations.

These reports asserted that 60,000 Austrians had fled into the hills to avoid conscription for the *Volkssturm* (People's Army).

Reaction Of Press

The Nazi press, meanwhile, apparently was trying to prepare the German people for further reverses. German broadcasts last night quoted the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* as saying that Eisenhower's offensive had shifted the "center of gravity of the war to the west."

The paper warned that "it would be senseless to shut one's eyes to the significance of the successes achieved by the Americans in the last few days," but tried to bolster home morale by asserting that the Allies "will not take the German armies by surprise."

Adolph Hitler's own *Volkischer Beobachter* predicted an Allied drive into the great northern German plain and more airborne landings.

Nazis Deny Executing Chutists

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—German military authorities were quoted in a Transocean Agency broadcast today as denying "Eisenhower's allegation" that they had issued orders to execute Allied parachute troops. The broadcast saidthe Allied airborne troops were "being attacked according to the recognized rules of warfare."

SS Seen in Control of Army

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—The Moscow radio today broadcast a statement by the Free German Committee there declaring "the entire officer corps of the Wehrmacht has been eliminated and replaced by Himmler's SS" through "intrigues, dismissals, wholesale arrests, suicides and war casualties."

Nazi Marshal Wounded

London, March 26 (AP)—A German underground report today said Field Marshal Walther von Model, commander of the northern group of armies on the Western front, had been wounded by a bomb.

The report said Model's injury necessitated the quick switch of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring from Italy to take charge of the Western front when von Rundstedt was removed.

Differences Reported

Coupled with this report was another which said sharp differences between various air force chiefs and the Nazi high command had culminated in the removal of an air force marshal and two generals. These were reported to be Field Marshal Baron Wolfram von Richthofen, cousin of the famous World War ace, who had been in charge of German air force armament; Major General Deichmann, air force chief in Italy, and Lieutenant General Fiedig, air force chief in the Balkans and Hungary.

A similar report concerning Richthofen came from neutral capitals a few days ago.

Goering Arrest Rumored

Rumors that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, chief of the air force, has been arrested also have been heard in foreign capitals, but have not been corroborated.

The reports concerning Model did not say how seriously he had been injured, but stated that he was struck down March 16, two days after Rundstedt was taken out of the German lineup.

YANK AIRMEN AID RUSSIANS

RAF Mosquito Bombers Hit Berlin During Night

London, *Tuesday*, March 27 (AP). United States heavy bombers, striking from bases in both Britain and Italy, attacked German industrial targets ahead of the Russian eastern offensive yesterday and during the night RAF Mosquito bombers followed up with their thirty-fifth consecutive bombing of Berlin.

A staff officer of the United States 8th Air Force said the American bombers were able to switch their attention from western

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to eastern Germany because the situation in the west was "well enough in hand to warrant the shift."

For the first time in a week American heavy bombers went back to the familiar job of blasting German oil refineries. More than 300 Flying Fortresses escorted by 450 Mustangs attacked two oil plants, a gun factory and an armored car works in southeastern Germany.

Eaker Belittles Nazis

Flying Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force lent support to the Russian drive by attacking rail yards at Szombathely, Brueck, Straszhof and Wiener Neustadt in Austria and Mustangs raked rail lines between Vienna and Czechoslovakia.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, declared the German Air Force is "virtually grounded; I mean just that."

Red Planes Add Weight

The Britain-based 8th Air Force heavy bombers and fighters split into two task forces over Leipzig. One went after a synthetic-oil plant and a natural-oil refinery at Zeitz, 20 miles south of Leipzig, while the other flew to Plauen, 10 miles from Czechoslovakia, and blasted a gun factory and armored-car works.

The German radio reported that battered Berlin was attacked from the east during the day, indicating Red Army planes were adding weight to the blows.

Medium, light and fighter-bombers from Continental bases kept up their constant attacks along the east bank of the Rhine in support of the ramapaging Allied armies, although operations were somewhat restricted because of a steady rain along the Rhine.

Planes Hit 2 Nazi Oil Refineries, 2 War Plants

London, March 26 (AP)—Two oil plants, a gun factory and an armored-car works in southeastern Germany were attacked today by 300 escorted American bombers as the airmen switched back to strategic targets after a week-long bombing prelude for the Rhine offensive.

The heavy bombers split into two task forces over Leipzig. One went for a synthetic oil plant and a natural oil refinery at Zeitz, 20 miles south of Leipzig, while the other flew to Plauen, 10 miles from the Czechoslovak border, and blasted the twin war factories.

Part Of Two-Way Blow

The attack was the forty-first heavy bomber assault on Germany in 42 days and was part of another two-way blow co-ordinated with the United States 15th Air Force in Italy.

The Flying Fortresses from Italy struck rail communications in Austria and Hungary in support of the Russian offensive along the Danube.

The heavy bombers attacked rail yards at Szombathely, Bruck, Straszhof and Wiener Neustadt.

Railway Lines Strafed

Mustangs dropped down over Vienna and raked rail lines between the Austrian capital and Czechoslovakia. Early reports said 31 locomotives were destroyed.

The Germans indicated that Russian bombers attacked Berlin.

The American bombers yesterday launched what may be one of their toughest assignments—hunting out and blasting German underground factories and warehouses.

Last night Mosquitos attacked Berlin for the thirty-fourth consecutive night and American night-prowling planes joined in hammering German targets.

Buried Oil Dumps Attacked

The kickoff on the campaign against hidden underground objectives was made yesterday by a force of 250 British-based Liberators which attacked three buried oil storage dumps between Hamburg and Brunswick.

A large number of synthetic oil refiners are located in this region and their production was believed to have gone into reserve depots for the Nazi armies.

Altogether 6,000 sorties were flown yesterday, with the Liberators reporting good results against the underground oil targets at Ehmen, Buchen and Hitzacker and with 800 R. A. F. heavy planes smashing at freight yards at Hannover, Osnabrueck and Muenster.

The German Air Force put up little more than token resistance. Nineteen German planes were knocked down and fourteen more were destroyed on the ground, bringing to 100 the number destroyed in the last three days. Allied losses were ten heavy bombers—six of them American—a medium bomber and twenty-nine fighters.

In Italy, Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, declared the "Luftwaffe is virtually grounded." Noting that the last six German oil refineries still in operation within range of his bombers have now come under attack, he said: "Every day our pilots see a modern fighting force parked on airdromes for lack of fuel. They average twenty missions daily. We average more than 2,000. The Luftwaffe is virtually grounded. I mean just that."

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force, carrying out 2,500 sorties yesterday, set a new low in losses. Between 500 and 750 heavy bombers making saturation raids on four airfields in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria lost two of their number.

Another Nazi Headquarters Out

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Allied fighter-bombers destroyed today what was believed to be a German headquarters at Kesteren, fifteen miles northwest of Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

REDS OPEN THIRD PUSH FOR VIENNA

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Nazis Lose Key Points; 21,000 Captured In Northern Europe

London, *Tuesday*, March 27 (AP)—Russian tank spearheads, pursuing Nazi forces across almost-conquered Hungary, lunged within 31 miles of Austria and 69 miles southeast of Vienna's city limits yesterday as Moscow and Berlin disclosed that a great three-pronged push toward Germany's back door was underway.

While elements of the 2d and 3d Ukraine armies swept toward Vienna along the south bank of the Danube and battered within 16 miles of Gyor, key strongpoint in Vienna's defense triangle, Moscow announced that the drive had been extended beyond the north bank of the Danube.

There, amid Czechoslovakia's rugged Carpathian peaks, Russians captured the city of Banska Bystrica, 125 miles east of Vienna, after crossing a 36-mile stretch of the Hron River. At the same time, Berlin said that these Soviet forces had launched a powerful offensive across the Hron 92 miles east of Vienna and had captured the west-bank fortress of Nagykalna.

Reds Take 21,000 Prisoners

As the Soviet offensive raced toward the Bratislava Gap, key to Vienna, Russians in northern Europe took 21,000 trapped Germans prisoner along the East Prussian beaches and were storming Emaus, a half-mile west of Danzig, after capturing Heele and Pelonken, 1 mile west and northwest of the former Free City.

Supported by American bombers which blasted Austrian and Hungarian cities within 36 miles of the advancing Russians, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukraine Army advanced up to 9 miles on a 65-mile front across northwestern Hungary, seizing more than 100 towns and villages, Moscow announced.

In the center of the pile-driving Soviet wedge, Tolbukhin's troops captured the key, eleven-way road and rail center of Papa, in a 4-mile advance which cut the vital railroad and highway linking outflanked Gyor, 25 miles to the northeast, with American-bombed Szombathely near the Austro-Hungarian border.

Fortress Of Gyor Cut Off

Shattering enemy defenses below Gyor based on this railroad-highway line, Tolbukhin's troops hammered within 31 miles of the frontier and were 6 miles from the Marcal River, Vienna's first defense line.

These forces were 65 miles southeast of Wiener Neustadt, Austrian aircraft-manufacturing center bombed by the United States 15th Air Force.

Fifteen miles south of Papa other spearheads stormed and captured the transit hub of Devecser, while between these forces advance tanks and cavalry ground out their deepest advance of 9 miles to win Doba, another vital stronghold in the Austrian capital's southeastern defenses.

At the southern end of the front, Tolbukhin's men advanced five miles along the west bank of Lake Balaton to take Balatonudvari and the Lake's Tihany peninsula.

The bitterest battle raged at the northern end of Tolbukhin's front, where stubbornly resisting enemy troops were holding up the advance of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army pressing toward Komarom and Gyor along the Danube's south bank.

Tolbukhin, however, outflanked the embattled rail junction of Kisber, 17 miles south of the Danube city of Komarom, cutting its rail communications with Gyor after taking the junction of Romand, 11 miles east of Kisber. Simultaneously, Tolbukhin's infantrymen pushed up the Romand-Gyor railroad and captured Bakonypeterd, 16 miles southeast of Gyor.

Smash Toward Gyor

Seven miles to the west, the Russians drove on Gyor from the south and captured Lovaszpatona, also 16 miles from Gyor. This was their closest approach to Vienna and they also were 53 miles southeast of Bratislava, Slovak capital on the Danube's north bank.

The strategic fortress of Gyor was cut off from all communications to the south and its last road and rail links west of the Marcal river were severed by the capture of Papa. To the west, two railroads and three highways still linked it with Vienna and Sopron, second-to-last major bastion southeast of Vienna and only 47 miles ahead of the onrushing Soviets.

North of the Danube, the northern wing of Malinovsky's army captured Banska Bystrica after crossing the Hron and establishing bridgeheads south and east of the city. These extended up to four miles in depth and were deepest at Buca, four miles west of Zvolen, south of Banska Bystrica.

Thirty-one miles to the southwest, the enemy said Malinovsky was pouring powerful forces across the Hron near Leva (Levice) and said that an all-out offensive to break across the Bratislava plains leading 68 miles westward to the Bratislava gap was in progress.

Malinovsky's Slovakian offensive in the Ban-Bystrica and Leva areas appeared keyed with the Red Army's massive surge across northwestern Hungary south of the Danube. It suggested an immediate companion assault by General Ivan Y. Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army in the Carpathian Mountains southeast of Moravska-Ostrava.

Along the Sudeten Mountains farther north, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army was battling to cross the rugged peaks from Upper Silesia and burst into the Moravian Gap leading to both Vienna and Prague.

Only Petrov was not in action, but the enemy said Soviet forces were driving across southwestern Poland toward Moravska-Ostrava, key to the Moravian Gap, from the area of Strumien and Zory, twenty-one and twenty-three miles east of that big industrial city.

German broadcasts, meanwhile, said Russian striking power was increasing in the forefield of Berlin's defenses, with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army striking for a break-through to Seelow, apex of a defense triangle beyond the Red Army's reported bridgeheads across the Oder River, and twenty-seven miles east of Berlin.

Moscow dispatches said the Russians expected the going to get tougher. Spring thaws were turning creeks into rivers and the Germans have mined the approaches to their positions across the river-cut country leading to the Bratislava gap.

Moscow broadcasts, however, jubilantly proclaimed that "the doors to Austria, Czechoslovakia and southern Germany (where the Nazis may make their last-ditch stand) have been broken wide open."

Moscow dispatches said there were still no signs that the coming Red Army offensive for Berlin was yet under way and described German-reported Russian activity in the vital sector as "reconnaissance."

Reds Launching New Offensive In Slovakia

London, March 26 (AP)—Marshal Stalin announced tonight the opening of a new offensive north of the Danube in Slovakia and said Banska Bystrica, former headquarters of a Czechoslovak underground uprising, had been captured.

The push, by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army, was the fourth offensive launched by the Russians up the Danube and in Silesia in a converging drive on Vienna. Moscow said the enemy has shifted forces from Italy and the sagging Western front for defense of the Austrian capital.

Hron River Forced

The fall of Banska Bystrica, 12 miles above captured Zvolen and 75 miles north of Budapest, meant the Russians had forced the Hron River. The town is about 100 miles southeast of Marshal Ivan Konev's forces attacking Ratibor, near the Moravian gateway into the German inner redoubt where Hitler's SS men are reported cacheing underground supplies for their last stand.

Banska Bystrica was the scene of the premature Czechoslovak uprising last autumn, when the Russians were first invading eastern Slovakia.

The Germans announced they had liquidated the patriot force.

Berlin radio announcers said nine Russian infantry divisions and a tank corps, plus other tank units, were attacking on the Berlin front west of Kuestrin toward Seelow, 25 miles east of Berlin, but Moscow had no confirmation.

In Danzig Suburbs

Along the Baltic, the Russians had broken into Danzig's northwestern suburbs, and the Germans said Gdynia had been penetrated as well.

Below the Danube, the Russians bypassed the fortress of Komarom and were fighting west of the stronghold.

Two Russian armies already had overrun four fifths of Hungary below the Danube and their spearhead was within 36 miles of the Austrian border and 77 miles southeast of Vienna.

The newest attack, described in Berlin as an "all-out offensive" was started on the lower reaches of the Hron River in Slovakia at 4 A.M. yesterday, a German broadcast said, and the bridgehead over the Hron was gained at Leva, 50 miles northwest of Budapest and 37 miles northeast of Komarom, the Danube River key to Bratislava.

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army linked up with the 2d Ukrainian Army under Marshal Malinovsky in a drive that swept along a 90-mile front through Hungary.

Nazis Retreat To Triangle

Severely mauled, the Germans fell back into a well-fortified triangle formed by the cities of Gyor (Raab), Sopron (Odenburg) and Szomathely (Steinamanger), the last big cities of western Hungary.

This area is crisscrossed by the already swollen Marcal, Raba, Csorna and Guens rivers, however, and Moscow dispatches said all signs pointed to the most stubborn opposition, despite German losses of 1,000 tanks and 83,000 prisoners in the last few days. Vienna probably will be defended as stoutly as Berlin, Moscow said.

4 Miles From Papa

To the southwest, they were 4 miles outside Papa, 25 miles south

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of Gyor and 40 miles east of Szombathely.

Sopron, in a tip of Hungary southwest of Lake Neusielder, is the westernmost point of the German triangle and it was about 50 miles from the Russian columns.

Tolbukhin and Malinovsky had effected a junction in the neighborhood of Kisber, 22 miles southeast of Gyor.

Silent On Breslau Area

Official Russian announcements were silent concerning Konev's drive south and southeast of Breslau in Silesia, where he was reported by the Germans to have crossed into Czechoslovakia at several places.

German resistance had stiffened greatly in the passes in the Sudetenland Mountain, but Konev was still hammering at a point about 160 miles north of Vienna.

Moscow Enthusiastic

"Every scouting operation, every appearance of the Russians in the western side of the Oder is hailed by the Germans as the coming offensive for the capital," reported Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore from Moscow. "However, there are no signs from this side that it is under way."

Meanwhile, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky drove deeply into the northwestern suburbs of Danzig, afire in many sectors. The Germans began evacuating persons from the city by submarine and seaplane after Rokossovsky started shelling the waterways into the port.

2 Allies Give Lists Of Jap War Guilty

London, March 26 (AP)—The United States and Australia have submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission lists of Japanese war criminals, it was reliably reported today.

While there were no specific details of the United States list, the Australian roll was understood to include 83 high Japanese Army officers responsible for atrocities against Allied troops and civilians, and in some instances cited whole battalions and divisions.

At the same time, the Allies were understood to have submitted lists of Japanese whom the Allies wished to reward for services, such as acting as spies, for the Allies in the Pacific zone.

Ex-FBI Sleuth Now Seeking Nazi Criminals

London, March 26 (AP)—Col. Melvin Purvis, former FBI agent who captured John Dillinger, was reported reliably today to be tracking down Nazis who have committed war crimes.

Purvis' whereabouts was not disclosed but an informant said he was "connected" with the United States War Crimes Office in Washington. There were other reports, unconfirmed, that Purvis was heading an international organization established to track down German war criminals now and after the war.

ELMER DAVIS IN LONDON

Baruch Due There Tomorrow for Economic Talks

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, arrived today.

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Bernard Baruch, special adviser to President Roosevelt, is expected here Wednesday for discussions on American and British economic affairs, including Britain's food requirements.

Spain Bowing To U.S.: Japs

London, March 26 (AP) — The Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman today as saying Spain's accusations that Japanese troops had committed atrocities against Spanish nationals in the Philippines were without foundation and "obviously were dictated by American pressure."

Spain charged last week that Japanese soldiers bayoneted to death Spanish men, women and children in Manila. Madrid ordered all Spanish diplomatic missions to cease representing Japanese interests in countries with which Japan has broken relations.

The Tokyo broadcast quoted the Foreign Office spokesman as saying "Franco's government, which has so many weaknesses in the internal field, has no other choice but to yield to foreign interference in the hope of strengthening its internal and external position."

The broadcast said the Foreign Office statement was Japan's reply to Spain's note of protest.

Nazi Convoys Attacked By RAF In Skagerrak

London, March 26 (AP)—RAF Halifaxes made six attacks and scored several hits before dawn today on enemy convoys believed to have been carrying troops and equipment from Norway to Germany.

The convoys, escorted by warships and night fighter planes and flying barrage balloons, were attacked in the Skagerrak. Hits were scored on a medium-sized passenger vessel, a large freighter and an escort ship.

MINISTER JOINS ARMY

Strong Spent Five Years Aiding Prisoners and Internees

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Tracy Strong Jr., 29 years old, of Seattle, who spent the past five years helping American internees in Switzerland and prisoners of war in Germany, came here recently and voluntarily joined the Army as a private.

As a Congregationalist minister, Mr. Strong served as secretary of the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva and for a year was the only American Protestant chaplain serving American airmen interned in Switzerland. Through the International Red Cross he helped to organize educational programs for troops in German prison camps.

Mr. Strong's father, general secretary of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A., is stationed in Switzerland in charge of war prisoners' aid.

De Gaulle's Son Decorated

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—Lieut. Philippe de Gaulle, son of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, received the Croix de Guerre from Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc at a ceremony in the French village of Berry today.

DE GAULLE MAY ATTEND SECURITY CONFERENCE

PARIS, March 26—(AP) Reports that Gen. De Gaulle himself would head the French delegation to the World Security conference in San Francisco next month, at least for the opening session, persisted in diplomatic quarters here today. De Gaulle was quoted as saying: "I cannot tell what I will do one month from now."

A foreign office official said that Syria and Lebanon would be invited to the conference as a result of French insistence that they be represented.

Sharp Patrol Action Reported From Italy

Rome, March 26 (AP)—Activity along the Italian front was hidden today under a brief announcement that "patrols were active," but the action was sharp and violent wherever the fighting parties reached their objectives. There were a number of stiff small-arms fights.

Both sides were aggressive in investigating opposing lines, particularly in the mountains area southwest of Bologna. In one clash in that sector an American patrol killed eleven Nazis. In another three Germans were killed without loss to the Americans.

A strong enemy patrol of about 40 men attacked 8th Army positions near Faenza, but was repulsed by small arms and mortar fire.

Germans Step Up Italy Patrols

Rome, March 26 (AP) — German patrolling became more aggressive along the 5th Army front in Italy today and there were a number of sharp clashes, particularly in the area southwest of Bologna.

An American patrol killed eleven Nazis is one encounter in that sector. The Germans attempted to ambush another patrol there but the Americans discovered the ruse and killed three of the enemy without loss.

The first all-Jewish brigade has been active in patrolling along the 8th Army front farther east, it was disclosed yesterday. The brigade is led by Brig. Gen. Frank Benjamin, a Jew in the Regular British Army. Many of the brigade's members previously had been held in Nazi concentration camps. Their family origins cover 37 different countries.

Luftwaffe Held 'Virtually Grounded'

Rome, March 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force declared today that the German air force is "virtually grounded."

Noting that the last six German oil refineries still in operation within range of his bombers have now come under attack, he said:

"Every day our pilots see a modern German fighting force parked on airdromes for lack of fuel. They average twenty missions daily. We average more than 2,000. The *Luftwaffe* is virtually grounded. I mean just that."

The U.S. 15th Air Force campaign to knock out enemy fuel sources has occupied more than 50,000 men and has cost 2,057 heavy bombers and more than 20,000 men in a year's time, Eaker said.

He pointed out that the combat crew strength of the 15th Air Force is about 20,000 and therefore that during the year this aerial arm lost the equivalent of 100 per cent of its total fighting personnel.

"We take some consolation from the knowledge that these losses have saved many thousands of ground soldiers," he added.

Maryknoll Superior Received by Pope

Vatican City, March 26 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received in private audience Bishop James Edward Walsh, Superior-General of the Maryknoll Fathers (Catholic Foreign Missions Society of America) of Maryknoll, N. Y., who arrived in Italy recently from the United States.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy, March 26 (AP)—Fifth Army Headquarters announced today the award of the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. George C. Marshall to Second Lieut. Steven M. Kosmyna, former boxer, of Perth Amboy, N. J. Lieutenant Kosmyna, a member of the Eighty-eighth Division's 350th "Battle Mountain" Regiment, was decorated for leading his platoon in taking Mount Della Croce, a strongly held peak in the Appennines.

Nazi Convoy Hit Off Swedish Coast

Stockholm, March 26 (A. P.).—Allied aircraft attacked a southbound German convoy in the Skaggerak off Sweden's western coast last night, Swedish press dispatches said today. Coastal observers were quoted as saying they saw one big explosion and a huge burst of fire.

New Finnish President Predicted

By Robert Sturdevant

Stockholm, March 26 (AP)—The retirement of aging Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim as President of the Finnish republic is expected soon as the first step in reorganization of that country's Government to conform more closely with a leftward swing reflected in the recent elections.

In all but extreme radical circles, Mannerheim is generally credited with doing an excellent job in holding the people together during the difficult days of the armistice negotiations with Russia and the subsequent withdrawal of Finland from the war.

But there is no denial that, as the personification of Finland's heretofore strongly conservative and anti-Communist elements, Mannerheim is anything but popular with Moscow.

I found on a recent trip to Finland that it is a foregone conclusion among most experts in Finland's political life that the new radical forces in Parliament will try to compel Mannerheim to step down if he does not do so voluntarily.

There seems little doubt that he will be succeeded by Premier Johq Kostit Passikivi, who commands the confidence of almost all the segments of Finland's political life.

While the radical Democratic People's Union won 25 per cent of the membership of Parliament in the recent election, the immediate fulfillment of a broad program of close collaboration with Russia, the "rooting out of Fascism," and effecting economic reforms depends on the degree of collaboration the Leftists can obtain from the Social Democrats and the more liberal elements of the Conservative, Agrarian and Swedish People's parties.

All Of Greece Occupied, Report

Athens, March 26 (AP)—A British staff officer said today that British and Greek forces had occupied all sections of Greece and installed Greek civil authority throughout the country.

The officer said only minor incidents marked the operations, started March 2 under the agreement which ended the bloody civil strife between the Government and Left Wing ELAS forces.

Some armed bands of both Nationalists and Leftists are still roaming the mountains, but on the whole the ELAS disarmament had gone off "as well as could be expected under the circumstances," he said.

Another Big Airport To Be Built in Spain

Madrid, March 26 (A. P.).—A $1,000,000 airport with four landing strips will be constructed this year near La Coruna, in extreme northwestern Spain, the Air Ministry said today.

The announcement did not say whether the field would be included with others in Spain now being rebuilt into supply and repair bases for American transport planes ferrying supplies to Allied armed forces in Europe

"Greatest Of All Time," Reich Says Of Offensive

Madrid, March 26 (AP)—The Germans say the Allied drive across the Rhine is "the greatest in intensity, preparation and size" ever launched in Europe, and say the British and American forces are using new armies and new tactics.

These quotations were sent to the evening paper *Alcazar* today by Joaquin Rodrigo, last of the Spanish correspondents in Berlin.

According to Rodrigo the artificial fog used by the Allies was "of a density hitherto unknown, which lasted for 30 hours." He said such fog now was hanging over the Duesseldorf, Cologne and Coblenz regions.

'Reds Respect Neighbors'

Moscow, March 26 (AP)—Hailing the Red Army in the liberated countries of Europe as "saviors of world civilization and culture," *Pravda* said today that Russia respected the independence of other nations and was ready to live in friendship with her neighbors.

The Communist party newspaper addressed the article to Red Army men and officers and to other Soviet citizens who have gone into liberated countries.

The Soviet citizen, *Pravda* said, "must be equal to his liberating mission."

Pravda warned that forces of Fascism were trying to stir up feeling against Soviet citizens abroad and told them to be particularly careful of their conduct and every action.

Speaking of their "historical mission," the editorial concluded that "everyone now recognizes that the Soviet people, with their self-sacrificing struggle, have saved the civilization of Europe from Fascist destruction."

INDIANS SLAY 500 JAPANESE

Demoralized Nipponese Lose Ten Miles In Burma

J. Grover

Calcutta, March 26 (AP) — Indian troops of the 20th Armored Division, driving 10 miles up the main trunk railway northward from

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Meiktila, have captured the important highway junction of Myittha, 30 miles south of Mandalay, and slaughtered another 500 trapped Japanese, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

Indicative of the demoralized state of enemy troops and communications in central Burma, the armored sweep took the Japanese by such complete surprise that a half-eaten meal was on the table in the officers' mess in Myittha when the Indians smashed into the town.

16,500 Jap Dead Counted

Bitter fighting was reported near Meiktila, where Japanese were making desperate infiltration attacks every night trying to impede the flow of supplies to Allied forces. An average of 500 Japanese were being killed daily. Since January, 16,500 enemy dead had been counted.

Heavy fighting also was reported east of Taungtha and Myingyam, northwest of Meiktila, where cut-off parties of Japanese were resisting fanatically. The enemy also was hanging on grimly at Kyaukse, on the railway between Mandalay and Myittha, with British inching ahead only slowly.

Japs Low On Guns

The 14th Army, operating south of Mandalay, has captured or destroyed some 250 Japanese artillery pieces in the last few weeks, leaving the enemy with fewer than 100 guns to support their last-ditch stand in the area.

Chinese driving toward Mandalay from the northeast cleared the last Japanese from a 40-mile stretch of the old Burma road between Lashio and Hsipaw and were within about 90 miles of Mandalay after their long push from the China-Burma border. Enemy forces retreating southeastward from Hsipaw were under almost constant harassing attacks by Allied planes.

futile effort to check the flow of supplies to Allied forces in the area. The British 14th Army is now killing more than 500 Japanese daily. Since January, 16,500 enemy dead have been counted.

Lashio-Hsipaw Section Cleared

Chinese forces pushing west from Lashio have linked up with other Chinese troops moving eastward from Hsipaw, clearing the Lashio-Hsipaw section of the Burma road.

Northwest of Meiktila in the Taungtha-Myingyam area the Japanese were offering bitter resistance.

Front line reports said that in the last few weeks the Japanese had lost 250 field pieces in the fighting south of Mandalay and were now believed to have less than 100 field guns in the 14th Army area.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND, India, March 26 (AP)—The following Superfortress crewmen from New York have received decorations for outstanding and meritorious achievement while participating in operational and combat missions from Twentieth Bomber Command bases in India and western China:

The Air Medal—Sgt. Emil H. Lippman of Mineola, L. I.; Lieut. Raymond F. Sheets of 1815 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Staff Sgt. Milton Lomasky of 1022 Faile Street, the Bronx; Cpl. Sidney Godstein of 23 Lewis Street, Brooklyn; Cpl. Chester M. Smith of New Lebanon; Tech. Sgt. Irving Lash of 554 Gramatan Avenue, Mount Vernon; Sgt. Edward F. Morrissey of 161 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City.

The Bronze Medal—Master Sgt. John Andersen of 318 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal—Lieut. Edwin L. Levenson of 1878 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; Tech. Sgt. Irving Lash of Mount Vernon; Staff Sgt. Isadore Scheinman of 1261 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; Staff Sgt. Fred J. Wallen, 1970 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn; Sgt. James T. Green of 28-54 Forty-sixth Street, Astoria, L. I.; Pfc. Ignacio Vaccaro of 109 Second Avenue, New York City; Capt. Donald R. Anderson of Orchard Park, L. I.; Lieut. George L. Clark of 159-08 116th Street, Howard Beach, New York City; Staff Sgt. Daniel L. Cullinan of 969 Carroll Street, Brooklyn; Sgt. Michael Hogarty of 235 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn; Lieut. Edgar E. Hammond of Poughkeepsie; Lieut. Elmer E. Travis of 44-15 Forty-seventh Avenue, Woodside, L. I.; Sgt. Emil H. Lippmann of Mineola; Sgt. Leo L. Magnacott Jr. of 203-66 Thirty-third Avenue, Bayside, L. I.; Sgt. Edward F. Morrissey of 161 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City.

English Capture Myittha, Burma

Calcutta, March 26 (AP)—British 20th Division armored troops, pushing 10 miles northward along a railway from Kume, have captured Myittha, an important rail and road junction in central Burma.

Front-line reports said today the appearance of British armor took the Japanese by surprise and some 500 of the enemy were killed.

South of Kume, in the vicinity of Meiktila, Japanese troops were suffering heavy casualties in a

Communist On China Security Delegation

Chungking, March 26 (AP)—The Chinese Communist leader Tung Pi-wu was disclosed today as one of the ten Chinese delegates to the World Security Conference at San Francisco, but doubt was expressed whether the Communists would be satisfied with only one representative. Tung is the former representative of the Chinese Communists in Chungking.

Other delegates include Miss Wu Yi-fang, Michigan-educated president of Neinling College; Li Hwang, leader of China's Youth party, and Carson Chang, head of the Chinese National Socialists. The delegation, as announced previously, will be headed by T. V. Soong, Acting Premier and Foreign Minister.

Other Representatives

Other delegates named were Dr. Chung Hui Wang, noted jurist and secretary general of China's Supreme National Defense Council; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to Britain; Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Ambassador to Washington; Dr. Hu Shih, former Ambassador to Washington, and Hu Lin, managing director of the Takungpao.

Dr. S. Alfred Sze, former Ambassador to the United States, was named senior adviser to the delegation.

Chiang Visits U. S. Air Base

CHUNGKING, China, March 26 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek visited headquarters of the United States Fourteenth Air Force in Yunnan Province Saturday. He expressed thanks to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault and his officers for their accomplishments and voiced the hope they would redouble their efforts to deal a fatal blow to Japan.

SHELLS LAND ON OKINAWA

Carrier Planes Also Attack; Japs Attack Fleet

Guam, *Tuesday*, March 27 (AP)—Okinawa, Japan's naval and air base in the Ryukyu Islands, was shelled by United States battleships and bombed by carrier planes of the 5th Fleet, Monday, the Navy announced today. There was no mention of enemy reports that landings had been attempted on those islands.

Okinawa's airfields and other installations were targets. Enemy planes attacked the American fleet group and one of the "light units"—a term often employed for a destroyer or destroyer escort—was damaged.

Six enemy planes were shot down.

A Gap For Sunday

It was the first bombardment of Okinawa, glittering prize of any offensive aimed at the Ryukyus, reported by the Navy.

Dispatches based on previous headquarters announcements that the Ryukyus — midway between Japan and Formosa—were raided and bombarded Friday and Saturday specified only Okino Daito as the target of the battleships.

The bombarding battlewagons are understood to have included some of the 45,000-ton class.

Today's communiqué left a gap for Sunday, the day Tokyo radio said landings were attempted on tiny islands near Okinawa's southwest tip. A later enemy broadcast said that up to Monday night there had been no landings.

Raiding Forces Intercepted

[Such enemy broadcasts could have been either "feelers" or propaganda efforts to placate a homeland jittery from attacks by carrier planes on the Nipponese fleet in hideouts of Japan's Inland Sea and mounting destruction of home war industries by Superfortresses.]

Today's communiqué specified only "shore installations" on Okinawa as targets of the battleships.

The first Japanese air operation against Iwo since United States Marines concluded their bloody conquest of that island in the Volcano group, 750 miles south of Tokyo, also was disclosed. Army "Black Widow" night fighters intercepted the raiding force Sunday night and "a number of enemy bombers were destroyed."

"No hostile planes reached the island," the Navy said.

325 Miles From Mainland

Tokyo radio reports said Americans started attempted landing in the Okinawa group of the Ryukyu chain Sunday morning (Japanese time) but that Japanese defenders had prevented "the landing of so much as one American soldier" up to 8.40 P.M. Monday (6.40 A.M. Monday U.S. E.W.T.). Tokyo said heavy United States naval and air attacks were continuing.

Okinawa is only 325 miles south of Tokyo's mainland—about half as distant as recently captured Iwo Jima.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communiques announced that Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's mighty Fifth fleet attacked Ryukyu objectives—including Okinawa—Friday and Saturday with aerial bombs and battleship shells.

There was no indication that the fleet activity in the area, which followed destructive blows against air and naval bases of southern Japan, had ended.

Twenty-first Bomber Command headquarters here, meanwhile, announced that five war industry plants were wrecked by the Sunday's B-29 raid on Japan's home industrial city of Nagoya.

The U. S. Fifth army air force reported that its Philippine-based bombers made new destructive raids on Formosa, the big island just south of the 600-mile Ryukyu chain.

Tokyo reports, all unconfirmed, said the attempted landings were on Toka Shima and Aka Jima, small islands west of the southwestern tip of Okinawa.

JAPS REPORT U. S. LANDING FORCES ATTACK OKINAWA

Declare Invasion Attempt Is Begun Under Cover of Battleships' Fire.

Guam, March 26 (A. P.).—American troops, supported by an intense bombardment from a large carrier-battleship task force, are attempting to land on two isles off Okinawa in the Ryukyu Island chain, only 325 miles south of Kyushu in the Japanese homeland, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, reported today.

Aerial bombardment of several of the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa itself, and of air bases in all of the southern Japanese home islands of Kyushu, Shikoku and Honshu, preceded the reported landings.

Bombardment Report

Tokyo said Okinawa itself was bombarded three times Saturday by United States battleships—presumably some of the biggest, newest 16-inch battlewagons in Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has announced only that Minami Daito, 250 miles east of Okinawa, was shelled.

The enemy broadcast, made in English, reported the landings were attempted on Toka Shima and Aka Jima, small islands west of the southwestern tip of Okinawa.

Okinawa, most important in the Ryukyu chain and an ideal base for strikes at either Japan or the China coast, probably would be the chief objective in any amphibious operation in the central Ryukyus. It has several airfields and good harbors suitable for anchorage of large warships.

Size Of Task Force

Tokyo said a powerful United States task force of "15 standard and converted carriers, 11 battleships, 10 cruisers, 32 destroyers as well as innumerable auxiliary vessels" was lying southwest of Okinawa to support and protect the landing troops.

Japanese garrison units "now are fiercely intercepting enemy forces" that by means of "approximately 100 barges" attempted the landings, Tokyo said.

Tokyo's statement that fifteen carriers were included in the great nava' forces off Okinawa contradicted its own earlier claim of having sunk several flattops in Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's raids last week against southern Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and the Ryukyus. Tokyo had reported fifteen carriers originally in Mitscher's force before it claimed any sinkings.

The capture of Okinawa would give the United States control of the East China Sea and would provide air fields to strike at the Japanese homeland, Formosa and China with heavy bombloads by even the smallest bombers. Control of the East China Sea would represent possibly the war's greatest single step toward cutting Japan's lines of communication with the East Indies and other territories that produce rubber, oil and other vital supplies.

Okinawa, once an important staging point for Japanese planes en route to Formosa and the Philippines, is a long, narrow island—roughly seventy-five miles long and carrying in width from three to fifteen miles. The northwestern section is rugged, wooded, mountainous and sparsely populated, but the Japanese have built up strong bases on the hills and plateaus in the southwest, where most of its more than 400,000 people live. The land is highly cultivated.

The island is fringed with reefs, making landings in small boats or amphibious vehicles necessary and somewhat hazardous. However, available maps indicate that, once ashore, troops would have good, nearly flat or slightly rising land for a few miles inland. Such a terrain would deny the Japs one of the great advantages they have had on virtually all other Central and Far Western Pacific islands — rugged, mountainous country and cave-studded cliffs.

5 Nagoya Plants Wrecked

21st Bomber Command Reports on B-29 Demolition Raid

GUAM, March 26 (AP).—Five of Japan's big war industry plants in Nagoya were left wrecked by yesterday's B-29 demolition raid, 21st Bomber Command headquarters announced today.

Headquarters also disclosed that "first adequate photo coverage" of the March 12 and 19 mass incendiary raids showed five square miles of the heart of the city in ruins.

The plants destroyed or damaged were the Nagoya Arsenal, the Mitsubishi aircraft engine plant and the Asashi pottery works, Kurena textile plant and Mitsubishi Electrical Company, all producing articles of war.

Attacks On Ryukyus Still On, Japs Say

San Francisco, March 26 (AP)—Tokyo radio declared today that American air and naval forces were continuing attacks on the Ryukyu Islands but that the Japanese defenders had prevented the landing of so much as one single American soldier up to 8.40 P.M. Monday."

The broadcast and others recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said Ameerican carrier aircraft had made at least 430 sorties against Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands. They were also being bombarded by United States warships, Tokyo reported.

These reports followed a Domei news agency dispatch last night which said Americans were "attempting to land" on two small island near Okinawa Sunday morning.

"Japanese forces are resisting these enemy elements and heavy fighting is in progress," one dispatch said.

Pacific Marine Air Head Named

Pearl Harbor, March 26 (AP)—Fleet headquarters disclosed today that Maj. Gen. James T. Moore, veteran aviation officer of the Marine Corps, has been named commanding general of aircraft of the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific.

General Moore, native of Barnwell, S.C., and whose residence is with his mother, Mrs. William W. Moore, Columbia, S.C., has served with Marine aviation for 24 years and been in Pacific aerial warfare for 27 months.

When the Pacific war broke out General Moore was serving as chief of the United States air mission to Peru and commanding general of the Peruvian air force.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Francis P. Mulcahy, who is headed for a new assignment.

U. S. INVADES CEBU, TOKYO RADIO SAYS

Foe Reports New Philippine Landing—Enemy Casualties in Campaign 298,006

MANILA, Tuesday, March 27 (AP)—An American invasion of Cebu, one of the two main Philippine Islands still in Japanese hands, was reported by the Tokyo radio today, but headquarters here offered no confirmation.

The enemy broadcast said the Americans "began landings" at 7 A. M. Monday under cover of naval shelling by a task force composed of six cruisers and destroyers.

The Tokyo radio gave the landing place as at Talisay, a fair-sized town five miles south of Cebu City.

Cebu, 130 miles long and twenty miles across its widest part, is between enemy-held Negros and American-occupied Leyte Islands. It is a prime sugar-producing island, with Cebu City, midway along its eastern coast, the most populated area.

Heavy bombers have been hitting the Cebu City vicinity for days. A strong force of Thirteenth Air Force Liberators dropped 250 tons of explosives on targets there on Saturday.

This assault was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who also reported a strong raid on Legaspi, on southeastern Luzon.

Legaspi's coastal defenses and communications were raked with 200 tons of bombs.

General Advances Reported

MacArthur reported an additional 14,853 Japanese dead had been counted and 171 prisoners taken in the Philippines since March 16, when he reported enemy casualties approximating 282,000.

General advances on all Philippine ground fronts were reported.

Heavy bombers hit Formosa with 67 tons of bombs concentrated in the industrial area of Takao on the southwest coast. There was no interception.

Japan's war-production capacity already badly battered by B-29 attacks in the Nippon homeland, suffered further curtailment last Friday when American bombers from Philippine bases smashed Formosa's main hydroelectric plant.

Power Plant Hard Hit

Monday's communiqué reported that more than 50 Liberator bombers and Lightning fighters dumped 145 one-ton bombs on the big Jiysugsetsu power plant. All transformers were destroyed and two generator stages hit.

A 5th Air Force staff officer said this blow would seriously affect war industries and other activities in the southern two thirds of Formosa, including two large aluminum works that were believed to have produced fifteen per cent of Japan's supply of that vital metal.

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50 planes attacked Legaspi, seaport on southeastern Luzon.

A shift of units of the famous 1st (dismounted) Cavalry Division from central to southern Luzon was disclosed for the first time. The Monday communiqué said they were initiating a drive along the main highway south of Santo Tomas, in Batangas province.

Doughboys of the 25th and 32d Divisions, fighting for important Balete Pass of northern Luzon, repulsed six Japanese counterattacks.

Aluminum Output On Formosa Is Hit

Manila, March 26 (AP)—Philippine-based American bombers wrecked the big Jitsugetsu hydro electric plant on Formosa Friday in their continued pounding of this southern bastion protecting the Ryukyu islands "bridge" to Japan, headquarters reported today.

The blackout of power caused by knocking out the plant will directly affect two large aluminum plants at Takao and Karenko. They were believed to have produced fifteen per cent of Japan's aluminum.

The new blow was made by more than 50 Liberator bombers and Lightning fighters of Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead's 5th Air Force.

Airdrome, Naval Base Targets

Tainan airdrome and the Okayama naval base also were targets in the latest of the daily raids by the Philippine-based planes aiming to neutralize Formosa.

The Jitsugetsu plant was put out of commission by a concentrated shower of 145 tons of bombs. A 5th Air Force staff officer said, after studying reconnaissance photographs, that all war industries and activities on the southern two-thirds of Formosa would be seriously hampered.

MacArthur's week-end communiques reported thirteen Japanese freighters and a destroyer escort sunk or damaged in the China Sea and new aerial blows and ground advances against enemy positions in the Philippines.

Cebu Raided

More than 100 planes raided supply dumps and installations around the city of Cebu, on Cebu Island, in the central Philippines. Nearly

Fifth Air Force staff officers said all transformers of the Jitsugetsu plant had been destroyed and the two generator stages had received direct hits. The lack of power directly affects two large aluminum plants at Takao and Karenko. They were believed to have produced 15 per cent of Japan's aluminum.

San Francisco, March 26 (AP). Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Yanks began landing on Cebu Island in the central Philippines Monday, the Tokyo radio said today. The report was not confirmed by MacArthur, whose latest communique, however, told of heavy air attacks on Cebu.

Filipinos Describe Jap Massacre

With American Troops in Southern Luzon, March 26 (AP)—Surviving Filipinos of the town of Bauan said today Japanese recently massacred many civilians in an act of terror rivaling the horrors of Manila's destruction.

All civilians of the town on Batangas Bay were summoned to the church February 28, the survivors told Americans of the 158th Regiment, who occupied the town.

Men Separated

Some of the townspeople became fearful, survivors said, and fled to the hills instead of responding to the summons. Others were shot trying to flee.

The church assemblage was divided, so the account continued. Women and children were taken to the school building and men and boys were herded into a large residence. The doors were locked.

Then, while Japanese gunners stood guard, violent explosions destroyed the residence. Most of those trapped inside were killed. Some, maimed, dragged themselves from the ruins only to be shot or bayoneted.

Women, Children Flee

A few, including Father Garcia (not otherwise identified), escaped in the confusion.

The women and children fled from the school as the Japanese sprinkled gasoline around many houses and set them afire. A number of invalids perished in the flames.

When the women and children returned to the town they found most of it reduced to ashes.

Japanese Ballets Miss New Yorker by Inches

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAL INFANTRY DIVISION in the Philippine Islands (Delayed)—Just returned from a combat operation on Leyte during which his company participated in the capture of several Japanese fortified hills and killed 178 Japanese, Pfc. Albert J. McKee, husband of Mrs. Irene McKee of 318 West Fifty-first Street, New York City, told these experiences:

"One day we had just started up a hill, and there was plenty of firing all around. I was in a little gully at the base of the hill, laying down a base of fire for a squad in front to advance. I was up on my knees, firing, when a sniper's bullet struck the bank in front of me and threw dirt in my face. I got down . . . quick!

"Another time four of us were fixing our packs and getting ready to move out. I was just putting mine on when a mortar shell burst about five feet away. We all hit the dirt at once, and the shrapnel missed us, but the concussion almost blew me away."

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION, in the Philippines (Delayed) (AP)—An Army engineer from New York received the Silver Star for gallantry during an assault landing on Biri Island, Feb. 22. He was Sgt. Franklin N. Mackie of 1208 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, who was seriously injured before reaching the beach but stuck to his post at the helm.

WAR DECRIED IN ARGENTINA

Demonstrations Held By Nationalist Elements

Buenos Aires, March 26 (AP)—A series of anti-war demonstrations by Nationalist elements erupted today on the eve of a Government foreign policy pronouncement which the demonstrators were convinced would place Argentina into the war as a belligerent on the side of the United Nations.

Mounted police broke up a demonstration before the United States Embassy after the newspaper *Critica* said the Government intended to "declare Argentina in a state of belligerence with the Axis."

Declaration Today Forecast

The embassy demonstration was put on after Nationalists distributed leaflets urging the action "against war, and for peace and Argentine dignity."

Critica, an afternoon newspaper, said the Government's declaration would be made at the close of tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. The Government pronouncement had been exepcted today and the cause of the delay was not clear.

Argentina has been inching toward war for a fortnight.

The public had been primed for a war declaration and the press department had mobilized newspaper men and photographers to hear a historic pronouncement today, but after a three-hour delay while the Cabinet conferred with the army, navy and air force chiefs, the announcement was put off until tomorrow. The street demonstrations followed.

After being dispersed from the rush-hour demonstration at the United States Embassy, demonstrators milled around offices of the prodemocratic newspaper *La Nacion*.

Police, on the alert all day, jailed some of the more intractable demonstrators but concentrated generally on keeping the crowds moving.

Part of Florida street, the capital's famed shopping artery and a favorite spot for demonstrations, was roped off.

The demonstrators' objectives were beclouded since Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino previously had said the Cabinet already had reached a final decision.

The eruptions did, however, evoke a Government press department communiqué which said the public "can be absolutely sure the Government will take no action inconsistent with the traditions of a free, sovereign nation."

Argentina Protests Nazi Abuse Of Family

Buenos Aires, March 26 (AP)—The Argentine Government announced tonight that its legation in Stockholm had been instructed to protest against the Germans' "brutal treatment" of Sirio Vacarezza, an Argentine citizen, and his family in Italy.

Fulfillment of the persons responsible, an apology and compensation for bodily harm and loss of property was demanded in the protest note.

Vacarezza, his wife and two sons were accused of espionage and imprisoned on June 10, 1944, in Parma province, Italy, the Foreign Ministry communiqué said.

The arrest was made, the statement said, by German soldiers under command of a Captain Zimmerman. The family subsequently was released and the intervention of Italian authorities saved Vacarezza from being executed as a spy. The family eventually escaped.

Cuba to Try Pedraza Today

HAVANA, March 26 (AP)—José Eleuterio Pedraza, a former Army colonel, and forty-four other persons charged of participating in an abortive revolution March 16 will go on public trial tomorrow on charges of conspiracy.

Banned For Clare Luce Item, Paper O.K.'d Again

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 26 (AP)—Suspension of the *Midocean News*, ordered by censors seven weeks ago, was lifted today.

The paper was supended after its new American editor, John R. Higgins, protested editorially at the Government's refusal to explain why the presence of United States Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn.) was considered a security matter.

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ALASKA CRASH VICTIMS SAVED

Volunteers Go to Rescue—Bush Pilot in Mercy Flight.

Cold Bay, Alaska, March 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Three injured survivors of a troop transport C-47 that crashed near Cathedral Valley twenty miles from here on March 18 were flown here today by Alaskan bush pilot Eric Schutte in a ski plane that landed near the scene of the wreckage.

Three were killed in the crash. They were Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Davison of Berkeley, Cal.; Second Lieut. Ernest T. Johnson, Dunkirk, N. Y., both passengers, and Radio Operator Sergt. Robert E. Davidson of Ridgewood, Queens, a member of the crew.

Those rescued—all injured but none critically—were First Lieut. Joseph R. Alexander, Merchantville, N. J., pilot; Second Lieut. Richard L. Cocanour, Snelling, Cal., co-pilot, and Sergt. Paul Sundermier, Delanco, N. J., the aerial engineer.

Volunteers Jump to Aid Victims.

The crash occurred in midmorning as the plane was letting down through the overcast for a landing at Fort Randall. The ship hit part of a precipice. All survivors were knocked unconscious. Searching planes spotted them that afternoon and dropped supplies.

The next day passengers on planes bound east from the Aleutians volunteered to jump to the scene. First to go were Capt. P. H. Shoelander, arctic expert with Sir Hubert Wilkins's cold weather test crews in Alaska and former Swarthmore (Pa.) College professor; Chaplain Capt. William P. Mull of Dubuque, Iowa, and Capt. John Weston, Ardmore, Pa., a medical officer en route home to the States after a long stay on the Aleutian chain.

Jersey Man Also Leaps.

Three others jumped the following day—Major-Gen. Johnson, Auburn, Ala., flight surgeon from Elmendorf Field, Alaska; Pfc. Leonard E. Nemhouser, New Brunswick, N. J., and Pfc. Robert N. Gooding Logansville, Pa., medics.

None of the six had ever jumped before but all landed within four miles of the wreckage.

Afraid the injured would be unable to stand a dogsled trip out, doctors called the ski plane as it flew overhead with civilian passengers from Anchorage.

Canada Cites Supply Of Meats To Britain

Ottawa, March 26 (AP)—An Agriculture Department spokesman said tonight that Britain takes from Canada as much meat as the Dominion can provide, and that any quantity for which Britain cannot pay is covered by Canada through their mutual-aid agreement.

He was commenting upon a statement in Washington by Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.) that Britain was receiving meat from the United States through lend-lease for which she would have to pay if she obtained it from Canada.

The problem of whether meat rationing will be resumed in Canada to make larger supplies available for export has been the subject of considerable speculation recently.

Rationing Lifted Last Year

Meat rationing was lifted February 29, 1944, because the shortage of shipping space at the time limited the amount of exports. It was believed then that the interruption or rationing was temporary.

Canada has not exported beef cattle to the United States for some years, because of the necessity of meeting commitments to the United Kingdom. Current contracts call for the provision of 60,000,000 pounds of beef and 450,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products to the United Kingdom this year.

Butter in Canada is rationed at six ounces a week per person, but this is to be increased to seven ounces April 1.

Heavier Raids Due, Koiso Tells Japs

San Francisco, March 26 (AP)—Warning that the war situation "is becoming more and more urgent," Premier Kuniaki Koiso was quoted by the Tokyo radio today as saying the Government is "consolidating the total strength" of Japan for the defense of the empire.

"The enemy's air-raids against our homeland are about to be intensified," warned the Premier in the FCC-recorded broadcast, "and the possibility of our homeland being turned into a battleground is not unexpected.

Co-Operation Sought

"The Government has sounded the clarion call to the people to rise to the occasion and to co-operate further with the Government. It has also proclaimed, far and near, the empire's unyielding stand relative to the prosecution of the East Asia war."

Koiso said laws enacted by the eighty-sixth session of the Diet, relative to national defense and war production, would be "speedily put into practice" and enforced.

Child Draft Reported

Earlier, Tokyo radio said that Japan's vast "people's volunteer army" being mobilized to meet the war situation will include "graduates of the elementary school of the National School who are over 14 years of age, men below 60 and women younger than 45."

[This report clarifies earlier Japanese broadcasts that all students past the first grade would be mobilized—the first grade probably meaning the elementary school.]

Purpose Explained

The purpose of the volunteer army, Domei news agency said in a broadcast recorded here, will be to "attend projects requiring urgent attention in defense against enemy air and land attacks, in reconstruction of areas hit by air-raids, . . . the transportation of essential materials, and to increase food production as well as the production of lumber. . . ."

Iwo Bombed 1st Time Since Fall, Japs Say

San Francisco, March 26 (AP)—The Japanese radio today reported the first raid by Nipponese planes on Iwo island "since its fall into enemy hands."

The unconfirmed dispatch, recorded here, said the raiders dropped "all their bomb loads on enemy positions" yesterday afternoon, causing fires and explosions at many points.

Ship Lost in Coral Sea Storm

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 (AP)—The Netherland merchant navy ship Sibigo sank March 16 during a cyclonic storm in the Coral Sea, said a Netherlands Indies News Agency dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, today. Thirteen survivors of the crew of eighty-five were rescued by a Netherland steamer after they had drifted on rafts for six days.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Eastern Front — Thirty-two miles (from Zellin).

Western Front — 235 miles (from Main River).

Italian Front — 544 miles (from Reno River).

KYUSHU BLASTED BY 150 SUPERFORTS

Big Bombers Pound Industrial, Military Targets on Jap Homeland.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(Tuesday)—(AP) More than 150 Superfortresses have again plastered war-rocked Japan, the Army reported early this morning.

The headquarters of the 20th airforce reported from Washington that the Marianas-based bombers hit industrial and military targets on the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu today (March 27, Japanese Time.)

Further details will be disclosed when the full operational reports are completed.

This is the first attack on Kyushu by the 20th airforce since January 6.

Text of the press release on this strike by the Army's mighty warbirds:

"Superfortresses based in the Marianas attacked the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu today (27th March, Japanese Time) striking in very large numbers. Industrial and military targets were the destination of the B-29 task force from Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's 21st bomber command.

"This announcement was made at Washington by the commanding general of the 20th air force, General of the Army H. H. Arnold. Further details will be revealed when complete operational reports are available."

here and past" when Congress should express to Allied nations the American policies on the treatment of war criminals. The committee is considering war-crime policies.

Russia And Commission

He said he believed that Russia has kept out of the United Nations War Crime Commission because there has been no policy expression of the United States backed up by Congress.

He proposed that Congress express in a resolution the determination of the United States:

"To join with other nations in the use of such means as may be necessary, including force, without regard to any treaties of extradition or respect to sovereignty, to secure the person or property of those persons determined to be war criminals who have already fled, or who may hereafter flee, to any neutral nation that may harbor them or afford them a place of asylum."

Treatment Of Germany

The Society for the Prevention of World War III presented a statement to the committee declaring "Germany and the German people must be so handled that they will never again dare or wish to initiate a war of aggression."

"Ninety-five per cent of the German people were wholeheartedly behind Hitler," the statement said. "An accomplice must share the guilt of his leader."

Earlier the National Lawyers Guild told Congress that "accepted legal practices are adequate" for punishment of war criminals "and resolute action therefore need not be delayed."

Martin Popper, executive secretary of the guild, made the assertion in testimony prepared for the House committed.

"Contentions Unfounded"

Noting suggestions he said had been made to the committee that punishment of war criminals would violate the principle that there can be no punishment for a crime not proviously defined by law, Popper added:

"These contentions are completely unfounded. A war crime is not an offense newly invented and retroactively fastened upon a captured enemy. Nor is it something plucked out of a vague and little-known body of international law.

"Defined simply, it is a violation of the positive laws of warfare—that is, of the specific rules which civilized nations have generally recognized as governing the conduct of war. . . .

"They forbid the killing of surrendering soldiers, the torture of prisoners of war, pillage, the deliberate killing of innocent civilians, the seizure of women for soldiers' brothels, and similar atrocities."

ICKES ASKS DELAY IN INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Secretary Ickes said tonight that the United States should "give the Philippines whatever it wants." But expressed the view that independence now would be harmful.

"We want to aid the Philippines, whose loyalty to the United States during the war has been above any possible question," the Interior Secretary said in an interview.

War Hurt Economy

"But I fear that the war has made inroads into its economy, its peoples and its government, too severe to permit a complete break with the United States at this time.

"I believe that a High Commissioner should be sent to the islands as soon as possible; that he should study the problems there, working right along with the Philippine leaders and the Philippine people."

The comment by Ickes whose department supervises insular affairs, came shortly after the Senate passed and sent back to the House a deficiency appropriation bill which carries an authorization for $180,000 to pay the salaries of a high commissioner and assistants who would survey the economic position of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioner would report quarterly to the Philippine Rehabilitation commission which is in session in Washington, preparing plans for reestablishing the economy, industry and government of the war-ravaged commonwealth.

The Philippine provision in the bill was sponsored by Senator Tydings (D-Md.), chairman of the Commission. It was endorsed strongly by Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) who had proposed earlier that "while we're talking about independence, let's give the Philippines what they need."

The Senate action and Ickes' suggestion both served to point up the question whether war in the Pacific and its aftermath in the islands leave this country in position to grant, or the Philippines in shape to accept, independence on the planned date.

Issue Debated

The issue has been debated privately by officials for months, but did not come into the open until last week when Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commissioner and a former high commissioner, expressed the opinion that more time is needed.

Under Congressional authorization in the Tydings-McDuffie act, the independence date is July 4, 1946. Wartime legislation adopted partly to offset Japanese propaganda, authorizes independence at "any earlier date" in the discretion of the President.

Advocates of delay are by no means unopposed.

Jaime Hernandez, Philippines finance minister and vice-chairman of the Rehabilitation commission, expressed the view last night that the Commonwealth would prefer freedom under difficulties rather than prosperity with dependence.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) asserted: "We made a promise and we must keep it. I am in favor of more liberal treatment for the Philippines than is provided for now under law but believe that we should get them free at least by July 4, 1946."

Force In War-Leader Seizure Urged

Washington, March 26 (AP)—A congressional resolution approving the use of force if necessary to seize enemy war leaders who seek sanctuary in neutral countries was proposed today to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative King (D., Cal.) told the committee the time "is

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6 SENATORS PLAN TO MAKE STUDY OF EUROPEAN FRONT

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) A half dozen senators are going to Europe next month for an intensive survey of military operations and economic conditions, to give the Senate first hand information on war-end problems.

Chief objective of the group, members said today, will be to find out what the Army intends to do with billions of dollars in equipment and supplies when German resistance collapses and the full weight of the war is shifted against the Japanese.

To Travel by Plane

Tentative arrangements have been made for Senators Russell (D.-Ga.), Hill (D.-Ala.), Chandler (D.-Ky.), Maybank (D.-S. C.) and Bridges (R.-N. H.) to make the trip. Traveling by Army transport, the group will start in about two weeks and be gone nearly a month. Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) may be added to the list or may replace Bridges if the latter is unable to go. Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) also wants to go.

Jointly the group will represent the Senate Appropriations, Military Affairs and Foreign Relations committees. Some of the criticisms of military operations and decisions voiced at a recent closed session of the latter committee with General of the Army George C. Marshall may come in for first-hand investigation.

Senator Hill told a reporter it is his understanding the group will interest itself primarily in what the Army plans to do about transferring men, equipment and supplies from the European to the Pacific fronts when the Germans are beaten.

The War department has said that as much equipment and as many supplies as feasible will be shipped to the Japanese fighting zone. The shortage of shipping, however, may force extensive re-equipment in this country of troops in transit from one theater to another.

Hill said the group will attempt to find out what equipment is suitable for the Pacific. It will inquire also, he said, into the relative merits of American and German tanks, planes, guns and materiel.

G.I. complaints that American tanks are inferior to German armor in firepower and in some other respects have occupied the attention of the Military committee in the past. The War department has said that American tanks are best for the tactical purposes to which they are put.

To Study Complaints

Hill said the group also will look into complaints that this country has lagged behind the Nazis in the production and battle-use of jet propulsion planes.

"We want to find out something about the relative value of different types of aircraft and their use," he added.

In addition, the Alabama Senator said the group probably will confer with British and French government representatives about post-war economic needs and plans of those countries.

Later it will go into Germany to survey conditions. Committee members are hoping that by the time they get there, Berlin itself will be in Allied hands. They expect to visit the Italian front but have no plans to see the Russians in action.

"We're going to face some tremendous problems when the German war is over," Hill declared, "and we ought to be equipped with first hand information about military questions and the economic needs of those countries that are likely to be coming to us for help in getting themselves on their feet."

The group tentatively chosen to make the trip includes two who went on a previous around-the world visit to war fronts more than a year ago, Senators Russell and Chandler. The five Senators who made that trip came back with some sharp criticisms of American policy. Their report, made to the Senate in an unusual closed session, provoked a series of committee hearings and made its influence felt in consideration of legislation.

COMPROMISE BILL TO CONTROL LABOR HIT BY O'MAHONEY

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) today denounced the compromise manpower bill as a "repudiation of democracy" and asserted it would "put leg irons on the men, women and children" who have built America's war machine.

Both O'Mahoney and Rep. Short (R-Mo) declined to sign the report issued by a committee of House and Senate members named to reconcile the varying manpower views of the two legislative bodies.

AFL Opposes Bill

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reiterated that organization's opposition to any compulsory manpower legislation. In telegrams to Congressmen he said it was inconceivable that at this time "Congress would even consider the passage of a bill which smacks of slavery."

As now constituted, and still subject to House and Senate approval, the compromise would authorize War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes to:

1—Fix employment ceilings for any plant or industry.

2—Control the hiring and job transferring of workers.

3—Freeze employes in their jobs.

4—Call upon any other government agency to help him operate the program.

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military committee told the newsmen the bill was "a very strong" one, adding that he was uncertain whether the Senate would accept it.

House to Act on Bill

The compromise bill will come up in the House for action tomorrow, with little opposition anticipated there. Originally the House endorsed a work-or-jail bill, while the Senate held out for a voluntary method of directing workers into war essential industries.

"This is a tremendously dangerous bill," O'Mahoney told reporters. He complained that it included prison penalties for those who violate regulations which he said "will be written in secret, in private rooms, behind closed doors, where people who will be affected by them will have no chance to change them."

Senator Kilgore (D-West Va) said in a statement meanwhile that he would urge rejection of the compromise, having discussed the revised measure with representatives of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Labor and the CIO.

FDR SEEKS POWER TO SLASH TARIFFS

Objection by Republicans Indicates Battle Brewing in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—(AP) President Roosevelt asked Congress today for new power to slash tariffs to help "build an economically healthy world.

Stormy objections from Republicans who said the move would be an economic blow to the United States, indicated that Capitol Hill was heading into the hottest tariff fight since the Smoot-Hawley bill was written in 1930.

Endorses Doughton Bill

Specifically the President, in a surprise special message to Congress, endorsed a bill by Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the Ways and Means committee. This would extend the reciprocal trade agreements act for three more years and add authority to cut levies on imports 50 per cent below the levels of Jan. 1, 1945 in return for concessions from other countries.

The original trade agreements act of 1934 permitted cuts to 50 per cent of the Smoot-Hawley rates, so that on items which already have had the full permitted cut, the overall reduction might run 75 per cent.

Mr. Roosevelt in his message, and Republican opponents in stormy comment, laid out the framework of argument pro and con. The argument runs:

The President — Further tariff cutting authority is necessary in order to trade other countries out of high-level duties; it means more exports as well as imports; other nations can't pay what they owe us unless we buy from them; more imports mean more processing and distributing jobs at home.

GOP Congressmen — Lower tariffs mean closed American industries and the postwar goal of 60,000,000 jobs won't be attained; the reciprocal trade program never has been actually reciprocal, and spells unemployment.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that under the act as it now stands, the United States does not have enough to offer foreign countries "to serve as a basis for the further concessions we want from them."

"This legislation is essential to the substantial increase in our foreign trade which is necessary for full employment and improved standards of living," he said.

"It means more exports and it also means more imports. For we cannot hope to maintain exports at the levels necessary to furnish the additional markets we need for agriculture and industry—income for the farmer and jobs for labor—unless we are willing to take payment in imports.

U. S. Creditor Nation

"We must recognize, too, that we are now a creditor country and are destined to be so for some time to come. Unless we make it possible for Americans to buy goods and services widely and readily in the markets of the world, it will be impossible for other countries to pay what is owed us.

"It is also important to remember that imports mean much more than goods for ultimate consumers. They mean jobs and income at every stage of the processing and distribution channels through which the imports flow to the consumer."

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), GOP leader of the tariff-writing Ways and Means committee, declared such legislation would mean that many American industries would close after the war, and "we might as well throw out the window" plans for 60,000,000 jobs. He said it would force American workers to compete with low-earning labor in other countries.

Rep. Woodruff (R-Mich), Ways and Means member, said he not only will fight the proposal for expanded authority but will seek to kill entirely "the pseudo reciprocal trade policy." It never has been reciprocal and will lead to unemployment, he said.

"This is no longer a question on which Republicans and Democrats should divide," Mr. Roosevelt told Congress. "The logic of events and our clear and pressing national interest must override our old party controversies. They must also override our sectional and special interest."

Enactment of trade and other legislation he has recommended along international lines and creation of the general organization of the United Nations, Mr. Roosevelt said, will constitute "a good beginning at creating a workable kit of tools for the new world of international cooperation to which we all look forward."

27 Americans, Deported By Germans, Disappear

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The State Department today said it had learned that 27 American citizens, who were deported by the Germans from occupied areas of Europe, had disappeared.

The department listed the names, but no American addresses. It said it was making every effort through the Swiss Government, which handles American interests in Germany, and through other appropriate channels to find out where these people are or to determine their fate.

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Roosevelt's Message on Tariff and Trade

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on tariffs and trade:

To the Congress of the United States:

The coming victory of the United Nations means that they, and not their enemies, have power to establish the foundations of the future.

On April 25 their representatives will meet in San Francisco to draw up the charter for the general organization of the United Nations for security and peace. On this meeting and what comes after it our best hopes of a secure and peaceful world depend.

Owe It to Hull

At the same time we know that we cannot succeed in building a peaceful world unless we build an economically healthy world. We are already taking decisive steps to this end. The efforts to improve currency relationships by the international monetary fund, to encourage international investments and make them more secure by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to free the air for peaceful flight by the Chicago civil aviation arrangements are part of that endeavor. So, too, is the proposed food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.

We owe it to the vision of Secretary Hull that another of the essential measures we shall need to accomplish our objective has been tested and perfected by ten years of notably successful experience under his leadership. You are all familiar with the trade agreements act which has been on the books since 1934 and which on three occasions, since that time, the Congress has renewed. The present law expires in June of this year. I recommend that it again be renewed so that the great work which Secretary Hull began may be continued.

Under him the reciprocal trade agreement program represented a sustained effort to reduce the barriers which the nations of the world maintained against each other's trade. If the economic foundations of the peace are to be as secure as the political foundations, it is clear that this effort must be continued, vigorously and effectively.

Fundamental to Prosperity

Trade is fundamental to the prosperity of nations, as it is of individuals. All of us earn our living by producing for some market, and all of us buy in some market most of the things we need. We do better, both as producers and consumers, when the markets upon which we depend are as large and rich and various and competitive as possible. The same is true of nations.

We have not always understood this, in the United States or in any other country. We have tried often to protect some special interest in excluding strangers' goods from competition. In the long run every one has suffered.

In 1934 this country started on a wiser course. We enacted into law a standing offer to reduce our tariff barriers against the goods of any country which would do the same for us. We have entered into reciprocal trade agreements with twenty-eight countries. Each one of these agreements reduced some foreign barriers against the exports of this country, reduced our barriers against some products of the other party to the bargain, and gave protection against discrimination by guaranteeing most favored nation treatment to us both. Each agreement increased the freedom of business men in both countries to buy and sell across national frontiers. The agreements have contributed to prosperity and good feeling here and in the other contracting countries.

Two-Way Trade

The record of how trade agreements expand two-way trade is set forth in the 1943 report of the Committee on Ways and Means. This record shows that between 1934-'35 and 1938-'39 our exports to trade-agreement

countries increased by 63 per cent, while our shipments to non-agreement countries increased by only 32 per cent; between these same periods, our imports from agreement countries increased by 22 per cent as compared with only 12 per cent from non-agreement countries. The disruptions and dislocations resulting from the war make later comparisons impossible. The record published in 1943 is, nevertheless, as valid today as it was then. We know, without any doubt, that trade agreements build trade and that they would do so after the war as they did before. All sections of our population, labor, farmers, business men, have shared and will share in the benefits which increased trade brings.

Unfortunately, powerful forces operated against our efforts in the years after 1934. The most powerful were the steps of our present enemies to prepare themselves for the war they intended to let loose upon the world. They did this by subjecting every part of their business life, and especially their foreign trade, to the principle of guns instead of butter. In the face of the economic warfare which they waged, and the fear and counter-measures which their conduct caused in other countries, the success of Secretary Hull and his interdepartmental associates in scaling down trade barriers is all the more remarkable.

Better Chance Offered

The coming total defeat of our enemies, and of the philosophy of conflict and aggression which they have represented, gives us a new chance and a better chance than we have ever had to bring about conditions under which the nations of the world substitute co-operation and sound business principles for warfare in economic relations.

It is essential that we move forward aggressively and make the most of this opportunity. Business people in all countries want to know the rules under which the post-war world will operate. Industry today is working almost wholly on war orders, but once the victory is won, immediate decisions will have to be made as to what lines of peace-time production look most profitable for either old or new plants.

In this process of reconversion, decisions will necessarily be influenced by what business men foresee as government policy. If it is clear that barriers to foreign trade are coming down all around the world, business men can and will direct production to the things that look most promising under those conditions. In that case a real and large and permanent expansion of international trade becomes possible and likely.

But if the signs are otherwise, if it appears that no further loosening of barriers can be expected, every one will act very differently. In that event we shall see built up in all countries new vested interests in a system of restrictions, and we shall have lost our opportunity for the greater prosperity that expanding trade brings.

Wants Act Strengthened

I have urged renewal of the trade agreements act. In order to be fully effective the act needs to be strengthened at one important point. You will remember that as passed in 1934 it authorized reductions in our tariff up to 50 per cent of the rates then in effect. A good many of those reductions have been made, and those rates cannot be reduced further. Other reductions, smaller in amount, leave some remaining flexibility. In other cases, no reductions have been made at all, so that the full original authority remains.

You will realize that in negotiating agreements with any foreign country what we can accomplish depends on what both parties can contribute. In each of the agreements we have made, we have contributed reductions on products of special interest to the other party to the agreement, and we have obtained commensurate contributions in the form of concessions on products of special interest to us.

As to those countries, much of our original authority under the act has been used up. We are left in this situation: Great Britain and Canada, our largest peace-time customers, still maintain certain high barriers against our exports, just as we still have high barriers against theirs. Under the act as it now stands we do not have enough to offer these countries to serve as a basis for the further concessions we want from them. The same situation confronts us, although in a lesser degree, in the case of the other countries with whom we have already made agreements; these include France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Turkey, Sweden, Switzerland, and most of the American republics.

I therefore recommend that the 50 per cent limit be brought up to date by an amendment that relates it to the rates of 1945 in stead of 1934. Then we shall have the powers necessary to deal with all our friends on the basis of the existing situation.

The bill which the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has introduced in the House of Representatives, H. R. 2652, would accomplish the objectives I have in mind, and has my support.

This legislation is essential to the substantial increase in our foreign trade which is necessary for full employment and improved standards of living. It means more exports and it also means more imports. For we cannot hope to maintain exports at the levels necessary to furnish the additional markets we need for agriculture and industry—income for the farmer and jobs for labor—unless we are willing to take payments in imports. We must recognize, too, that we are now a creditor country and are destined to be so for some time to come. Unless we make it possible for Americans to buy goods and services widely and readily in the markets of the world, it will be impossible for other countries to pay what is owed us. It is also important to remember that imports mean much more than goods for ultimate consumers. They mean jobs and income at every stage of the processing and distribution channels through which the imports flow to the consumer. By reducing our own tariff in conjunction with the reduction by other countries of their trade barriers, we create jobs, get more for our money, and improve the standard of living of every American consumer.

Overrides Special Interests

This is no longer a question on which Republicans and Democrats should divide. The logic of events and our clear and pressing national interest must override our old party controversies. They must also override our sectional and special interests. We must all come to see that what is good for the United States is good for each of us, in economic affairs just as much as in any other.

We all know that the reduction of government-created barriers to trade will not solve all our trade problems. The field of trade has many fronts, and we must try to get forward on each of them as rapidly and as wisely as we can.

I shall continue therefore the possibility also of reaching a common understanding with the friendly nations of the world on some of the other international trade problems that confront us. The appropriate committees of the Congress will be fully consulted as that work progresses. The purpose of the whole effort is to eliminate economic warfare, to make practical international co-operation effective on as many fronts as possible, and so to lay the economic basis for the secure and peaceful world we all desire.

Question of Security

When this trade agreement legislation and the other legislation I have recommended to this Congress is adopted, and when the general organization of the United Nations and their various special agencies, including one on trade, have been created and are functioning, we shall have made a good beginning at creating a workable kit of tools for the new world of international co-operation to which we all look forward. We shall be equipped to deal with the great over-riding question of security, and with the crucial questions of money and exchange, international investment, trade, civil aviation, labor and agriculture.

As I said in my message of Feb. 12 on the Bretton Woods proposals:

"The point in history at which we stand is full of promise and of danger. The world will either move toward unity and widely shared prosperity or it will move apart into necessarily competing economic blocs. We have a chance, we citizens of the United States, to use our influence in favor of a more united and co-operating world. Whether we do so will determine, as far as it is in our power, the kind of lives our grandchildren can live."

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Roosevelt Urges Congress To Approve Food Program

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today that it approve the constitution of a United Nations food and agriculture organization and authorize active American participation.

In a message to the legislators, Mr. Roosevelt said:

To Increase Farm Incomes

"Improved standards of nutrition, increased levels of farm incomes, avoidance of agricultural surpluses—these are among the important objectives that the food and agriculture organization will assist the nations of the world in achieving."

The proposed agency grew out of an International Food conference at Hot Springs, Va., nearly two years ago. It was formulated by an interim commission.

The President sent Congress the first report of this Commission together with the projected constitution of the food organization.

If this country joins the organization, Mr. Roosevelt said, "We will retain complete freedom of action in determining our national agriculture policies." The constitution, he added, gives the organization "no powers of direction or control over any nation."

American responsibilities, he said, would be of the same nature as those Congress already has authorized in approving participation in the Pan American union.

"The United Nations," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "have already made much progress in setting up an organization for international security. But our collaboration for peace must be on a broader basis than security alone. We must strive to correct the conditions that predispose people toward war or make them the ready tools and victims of aggressors.

"We shall need also to work together as nations toward achieving freedom from want. Our participation in the food and agriculture organization will be an essential step in this collaboration."

The President emphasized the food organization would in no sense be a relief agency. He said it would try to provide international services in agriculture and nutrition which have been lacking or inadequate. From all over the world, Mr. Roosevelt said, it will bring together results of research in farm problems and nutrition, and will spread ideas and advice on how the information can best be used.

Will Foster Cooperation

The agency, he added, will foster cooperation in development of "the optimum use of the resources of land, labor and science."

One of its important tasks, Mr. Roosevelt said, will be the improvement of the marketing of farm products throughout the world so farmers can find good markets at home and abroad and continue to produce as fully as consistent with sound conservation practices.

Both food and non-food products will come within range of the organization's operations, the President said, and fisheries and forests will receive attention.

The agency's budget for the first year has been placed at $2,500,000, of which the United States is supposed to chip in $625,000. In succeeding years the budget is expected to be around $5,000,000.

SENATE PASSES DEFICIENCY BILL

Additions Include Fund To Meet CCC Losses

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The Senate passed today a $2,612,715,078 deficiency appropriations bill carrying $273,837,952 above House allowances. The measure now goes back to the House for action on amendments.

Included in Senate additions to the measure was $256,764,000 to meet Commodity Credit Corporation losses up to March 31, 1944, on subsidy payments.

Other amendments:

1. Providing $996,000 in additional funds for the Social Security Board for grants to states for administration of the unemployment compensation program.

Ohio Project Included

2. Appropriating $10,307,500 to the National Advisory Committee for aeronautics, the bulk of which would be spent as follows:

Five million and five hundred and forty thousand dollars for additional construction and equipment at the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland.

Four million and one hundred thousand dollars for additional construction and equipment at Langley Field, Va., $2,195,000 of which would be used for building and equipping auxiliary flight research stations outside the field area.

3. Appropriating $80,000 for salaries and expenses of the high commissioner to the Philippines for the current fiscal year to accelerate civilian rehabilitation of the Filipinos.

4. Adding $565,000 to funds of the OPA for an increased rationing and enforcement staff to enable it to bring about a more equitable distribution of meat by sterner restrictions on slaughtering and other activities of the industry.

NO CHANCE OF CHANGE SEEN IN ITALY'S STATUS

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) The State department indicated today there is no prospect of a change in Italy's status which would permit her to participate in the forthcoming World Security conference at San Francisco.

Italy would have to become a member of the United Nations to be eligible for an invitation, and it was learned that there have been no consultations toward that end.

A State department spokesman, asked whether there is any likelihood that Italy's status may be altered so she might receive an invitation, gave this answer:

"Italy's admission to the ranks of the United Nations is not a question for consideration and decision by this government alone. Only the United Nations have been invited to participate in the conference at San Francisco, which, as you know, has been called for the purpose of establishing an international organization. No provision is being made for observers from countries not invited to participate in the San Francisco conference."

DANIELS REPLACES EARLY IN PRESS POST

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Stephen Early bowed out today as Presidential press relations secretary and Jonathan Daniels took over the post which he had been holding temporarily.

For a time Mr. Early will serve as Mr. Roosevelt's appointment secretary, taking the place of the late Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson. By June 1 he will be free to accept an offer of private employment. He said that to date he had not "accepted anything," although during the last eight years he had received some "highly flattering" proposals.

Just returned from a mission to Europe on which he surveyed pub-

ic relations for the Army, Mr. Early was busy removing the twelve-year accumulation of papers from the desk which Mr. Daniels will occupy.

Mr. Daniels said that he and his assistant, Eben Ayers, "hoped very much to be able to do something approaching the job Steve has done, and I am as anxious to get into this hot seat as Steve is to leave it."

Mr. Daniels, a North Carolina newspaper man and author, is the son of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the first World War. Mr. Ayers went to the White House from the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

OAKS PLAN CALLED A START BY DULLES

Years Needed to Perfect Structure and for Law to Evolve, He Warns Capital Rally

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—John Foster Dulles described the Dumbarton Oaks security plan tonight as no more than a first step toward organized world peace.

The development of actually working machinery, he said, is a matter for the years and the evolution of international law.

Mr. Dulles supported the Dumbarton proposals, however, as having value for the purpose of bringing the nations together in the fellowship from which that law could develop.

Mr. Dulles, who is chairman of the Federal Council of Churches Commission on a Just and Durable Peace and a consultant to Governor Dewey in last year's Presidential campaign, said in a speech to a United Nations rally here:

"In the meantime conflicts of interests will still be settled primarily by power. We can hope that the power will be potential power and not actually applied power. That depends above all on the wisdom, the self-restraint and the unity of the peoples and leaders of Great Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States.

"The fact that we cannot yet have a perfect world structure does not, however, mean that we should do nothing. On the contrary, it means that the nations should get started working together in ways that can promote association and dissipate the present distrust.

"Dumbarton Oaks is a forward step because it starts that process.

"The conclusion is inescapable that the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a court and a policeman, while good as far as it goes, does not go very far. It cannot go far because of the absence of law."

Mr. Dulles earlier conferred with Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, special adviser to Secretary of State Stettinius.

After he saw Mr. Pasvolsky, Mr. Dulles was asked whether he would be at San Francisco as an observer for Mr. Dewey.

"Not for Governor Dewey particularly," he said. "I am continuously in a close advisory relation with a good many in the Republican party, National Republican Chairman Herbert Brownell and a good many Senators, and so forth. I might retain that feature of my personality."

Mr. Dulles said that he had been talking quite a bit with Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, and with Comdr. Harold Stassen, two of the American delegates to the conference.

He said that Mr. Vandenberg and Comd. Stassen had indicated "they would like to have me around at San Francisco and would like to talk with me about various things."

SECRETARY ICKES SAYS COAL STRIKE IS 'UNTHINKABLE'

WASHINGTON, March 26.—(AP) Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes, declaring any coal strike "unthinkable" at this stage of the war, urged bituminous operators and miners today to extend their expiring contracts to May 1.

Both sides refused to authorize any statement on what their reply would be, but it was fairly well known in advance:

"We'd like to, but——."

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, has not discussed any extension with reporters, but he has exhibited his attitude in the past year. The last contract, expiring in 1943, was extended over months of negotiations, Lewis has taken the position that his miners lost money because pay adjustments finally made were not retroactive.

Therefore Lewis is reluctant to agree to an extension without a pledge from the operators that any pay increases will be granted as of April 1, the date the present contract expires.

The operators argue that any wage adjustment would require an increase in prices, and they have no assurance that Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis or the Office of Price Administration would okay an increase great enough to absorb even a month's retroactive pay.

Ickes tried though. He said in a letter to the negotiators:

"With the crucial battles that are being fought today to knock out our foes, the coal industry, management and labor alike, must continue to produce the coal so necessary to victory.

"In order that we may have a bare minimum of coal which will enable us to fight the war and to avoid extreme hardship on the home front, it is absolutely essential that there should not be the slightest interruption to the full production of coal.

"Accordingly, I call on both the mine workers and the operators to continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the terms and conditions of existing contracts, at least until May 1, with the understanding that if any wage adjustments which are approvable under the current wage policy should become effective, such adjustments shall be computed and applied retroactively from April 1, 1945."

Secretary of Labor Perkins and her chief conciliator, Howard T. Colvin, held off today to permit delivery of the Ickes letter, and a reply. The response will not be revealed before tomorrow morning, when the negotiating conference resumes.

Colvin is understood to have suggested an extension in informal talks with Lewis and Charles O'Neill, operators' spokesman, on Saturday, and an effort may be made by him to work out some plan for extending the contract which will satisfy the miners and operators.

Meanwhile, the anthracite scale committee will meet here tomorrow to formulate demands of the miners to be presented to the hard coal operators at their separate negotiations in New York, beginning April 4. The anthracite contract expires April 30.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers association, presented that accusation. He urged, too, that OPA is violating mandates laid down by Congress in the price control law.

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Asks for Amendments

La Roe asked for amendments to require that OPA revise its meat pricing policies and Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) commented:

"It seems to me from your statement that what you need is not a new law but new administrators. If they are violating the law they ought to be ousted."

When La Roe completed his case before the Senate Agriculture committee, James F. Brownlee, Deputy Price administrator, told the group that OPA "takes violent exception" to many of La Roe's statements.

Invited to cross-examine La Roe or present his own case, Brownlee replied that OPA would rather make a general presentation of its views tomorrow.

Senator Ellender (D-La.) expressed disappointment.

"Why not go ahead and have a little debate with the packers?" Ellender inquired. "We could shorten things up and get to the truth much quicker."

The Senate group tackled meat as the first problem of what Chairman Thomas (D-Okla.) declared will be "a nation-wide investigation of what is causing food shortages in the United States."

Thomas said the committee intended in the process to "expose the black market operations in meat, chicken, butter, sugar and other food products."

At the outset of the hearings, Wheeler said the committee ought [illegible] disposition of meat. He said he understood Canada has plenty of meat.

Senator Shipstead (R-Minn.) suggested that Britain is not getting more food from Canada because she has "to pay for it," there but does not, he said, pay for lend-leased food from this country.

In summary, La Roe's argument—one previously presented to the Senate Banking committee in hearings on price control legislation—was this:

No Margin for Profit

[illegible] ice ceilings on beef and pork [illegible] present prices for live animals [illegible] it impossible for packers to operate without losing money.

Operations on beef have been at a loss for two years but were "carried" by profit from pork. Since August, pork operations have been at a loss yet OPA has declined to give "price relief."

This situation has resulted in diversion of meat animals to "illegitimate slaughterers" and the "black market."

He believes OPA is violating the price control provision for a "fair and equitable" margin of profit for processors of agricultural products.

John Lyons, Boston attorney, presented a statement on behalf of the Atlantic Meat company, Newark, N. J., a subsidiary of Batchelder Snyder, Inc., Boston hotel supply firm. He said Atlantic Meat, killing only beef, lost $524,180 last year while Batchelder & Snyder made profits of $94,508 from beef, leaving a net loss of $429,682.

He said OPA had denied Atlantic Meat an 80 cents a hundred pounds subsidy granted comparable slaughter firms, citing as the reason its affiliation with Batchelder & Snyder. He said the theory was that the parent firm could make up the losses suffered by its subsidiary, but that in fact the Army was taking 60 per cent of Atlantic Meat's output and Batchelder & Snyder could not make up all of Atlantic Meat's losses on only 40 per cent of its output.

Packers Urge Revisions In Meat Pricing Policies

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) OPA was accused today of following a "social philosophy that regards profits as a sin" Senators inquiring into the food situation heard the Meat Producers' argument for higher prices.

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ordered retroactive to May 1, 1944, expiration date of the previous contract. Industry members dissented on the retoactivity issue.

The board also denied a union request for a minimum hiring rate of 95 cents an hour. Present hiring rates vary, but lie generally between 74 and 85 cents. Labor members dissented to denials of the general increase and the hiring rate increase.

The WLB unanimously directed that wage rates for new jobs may be the subject of a grievance, with final and binding arbitration, if the employee files a grievance alleging that the new rate does not bear a fair relationship to other jobs in the same plant.

Also denied, with labor members dissenting, was a union request for a guarantee of at least 40 hours pay for every week in the year.

Holding the granting of the request to be outside its authority the WLB recommended that the study of guaranteed annual wages to be undertaken by a Presidential committee include the aluminum industry."

The company was directed to check-off union dues, up to $1.50 per month and initiation fees of $3. Industry members dissented on this provision.

The board denied a union request for a joint national wage scale committee which would be empow-

Labor Board Orders Increase In Alcoa Shift Differentials

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Increased shift differentials for 50,000 workers in 20 plants of the Aluminum Corporation of America were ordered today by the War Labor board.

The board directed differentials of four and six cents an hour for second and third shift work, respectively, in ALCOA plants where employees are represented by the United Steel Workers of America.

Previous differentials were three and five cents; the union had asked they be increased to 10 and 15 cents.

Aunion request for a general wage increase of 15 cents an hour was denied without prejudice to reconsideration in the event of any change in the national wage stabilization policy.

The increase in differentials was ered to bring about uniform wage structure in the industry.

The board directed that the contract between the parties should include a provision for time and one half pay for Sundays and six holidays, with Monday to be observed when the holiday falls on Sunday. The board also ordered that time and one half be paid for the sixth consecutive day of work in a regularly scheduled week and double time for the seventh consecutive day.

The board refused to order group insurance plans on paid sick leaves requested by the union, explaining it would approve such plans if jointly requested by a company and union if they are reasonable.

Two of the ALCOA plants affected by the order are located in Fairfield and Bridgeport, Conn.

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FOREMEN'S GROUP RECOGNIZED AS BARGAINING UNITS

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) The National Labor relations board reversed itself on an issue of major importance today by recognizing foremen's groups as collective bargaining units under the Wagner act.

Ruling in the case of the Packard Motor Car company, Detroit, and the Foremen's Association of America, which describes itself as independent organization, the board upset its previous decision in the Maryland Drydock case, handed down in May, 1943.

One Member Dissents

Chairman Harry A. Millis and John M. Houston signed the decision, while Gerard D. Reilly vigorously dissented, with the assertion his colleagues' course "smacks of 'peace-at-any price' policy."

Millis and Houston pointed to the foremen's strikes which held up war work in Detroit after the Maryland Drydock decision, as the supervisory groups sought recognition. They said that since the Wagner Labor Relations act was passed in 1935, rank and file employes have found it unnecessary to strike for recognition and could now "secure that right by resorting to the peaceful and orderly procedures of the board."

"We believe it reasonable to predict that the same results will flow from the recognition of those rights for supervisory employes," they added.

As a consequence of the decision, about 1,100 supervisors at the Packard plants will vote within 60 days on whether or not they wish to be represented by the Foremen's association.

Reilly said that any benefits which might result from the grant of recognition to supervisory employes "were outsighted by the dangers inherent in the comingling of management and employe functions, and in the possible restrictive effect upon the freedom of rank and file employes."

Millis and Houston, however, said the foreman's role in industry had so changed since the 1900's as to make him a mere "traffic cop" of industry today.

The majority said "he is required to adhere to fixed patterns and procedures" set by management, that he has been insulated from determining questions involving

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company policy, and that he has no authority to make decisions or act on discharge, transfer or reclassification of employes under him.

The board has previously interpreted the Wagner act as not covering supervisory employes, because they were considered part of management. But the majority said today:

"We feel that we would be remiss in our duty as public officials if we permitted our reluctance to alter the existing rule to blind us to the effects of the powerful economic forces which have manifested themselves since that rule was laid down.

"We are now convinced that the national interest will be better protected if the organizational activities of foremen are conducted within, rather than without, the framework of the collective bargaining statute."

Reilly said the salaries of employes in the Packard case ranged from $5,000 to $6,000, and that they "do not fall in the category of that 'one-third of the nation—ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed.'

"I readily concede the importance of uninterrupted war production and concede that the particular strikes which occurred in the Detroit plants last spring would probably not have occurred if employers had been compelled to recognize the Foremen's association.

"Unfortunately, however, while a certification may take one issue out of the arena, it may merely be substituting the possibility of others. It is unfortunately no novelty to have disgruntled unions strike and interefere with production because this board had refused to recognize units which they proposed as appropriate."

Reilly suggested "a wiser remedy would be legislation conferring upon this board the same power to invoke judicial process against recalcitrant labor organizations which it now possesses with regard to disobedient employers."

HIGH COURT REFUSES THE WARD CASE AGAIN

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court again refused today to take immediate jurisdiction of the Montgomery Ward case. The Court's action was announced in a brief order which stated merely that the Federal Government's petition for reconsideration was denied.

The tribunal, on March 12, rejected requests by the Government and Montgomery Ward that it make a speedy determination on the validity of the Army's seizure of the company's properties in seven cities.

The Government and Ward sought to appeal directly to the Supreme Court from the decision of the United States District Court in Chicago that the President lacked authority to order the facilities seized because of the company's noncompliance with a directive issued by the War Labor Board.

A direct appeal would obviate the customary argument before the Federal Circuit Court. Attorney General Biddle asked the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to take the case unless it first was passed upon by the Seventh Circuit Court.

Mr. Biddle said that if the Supreme Court was adamant in its refusal, more than six months would elapse before a final determination of the rights involved. Meanwhile, he said, the Government must continue to operate the Montgomery Ward properties "even though that course may require the United States to invest substantial sums of money and to incur the risks of substantial liability to Ward."

RAILROAD RATE FIGHT IN COURT

Georgia Suit Accepted For Review By High Tribunal

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Georgia won the right today to go directly into Supreme Court with a suit based on long-standing charges of Southern states that they suffer from railroad-rate discrimination.

The court, in a 5-to-4 decision, agreed to consider the State's complaint that twenty railroads have conspired against Georgia. Four justices objected that the decision opened the way to litigation that could "bring chaos in the field of interstate rate making."

Opinion By Douglas

In accepting original jurisdiction, the majority opinion of Justice Douglas said the relief sought "is not an uprooting of established rates. . . . Rate making is a continuous process. Georgia is seeking a decree which will prevent in the future the kind of harmful conduct which has occurred in the past."

"If the alleged combination is shown to exist, the decree which can be entered will be no idle or futile gesture," Justice Douglas added. "It will restore that degree of competition envisaged by Congress when it enacted the Interstate Commerce Act."

Attaches expect the court to appoint a master to take testimony and receive evidence. He would make a report and recommendation to the court. Such a procedure would mean no early decision.

Right To File Complaint

Technically the court gave Georgia the right to file the complaint. Governor Ellis Arnall, arguing recently on the issue before the tribunal, contended the railroads had conspired to prevent lower rates for his State.

The roads, Governor Arnall asserted, had set up an illegal combination giving Northern business an advantage. It is a contention that has been echoed repeatedly by Southern and Southwestern states.

Railroad attorneys declared that the lines were required to fix rates jointly and file them with the Interstate Commerce Commission. They noted that Georgia already had a similar case pending with the ICC. To receive the new suit would destroy the principle of ICC regulation, they asserted.

System Of Rate Regulation

Chief Justice Stone, in a minority opinion joined by Justices Roberts, Frankfurter and Jackson, asserted:

"It seems obvious that this court cannot give any effective relief removing the threat of injury to the State resulting from a railroad rate conspiracy without breaking down the system of rate regulation by the commission—a system which Congress has painstakingly built up. . . .

"The reasoning of the court is not and cannot be restricted to this case. If Georgia may prosecute the present suit, every shipper or consignee of freight who asserts injury by a conspiracy respecting railroad rates in violation of the anti-trust laws may maintain a like suit in the District Court. The prosecution of such suits cannot but fail to bring chaos into the field of interstate rate making."

NEWSMEN SAVED AS TYPHOON RAGES

Three Correspondents Dip Beneath Pacific Waves in Transfer to Destroyer

BALTIMORE, March 26 (AP)—The near-tragic transfer of three war correspondents from an aircraft carrier to a destroyer during a Pacific Ocean typhoon was related today by Nicholas Mangione, storekeeper third class, who was aboard the destroyer.

Mr. Mangione said photographer Charles Gorry of The Associated Press, formerly assigned to Washington; Philip Heisler of The Baltimore Sun newspapers and a Christian Science Monitor correspondent he did not name were dropped into the sea when a rope slackened, then thrown into the air when the rope suddenly went taut again. The incident occurred about three months ago.

"If it had been a little quicker, I suppose it could have broken their necks—or worse," Mr. Mangione said.

Mr. Mangione said the typhoon "had been blowing for four days. Our destroyer nearly went under. We shot a line to the carrier in the roughest weather I saw during nineteen months overseas. You get into harness made of canvas. They go around your waist and under you. Then you're fastened to the line by a kind of pulley.

"Giant waves suddenly washed us close to the carrier, just as the three fellows were in mid-ocean. That slackened the rope between the two ships. All three men went down into the blue Pacific and stayed there until the rope became taut again when waves separated the ships.

"It wasn't a long time—maybe ten seconds—but when they came up again they looked as though it had been a long time.

"The Associated Press man was a kind of comedian. He had been joking when they got into the harness.

"Mr. Heisler hung on tenaciously during the rest of the ride, but the other two acted as if they didn't care much whether they made it or not. And you couldn't blame them."

Mr. Mangione related that Mr. Heisler told him "he thought maybe they were all going to perish on that carrier he helped to ballast. They lost many planes, and there were some dead, I think. Three fires broke out. Forty-five thousand pounds of men was what saved them.

"As the ship lurched over in the typhoon, they ran from one side to another to keep an even keel. Some of them did it all night that fourth day."

In a story dated Jan. 13 Mr. Heisler related that he and Mr. Gorry joined 300 crewmen in forming human ballast on the hangar deck.

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LONDON--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN X X X AUSTRIAN

CAPITAL.

BELOW THE DANUBE, STALIN IN A SECOND ORDER OF THE DAY ANNOUNCED

THE CAPTURE OF PAPA, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 31 MILES FROM THE

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER AND 73 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA.

THE FALL OF BANSKA BYSTRICA X X X 3RD GRAF.

MT3O1PEW

BRATISLAVA: ALONG THE FRESH OFFENSIVE ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF
THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE FRESH OFFENSIVE ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF
THE DANUBE NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST HAD CARRIED 28 MILES THROUGH THE TOUGH
BAKONY FOREST AND VERTES MOUNTAINS UNDER CONDITIONS THAT WERE MADE
WORSE BY A WELL-ADVANCED SPRING THAW.
CREEKS WERE SWOLLEN INTO NEAR RIVERS AND THE GERMANS WERE MAKING
GOOD USE OF THE QUAGMIRES, MINING DOZENS OF MILES OF APPROACHES TO
THEIR POSITIONS ACROSS THE FLAT, RIVER-RIBBONED COUNTRY LEADING TO THE
VITAL BRATISLAVA GAP.
ADVANCE COLUMNS OF RUSSIAN TANKS AND CAVALRY SLOGGED AHEAD,
HOWEVER, IN AN EFFORT TO TEST IMMEDIATELY THE NAZI DEFENSES IN FIXED
POSITIONS BETWEEN LAKE BALATON AND NEUSIEDLER.
THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MASSED GREAT NUMBERS OF TANKS
AND ANTI-TANK WEAPONS TO PROTECT THE CITY'S APPROACHES, BUT MALINOV-
SKY'S AND TOLBUKHIN'S COORDINATED THRUST ALREADY HAD CARRIED TO WITHIN
SIX MILES OF KOMAROM, DANUBE RIVER KEY TO VIENNA AND BRATISLAVA, HAD
OUTFLANKED GYOR AND WAS BATTERING NAZI DEFENSES ONLY FOUR MILES FROM
PAPA.
IN THE DOUBLE OFFENSIVE THE TOLL OF GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED
GUNS BY TODAY WAS REPORTED WELL OVER 1,000, WITH 83,000 NAZI PRISONERS
TAKEN BY RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.
MEANWHILE, PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCED THE FALL OF HEILIGENBIEL, LAST
BIG EAST PRUSSIAN STRONGHOLD SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG, AS THE RUSSIANS
CONTINUED TO MOP UP ON THEIR NORTHERN FLANK.

A58 THE COMING WEEK USHERS IN THE ANNUAL MUDDY SEASON ALONG THE

NORTHERN PART OF THE FRONT, BUT IT APPEARS PROBABLE THAT THE RED ARMY WILL MOUNT A BIG SPRING OFFENSIVE REGARDLESS OF THE WEATHER.

SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS LINES EXTEND FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES AND CROSS SOME OF THE WORST ROADS IN EUROPE BEFORE THEY GET TO THE FAR-FLUNG FRONT. BUT DURING THE LAST TWO MONTHS A GREAT DEAL OF EFFORT HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN MAKING THEM SOLID.

PERSONS RETURNING TO MOSCOW FROM POLNA REPORT THAT RAILWAY CREWS ARE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY IN WIDENING TRACKS TO ACCOMMODATE THE HEAVY LOADS OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL POURING WESTWARD.

WITH THE IMPENDING THAW, MANY BRIDGES OVER THE VISTULA, DANUBE, ODER, DRAVA, NEISSE, BUG AND DNEPER RIVERS USED BY RAILWAY AND MOTOR TRANSPORT WILL RECEIVE A TERRIFIC CHALLENGE FROM WATERS ALREADY COMMENCING TO RISE.

JP628AEW

MAR 26 1945

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X RHINE. (Thumbs Down)

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE TARGETS IN ZEITZ AND PLAUEN WITHOUT OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BUT RAN INTO INTENSE FLAK AT ZEITZ.

SGT.JOHN SAPKO OF 1301 BLAKE AVENUE, RACINE, WIS., OBSERVED A BIG ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN. MAJ.CLAYTON PETERSON OF PONTIAC, ILL., A MUSTANG PILOT, SAID THAT U.S.THIRD ARMY TROOPS "SEEMED TO BE SPRAWLED ALL OVER GERMANY."

"WE DID EVERYTHING BUT TIE OUR PLANE IN KNOTS TRYING TO GET AWAY FROM BAD WEATHER BUT THE CLOUDS OPENED UP AND WE MADE A VISUAL BOMB RUN AT PLAUEN," SAID COL.LEWIS LYLE OF PINE BLUFF, ARK., THE LEADER OF THE FORTRESS GROUP WHICH HIT THE CITY. "WE HIT THE WORST WEATHER I HAD SEEN IN 67 MISSIONS."

U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERBOMBERS FLEW MORE THAN 1,300 SORTIES DURING THE DAY SHOOTING UP MORE THAN 2,000 ARMORED VEHICLES, TANKS, MOTOR TRUCKS, LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARS. EIGHT TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND 17 RAILYARDS WERE ATTACKED AND RAIL LINES WERE CUT IN 94 PLACES.

B658PEW

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-TOURING TEAMS OF STATE DEPARTMENT EFFICIENCY EXPERTS WILL REPORT BACK TO WASHINGTON ON THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE WORK OF UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE.

THE PLAN STILL IS IN THE "TALKING STAGE," BUT IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY THAT A SPECIAL MISSION NOW ON THE CONTINENT IS STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF TAKING OVER MANY ACTIVITIES OF SUCH AGENCIES AS THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS ABSORBING SOME FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

THIS ACTION, SUBJECT TO AT LEAST FISCAL APPROVAL BY CONGRESS, WAS REPORTED AS PART OF SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS' LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVE TO COORDINAE DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ABROAD UNDER ONE ROOF, ON THE THEORY THEY ARE CLOSELY RELATED.

PS1051PEW

AT AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 26-(AP)-SIR FRANK ALEXANDER, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, TODAY CHRISTENED THE FLYING FORTRESS, "TOWER OF LONDON," [redacted] WITH A BOTTLE OF WATER FROM THE RIVER THAMES THEN RODE THE BIG BOMBER FOR A SHORT [redacted] TRIP OVER ENGLAND.

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ELD-CHAMBERLAINS C2047--WASHEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WARTIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MARCH 26)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-LESSONS LEARNED THE HARD WAY OVER [redacted] AFRICAN DESERTS ARE PAYING HIGH DIVIDENDS ON THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY AS ALLIED AIR POWER FIGHTS IN CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH GROUND AND NAVAL FORCES.

THIS IS THE THEME OF THE LATEST BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR BOOK--"RAF MIDDLE-EAST"--WHICH GOES ON SALE TOMORROW. PREPARED FOR THE AIR MINISTRY BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, IT TELLS OF THE [redacted] NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN TWO YEARS AGO.

DESCRIBING THE CRUSHING OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S EFFORT TO COUNTERATTACK AT A CRITICAL STAGE IN THE BATTLE OF EL ALAMEIN, THE BOOK SAYS:

"WITHIN THE SPACE OF TWO HOURS AND A HALF, THE RAF CARRIED OUT SEVEN FULL-SIZE BOMBING RAIDS ON THE [redacted] AFRIKA CORPS. THEY DROPPED 80 TONS OF BOMBS IN AN AREA MEASURING SOME THREE MILES BY TWO.

"SIX TIMES GERMAN TANK CREWS BROKE HASTILY AND SCATTERED ACROSS THE DESERT. SIX TIMES THEY REFORMED. THE SEVENTH TIME THEY DID NOT REFORM AND THE ENEMY DID NOT TRY TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE AGAIN."

DURING THE SIX WEEKS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF EL ALAMEIN, NOT A SINGLE GERMAN TANKER REACHED TOBRUK WITH FUEL FOR ROMMEL'S THIRSTY TANKS. HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE PALESTINE COASTAL FORCES FROM ALEXANDRIA SANK THEM ALL, THE BOOK DISCLOSED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 6:30 P.M., EWT, MARCH 26) MAR 26 1945

ELC-REW-JAMESONS-102PEW

PONTOON BRIDGES.

FRONT DISPATCHES GAVE THIS VIEW, FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, OF THE VARIOUS FRONTS BEYOND THE RHINE:

CANADIANS ON THE LOWER RHINE CAPTURED BIENEN, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF REES AND ADVANCED A QUARTER MILE BEYOND THE TOWN. A CANADIAN PARACHUTE BATTALION HAD DROPPED INTO WESPHALIA, APPARENTLY WITH THE U.S. 17TH DIVISION AND THE BRITISH SIX AIRBORNE DIVISION, NOW LINKED WITH THE GROUND TROOPS.

A80

THE BRITISH CLEARED THE OLD WALLED TOWN OF REES AND TOOK SPELDROP TO THE NORTH. A SPEARHEAD OF SCOTTISH TROOPS GOUGED ACROSS THE SUPERHIGHWAY FIVE MILES EAST OF WESEL AND FOUGHT IN PLACES A GOOD TEN MILES BEYOND THE RIVER.

THE WHOLE LOWER RHINE BRIDGEHEAD WAS EXPANDED IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THE BRITISH 15TH DIVISION CROSSED THE REES-HAMMINKELN MILITARY HIGHWAY. RESISTANCE STIFFENED A BIT FROM GERMAN RESERVES.M

THE BRITISH 15TH DIVISION CROSSED THE REES-HAMMINKELN MILITARY HIGHWAY. RESISTANCE STIFFENED A BIT FROM GERMAN RESERVES. THE ISSEL RIVER WAS BRIDGED IN AT LEAST SIX PLACES. TRAFFIC WAS CROSSING THE RHINE IN VOLUMES EXCEEDING SCHEDULES. GROIN FELL AFTER A SAVAGE BATTLE. SO DID HAFFEN AND MEHR.

THE 30TH (OLD HICKORY) DIVISION OF THE NINTH ARMY MADE A TEN-MILE PENETRATION OF THE RUHR, CAPTURING BRUCKHAUSER AND HUNZE.

30. 24 — 24209

THE NINTH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, ALSO CUT THE BERLIN SUPERHIGHWAY. THE 79TH DIVISION, ON THE RIGHT OF THE 30TH, PUSHED THREE MILES FORWARD, TOOK HEISFELD AND THEN WENT TWO AND A HALF BEYOND THE TOWN. THE 79TH ALSO WAS FIGHTING BITTERLY WITH GERMAN DEFENDERS IN WEHOVEN, NORTHEAST SUBURB OF DUISBURG, A VAST INLAND PORT OF 431,000 ROUGHLY AS LARGE AS CINCINNATI. THAT WAS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GERMAN TANKS OPPOSED THE NINTH ARMY.

HODGES' FIRST ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES OF THE RUHR SMASHED DOWN THE ONLY REAL NAZI COUNTERATTACK IN FORCE YET MUSTERED EAST OF THE RHINE AND BURST OUT TO THE EAST IN THE ROLLING, GREEN HILLS WITH TWO FORCES OF ARMOR.

THE FIRST ARMY WAS FIGHTING TOWARD SIEGEN, AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF 32,000 SOME 240 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN. THE GREATEST PENETRATION WAS MADE BY AN ARMORED COLUMN WHICH CRASHED THROUGH A NAZI DEFENSIVE CRUST TO ERSFELD, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HENNEF AND 20-ODD MILES FROM SIEGEN.

RESISTANCE APPEARED LESSENING ON THE ENTIRE FIRST ARMY FRONT.

THE FIRST DIVISION BEAT DOWN SEVERAL COUNTERBLOWS AT BIERTH AND ADVANCED MORE THAN A MILE TO NEAR BUSCH. ELSEWHERE, THE GERMANS WERE MERELY RETREATING. ONE TANK COLUMN DROVE THROUGH DARKNESS AND REACHED BERZHAUSEN, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF LINZ.

NINTH DIVISION TROOPS IN THE CENTER WERE SLOWED BY BAD TERRAIN BUT CLEARED ALTENBURG AND PETERSLAHR, BOTH NORTHEAST OF LINZ, IN MILE OR MORE NIGHT ADVANCES.

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A87

ONE ARMORED COLUMN LANCED SOUTHEASTWARD AND REACHED VALLENDAR, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF COBLENZ. MEINBORN, ISENKORG, STROMBERG AND NAUORT WERE CAPTURED. GRENZHAUSEN WAS ENTERED.

THE 99TH DIVISION DROVE OVER TWO MILES ALONG CANALIZED ROADS IN THE ROCKY HILLS TO NEAR URBACH, 13 MILES EAST OF LINZ. IT CLEARED WILLROTH, OBERRADEN AND MEDERRADEN IN THAT AREA.

PATTON'S ARMY, FLANKING THE FIRST TO THE SOUTH, ENTERED LANGEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFURT, AND REACHED THE WALLDORF VICINITY, ALSO SIX MILES FROM THAT GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND TRAFFIC CENTER.

THE MAIN BRIDGE CAPTURED INTACT AT ASCHAFFENBURG IS 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT. ASCHAFFENBURG'S RAIL YARDS, WHICH HANDLED 2,500 CARS DAILY, HAVE BEEN BOMBED FREQUENTLY. THE SIEBERT TANK ASSEMBLY PLANT WAS LOCATED THERE.

THE FOURTH ARMORED (BREAKTHROUGH) DIVISION TOOK THE BRIDGE SHORTLY AFTER ITS TEXAS COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.GAFFEY, WAS PROMOTED TO A CORPS COMMANDER. BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM M.HOGE, LATE OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISIO N, SUCCEEDED HIM.

THE NEW RHINE CROSSINGS WERE MADE BY THE THIRD ARMY SOUTH OF COBLENZ. THE THIRD ARMY'S CROSS-RHINE FRONT BETWEEN MAINZ AND WORMS WAS AT LEAST 14 MILES WIDE.

THE 90TH DIVISION ADVANCED FOUR MILES TO NEAR AGELSBACH, SIX MILES NORTH OF DARMSTADT, CAPTURING ARHEILGEN, WIXHAUSEN AND ERZHAUSEN. ONLY 45 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN DARMSTADT, THE REST OF ITS GARRISON HAD FLED.

THE FIFTH DIVISION GAINED TWO MILES NEAR GUSTAVSBURG, TWO MILES EAST OF MAINZ, AND CAPTURED HASSELLOCH. THE 87TH DIVISION CROSSED THE RHINE ANEW BETWEEN COBLENZ AND BOPPARD AND ADVANCED A MILE EAST. THE 26TH DIVISION ALSO WAS AMONG THIRD ARMY UNITS FIGHTING EAST OF THE RHINE.

THE MAD DASH OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION 40 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AND ACROSS THE MAIN OVERSHADOWED OTHER ADVANCES ALONG THE

WHOLE FRONT.
IT STILL WAS ON THE LOOSE.
ITS TANKS WERE ON BROAD ROLLING COUNTRY WHICH LEADS ALMOST UNBROKEN ACROSS THE NARROW WAIST OF THE WAR-PINCHED REICH, STRAIGHT TO BERLIN. THE GERMAN RADIO AT FRANKFURT, A CITY OF 547,000, WENT DEAD LAST NIGHT AFTER THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION BREEZED BY.

FARTHER SOUTH, ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD ARMY AND LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY CLEARED THE LAST OF THE PALATINATE, BRINGING THE ALLIES TO THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE ALL THE WAY FROM SWITZERLAND TO HOLLAND. KARLSRUHE WAS WITHIN SIGHT FIVE MILES ACROSS THE RIVER.

UNEXPLAINED EXPLOSIONS RESOUNDED FROM ENEMY CAMPS ON THE EAST BANK OPPOSITE FRIESENHEIM, 15 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG.

THE NINTH ARMY IN THE NORTH SENT A COLUMN ACROSS THE LIPPE CANAL SOUTHEAST OF GERTROP AT A POINT TEN MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

GEN.SIMPSON WAS POURING TANKS, FIELD ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY ACROSS RHINE BRIDGES IN THE RUHR.

"A BREAKOUT FROM THE BRIDGEHEAD IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY," AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON WIRELESSED.

THE NINTH'S 79TH DIVISION FOUGHT EAST OF HIERSFELD AT A POINT FIVE AND A HALF MILES PAST THE RHINE.

ALTHOUGH THIRD ARMY RAMPAGES WERE PARTLY HIDDEN BY CENSORS, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE OF THE NEW RHINE CROSSINGS WAS MADE BETWEEN WORMS AND THE CAPTURED CHEMICAL CAPITAL OF LUDWIGSHAFEN.

THIS WOULD FLANK LUDWIGSHAFEN'S TWIN CITY OF MANNHEIM. THE COMBINED CITIES HAD 427,000 POPULATION IN PEACETIMES. OTHER NEW BRIDGEHEADS WERE PLACED AT BOPPARD AND BRAUBACH.

THE GERMANS SAID FIERCE FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS WITH ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES "IN THE DEPTHS OF THE MAIN GERMAN BATTLEFIELD" ON THE LOWER RHINE AND THAT MONTGOMERY'S ARMIES HAD "FORCED BREACHES IN MAJOR DEPTH."

THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT THIRD ARMY TANKS HAD BROKEN THROUGH TO REACH THE MAIN AT BOTH ASCHAFFENBURG AND NEAR HANAU, 240 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN. BOTH CITIES ARE WELL BEYOND OUTFLANKED AND BESIEGED FRANKFURT.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID PATTON, AS WELL AS MONTGOMERY, WAS USING PARACHUTE TROOPS IN THE CONVULSED DARMSTADT-FRANKFURT AREA AND THAT INFANTRY HAD JOINED AIRBORNE TROOPS AT HANAU AND ASCHAFFENBURG.

THIS WAS THE PICTURE OUTLINED BY FRONT DISPATCHES LATE LAST NIGHT:

PATTON'S FAMED FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURING A BRIDGE INTACT ACROSS THE MAIN RIVER SOMEWHERE SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, WAS REPORTED STILL GOING STRONG UNDER A SECURITY BLACKOUT IMPOSED TO KEEP KNOWLEDGE OF ITS MOVEMENTS FROM THE ENEMY.

A28

SPLIT INTO TWIN COMBAT COMMANDS, THE FOURTH WAS APPEALING FOR TRANSPORTATION FOR THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE RAPID ADVANCE, FRONT ADVICES SAID.

PATTON'S FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS ONLY 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FRANKFURT, AND THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE CITY OF 546,000 POPULATION WAS BEING EVACUATED OF ALL CIVILIANS. THE FOURTH'S DRIVE HAD CARRIED NEARLY 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT.

IN DARMSTADT, A CITY OF 115,000 POPULATION 15 MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFURT, THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION MET ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE IN CLEARING OUT THE GERMANS.

THE THIRD ARMY'S NEW RHINE CROSSINGS WERE MADE BETWEEN COBLENZ AND BOPPARD, WHICH ARE SEVEN MILES APART.

GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE REPORTED FIRING AT THIRD ARMY TROOPS, WHO WERE INSTRUCTED TO SHOOT ALL SUCH SNIPERS ON SIGHT. IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW INSTANCES OF CIVILIANS CARRYING OUT HITLER'S ORDERS FOR LAST-DITCH RESISTANCE.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FIRST ARMY FRONT SAID THE BRIDGEHEAD BREAKTHROUGH WAS "ANOTHER ST.LO" FOR HODGES' TROOPS. HIS WHOOPING, TANK-RIDING DOUGHBOYS CRACKED FORWARD IN A DAWN ASSAULT YESTERDAY THAT WAS CONTINUING AT NIGHTFALL.

HEAVIEST RESISTANCE WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED ON THE LEFT FLANK BORDERING THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR, BUT A CONFIDENT COMPANY COMMANDER DECLARED "WE HAVEN'T BEEN GIVEN ORDERS TO STOP, AND WE DON'T INTEND TO SLOW UP UNTIL WE PUT ON THE BRAKES TO KEEP FROM SKIDDING INTO BERLIN."

ONE FIRST ARMY COLUMN CAPTURED FLAMMERSFELD, 14 1/2 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AND ANOTHER TOOK VALLENDAR, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD THREE MILES NORTH OF COBLENZ. THIS WAS 11 MILES FROM THE THIRD ARMY'S NEW RHINE CROSSINGS.

THE ATTACK WAS ROLLING THROUGH THE BEAUTIFUL RHINELAND HILLS. ARMORED ELEMENTS DROVE THROUGH FLAMING ASBACH, A ROAD HUB JUST NORTH-WEST OF FLAMMERSFELD. AT SOME PLACES CHILDREN STOOD ALONG THE ROADSIDE AND CHATTERED EXCITEDLY AS THEY WATCHED THE AMERICANS ADVANCE.

A29

IT WAS THE NINTH ARMY'S 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION THAT BROKE THROUGH THE GERMAN RHINE LINE AND WAS NEARING A SUPERHIGHWAY TO BERLIN WHERE IT SWINGS EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE RHINE, A MILE NORTHEAST OF BRUCKHAUSEN.

FIELD OFFICERS SAID THE 30TH HAD BROKEN INTO "THE OPEN COUNTRY OF THE NORTHERN RUHR." ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS DESCRIBED AS COMPLETELY DISINTEGRATED. ALLIED AIRMEN SAID GERMAN ARMORED FORCES IN THE PATH OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY TROOPS WERE MILLING ABOUT IN A STATE OF CONFUSION.

ON THE SOUTH FLANK THE 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED THE RUHR CITY OF DINSLAKEN WITH A POPULATION OF 24,000. FOUR MILES EAST OF THE RHINE THEY PUSHED A MILE BEYOND HIERSFELD TO 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF ESSEN. THESE FORCES WERE ONLY FOUR MILES FROM DUISBURG, EUROPE'S GREATEST INLAND PORT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RUHR.

STILL FARTHER NORTH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WELDED ITS 30-MILE BRIDGEHEAD FIRMLY WITH THE CAPTURE OF WESEL, AND DROVE EIGHT MILES OUT ON THXVVVVVVMO

STILL FARTHER NORTH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WELDED ITS 30-MILE BRIDGEHEAD FIRMLY WITH THE CAPTURE OF WESEL, AND DROVE EIGHT MILES OUT ON THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN ACROSS SIX BRIDGES ON THE ISSEL CAPTURED BY THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY.

ELEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY WERE 12 MILES OR MORE BEYOND WESEL AND BATTLING BEYOND REES.

THE BRITISH SECOND AND U.S.NINTH ARMIES JOINED NEAR THE LIPPE RIVER SOUTH OF WESEL, GIVING FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S 21ST ARMY GROUP A CONTINUOUS LINE.

THE BRITISH MILITARY LEADER, ACCOMPANIED BY PRIE MINISTER CHURCHILL, CROSSED THE RHINE TO DIRECT THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A LINEKUP WAS EFFECTED ALSO BETWEEN MONTGOMERY'S GROUND FORCES AND TROOPS OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY WHEN THREE TANK DESTROYERS RUMBLED INTO THE PINE WOODS HIDING THE AIRBORNE'S COMMAND POST, A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD COWAN WITH THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION SAID.

THE BRIDGEHEAD IN THIS AREA EXTENDS FROM WESEL TO A POINT ABOUT TWO MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM REES.

TYPICAL OF THE SPIRIT WITH WHICH THE ALLIES ARE IMBUNED IN THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE WAS A BRIDGE-BUILDING FEAT SOUTH OF WESEL THAT ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER SAID BROKE EVERY EXISTING RECORD.

IN JUST NINE HOURS THE 202ND GROUP OF THE 17TH ARMORED ENGINEERS BUILT A PONTOON BRIDGE 1,146 FEET LONG ACROSS THE RHINE WHILE UNDER

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ENEMY FIRE. GALLAGHER SAID IT WAS THE LONGEST TREADWAY PONTOON BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

MEANWHILE IN THE EXTREME SOUTH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY HAD DRIVEN UP ALL ALONG ITS FRONT TO THE RHINE, LEAVING ONLY ENEMY STRAGGLERS ON THE WEST BANK.

JP444AEW

WITH U.S. FIRST INFANTRY ACROSS RHINE--SECOND ADD BATTLE VETS (A9) (WHITEHEAD) X X X FOR ME."

A FEW MINUTES LATER THE BOYS LEFT THE ROOM AND WENT DOWN THE ROAD TOWARD THE FRONT.

OTHER RETURNING VETERANS WERE STAFF SGT. RICHARD MOONEY OF GREENSBURG, PA.; TECH. SGT. RUSSELL STONE OF LYNCHBURG, VA.; PFC. MARSHAL CHAISSON OF JACKMAN, MAINE; STAFF SGT. HOWARD ASHBY OF MARTINSBURG, WVA. (EDS: NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE); TECH. SGT. AUGUST WILLIAMS SECAUCUS, N.J.; PVT. DONALD WOOD OF NORTH GRANVILLE, N.Y.; TECH. SGT. CARL FISCHER OF LEXINGTON, TEXAS; STAFF SGT. CHARLES STARKEY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO; TECH. SGT. THEODORE DOBOL OF 116 PERSHING AVENUE, NEWARK, N.J.; STAFF SGT. JAMES HINES OF MANCHESTER, N.H.; SGT. CHARLES FELTER OF 43 JUDSON STREET, BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; STAFF SGT. GEORGE JACKSON OF CONCORD, N.C.; SGT. E. F. KOSLASKY OF BELLE VERNON, PA., AND PFC. HILAIRE LUCIEN OF LEWISTON, MAINE.

MD719PEW

Add with U.S. 17th Airborne Division (11 Lower) as we did."

SGT.T.L.BOURLAND, 118 WOODWARD PLACE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A RADIO OPERATOR, AND CREW CHIEF SGT.T.T.JOHNSON, 105 SOUTH 10TH ST., BURRINGTON, IOWA, WERE FORCED TO BAIL OUT WHEN THEIR GLIDER CAUGHT FIRE.

QQ1122AEW

MAR 26 1945

Add with U.S. 1st Army (Whitehead) Paglelax of Coblenz

LIMBURG IS A TOWN OF CONSIDERABLE ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST. FROM 1420 TO 1803 IT BELONGED TO THE ELECTORS OF TRIER.

MANY ANCIENT DWELLINGS ARE PRESERVED IN THE OLD QUARTER, THEIR PICTURESQUE GABLES SURMOUNTED BY THE SPIRES OF THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN CATHEDRAL BUILT IN THE 13TH CENTURY. ARCHITECTS REGARD IT AS ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF RHENISH TRANSITIONAL STYLE.

TOURISTS FORMERLY VISITED THE GREAT CASTLE NEAR LIMBURG UNTIL ITS DESTRUCTION BY FIRE IN 1929.

PS752PEW

MAR 26 1945

30. 24 — 24231

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 26-(AP)-CHARLES SAWYER, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG, VISITED LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON AND THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY FRONT SATURDAY--THE DAY THE NINTH CROSSED THE RHINE.

SAWYER, WHOSE HOME IS IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, SPENT THE NIGHT IN THE NINTH'S FORWARD AREA, THEN WENT TO THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT YESTERDAY. ACCOMPANYING HIM WAS MAJ.GORDON BROWNING, FORMER GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE AND NOW A MEMBER OF THE SHAEF MISSION TO BELGIUM.

THEY WERE ONCE BRACKETED BY ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE ALONG THE RHINE, BUT IT WAS NOT A NEW EXPERIENCE FOR THEM. BOTH WERE ARTILLERYMEN IN THE LAST WAR.

QQ914AEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, MARCH 26-(AP)-JACQUES MEDINGER, FRENCH CORRESPONDENT WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, WAS WOUNDED SATURDAY BY FRAGMENTS FROM A BOMB DROPPED BY A GERMAN PLANE IN THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD AREA. MEDINGER REPRESENTS THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY.

WE1115PEW

MAR 26 1945

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 26-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY HSOVED STRONG FORCES ACROSS THE RHINE TODAY, COMPLETING AN ALLIED SHOWDOWN CHALLENGE EAST OF THE RIVER FROM HOLLAND TO THE BLACK FOREST.

THE CROSSINGS WERE MADE AT UNDISCLOSED POINTS SOUTH OF THE THIRD ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD IN THE MAINZ AREA.

THIS SOLID BLOW CAME IN LOGICAL SEQUENCE TO A SERIES OF WALLOPS FARTHER NORTH, AND THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO MUSTER ANYTHING THAT COULD STOP THE THRUST ACROSS THE RIVER.

PERHAPS NEVER HAS THE ENEMY'S GROWING MILITARY WEAKNESS BEEN UNDERSCORED SO HEAVILY AS BY PATCH'S MEN IN THEIR FEAT OF OBLITERATING 60 MILES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND PENETRATING THE GREAT WATER BARRIER WITHIN A SINGLE WEEK AND WITHOUT A MAJOR BATTLE.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT REFERRED TO THE OPERATION AS "A BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL RIVER CROSSING INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY" AND SAID THAT THE JUMP-OFF WAS WITHOUT THE USUAL CLOSE AIR AND ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

ALL FURTHER INFORMATION WAS WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION ON SECURITY GROUNDS BASED ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT THE GERMANS DID NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT THIS FRESH BREACH OF THE RHINE BARRIER.

WE115SPEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S PUSH SOUTH OF GAHLEN AND 17 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE TODAY SWEPT THROUGH VILLAGES WHERE CIVILIANS TOOK TO THEIR CELLARS AND CAME OUT WHEN THE FIGHTING WAS OVER.

UNLIKE THE BUILT UP AREA TO THE SOUTH, THE TERRITORY BEING OVERRUN BY THE 30TH IS MOSTLY OPEN COUNTRY WITH SMALL VILLAGES EVERY TWO OR THREE MILES.

"GERMAN SOLDIERS TOLD CIVILIANS THEY MIGHT AS WELL STAY PUT AS THEY WOULD GET BETTER TREATMENT UNDER THE AMERICANS THAN THEY WOULD BY FLEEING DEEPER INTO GERMANY," MAJ.JASPER ACKERMAN OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., A MILITARY AFFAIRS OFFICER, SAID.

ELEMENTS OF THE 116TH PANZER DIVISION, DEFEATED TWICE BEFORE BY THE 30TH AT AACHEN AND THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE, WERE RUSHED FROM THE BRITISH SECTOR.

IN THE FOREST AREA THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND GAVE GERMAN TANKS TRYING TO MOVE INTO THE FIGHTING AREA A SEVERE POUNDING.

NINTH ARMY ELEMENTS ALSO CROSSED THE LIPPE TO PROTECT THE FLANK OF

THE 30TH AS THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH THE OLD HICKORY DIVISION'S PUSH. TO THE SOOUTH, THE 79TH DIVISION ENCOUNTERED SLOWER GOING IN ADVANCING ON THE ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK.

NEAR FREDERICKSFELD, THE 30TH LIBERATED A LARGE FOREIGN SLAVE LABOR CAMP WITH MORE THAN A THOUSAND POLES, RUSSIANS, CZECHS, AND A SCATTERING OF ITALIANS. THE CAMP WAS DIRTY AND THE PRISONERS IN BAD CONDITION.

OFFICERS OF THE 117TH REGIMENT OF THE 30TH SAID THE STRENGTH OF THE 116TH PANZER DIVISION'S INFANTRY COMPANIES HAD BEEN SURPRISING AND THAT APPARENTLY THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN A CHOICE OF AVAILABLE MANPOWER. SINCE THE JUMPOFF TWO AND A HALF DAYS AGO, 3,352 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

THE NINTH ARMY'S SOUTHERN FLANK NOW IS ANCHORED ON THE RHINE SOUTH OF WALSUM AND SWINGS NORTH TOWARD A POINT NEAR GAHLEN.

PS1045PEW

WITH WHITEHEAD

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 26-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER HELD WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS A "SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE" TODAY WITH LIEUTENANT GENERALS BRADLEY, PATTON AND HODGES IN THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE RHINE.

MAR 26 1945

MT347PEW

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH U.S.AIRBORNE FORCES EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 26-(AP)-ENEMY RESISTANCE ON THE SOUTHERN HALF OF FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S RHINE BRIDGEHEAD COLLAPSED INTO SCATTERED FIGHTING TODAY AND "THERE IS NOTHING TO HALT A BREAKTHROUGH," THE COMMANDER OF AN AIRBORNE UNIT SAID TONIGHT.

ONLY ON THE FRONT TO THE NORTH IS RESISTANCE HEAVY, AND BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS INDICATED THIS SITUATION WOULD CHANGE RAPIDLY FOR THE BETTER BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN RETREAT ON THE SOUTH, WHERE THE ENEMY HAS PULLED BACK EAST OF WESEL.

EVEN NOW, THREE DAYS AFTER MONTGOMERY SENT HIS MASSIVE FORCES ACROSS THE RHINE, THE PROGRESS IN SOME SECTORS IS SUCH THAT A NEWS BLACKOUT HAS BEEN IMPOSED TO KEEP THE GERMANS IN THE DARK.

SPEARHEADS ARE QUICKLY PENETRATING THE GERMAN LINES AND CHOPPING THE ENEMY INTO BITS.

"IT'S TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE," ASSERTED AN AIRBORNE COMMANDER, "BUT WE COULD GO SLAM-BANGING DOWN THE ROAD TO BERLIN TODAY IF WE WERE PREPARED.

"I AM NOT SAYING WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO. SUPPLIES MUST BE BROUGHT ACROSS THE RHINE AND OUR SUPPLY LINES--THE RHINE BRIDGES--MUST BE BUILT.

"YET AT WHATEVER TIME MONTGOMERY CONSIDERS FEASIBLE WE CAN BREAK THROUGH AND KEEP ROLLING. I SEE NOTHING TO HALT US."

THE STURDY COMMANDER, WHO JUMPED WITH HIS TROOPS, EXPLAINED THE PRESENT WANT OF GERMAN RESISTANCE NORTH OF THE RUHR THUS:

THE GERMAN ARMIES WHICH FLED ACROSS THE RHINE FOLLOWING THE 21ST ARMY GROUP OFFENSIVE IN FEBRUARY NATURALLY WERE DISORGANIZED.

THEN THE ENEMY APPARENTLY EXPECTED CROSSINGS NORTHWEST OF WHERE MONTGOMERY STRUCK.

FINALLY, EXCELLENT AIR SUPPORT AND AIRBORNE LANDINGS FURTHER CONFUSED AND DISRUPTED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

THE COMMANDER SAID ONE ENEMY DIVISION, THE 84TH INFANTRY, ALREADY HAD BEEN WRITTEN OFF IN THIS FIGHTING AND THAT ENEMY ARMOR HAD BEEN HEAVILY PLASTERED FROM THE AIR BEFORE IT COULD GET TO THE FRONT IN ANY FORCE.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR SUSTAINED DRIVES ARE POURING ACROSS THE RHINE AT AMAZING SPEED. THE BRIDGING OPERATIONS ARE FAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

LOADED TRUCKS AND ARMOR LINE THE ROADS BUMPER TO BUMPER BETWEEN THE MAAS AND RHINE. MUCH ARMOR, WHICH WOULD LEAD ANY BREAKTHROUGH, ALREADY IS ACROSS THE RHINE. AMMUNITION TOO IS PILED HIGH ON ROADS WHICH WERE BEHIND ENEMY LINES THREE DAYS AGO.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER SAID THE ENEMY HADLOST ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL TO THE AIRBORNE TROOPS.

"WE CAPTURED HUGE STOCKS OF BATTERIES, GENERATORS, FIELD PIECES, AMMUNITION, RADIOS--EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO FIGHT A WAR. THEY ARE IN GOOD CONDITION, TOO. WHATEVER IS THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN ARMY TODAY, IT IS WELL PROVISIONED WITH THE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR."

B/PS707PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

U.S.

MAR 26 1945

WITH THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 24 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ARTILLERYMAN WOULD RATHER FIGHT WITH 105s AND 90 MMS--BUT HE CAN DO A GRENADE JOB IF HE MUST.

LT. COL. BILL PADDOCK OF VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., AND HIS MEN USED BOTH TO WIN A PRIVATE LITTLE WAR THEY HAD TO FIGHT AS SOON AS THEIR GLIDER SPLINTERED TO A STOP OVER HERE ON THE BUSINESS SIDE OF THE RHINE.

PERHAPS IT'S A LITTLE UNFAIR TO THE GERMANS--DELIVERING A READY-MADE BATTLE RIGHT ON THEIR DOORSTEP ALL WRAPPED UP IN GLIDERS.

THEY DIDN'T KNOW--THOSE JERRIES HOLED UP IN A BIG FARM HOUSE--WHAT WAS IN THE COLONEL'S GLIDER WHEN THEY STARTED PEPPERING AWAY. FOR ALL IT HAPPENED THAT PADDOCK IS IN CHARGE OF ARTILLERY AND ANTI-TANK PIECES FOR COL. JAMES PIERCE'S 194TH REGIMENT OF GLIDER INFANTRY. HE BROUGHT HIS WEAPONS WITH HIM--AND SOME GRENADES.

"THERE WERE ABOUT A DOZEN OF US," HE SAID AS HE SAT ON THE GROUND DANGLING HIS FEET INTO A STRAW-FILLED FOXHOLE, AMMO TACKLED THAT HOUSE RIGHT UP THERE. THAT BLANK SPACE YOU SEE--A BARN STOOD THERE. WE BURNED IT DOWN. TOASTED A COUPLE ER IN THERE.

"WE FIGURED THERE WEREN'T MORE THAN FIVE OR SIX KRAUTS IN THE HOUSE, SO IT WAS A GOOD IDEA TO GET RID OF THEM BEFORE WE WENT SCOUTING AROUND TO FIND THE REST OF OUR OUTFIT. WE WORKED OUR WAY UP TO THE EDGE OF THE YARD BUT THEY WERE STUBBORN AND WOULDN'T COME OUT. THEY JUST KEPT POT-SHOOTING US.

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"WE GOT SEVERAL WITH GRENADES--[illegible] PITCHED THEM IN THEIR DUGOUTS, BUT I GOT TIRED FOOLING AROUND WITH THEM SO CALLED FOR SOME ARTILLERY. SEE THAT BIG HOLE IN THE SIDE OF THE WALL?"

HE POINED TO AN OPENING THROUGH WHICH YOU COULD DRIVE A TRUCK.

"WELL," PADDOCK ADDED, "WE CHUCKED SOME MORE GRENADES IN AND WE WERE JUST ABOUT READY TO USE A LITTLE PHOSPHORUS WHEN THEY STARTED POURING OUT. YOU KNOW I TOLD YOU WE THOUGHT THERE WERE FIVE OR SIX? WELL, THEY STARTED COMING OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP FROM THE LOFT, FROM THE CELLAR, FROM EVERYWHERE. WHAT A SCRAP THEY COULD HAVE GIVEN US IF THEY'D HAD THE MIND."

WHEN THE SHOOTING WAS OVER, THE SCORE STOOD 12 GERMANS KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED AND 44 TAKEN PRISONER. TWO OF PADDOCK'S MEN WERE WOUNDED.

BESIDES PADDOCK, THE GLIDER ASSAULT PARTY WAS MADE UP OF MAJ. WILSON BARNES OF MATHEWS, VA.; SGT. FRANCIS PAULOSKI OF MORGANVILLE, N.J.; SGT. ARTHUR BRANDENBURG OF 2152 NORTH SACRAMENTO, CHICAGO; T-5 AMES STANTO XXXXXX OF ATHENS, GA.; PFC WILLIAM HAWKINS OF BRENTWOOD, MD.; T-5 LEROY D. STONE OF BALTIMORE, MD.; SGT. HARRY DIXON OF COOKEVILLE, TENN.; SGT. DONALD MOSKOVITZ OF 425 SOUTH WASHINGTON AVE., SCRANTON, PA.; T-5 XXXX IRVIN GREER OF MINERAL WELLS, TEX.; PFC JOHN ICONE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.; SGT. JOHN JAMISON OF LAKESIDE, (CLEVELAND), O., AND T-4 MICHAEL STASHITSKY OF FRACKVILLE, PA.

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30. 24—242 33

---EBG--COWANS 2119--APL--10:37PEW---

LILLE, FRANCE, MARCH 26-(AP)-WOOLEN MILLS OF THIS NORTHERN FRENCH AREA STILL WERE PREVENTED TODAY FROM FILLING IMPORTANT ALLIED WAR ORDERS BECAUSE OF A LACK OF DYES, SOAP AND OTHER PROCESSING MATERIALS.

A DELEGATION OF FRENCH TEXTILE INDUSTRIALISTS HAVE REQUESTED A GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE THAT THEY WILL GET COAL SUPPLIES WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO START THE LOOMS.

THE REPRESENTATIVES HOPE TO OBTAIN SOAP, OILS AND DYES FROM ENGLAND OR AMERICA TO ENABLE THEM TO BRING PRODUCTION UP TO 40 PER CENT OF PREWAR LEVELS WITHIN SIX WEEKS.

A PURCHASING MISSION FROM LONDON RECENTLY GOT A PLEDGE OF 35,000 TONS OF WOOL, INCLUDING 25,000 FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND 10,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ENGLISH WOOL ALREADY IS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE ROUBAIX-TOURCOING FACTORIES. THOSE PLANTS ARE SLATED TO PRODUCE HOSIERY FOR AMERICANS AND UNIFORMS FOR THE BRITISH.

JJ1PEW

ROME, MARCH 26-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE STRUCK RAIL COMMUNICATIONS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY TODAY IN SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE DANUBE.

THE HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED RAILYARDS AT SZOMBATHELY, BRUCK, STRASZHOF AND WIENER NEUSTADT.

MUSTANGS DROPPED DOWN OVER VIENNA AND RAKED RAILLINES BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. EARLY REPORTS SAID 31 LOCOMOTIVES WERE DESTROYED.

B128PEW

ROME,MARCH 26-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN CHARGES WITH VARIOUS CRIMES, INCLUDING MURDER, WENT ON TRIAL TODAY BEFORE AN EIGHT-MAN COURT MARTIAL.

THE PROSECUTION DEMANDED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE DEFENDANTS LISTED AS PRIVATES WERNER E.SCHMEIDEL, WHO ENLISTED AT FORT KNOX, KY., ON JUNE 18, 1940, AND JAMES W.ADAMS, WHO ENLISTED DEC. 26, 1939, AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. BOTH PLEADED INNOCENT.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES TODAY INCLUDED STEFAN PAVLIUK, A POLISH SERGEANT, WHO TESTIFIED THAT THE TWO DEFENDANTS AND THREE OTHER MEN ROBBED HIM OF AN AUTOMOBILE AND 18,000 LIRE ON A HIGHWAY BETWEEN ROME AND NAPLES LAST FALL AND FIRED FIVE SHOTS AT HIM.

THE TWO MEN ALSO ARE CHARGED WITH SLAYING AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN DURING A ROME CAFE HOLDUP.

EV1124PEW

BY CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM CONNECTICUT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 26 1945

ROME, MARCH 26--THE OLD ADAGE HAS IT THAT "COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS." THIS IS GENERALLY TRUE AND NEVER MORE SO THAN WHEN ONE ATTEMPTS TO COMPARE THE HABITS, MANNERISMS, APTITUDES AND METHODS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALS.

BUT IN THE COURSE OF UNDERSTANDING THE PEOPLES OF OTHER COUNTRIES COMPARISONS, BOTH AT A PHYSICAL AND PHYSOLOGICAL LEVEL, ARE INEVITABLE. WHEN THEY ARE MADE IN GOOD FAITH THEY CAN BE USEFUL.

HERE FOLLOWS A POTPOURRI OF SUCH COMPARISONS AS THEY HAVE BEEN POINTED OUT TO ME INNUMERABLE TIMES BY BOTH AMERICANS AND BRITISH.

THE MOST MARKED COMPARISON BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES HERE IN ITALY IS A MATERIAL ONE. THE VAST BULK OF AMERICAN MILITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT IS OF A HIGHER QUALITY--AND ALWAYS IN MORE GENEROUS QUANTITY.

IT IS A FAMOUS FACT, FOR EXAMPLE, IN ITALY THAT THE RATIONS IN AMERICAN MESSES ARE SUPERIOR. NOT ONLY ARE THE STAPLES OF THE GI'S DIET MORE BALANCED AND GENEROUS THAN HIS COUSIN'S, EVEN IN THE FIELD, BUT HE HAS ACCESS TO INNUMERABLE "EXTRAS" WHICH ARE CONSIDERED A RARITY BY HIS COUSIN.

ALSO THE GI'S CLOTHING IS BETTER, IF NOT MORE SERVICABLE.

THE GREATEST SINGLE COMPARISON IN INDIVIDUAL LIFE FACING THE AMERICAN AND BRITISHER IS THAT THE LATTER IS REQUIRED TO DO FOUR YEARS OVERSEAS AS AGAINST THE AMERICANS TWO BEFORE HE IS ELIGIBLE FOR A FURLOUGH.

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THERE IS MANY A BRITISH SOLDIER IN THIS THEATER WHO HAS HAD FIVE YEARS OF OVERSEAS SERVICE. NOW THIS IS NO COMFORT TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY WHICH HAS NOT LAID EYES ON ITS "JOE" FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

BUT IT IS USEFUL TO MENTION THE FACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN HOME GRUMBLERS WHO SOMETIMES ASK WHETHER THE BRITISH SOLDIER IS PLAYING HIS FULL PART IN THE WAR.

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF TALK IN AMERICA TO THE EFFECT THAT WHEN THE EUROPEAN WAR IS OVER THE BRITISH WILL "PULL OUT" OF EUROPE AND GO HOME, LEAVING TO THE AMERICANS THE TASK OF CLEANING UP THE PACIFIC LARGELY ALONE. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT IN THE ARMED FORCES OVER HERE THE IMPRESSION IS QUITE THE CONTRARY.

THE AVERAGE BRITISH SOLDIER CERTAINLY WANTS TO GO HOME AS MUCH AS

THE AMERICAN, AND THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS NOT AS REAL TO HIM AS TO THE AMERICAN. HE HAS NO "PEARL HARBOR." NEVERTHELESS HE SEEMS TO TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT WHEN THE "HUN" IS BEATEN HE WILL BE SHIPPED OUT THROUGH THE SUEZ TO THE FAR EAST, TO MALAYA AND SINGAPORE.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING HE WILL FIGHT ABOUT--OFF DUTY--IT IS THE SUGGESTION THAT HE IS NOT WILLING TO DO HIS FAIR SHARE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

AN UNFRIENDLY ITALY WHICH WOULD REPEAT THE SAVAGE PATTERN SET IN GREECE OR THE PATTERN THAT IS FORMING IN THE BALKANS SEEMS TO CONCERN REMOTE AMERICA, AND THE AMERICANS REMOTE FROM IT, VERY LITTLE. BUT IT WOULD BE BAD NEWS FOR THE BRITISH.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE AMERICANS ARE QUICKER "TO TAKE OFF THE MART" IN ANY ENTERPRISE THAN THE BRITISH ARE. BUT AN APPRECIATION OF THE STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF A FRIENDLY ITALY AFTER THE WAR HAS MADE THE BRITISH POLICY HERE IN MANY RESPECTS FAR CLEARER AND MORE ADVANCED THAN OUR OWN.

THE NEED FOR BRITAIN TO ENTRENCH ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH LIES ACROSS ALL HER EMPIRE TRADE ROUTES HAS RESULTED NOT ONLY IN BRITISH PRESSURE FOR A MONARCHY SUPPORTED BY BRITISH ARMS IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD BUT ALSO IN THE BRITISH SENDING A LARGER--AT LEAST LARGER THAN OUR OWN--

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ECONOMIC MISSION TO ITALY.

THIS MISSION HAS ALREADY GOT THE JUMP ON THE AMERICANS IN PINNING DOWN CERTAIN POSTWAR SHIPPING, COMMUNICATIONS AND BANKING INTERESTS IN ITALY.

AND WHY NOT?

EVERY BRITISHER WITH ANY AUTHORITY THAT I HAVE EVER DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH IN ITALY HAS EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS BEING EAGER AND WILLING --VERY MUCH SO--TO COOPERATE TO THE GREAT EXTENT WITH AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND POLITICAL POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MAR 26 1945

E9

BUT THEY ARE NOT WILLING AT ALL TO LEAVE HANGING IN THE BALANCE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DECISIONS CRUCIAL TO THEIR NATIONAL LIFE WHILE AN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND STATE DEPARTMENT AND ALL ITS PEOPLE DEBATE, EXPLORE, CRITICIZE AND PROCRASTINATE THE DECISIONS THE COUNTRY WISHES TO TAKE.

THE STUBBORN AND UNALTERABLE FACT IS THAT THE BRITISH UNION IS AN EMPIRE AND THAT THEIR HOME ISLAND LIVES ON EXPORT TRADE TO IT.

TODAY THE BRITISH KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN ITALY. THEY ARE PROTECTING ONCE AGAIN THE INTERESTS OF THEIR NATION. THESE ARE CLEAR TO THEM, AND WHY SHOULD THEY NOT BE, HAVING BEEN HAMMERED HARD ON THE ANVIL OF MANY WARS THROUGH THE CENTURIES?

FOR THE MOMENT AMERICA'S ONLY CLEAR-CUT FOREIGN POLICY IN ITALY IS TO DO AS GOOD AS JOB AS WE CAN IN FEEDING THE ITALIANS AND IN RETURNING RAPIDLY THEIR OWN COUNTRY TO THEM, HOWEVER THEY MAY WISH TO GOVERN IT, AND GET HOME. AT THIS POLICY WE ARE DOING AS WELL AS COULD BE EXPECTED.

M505AEW

(NR) ROME,MARCH 26-(AP)-MAJ.JOHN HOGAN, 167 SUMMIT AVENUE, JERSEY CITY,N.J., HOLDER OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, SILVER STAR, AND PURPLE HEART, CAME UP WITH THE IDEA FOR THE AIR RAID ON BERLIN FROM ITALY.

THE 15TH AIR FORCE SAID THAT SATURDAY'S RECORD 1,600-MILE-ROUND-TRIP RAID DURING WHICH 15 JET PROPELLED GERMAN PLANES WERE KNOCKED DOWN--THE LARGEST SINGLE DAY'S BAG OF THE NEW ENEMY CRAFT--WAS A LAST MINUTE IDEA, AND IT WAS HOGAN'S.

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THE NIGHT BEFORE, HEADQUARTERS EXPLAINED, PILOTS WERE BEING BRIEFED FOR AN ATTACK ON A TARGET SOME 100 MILES CLOSER TO ITALY THAN BERLIN WHEN HOGAN NOTICED THERE WOULD BE ENOUGH RESERVE FUEL AND GOOD ENOUGH WEATHER TO SWITCH THE OBJECTIVE TO BERLIN.

HOGAN SOLD THE IDEE, BUT ONLY AFTER THE SUGGESTION HAD BEEN GREETED AT FIRST AS A GAG. BUT ONCE SOLD, THE COMMANDERS WENT TO WORK ON IT.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AND A WING NAVIGATOR, HOGAN WAS WOUNDED DURING A B-17 RAID OVER HUNGARY LAST JUNE AND HAS BEEN GROUNDED SINCE.

HE PARTICIPATED IN THE NORTH AFRICAN, SICILIAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS. SON OF MR. AND MRS.HENRY D.HOGAN OF JERSEY CITY, THE MAYOR ENTERED THE AAF IN 1941.

PREVIOUS TO SATURDAY'S ITALY-BASED RAID, IT HAD NOT BEEN CONSIDERED "FEASIBLE OR POSSIBLE" FOR THE BIG BOMBERS AND THEIR ESCORT TO STRIKE THE NAZI CAPITAL FROM ITALY.

SGT.HOWARD WEHMER, 108 DURIE AVENUE, CLOSTER,N.J., KNOCKED DOWN ONE OF THE JETS IN SATURDAY'S RAID.

4732AEW

CAY SUNDSTROM, EDITOR OF THE LEFTIST DAILY VAPAA SANA (80,000 CIRCULATION) DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW HE THOUGHT THERE IS A GOOD PROSPECT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC UNION AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, AS WELL AS WITH "DEMOCRATIC MINDED" PERSONS FROM OTHER PARTIES.

Add Stockholm Finnish (Stockholm) x parties

A61

SUNDSTROM, A FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT IMPRISONED FOR THREE YEARS FOR LEFTIST VIEWS, WAS ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT. HE, AS WELL AS OTHER CANDIDATES FROM AMONG THE LEFTIST SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, OBTAINED FAR LESS POPULAR SUPPORT THAN DID 39 COMMUNIST CANDIDATES WHO GOT THEIR SEATS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION.

THERE ARE TWO FACTS WHICH MAY HAVE A STRONG BEARING ON THE NEW PARLIAMENT'S ABILITY TO "DEMOCRATIZE" THE GOVERNMENT IN LINE WITH SOVIET POLICY AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE.

THESE ARE THAT ANY CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE PARLIAMENT, AND ANY PROPOSALS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES REQUIRE A FIVE-SIXTHS VOTE FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION, OR OTHERWISE MUST AWAIT ACTION BY THE NEXT TERM.

JP638AEW

MAR 26 1945

BULLETIN

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 26-(AP)-AFTONBLADET'S BERN CORRESPONDENT SAID ALLIED TROOPS ENTERED FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT SUNDAY MORNING.

HE SAID THE ALLIED TROOPS FOUND FRANKFURT, A CITY OF 547,000, VIRTUALLY AEMPTIED OF ITS POPULATION.

SWISS BORDER REPORTS QUOTED BY AFTONBLADET SAID AMERICAN FORWARD ELEMENTS HAD ALREADY REACHED WIESBADEN, THREE MILES NORTH OF THE MAIN RIVER AND 19 MILES WEST OF FRANKFURT.

(THE FRANKFURT RADIO BROADCAST WARNINGS LAST NIGHT THAT AMERICAN TANKS WERE NEAR THE CITY, THE LONDON RADIO WAS QUOTED BY CBS TODAY. THE LAST FRANKFURT BROADCAST WAS AT 12:15 A.M., AND THE STATION HAS NOT BEEN ON THE AIR SINCE ALTHOUGH IT WAS DUE AT 6 A.M., THE BROADCAST ADDED.)

THE AFTONBLADET CORRESPONDENT SAID FROM 10,000 TO 15,000 PARTISANS, COMPOSED CHIEFLY OF POLISH AND RUSSIAN LABORERS, WERE WAITING IN THE BLACK FOREST OF SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY FOR THE MOMENT TO STRIKE.

KA930AEW

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

CAIRO, MARCH 17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-CPL. JAMES HESSE, 1421 COOLIDGE AVE., WICHITA, KANS., ONE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,200 AMERICANS WHO ARRIVED AT A MIDEAST PORT TODAY ABOARD A REPATRIATION SHIP AFTER THEIR ESCAPE FROM THE GERMANS DURING THE SOVIET WINTER OFFENSIVE, MADE THE ROUNDTRIP FROM FREEDOM TO PRISONER TO FREEDOM AGAIN IN LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH.

HE WAS CAPTURED DURING FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES OFFENSIVE WHILE FIGHTING INSIDE THE SIEGFRIED LINE. HE WAS FREED BY THE RUSSIANS A LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH LATER.

I SAW 20-YEAR-OLD HESSE ABOARD THE REPATRIATION SHIP. WEARING A RUSSIAN FUR CAP, HE LOOKED JAUNTY, HEALTHY AND LITTLE THE WORSE FOR WEAR, ALTHOUGH HE WAS THIN.

HESSE HAD LITTLE TO SAY ABOUT HIS CAPTURE, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE, BUT HIS STORY IS A TALE OF COURAGE AND ENDURANCE ESPECIALLY AFTER JAN. 20 WHEN THE GERMANS BROKE UP THE PRISON CAMP FOR A MARCH WEST OVER THE FROZEN POLISH PLAINS.

THIS IS THE STORY HESSE, WHO INCIDENTALLY TURNED OUT TO BE A FRIEND OF MY COUSINS IN WICHITA, WALTER AND ROBERT CHURCHILL, SONS OF THE WALTER CHURCHILLS OF HOLYOKE ST., TOLD ME:

"ALONG WITH ABOUT 20 OTHERS I GOT CUT OFF AT SCHONEBURG INSIDE THE

SIEGFRIED LINE DURING THE GERMAN SURPRISE OFFENSIVE IN DECEMBER. THE GERMANS MARCHED US EAST FOR A FEW DAYS THEN PUT US IN BOXCARS AND SHIPPED US TO A CAMP SOMEWHERE NEAR ALTBURGAND, IN POLAND.

"LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER WE GOT THERE THE GERMANS ORDERED THE CAMP BROKEN ONE NIGHT--JANUARY 20TH I BELIEVE--AND WE STARTED WALKING WEST. I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE WE WERE GOING--JUST WENT.

"WE KEPT MARCHING FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS AND THEN DECIDED TO GET AWAY. A LOT OF US HID IN OLD BARNS OR HOUSES AND THE POLES DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR US AND HID US FOR A LONG TIME WHILE THE GERMANS WERE STILL MOVING BY.

"FINALLY WE DECIDED TO TRY TO GET BACK EAST. WE HEARD WARSAW WAS A COLLECTING POINT SO WE JUST HITCH-HIKED ALONG WITH THE RUSSIANS GOING THAT WAY. THEN WE WERE MOVED DOWN TO ODESSA AND HERE I AM.

"I AM GLAD TO BE GOING HOME."

MD758PEW

MADRID, MARCH 26--(AP)--MANUEL AZNAR, A LEADING SPANISH COMMENTATOR O

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, WAS NAMED MINISTER FIRST CLASS AND ASSIGNED TO

THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON BY GENERALISSIMO ~~FRANCISCO~~ FRANCO ~~TODAY.~~

MAR 26 1945

PW/1195/THO/910P

HEADQUARTERS 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MARCH 26-(AP)-CAPT. COVINGTON B. ARTERBURN, LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR VOLUNTARY HEROISM WHILE ACTING AS AIRPLANE COMMANDER ON A SUPERFORTRESS COMBAT MISSION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ENGINE TROUBLE DEVELOPED AS ARTERBURN'S PLANE NEARED THE TARGET AREA OVER OMURA, JAPAN. DESPITE THIS HANDICAP ARTEBURN CONTINUED ON HIS COURSE, DROPPED HIS BOMBS ON THE PRIMARY TARGET, AND MANAGED TO GET HIS PLANE BACK TO BASE "UNDER THE MOST TRYING CONDITIONS," THE CITATION SAID.

M635AEW

HEADQUARTERS, 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MARCH 26-(AP)-THESE SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL AND COMBAT MISSIONS FROM 20TH BOMBER COMMAND BASES IN INDIA AND WESTERN CHINA:

INDIANA--MASTER SERGEANT LAWRENCE WINKLER, GAS CITY.

MISSOURI--MAJOR MARVIN M.HAMMACK (GROUP ENGINEERING OFFICER), RIDGEWAY.

MONTANA--TECHNICAL SERGEANT ALVIS L.TAYLOR, COLUMBIA FALLS.

OHIO--MASTER SERGEANT WENNER A.BOTKIN, PLAIN CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA--MASTER SERGEANT ELMER R.BRETHAUER, 900 HOBER AVE., MCKEES ROCKS; MASTER SERGEANT ROBERT F.OHL, 811 NORTH FIRST STREET, LEHIGHTON.

TEXAS--STAFF SERGEANT RAY A.BOND, ECTOR; MASTER SERGEANT JESSE RICHARDSON, SAN ANTONIO; MASTER SERGEANT JOHN SEIVER, DONNA.

ME651AEW

MAR 26 1945

30. 24 — 24237

HEADQUARTERS 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MARCH 26 (AP)-THESE SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL AND COMBAT MISSIONS FROM 20TH BOMBER COMMAND BASES IN INDIA AND WESTERN CHINA:

CALIFORNIA--LT.RAY I.HARRIS, 5415 BALTIMORE STREET, LOS ANGELES.

COLORADO--LT.JEAN D.SMITH, 2315 BROADWAY, BOULDER.

ILLINOIS--LT.MILTON BENJAMIN, 133 NORTH KEELER AVENUE, CHICAGO.

INDIANA--CAPT.HAROLD R.EBBLER, 2540 CASON STREET, LAFAYETTE; STAFF SERGEANT DONALD R.LANNA, 51 NORTH HOLMES STREET, INDIANAPOLIS; MASTER SERGEANT LAWRENCE WINKLER, GAS CITY.

KANSAS--STAFF SERGEANT JEAN BAXTER, LEAVENWORTH.

MICHIGAN--PFC. JAMES L.BUCKLIN, 110 EAST HANCOCK STREET, DETROIT; SERGEANT WILLIAM N.FLOWERS, CASSOPOLIS; LT.PAUL R.MEEKS, SEVEN MILE; LT.RICHARD T.STACY, 1225 PARK AVENUE, AQUA.

MINNESOTA--LT. LEONARD A.LAMPERT, 1908 GOODRICH AVE., ST.PAUL.

MISSOURI--LT. LEONARD J.BRADY, CONCEPTION; LT. ALFRED J.KELLER, ST.JOSEPH.

NEBRASKA--TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHN GOFF, 213 NORTH SIXTH ST., NEBRASKA CITY.

NEW MEXICO--TECHNICAL SERGEANT WILLIAM B.SNYDER, HACHITA.

OHIO--LT.CHARLES HARLAN, 4285 ALLEN COURT, ROCKY RIVER.

OKLAHOMA--LT. JOHN C.WISEMAN, 1638 EAST 19TH STREET, TULSA; MASTER SERGEANT HARRY CRAWFORD, 110 NORTH EAST, HUGO.

PENNSYLVANIA--LT. HAROLD P.CROWELL, 102 ARLINGTON LANE, MT.LEBANON; LT.RICHARD E.MCCORMICK, 619 WASHINGTON AVE., MIFFLINTOWN.

SOUTH DAKOTA--LT.GEORGE E.HAIR, SPEARFISH.

TEXAS--LT.MERLIN L.CONKLIN, 505 JACKSON AVENUE, HEREFORD; LT. ERNEST L.WYATT, 2217 ROSEBUD DRIVE, DALLAS; LT. R.D.PAYNE, TYLER; MASTER SERGEANT JESSE RICHARDSON, SAN ANTONIO; SERGEANT WENDELL W. SHEFFIELD, FRANKLIN.

WASHINGTON--LT.WALTER R.RUSSELL, YAKIMA.

WISCONSIN--LT. VERNON A.SWANSON, 220 SOUTH MAIN ST., APPLETON; LT. CLARENCE M.MILLER, 4039 NORTH 19TH PLACE, MILWAUKEE; LT. THEODORE T.PECK, 1027 EAST OGDEN AVE., MILWAUKEE.

ME647AEW

HEADQUARTERS, 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MARCH 26-(AP)-THESE SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT ON OPERATIONAL AND COMBAT FLIGHTS FROM 20TH BOMBER COMMAND BASES IN INDIA AND WESTERN CHINA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ALASKA--LT.DOUGLAS L.SWORN, ANCHORAGE.

ARIZONA--STAFF SERGEANT DEAVER L.ANDERSON, PHOENIX.

CALIFORNIA--STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM S.GRIFFIN, 5036 ECHO STREET, LOS ANGELES; SERGEANT GEORGE C.MEMSIC, 10556 ILONA AVE., LOS ANGELES; SERGEANT EUGENE J.SZATLOCKY, 1746 NEW AVENUE, SAN GABRIEL; MAJOR CONRAD KOLANDER, JR., 1676 LEWIS ST., KINGSBURG; TECHNICAL SERGEANT AUGUST MUELLER, 11268 LA GRANGE ST., WEST LOS ANGELES; LT. JAMES W. LANE, 4268 COLBATH AVE., SHERMAN OAKS; LT. WILLIAM R.MCGUIRE, 732 STRATFORD ROAD, OAKLAND; LT. JAMES E.MARAIST, 138 SOUTH WHITTIER AVE., WHITTIER; LT. DAVID J.TATE, 420 NORTH MCPHERRIN, MONTEREY PARK; LT. RALPH W.TODD, FORT BRAGG; LT. BRUCE B.WHITFIELD, 722 NORTH JACKSON ST., GLENDALE; LT. BURTON L.WOOD, 2516 PIEDMONT AVE., BERKELEY; STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM J.NEWMAN, LOS ALTOS; STAFF SERGEANT FRANCISCO PEREZ, 224 NORTH DANGLER, LOS ANGELES; CORPORAL ANTHONY I.SANTISTEVAN, 1078 FLORIDA ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

COLORADO--STAFF SERGEANT HOWARD L.ADDISON, PALMER PARK BOULEVARD, COLORADO SPRINGS; STAFF SERGEANT CHRIS M.MELONAKIS, 2355 MARION ST.,

DENVER; LT.ROGER EDMONDS JR., 1915 COLONIAL AVE., GRAND JUNCTION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHN R.MCCALL, 3415 12TH STREET NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D.C.

IDAHO--STAFF SERGEANT JACK O.MCEVERS, OAKLEY; STAFF SERGEANT RUSSELL M.MCCUAN, 1655 THIRD AVE., POCATELLO.

ILLINOIS--CAPT. THOMAS L.PRICE, 6830 LAFAYETTE AVE., CHICAGO; CAPT. JOHN P.WOLFE, CHICAGO; LT. JAMES W.BELL, 1118 NORTH VERMILLION, DANVILLE; LT. JAMES K.LEVY, 6118 SOUTH GREENWOOD AVE., CHICAGO; LT. ROBERT H.MARSHALL, CHAMPAIGN; LT.WILLIAM P.ROSENTHAL, 5615 NORTH BERNARD, CHICAGO; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ALBERT I.CARMONA, 3014 WALNUT ST., CHICAGO; STAFF SERGEANT STANLEY E.REYNOLDS, 215 HARRISON ST., ROSSVILLE; STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH J.WODKA, 1835 WEST HURON ST., CHICAGO; LT. IRA G.LENARD, 1640 GREENLEAF AVE., CHICAGO; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ALBERT I.CARMONA, 3014 WALNUT ST., CHICAGO; TECHNICAL SERGEANT BEN FRANKLIN, 122 NORTH ADAMS ST., WESTMONT; STAFF SERGEANT CHESTER J. PASKOWSKI, 4450 SOUTH TROY ST., CHICAGO; TECHNICAL SERGEANT DAYTON B. GREEN, 403 MONROE ST., CHARLESTON.

INDIANA--CAPT.MICHAEL P.EGAN, 31 SOUTH BUTLER AVE., INDIANAPOLIS; CAPT. PAUL A.FLEURY, 2439 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

IOWA--STAFF SERGEANT DAVID F.MCNELEY, 2510 ADAMS ST., DES MOINES; CAPT. RICHARD S.DE WITT, WINTERSET; LT. RICHARD H.HINTON, 532 WEST 8TH ST., DAVENPORT; LT. KEITH W.MCKILLIP, 1224 25TH ST., SIOUX CITY; STAFF SERGEANT PAUL D.MYERS, VOLGA CITY.

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KANSAS--LT.HOWARD L.WALTERS, HIAWATHA; LT. HAROLD B.VICORY, GREENLEAF.

KENTUCKY--CAPT. COVINGTON B.ARTERBURN, 1256 EAST PARKWAY, LOUISVILLE; STAFF SERGEANT J.V.TROGDEN, ST.JOSEPH; SERGEANT RICHARD E.HAYDEN, 1022 CEDAR ST., OWENSBORO.

MICHIGAN--LT. SELDEN D.MOUSER, 414 EAST MYRTLE ST., FLINT; LT.JAMES F.WHITE, 114 WEST PINE, WEBBERVILLE; TECHNICAL SERGEANT WARREN G. CUSHING, BEAR LAKE; STAFF SERGEANT EDWARD A.JACOBSON, 536 WEBSTER ST., GRAND RAPIDS; STAFF SERGEANT EDWARD W.SMITH, 907 RAILROAD ST., JACKSON; LT.WESLEY T.SAVILLE, 932 DELAWARE AVE., DETROIT; LT. JOHN W.SELLACK JR., OTTER LAKE; SERGEANT MILTON A.JOHNSON, 15863 SORRENTO, DETROIT; SERGEANT NORMAN C.MCLEOD, 1315 GLENWOOD ROAD, MT.CLEMENS.

MINNESOTA--LT. CLIFFORD R.BOOTH, 3111 13TH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS; STAFF SERGEANT MAURICE J.LUBY, ZIMMERMAN; SERGEANT WILLIAM P.REVIER, 314 EAST FIFTH ST., REDWOOD FALLS; SERGEANT RAYMOND R.LAGASSE, 90 PORTLAND ST., ROCHESTER.

MISSOURI--CAPT. MILES B.THOMAS, 348 SOUTH FEREE ST., KANSAS CITY; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHNNY H.WILSON, KANSAS CITY; STAFF SERGEANT JACK W.LANDON, 7812 GROVE AVE., WEBSTER GROVES; STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM L. RAGLAND, 1611 EAST MAIN ST., JEFFERSON CITY; SERGEANT CLELAND N.HUGHES JR., 6625 SOUTH BENTON, KANSAS CITY; SERGEANT ROBERT E.MCCAULEY, 1432 EAST 67TH ST., KANSAS CITY.

NEBRASKA--STAFF SERGEANT ARTHUR J.VEIK, HUMPHREY; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHN GOFF, 213 NORTH 6TH ST., NEBRASKA CITY.

NEW MEXICO--LT.ROY MOORE, 131 EAST CHESTNUT, LAS CRUCES.

OHIO--LT. WARREN MCDERMOTT, 198 IOWA AVENUE, WARREN; TECHNICAL SERGEANT LAWRENCE L.ROLLAND, 817 MIAMI ST., YOUNGSTOWN; STAFF SERGEANT JAMES F.COTTLE, 1184 THIRD AVE., AKRON; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ALBERT R.BARNA, 2810 WOODHILL ROAD, CLEVELAND; TECHNICAL SERGEANT HERBERT F.RUTTER, AUSSELL'S POINT; SERGEANT JOHN T.PETERS, 513 HOLMES ST., LIMA; LT. DONALD L.SHELTON, SOUTH CHARLESTON; STAFF SERGEANT LEONARD S.CHAPLICK, 745 CARLYSLE ST., AKRON; STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE R. HOSKINSON, THORNVILLE; STAFF SERGEANT HUNTER L.WOLCOTT, 7557 YORK DRIVE, CLAYTON; LT. NICHOLAS ORLAWSKI, 413 WISEMAN ST., YOUNSTOWN.

OKLAHOMA--LT.CHARLES Z.RENEGAR JR., OKMULGEE; LT. JOHN C.WISEMAN, 1638 EAST 19TH STREET, TULSA; STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT E.CLAYPOOL, CHELSEA; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES E.BURTNER, 206 WASHINGTON ST., SAND SPRINGS; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ARTHUR L.SMITH, MCCURTAIN.

OREGON--TECHNICAL SERGEANT ROBERT H.FOX JR., 155 IRVING AVE., BEND; TECHNICAL SERGEANT GLENDON N.ROBERTSON, 123 NORTHEAST 9TH AVE., PORTLAND; LT. MARVIN H.MCADAMS, EAGLE POINT; LT. RICHARD D.PIMM, SHEDD.

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PENNSYLVANIA--CAPT. ALBERT ABRANOVIC, 343 WOODWARD AVE., MCKEES ROCKS; STAFF SERGEANT RICHARD P.HACKER, 54 LAIRD ST., WESTLAWN; LT. JOHN J.KELTZ, 720 LEJMER ST., LATROBE; LT. ROBERT E.MUMMA, ROTHSVILLE; LT. ABRAHAM A.SHAMEY, 1247 FOURTH AVE., NEW KENSINGTON; LT. GEORGE H.DAVIS, FRANKLIN; LT. CALVIN M.HAGINS, 119 JACKSON ST., JOHNSTOWN; FLIGHT OFFICER THOMAS B.RISHEL, ALEXANDRIA; FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN WOJTOWICZ, 1908 JUANITA ST., PHILADELPHIA; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES T.GILL, WHITE MILLS; TECHNICAL SERGEANT FRANCIS J.WEAVER, 152 EAST MAIN ST., BRADFORD; STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS G.ARMSTRONG, WATERLOO AVE., BERWYN; STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS J.BARSKY, 671 THIRD AVE., NEW KENSINGTON; STAFF SERGEANT ABRAHAM STEIN, 3300 NORTH WATERLOO ST., PHILADELPHIA; SERGEANT JOSEPH A.O'NEILL, 818 WEST ROOSEVELT BOULEVARD, PHILADELPHIA; TECHNICAL SERGEANT LOE RODDEN, 1039 BELMONT AVE., PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTH DAKOTA--LT. GEORGE E.HAIR, SPEARFISH; STAFF SERGEANT OTTO C. CHRISTENSEN, ELK POINT.

TEXAS--CAPT. ROBERT F.BLEDSOE, 2626 MONTANA ST., EL PASO; LT. MERLIN L.CONKLIN, 405 JACKSON AVE., HEREFORD; STAFF SERGEANT JAMES L. BOOKER, 1509 CROCKER ST., HOUSTON; STAFF SERGEANT JAMES R.ICENHOWER, DEKALB; STAFF SERGEANT LEON M.LOVE, 612 WEST 3RD ST., CISCO; STAFF SERGEANT GLOVER P.SANDERS, TRINITY; SERGEANT JAMES H.MELEAR, 3543 AVENUE "H", FORT WORTH; SERGEANT WENDELL W.SHEFFIELD, FRANKLIN; LT. RAYMOND D.PAYNEN TYLER; MAJOR THOMAS R.VAUCHER, MISSION; MAJOR VINCENT J.RODDY, 102 WEST 5TH ST., TAYLOR; CAPT. JOHN R.SIMPSON, 4408 OXFORD ST., EL PASO; CAPT. PAUL D.ZIMMERMAN, 6885 LORNA LANE, DALLAS; LT. JAMES S.ADAMS, RICHMOND; LT. ALWYN E.BELCHER, 713 EAST BELKNAP, FORT WORTH; LT. LESTER L.EDMONDS JR., 1915 COLONIAL AVENUE, WACO; LT. MARVIN E.PATY, 4520 VALENTINE ST., FORT WORTH; LT. ROBERT M.BRANNON, WINK; LT. MILO C.HEATH, 3620 BRICHMAN ST., FORT WORTH; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ARTHUR KAHN, 810 ASBURY ST., HOUSTON; TECHNICAL SERGEANT ROBERT R.MCCARTNEY, 1611 BELGADE ST., SAN ANTONIO; TECHNICAL SERGEANT PAUL E.MENDOZE, AUSTIN; TECHNICAL SERGEANT CARROLL D.SIGMAN, HART; CAPT. ROBERT F.BLEDSOE, 2626 MONTANA ST., EL PASO.

UTAH--LT. GLEN L.PUGMIRE, 215 WASATCH AVE., SALT LAKE CITY; LT. ARNOLD M.ALBRECHT, 324 NORTH 2ND WEST, SALT LAKE CITY.

WISCONSIN--LT.ROBERT G.FESSLER, SUN PRAIRIE; TECHNICAL SERGEANT DAVID R.MC EACHERN, THORP; STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM L.SETTER, BOYCEVILLE; LT.RUDOLPH L.THOMPSON, WITTENBERG; LT. ROBERT G.FESSLER, SUN PRAIRIE; STAFF SERGEANT LEROY J.ARENTS, 1235 VILLA STREET, RACINE.

WASHINGTON--LT. WALTER R.RUSSELL, YAKIMA.

ME920AEW

HEADQUARTERS 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MARCH 26-(AP)-STAFF SGT. ROBERT W.STIVER, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, SUPERFORTRESS GUNNER, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS SUFFERED DURING A MISSION OVER JAPANESE-HELD SINGAPORE. HE SUFFERED CUTS AND LACERATIONS ABOUT THE FACE FROM ENEMY FLAK.

ME639AEW

NEW DELHI, MARCH 26--(AP)--THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT REJECTED BY A 58 TO 50 VOTE TODAY THE ANNUAL FINANCE BILL CONTAINING TAXATION PROPOSALS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1945-46.

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THE CONGRESS PARTY, THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND THE NATIONALIST PARTY, OPPOSED THE BILL ON THE GROUND THAT THE PEOPLE OF INDIA HAD NO VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

BHULABHAI DESAI, A CONGRESS PARTY LEADER, DECLARED THE FORTHCOMING SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE WOULD BE A TEST OF BRITISH AND ALLIED SINCERITY AND DECLARED THAT NO REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA WOULD GO THERE EXCEPT ON A FOOTING OF ABSOLUTE EQUALITY AND AS A MEMBER OF A FREE NATION.

LAP/01730/THO/540P

30. 24— 24239

A4KX

TOKYO REPORTS HAVE FREQUENTLY PRECEDED OFFICIAL U.S.ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INVASIONS AND AIR ATTACKS ON THE MAINLAND.

IF AN INVASION OF THE OKINAWA GROUP WAS STARTED SUNDAY, IT WOULD BE JUST EIGHT DAYS AFTER NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN A MARCH 17 COMMUNIQUE THAT "THE BATTLE OF IWO ISLAND HAS BEEN WON."

OKINAWA IS ABOUT 900 MILES ALMOST DUE WEST OF IWO.

GG VX311PCW

THE ATTACK ON OKINAWA WAS PRECEDED BY WEEK-LONG CARRIER PLANE BLASTING OF JAPANESE AIRFIELDS FROM WHICH THE ENEMY MIGHT HAVE HARASSED AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING; BY SEVERE CRIPPLING OF REMNANTS OF THE IMPERIAL FLEET, BOMBED AND TORPEDOED BY CA Add From Okinawa (Wake) x Gilas,
RIER PILOTS WHO CAUGHT THE WARSHIPS IN THE NARROW INLAND SEA; AND BY THE ARMY'S GIANT B-29 BOMBERS WHICH WROUGHT SUCH DESTRUCTION ON WAR PLANTS IN TOKYO, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND KOBE THAT JAPAN'S PRODUCTION PROGRAM WILL BE SET BACK FOR MONTHS, AND BY PHILIPPINES-BASED ARMY BOMBERS WHICH BLASTED AIRFIELDS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS ON FORMOSA.

NIMITZ REPORTED TODAY THAT THE LATEST ATTACK BY MITSCHER'S CARRIER PILOTS DESTROYED EIGHT SHIPS--THREE LARGE CARGO VESSELS, TWO DESTROYERS AND THREE OTHER ESCORTS--IN THE EAST CHINA SEA. THE SCENE WAS WEST OF AMAMI ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS, ONLY 440 MILES FROM THE CHINA COAST.

OTHER CENTRAL PACIFIC ACTIVITY INCLUDED AN ATTACK ON A MEDIUM CARGO SHIP IN THE NORTHWESTERN RYUKYUS BY A NAVY SEARCH LIBERATOR; SEVERE CRIPPLING OF TWO SMALL CARGO VESSELS IN THE BONINS BY NAVY SEARCH VENTURAS; AND CONTINUATION OF NEUTRALIZING ATTACKS BY ARMY AND MARINE FLIERS ON CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONINS; ON MARCUS, YAP AND BABELTHUAP.

MEANTIME, 21ST BOMBER HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT FIVE BIG WAR PLANTS WERE WRECKED IN SUNDAY'S B-29 RAID ON NAGOYA AND THAT RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS DISCLOSED FIVE SQUARE MILES IN THE HEART OF THE CITY WERE DEVASTATED BY THE MARCH 12 AND 19 INCENDIARY BOMBING OF THAT CITY.

PLANTS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED IN SUNDAY'S COMBINED DEMOLITION AND INCENDIARY BOMBING WERE NAGOYA ARSENAL, MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT, ASASHI POTTERY WORKS, KURENA TEXTILE PLANT AND MITSUBISHI ELECTRICAL CO. PHOTOS SHOWED AICHI AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT AND NAGOYA ARSENAL WERE DAMAGED IN EARLIER RAIDS.

MM1155PPW

SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF OKINAWA. Add Guam Okinawa (Wake) x of Okinawa.

"THE ENEMY LANDING ATTEMPT WAS MADE," THE DOMEI AGENCY SAID, "AFTER CONTINUOUS AERIAL BOMBING ATTACKS AND NAVY BOMBARDMENTS BY THE ENEMY TASK FORCE SINCE THE MORNING OF MARCH 24." IT SAID SHIPS OF THE FIFTH FLEET WERE SOUTHWEST OF OKINAWA, SUPPORTING THE INVASION.

NIMITZ COMMUNIQUE ISSUED SUNDAY SAID FLEET AIRCRAFT ON MARCH 23 AND 24 ATTACKED OKINAWA AND OTHER ISLANDS. BATTLESHIPS BOMBARDED UNDISCLOSED "COASTAL OBJECTIVES".

THE MONDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED FIFTH FLEET CARRIER AIRCRAFT DESTROYED A JAPANESE CONVOY OF THREE CARGO SHIPS AND FIVE WARSHIPS IN RYUKYU WATERS MARCH 24.

OKINAWA, THE LARGEST OF THE KURILES, IS JAPAN'S MAIN BASE BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND FORMOSA. IT IS ABOUT 75 MILES LONG AND RANGES FROM 3 TO 15 MILES IN WIDTH.

THE DENSE POPULATION TOTALS SOME 435,000, OF WHICH ABOUT 65,000 LIVE IN THE PRINCIPAL CITY OF NAHA.

Add Manila Philippines (Watchorn) Jap vital medal.

FORMOSA'S TAIHAN AIRDROME AND THE OKAYAMA NAVAL BASE ALSO WERE BLASTED. THESE IMPORTANT BASES ARE IMMEDIATELY SOUTHWEST OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS WHERE, ACCORDING TO RADIO TOKYO, AMERICAN FORCES BEGAN AN INVASION SUNDAY MORNING.

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OTHER PHILIPPINE-BASED PLANES WERE REPORTED BY WEEK-END HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUES TO HAVE SUNK OR DAMAGED 13 JAPANESE FREIGHTERS AND A DESTROYER ESCORT IN THE CHINA SEA, BLASTED INSTALLATIONS AROUND CEBU, CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, AND HIT LEGASPI PORT ON SOUTHEAST LUZON.

ON LUZON ISLAND ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, SHIFTED

TO BATANGAS PROVINCE, STARTED A NEW DRIVE IN THAT SECTOR.

A HALF DOZEN JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS IN THE BALETE PASS REGION OF NORTHEAST LUZON WERE BLOODILY REPULSED BY DOUGHBOYS OF THE 25TH AND 32ND DIVISIONS.

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VX335PCW

PRECEDE WASHINGTON B-29S

BY ELMONT WAITE

GUAM, TUESDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)A "VERY LARGE" FORCE OF MARIANAS-BASED B-29S--PRESUMABLY MORE THAN 200--BATTERED THE SOUTHERN JAPANESE ISLAND OF KYSHU SHORTLY BEFORE NOON TODAY, ATTACKING AIRFIELDS AND BASES ALL THE WAY TO THE COAST FRONTING ON THE EAST CHINA SEA.

THE TARGETS ATTACKED INCLUDED A BIG AIRCRAFT PLANT AT OMURA ON THE WEST SIDE OF KYUSHU BETWEEN SASEBO AND NAGASAKI. THIS AREA ONCE WAS HIT BY SUPERFORTRESSES FROM THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER. THUS FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND HIT A TARGET WITH THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND HAD ATTACKED FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION.

A162FX

IT WAS THE FIRST SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK FROM THE MARIANAS ON ANY OTHER JAPANESE ISLAND EXCEPT THE MAIN ONE OF HONSHU, WHERE THE TARGETS HAVE INCLUDED TOKYO, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND KOBE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 21ST, IN ANNOUNCING TODAY'S RAID SPECIFIED IT WAS NOT THE LOW LEVEL TYPE RECENTLY MADE AGAINST HONSHU CITIES.

AMONG KYUSHS AIRFIELDS HIT WERE THOSE AT OITA, WHICH GUARDS THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, AND TACHIARAI.

THE KYUSHU ATTACK BY THE SUPERFORTS SWUNG AMERICAN AIR POWER BACK AGAINST AN ISLAND WHICH WAS HARD HIT MARCH 18 AND 19 BY CARRIER PLANES OF VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE. THE NAVY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT MITSCHER'S GROUP IS BOMBARDING AND RAIDING THE RYUKYUS AT POINTS 300 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KYUSHU.

QD1025PPW NM

GUAM, TUESDAY,MARCH 27-(AP)-VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S BOLD CARRIER STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME FLEET IN INLAND WATERS OF THE ENEMY HOMELAND "THRILLED THE NATION," NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL SAID IN A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED TODAY.

FORRESTAL ASKED ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ TO: "PLEASE CONVEY TO THE COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH FLEET (ADM. RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE) MY CONGRATULATIONS ON THE RECENT SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF FORCES UNDER HIS COMMAND, PARTICULARLY THE STRIKE AGAINST ENEMY SHIPS IN THE INLAND SEA. REPORTS OF THE LATTER THRILLED THE NATION."

MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE IS OPERATING AS A PART OF SPRUANCE'S FLEET.

QD1005PPW NM

(THE FOLLOWING BY SGT.CHESTER H.SMITH OF WINNEMUCCA,NEV., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE WINNEMUCCA DAILY HUMBOLDT STAR, IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

IWO JIMA (DELAYED)--MARINE CPL.LUTHER C.CRABTREE, 20, HAD TO GET THAT OTHER MARINE'S BODY BACK ALTHOUGH IT MEANT CRAWLING SEVERA HUNDRED YARDS UNDER HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE. THE BODY WAS HIS BROTHER'S.

THE BROTHERS, CORPS.LUTHER AND HAROLDW.CRABTREE, 22, SONS OF MR.AND MRS.HENRY CRABTREE OF 248 BENFIELD AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, LANDED IN THE SAME PLATOON WITH THE IWA ASSAULT WAVES.

ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF BATTLE, THEIR PLATOON ASSAULTED A SERIES OF PILLBOXES. LUTHER, A DEMOLITIONS MAN, WAS BLOWING UP JAPANESE PILLBOXES. HAROLD WAS LEADING A RIFLE SQUAD SOME DISTANCE AWAY. SUDDENLY A BURST OF MACHINE GUN FIRE KILLED HAROLD.

"I JUST COULDN'T SEE LEAVING HIM OUT THERE FOR THE JAPS TO GET HOLD OF SO I DECIDED TO GET HIM," LUTHER SAID. "FOUR OF US GRABBED A STRETCHER AND OUR COMPANY COMMANDER CALLED FOR A SMOKE BARRAGE FROM OUR MORTARS TO SHIELD US AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

"OUT WE WENT AND A CROSS-FIRE OF MACHINE GUN ROUNDS FROM TWO JAP PILLBOXES DIRECTED US TO WHERE HE WAS. WE ROLLED HIM ONTO THE STRETCHER AND MADE A RUN FOR IT, GETTING BACK INTO OUR OWN LINES SAFELY."

ONE OF THE MARINES WHO WENT OUT FOR HAROLD'S BODY WAS PFC WILLIAM C.ERLER JR., 21, OF 1234 22ND AVE.,COLUMBUS. HE AND THE TWO CRABTREE BROTHERS ENLISTED TOGETHER DEC.9,1942.

"THE SMOKE COVERED US O.K.," ERLER SAID, "AND WHEN WE PICKED UP HAROLD, THREE OTHER MARINES, NAILED BY THE SAME SPURT OF MACHINE GUN FIRE, WERE THERE ON THE GROUND. HAROLD, LUTHER AND I HAD BEEN TOGETHER EVERY DAY SINCE WE ENLISTED. I JUST COULDN'T SEE LEAVING HIS BODY OUT THERE."

THE TWO OTHER MEN WHO AIDED IN THE RESCUE WERE PFC MERLE E. HUCKABEY, 20, OF 1706 MONROE ST.,AMARILLO,TEX., AND PFC JAMES L.FOURTIER, 20, OF ROUTE 1, MOXEE CITY,WASH.

HY436AEW NM

BY ELMONT WAITE

MAR 26 1945

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, MONDAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-FIVE OF JAPAN'S BIG WAR INDUSTRY PLANTS IN NAGOYA WERE LEFT WRECKED BY SUNDAY'S B-29 DEMOLITION RAID, BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HEADQUARTERS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT "FIRST ADEQUATE PHOTO COVERAGE" OF THE MARCH 12 AND 19 MASS INCENDIARY RAIDS OF THE BIG MARIANAS-BASED BOMBERS SHOWED FIVE SQUARE MILES OF THE HEART OF THE CITY IN RUINS.

THE PLANTS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED WERE THE NAGOYA ARSENAL, THE MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT AND THE ASASHI POTTERY WORKS, KURENA TEXTILE PLANT AND MITSUBISHI ELECTRICAL COMPANY, ALL PRODUCING ARTICLES OF WAR.

THE AICHI AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT AND THE NAGOYA ARSENAL, AS WELL AS BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN THE VICINITY OF THE SUPPOSEDLY EMPTY NAGOYA CASTLE, WERE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN THE MARCH 12 AND 19 RAIDS.

RECONNAISSANCE REPORTS SHOWED THAT THE FIRE-SWEPT SECTION REPRESENTED 11.6 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL CITY AREA.

SOME SAIPAN-BASED BOMBER CREWS IN SUNDAY'S DEMOLITION RAID SAID CLOUDS BROKE OVER NAGOYA TO GIVE THEM A GOOD VIEW OF THE TARGET.

"WE COULD SEE IT PERFECTLY AND I THINK IT WAS WELL BOMBED," SAID CAPT.R.H.GAMBLE, BOMBARDIER, OF (123 EAST 53RD ST.) NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

IT WAS THE 24TH MISSION AGAINST THE JAPAN MAINLAND FOR GAMBLE'S PLANE, NAMED "THE THUMPER" AND PILOTED BY CAPT. J.M.CAMPELL OF GREENSBORO,N.C.

MAJ.JOHN W.LIVINGSTONE OF ALMOND, WISC., SAID THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY. "WE DIDN'T GET HIT," HE SAID, "BUT IT WAS THE THICKEST, MOST ACCURATE I'VE EVER SEEN."

CAPT. LINDEN O.BRICKER, PLANE COMMANDER, OF COLUMBIA, MO., SAID: "ONE OF THE BIGGEST FIRES I EVER SAW WAS BURNING NEAR THE TARGET AREA."

COL. ROBERT A.PING OF (245 RALEIGH AVE.) HAMPTON, VA., LEADER OF THE TINIAN-BASED BOMBERS IN THE RAID, SAID: "THERE WERE LOTS OF EXPLOSIONS IN THE FACTORY AREA."

LT.FRANK A. [illegible]ROWCROFT OF MUNCIE, IND., ALSO MADE TWO RUNS IN HIS GUAM-[illegible]ED BOMBER.

30. 24— 24241

2ND. LT. CHARLES A. HENDERSON OF (2415 WATROUS AVE.) TAMPA, FLA., CREPT INTO THE BOMB BAY OF CROWCROFT'S PLANE AND RELEASED THREE STUCK BOMBS WITH A SCREWDRIVER.
A BOMBER PILOTED BY LT.RAYMOND J.SEALY OF (733 WEST 81ST ST.) CHICAGO, ILL., RETURNED WITH 36 FLAK HOLES.
XZ405PCW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE MANAGING EDITORS OF SEVEN VENEZUELAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE SENT AN OPEN LETTER TO COMMITTES OF POLITICAL PARTIES ASKING THEM TO MOBILIZE IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.
THE LETTER, TO BE PUBLISHEED TOMORROW, STATED THAT UNLESS SOME REMEDY WAS FOUND, AN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED "BY SOME PRIVATE GROUPS" AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WOULD "FINISH BY SILENCING THE PRESS."
IT WAS ADDRESSED TO UNION PO[illegible]DE ACCION DEMOCRATICA (POPULAR UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION) AN[illegible]DO DEMOCRATICO VENEZOLANO (VENEZUELAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY) BY TH[illegible] NEWSPAPERS EL UNIVERSAL, EL HERALDO, AHORA, LA RELIGION, UNTIMAS NOTI

HERALDO, AHORA, LA RELIGION, ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, EL NACIONAL AND EL TIEMPO.
PS1048PEW

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 26-(AP)-CESAR AMEGHINO, ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID TODAY THAT MEMBERS OF THE ARGENTINE CABINET, AT A MEETING TO CONSIDER THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY, HAD "DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY UPON DEFINITE MEASURES" WHICH WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC TOMORROW.
B127PEW

MAR 26 1945

OTTAWA, CANADA, MARCH 26 -(AP)- A CROWD OF ABOUT 400 "DE[illegible]

HOSTILE" PERSONS WHO GATHERED SATURDAY IN FRONT OF A HOTEL AT ST. PHILIPPE DE NERI, QUEBEC, WHERE PROVOST OFFICERS WERE HOLDING AN A.W.O.L. SOLDIER CAUSED XXX DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $200 TO XXX $300, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

MISSILES WERE HURLED AT HOTEL WINDOWS AND SOME PERSONS PUSHED INTO THE HOTEL BUT THERE WAS NO FIGHTING, AND SHOTS HEARD OUTSIDE THE HOTEL APPARENTLY WERE FIRED INTO THE AIR FROM A .22 CALIBRE RIFLE.
THE SOLDIER HAD BEEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE SINCE SEPT. 1. AND WAS BEING HELD IN THE HOTEL WHILE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION.

CP/HC/830PEW

MAR 26 1945

UNDATED PETAIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A FRENCH NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM BERN SAID TODAY MARSHAL PETAIN'S PUPPET FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS "ALARMED BY ALLIED MILITARY SUCCESSES" AND PLANNED TO HEAD EAST FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS AT SIGNMARINGEN, IN SOUTHWEST GERMANY 75 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.
THE BROADCAST DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE COLLABORATIONIST REGIME HAD DECIDED TO MOVE TO GARMISCH, 95 MILES FARTHER EAST AND 55 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHWEST OF MUNICH.
JP815AEW

UNDATED 17TH DIVISION (140)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, WHICH HELPED ESTABLISH THE LOWER RHINE BRIDGEHEAD SATURDAY, HAS A SHORT BUT ILLUSTRIOUS RECORD OF COMBAT.
IT WAS RUSHED INTO THE BATTLE OF THE ARDENNES LAST DECEMBER AS PART OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY AND FOUGHT IN THE BASTOGNE AREA, HELPING RELIEVE THE SIEGE OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT GALLANTLY AND HELD THAT MAJOR BELGIAN ROAD CENTER.
THE 17TH IS THE EAGLE'S CLAW DIVISION AND LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION LITS ITS COMMANDER AS MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM M.MILEY OF STARKVILLE, MISS. IN LANDED ON THE WESTPHALIAN PLAIN LAST SATURDAY AS PART OF MAJ. GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY'S 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS, FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION. ONLY THE 17TH AND SIXTH DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN CROSS RHINE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS TO DATE.
SHORTLY AFTER HELPING THE THIRD AND FIRST ARMIES ERASE THE ARDENNES BULGE, THE 17TH WAS IN THE VANGUARD OF THIRD ARMY TROOPS WHICH CRACKED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE OPPOSITE LUXEMBOURG.
QQ1231PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE - NAVAL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 26-(AP)-) TOKYO RADIO SAID THREE ALLIED CRUISERS BOMBARDED, PRATAS, AN ISLAND 260 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FORMOSA MONDAY MORNING, JAPANESE TIME.
THE REPORT, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.
THE TINY ISLAND OF PRATAS IS ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE NORTH TIP OF LUZON ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES AND HONGKONG.
(EDITORS: ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO THE THIRD NIGHT LEAD GUAM ON RYUKYUS ATTACK IF DESIRED)
QD958PPW

UNDATED--FIRST ADD JAPANESE INVASIONS XXX ON CEBU.
TOKYO SAID THE INVADERS OF THE LONG NARROW ISLAND BETWEEN JAPANESE-HELD NEGROS AND AMERICAN-HELD LEYTE, WERE COVERED BY SHELLING WARSHIPS.
THE PROTECTING FLEET WAS LISTED AS COMPRISING SIX CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.
TOKYO SAID THE PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT BEGAN AT 7 A.M. MONDAY MORNING.
QD924PPW NM

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QD924PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE BROADCAST (280)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 26-(AP)-JAPAN'S INVASION FEARS CENTERED ON THE RYUKYU ISLANDS MONDAY---SOME REPORTS SAYING AMERICAN LANDINGS HAD BEEN "ATTEMPTED"--AS PREMIER KUNAIKI KOISO WARNED THE HOMELAND THAT THE WAR SITUATION "IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE URGENT."

TOKYO RADIO SAID IN A SERIES OF BROADCASTS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT UP TO 8:40 P.M. MONDAY (JAPANESE TIME--6:40 A.M. MONDAY, U.S.ESTERN WAR TIME) THE TYUKYUS' DEFENDERS HAD "PREVENTED THE LANDING OF SO MUCH AS ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER." THE BROADCASTS SAID THE RYUKYUS, PARTICULARLY OKINAWA AND MIYAKO ISLANDS, WERE UNDER CONTINUED HEAVY U.S.AIR AND WARSHIP ATTACK.

THESE REPORTS WERE UNCONFIRMED.

KOISO ISSUED HIS WARNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDER FOR FORMATION OF A "PEOPLES VOLUNTEER ARMY" TO INCLUDE "GRADUATES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL WHO ARE OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, MEN BELOW 60 AND WOMEN YOUNGR THAN 45."

THE PREMIER DECLARED AMERICAN AIR RAIDS "ARE ABOUT TO BE INTENSIFIED" AND THAT THE "POSSIBILITY OF THE HOMELAND BEING TURNED INTO A BATTLE FIELD IS NOT UNEXPECTED."

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TOSHIO SHIMADA WAS QUOTED AS TELLING THE HOUSE OF PEERS THAT AMERICAN AIR RAIDS HAD CAUSED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE" TO THE FOOD SUPPLY.

SHIMADA DECLARED THE BASIC JAPANESE RICE RATION OF ABOUT ONE-SIXTH OF A QUART PER PERSON DAILY WAS INSUFFICIENT BUT THAT "I HAVE THE ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THIS RATION."

TOKYO RADIO SAID THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO CONTINUE REPRESENTING JAPANESE INTERESTS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES, BECAUSE OF MISTREATMENT OF SPANIARDS IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS DUE TO AN AMERICAN "SLANGER CAMPAIGN."

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO EUROPE, DECLARED PHILIPPINE ATROCITY REPORTS WERE "MERELY CALUMNIES RELATING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF MANILA."

EW553PCW

UNDATED IWO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 26-(AP)-)THE JAPANESE RADIO TODAY REPORTED THE FIRST RAID BY NIPPONESE PLANES ON IWO ISLAND "SINCE ITS FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS."

THE UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE RAIDERS DROPPED "ALL THEIR BOMB LOADS ON ENEMY POSITIONS" YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, CAUSING FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS AT MANY POINTS.

PM339APW NM

MAR 26 1945

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WESTERN FRONT: THREE BREAKTHROUGH DRIVES FROM RHINE BRIDGEHEADS SLICE THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES; TANKS TAKE MAIN RIVER BRIDGE AT ASCHAFFENBURG, 235 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

RUSSIAN FRONT: TWO RUSSIAN ARMY GROUPS BATTLE THROUGH WESTERN HUNGARY, NEARING AUSTRIA; GERMANS REPORT NEW OFFENSIVE IN SLOVAKIA, HEAVY FIGHTING EAST OF BERLIN.

ITALIAN FRONT: SHARP PATROL ACTIONS.

PACIFIC FRONT: TOKYO REPORTS AMERICANS ATTEMPTING INVASION OF OKINAWA GROUP IN RYUKYU ISLAND CHAIN 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPANESE HOMELAND; U.S. BOMBERS WRECKED BIG FORMOSA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT.

N911AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST NIGHT (MON) (280)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: SCOTTISH TROOPS FOUGHT TO POINTS 15 MILES EAST OF RHINE; U.S.NINTH ARMY ENGAGED IN HEAVY BATTLE 17 MILES EAST OF RIVER; ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS ADVANCED AGAINST WEAK RESISTANCE.

CENTRAL SECTORS U.S.FIRST ARMY DASHED 22 MILES IN BREAKOUT FROM REMAGEN - ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD AND FOUGHT INTO LIMBURG, 32 MILES FROM JUNCTION WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS FIGHTING INSIDE FRANKFURT; THIRD ARMY CROSSED MAINZ EAST OF FRANKFURT; SEVENTH ARMY CLEARED ALL RHINE WEST BANK OF RHINE.

-DASH-

ARMIES OF THE WEST:

BRITISH SECOND: PUSHED RAPIDLY BEYOND ISSEL RIVER AND REACHED POINT 15 MILES EAST OF RHINE; GAINING STEADILY UNDER PARTIAL NEWS BLACKOUT.

U.S.NINTH: ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING 17 MILES EAST OF RHINE AFTER FOUR-MILE ADVANCE EAST OF WESEL.

U.S. FIRST: DASHED 22 MILES EAST FROM REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD INTO LIMBURG.

U.S.THIRD: FOUGHT INTO FRANKFURT AND CAPTURED MAIN RIVER BRIDGE 235 MILES FROM BERLIN.

U.S.SEVENTH; CLEARED LAST GERMANS FROM WEST BANK OF RHINE NEAR KARLSRUHE.

-DASH-

U.S.DIVISIONS:

FIRST INFANTRY: ADVANCED MILE NEAR BUSCH IN REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD.

FOURTH ARMORED: DROVE ACROSS MAIN RIVER BRIDGE; LAST REPORTED 40 MILES FROM RHINE AND 136 MILES INT GERMANY. F

MILES FROM RHINE AND 136 MILES INT GERMANY. FOURTH ARMOR

MILES FROM RHINE AND 136 MILES INTO GERMANY. (FOURTH ARMORED INFANTRY: FIGHTING IN THIRD ARMY'S RHINE BRIDGEHEAD.)

FIFTH INFANTRY: PUSHED TO MAIN RIVER EAST OF MAINZ.

NINTH INFANTRY: ADVANCED MILE NORTHEAST OF LINZ IN REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD.

17TH AIRBORNE: ADVANCED IN RUHR AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE.

26TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING WITH THIRD ARMY EAST OF RHINE.

30TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING NINE MILES NORTH OF ESSEN AFTER FOUR-MILE GAIN.

78TH INFANTRY: DRIVING OUT OF REMAGEN-ERPEL BRIDGEHEAD.

79TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING IN NORTHEAST SUBURB OF DUISBURG.

87TH INFANTRY: DEEPENED BRIDGEHEAD BY THREE MILES SOUTH OF COBLENZ.

90TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED SIX MILES NORTH FROM DARMSTADT.

99TH INFANTRY: DROVE TWO MILES NEAR URBACH EAST OF LINZ.

103RD INFANTRY: MOPPED UP GERMANS WEST OF RHINE.

EV937PEW

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR LIBERATED BY THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES (WITH NEXT OF KIN):

ABRAHAM, WILLIAM H., S/SGT.--MRS. NADEMA ABRAHAM, MOTHER, 505 MT.PLEASANT ST., GREENSBURG, PA.

ALPER, SOLOMON, CPL.--MRS.DEBBE ALPER, WIFE, 5502 S. NEW HAMPSHIRE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ANDERSON, NELS M,. S/SGT.- MRS. DOROTHY L. ANDERSON, WIFE, 4343 MADISON AVE., LINCOLN, , NEBR.

CARL, HENRY M,. CPL.- MRS. FANNIE D. CARL, SR,. MOTHER, R.F.D. 1, VERSAILLES, KY.

CHILDS, HAROLD E., T/T- MRS. VARTHA CHILDS, MOTHER, P. O. BOX 556, REPUBLIC, PA.

CLARK, FRANCIS R., 2D LT.- FRANK T. CLARK, FATHER, BUFFALO, SD.

CLARK, JAMES H.. S/SGT.- CLIFFORD H. CLARK, FATHER, 785

w. SEMINARY ST., CHARLOTTE, MICH.
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URBASZEWSKI, MATHEW J., PFC- MRS. AMELIA URBASZEWSKI, MOTHER, 3431 BUTLER ST., STAGER, ILL.
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MR858PEW

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING PARTIAL LIST OF CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES: BECK, EMSLEY W.- MRS. LOUIS BECK, MOTHER, 2205 SUNSET AVE., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF
CHAMBERS, MARIE E.- MRS. LIZZIE CHAMBERS, GRANDMOTHER, RT. 3, DE LEON, TEX.
DELAHUNTY, FRANK ERIC, AND EDYTH-MISS JOSEPHINE DELAHUNTY, 1137 36TH ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
MCKENNEY, WARREN E.- MRS. W. E. MCKENNEY, WIFE, 319 RUSTIC RD., SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
MCSORLEY, RICHARD T.- RICHARD T. MCSORLEY, FATHER, 4116 BALTIMORE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PEARSON, WILLARD J.- MRS. ELEANOR WOODBURN, BOX 1273, GLOBE, ARIZONA.
REEVES, RAYMOND G.- CLARA STIRNIMAN, MOTHER, 1964 HASEL AVE., SALEM, ORE.
RICHARDS, EDWIN F.- MRS. ANGELINA KEEN, SISTER-IN-LAW, 3 S. 23RD ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
RIFFEL, WILLIAM B, AND GORDON- JACOB RIFFEL, BOX 45 COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.
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WHITAKER, SEPTIMUS T. B. - MRS. SEPTIMUS WHITAKER, WIFE, 3804 E. HOWE ST., SEATTLE, WASH
WHITESIDES, JOHN G., JR.- MRS. JOHN G. WHITESIDES, WIFE, BOX 2122, CARMEL, CALIF.
WIGHTMAN, IRENE N, AND ARTHUR J.- MRS. LOT KING, BIRDSEYE, IND.
WILLIAMS, MRS. WILLIAM C.- MRS. NELS C. HANSON, MOTHER, 4742 SOUTHEAST HARRISON, PORTLAND, ORE.
WINN, ETHEL M.- MRS. KATHRYN B. SMITH, 606 HIGHLAND AVE., BREMERTON, WASH.
WOOLERY, ISAAC A.- MRS. MARGARET MESSMER, SISTER, RT. 1, MARYSVILLE, WASH.
YARBOROUGH, ATLA L.- ETHEL A. HOLLINGSHEAD, MOTHER, ATWOOD, COLO.
YEARSLEY, HELEN E.- H. I. ELLISON, FATHER, P. O. BOX 292, LAKE ORIONE, MICH.
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MR913PEW

MAR 27 1945

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28)

(ADVANCE) SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MARCH 27-(AP)-FOUR SURVIVORS OF THE ESCORT CARRIER BISMARCK SEA, LOST FEBRUARY 21 DURING OPERATIONS OFF IWO JIMA, TOLD THE STORY TODAY OF THEIR RESCUE AFTER ESCAPING THE BLAZING INFERNO ABOARD THE CRAFT AND BULLETS FROM STRAFING JAPANESE PLANES.

THE FOUR-REGINALD FISCHER, 21, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, ANN ARBOR, MICH., FIREMAN WILLIAM C. BULL, 20, PHILADELPHIA, SEAMAN HUBERT H. CALDWELL, 19, APPOMATTOX, VA., AND FRED D. GALE, 21, MACHINIST'S MATE, LONG BEACH, CALIF.-ARE CONVALESCENT PATIENTS AT THE U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL. THEY WERE AMONG THE FIRST MEN FROM THE BABY FLATTOP TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

FISCHER SAID AFTER JUMPING OVER THE SIDE OF THE SHIP 40 FEET INTO THE CHILLY WATER A SMALL BOAT FELL FROM THE CARRIER AND BROKE HIS COLLARBONE. HE WAS SO NUMB FROM THE COLD, CHOPPY SEAS HE DIDN'T REALIZE HE HAD SUFFERED A FRACTURE UNTIL HE CLIMBED ABOARD AN EMPTY LIFE RAFT AND BEGAN DODGING BULLETS FROM JAPANESE PLANES.
EMMCALDWELL TERMED THE 90 MINUTES IN THE WATER THE WORTIE

MAR 27 1945

7 ALLIED ARMIES RACING DEEP INTO REICH THROUGH SHATTERED NAZI DEFENSE LINES; IRST ARMY TANKS DASH ACROSS DILL RIVER

MAR 28 1945

MAR 28 1945

Yanks Advance 27 More Miles; Rout Underway

Bedmedr

PARIS, Wednesday, March 28—(AP) Allied armies poured east in a torrent through smashed German lines yesterday, led by U. S. First Army tank forces knifing 27 more miles eastward and breaking across the Dill river where the enemy was desperately trying to rally for a stand 235 miles from Berlin.

The entire front blazed with the fires of victory as seven Allied armies pressed home what Gen. Eisenhower declared was one of the greatest triumphs of the war. A front dispatch said "the rout is under way."

NIGHT

Nazi Power Broken

The Rhineland battle, forever a black day in Prussian military history, had stripped the Germans of the power to make another successful stand although Eisenhower said they yet would form a temporary line.

But now one of those lines had been broken by the First Army's dash, which swept into Herborn and across the Dill river, even as the enemy tried to form a line there to repair the disasters of the Rhine.

Twelve miles to the sout[illegible]ther First Army tank force was closing on Wetzlar, [illegible] beyond the Rhine.

News blackouts closed over [illegible] spearheads, just as they did over racing U. S. Third Army tank columns, which had shredded defenses of the river Main at many points southeast of Frankfurt and by enemy account were loose 225 miles southwest of Berlin.

On the north flank, the British Second Army broke completely through the enemy lines on the north German plain and dashed eastward almost unopposed under another security blackout.

The U. S. Seventh army lashed out from its new bridgehead north of Mannheim, cut the Frankfurt-Mannheim super highway at a second point and was nearly 10 miles east of the Rhine. Widening the bridgehead to 19 miles, it may already have linked up with the Third army's crossings southeast of Mainz.

Patton Sweeps Ahead

The extent of the day's sensational advances could not be told but the enemy said U. S. Third Army columns were approaching Wuerzburg in Bavaria, 223 miles from Berlin, and had reached Lohr, 225 miles from the rubbled German capital.

The U. S. Ninth Army, which was the first to break out of the Wesel bridgehead, alone was striking the fire of stiff resistance but even here the enemy had been driven from Wehofen, the northern suburb of Duisburg, greatest river port in Europe.

Canadians after more than two days of toe-to-toe slugging struck a soft spot in their cross-Rhine positions and drove two miles west into Dornick, only three miles from the German city of Emmerich.

Eisenhower declared that the Germans "as a military force on the Western Front are a whipped army" and predicted that the enemy ultimately would be beaten into unconditional surrender, although "darn hard fighting" still lay ahead.

The latest advances by the U. S. First army put Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges troops less than 250 miles from a junction with the Russian forces of the east, a junction that would blast all hope of organized resistance in southern Germany.

"It really looks like we are in the clear at last," said one officer. "The enemy is getting more and more disorganized. He doesn't know where to look for us next."

Hodges had at least five separate armored columns on the loose.

One of these columns, the Ninth Armored division, crossed the Lahn river at fallen Limburg and sped 20 miles down a super highway to within 12 miles of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany's ninth largest city, which was being hammered by the Third army.

Yanks Enter Frankfurt

Sixth Armored division infantry charged into the heart of Frankfurt after seizing a damaged railroad bridge in the face of blistering mortar and machinegun fire. Fighting also raged across the river Main in Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt. The Third army now controlled 30 miles of the Main's south bank from Mainz to Hanau.

Westward, the U. S. First and Third armies joined forces beyond the Rhine after the First army captured Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblenz. The Germans in front of these two forces were being caught in a sack 45 miles long by the converging Americans at Frankfurt.

The British breakthrough came in an area northeast of where armor earlier in the day passed through the lines of infantry that had captured Bruenen, six miles northeast of Wesel.

As enemy resistance sagged all along Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's front, the U. S. Ninth army deepended its Ruhr positions to 14 miles and was within two miles of the communications center of Dorsten, due north of the great arsenals of Essen.

The official German news agency submitted that the Rhine front had been "thoroughly shaken" and described Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's deep smash as "a surprising turn of developments."

Another account said the First Army attack "has assumed such speed" that it was apparent the Americans intended "to go on nonstop until such moment when a new defense line or supply difficulties will call a halt to their tank spearheads."

Another enemy broadcast said the Allied smash had strained the German front forces "to the very limit of their endurance."

Tanks Menace Nuernberg

(A Blue network broadcast from Paris said Allied fighter pilots reported Third Army tanks were menacing Nuernberg, nearly 100 miles beyond the point where Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces were officially placed. Nuernberg was the site of the annual Nazi party Congress.)

A powerful armored column of the First army swept another 22 miles northeast from the ancient city of Limburg, which was entered in Monday's sensational splurge, and was reported within two miles of Wetzlar, some 30 miles almost due north of Frankfurt.

Another tank force spilled down a super military highway southeast from Limburg to within a dozen miles of a junction with Third army forces fighting in Frankfurt. Wetzlar is approximately 235 airline miles from Berlin.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' roaring First Army tank forces registered gains as high as 27 miles during the day, maintaining constant pressure on the frantic and disorganized enemy. During Monday night Hodges' infantry first crossed a hastily-built bridge over the Lahr river at Limburg, and with the dawn his tanks began tearing along the super highway toward Frankfurt.

MAR 28 1945

30. 24 — 24245

Hodges's Men 54 Miles Past Rhine, Patton's Perhaps 100 And Only 223 From Berlin

Paris, March 27 (AP)—Allied tanks broke into the open in powerful pushes from their many bridgeheads east of the Rhine today and General Eisenhower declared that the main enemy lines had been broken in a great Allied victory.

The United States 1st Army's powerful tank teams, pacing one attack, drove 54 miles east of the Rhine to within 2 miles of Wetzlar, north of Frankfurt, and 237 miles from Berlin. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's forces spilled across the Lahr River and flowed to the southeast to within 12 miles of Frankfurt.

First Army tanks also lanced into Weilburg, 244 miles southwest of Berlin and far northeast of Limburg.

The enemy said, too, that 3d Army columns were approaching Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, 223 miles from Berlin, and had reached Lohr, on the road to Nuernberg.

On the northern end of the front, the British 2d Army also broke into long gains the extent of which were concealed by a news blackout, and even on the British left flank where the bitterest resistance of all has been encountered the Germans showed signs of collapsing, with Canadians and Highlanders making gains up to 3 miles.

Hours ago 1st Army tanks lanced into Weilburg, 244 miles southwest of Berlin. A field dispatch filed later said this army made spectacular new gains in the continued sweep toward Berlin against opposition that had fallen apart. Censorship, however, prevented the naming of places reached. The Nazi retreat became a rout; thousands of German captives streamed to the rear. The Germans said that 3d Army columns were approaching Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, 223 miles from Berlin, and had reached Lohr, 225 miles from the capital.

Wuerzburg and Lohr are barely more than 100 miles from Czechoslovakia, long since being rolled up by Russian armies charging in from the East.

7th Army Gets 19-Mile Rhine Bridgehead

In the north, the 21st Army Group was slugging out gains against collapsing German resistance in a prelude to what may become the decisive breakthrough of the campaign. Ninth Army troops fought in the suburbs of Duisburg and within artillery range of such Ruhr industrial cities as Essen, Duesseldorf, Gelsenkircken, Mulheim and Oberhausen. Several miles were gained in the center and south of the north front.

The 1st Army's dash—far past the Rhineland hills into open and sparsely wooded farm country in the heart of Germany—had outflanked the whole Ruhr from the south.

The United States 7th Army, fighting south of the 3d, was disclosed to have forged a 19-mile-long Rhine bridgehead north of outflanked Mannheim and driven it 4 miles into inner Germany in the first few hours. Seventh Army prisoners in twelve days totaled 35,000.

German strength was reported slackening even in the critical northern sector—where flat tank country leads to the north door of Berlin. The 9th Army deepened its front to 14 miles and got within 2 of Dorsten.

Chaos was apparent in German retreats in some sectors and even in the enemy's radio broadcasts. The Berlin radio told cut-off troops and officials to "report immediately to their respective authorities and again take up duties in defense of the fatherland." This was the army that set out in 1939 to conquer the world.

Patton Fanning Out Time And Again, Germans Say

The Germans appeared greatly concerned about the 3d Army push beyond Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany's ninth largest city, which was being mopped up. Confirming that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was bearing down upon Wuerzburg, the enemy radio said:

"This breakthrough specialist, remaining faithful to his practice of ruthlessly keeping his advances fluid, is fanning out time and again with assault spearheads. He is trying to open a drive for the Wetterau and Kinzig valleys. A third tank wedge is advancing from Aschaffenburg [22 miles southeast of Frankfurt] toward Wuerzburg and has gained considerable ground."

Lohr, which the Nazis said Patton had reached, is 40 miles southeast of Frankfurt and 21 miles northwest of Wuerzburg. Patton's dash appeared to have cut the Stuttgart-Hannover highway, which a Berlin broadcast termed "the most vital communication line back of the front."

Lohr is more than halfway across Germany from Luxembourg to Czechoslovakia. A drive across southern Germany to the Russian lines some 250 miles east would throw a cordon over the top of the reported German "mountain redoubt" in southern Bavaria, northern Italy and Austria and bar access to the fastness of hundreds of thousands of Germans fighting on the Western and Eastern fronts.

Patton's breakthrough gains were shrouded by a security blackout.

[A Blue network correspondent, Herbert Clark, said in a Paris broadcast today that Allied flyers reported that tanks of the 3d Army were menacing Nuernberg, nearly 100 miles beyond the point where the news blackout had masked the 3d's movements. There was no confirmation from other sources.

[Patton's spearheads also were threatening a cluster of jet-propelled fighter bases at Kitzingen, 10 miles beyond Wuerzburg, Clark said.]

The Germans said they had evacuated Offenbach, manufacturing center of 80,000 on the Main 5 miles east of Frankfurt.

U.S. 7th Gets Strong Cross-Rhine Foothold

The American 7th Army established a strong lodgement across the Rhine north of Mannheim yesterday.

Troops of the 15th Corps crossed the Rhine in assault boats, ferries and amphibious vehicles in a sector flanking the 3d Army's breakthrough beyond Frankfurt.

Six towns were captured and four others were partly occupied. They were in the area north of Mannheim to a point 10 miles northeast of Worms—within 10 miles of the 3d Army bridgehead.

Even Greater Breakthrough Seems Imminent In North

And to the north, American and British advances against collapsing German resistance in the Ruhr and in Westphalia promised an imminent breakthrough of perhaps even more decisive character.

The German defenses have been completely broken beyond Brunen, 15 miles north of Duisburg, and the British 2d Army is racing eastward tonight almost unopposed, said a dispatch from that front.

A security veil around the 2d Army's movements hid the exact extent of the territorial gains there too, however.

Simultaneously with this breakthrough on the east flank

ot the Ruhr bridgehead, the German front on the north flank, where the most fanatical resistance on the entire East Rhine front has been met, appeared to be collapsing.

Signs That Nazis Are Pulling Out Their 'Chutists

There were indications that the enemy might be pulling out his parachute troops, who had been contesting with Highlanders and Canadians for every foot of shell-torn ground.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, employing at least five armored divisions east of the original Rhine bridgehead, sent motorized infantry close behind the tanks and self-propelled guns.

Altenkircken, a secondary traffic center 16 miles north of Coblenz, was captured overnight. The 1st Army caged 4,782 prisoners and was estimated to have from 8,000 to 10,000 more streaming to the rear without guards.

Nazis Have But Two Chances Of Prolonged Resistance

How near the Allies in the west and the Russians in the east were to final victory, no one could say. But the extent to which the Germans can scratch together reserves and hurl them into the path of the onrushes should foretell the outcome within a few days.

Lacking a mobile reserve to rush up from the heart of Germany, the Nazis had two chances of any prolonged resistance:

1. They might shift troops from the Russian front and invite disaster there.

2. They might rely on armed civilians to fight town by town to block the Allies. White flags that flyers saw hastily flung out over roadside towns through which American armor was driving and over road-jammed columns of refugees fleeing east did not seem to presage a citizen-army stand, however.

Everywhere on the American 1st Army front except the left flank along the Sieg River, German resistance split at the seams. The 1st Division beat down a company counterattack at Eitorf, 10 miles east of Siegburg, and advanced 4 miles.

33 Miles Gained In Day

The tank column that reached Weilburg on the 1st Army's right flank had smashed forward 33 miles in a single day. This was the deepest 1st Army penetration and it placed the 1st within 290 miles of Russian lines southeast of Berlin. Patton's 3d Army was only 250 miles from the Russians at last reports, nearly a day ago.

Scores of villages were taken, entered or bypassed by the rampaging 1st Army.

To the north, American 9th and British 2d Army forces were sweeping eastward through the ruined factories of the Ruhr and on the north German plain leading to Berlin's back door.

Essen, greatest city of the Ruhr, was outflanked and also threatened frontally by 9th Army forces at Sterkrade, 7 miles northwest. Americans were in the suburbs of Duisburg, a Rhine port of 431,000. The whole Ruhr Valley was partly outflanked on the north by a British advance of 15 miles or more on the Westphalian plains.

Southern Flank Turned

Its southern flank was turned completely by 1st Army columns that ran to Hachenburg, 33 miles east of the Rhine and 74 miles south of Hamm, eastern exit of the valley.

German resistance, strongest in the north, became so weakened before the charges of Americans, Canadians, Britons, Scots and Welshmen that Field Marshal Montgomery appeared on the verge of perhaps the most decisive breakout of the whole campaign.

Gains Immense Everywhere

Gains were immense on the whole active 175-mile front. The Germans were bewildered and, in large part, disorganized.

Huge stores of military booty were captured in Limburg, near-by Obertiefenback and Hasselbach were taken.

One of the 1st Army's columns swung onto a superhighway and lanced down it virtually unopposed through Limburg and beyond.

Hublingen Entered

A second column raced into Hublingen, north of Limburg and 36 miles from Marburg, on the road to Berlin.

The 3d Army had both tanks and infantry of at least five divisions in and beyond Frankfurt. Some reports indicated that the Germans were making only a desultory defense of that city.

The 4th Armored (Breakthrough) Division was on the Main River at Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt. There was no indication of its direction across the captured Aschaffenburg Bridge 22 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Allied airborne troops north of the Ruhr between the British 2d and American 9th armies took 3,000 more prisoners. The British got within five miles of Bocholt, fortified Westphalian traffic and industrial center.

Low clouds hung over the front, curtailing aerial operations. There were scattered showers.

Hard Fight Below Sieg

The heaviest tank fighting on the 1st Army front came at a point a few miles south of the Sieg River. In a 7-mile push, one armored column had to beat a flaming path through enemy mortars, machine-gun nests, anti-tank guns, bazookas, rifle and grenade, rocket and artillery fire.

EISENHOWER SAYS ENEMY 'WHIPPED' AS MILITARY UNIT

Declares Allies Will Force Unconditional Surrender on Germans.

MAR 28 1945

SEES FIGHTING AHEAD

Warns Against Expecting 'Race Toward Berlin', No Hint Given of Surrender.

Received

PARIS, March 27—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower asserted today that the German army "as a military force on the Western front is a whipped army" with its lines broken by one of war's greatest victories, but there was no hint that the enemy had been driven to the point of surrender.

"I am not writing off this war," he told a press conference on his return from the front. "No one knows what the Germans will do in his own country, and he is trying hard."

No Race for Berlin

Warning against expecting any race for Berlin, the Supreme commander said that despite the tremendous Allied victory in the Rhineland "that does not mean a front cannot be formed somewhere where our maintenance is stretched to the limit."

"My honest opinion," he continued, "is that there will be no negotiated unconditional surrender. There will be an imposed unconditional surrender.

"Between the Allies in the West and Russia, we will take over Germany. Whether the Germans know it or not, we will know it is unconditional surrender."

Eisenhower authorized only the direct quotations given in this dispatch.

Smiling and confident, Eisenhower said the day would come when he could tell correspondents that all organized resistance on the Western Front was broken, but he was making no forecasts of when that would be.

But in discussing new tanks which recently have appeared on the battlefield, he said that if the war continued a little longer these and other new weapons would make themselves felt—indicating that perhaps he feels the great day of victory is nearer than he will admit.

He cautioned correspondents against being too optimistic regarding the end of the war and declared there was "darn tough fighting ahead."

While the Germans are whipped, he said he saw no sign of their capitulation.

But he cautioned that the drive beyond the Rhine was no non-stop affair. His armies can go only as far as they can be supplied and since there are no railroads across the Rhine at present, that distance is limited for the time being.

Sees Drive Limited

Then with the confidence he always has reposed in correspondents, Eisenhower told them how far that was. But it is not for publication since it might help the enemy.

It is farther than the public might think, but it will not take the western Allies up to the present Russian lines.

Allied advances eastward will be limited by the ability to supply them, Eisenhower said. How far his armies already have gone, he could not say because, as he explained, he had been away from headquarters for three or four hours.

While bridges are being thrown across the Rhine in 10 hours, it takes time to build railway bridges, and the lack of rail communications will for the present limit the eastward advance, Eisenhower said.

The Germans are expected to establish a new line along that limit. If they fall back into Bavaria, they probably will draw back their northern flank, he said, and if they stand along the sea in the north they probably will fold back the southern flank, fighting the usual tough delaying actions.

"I believe that, so far as he is able, the German will stand and fight wherever we find him," the General declared.

"The elimination of German troops west of the Rhine was one of the greatest victories of this or any other war."

The Germans, he said, decided to stand west of the Rhine in the face of overwhelming Allied attacks and were destroyed. That, he added, was the greatest error since the enemy's Ardennes offensive last December and the German decision to stand and fight after the Allies broke out of the Normandy beachhead last Summer.

The General remarked that Nazi mentality apparently dictated the decision to stand and fight everywhere, and said he expected this formula to be continued.

Enemy Stripped of Power

Now the enemy was stripped of the power to form another strong, continuous line, and once the Allies build up strength beyond the Rhine, the march eastward will continue.

The loss of the three great industrial regions of Silesia, the Ruhr and Saar, Eisenhower said, would limit the time the Germans could wage organized warfare unless they could come up with new inventions not requiring heavy industry.

Victory in the Rhineland was achieved quicker and at less cost than the Allied generals had expected, and it cost the Germans 250,000 men in captives alone since March 1, he said.

That victory ended one phase of the Allied campaign, and now begins another; the penetration into the heart of Germany and the annihilation of remaining Nazi power.

Eisenhower said that after reaching the Siegfried Line last Autumn, the Allies had these alternatives: to attempt to break through and cross the Rhine at a given point by a concentration of power, or to defeat the German army west of the Rhine.

There was considerable difference of opinion as to which was the better plan, the Supreme commander said, but he and many others favored the latter on the grounds that, with any sizable German force left west of the Rhine, there always was the danger of disastrous counterattacks.

If the Allies could not defeat the Germans west of the Rhine, they would have still less chance of doing so across the Rhine.

Then, referring to heavy German losses since March 1, he said: "You can see what a quarter of a million men would mean to the German army east of the Rhine."

Plans for the attacks began early last fall, he said, and the program was a 1-2-3 assault which would successively expose the German flanks.

Asked whether the Germans now might not fall back on the west, preferring occupation by the western powers to Russia, the General replied:

"I don't know who the Germans consider their worst enemy."

Praises Commanders

Eisenhower paid high tribute to all his field commanders and to supply organizations, and as usual stressed his formula of teamwork, not only among the Allies, but among land, sea and air forces.

"Team work wins wars," he said.

"Victories to the west of the Rhine were carved out by soldiers and tacticians, but they depended terrifically on the supply people and taxed the flexibility of the supply system to the utmost.

"To implement the attack, our ports worked night and day. During February we cleared 55,000 tons of supplies daily through them, even though our biggest and only undamaged port was under constant V-bombing attack.

MAR 28 1945

Allied Chief Sees No Negotiated Surrender —Says End Will Come When Two Fronts Meet Inside Reich.

MAR 28 1945

30. 24— 24247

Paris, March 27 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower said today that the main German defense line in the west had been broken, and the Germans were a whipped Army. But there still may be tough fighting ahead and the enemy may form a new front where maintenance problems would handicap the Allies, he added.

The Supreme Commander declared he believed there would not be a negotiated unconditional surrender of Germany, but rather that unconditional surrender would be imposed when the Allies in the west linked with the Russian armies.

The commander characterized Allied victory in the battle of the Rhine as one of the greatest of this or any other war. It marked, he added, the end of one phase and the beginning of another, which is the penetration into the heart of Germany and the annihilation of remaining resistance.

The Germans, he said, have suffered a defeat they cannot afford, and need more strength than they now have in the west to establish another line. But Allied troubles are not yet over, he added. There may be stern fighting ahead, especially in the north.

He warned against expecting a straight Allied run to Berlin.

"I am not writing off this war," he said. "No one knows what the German will do in his own country, and he is trying hard."

The Rhineland campaign has gone faster and at less cost than expected, Eisenhower disclosed, adding that the Germans would probably hold on for some time along a line formed by the limits of Allied maintenance power.

Eisenhower made it clear that maintenance problems for the present would permit Allied armies to go only a certain distance east of the Rhine, but naturally did not publicly reveal what the distance was.

The General said that while bridges are being thrown across the Rhine in as little as ten hours, it is not possible to build rail bridges across the Rhine in a short time, and the lack of rail communications would for the present limit the extent to which the Allies can go. He expected the Germans to establish a new line along this limit, after building up supplies across the Rhine, the Allies can then attack again.

He said that if the Germans decided to fall back into Bavaria they would probably pivot their north flank back, and if they decided to make a stand along the seacoast to the north they would probably fold back their south flank, employing the customary delaying actions.

"I believe so far as he is able, the German will stand and fight wherever we find him," Eisenhower said. "The elimination of German troops west of the Rhine was one of the greatest victories of this or any other war."

Smiling and confident, the Allied leader told correspondents at his headquarters that the day would come when he could say to them that all organized resistance on the western front had been broken, but he declined to forecast when that would be.

He announced the Allies had taken 250,000 prisoners on the western front since March 1.

Cites Nazis Mistakes

Eisenhower told correspondents that he didn't know where some of his forces were because he had been away from his headquarters for three or four hours.

He said that the German decision to stand before the Rhine in face of overwhelming Allied attacks instead of retiring across the river has resulted in the effective destruction of German military power in the west, and was the greatest error since the German decision to stand and fight after Allied armies had broken out of the Normandy beachhead. The Nazi mentality apparently dictated a decision to stand and fight everywhere, he said, and he expected that this formula would continue to be adhered to.

After reaching the Siegfried Line last autumn, the Allies had two alternatives, Eisenhower continued. One was to attempt to break through the West Wall and cross the Rhine at a given point by massing concentrated power. The other was to defeat the German Army west of the Rhine. There was considerable difference of opinion as to which was the better plan, the Supreme Commander said, but he and many others favored the latter on the grounds that with any sizable German force left west of the Rhine, there was always the danger of disastrous counter-attack.

FRANKFURT GAINS SLOW

Elite Guard, Police And Air Wardens Battle Yanks

With 6th Armored Division in Frankfurt Suburbs, March 27 (AP). The Americans are fighting their way block by block through Frankfurt-on-Main. Resistance is heavy and the going is slow.

The core of Frankfurt's defense is built around 3,000 Elite Guard fanatics augmented by hundreds of Nazi policemen, air-raid wardens, railway workers, firemen and street sweepers.

Over Partly Wrecked Span

Even while fighting out the suburbs on the southern side of the River Main, doughboys swept across a partly wrecked railway bridge into the city itself.

Tonight it was hard to say how much of Frankfurt the Americans held, but at most it was only a few blocks.

Five miles south of Frankfurt the Americans captured the main airport—second largest in Germany. It formerly was a Zeppelin base, and a handsome book in the administration building listed passengers on early Zeppelin flights, including many Americans.

Ringed By Burned Planes

The skeletons of 50 burned German planes ringed the airport. Two Junkers 88's were left on the field, which is so big that little American artillery spotter cubs looked like toys as they landed and took off.

Stockholm reports heard here said the Germans were not defending Frankfurt. Actually, the city's defenders are fighting hard with everything from bazookas fired from basements to anti-aircraft guns deflected and firing from parks. Eighty-eight milimeter artillery shells are coming from all directions.

The damaged bridge across the Main into the prinicpal part of Frankfurt was seized yesterday, and infantry raced across in a hail of bullets and shells, gaining their bridgehead inside Germany's ninth largest city.

Three Bridges Blown Up

The Germans had succeeded in blowing up three bridges but the damaged fourth was captured by armored infantry under command of Lieut. Col. Emory Lagrew, of Lexington, Ky.

The central portion was damaged so that armor could not cross immediately, and the wall of machine-gun fire thrown from the north seemed more than humans could penetrate.

But somehow the Americans did it, crouching and running into the storm of lead after the southern end of the bridge had been grabbed by the 15th Tank Battalion.

The first Americans sprinting across were led by Lieut. Everett Martin, of Brayan, Texas. The second group across was headed by Lieut. Wilmer Jones, of Waynesburg, Ky.

Concentrates Artillery

Amazingly, the white-hot German fire missed most of the doughboys, but the enemy made up for this failure later with a murderous artillery concentration on the southern end of the bridge, landing shells into the area from which the Americans were jumping off.

The German artillery fire fell continuously for six hours and sporadically throughout the night. The barrage was the worst some correspondent shave seen in three years of war reporting.

Numerous correspondents were pinned down in cellars unable to leave to file their stories until today. Two press jeeps were riddled and the driver of one was slightly wounded, but miraculously no correspondents were hit.

More Than 600 Taken

More than 600 prisoners were taken in the first twenty hours of the Frankfurt attack, and scores more were marching back steadily as the Americans poured terrific fire into the town.

In the outlying suburbs it had been easier. Lieut. Col. Frank Britton, of Hartford, Conn., whose armored infantry battalion participated in the bridge seizure, walked into one village escorted only by Capt. Fred Keffer, of Olympia, Wash., and told civilians they would not be molested if they raised white flags. They promptly complied and tipped him off to the whereabouts of 90 German soldiers.

Many such villagers smiled and shouted greetings to passing Americans, but some women wept.

Fighting Erupts in Hanau

Fighting also erupted in Hanau, beyond the Main River, ten miles east of Frankfort, but there was no confirmation here of enemy reports that Third Army tanks were in Lohr, twenty-five miles farther east.

The suburbs of Niederrad, Sachsenhausen and Schwanheim south of the river, and Offenbach, one of Frankfort's biggest suburbs on the north bank, were cleared.

The south bank of the Main River now is controlled by the Third Army all the way from Mainz to Hanau, a distance of thirty miles.

Fourth Armored Division troops are fighting inside Hanau.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry Division cleared the towns of Ueberach, Oberroden and Offenthal, seven to nine miles southeast of Frankfort.

The Ninetieth Infantry Division, encountering resistance ranging from strong to weak, captured Sprendlingen and Dietzenbach, four and five miles southeast of Frankfort.

An enormous quantity of new booty has been captured. Also taken were thirty tanks newly-repaired.

Take 600 Prisoners

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In the outlying suburbs it had been easier. Lt. Col. Frank Britton of Hartford, Conn., whose Armored Infantry battalion participated in the bridge seizure, walked into one village escorted only by Capt. Fred Keffer of Olymphia, Wash., and told civilians they would not be molested if they raised white flags. They promptly complied and tipped him off to the whereabouts of 90 soldiers.

Many such villagers smiled and shouted greetings to passing Americans, but some women wept.

Tehn, as Pfc. Harold Bovem of McBain, Mich., put it, "all hell broke loose around the crossing site."

For hour after hour the Germans slammed in fire from more than 100 88-millimeter guns, more than 170 mortars and numerous 105-millimeter anti-aircraft guns firing vicious air bursts that made many a jagged leg and arm wound.

"I've seen lots of shelling but never anything like this," said Sgt. Gordon Bentley of Petersburg, N. Y., one of a group of engineers waiting to repair the bridge as soon as fire slackened.

Sitting in a cellar, he said, "the house above us has received at least eight direct hits. I'm thankful the Germans build such substantial cellars.

1st Army 'Running Wi' Through Reich

By Don W

With the United S... 1st A...
Driving East, March 27 (AP)—...
victory-flushed 1st Army continued its sweep toward Berlin today with armored and infantry columns running wild in another 24 hours of spectacular gains.

Except for stubborn enemy resistance in front of the 1st Infantry Division just south of the Sieg River at the southern boundary of the Ruhr industrial region, enemy opposition has fallen apart before the hammering from Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's mighty tank forces.

The armored columns are followed closely by infantry, and are flowing eastward over roads like water churning down stream beds.

Prisoners Pouring In

The rout is under way and hundreds of ...isoners overrun by the swift armored dash are pouring back, sometimes without even a guard.

The advances are so swift thta even divisional headquarters maps most of the time are far behind the actual gains of the columns, and corps headquarters officers just shake their heads and point vaguely to the east, saying: "They're somewhere out there."

The priority on bridges and roads is to the east, and supplies are pouring behind the rampaging armor and motorized infantry.

Convoys Roll Ahead

At one Rhine bridge, an almost endless convoy was rolling across and military police shuttled back and forth on the road to break up any possible traffic jam. On the eastern bank, trucks waited for a break in traffic. They were jammed with German prisoners who stared at the truck columns as though they couldn't believe such action was taking place before them. Most of these prisoners looked very young.

There is heavy traffic on all Rhine bridges, and from the looks of the roads General Eisenhower had built up tremendous stock piles in anticipation of this drive on Berlin.

In the thick of the fight were the ..., 99th, and 78th Infantry divi...ns. But there were other divisions, including powerful armored divisions, whose identities still are covered by security censorship.

At one command post, Major Walter Hillenmeyer, of Lexington, Ky., watched as maps were marked showing new locations of the armored spearheads.

"Not Enough Maps"

"The trouble is," he said, "we can't keep enough maps on the

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wall to keep up with the advances."

The attack boiled on east of Altenkirchen and ancient Limburg. It spilled across the Lahn River to engulf Limburg. It rolled to the east, mile after mile falling behind the roaring tanks.

Areas that only a few days ago were battle zones now are quiet sectors being taken over by rear echelon units moving up across the Rhine. The whole front is ablaze with the fire of victory. An infectious spirit of competition is spurring one division to outdo another in the race.

I tried to catch up with the forward spearheads today but it was impossible. They were moving too fast and the roads were jammed with miles-long convoys thundering forward with food, gasoline, ammunition, ordnance equipment and material to keep the attack rolling undiminished.

1ST ARMY PLUNGES; PRISONERS AGAPE

Tanks Race Across Dill River and Flow Around Enemy Troops in Towns

GERMANS ARE ASTOUNDED

Captives Unable to Grasp the Situation—Our Spearheads Way Out in Front

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, March 27 (AP)—United States First Army tanks drove into Herborn, forty-seven miles east of the Rhine, today and cracked the Dill River line, on which the Germans had planned to make their last stand after the rupture of the Rhine line.

The smashing drive into Herborn, which is thirteen miles northwest of the confluence of the Dill and Lahn Rivers at Wetzlar, put the far-ranging American armored column less than 240 miles from Berlin.

"There is no doubt we have broken the Nazis' Dill River line even before they could get it set," said Major Haynes Dugan of Shreveport, La.

Great Armored Sweep

Riding in scores of Sherman and light tanks, red-eyed Americans who had not slept for two nights and three days still were pushing on tonight, weary but eager to sweep ahead in one of the greatest armored marches in history.

"It really looks like we are in the clear at last," said Lieut. Col. Andrew Barr of Urbana, Ill., formerly a Yale history professor and Securities Exchange Commission member. "The enemy is getting more and more disorganized. He doesn't know where to look for us next."

Early tonight the First Army applied a security blackout on news of its eastward positions to prevent giving the enemy any information. The German Army's own communications have collapsed in some areas, and enemy radio "feelers" have multiplied in efforts to gain information about the whereabouts of the Americans.

Major Dugan thus summed up the deterioration of enemy defenses in the eastward path of the First Army's sensational advances:

"Sunday, the first day, we met enemy mine fields that were thoroughly laid and guarded by anti-tank and machine guns. Yesterday the Jerries were putting out mines hastily wherever they could.

"Today, well, if we have run into any mine fields at all, I haven't heard of them. The Germans haven't had a chance to plant them; they've been too busy trying to save their own skins."

Many German soldiers are changing to civilian clothing and moving back westward to their Rhineland homes along with swarms of French, Polish, Greek and Belgian war prisoners and slave laborers. There have been some scattered reports of some of these Germans laying mines behind the leading American tank elements in order to hamper supply columns, but Major Dugan said, "The vast majority of German civilians are keeping out of the way as much as possible and doing what they are told."

Some Furious Fighting

Major Dugan emphasized that while resistance had been comparatively light in the central and southern quarters of the battle-front, the left-flank advance along the Sieg River line had produced some of the most furious battling of the war. He said:

"We knocked out some twenty tanks and self-propelled guns in the last three days in our sector alone and most of them were on the left flank. The Germans put a strong and well-organized force there to guard the Ruhr district, and two of our task forces cracked up against parts of five divisions—three Panzer, one Panzergrenadier and one infantry."

Major Dugan grinned as he added:

"Well, we have rolled more than fifty miles in less than three days. We feel it's safe to say now that our bridgehead over the Rhine is secure."

The command post of this one armored division has moved three times today in order to keep in touch with its wide-roaming leading columns—and sometimes they still are out of reach. Last night, after chance shells set ablaze two American ammunition trucks on a near-by ridge, the Germans pumped a heavy barrage into the command post and riddled the commanding general's trailer with shrapnel.

"He is getting used to it now," said Major Dugan. "That was the third time his trailer has almost been destroyed since we started fighting in Europe."

The general himself was in a farmhouse only a few feet from the trailer. He escaped injury.

Trip On Hitler-Paved Roads A GI Joyride

By Harold V. Boyle

On the Road to Berlin, March 27 (AP)—This is the greatest armored joyride in history—and Adolf Hitler literally paved the way to his own downfall.

The great single and double lane highways he built in peace to shuttle his armies out from the heart of Germany to attack neighboring countries are proving his undoing.

They are smooth concrete avenues to Berlin and other great German cities over which the mightiest masses of armor ever assembled in the West are rolling at true *Blitzkrieg* pace in a dozen columns, coming from so many directions the Germans are powerless to scrape together enough troops to halt them all.

Military Gone To Pieces

The Nazi military machine has gone to pieces on its own home grounds. It is in chaos in many sectors. Tanks of Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges's United States 1st Army and Lieut. Gen. George Patton's 3d Army have yet to crack up against a really strong line—and there is none yet in sight.

Hodges has thrown into the grinding combat the largest tank task forces ever used by any American Army on one battlefront—forces which make El Alamein look like a sandlot maneuver. And other attacking Allied armies have armored strength almost as powerful.

Greatest Thrill

To ride in a halftrack or light tank spearing through obscure flaming German villages is one of the greatest thrills of war—because at the end of this long, hot, dusty, uncomfortable trek lies victory. When the attack opened before dawn Sunday, veteran tankmen were cautiously hopeful. They weren't sure just what kind of anti-tank defenses were ahead. Now that the march is under way at full speed, they are exuberantly confident.

Halting briefly by the side of a burning German house to munch a quick lunch of K-rations, cheese and crackers, First Lieutenant Glenn Adkisson, of Lincoln, Neb., executive officer of a light tank company, poked his head out of the turret and smiled grimly from a cheerful, dirt-streaked face.

Lieutenant Optimistic

"It's gone a lot easier than we thought—even though they told us this wouldn't be a tough one," he said. "We think the war will be over soon now. Soon as we get clear of these woods and hills we will end it pretty quick."

"Yeah, we will do it easy now—the German Army isn't much good any more," chimed in his gunner, Pfc. Wilbur Burgess, Chicago Heights, Ill., and the driver, Tech. 5/g Nearson Burgess, Highland Home, Ala., poked out his grinning helmeted head to add:

"It can't last much longer. They are giving up too easy. We just passed up a column of 500 prisoners going back and the day isn't half done."

Most Tank Crews Agree

That's the way most tank crews feel—it can't go on much longer.

Minefields, roadblocks and anti-tank guns slow these giant columns only momentarily. Doughboys leap from the iron tanks and sweep in from the flanks to drive away or kill the enemy anti-tank gunners with rifle fire. Bulldozers move up in front of the column under cover of protecting tank guns and shove aside road-blocking debris from blown bridges and overhead spans as combat engineers sweep a path through the minefields. Then the column smashes forward again at full speed.

Whenever the columns run into a strong enemy position, one section coils off to deal with it as the rest of the tanks wheel onward. In this leapfrog fashion doughboy and tank teams have kept up the impetus of the advance.

Catch Nazis Off Guard

They have swept through some towns so fast the householders hadn't time to put up white flags of surrender and the surprised Nazi garrisons were caught outside their positions, their guns unmanned. After a few minutes' shelling they give up readily and infantry units then move in to clean out snipers.

No attempt is being made to save Nazi real estate. Whenever the tankmen suspect a building or home may house a German strongpoint, they blow it apart and race by.

"Fire First" Is Motto

"When in doubt—fire first," is their motto.

Armored vehicles escort ammunition and food trains trailing behind the far-ranging columns and guard them from ambush. Despite advances of 20 to 35 miles a day, no tank has run out of shells and no man has gone without food.

"We are getting most of the men at least one hot meal a day, even at the rate they are traveling and fighting," said one commander. "I don't know any other army in the world that could equal our combat supply record in this advance toward Berlin."

NEW ALLIED TANKS APPEAR ON WEST FRONT

PARIS, March 27.—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower said today that some new American and British tanks equivalent to the German Tiger and Panther models now had appeared on the battlefield.

Their numbers are not large but will increase, Eisenhower, the Supreme command of the Western Allies said at a press conference.

(Eisenhower did not identify the new tanks. It has been announced previously that the new American T-26 "Pershing" tank is in production.)

Noting statements that American tanks were inferior to those of the enemy, he said the Sherman tank, when first used by the British in Egypt's western desert, was superior to anything the Germans had, and that the Germans produced the Panther and Tigers to match the Sherman.

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Patton Calls U.S. Tanks Best in War

General Says German Machines Are Far Below American in Mobility.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. has fired a high-velocity volley of words and figures at "certain misguided or perhaps deliberately mendacious individuals" who criticize American tanks.

The War Department made public today a letter from the Third Army commander to Lieut.-Gen. Thomas T. Handy, deputy chief of staff in which Gen. Patton said that it had been stated at home that American tanks are not comparable with the German Panther or Tiger tanks. This, said Gen. Patton, is wholly incorrect for several reasons.

One he cited is that since the Third Army started fighting the Germans last August tank losses have been virtually double those of the Third—2,287 to 1,136.

Gen. Patton conceded that if an American Sherman medium tank were to engage in a fixed-place duel with a Tiger the medium would not last. But he insisted the purpose of the American tank is not to engage in a slugging match but to attack from the rear.

Writes His Views.

The text of Gen. Patton's letter, written from Third Army headquarters under date of March 19 and referring to the presence of the army at Mainz, Germany, follows:

"It has come to my knowledge that certain misguided or perhaps deliberately mendacious individuals, returning from the theater of war, have criticized the equipment of the American soldier. I have been in command of fighting units since the 7th of November, 1942, and may therefore claim some knowledge of the various types of equipment.

"With reference to the tank, either Mark V (light) or Mark IV (medium), it has been stated at home that these tanks are not comparable with the German Mark VI, the so-called Panther and Tiger type tanks. This statement is wholly incorrect for several reasons.

"Since August 1, 1944, when the Third Army became operational, our total tank casualties have amounted to 1,136 tanks. During the same period we have accounted for 2,287 German tanks, of which 808 were of the Tiger or Panther variety, and 851 on our side were Mark IV.

Refutes Inferiority Charge.

"These figures of themselves refute any inferiority of our tanks, but let me add that the Third Army has always attacked, and therefore better than 70 per cent of our tank casualties have occurred from dug-in anti-tank guns and not enemy tanks, whereas a majority of the enemy tanks put out have been put out by our tanks.

"It is patent that if a Tiger tank with an enormous thickness of armor were put at one end of a village street and engaged in a fire fight with a Mark IV tank at the other end, the Mark IV tank would not last. However, the great mobility of the Mark IV tank usually enables it to circumcumvent the slow and unwieldy Tigers and not to engage in a slugging match but to attack them from the rear.

"With the advent of the heavy, cumbersome Tiger tank, the German, in my opinion, lost much of

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his ability in armored combat These tanks are so heavy and their road life is so short that the German uses them as guns and not as tanks—that is, he uses them on the defense.

Enemy Losses Heavy.

"Had the armored divisions which accompanied the Third Army across France been equipped with Tiger tanks, the road losses would have been 100 per cent by the time we reached the Moselle River. As it was, the road losses on our long-lived tanks were negligible.

"In the current operation, had the Fourth Armored Division been equipped with Tiger and Panther tanks and been required to make the move from Saargue-mines to Arlon, then through to Bastogne, from Bastogne to the Rhine, and now to Mainz, it would have been necessary to re-armor it twice; and furthermore, it would have had serious if not insurmountable difficulty in crossing rivers.

"Finally, we must remember that all our tanks have to be transported on steamers, and the difference between forty tons and seventy tons is very marked. A seventy-ton tank could never have been brought ashore in landing boats, as many of our medium tanks were. Nor could they have marched from the Cotentin Peninsula to the Rhine as practically all of our tanks have been required to do.

"In mechanical endurance and ease of maintenance, our tanks are infinitely superior to any tank in the theater of war. The outstanding advantage which our tanks possess over the German tank is the mechanical traverse and stabilizer, through the use of which we get most of our kills."

The Mark IV is generally known in this country as the M-4 (Sherman) and the Mark V as the M-5 (General Stuart).

52 Years Old, He's In 'Hitler Youth'

With U.S. 3d Army, March 27 (AP).—A German soldier captured in the Frankfurt suburbs today told his captors he was 52 years old.

"What is a man your age doing in the army?" asked Lieut. Col. Ernest Mitchell of Lexington, Mass.

With a weary grimace, the prisoner replied, "I'm a member of the Hitler Youth."

German Generals Among Prisoners

NIGHT

With the U.S. 3d Army, March 27 (AP)—Two Nazi major generals, several colonels and fifteen lieutenant colonels were captured today by doughboys in a roundup of more than 1,200 prisoners in the vicinity of Ehrenbreitstein across the Rhine from Cologne.

General Chaffee Is in Action

EAST OF THE RHINE WITH THE UNITED STATES 9TH ARMY, March 27 (AP).—A new American nineteen-ton light tank mounting a 65-mm. gun and called the General Chaffee, in honor of the first head of the American armored forces, has been operating on the western front since about the first of the year, it was revealed today. The General Chaffee replaced the rather cumbersome and easily spotted American light tanks of the General Stuart model.

Gallagher

It has proved a considerably better machine than the previous American light tanks, which were too high and too lightly armed. The old light tanks had 37-mm. guns. The new tank has no counterpart in the German Army, where light tanks have almost disappeared.

7,000 CIVILIANS IN SHELTER FREED

DAY

Germans Had Been Trapped During 4-Day Battle

Evinson

Wehoffen, Germany, March 27 (AP).—After a four-day battle in front of an air-raid shelter here, American doughboys released 7,000 German civilians who had been trapped inside—and hundreds of them wept because they were not freed by Nazi troops instead.

"It is the end of the fatherland," many of them moaned, shaking their heads.

"Now Have Nothing Left"

NIGHT

One emaciated blond woman of about 25, wailed, "everything is lost. We thought some way we would win but now we know we have nothing left. All is gone."

The civilians possessed only the clothing they wore when the Allies' 600-shells-a-minute barrage opened up on this mining community suburb of Duisburg at 1 A.M. Saturday.

Stringy-haired women held dirty babies that cried for food. For four days and three nights all had sat on board benches, listening to the battle that raged across the shelter entrance. To leave meant exposure to both sides, so they had stayed.

Fired On By Germans

Once a few civilians tried to surrender but Germans fired on them and they ran back into the shelter.

The shelter, built two years ago, consisted of three concrete-walled tunnels, each 100 yards long, under a slag pile at a coal mine.

Most of the occupants were women. All were dirty and poorly dressed. Some smiled, but most either wept or stared blankly.

Soldiers under Lieut. Col. Clarence Gooding, of the 79th Infantry Regiment, reached the east end of the slag pile early in the offensive. There they ran into such a wall of machine-gun fire that they were held up until today.

6000 CIVILIANS REPORTED IN TRAP

Walsum, Germany, March 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A German Red Cross nurse said today more than 6,000 German men, women and children have been trapped in air raid shelters near the town of Wehoffen since an American artillery barrage began shortly after midnight Friday and must go without food and water until the battle lines pass. Wounded, the nurse walked through American lines this morning.

German soldiers will not evacuate the civilians to their lines, she told Sergt. Bernard Bernof of Camden, N. J., member of the Seventy-ninth Division.

"About 200 men, 1,000 children, and more than 5,000 women are trapped in three connecting air raid shelters in a slag pile near Wehoffen," she said. "Many are wounded. Some lost their arms or legs while running across the fields when the shells started to fall so thick. Hundreds were killed and many children in the shelter now are orphans."

Americans Repay German Girl

By Harold V. Boyle

With the U.S. 1st Division beyond the Rhine, March 27 (AP)—Trudi, a 20-year-old German girl, was in an American field hospital today after risking her life to give first aid to wounded American soldiers.

Vengeful Nazis shot her and burned her home, and she was found near the blazing farmhouse, lying on the gronud, writhing in pain.

Doesn't Forget a Friend

Her hospital bed is surrounded by gifts of fruit, candy and cookies from grateful Americans for whom she dared the shellfire of her own countrymen, and there was no fine for fraternizing in this case.

"The 1st Division doesn't forget a friend," said Capt. Maxie Zera, of the Bronx, N.Y., who told the story.

The incident occurred last Saturday while Company C of the 16th Infantry was engaged in a savage fight for Griesbach, on the northern end of the United States 1st Army's Remagen bridgehead. Several Americans fighting near the farmhouse were wounded, and their comrades were too closely engaged to help them.

"This girl was watching from a window in the farmhouse," Captain Zera related. "She ran out to do what she could. There was much she did. Shell splinters were flying all over the area and machine-gun rifle bullets cracked near by. Trudi a girl who never had seen a battle before, paid them no attention. Skillfully and gently, she bandaged the wounded men. When other infantrymen worked over to her position she helped them improvise litters to carry off the casualties.

Look Her Up Quickly

"Momentarily, then, the platoon had to pull back. Trudi returned to her farmhouse. Several hours later Company G took the town after driving out the last Jerries. One of the first things the boys did was to hunt up the German girl who had helped save their buddies' lives. They wanted to thank her."

The wounded girl explained to an American who understood German:

"After you left, a German captain learned I had helped your wounded. He had me shot and ordered his men to burn down all the buildings on our farm."

U. S. AIRSTRIP OVER RHINE

Clerks and Draftsmen Create Field, Already in Use

Signal Corps

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, United States Ninth Air Force, March 27 (AP)—The first American airfield east of the Rhine began functioning at twilight today.

Security considerations made it impossible to disclose the location of the field now, but dozens of clerks, draftsmen and draftsmen know where it is because they built it with pick and shovel and without benefit of engineering equipment that still has not reached the most forward positions.

NIGHT

Headquarters service troops of the Ninth Engineer Command Regiment were summoned from administrative tasks to enable the first American planes to land east of the river.

Headquarters men of the 925th Engineer Aviation Regiment, under the command of Col. Thomas A. Glass of Joliet, Ill., who got up front in jeeps, resorted to primitive methods rather than wait for the slow-moving heavy equipment.

The first assignments were to remove American wounded.

away when he heard it had been given to officers who never had been in combat and held desk jobs.

A Walking Arsenal.

Johnston carried a .45 on his hip. He fired it by fanning the hammer in the old Western style. On his shoulder he carried a German pistol. In his hand he carried a Springfield rifle. He kept a sub-machine gun and a sawed-off shotgun in his jeep. He used them all. On one occasion he climbed into a tank in the midst of a battle and fired its 75 millimeter gun. Even with all his shooting irons Johnston weighed only 127 pounds.

Colorful and cocky he won the adoration of his men the first time he went into battle. When his company fell into a trap, near Geilenkirchen during the division's first action, Johnston brought them out by crawling 1,200 yards under sniper and heavy machine-gun fire to bring help. On six occasions he led a "march fire" assault—which means firing from the hip in a running attack.

Johnston had his own personal patrol which he led into enemy

G. I. Wounded 8 Times Says, 'I'm Just Lucky'

WITH UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY (AP).—Private First Class Danny B. Marshall's reaction to eight wounds received in the Italian and French campaigns is, "I'm just lucky, that's all."

The 45th Division infantryman from Holdenville, Okla., explains how he got them just as tersely: "From time to time I was hit."

Yanks Argue Way Out Of Captivity

With the 7th Army, March 27 (AP).—Private Culver Holt, of Baltimore, was one of three 42d Division medics who used phrase-book German to argue their way out of captivity and send their five erstwhile captors to an American prisoner cage.

Private Holt and two other medics crawled into a trench to escape fire only to find it occupied by Germans, who promptly put their guns against the unarmed aidmen and forced them into a pillbox.

Getting out their phrase book, the three convinced the Germans—one of whom had been in the army nine years—that they were surrounded by Americans and not only would it be a good idea to let the medics go, but it would be even better to accompany the Americans back to the latter's lines.

Western Front's Three-gun Midget Is Dead

The Indestructible Major Met End He Foresaw, a Direct Hit.

By WES GALLAGHER.

In Germany, March 27 (A. P.).—The western front's three-gun indestructible midget is dead. He died as he sometimes expressed the hope he would—by a direct hit from an 88.

He was Major James V. Johnston, 28, 5 feet 5 fighting machine from Portland, Ore., who in a few short weeks had become a legend with the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division. No one knows how many Germans he disposed of. In one attack alone, he killed twenty and captured eighty-eight. He was in the forefront of every fight the division had.

His only decoration was a bronze star, and he threw that lines on dull days. It's a wonder he lived as long as he did. Men had begun to think of him as indestructible.

No Use for Germans.

His contempt for the enemy was complete. He liked to tell prisoners, "I have been at many country fairs and half a dozen sideshows but I never have seen anything that could beat you squareheads yet."

His concern for his own troops equaled his dislike of the enemy. He would give shivering doughboys the clothes off his own back—and he always carried K rations. He never ate them himself. Every man in the battalion was accustomed to pour complaints into his receptive ear.

His habit of walking around nonchalantly under fire made him a choice sniper target. But it took an 88 to kill him with a direct hit. He died in one of the division's last battles before reaching the Rhine.

RUSSIANS BATTLE IN DOOMED PORTS OF DANZIG, GDYNIA

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Soviet Tanks Strike Within 61 Miles of Vienna Limits.

RACE ACROSS HUNGARY

Two Red Armies Link Up for Assault Against Sudeten Mountains.

Wheeler

LONDON, Wednesday, March 28 —(AP) Armor-paced Russian forces plunged within 61 miles of Vienna's city limits, herding the Germans back upon the Austrian border now 23 miles away from Soviet units charging across the tableland of northwestern Hungary, Moscow announced last night.

Far to the north, other powerful Russian [illegible] NIGHT crashed into the center of the landlocked Danzig and fought through the streets of the neighboring Polish port of Gdynia, the Soviet communique said.

Fall Believed Imminent

The fall of these two vital Nazi naval bases on the Baltic appeared imminent. Their capture would give the Russians a psychological as well as a military triumph, for it was over Danzig and the adjacent Polish corridor that Adolf Hitler found a pretext for launching the Second World War Sept. 1, 1939.

In German Upper Silesia and adjacent Polish Silesia, Marshal Ivan I. Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army linked up with the First Ukraine army commanded by Marshal Ivan S. Konev, and the two massive forces lashed out together on an 80-mile-wide front against the Germans' Sudeten mountain positions.

Soviet units on the left flank of this front, which faces generally southward, won positions 14 miles northeast of Moravska - Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city guarding the northern route to Prague and already threatened Vienna.

After capturing the Polish city of Ryenik, 13 miles east of Ratibor, Soviet forces drove nine miles beyond that eight-way highway junction and took Loslau (Wodzislaw) for their closest approach to the Moravian gap.

In all, the Russians captured more than 40 towns and villages in that area, including the important junction point of Zory (Sohrau), eight miles southeast of Rybnik.

Threaten to Trap Nazis

On the other flank they took Strehlen, 20 miles below besieged Breslau. The entire drive toward Moravia threatened the entrapment of thousands of Germans deployed to the southeast along the now-breached Hron river in Slovakia.

In a sweeping drive in Hungary between the Danube and Lake Balaton Marshal Fedor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army swept up more than 200 cities, towns and hamlets.

Advancing eight miles northwest of captured Lovaszpatona, the Russians took Tet, 23 1-2 miles from the Austrian border and less than 61 miles from Vienna's city limits. To the west, Kisber fell, further severing the southern communications of the outflanked Danube river bastion of Komarom (Komarno) and the vital communications hub of Gyor. With the capture of Acs, six miles southwest of Komarom and 16 miles northeast of Gyor, the Russians threatened the Nazi forces in both those defensive centers barring the Danube valley invasion route to Bratislava and Vienna.

By enemy account the First White Russian army was pouring a "ceaseless stream" of men across the Oder, widening its offensive front in Berlin's forefield. The Russians were shelling 40-mile stretch of this front northward from Frankfurt and had pushed into Nazi defenses at Genschmar, six miles northwest of captured Kuestrin and 34 miles from the Reich's imperiled capital, Berlin said. The Germans previously had placed the Russians 31 miles east of Berlin at Golzow, four miles south of Genschmar.

Drive Toward Vienna

In northwestern Hungary Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army and a wing of Marshal Rodio Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army were driving against Vienna's outer defenses south of the Danube river.

According to the German communique the Third Ukraine Army has reached the lower Raba river which runs within 20 to 23 miles of the Austrian border and 60 to 65 miles of Vienna.

The river flows into an arm of the Danube at outflanked Gyor, the stronghold guarding the Bratislava gap entrance to Vienna.

The point where the Russians reached the river was not disclosed in the enemy war bulletin, but Tolbukhin's surging armored spearheads may have driven from Papa or the area of Lovaszpatona, towns taken by the Russians Monday within 8 1-2 and 12 miles respectively, of the river. Such an advance would have carried the Russians over the Marcal river, which closely parallels the Raba in that area. Together these two streams form Vienna's first defense line.

A Berlin military spokesman said the Russian drive in Hungary "has assumed the proportions of a great offensive," and added: "The beginning of this battle, which looks promising for the Russians, has distinctly made Hungary a new center of gravity on the Eastern front."

Equipment Speeded Up

Moscow dispatches said Russian engineers were hurrying up equipment for a swift crossing of the Raba. Fast Soviet screening units with jeeps and motorcycles slashed Nazi defenses ahead of the tanks, destroying road blocks and disorganizing the German withdrawal.

The Germans said Russian forces were extending a bridgehead west of the Hron River in the area of Leva (Levice), 92 miles east of Vienna, in an offensive across the plains leading 68 miles westward to the Bratislava Gap.

While Moscow did not confirm this crossing, it announced Monday that 2d Ukraine Army units in a sector 31 miles to the northeast had crossed a 36-mile stretch of the Hron and captured Banska Bystrica, 125 miles east of Vienna.

Germans Lose 2 Silesian Towns To Russians

DAY

London, March 27 (AP)—The 1st Ukrainian Army in a double-edge lunge in Silesia has captured Strehlen, 21 miles south of Breslau, and Rybnik, 80 miles to the southeast and about 20 miles from the Czechoslovak stronghold of Moravska-Ostrava, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

The German high command earlier declared the 3d Ukrainian Army in western Hungary had struck to the Raba River, which flows 20 to 30 miles from Austria and 60 to 65 from Vienna.

Strehlen was stormed by troops striking southwest from Ohlau and Brieg in the rich industrial basin of German Silesia.

Threat To Czechoslovakia

Rybnik is in Polish Silesia, 14 miles east of Ratibor, and the attack here appeared to be a wheeling action that may push into Czechoslovakia.

Berlin broadcasts said the twin thrusts in Silesia both were aimed at breaking through to the Moravian gap to Prague and Vienna, while the assault by the 2d and 3d Ukrainian armies up the Danube was aimed at the same objectives from the southeast.

The situation on the Hungarian front was becoming hourly more acute, Berlin commentators said.

The broadcast German communiqué did not disclose the point where the Soviets reached the Raba in northwestern Hungary, but the river flows into an arm of the Danube at Gyor, stronghold guarding the Bratislava gap entrance to Vienna.

Two Possible Locations

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's troops may have reached the Raba, upstream from Gyor, in an advance from Papa or the area of Lovaszpatona farther northeast. Both towns were seized yesterday.

[The 1st Ukrainian Army has invaded Czechoslovakia and reached Troppau (Opava) and Moravska-Ostrava, a BBC broadcast quoting the German radio and heard by CBS said today.]

Tanks Vienna-Bound

Tanks of both the 3d and 2d Ukrainian armies were beating toward Vienna along the south bank of the Danube, and Germans were resisting fiercely.

The German communiqué also declared the Russians had scored new breaches on the Berlin front near Kuestrin on the Oder, and said "superior" Soviet forces were battling in the fringes of the Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia.

The Russians had surged to within 16 miles of Gyor in yesterday's advances, closing to within 31 miles of Austria and 69 of Vienna.

Planning Swift Crossing

Moscow dispatches said Russian engineers were hurrying up equipment for a swift crossing of the Raba.

The German communiqué reported a bitter defensive battle on the Raba, and in the areas south of Gyor and southwest of Papa.

A German military spokesman declared: "Fighting in Hungary has assumed the proportions of a great offensive. The beginning of this battle, which looks promising for the Russians, has distinctly made Hungary a new center of gravity on the Eastern f[illegible]

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Beyond the north bank of the Danube units of the Second Ukrainian Army captured Banska Bystrica, 125 miles east of Vienna. These forces, fighting in the rugged Carpathian peaks of Czecho-Slovakia, crossed the Hron River on a 36-mile front.

Seize 100 Towns.

Tolbukhin's Third Army seized more than 100 towns and villages, advancing up to nine miles on a sixty-five-mile front across northwest Hungary. In the center his troops captured Papa, eleven-way road and rail center twenty-five miles southwest of Gyor, in a four-mile advance that cut the railroad and highway linking Gyor with Szombathely near the Austrian-Hungarian border. Fifteen miles south of Papa other Third Ukrainian Army spearheads seized Devecser.

Front dispatches said that Red Army tanks were cutting behind the German lines, blasting communications and scattering the Nazi defenders. The Germans massed along the Marcal River, Vienna's first defense line. The advance elements of Tolbukhin's forces were only six miles from the river, and the Red Army Air Force in clear weather pounded the river line.

Railroad Junction Taken

Tolbukhin's forces outflanked Kisber, railroad junction 17 miles south of Komarom, by cutting its rail communications with Gyor after taking Romand, 11 miles east of Kisber. His infantrymen seized Bakonypeterd, 16 miles southeast of Gyor, and Lovaszpatona, 7 miles west of Bakonpeterd and also 16 miles from Gyor. The latter marked the closest approach to Vienna.

BOMBERS LOOSE 11-TON BOMBS ON SUBMARINE PENS

Deane

LONDON, Wednesday, March 28 —(AP) British bombers hurled their new 11-ton bombs on Nazi submarine pens for the first time yesterday and during the night Mosquitos attacked Berlin for the 36th consecutive night.

Rainy weather gave the Reich a temporary respite from other raids by [illegible] NIGHT bombers in daylight Tuesday.

Lancasters dropped the "volcano" bomb on concrete U-boat shelters at Farge, near Vegesack and 10 miles down the Weser river from Bremen. They also hit a nearby oil storage depot and the Konigsborn and Sachsen benzol plants near Hamm.

In spite of the weather, Eighth Air force fighters escorted RAF Lancasters which heavily bombed the railway center of Raderborn, 40 miles east of Hamm. It was the 42nd day of '43 that heavy bombers from England have raided Germany.

Fliers who used the volcano bombs on the submarine pens said the delayed fuses prevented full observation but they saw "black holes" in the roofs which previous bombs had failed to penetrate.

More than 100 Nazi tanks, 1,800 freight cars and 1,200 motor vehicles were hit in Monday's tactical air force operations. In some cases dive-bombers dropped explosives only 40 yards ahead of the British army lines. Berlin was bombed last night for the thirty-fifth consecutive night.

The Air Ministry announced that preliminary reports indicated good results from an attack by RAF costal command Liberators on seven German U-boats, a destroyer and 14 other ships in the western Baltic last night. All the raiders returned.

Volcano Bombs Rained On Farge U-Boat Pens

DAY

London, March 27 (AP)—RAF Lancasters hurled 11-ton volcano bombs on submarine pens for the first time at Farge, northwest of Bremen, today in heavy attacks.

Weather had curtailed air operations over western Germany during the morning.

Farge is a small Weser River shipbuilding town near Vegesack, 10 miles upstream from Bremen. An oil-storage depot in the same area also was attacked, and other Lancasters bombed the Koenigsborn and Sachsen benzol plants near Hamm.

100 Tanks Crippled

Earlier, it was announced that more than 100 German tanks were destroyed or crippled by American and British dive bombers yesterday as Allied armies across the Rhine received the closest air support on record.

Several Nazi tanks and self-propelled guns were blasted out of hedgerows only 40 yards ahead of the British lines. The Tommies waved their tin hats at the pilots.

RAF reconnaissance planes discovered the 11th *Panzer* Division, which the Germans were known to have been holding in reserve for a possible counterattack, hiding in a woods near Field Marshal Montgomery's right flank. With the aid of the United States 9th Air Force, the armored concentration was dispersed. At least 50 of its tanks were known to have been demolished.

Oil Train Fired

The air forces maintained a stranglehold on German railways feeding the battlefront.

RAF Spitfires set afire a 30-car oil train believed earmarked for the Nazi air force on a secondary line south of Enschede late yesterday. After dark, American Black Widow night fighters exploded two ammunition trains near Wuppertal.

Berlin was attacked by RAF Mosquitos for the 35th consecutive night.

Rail Cars Destroyed

During the day, 1,065 freight cars were destroyed, 800 others damaged, 99 locomotives knocked out, 83 barges sunk or damaged, 83 horse-drawn vehicles destroyed and 1,128 motor vehicles shot up.

Nineteen field guns, each drawn by eight horses, were bombed and strafed in the Ruhr.

Flying from Italian bases in support of the Russian offensive on the Eastern front planes of the United States 15th Air Force destroyed or severely damaged 1,500 units of rolling stock, shot down five enemy planes and blocked five through-rail routes in raids on the German rear lines in Austria and Hungary.

The attacks hammered the rail yards at Bratislava, Szombathely, Straszhof, Brueck and Wiener Neustadt.

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51,673 U. S. Sorties Flown in Week

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—United States Air Forces flew 51,673 sorties against German targets in the week of March 18-24, just before the new Allied Rhine offensive, and lost 227 planes while destroying 375 German aircraft, headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe announced today.

England Apologizes For Hague Bombing

London, March 27 (AP)—Royal Netherlands Government officials said today they had received from the British Government an apology for the accidental bombing of the Hague March 3, which Dutch spokesmen said had killed 800 civilians and left "a great number homeless."

The British apology, which called the bombing "a deplorable catastrophe," was handed to the Netherlands Government here, and also was broadcast to the Dutch people.

"The Netherlands Government is satisfied with the British apology," a Dutch official said.

Flyers Questioned

Pilots and bombardiers of the RAF 2d Tactical Air Force were being questioned by high-ranking British air officials who sought to fix responsibility for what was described as "an error of judgment."

The Dutch request for an explanation of the bombing was made to the British after underground reports from the Hague had reached the Netherlands Government, describing a heavy loss of life and severe damage caused by the incident, which occurred during an RAF sweep against German rocket-launching sites.

The British statement said a preliminary inquiry showed the bombs "most unfortunately" fell wide of their mark and hit a residential section.

"Deepest Regrets"

In the broadcast apology, the British official statement said the British people, and particularly the RAF, wished to express the deepest regrets for "this terrible accident" and "heartfelt sympathy to all those who suffered from the result of this misfortune."

The statement added that the Dutch people must realize "too well" the hazards of war, explaining that "it is not always possible to prevent accidents of this kind."

"The RAF, however, will do its utmost to ensure that no such mistakes occur again, and in their attacks on this indiscriminate rocket weapon which the enemy is using from Dutch soil will do all they can to avoid risk to the Dutch people," the statement said.

FRONT SHAKEN, NAZIS ADMIT

Patton's Smash Called Surprising Turn Of Developments

London, March 27 (AP)—The official German news agency acknowledged tonight that the German Army's Rhine front was "thoroughly shaken," and described Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's deep smash across the Reich's waist as "a surprising turn of developments."

DNB Commentator Dr. Max Krull quoted "competent German circles," however, as saying the Germans are "not lacking reserves in the hinterland to build up a new defensive wall."

Krull declared that Patton's drive eastward, which could lead to a juncture with a Russian push westward from Silesia, "points to other strategical objectives, one being the historic plan to separate northern and southern Germany through a line of the River Main."

Heavy Allied Losses Claimed

Krull asserted Allied successes were being paid for "with tens of thousands of dead and other heavy losses."

The Transocean agency's correspondent, Franz Westhoff, reported the German defense ring on the middle Rhine had been "tensed to the breaking point during the last few days by continuous attacks of superior tank and air forces and by a hurricane of American artillery."

Another report said, "the ancient university town of Heidelburg, which still is outside the battle zone, was heavily shelled from the left bank of the Rhine."

Deserters A Problem

German soldiers along the West front were reported by the Luxembourg radio tonight to be "deserting in such numbers that German authorities are helpless to round them up."

The Luxembourg broadcast quoted Swiss sources on the wholesale desertions as the Nazi press and radio ordered "all stragglers" and cutoff officers and men to "report immediately to their respective authorities and take up again their duties in defense of the fatherland."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi radio commentator, said Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s rampage into Bavaria had made it impossible to tell where the front was.

Miracle Held Futile

Referring to Patton as "this American breakthrough specialist," Sertorius said the 3d Army commander was "remaining faithful to his practice of ruthlessly keeping his advances fluid and fanning out time and again with assault spearheads."

An aide of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels warned the German people that this was a week of highest decision in which it would be futile to "look around for a miracle from the outside."

The anti-Nazi Free German press service, which professes to have a direct pipeline to reliable informants in the Reich, said in Stockholm that Hitler conferred with closest party leaders at Berchtesgaden Sunday and that a further meeting was set for today at which "great decisions" could be expected.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Daily Sketch* had a similar report. He said sensational developments were expected because of the signs of extreme agitation in the German propaganda ministries.

New Airborne Blow Expected

Even while admitting the Germans were being hurled back on virtually the entire front, a DNB military commentator warned the home front that General Eisenhower still had not thrown in all of his forces and hinted at the possibility of further airborne operations.

"According to reliable information," the commentator said, "the Allied high command is in a position to throw in six airborne divisions. Just over two of them so far have been employed."

The German-controlled Swedish telegraphic bureau in Stockholm, quoting a dispatch from Berlin, said Patton's 3d Army advance toward Fulda and Wuerzburg threatened to cut the main highway between Hannover and Stuttgart and "crack the whole West front into two parts."

The Paris radio, quoting a German broadcast, said Field Marshal von Rundstedt, the former Western front commander, was being held under arrest by SS Gruppenführer Muehlmann, called the "hangman of generals."

The broadcast said Muehlmann previously had "taken under his protection Nazi Generals Fritsch, Reichenau and Kluge, all of whom soon died in mysterious circumstances."

Goebbels Aide Warns Nazis 'Decision' Is Near

London, March 27 (AP)—The German people were told today by an aide of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels that this was a week of highest decision, in which it would be futile to "look around for a miracle from the outside."

"Mind you," said Commentator Dr. Otto Kiregk on the German home radio, "this decision has to be fought out.

"We had hoped to fight the battle of decision far beyond the borders of the German *Lebensraum*. We have failed in this aim and now the burden is even heavier, because we have to fight on German soil. . . . We walk into a week of highest decision fully conscious of our strength, knowing the Allies have troubles in occupied territories, and that if we keep up our resistance success will be ours in spite of all."

Russia Convoys Lost 8.4 P. C.

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Allied convoys to Russia—running one of the most hazardous war routes—have suffered losses of only 8.4 per cent, Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, disclosed today at a luncheon honoring the Soviet armed forces.

Churchill Sidesteps Query On Peace

London, March 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill in Commons today sidestepped a direct answer to a question whether Germany had sought peace "during recent months" and turned thumbs down on a demand for assurance that Parliament would be notified when and if such a moment arrives.

Laborite Rhys Davies formally inquired whether "in view of the importance of bringing the war to an early close, do you think it fair that this Parliament should not be told if and when the Germans are proposing to lay down their arms, and the conditions under which they would be prepared to lay them down?

Inter-Allied Matter

"Has the German Government made any proposals to lay down their arms and what are the conditions?"

Churchill replied that "such matters if they arose at any time would first of all enter immediately into the province of inter-Allied discussion. We should not be entitled to disclose any matters of that kind except purely military surrender at the front."

"On anything which touches peace negotiations and so on," he continued, "we should immediately communicate with our Russian and American allies and the House would have to wait necessarily until these discussions had taken place. They all lie in the power of the Crown which is vested in the executive."

"I Like That"

Laborite Evelyn Walkden broke in to declare that "one soldier's life is more valuable than days of talk in Parliament, and we have to stop shooting first and talk afterward."

"That sounds very good," Churchill agreed. "I like it very much."

The exchange arose when Davies asked for assurance that Commons would have a chance of discussing terms for Germany's laying down arms. Churchill replied with a terse, "No, sir."

Just returned from the Western front, Churchill was give a rousing ovation when he entered the chamber.

He said the British Government would keep in mind the possibility of obtaining timber over a period of years from Germany as part of its share of "indemnity in kind" after the Reich's fall. This question had been raised by Sir William Davidson, Conservative, who declared large amounts of wood would be required for housing and other purposes, and that it would be impossible to obtain it from regular sources.

REICH PRISON CAMPS LISTED

British War Secretary Gives Last-Known Locations

London, March 27 (AP)—The chaos in Germany resulting from the Russian sweep toward Berlin and the British-American offensive on the west has caused the Allies to lose track of thousands of Allied soldiers taken prisoner by the enemy.

Sir James Grigg, British War Secretary, replying to a question in Commons, gave the following list today of the last-known information concerning the German prisoner-of-war camps where the Allied soldiers were held.

(*Stalag* means enlisted men's camp, *Stalag Luft* airmen's camp and *Oflag* officers' camp.)

Stalag 2A, majority of prisoners dispatched by train to *Stalag* 357 at Fallingbostel in Hannover province.

Marching Through Hannover

Stalag 2B and 2D, were marching through Hannover province on March 10.

Stalag Luft 4, have been distributed among *Stalag Luft* 1 at Barth on the Baltic; *Stalag* 10B at Sandbostel south of Bremen; *Stalag* 11B at Fallingbostel; *Stalag* 357 at Fallingbostel, and *Stalag* 13D at Nürnberg.

Stalag 111B, last known location at *Stalag* 111A at Luckenwalde, south of Berlin.

Stalag 111C, near Werneuchen northeast of Berlin on March 10.

Stalag Luft 111, distributed among Marlag, Milag and Bremen; *Stalag* 7A at Moosburg in Bavaria and *Stalag* 13C at Hammelburg in northern Bavaria.

Stalag Luft 7, last known location at *Stalag* 111A at Luckenwalde.

Sick Go By Train

Stalag 8A, sick entrained for *Stalag* 11B and the remainder were marching east of Kena on March 9.

Stalag 8B, on the march near Rakonitz in southern Bohemia on March 7. Some sick went by train to *Stalag* 13B at Weiden.

Stalag 344 and dependent work detachments, distributed among *Stalag* 11B at Fallingbostel; *Stalag* 11C at Hammelburg; *Stalag* 7A at Moosburg; at *Stalag* 9B at Wegscheide Badorb in Thuringia.

Stalag 12C, on the march west of Soemmerda in Thuringia.

Stalag 20A and 20B, on the march southwest of Danzig March 10.

Oflag 64, transferred to *Oflag* 13B at Hammelburg.

Work detachments situated to the east of *Stalag* 4A were evacuated westward March 13.

New Janning's Film Announced By Berlin

London, March 27 (AP)—The German news agency DNB reported in a broadcast from Berlin today that Carl Ludwig Diehl of the films had signed a contract to appear in a new Emil Jannings motion picture entitled "Where Is Herr Billing?"

The broadcast apparently was intended to scotch rumors that Jannings had been arrested and killed because of suspected connections with anti-Nazi activities.

Rundstedt Arrested?

London, March 27 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that "according to a radio station broadcasting in German" Field Marshal von Runstedt, former commander of Nazi forces on the Western front, has been taken from his estate and placed under arrest.

The Soviet news agency *Tass* also carried a report that Runstedt was arrested, attributing it to the Paris radio.

The Paris radio said Runstedt is now under the guard of S. S. Gruppenfuehrer Muehlmann, called 'the hangman of generals,' who had previously taken under his 'protection' Nazi generals Fritsch, Reichenau and Kluge, all of whom soon died in mysterious circumstances."

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, former commander of German forces in Italy, has reportedly succeeded Runstedt as Western front commander.

Support Of War Babies Taken Up In Commons

London, March 27 (AP)—Questions were raised in the House of Commons today about the support of children fathered by Canadian and American soldiers in Britain.

Sir Archibald Southby, Conservative, who brought up the question, said some members of the Canadian forces had refused "to accept any liability" for such children.

Rhys Davies, Laborite, declared, "It is a serious matter, especially in relation to girls who cannot get any money from American soldiers—there are more of these than Canadian soldiers." He asked for "representation to several governments abroad." Dominions Under Secretary Paul Emrys-Evans said the question would require legislation both in Britain and abroad.

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Davis Says OWI Plans To Quit After War

London, March 27 (AP)—Elmer Davis, chief of the OWI, said today in a press conference that his agency planned to operate in Europe as long as both the Japanese and European conflicts last but after the war "we are counting on the press associations to do the news jobs."

London Underwriters Raise War-Risk Rates

London, *Wednesday*, March 28 (AP)—War-risk insurance rates on cargoes to and from ports in North and South America, Portugal and West Africa have been raised by London underwriters.

The changes:

North and Central America (Atlantic and Pacific ports), 3½ per cent from 2; South America (Atlantic and Pacific ports), 3½ from 2½; Portugal, 3½ from 2½; West Africa, 3½ from 2.

Rates on coastal voyages affecting Portuguese East Africa were slightly lowered.

Briton Would Scrap U.S. War-Built Ships

Liverpool, England, March 27 (AP)—Sir Nicholas Cayzer, retiring chairman of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, said today that most of the shipping built by the United States during the war should be scrapped after the armistice.

"If this huge volume of tonnage, mainly ramp and tanker in type, is thrown on the freighter markets," he declared, ". . . its effect on both shipping and shipbuilding industries of this and other maritime nations, including the United States, would eb disastrous.

"The only sensible solution is to treat the great bulk of it as what it in fact is—namely, a war plant to be scrapped or sterilized when the war ends."

Earl Harrison Arrives in London

London, March 27 (A. P.).—Earl Harrison, New American representative on the inter-governmental committee on refugees, arrived in London today. He succeeds Myron Taylor.

Trade Accord Signed By France And Britain

Paris, March 27 (AP)—French Finance Minister Rene Pleven, and Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed a financial and trade accord today granting each nation the equivalent of $25,000,000 credit for purchases of each other's produce.

The agreement replaces a pact signed early in the war.

Germans In Italy Increase Gunfire

Rome, March 27 (AP)—In an apparent effort to relieve Allied pressure on the 5th Army front south of Bologna, German artillery and mortar fire has been considerably stepped up, the Allied high command said today.

A heavy two-hour barrage during which the enemy hurled more than 1,000 rounds of artillery fire battered American positions on the central Italian front around Vergato, German strong point 17 miles south of Bologna.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front activity was limited to patrols, headquarters said.

To the east along the Adriatic sector enemy patrols, using powerful searchlights, raided 8th Army positions north of Faenza last night. The raiders were repulsed with a loss of two killed, fourteen captured and five wounded. A similar patrol was beaten off northwest of Bagnacavello, 10 miles north of Faenza.

Eighth Army patrols made a small-scale attack northwest of Faenza on a hill overlooking the Marradi-Castel Borognese highway, but withdrew in the face of stiff enemy fire.

Rail and highway communications in the Po Valley were attacked by tactical air force planes in night bombing assaults.

Attempt Reported On Il Duce's Life

Rome, March 27 (A. P.).—A Partisan who crossed German lines from north Italy was quoted by the Rome press today as saying an unsuccessful attempt to kill Benito Mussolini was made recently in Milan. A soldier was reported to have fired a pistol at the former Duce during inspection of a "black brigade," but he missed.

2 Soldiers Sentenced To Death For Murder

Rome, March 27 (AP)—Privates Werner E. Schmeidel, who enlisted at Fort Knox, Ky., and James W. Adams, who enlisted from Oklahoma City, Okla., were convicted today by a court-martial of the murder of an Italian civilian during a holdup and were sentenced to death by shooting.

Both men had pleaded innocent. They were on the witness stand about one minute each. They testified they were intoxicated and that the gun was discharged by accident in the cafe where the slaying took place. There was no cross-examination.

The eight-man military tribunal reached its verdict after twenty minutes of deliberation, and took an equal amount of time to fix the penalty. Adams remained stoical, but Schmeidel showed signs of strain.

Flynn Visits Troops Near Italian Front

With the United States Fifth Army, March 27 (A. P.).—Edward J. Flynn, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, visited a field command post today and lunched with Lieut.-Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., Fifth Army commander, and other officers.

Riding in a jeep, he inspected the Gothic Line fortifications and other areas through which the Americans pushed last fall.

Schnurre, Negotiator For Hitler, In Sweden

Stockholm, March 27 (AP)—Karl Schnurre, one of Hitler's outstanding trade negotiators, arrived quietly in Stockholm today by a regular Berlin plane. He was picked up at the Bromma airfield by a German legation car instead of taking the usual airline bus into the city.

There was no news concerning the purpose of his visit—one of several here recently by trusted Nazi emissaries. A Swedish spokesman said Schnurre had nothing to negotiate as far as this country was concerned.

Leaving Berlin Made Easier

Stockholm, March 27 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin said a decree had been issued permitting women, children and others not regarded as essential for defense of the capital to leave the city without special formalities.

2 Japanese Battleships Listed by Reds as Sunk

Naval Handbook Also Says Six Carriers Were Lost

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP).—Two Japanese battleships, both of 29,330 tons, the Kongo and Kirisima, are listed as having been sunk in the Red Navy's "Handbook of the Composition of the World's Fleets," issued today.

The Russian naval book said six Japanese aircraft carriers—the Ryukaku, 20,000 tons; the Hiryu, 10,000 tons; the Soryu, 10,000 tons; the Kaga, 26,900 tons; the Syokaku, 15,000 tons, and the Akagi, 26,900 tons—had been sunk.

The book also made public the details of the delivery by Great Britain and the United States to the Soviet Union of the British battleship Royal Sovereign and the American cruiser Milwaukee. (The Navy Department announced last June that a cruiser had been transferred on lend-lease to Russia.)

The Royal Sovereign, built in 1915, has been remodeled by the Red Navy and is now called the Archangel. The Milwaukee, built in 1923, is now the Murmansk.

Liberated Russians Reach Odessa by Ship

Moscow, March 27 (AP)—Two ships filled with Russian men, women and children liberated by United States and British armies, arrived at Odessa yesterday.

Most of the liberated Russians, back in their homeland after two years of captivity, had been in northern France. Many of them had been sent there by the Germans to build fortifications against the Allied invasion.

JAP RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, March 27 (AP)—Japanese resistance in central Burma between Mandalay and Meiktila was reported increasing today, with trapped enemy forces apparently massing for a breakout attempt eastward toward Thailand over the hills and mountain trails.

Front line reports said the Japanese, originally estimated at 30,000 in the Mandalay-Meiktila-Myingyam area, were believed to be concentrating at Kyaukse in an effort to drive eastward out of the Irrawaddy river bend. British and Indian troops were slowly closing in on the strongpoint from the north, south and west.

In the area north and west of Meiktila's main airfield heavy see-saw fighting was reported with the Japanese infiltrating into British positions by night and the Tommies rooting them out by morning.

The recent capture of Meiktila by the Allies cut southern escape routes of the Japanese from northern and central Burma, and the invaders stubbornly have attempted to crack through British armor in the area.

Northeast of Mandalay Chinese First army troops operating along the Burma road were reported within four miles of Mingayi, a road junction.

West of the Irrawaddy in the rich Yenangyaung oil fields the Japanese still were putting up strong resistance, especially in the area around Chauk.

South and east of Mandalay, except for isolated pockets, Japanese resistance was reported practically liquidated.

Japs Bypass Nanyang In Driving Southward

Chungking, March 27 (AP)—The Chinese high command said tonight Chinese troops, slashing southward in Honan province in a week-old offensive on a front extending 100 miles westward of the enemy-controlled Peiping-Hankow railroad, had bypassed the Honan city of Nanyang.

Nanyang, 200 miles north-northwest of Hankow, is one of the more important bastions of the Free China defense system.

The high command reported Japanese troops 20 miles west of Nanyang and said 200 enemy cavalrymen had been killed in a clash with Chinese.

The Japanese drive is aimed at capturing airbases and rich wheat crops in the area and protecting their overland north-south transcontinental rail communications.

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Chinese Retard Jap Smash At U.S. Airbase

Chungking, March 27 (AP)—The Chinese high command declared today that bitter fighting is taking place in northern Hupeh and southern Honan provinces, where the Japanese are trying to close a vise on Chinese forces.

Japanese columns hammering southward in Honan on a 90-mile front stretching westward from the Peiping-Hankow railroad are continuing their advance, aimed at eliminating air bases, seizure of wheat crops and protecting the railroad.

Enemy Drive Slowed

One enemy column reached the vicinity of Nanyang, important highway center 150 miles north-northwest of Hankow, after jabbing the Chinese back approximately 50 miles.

In Hupeh, where two Japanese columns are stabbing toward the important American air base at Laohokow, about 200 miles northwest of Hankow, the Chinese said they had retarded the invaders. At last report the enemy's nearest spearhead was within 50 miles of this objective.

In northwestern Honan, where the Japanese are engaged in a diversionary westward push along the Lo River, 500 enemy troops were reported killed in heavy fighting around Changsuichen, 70 miles from the Shensi border.

In Hunan province besieging Chinese troops reached the walls of Yuhsien, a highway center 45 miles east-northeast of Hengyang.

Chinese Retrained

Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, chief of the Chinese general staff, and Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, commanding general of the Chinese Combat Command, returned to their headquarters after an 11-day, 850-mile tour in Yunnan province. They inspected picked Chinese Army units being retrained, regrouped and equipped by the Americans for a coming Chinese counteroffensive.

General Ho told the troops that "only an offensive can lead us to victory." General McClure informed one unit that Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander in chief of United States forces in the Chinese theater, would be back in China before the end of the month, and that "when he returns he will have new plans for operations in this theater."

LANDING ON CEBU MADE BY YANKS

Torch Put To City By Japs; Mortar Fire Is Heavy

Yanks continue attack on Ryukyus; Japs make surprise raid on Iwo Jima . . . . . *Page 5*

Manila, *Wednesday*, March 28 (AP). Veteran Yanks of the 8th Army's Americal Division landed on Cebu Island against well-prepared beach defenses Monday morning after effective naval and air bombardment and quickly speared 2½ miles northward almost to the outskirts of Cebu City, which was burning from Japanese torches.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the invasion today in a communiqué which said the Japanese defenders were caught "off guard." Front dispatches reported, however, that the Americans encountered stiff mortar fire on the beaches, which were elaborately rigged for defense.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz wrote that "the Japanese must have known the Yanks were coming to Cebu. They had everything ready for a long, tough fight."

Big Bridge Blown Up

He said that although the amphibious buffaloes used by the assault waves were pinned down on the beach by mortar fire, the Yanks piled out and started inland afoot against disorganized resistance.

A spokesman said first close-range contact with Japanese did not come until Americans were 3,000 yards inland.

As Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's Americans knifed inland the enemy fell back. The Japanese finally blew the big three-span highway bridge across the Mananga River, just north of the beachhead.

The landing was made near Talisay, which is about 5 miles south of Cebu City, midway along Cebu's east coast.

Cebu, one of the two major Philippine islands which remained in Japanese hands, is between Negros and Leyte in the central part of the archipelago.

Big Fire At Refinery

Japanese defenders were burning and blasting Cebu City, second city of the Philippines, which has 150,000 inhabitants.

Shortly after the Americans landed, large fires appeared in the

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center of the city and at the massive coconut refinery just across the harbor on Mactan Island. This is the biggest refinery in the Philippines.

Correspondent Bergholz reported that within an hour after the initial landing "tremendous explosions rocked us, 10 miles from the city, and the heart of the metropolis appeared to have burst."

The Cebu electric plant and installations at the modern airfield northwest of the city apparently had been set aflame in a manner reminiscent of the way Japanese devastated the heart of Manila.

Guerrillas Provide Help

The principal concentration of Japanese was expected to be around Cebu City, one of the main sugar ports of the Philippines.

Guerrilla organization was exceptionally strong on Cebu and was effective in squeezing Japanese from the mountainous rear areas.

The Americal Yanks, who got that name because they trained in New Caledonia, received their baptism of fire in the Solomons.

General Arnold's men had figured earlier in the central Philippines campaign by landing on the tiny islands of Ticao and Burias in the Sibuyan Sea off southern Luzon. In that operation, they helped clear a supply channel to shattered Manila along the most direct route through the Philippines from the United States.

In Monday's operation, the Yanks landed at Talisay, midway along the east coast 5 miles south of Cebu City.

On southern Luzon Island the 11th Airborne Division drove 3 miles to within a mile of Lipa, key road and rail center of southern Batangas province, while the 1st Cavalry Division, moving down from the north, advanced an equal distance to seize Malvar airfield.

Invasion Of Cebu Told By Japs

Manila, March 27 (AP)—Invasion of Cebu Island by American forces under cover of bombarding warships was reported by Tokyo radio today, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing the heaviest air raid yet on that central Philippine island, offered no confirmation. Cebu is one of the two major Philippine islands still in Japanese hands.

The enemy radio said American troops "commenced landings" yesterday morning at Talisay, a fair-sized town about five miles south of the island's principal port, Cebu City, midway along the east coast.

Pre-Invasion Shellings

A task force of six cruisers and destroyers shelled the area beforehand, Tokyo radio reported.

Cebu, a prime sugar-producing island, is about 150 miles long and only 20 miles across at its widest part. Guerillas have been active on Cebu, as on other Philippine islands.

Heavy bombers have been giving the Cebu city vicinity increasing attention in recent weeks. The area was given a 250-ton pounding Saturday. Smashing air blows from the northern to the southern tips of Luzon were also announced.

More than 100 5th Air Force bombers and fighters struck the port area at Legaspi, on southeastern Luzon, with 200 tons of bombs Saturday. Intensive bombing and strafing strikes were carried out against northern Luzon. More than 100 medium bombers and dive bombers attacked the Baguio area and Balete Pass Friday and the following day flew more than 150 sorties against Baguio and the battlefront area east of Manila.

Formosa was bombed again with 87 tons of explosives Saturday. There was no interception as the Liberators unloaded their bombs on the Takeo industrial area.

297,024 Jap Casualties

MacArthur reported an additional 14,853 Japanese dead had been counted and 171 prisoners taken in the Philippines since March 16, when he estimated enemy casualties at 282,000. His new count brought the total to 297,024.

Progress was reported on Luzon's scattered ground fronts. South of Manila the 11th Airborne and 1st Cavalry divisions were pressing toward a juncture around Tanauan, on the main north-south highway. In the north the 25th and 32d divisions were encountering stiff resistance from entrenchments as they converged on Balete Pass. They had to root the enemy from one tunnel after another. One force had to build 25 miles of mountain road to outflank enemy strong points.

JAPS DESTROYING CEBU, SECOND CITY OF PHILIPPINES

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION ON CEBU, Philippines, Mar. 26—(Delayed)—(AP) The second largest city of the Philippines, beautiful Cebu, started disappearing from the face of the earth today.

Already scarred from three years of war, the once proud city of 150,000 people began to explode and burn as Japanese demolition squads went about their work.

Smashed in First Invasion

During the Japanese invasion early in the war, about a third of the city, including most of its key installations, were destroyed by Americans and Filipinos.

Ruthless Nipponese destruction during enemy occupation accounted for more of the city. Recent Yank air strikes expanded the damage.

But there was some of Cebu left—until the first wave of Americal troops landed five miles south near Talisay town today. Then the fireworks began.

Almost exactly at 8:30 a. m., which was H-Hour, the first big fire appeared in the center of the city. At 8:40 a. m., there was a big explosion and fires at the massive coconut oil refinery just across the harbor on Mactan island.

This was the biggest refinery in the Philippines and had been used continuously by the enemy for vital all-purpose oil, including engine lubricants.

At 9 a. m., tremendous explosions rocked us, 10 miles from the city. The heart of the metropolis appeared to have burst.

One former Cebu resident said it was the city electric plant and surrounding installations being destroyed.

At 9:20 a. m., the first explosions could be seen around Cebu's fine docks.

At 9:22 a giant mushroom of smoke sprouted over the modern airfield northwest of the city.

The town is burning as I write this and there are occasional explosions. Most of the city is obscured by smoke but high on a foothill west of Cebu stands the impressive provincial capitol. In front of it, is the symmetrical Osmena fountain. Cebu is the home of Sergio Osmena, president of the Commonwealth.

The Japanese must have known the Yanks were coming to Cebu. They had everything ready for a long, tough fight when Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's veteran doughboys stormed ashore this bright, calm morning.

Japs Prepared

Elaborate, extensive beach defenses had been thrown up. Many tank traps and road blocks scarred the main paved highway at important road junctions. Land mines and barbed wire were spread on the fringe of a coconut plantation bordering the beach.

But it takes more than that to stop these jungle-trained Yank veterans. Although amphibious buffalos used by the assault waves were pinned down on the beach, the Americans piled out and started driving inland against disorganized resistance. Within 90 minutes after they hit the beach, elements of a former Illinois National Guard speared over 800 yards inland.

Elements of a former Boston, Mass., National Guard regiment drove through the beachside town of Talisay, then punched inland more than a quarter of a mile.

The Japanese had the landing beach picked out, the defenses ready and bided their time while Rear Adm. Russel Berkley's warships pounded the area. They even managed to survive a terrific rocket barrage laid down by gunboats under Capt. Albert Sprague, of Revere, Mass., whose wife lives at Burlingame, Calif.

Admiral Sprague was the Seventh Fleet commander for the amphibious operation.

When the first Buffalos snorted out of the water up the sandy beach, the Japanese opened up with mortars. At first they lobbed big 90 mm. mortar shells around the stalled Buffalos. Then they followed up with knee mortar fire.

It bothered the Yanks for a short while but the fire slackened when spotter planes hovered over the area watching for bursts.

The toughened Yanks knifed inland while the enemy fell back. The Nipponese finally blew up the big three-span highway bridge across the Mananga river.

Three Bronze Stars Awarded on Luzon

With Forty-third Division, P. I., March 27 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Leonard F. Wing, expressing satisfaction with the swift progress of his Forty-third (Winged Victory) Division in the mountain campaign of central Luzon, awarded bronze stars to three field commanders today. He presented the awards in the field to Col. Joseph P. Cleland, Omaha, commander of the 103d Regiment; Col. George E. Bush, Gallipolis, Ohio, 172d, and Lieut.-Col. Wilber E. Bradt, Bangor, Me., commander of the 152d Field Artillery.

Radio Men Elude Mindanao Foe

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, March 27 (AP)—A hand-picked platoon of radio technicians was taken to Mindanao by submarine and successfully operated a radio station there for five months prior to the American invasion of the island this month. The group of thirty-nine enlisted men was led by 23-year-old Lieut. Edward T. Pompea of New London, Conn. They landed on the southern Philippine island last September.

Nimitz Keeps Japs In Dark As He Pushes Ryukyus Raid

Guam, *Wednesday*, March 28 (AP). Still denying the enemy any hint of his intentions, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today reported carrier planes and fast naval ships of the United States Pacific Fleet continued their intense bombardment of the Ryukyus. He totally ignored repeated Japanese broadcasts that American troops had made amphibious landings on two tiny islands near strategic Okinawa in the center of the island chain.

Nimitz did not even locate the targets for Tuesday's bombardment but they presumably were on Okinawa and possibly adjacent small islands, as were three others in the last four days.

10 Days Of Bombing

Tuesday was the tenth consecutive day that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier pilots have bombed, rocketed and strafed targets from southern Honshu to the southern Ryukyus, and the fourth day in five that Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's new 16-inch gun battleships have poured explosive charges into shore defenses in Okinawa or vicinity.

Almost as if he were laughing at Tokyo's repeated "fishing for information" brodacasts, Nimitz reported in today's communiqué that carrier aircraft "continued to attack enemy forces and defense installations in the Ryukyus and surface units attacked coastal objectives with naval gunfire."

Navy Research Planes Active

Despite the Admiral's silence, there was cause for speculation that invasion-frightened Japan's reports of landings on two tiny islands off the southwestern coast of Okinawa may be the forerunner of an amphibious operation.

The pattern would follow eleven previous Central Pacific amphibious operations conducted by Nimitz's forces, except that if no landings yet have been made, the preliminary bombardment would be the longest before any troops went ashore.

Nimitz also reported navy search planes struck in the vicinity of Hahijo Island, only 150 miles south of Tokyo, Monday, and damaged three small cargo ships. Continued neutralizing and harassing air strikes on Marcus, the Palaus, Yap, Truk, Wake and Marshalls Islands were carried out.

U.S. Beachheads Set Up In Ryukyus, Japs Report

Guam, March 27 (AP)—A Japanese imperial communiqué announced flatly today that United States forces established beachheads Sunday on the Kerama islands, just off Okinawa, in the Ryukyus.

The Japanese reports said Aka, Zamami and Tokashiki were the islands invaded in the Kerama group.

The customary claim of annihilating enemy landing forces was omitted in the communiqué broadcast.

The report of United States landings has not been confirmed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters.

Heavy Air Blows

American communiqués, however, did report damaging blows to Japan's underside by B-29's, B-24's, and fleet surface and aerial bombardments.

These are the blows which have usually preceded former landings—and again may cast their shadow ahead:

1. Shore installations of Okinawa Island were raked by Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet guns for three consecutive days. Radio Tokyo said they had entered the fourth day.

2. Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's swift carrier planes, which recently raided the near-by home island of Kyushu, blasted Okinawa's air installations. Radio Tokyo said 1,250 United States carrier planes knifed into Okinawa's vitals.

3. A large fleet of Marianas-based B-29's raided homeland airdromes within easy airplane reach of Okinawa.

4. Planes operating from the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, continued to lambast Formosa's air installations to the south of Okinawa.

Japs Fear Further Moves

Bespeaking its fears, Radio Tokyo said: "Behind the large-scale operations of the enemy forces there is certain to be another operation in the making. The enemy strives to pin down our air force po... of activity prior to the actual la... ing of landing operations."

...uter quoted the Tokyo radio ...ying: "These operations are ...bly only a preliminary to a ...ng on the island of Okinawa, which must be expected in the next few days."]

Okinawa is less than 400 miles from the Japanese home islands—an easy two hours' bomber trip or a day's steaming by warship.

Ship Toll Claimed

[Japanese headquarters claimed, also without confirmation, that five large warships were sunk off the Ryukyus, another five seriously damaged and 154 planes shot down or damaged.]

Formosa is being neutralized daily by planes from the Philippines. Today the enemy radio, without confirmation, reported extension of the paralyzing naval and air sweep of the Allies 260 miles southwest of Formosa, saying ten cruisers shelled the tiny island of Patras, midway between the Philip-

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pines and Hong Kong.

Plane Assembly Plant Hit

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's B-29's departing from their low-level tactics which devastated vital industrial sectors of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kobe on Honshu Island, delivered a high-altitude attack shortly before noon today on Kyushu. The enemy placed the raid's duration at "about an hour."

The targets extended to the west coast of Kyushu, where the planes hit a big aircraft assembly plant at Omura—thus for the first time blasting a point previously hit from the east by B-29's of the China-India theater.

Omura, one of Japan's biggest naval air stations, stands guard over the near-by naval base of Sasebo.

America's biggest and fastest battleships, freely prowling waters off the Ryukyus, which extends to within 80 miles of Japan, poured shells Monday into the shore defenses of Okinawa while carrier planes dived down on inland airfields and installations.

The double-barreled assault added another devastating chapter to the most extensive task force operation of the Pacific war.

Inland Sea Raid

The operation began March 18 with flattop raiders cratering airfields the length and breadth of of Kyushu. The next day, Mitcher's air arm crippled seventeen enemy warships, including one 45,000-ton battleship and several carriers, in hideouts of the Inland Sea. Today Navy Secretary Forrestal sent his congratulations, saying the Inland Sea attack "thrilled the nation." Thirty-six other enemy ships, mostly freighters, were sunk or damaged.

Also on March 19, more than 300 Superforts hit Nagoya with 2,500 tons of incendiaries.

March 20 and 21, Mitscher's carrier planes, covering retirement of his task force, fought with Japanese planes, piling up a total bag for four days of more than 700 aircraft.

Nagoya Bombed Again

March 22, while MacArthur's bombers carried on the offensive against Formosa, Mitscher's force refueled, then tore into the Ryukyus Friday and Saturday. Saturday the Superforts went back to Nagoya, blasting the Mitsubishi aircraft plant.

The enemy air force reacted to yesterday's Okinawa attack, sending out planes which succeeded at a cost of six raiders in damaging a light warship, presumably a destroyer.

The Okinawa targets were not specified, but the largest segment of its population of more than 400,000 is in the southern part, where the chief city, Naha, is situated. Military defenses are in that area.

Around 15 to 20 miles to the west of Naha is the Kerama group. They are small island, including Tokashiki, Aka, Zamami, Kuba, Geruma and Mae.

Okinawa is 300 miles southwest of Japan and a little over 800 miles west of conquered Iwo, where the enemy air force failed in a raiding attempt Sunday night. Today's communiqué said the raiders were intercepted by army Black Widow night fighters before they could reach Iwo and "a number of enemy bombers were destroyed."

200 JAPS ATTACK U.S. PILOTS ON IWO

GUAM, Wednesday, March 28—(AP) Two hundred or more Japanese, well supplied with grenades and carrying rifles or revolvers, broke into a bivouac area of Army fighter pilots and aviation service troops on Iwo Jima in a well organized surprise attack Monday.

Marines of the Fifth Division finally smashed the attack, killing 196 Japanese.

Organized resistance ended on Iwo on March 16, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced several days ago.

American casualty figures were not available.

Some of the attacking Japanese, including a number of officers, were armed with M-1 rifles, presumably taken from Marine dead during the battle for Iwo.

One bazooka also was found among the enemy dead the next morning the report said, indicating the attack occurred at night.

Marines under Maj. Robert Riddell, a battalion commander, attacked the enemy near the beach southeast of the central airfield half an hour after the Japanese hit the aviation camp. A few Nipponese got away.

Forty swords were found after the attack, which was described as a stealthy onslaught, not a Banzai charge.

How Honolulu, Badly Hit, Was Saved by Crew

Navy Releases the Story of Cruiser's Survival of Torpedo Attack at Leyte

Admiral Ernest J. King, United States Fleet commander, disclosed today in his annual report that the light cruiser Honolulu was heavily damaged last Oct. 20 during the first day of the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines. Here is a first hand account of the mishap by Leif Erickson, Associated Press war correspondent who sailed to Leyte on the Honolulu.

ABOARD U. S. S. HONOLULU OFF DULAG, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—A flaming, blasting aerial torpedo hit this veteran light cruiser amidships yesterday, killing and burning many of her crew. Alert damage control action saved her from capsizing or sinking.

Radioman Third Class Leon Garsian, of Union City, N. J., was trapped alone for sixteen hours in a radio compartment below decks before a repair crew could cut through a bulkhead with acetylene torches to rescue him.

Garsian's experience was the most spectacular of many gallant performances by the Honolulu's men when a surprise, single plane attack hit and hurt the ship affectionately called "Blue Goose" by her crew.

A phone connection was established with Garsian soon after the torpedo ripped into the ship. He was sealed in a small compartment with water-tight doors holding of a flood of water and oil in all compartments around and above him.

Alone in Darkness

From the flag bridge, I talked with him over the phone. Garsian told me he could feel the water leak in through a door at first. The blast had blown out the lights and he was in blackness.

"I had a mattress down here," Garsian said. "I ripped it open and stuffed padding around the door. I got the water stopped. Everything's under control in here now."

Garsian knew the compartment near him had been flooded and that all hands on watch there had been lost.

But his voice was cheerful as he wise-cracked, "I'm hungry now. I guess I'll get pretty hungry before they can get me out of here."

By freakish chance, I took off in an observation plane twenty minutes before the Honolulu was hit and returned an hour later to see the "Blue Goose" listing sharply to port.

From men I'd begun to know as shipmates I obtained an account of the third torpedo hit the Honolulu has taken in the Pacific war to date. She was taking a breather after two days of bombarding the Leyte coast. Her skipper, Captain H. R. Thurber, of Hoquiam, Wash., former Navy public relations chief, was having his hair cut on the bridge, when lookouts shouted the alarm "Torpedo plane port quarter!"

Backing Saves Ship

The plane sneaked in low behind the 1,000-foot-high Catmon Hill, the Honolulu's last shelling target.

Thurber saw that the plane already had dropped its "fish" and gave the order to back up at full speed. This probably saved the ship from a crippling, possibly fatal, hit to the after engine room.

The torpedo hit portside just forward of the bridge superstructure. A flaming blast shattered a compartment where a marine anti-craft crew was berthed. Virtually every one there was killed.

A jet of flame swept a 40-mm. ammunition hoist into a ward-room where officers had been enjoying ice cream. A flash of flame seared the entire wardroom.

Quartermaster First Class Robert D. Vodden, of Fresno, Calif., the ship's boxing champ, went down to the marines' compartment and helped drag out eight men. Five were dead.

The damage control job directed by Lieut. David P. Klain of Los Angeles and his assistant, Lieut. Louis S. Clapper of Unionville, Mo., was universally praised by all hands.

A few minutes after the torpedoing the ship was listing heavily to port. All hands topside turned to, throwing overboard every thing loose on the port side. The danger of capsizing seemed great, but damage-control men stopped the list by pumping and counter-flooding. These men, wearing oxygen masks, worked in fume and vapor-filled spaces.

After two hours' work the ship was leveled but had settled four feet at the bow. Two salvage tugs had pulled alongside quickly, taking the ship in tow and helping out with the pumping.

With the tugs, Captain Thurber maneuvered into shallow water where the main deck would remain above water if the ship settled.

A grievous new hurt on "Blue Goose's" day of misfortune came during a Japanese air attack at dusk as Thurber maneuvered toward shallow water. An anti-aircraft fragment from a near-by ship hit the Honolulu's high rigging, bringing it crashing down on 40-mm. ammunition clips behind an a.-a. gun mount. Three or four rounds of ammunition exploded, killing two men and wounding six. This happened three or four hours after the torpedoing.

Down in his radio compartment trap Garsian told a phone watcher buddy, Radioman 3-c. William Gallegher, of 111 Congress Street, Brooklyn, he was going to sleep. A night-long watch was kept on Garsian's phone line.

By morning the flood in a compartment next to Garsian's had been pumped out so that an acetylene crew from the tugs could reach it. He was rescued in good shape.

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The Honolulu Hit by Japs

Navy Reveals Aerial Torpedo Damaged Light Cruiser Badly During Leyte Invasion.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—A Japanese aerial torpedo seriously damaged the light cruiser Honolulu on the first day of the Leyte invasion last October 20, killing sixty-five crewmen and wounding forty-seven. The Navy, reporting this today, said the 10,000-ton cruiser is back in this country for repairs and will fight again. She made the 12,000-mile trip to the United States under her own power.

First disclosure of damage to the Honolulu, known to her crew as the "Blue Goose," came in Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King's annual report. The Navy later released details.

The Honolulu was part of a naval force that supported Gen. Douglas MacArthur's first landing in the Philippines. She had hurled tons of shells at the Japanese on October 19 and resumed the bombardment the following day until MacArthur's troops hit the beach. Then she took up a position off shore to await further firing instructions.

In the afternoon, the Japanese torpedo plane struck. Lookouts saw the plane sneaking in and sounded the alarm. The cruiser's skipper, Capt. H. R. Thurber of Hoquiam, Wash., maneuvered the ship but failed to dodge the torpedo. It struck amidships near the magazines of a five-inch and a 40 mm gun. Only a few shells exploded, but two fires broke out and several compartments were flooded.

Thurber ran the cruiser into shallow water and pumping operations were started. Within a short time, the ship was ready to head home. The Honolulu, commissioned in 1937, carries a normal complement of about 870 men.

Japanese Casualties Far Above Australia's

Canberra, Australia, *Wednesday*, March 28 (AP)—Australian troops have killed 3,489 Japanese and captured 101, compared to 1,108 casualties in their own ranks since they relieved United States forces in the Solomons, New Guinea and New Britain.

Giving figures for the period from last November (exact date unannounced) through March 17, Prime Minister John Curtin reported today Australian casualties have been 374 killed, 711 wounded and 23 missing.

New Zealand Cuts War Loan

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 27 (AP)—A war loan of £25,000,000—a reduction of £15,000,000 from last year's—is the goal for this year.

Canberra, March 27 (A. P.).—At a farewell luncheon given him today, Nelson T. Johnson, retiring American Minister to Australia, said that the American and Australian troops and their leaders have set a record of understanding and harmonious collaboration unequalled elsewhere.

In 1941, he said, he had had misgivings as to the possibility of "two free-wheeling sorts of people getting along." He added that the crime record of American troops in Australia has been lower than in any other war theater.

SAYS U. S. JUNKS NEEDED SUPPLIES

Melbourne, March 27 (A. P.).—Gordon Holland, an Australian war correspondent, reported today that difficulties with the American authorities over valuations and lend-lease have slowed up the liquidation of Japanese in the Aitape area of New Guinea.

When the Australians took over from the Americans in that theater, he wrote, the departing troops dumped a number of jeeps, trucks, ambulances and amphibious ducks into the sea. These, he said, required from little to full overhauling and repair but they would have been invaluable to Australian ordnance and mechanical engineers. The Australians begged that these written-off vehicles be given to them but the Americans were unable to comply because of lend-lease complications, Holland said.

The Australian advances are limited because the men have to build roads with picks and shovels and hack out bridges with old-fashioned tools, he added.

ARGENTINA WARS ON AXIS

More Openly Designed To End American Isolation

Buenos Aires, March 27 (AP)—Argentina's military government declared the existence of a state of war with the Axis nations today in a move frankly designed to end its diplomatic isolation.

The decree issued by the Government stated that war was declared against Japan because of the attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor and against Germany because Germany was Japan's ally.

The decree as broadcast by the Government radio also expressed the Government's adherence to the Chapultepec acts in accordance with the invitation issued by the Mexico City conference of American republics.

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To Control Opposition

It concluded with a statement that appropriate measures would be taken to supervise the activities of companies, individuals and organizations which might affect Argentina's relations with other American countries or threaten their peace.

The decision to declare war was the most difficult the administration of President Edelmiro Farrell has yet had to make. Three weeks of intensive discussion were required before conflicting views within the Government and the armed forces could be resolved.

The decision cost the Government its Minister of Justice and Education, Etcheverry Boneo, who resigned last Saturday when he saw that the declaration of war was inevitable.

American Solidarity Sought

A preamble to the war decree said the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor affected the interest of Argentina as recognized in a measure adopted in 1941 declaring the United States nonbelligerent in the struggle against the Axis. It added that Argentina desired to establish solidarity with other American republics and share the responsibility in future events.

The war declaration came little more than a year after the military regime, then headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez, severed relations with the Axis.

That rupture was the immediate cause of the overthrow of Ramirez and his replacement by Farrell, who now is obliged to assume even greater responsibility before the country and the armed forces.

Nationalists In Opposition

The decision was made in the face of opposition from the now disillusioned Nationalists who once were the Government's most enthusiastic supporters. It also was contrary to the desires of some factions in the army. But it clearly was the result of realization that the invitation of the Mexico City conference, suggesting that Argentina make herself eligible to join the United Nations, represented the nation's last chance to resolve its international difficulties.

Aware that the war declaration is likely to be unpopular among those sectors of the population which sympathized with the Axis cause from the start, the Government took extraordinary measures to preserve order.

May Bar Nazi Money Theft

The Government probably will take rigid steps long desired by other American nations to eliminate the danger of the Nazi machine's finding refuge for its funds and undercover workers in this country.

Having declared war, the Government now faces a period of intense diplomatic activity in an endeavor to qualify for participation in the United Nations' San Francisco conference.

There has been speculation that Argentina might offer to play an active part in Allied military operations. The Argentine Navy, which ranked seventh in the world before the war, is understood ready to play an active role. The Argentine Army, trained by a German military mission before the war, is handicapped, however, by lack of equipment.

Argentina At War With The Axis

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 27 (AP)—Argentina today declared a state of war with the Axis.

Presidential Secretary Coronel Gregorio Taube announced that the Cabinet had adopted a decision which involved the "grave decision of declaring a state of war with the Axis nations."

The announcement followed a Cabinet session of nearly two hours at which the finishing touches were put to a weeks-long deliberation to determine what Argentina could do to satisfy the requirements of the Mexico City Inter-American Conference invitation to rejoin the American family of nations.

Communique Promised

Taube said the decisions would bring Argentina into "effective union with the American nations" and that a communiqué would be issued later.

Some reports said Argentina probably would move promptly to re-establish relations with Soviet Russia in event the Cabinet's decision wins for Argentina recognition and admission into the United Nations.

It was considered likely that conversations to that end would be initiated in Washington.

There has been some speculation that Argentina would not be able to attend the San Francisco world security conference, even though she declared war on the Axis, unless she first re-established friendly relations with Moscow.

Embassies Guarded

Extra police guards were stationed at public buildings, embassies and newspaper offices to guard against any disorders in connection with today's decision.

At least 69 persons were still in jail as a result of last night's demonstrations provoked by young Nationalist elements.

As a sequel to that outburst police closed the headquarters of the Nationalist Youth Alliance, one of the organizers of the demonstration.

ARGENTINA BREAKS WITH NAZIS, JAPS

Americans Discuss Recognition of Government After War Declaration.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) Representatives of the other American countries set up oiled machinery tonight for recognition of Argentina, which declared war on the Axis today. Recognition is expected within a week.

The ambassadors met on sudden notice with Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller and are scheduled to meet again tomorrow morning.

By then, one said, they should receive formal notification through the Pan-American union of Argentina's war declaration and decision to adhere to the Mexico City resolutions.

The next step probably will be Argentine signature of the resolutions, including the Act of Chapultepec pledging American republics to put down aggression from within or without the hemisphere.

It is not yet clear whether recognition will follow or precede Argentine signature of the United Nations declaration.

While there is a slim possibility of a hitch, most diplomats feel that recognition of Argentina and her return into the Western hemisphere group of nations after a year-long isolation is now definitely settled.

Each government will have to act on its own so far as re-establishing relations with Argentina is concerned, but the policy is a joint one.

Other United Nations, including Russia, must be consulted before Argentina signs the United Nations pact. However, pleased with developments thus far, diplomats appeared confident that the road has now been smoothed for a reunion with Argentina.

Argentina is expected to sign the United Nations declaration in Washington. Then, providing Britain, Russia and China approve, the Latin American country will get a bid to San Francisco meeting for the organization of world peace-enforcing machinery.

Diplomats estimated that the time necessary for communicating with their various governments and going through the indicated ceremonies would take about a week.

Immediately after the meeting the State department declared that the Argentine action "is welcomed here as indicating the intention of Argentina to participate actively in the war against the Axis and to make its national policy conform to the procedure outlined" in the Mexico resolution on Argentina.

That resolution charged Argentina "to put herself in a position" to join the United Nations and sign the Mexico pact.

The statement was cautiously worded but it was understood that officials considered the Argentine move a great step forward.

Argentina's Declaration of War Against Axis

BUENOS AIRES, March 27 (AP)—Text of the Argentine Government's declaration of a state of war against the Axis countries:

In view of the communication from the Director General of the Pan American Union enclosing a copy of the final act of the Inter-American Conference on the Problems of War and Peace held at Mexico City, and an authenticated copy of Resolution 59, approved March 7, 1945, by the twenty American states that participated in the aforementioned conference, and

Considering that Article VI of the cited resolution referring to our country establishes that the final Act remains open for the adherence of the Argentine nation and authorizes the President of the conference to communicate with the Government of Argentina through the medium of the Pan American Union,

That in the said resolution it is recognized that the unity of the peoples of America is indivisible, and it affirms with certainty that the Argentine nation is and always has been an integral part of the union of American republics, and that it equally considers that complete solidarity and common policy among the American states against threats of acts of aggression from any state against any American state are essential to the peace and security of the hemisphere, and

That the Government of the Argentine Republic, consequent with the invariable foreign policy of Argentina, ratified [illegible] position contrary to aggression and in solidarity with its sister nations by means of declarations by the Acting Foreign Minister, March 7, of the present year, in which he referred especially to former manifestations of this attitude of the Government in conformity with Argentine tradition and doctrine;

That, considering that the Act of Chapultepec and the principles it enumerates have been incorporated in the international law of our hemisphere, and since 1890 has orientated at all times the foreign policy of the nation and coincides with the principles of the international doctrine of Argentina;

That the Republic of Argentina has collaborated always with the states of America in all action tending to link the peoples of the hemisphere;

That this traditional policy for generations of Argentines from the early days of our independence has been inspired by the sentiment of real and effective Pan Americanism, in consequence of the imperative mandate of noble principles that has regulated always our international life, manifested and proclaimed by the Republic of Argentina in Pan-American conferences and incorporated into multilateral legislation in the labor of the Pan American Union and fulfilled in the field of action with disinterested effort;

That in view of the unanimous gesture of the sister nations that attended the Conference of Mexico, the Government of the nation, animated by the most elevated ideals of hemisphere solidarity, and the directing norm of our international policy, cannot remain indifferent to the high spirit of American confraternity;

That Japan injured the United States at Pearl Harbor, as was recognized officially by the Argentine Government in a decree of Dec. 9, 1942, declaring the latter state, upon whom Germany later declared war, as a non-belligerent;

That there did not remain discounted new aggressions on the part of Japan against certain American nations;

That neighboring and friendly countries now find themselves in a state of belligerency with the Empire of Japan by which they are exposed to possible attack by the latter;

That in view of this situation, and new events that have occurred, the Government of the nation, consequent with its tradition of American solidarity, proposes once again to unify its policy in common with the other states of the hemisphere to occupy the place that corresponds to it and to the end of sharing the responsibilities that may devolve upon it;

That the Government of the nation accepts and finds itself prepared to put into execution the principles, declarations and recommendations that were the fruit of the Conference of Mexico;

That the dispositions of Article 77, Section 21, and Article 86, Section 18, of the National Constitution and the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of the nation authorize the taking of the means necessary for acceptance by the Government of the Republic of the invitation of our sister nations; and,

That in order to adopt such means the Executive power of the Government in the present circumstances considered it necessary to compare opinions that assure a knowledge of the general will.

Therefore, the President of the Argentine Nation in general meeting of the Cabinet decrees:

(1) The Government of the nation accepts the invitation offered to it by the twenty American Republics participating in the Inter-American Conference on the Problems of War and Peace, and adheres to the final act of the said conference.

(2) To the end of identifying the policy of the nation with that of the other American Republics and establish solidarity with them against threats or acts of aggression by any country against any American state, there is declared a state of war between the Republic of Argentina on one part and the Empire of Japan on the other.

(3) There is also declared a state of war between the Republic of Argentina and Germany, in view of the character of the latter as an ally of Japan.

(4) The respective Ministries and Secretariats of the State will adopt immediately the measures necessary for a state of belligerence, as well as those that are required to put an end definitely to all activity of persons, firms and enterprises of whatever nationality, that might make an attempt against the security of the state or interfere with the war effort of the United Nations or threaten the peace and good-will, welfare and security of the American nations.

Canadian Offer Of Beef Cattle Refused By U.S. Last Autumn

Ottawa, March 27 (AP)—Canada asked officials in Washington and individual American packers last fall to take Canadian beef cattle to help relieve crowded stock yards in Winnipeg, but was turned down, J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons today.

Seeking to correct what he called a misconception both in the United States and in Canada regarding the relative meat supply situation in the Dominion, Gardiner declared consumption of meat in the United States was now "slightly higher' per capita than in Canada, where it is estimated at approximately 141 pounds a year.

Distribution Problem In U.S.

Gardiner attributed any greater hardships in the United States to distribution difficulties.

He said Canada had only half a dozen large cities and was able to shift supplies readily from city to city to meet regional shortages and assure "a more equitable distribution."

Last fall, when it became difficult to move beef cattle to relieve Winnipeg stock yards, Canada "put the matter up to Washington officials and certain packers in St. Paul and asked them to agree to take so many hundreds or thousands of cattle to be processed," Gardiner said.

The St. Paul packers said they "couldn't handle the cattle," and Canada "had the same information" from the Washington officials, Gardiner continued. He did not name the American officials concerned.

Queried On News Report

Gardiner's statement was in reply to a question concerning a news report that Lieut. Col. R. W. Olmstead, director of supply for the Commodity Credit Corporation in the United States, had told a Senate subcommittee in Washington yesterday that "we have made efforts to get large quantities" of

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meat from Canada but that Canadian Government officials would not permit exports."

The situation prevailing last fall, when storage facilities and shipping space limited the processing and shipping of beef and production was high, may develop again this spring, Gardiner said, but at the present time he said Canada's own processing plants were not fully occupied.

12 Jap Officers Get Administrative Posts

San Francisco, March 27 (AP)—Appointment of a dozen Japanese lieutenant generals to military administrative posts was announced today by Tokyo radio in a broadcast heard here.

Lieut. Gen. Maseo Yoshizumi was named chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry, succeeding Maj. Gen. Joichiro Sanada.

The eleven other generals were assigned to Army Ordnance Administration headquarters "in order to strengthen" that branch of the service.

20-Year War Group Meets

San Francisco, March 27 (AP)—A "committee for a 20-year war" held its first meeting in Tokyo today, the Tokyo radio reported, to discuss its basic theory that "the longer the war lasts, the better for Japan."

The broadcast heard by the FCC said the committee was organized by eight "influential citizens" headed by Hachiro Arita, former Japanese Foreign Minister.

Japanese radio commentators have said that a long war would find President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill either dead or too old and that American-British leaders then would "understand Japanese war policies."

NEW B-29 ATTACK REPORTED BY NIPS

Claim Southern Japan Hit By Incendiaries And Explosives

San Francisco, March 27 (AP)—Tokyo radio said southern Japan was attacked for the second time in twelve hours Tuesday by Superfortresses. The enemy said the second raid was made by 50 to 60 B-29's, which dropped incendiaries and explosives for two hours and a half around midnight Tuesday (Tokyo time).

The report, unconfirmed immediately by Allied sources, was put out by Japanese Domei News Agency and intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command at Guam previously had reported a raid by more than 200 Superforts around noon Tuesday (Japanese time) on Kyushu.

Jap Praise Defense

The time specified by Tokyo for the second raid would be 10 A.M. Tuesday, Eastern War Time.

The enemy broadcast said the second raid resulted in damage to the cities of Kokura and Moji on northern Kyushu. Kokura is a transportation center of more than 170,000 population and has a vast army arsenal.

Northern Kyushu rims the south part of Japan's Inland Sea where the enemy home fleet was hard hit more than a week ago by carrier planes of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force.

The enemy broadcast claimed Japanese defense units "achieved considerable war results" against the B-29's making the second strike.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

March 27, 1941—Yugoslav's revolt against Cabinet signing Axis pact, King Peter II becomes ruled; President Roosevelt signs bill making $7,000,000,000 available to produce war materials for Britain and Allies.

JAP HOME ISLAND BOMBED BY B-29S

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—More than 150 Superfortresses have again plastered war-rocked Japan, the Army reported today. The headquarters of the Twentieth Air Force announced that Marianas-based bombers hit industrial and military targets on the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu. Further details will be disclosed when the full operational reports are completed. This is the first attack on Kyushu by the Twentieth Air Force since January 6.

ADMIRAL KING SEES NAVY SET TO CRUSH JAPS

But Says That a Quick and Easy Victory Cannot Be Taken for Granted.

INSISTS WARSHIPS NEED MEN

In His Annual Report He Points Out the Renewed Importance of Battleships to Fleet.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—Germany's collapse can mean only a "redistribution" of naval might, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King declared today, and even then no quick and easy victory can be taken for granted.

Admiral King made the assertion in his annual report as Commander in Chief of the fleet. Emphasizing the differences between the European and Pacific wars and the vast supply task still confronting the Navy, he added, "We are only now gaining a position from which we can assault the heart of the Japanese strength."

"We have heard much of things being ahead of schedule in the Pacific," Admiral King said. "Actually we have had no schedule, except to go as far and as fast as the means at hand would permit. The very speed of the Pacific advance," he continued, "has created new production problems."

In Europe, Admiral King said, the Navy's task became secondary with the successful completion of the "Battle of the Beaches" in Normandy, while in the Pacific "the problem that we have had to solve is how to project a fleet throughout a vast ocean area initially dominated by the enemy. We are solving this problem by rapidly establishing repair and supply bases in enemy islands as we captured them, and by pushing our supplies forward in ships of the train to supply our task forces at sea."

Needs More Officers.

The Navy still, the five-star admiral said, has a "critical need for combat and seagoing officers and enlisted personnel."

Looking to the post-war fleet—its size yet to be determined—Admiral King said, "It is assumed in all plans now under consideration that many more officers and men will be needed than can be provided by personnel now in the regular Navy." These comprise only about 16 per cent of the wartime Navy.

While stressing that there can be no demobilization of naval forces until the defeat of Japan is at hand, Admiral King added:

"However, for more than a year we have worked on demobilization methods and have completed tentative plans. We are considering priority for severance, and intend, when the time comes, to give due consideration to length of service, service outside the continental limits, combat service, and parenthood."

The report, covering operations which carried the Pacific battle line more than 3,000 miles westward—from the Marshall Islands into the South China Sea and the approaches to Tokyo—said that during 1944, "the whole of the United States Navy in the Pacific was on the offensive."

Points to Amphibious Role.

Admiral King recalled that in his report a year ago he emphasized how naval operations had undergone an evolution from the defensive. Today he invited special attention to the significant role of amphibious operations during the year.

Saying the Pacific war is still in the "crossing the ocean" phase, he added: "The essential element of our dominance over the Japanese has been the strength of our fleet. The ability to move troops from island to island, and to put them ashore against opposition, is due to the fact that our command of the sea is spreading as Japanese naval strength withers."

One of the interesting features of the Pacific war, Admiral King said, is the "renewed importance of battleships."

"The concentrated power of heavy naval guns is very great by standards of land warfare, and the artillery support they have given in landing operations has been a material factor in getting our troops ashore with minimum loss of life. Battleships and cruisers, as well as smaller ships, have proved their worth for this purpose."

In the Atlantic, Admiral King said, the anti-submarine war has been on a fairly low scale during the last year. "The German submarine force apparently has been engaged in 'licking its wounds' after the rough handling it received in 1943. It is assumed that the long period of relative quiescence has been employed for building more effective types of submarines. The possibility of a renewed outbreak of submarine activity, must, therefore, be guarded against."

Halsey Longs To Go Back And Finish Job In Pacific

Philadelphia, March 27 (AP)—Expressing impatience to return to his "unfinished business in the Western Pacific," Admiral William F. Halsey said today that it "didn't make much difference whether or not the Japanese fleet comes out of its home waters.

"They're just plain rats and like rats you usually have to dig them out of their holes," he said at a press conference during a visit to the Philadelphia Naval Air Supply Depot.

Visits Former Supply Officer

Halsey, who spent the last few weeks with his family, came to the depot to visit Capt. Charles W. Fox, assistant supply officer, who was supply officer on the Enterprise when it was Halsey's flagship.

The quality of Jap pilots is deteriorating, the Admiral said, but the aircraft hasn't changed much.

"They do awfully fancy maneuvers," he said, "particularly when they're falling into the water."

Asked about the possible effect of Russia joining the Japanese war or the force of the British fleet in the Pacific, Halsey refused any predictions.

"I don't give a damn who licks the Japs," he said.

U. S. SUBMARINE ALBACORE MISSING

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—The submarine Albacore is overdue from patrol and presumed lost, the Navy announced today. The next of kin of the approximately sixty-five officers and men aboard have been notified.

The vessel was the forty-first submarine lost from all causes since the start of the war and the thirty-fifth reported overdue and presumed lost. Four have been reported known sunk and two destroyed to prevent capture. The Albacore was the 275th naval vessel of all types lost during the war.

The vessel was commanded by Lieut.-Commander Hugh R. Rimmer, whose wife lives at 9 Normandy Lane, Manhasset, L. I. His parents, Major and Mrs. Henry H. M. Rimmer, live at 90 Alhambra Way, San Francisco. He held the Silver Star medal and a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy, the latter for his "prompt and well-directed actions in the face of danger" in directing the escape of his men from a vessel during a serious fire aboard.

The Albacore was built by the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., and commissioned June 1, 1942. She displaced 1,525 tons.

MANPOWER BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Compromise Bill Giving Byrnes Great Power Goes to Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) Manpower legislation arming War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes with an enforcement club of jail sentences and fines squeaked through the House today by a seven-vote margin.

A vote of 167 to 160 sent to the Senate the compromise bill giving Byrnes power to fix ceilings on employment to freeze workers in their jobs and to regulate hiring and rehiring. Violations of his orders by either employer or employe would be punishable by one year in jail and a fine of $10,000.

Fight Expected In Senate

An even harder fight on the bill is expected in the Senate, which probably will take it up tomorrow. During the two months of battling on Capitol Hill which produced the compromise measure, the Senate balked on a less sweeping measure adopted by the House.

While Republicans did most of the talking against the bill during the one hour of debate permitted today under House rules, 48 Democrats joined them in voting against it. The 160 votes the opponents mustered surprised even the bill's most vehement foes.

Backing the measure worked out by Senate and House conferees during two weeks of give-and-take sessions were 139 Democrats, 27 Republicans and the lone American-Labor member.

The bill passed the House originally on February 1, providing for the induction, fine or imprisonment of draft-age men refusing to take or keep essential jobs at local draft board request.

On March 8 the Senate passed an entirely different measure, levying penalties on employers violating job ceilings fixed by the War Manpower commission and extending the bill's coverage to all working men and women, regardless of age.

Draft-board jurisdiction was left completely out of the compromise the Senate-House conferees wrote. Administration was given to the Director of War Mobilization, with power for him to call upon other agencies to help enforce the law.

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House Will Make Study Of Nation's Food Supply

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) The House voted today for a food investigation of its own, while Senators heard industry complaints and OPA denials that price controls caused meat shortages.

Cattle producers and slaughterers told the Senate Agriculture committee in its investigation that OPA policies have upset the normal procedures for producing and distributing a good supply of meat

Brownlee Defends OPA

And the same committee heard from Deputy Price Chief James F. Brownlee that there is no evidence that OPA policies have "in any way" restricted the total supply of pork and beef.

Brownlee said reports of packer profits do not substantiate claims of spokesmen for processors that the latter are operating at a loss.

The National Farmers Union came to the defense of the OPA in a statement saying packers are spear-heading a big business attempt to discredit price control.

"The meat industry spokesman and champions are taking a public-be-damned position," said the statement, issued by the union's board of directors and state presidents "They are inviting inflation."

Meanwhile, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said the public could expect growing demands—military, lend-lease and foreign relief on the nation's food supply. In a speech prepared for radio broadcast (MBS), Jones said American civilians can make more sacrifices than heretofore made.

Jones said, however, the nation should not make foreign commitments which "we cannot possibly fulfill."

The House decision to investigate the whole food field was by a vote of 292 to 7. Rep. Anderson (D-NM) will head a special seven man committee.

OPA today authorized the Army and Navy to pay increases of from 25 cents to $1.50 per hundred pounds for a number of pork items.

Higher Army-Navy prices for some pork cuts, the OPA explained, will have no effect on retail prices. They are intended, it said, to assure the services of "their share of meat."

OPA added that in preparing meat for the services and Lend-Lease, "there are certain costs incurred by the meat industry that these allowances will help to meet."

Reports Before Senate Group

Brownlee's declaration was before the Senate committee. He said that reports of packer profits do not substantiate claims of spokesmen for processors that the latter are operating at a loss.

In a Senate speech, Senator Wherry (R-Neb) said a meat shortage "is with us now," and blamed activities of the OPA, War Food Administration, the War Production board and Selective Service for what he declared is a "looming" general food shortage, Selective Service, he said, has been inducting many farm workers "in contradiction to the plain language of the Tydings amendment."

The meat industry representatives asserted specifically that:

(1) Ceiling prices on cattle discourage the feeding of lean cattle to heavy weights, thus depriving the country of between 200 and 500 pounds of beef per head on the great bulk of cattle marketed.

(2) Margins allowed slaughterers are insufficient, thereby forcing many slaughterers to engage in black market sales or to operate at a loss. Black markets contribute to an uneven distribution of the reduced supplies of meats among consumers.

Suggestions for remedying the situation included (1) increases in ceiling prices on meats and (2) an upward revision in the government's beef cattle subsidy program. The latter would be designed to allow cattle feeders a wider margin between prices of unfattened and fattened cattle and to give slaughterers a wider margin on slaughtered cattle, putting them in better position to compete with black markets.

DEVELOPMENTS ON MEAT FRONT

House Votes Special Probe. Army, Navy To Pay More

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The meat argument stampeded around Capitol Hill today with these developments:

1. The House voted, 292 to 7, for a special investigation of the food situation, particularly to answer the question: What's become of the meat?

2. The OPA, long under fire of cattle men and packers, authorized the Army and Navy to pay from 25 cents to $1.50 per hundred pounds more than they have been paying for a number of pork items.

3. Deputy Price Chief James F. Brownlee declared there is no evidence that OPA policies "have in any way" restricted the total supply of pork and beef.

4. Cattle producers and slaughterers told the Senate Agriculture Committee that OPA policies have upset the normal procedures for producing and distributing meat.

Representative Anderson (D., N.M.) will head the House investigation. It has for its general purpose the same goal the Senate group has been pursuing for weeks.

No Effect On Retail Prices

Higher army-navy prices for some pork cuts, the OPA explained, will have no effect on retail prices. They are intended, it said, to assure the services of "their share of meat."

OPA added that in preparing meat for the services and lend-lease, "there are certain costs incurred by the meat industry that these allowances will help to meet."

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Industry Contentions

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Farmers Union Defends OPA

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"The meat industry spokesman and champions are taking a public-be-damned position," said the statement, issued by the union's board of directors and State presidents. "They are inviting inflation."

Meanwhile, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said the public could expect growing demands—military, lend-lease and foreign relief—on the nation's food supply. In a speech prepared for broadcast, Jones said American civilians can make more sacrifices than heretofore made.

Single American Air Line In Foreign Field Urged

Trippe Backs McCarran Bill at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Arguing for a single American air line in foreign transport, Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan-American Airways, said today "multiplicity" of effort would cost an extra $30,000,000 a year.

This sum would come either from American taxpayers, in the form of subsidy, or from American travelers in higher fares, he told a Senate Commerce subcommittee.

Mr. Trippe indorsed the McCarran bill setting up American air lines in the foreign field. By concentrating behind one such line, jointly owned by the air-line industry, Mr. Trippe said, "we can compete on even terms with foreign-flag monopolies."

The head of Pan-American expressed opposition to a recommendation of a Civil Aeronautics Administration examiner to give the American Export Line a permanent share in the foreign-travel field and to allow it, with C. A. A. and Presidential approval, to merge with American Airlines, Inc.

This step, he said, would give "the largest domestic air line" a share in half of the American market in international air traffic.

"It is contrary to public interest," he added.

UNITED NATIONS' JURISTS TO MEET

Washington, March 27 (A. P.). United Nations jurists are to meet in Washington prior to the San Francisco world security conference to draft preliminary plans for an international court of justice. The State Department disclosed today that invitations for such a gathering had gone out.

The invitations, sent by the United States on behalf of Great Britain, Russia and China, which are co-sponsoring the San Francisco meeting, set April 9 for the discussions on a court. The San Francisco meeting is due to start April 25.

It is expected that the jurists will decide to make some changes in the permanent court of international justice, established in The Hague after the last war, instead of drawing up an entirely new one.

NAVY SLASHES SHIPBUILDING

Cuts $1,000,000 'Insurance' Program 75 Per Cent

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The Navy today cut back drastically its latest warship-building program even as Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King said "No quick and easy victory (over Japan) can be taken for granted."

A $1,000,000,000 "insurance" construction program announced March 6 was slashed 75 per cent. This reduced a projected big new fleet of 84 warships of all categories totaling 636,860 tons to twelve escort carriers of 150,000 tons. Other phases of the Navy's over-all building program were not affected.

However, it was reported that the joint chiefs of staff, who decided upon the warship building cut, are questioning the Maritime Commission on the need of building about 40 new tankers now planned for delivery this year and next.

No Pacific Schedule

Admiral King's note of caution was included in his annual report as fleet commander in chief, which also said the war in the Pacific "today is ahead of our expectations of last year."

Although emphasizing there has been no Pacific schedule "except to go as far and as fast as the means at hand would permit," the Fleet Admiral said the "very speed" of the advance on Tokyo "has created new production problems."

Most of the ships involved in the program cutback today would not have been completed until next year or 1947. The Navy said the full project was conceived as "insurance" against the possibility of additional losses as the fleet closes in on Japan and the tempo of the war steps up. It was calculated the program could be abandoned if progress of the war made it evident that the additional ships would not be needed.

Steel Shortage Is Factor

The cut, decided upon by the joint chiefs of staff, was based on several factors. One was, of course, the present size of the fleet.

Another and possibly more compelling factor was the critical shortage of steel now hampering war production. Although construction was not to have started until after midyear, orders for materials would have caused an added drain on steel mills late in the April-May-June quarter and would have required heavy deliveries in the last half of the year.

Admiral King's report again stressed that Germany's collapse can mean only a redistribution of naval might, not naval demobilization.

The Navy's chief problem in the Pacific, he said, "is how to project a fleet throughout a vast ocean area initially dominated by the enemy."

Problem Being Solved

"We are solving this problem by rapidly establishing repair and supply bases in enemy islands as we capture them, and by pushing our supplies forward in ships of the train to supply our task forces at sea."

The Fleet Admiral also made these points:

The Navy still has a "critical need for combat and seagoing officers and enlisted personnel."

One of the interesting features of the Pacific war is "the renewed importance of battleships. The concentrated power of heavy naval guns is very great by standards of land warfare, and the artillery support they have given in landing operations has been a material factor in getting our troops ashore with minimum loss of life."

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ARMY NOT FOR RADIO MERGER

Disagrees With Navy Plan for Unification.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—The Army disagreed today with the Navy's proposal for a mandatory post-war consolidation of all American international communications facilities under a single monopoly.

Major-Gen. Harry C. Ingles, chief signal officer, told Senate post-war policy planners that the War Department "does not feel competent" to suggest the form of a unified system or to propose a design for it. However, he said he favored voluntary procedure for consolidations, and added he thought "a partial consolidation might be advantageous." He did not specify what facilities might be embraced in a partial merger.

Navy Secretary Forrestal recently told the Interstate Commerce Committee that the Navy favors a mandatory merger into one private company of all American communications facilities abroad, with representatives of the Cabinet making up five of the twenty directors.

State Department Not Ready.

There were two other developments indicating lack of agreement among administration agencies on the communications problem:

1. The committee was told that the State Department would not be ready to submit its testimony before Saturday.

2. Charles I. Stanton, deputy administrator, testified that the Civil Aeronautics Administration is not convinced "of the need for a complete merger into a single company."

Stanton thought it would be better to merge telegraphic and other wire type companies into one organization and radio types into another. He said his interest was to preserve separate facilities for quick exchange of messages for the protection of international air flights.

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Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) brought out from Francis C. De Wolf of the State Department's Division of International Communications, that the State Department is not yet ready to present recommendations. Mr. De Wolf reminded him that the State Department "has a new team," referring to the recent appointment of a new Under-Secretary and other assistants.

Army's System World's Greatest.

"The State Department has been pressing for action for two years," Mr. Wheeler asserted. "Now we are ready to give it action, it is not ready with its views." Mr. De Wolf said the department would be ready Saturday.

Gen. Ingles said the Army now has the world's greatest international communications system, estimating its cost at $162,000,000, instead of $250,000,000, as the committee previously understood. He said about 90 per cent of the equipment was situated abroad, but that the greater part of it could be put into commercial use after the war is over. It is the most modern available, he said, but radio is making such rapid progress that it could become obsolete in five to ten years.

The present permanent court of international justice was set up in The Hague after the last war. Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate, built a peace palace to house it.

Officials said the question remains open as to whether a new court will move back to the same building.

Responsible authorities seemed relatively unconcerned that several nations, the neutrals, belong to the court but not to the United Nations. They will be left out of the present meeting, but eventually will be asked to join.

U.S. In 2-Point Program

The United States is prepared to ask two changes in the statute of the existing court:

1. References to the League of Nations should be revised to mention the new security organization.

2. A provision for amendment of the statute should be included.

However, many Latin-American countries, in their commentaries on Dumbarton Oaks, asked that specific ties be established between the court and the security council—assuring enforcement of the court's decisions.

American officials indicated they think these enforcement provisions should be placed in the Dumbarton Oaks charter instead of the treaty setting up the court, however.

It is disclosed the decision to hold the conference preliminary to the San Francisco meeting was ratified at Yalta

during the San Francisco conference next month today started a torrent of rumors about immediate victory in Europe.

So far as the White House was concerned they were only rumors.

It all began when Jonathan Daniels, Presidential press secretary, was asked whether he looked for a very large outpouring from Washington to the world security conference, starting April 25.

Message Of President

"No, very definitely we don't," Daniels said. "The President has sent a message to the Secretary of State and members of the Cabinet pointing out to the Secretary of State the importance of all chiefs of mission remaining at their post during this critical time, and a similar message to members of his Cabinet agreeing *(sic)* he felt that they should stay at their posts."

By chiefs of mission, Daniels said he meant American ambassadors and ministers to other nations.

Wants Small Groups

Through Secretary of State Stettinius, as chairman of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference, Daniels said the President "has asked the members of the delegation to keep their advisers and so forth to a compact group in order that there won't be a strain on transportation within the country or on hotel facilities so that we can take care of our distinguished guests from other countries."

Daniels was asked whether members of the Cabinet other than Stettinius were supposed to go to San Francisco and why a message was sent to the Cabinet.

"It was not a matter specifically of singling out the Cabinet," Daniels said, "but we want to keep all officials there at a minimum at a time when we are going to have travel and hotel facilities and so forth for people from all over the world."

Congress Not Included

A similar request, he said, has not been transmitted to members of Congress.

"Is this request based solely on the matter of travel and hotels or also on the world situation?" a reporter inquired.

"Well," Daniels replied, "so far as the ambassadors and ministers in the other countries are concerned, it is felt at this time that they ought to be on their own jobs."

Dated March 16

Daniels made known that the President's communication to Cabinet members was dated March 16.

When, on the basis of Daniels's remarks, rumors of immediate peace began to circulate, the White House was deluged with telephone calls. Daniels's office was kept busy explaining that the primary purpose of the presidential request was to reduce the load on transportation and hotels and to keep diplomats at their posts instead of visiting San Francisco.

Text Of Memorandum

Later, the White House made public the memorandum Mr. Roosevelt sent Secretary Stettinius on March 16. It said:

"As the next few months will be of critical importance, I feel it is essential that all chiefs of missions remain at their posts. I hope you will bear this in mind in connection with the plans you are drawing up for those who will accompany our delegates to the San Francisco conference. I am informing the other members of the Cabinet that I feel it is equally important to them to remain in Washington during this same period.

Keep At Minimum

"I should also appreciate it if you, in your capacity as chairman of the American delegation to the forthcoming United Nations Conference at San Francisco, would notify the other delegates that in making plans for advisers and other assistants to accompany our delegation I shall want them to be guided by the necessity of keeping our official group there to the minimum consistent with the importance of the issues involved.

"Your aim should be the formation of a compact United States group which will put the least possible burden upon already severely taxed transportation and housing facilities in order to insure appropriate accommodations for the distinguished visitors who will come to this country to attend the conference."

WORLD-COURT PARLEY CALLED

United Nations To Meet April 9—U.S. Seeks 2 Changes

Washington, March 27 (AP)—United Nations diplomats will meet in Washington April 9 to plan an international court.

The State Department announced today that invitations had gone out on behalf of the same nations that are sponsoring the world-security meeting in San Francisco April 25.

The Washington draft is to be presented at San Francisco, probably to be signed alongside a charter for a world peace organization.

Minor Changes Expected

The United States is expected to present a draft to the meeting here April 9, suggesting only minor changes in the existing World Court, which the Senate twice refused to permit this country to join.

F. D. R. Stand-By Request Made For Frisco

Washington, March 27 (AP)—United Nations jurists are to meet in Washington before the San Francisco World Security Conference to draft preliminary plans for an international court of justice. The State Department disclosed today that invitations for such a gathering had gone out.

Washington, March 27 (AP) — A White House disclosure that President Roosevelt wants his Cabinet officers and American diplomats abroad to stick to their own jobs

HOUSE INCREASES CCC CREDIT POWER

Washington, March 27 (A. P.)—The House today approved legislation extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation two years and increasing its borrowing powers from $3,000,000,000 to $4,750,000,000. Early Senate concurrence was expected to send the legislation to the White House.

The CCC is the Government's agency supporting farm commodity prices. Definite ceilings on commodity subsidies are written into the new legislation, including $568,000,000 under the dairy production program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The House passed a separate bill authorizing the Defense Supplies Corporation to continue subsidy payments on flour in an amount not to exceed $190,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30. 1946.

Stassen Winds Up Duties With Fleet

San Francisco, March 28 (A. P.).—Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor who has been named a delegate to the United Nations Conference here April 25, was back in the Pacific war area today preparing to bring to an end his duties as Fifth Fleet flag secretary, Twelfth District headquarters announced.

Wave of Premature Victory Reports Spreads

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) A wave of premature reports and rumors of victory in Europe spread over the country today as United Nations armies continued their rush toward Berlin.

One flood of rumors grew from a White House disclosure that President Roosevelt wants his cabinet officers and United States diplomats abroad to stay at their posts during the San Francisco conference starting April 25.

The White House later made it clear that Mr. Roosevelt's memorandum on the subject, sent to Secretary of State Stettinius on March 16, did not spell any immediate German collapse. The purpose, it was explained, was to reduce the strain on transportation and hotel facilities in San Francisco and keep officials at their posts at a critical time.

In New York, the Blue network said that Gil Martyn, broadcasting from Los Angeles, had said "electrifying news" had come that the President and his cabinet "are preparing for victory."

Soon after the Martyn broadcast, Blue went on the air from New York with the statement that a "routine announcement" from the White House "was misinterpreted as a hint that big news was forthcoming from Europe."

"One of the three major news services (the International News service) carried the story with the interpretation that the White House expected word of victory," Blue's New York announcement said.

"This interpretation since has been found to be without any foundation. There has been no suggestion from any Washington officials that any armistice announcement is imminent."

A news flash that "Eisenhower says Germans quit," was broadcast to Pacific coast states and Arizona this morning by radio station KHJ at Hollywood.

William M. Green, a news editor for the Don Lee-Mutual network, said the flash was based on a garbled dispatch of the International News Service, and that listeners were so informed about two minutes after the flash was broadcast.

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MEANWHILE RUSSIAN FORCES FAR TO THE NORTH SEIZED 21,000 TRAPPED GERMAN PRISONERS ALONG THE EAST PRUSSIAN BEACHES AND WERE STORMING EMAUS, A HALF MILE WEST OF DANZIG, AFTER CAPTURING HEELE AND PELONKEN. ONE MILE WEST AND NORTHWEST OF THE FORMER FREE CITY, THE SOVIET WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCED.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE HAMPERED ALL ALONG THE WAY TOWARDS THE BRATISLAVA GAP BY AMBUSHES AND SMALL BUT WELL EQUIPPED ANTI-

TANK UNITS STATIONED AT EASILY DEFENDED POSITIONS. ARMED WITH TOMMYGUNS, AND PLACED ON MOTORCYCLES AND JEEPS. ARMY TANKS IN ORDER TO COMBAT THESE ENEMY OBSTACLES. IN ADDITION TO WIPING OUT THE AMBUSHES THE RUSSIAN MOBILE UNITS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE PANIC BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, RED STAR SAID. THE GERMANS, REALIZING THEY WERE ONLY SCREENING THEIR MAIN DEFENSES, RETREATED RAPIDLY TO THE SAFETY OF THE BETTER GUARDED ZONES.

DN817AEW

WAR "WE ARE COUNTING ON [illegible]

Add London Davis (Singleton) xxx news 10 b.

DAVIS SAID THE OWI PLANNED TO TAKE PART IN THE RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANY AFTER THE WAR WITH "HARD FACTS" BUT DISCOUNTED THE POSSIBILITY OF AN OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY BEING SET UP AFTER THE WAR.

THE OWI HEAD SAID, HOWEVER, THERE WAS A PLAN FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO ABSORB SOME OF OWI'S INFORMATION ACTIVITIES SUCH AS GATHERING TEXTS OF SPEECHES AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN PEACE TIME.

DAVIS SAID HIS MISSION TO EUROPE WAS TO HELP COORDINATE THE WORK OF THE ALLIED PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH WITH THE OWI AND STATE DEPARTMENT IN RE-EDUCATING THE NAZIS.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER OWI PLANNED TO PUBLISH NEWSPAPERS AS PART OF GERMANY'S "RE-EDUCATION," DAVIS SAID "EVENTUALLY THERE WILL HAVE TO BE NEWSPAPERS, BUT BY JUST WHOM THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED."

MQ1045PEW

LONDON-FIRST ADD GERMAN XXX IN SPITE OF ALL."
THE GERMAN PRESS AND RADIO, INDICATING DEVELOPING FRONTLINE CHAOS, AGAIN CARRIED AN ORDER FOR "ALL STRAGGLERS" AND CUT-OFF TROOPS AND OFFICERS TO "REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AUTHORITIES AND TAKE UP AGAIN THEIR DUTIES IN DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND." IT DEMANDED THAT "SUSPECTS AND SHIRKERS BE DENOUNCED AT THE NEAREST POLICE STATION."
A MILITARY COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIOUS, SAID LT.-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., WAS "REMAINING FAITHFUL TO HIS PRACTICE OF RUTHLESSLY KEEPING HIS ADVANCES FLUID, FANNING OUT TIME AND AGAIN WITH ASSAULT SPEARHEADS."
HIS THIRD ARMY, SERTORIOUS ADDED, HAS GAINED "CONSIDERABLE GROUND" WITH A TANK WEDGE ADVANCING FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TOWARD WUERZBURG.
BZ121PEW

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN FIRMS HAVE HELPED THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT BY GIVING BRITAIN THE BENEFIT OF KNOWLEDGE OF MORE THAN $40,000,000 WORTH OF RESEARCH, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY.

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30-24-24259

AT AN EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SUBSTITUTES WHICH HAD BEEN KEPT SECRET FOR THREE YEARS, L. P. LISTER, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED KINGDOM COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, EXPLAINED HOW HE AND THREE ASSISTANTS IN AMERICA, ONE BRITISH AND TWO AMERICAN, OBTAINED GIFTS OR LOANS FROM AMERICAN FIRMS OF NEARLY 15,000 EXHIBITS, COMPLETE WITH PRODUCTION DATA.

BY SPECIAL PASS, EXPERTS FROM THE SERVICES, INDUSTRIES AND GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN VIEWING SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS RANGING FROM PLASTIC MACHINE TOOLS AND PAPER GASOLINE CONTAINERS TO TOY CHECKER BOARDS AND FURNITURE.

THE KNOWLEDGE GLEANED FROM THESE EXHIBITS HELPED BRITAIN TO CONTINUE HER OWN RESEARCH TO SAVE VALUABLE RAW MATERIALS AND RESTRICTED SHIPPING SPACE.

LISTER, WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE [illegible] IS A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EXPORT TRADE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION JUST FORMED TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AND MAINTAIN A TRADE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE EXHIBITION IS A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE POOLING OF IDEAS AMONG THE ALLIES FOR A COMMON CAUSE. THIS IS ACKNOWLEDGED IN A PERSONAL LETTER TO CONTRIBUTING AMERICAN FIRMS BY OLIVER LYTTLETON, BRITAIN'S MINISTER OF PRODUCTION, IN WHICH HE SAID IT WOULD "BE DIFFICULT TO FIND ANOTHER EXAMPLE WHEREAT SO LITTLE WITH COST SO MUCH VALUE HAS BEEN OBTAINED."

APR/2ND 1ROA/ND

(LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-SOME OF THE KEY MEN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WILL ASSEMBLE HERE SOON FOR TALKS BEFORE GOING TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

(THE DOMINIONS OFFICE LISTED THEM AS FOLLOWS:

(CANADA: HIGH COMMISSIONER VINCENT MASSEY AND ASSOCIATE UNDERSECRETARY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HUME WRONG.

(AUSTRALIA: DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER F.M. FORDE, MINISTER O EXTERNAL AFFAIRS H.V. EVATT AND HIGH COMMISSIONER S.M. BRUCE.

(NEW ZEALAND: PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER, AN

MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES C.A. M BERENDSEN, AND HIGH COMMISSIONER

W.J. JORDAN.

SOUTH AFRICA: PRIME MINISTER JAN. C. SMUTS AND HIGH COMMISSIONER

C. HEATON-NICHOLLS.

INDIA: SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, SUPPLY MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL;

SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON, DEFENSE MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL; AND SIR V.T. KRISHNA MACHARI, REPRESENTING THE INDIAN STATES.

PKL

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LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE FIRST OF 30,000 AMERICAN LEND-LEASE PRE-FABRICATED TEMPORARY BUNGALOWS HAVE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TO HELP ALLEVIATE THE HOUSING SHORTAGE.

DN749AEW

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THE AWARD OF SOLDIERS' MEDALS TO TWO SERGEANTS WHO DASHED THROUGH EXPLODING AMMUNITION THREE TIMES TO DRAG CREWMEN FROM A FLAMING FLYING FORTRESS.

THE AWARD WENT TO STAFF SGT.JOHN CONTENTO OF 3 CRAWFORD ST., CORTLAND, N.Y. AND SGT.LESTER E.HOLMLY OF ROLETTE, N.D., BOTH OF THE 398TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

CONTENTO WAS A CREW MEMBER OF THE PLANE WHICH CRASHED AT THE TAKE-OFF. HOLMLY WAS WORKING NEARBY. THE PLANE EXPLODED A FEW SECONDS AFTER THEY COMPLETED THEIR LAST RESCUE TRIP.

PS1025PEW

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THERE IS A GROWING FEELING IN JAPAN THAT THE PRESENT WAR WILL LAST 20 YEARS AND MAY EVEN CARRY OVER INTO THE NEXT CENTURY.

THE BROADCAST SAID A NEW ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN FORMED IN JAPAN KNOWN AS "THE ASSOCIATION OF THE 20 YEARS WAR" UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF HACHIRO ARITA, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER.

"SEVERAL HIGH OFFICIALS AND PERSONAGES OF THE POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND JOURNALISTIC WORLD ARE SPONSORING THE ASSOCIATION," TOKYO SAID. "ALL ARE PLEDGED TO CONTINUE THE WAR AGAINST THE ANGLO-AMERICANS FOR THE NEXT 20 YEARS."

THE BROADCAST SAID "LATEST EVENTS HAVE BUILT UP EVERYWHERE THE FEELING THAT THE PRESENT WAR MAY WELL LAST 20 AND EVEN 100 YEARS."

DM740AEW

U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE, MARCH 27-(AP)-LT. CHARLES T.JONES, 24, VANDALIA, MO., A FLYING FORTRESS BOMBARDIER WHO REFUSED FIRST AID FOR INJURIES UNTIL AFTER HE HAD RELEASED HIS BOMBS ON AN OIL REFINERY AT HAMBURG, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

JONES HAD JUST STARTED SIGHTING OPERATIONS WHEN HE WAS HIT IN THE RIGHT SHOULDER BY A CHUNK OF FLAK WHICH KNOCKED HIM OFF HIS SEAT, THE CITATION SAID. ALTHOUGH BOTH HANDS WERE CUT BY FLYING GLASS, HE CRAWLED BACK TO HIS POST AND SUCCEEDED IN DROPPING THE BOMBS "WITH TELLING ACCURACY."

JONES IS NOW BACK IN THE UNITED STATES.

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WE335PEW

NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL (250)

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, APPEARING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT AN HOUR WHEN GERMAN ARMIES OF THE WEST REELED BACK BEFORE THE GREATEST ALLIED VICTORY OF THE WAR, SQUELCHED TODAY ANY POSSIBLE ELEVENTH HOUR SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSALS BY THE ENEMY.

WITH A CURT, "NO SIR," HE ANSWERED A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER PARLIAMENT WOULD HAVE A CHANCE TO DISCUSS ANY GERMAN PROPOSALS FOR LAYING DOWN ARMS.

ANY SUCH PROPOSAL, CHURCHILL SAID, WOULD BE COMMUNICATED FORTHWITH TO RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES, BOUND UNEQUIVOCALLY TO DECLARATION THAT HITLER'S GERMANY MUST ACCEPT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OR BE FLATTENED.

THIS, HE ADDED, WAS A MATTER FOR THE EXECUTIVE, NOT PARLIAMENT--IN OTHER WORDS, CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN.

CHURCHILL SPOKE JUST BEFORE GEN.EISENHOWER OPINED IN PARIS THAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WOULD BE IMPOSED, RATHER THAN NEGOTIATED.

CHURCHILL TOLD COMMONS IT WOULD BE INFORMED ONLY IF THERE WAS "A PURELY MILITARY SURRENDER AT THE FRONT," WHICH EISENHOWER DOES NOT EXPECT.

THE PRIME MINISTER DUCKED A DIRECT QUESTION WHETHER THERE HAD BEEN ANY PEACE OVERTURES IN RECENT MONTHS.

LABORITE RHYS DAVIES PUT IT AT THE TAIL END OF A QUERY WHETHER PARLIAMENT SHOULD BE INFORMED ABOUT WHEN AND HOW GERMANY PROPOSED TO LAY DOWN ARMS.

"SUCH MATTERS," CHURCHILL REPLIED, "IF THEY AROSE AT ANY TIME WOULD FIRST OF ALL ENTER INTO THE PROVINCE OF INTER-ALLIED DISCUSSION.

"WE SHOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO DISCLOSE ANY MATTERS OF THAT KIND, EXCEPT PURELY MILITARY SURRENDERS AT THE FRONT.

"ON ANYTHING WHICH TOUCHES PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND SO ON, WE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATE WITH OUR RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ALLIES, AND THE HOUSE WOULD HAVE TO WAIT NECESSARILY UNTIL THESE DISCUSSIONS HAD TAKEN PLACE."

MQ1036PEW

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30.24 — 24261

LONDON, March 27--(AP)--The daily sketch quoted a dispatch from its Stockholm correspondent today as saying that Adolf Hitler has summoned a special meeting of his Nazi Gauleiters at Berchtesgaden.

As a preliminary to the meeting, the sketch said, Hitler conferred with his closest associates last Sunday at a secret session at which no army leaders were present.

These developments an assertion that "sensational events" were expected in Germany.

APL DENNEHYS 00806-JA- 409

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Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) xx toward Frankfurt.

FIRST AND THIRD ARMY TROOPS WERE DISCLOSED ALREADY TO HAVE LINKED UP FOUR MILES SOUTH OF COBLENZ, FAR BEHIND THE PLUNGING SPEARHEADS.

A15

THE ADVANCES WERE SO SWIFT THAT OFFICERS AT AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS COULD ONLY SHAKE THEIR HEADS AND POINT VAGUELY TO THE EAST AND SAY "THEY'RE SOMEWHERE OUT THERE."

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS OVERRUN BY FIRST AND THIRD ARMORED COLUMNS STREAMED TO THE REAR, SOMETIMES WITHOUT A SINGLE GUARD. BRIDGES AND ROADS TO THE EAST WERE JAMMED WITH SUPPLIES POURING IN BEHIND THE RAMPAGING ARMOR AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY. THE IDENTITIES OF THE POWERFUL ARMORED DIVISIONS LEADING THE BREAKTHROUGH WERE CONCEALED TEMPORARILY.

ONLY THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY STILL WAS MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE AS IT FOUGHT SAVAGELY INTO THE RUHR EAST OF WESEL. AFTER BEING HELD FOR 15 HOURS, LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S 30TH DIVISION DROVE EASTWARD TWO MILES WITHIN TWO MILES OF DORSTEN, WHICH IS 16 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AT WESEL. THE 79TH DIVISION TOOK HOLTEN, AT THE EDGE OF THE RUHR NEAR STERKRADE, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF ESSEN.

A16

PRISONERS FROM A PANZER DIVISION WHICH BROKE UNDER THE NINTH ARMY'S VIOLENT ATTACK SAID THEY HAD SUFFERED SUCH EXTREME LOSSES IN THE LAST 36 HOURS THEY NO LONGER COULD RESIST.

BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS PUSHED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUNEN, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF WESEL, WHILE THE AMERICAN 17TH AIRBORNE SMASHED THREE MILES TO GRUDENBURG, SIX MILES EAST OF WESEL, AND LINKED UP FIRMLY WITH THE NINTH ARMY'S 30TH DIVISION.

NORTH OF BRUNEN, BRITISH SECOND ARMY FORCES WERE REPORTED SMASHING EASTWARD ALMOST UNOPPOSED, WITH CENSORSHIP HIDING THEIR EXACT MOVEMENTS. THE FANATICAL RESISTANCE WHICH SCOTTISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN MEETING IN THE REES AREA, AT THE NORTHERN END OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRIDGEHEAD, APPEARED TO BE COLLAPSING, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

A17

AT THE EXTREME WEST FLANK OF MONTGOMERY'S HOLDING, CANADIANS DROVE TOWARD FORNICK AND EMMERICH. OTHER UNITS SLICED ACROSS THE EMMERICH-RE[illegible] HIGHWAY IN GAINS UP TO THREE MILES BEYOND MILLINGEN. HIGHLANDERS AS[illegible]IDE THE MILLINGEN-ANHOLT ROAD NORTHEAST OF MILLINGEN SMASHED TO W[illegible]IN A MILE AND A HALF OF ISSELBERG.

MONTGOMERY'S PUSH HAD SWEPT UP 16,000 PRISONERS IN FOUR DAYS--MORE THAN 5,00[illegible] OF THEM FALLING TO THE U.S. NINTH ARMY AND 11,148 TO BRITISH [illegible] FORCES. THE [illegible]TH ARMY'S 79TH DIVISION WAS FIGHTI[illegible]WITHIN [illegible]ALF-MI[illegible] OF A SI[illegible]ANE SUPERHIGHWAY WHICH SLICES

THROUGH THE RUHR.

LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY CLIMAXED ITS LONG DRIVE NORTHWARD FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN BY MAKING TWO CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE EARLY MONDAY IN THE AREA NORTH OF MANNHEIM, IT WAS DISCLOSED. A FIRM BRIDGEHEAD SOME 19 MILES WIDE BY FOUR DEEP HAD BEEN SECURED BY NOON MONDAY AND SIX TOWNS ON THE EAST BANK HAD BEEN CLEARED OF NAZIS.

A18

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE DIRECTION PATCH'S DRIVE WOULD TAKE FROM THE RHINE. FEW LARGE TOWNS LIE IN THE LOOP OF THE RHINE FACING HIM, BUT 120 MILES DIRECTLY EAST LIES NUERNBERG. AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS HELD HALF THE TOWN OF GERNSHEIM AT LAST REPORT. LAMPERTHEIM AND BURSTADT IN THE AREA ACROSS THE RIVER FROM WORMS ALSO WERE PARTLY IN AMERICAN HANDS. SANDHOFEN, A MILE NORTH OF MANNHEIM, WAS SEIZED SOON AFTER PATCH'S TROOPS CROSSED IN RUBBER BOATS AND AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES.

IN ITS DASH DOWN THE AUTOBAHN SOUTHEAST OF LIMBURG TODAY THE FIRST ARMY'S NINTH ARMORED DIVISION PASSED SCORES OF GERMAN TANKS, TRUCKS AND HALFTRACKS ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR FLIGHT--APPARENTLY BECAUSE THEY HAD RUN OUT OF FUEL. IT WAS THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION WHICH CAPTURED THE REMAGEN BRIDGE AND GAVE THE FIRST ARMY ITS BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THAT SHEER GUTS AND THE BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP OF LT. COL. EMBRY LAGREW OF LEXINGTON, KY., ENABLED DOUGHBOYS OF PATTON'S SIXTH ARMORED INFANTRY TO SEIZE THE DAMAGED RAIL BRIDGE AT FRANKFURT AND COME TO GRIPS WITH NAZI TROOPS HOLDING THE MAIN CITY EAST OF THE RIVER.

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A19

THE STRUCTURE WAS RAKED BY DEADLY FIRE FROM ENTRENCHED ENEMY TROOPS ON THE EAST BANK, BUT LAGREW'S MEN DASHED ACROSS AND GAINED A FOOTHOLD AND THEN STUCK IT OUT THROUGH A FIERCE ARTILLERY BARRAGE UNTIL THEY WERE REINFORCED.

REFERRING TO PATTON AS "THIS AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH SPECIALIST," GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS SAID THE THIRD ARMY COMMANDER WAS "REMAINING FAITHFUL TO HIS PRACTICE OF RUTHLESSLY KEEPING HIS ADVANCES FLUID AND FANNING OUT TIME AND AGAIN WITH ASSAULT SPEARHEADS." SURVEYING THE FRONT AS A WHOLE, SERTORIUS SAID DESPAIRINGLY, "IT'S HARDLY POSSIBLE TO GAIN A CLEAR PICTURE OF THE SITUATION."

AN AIDE OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THIS WAS A WEEK OF HIGHEST DECISION AND THAT IT WAS FUTILE TO "LOOK FOR A MIRACLE FROM THE OUTSIDE."

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A20

FRANKFURT, BIRTHPLACE OF GOETHE AND CENTER OF THE GERMAN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, WAS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN BADLY WRECKED BY ALLIED BOMBINGS, WITH AN ESTIMATED 90 PERCENT OF ITS BUILDINGS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. ONLY ABOUT 200,000 OF ITS PEACETIME POPULATION OF 550,000 WERE REPORTED STILL IN THE CITY. A DOZEN AIRFIELDS DOT THE FLAT PLAIN AROUND THE METROPOLIS.

THE WEATHER BROKE BAD FOR THE ALLIES FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE AIR FORCES BEGAN THEIR TREMENDOUS BOMBING PRELUDE TO THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE. THERE WERE SCATTERED SHOWERS ALONG THE FRONT AND CLOUDS HUNG SO LOW OVER THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE BATTLEFIELD THAT TACTICAL FORCES WERE NOT ABLE TO ENGAGE IN EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS THERE. THE FRANKFURT AREA WAS BATTERED, HOWEVER, AND FIGHTER-PILOTS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF GERMAN ROAD CONVOYS FLEEING BEFORE THE ALLIED ONSURGE.

FIRST PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE SEVENTH ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE WERE DESCRIBED AS POOR-LOOKING MATERIAL, INCLUDING MANY OLD MEN AND YOUTHS AND AIR FORCES PERSONNEL HASTILY HAULED INTO BATTLE.

KA507PEW

~~OF THE RUSSIAN LINES.~~ Add Paris W Front (Long) xx artillery (inc.

THE GERMANS SAID THE THIRD ARMY HAD FOUGHT INTO THE STREETS OF OFFENBACH, AN IMPORTANT MAIN RIVER MANUFACTURING CITY OF 80,000, FIVE MILES EAST OF FRANKFURT. FRANKFURT ITSELF WAS HOPELESSLY OUTFLANKED AND BESIEGED--AND PERHAPS EVACUATED.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRST ARMY EAST OF BONN AND BELOW THE RUHR'S SOUTHERN LIMITS WAS SWIFT AND LARGELY CENSORED TO KEEP THE GERMANS CONFUSED. EVEN THE SIZE OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' STRIKING FORCE WAS OBSCURE. THE FACT THAT CENSORS ALLOWED IT TO BE DESCRIBED AS THE LARGEST TANK FORCE EVER USED IN THE WEST MEANT THAT A MINIMUM OF FIVE TANK DIVISIONS WERE POWERING THE DRIVE--LAST REPORTED 247 MILES FROM BERLIN--BECAUSE PATTON USED FOUR TANK DIVISIONS IN THE MOSELLE CAMPAIGN.

WHERE THE SEVENTH ARMY CROSSED THE RHINE WAS A SECRET, TOO. THE GERMANS REPORTED STREET FIGHTING OUTSIDE KARLSRUHE, CAPITAL OF BADEN, FIVE MILES EAST OF THE RIVER.

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ONLY THE FRENCH FIRST AND NEW U.S. 15TH ARMY HAVE NOT YET BEEN REPORTED ACROSS THE RHINE.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.(TEXAS BILL)) SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY STRIKING THROUGH THE DIFFICULT BUILT UP SECTION OF THE RUHR--ALMOST A CONTINUOUS CITY OF 5,000,000--DROVE FOUR MILES BEYOND THE DUESSELDORF-ARNHEM SUPER-HIGHWAY AND REACHED THE LIPPE RIVER AT GAHLEN, 13 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

AT LAST REPORTS, FAR BEHIND ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS, THE NINTH ARMY WAS WITHIN 32 MILES OF THE MAJOR TRAFFIC CENTER OF MUENSTER (143,748); 12 OF GELSENKIRCKEN (313,000); 23 OF DORTMUND (537,000); TWO OF OBERHAUSEN (191,305) AND FIVE OF MULHEIM (136,805.) ESSEN IS A CITY OF 660,000 AND HOME OF THE BOMB-POCKED KRUPP WORKS.

THE NINTH HAD TAKEN 4,500 PRISONERS SINCE CROSSING THE RHINE.

AN AMERICAN AIRBORNE DIVISION LINKED UP WITH NINTH ARMY TROOPS ALONG THE LIPPE RIVER AND MOVED THREE MILES CLOSER TO BERLIN.

ONE LONG RANGE NINTH ARMY GUN SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A GERMAN RAILROAD GUN IN THE OSTERFELD RAILYARDS EIGHT MILES AHEAD. NO GERMAN COUNTERATTACK WORTHY OF THE NAME HAS YET DEVELOPED ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT.

"THE WHOLE OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY BETWEEN WESEL AND REES WAS COLLAPSING TODAY AND THE BRITISH WERE SWEEPING ON," AP CORRESPONDENT NED NORDNESS REPORTED FROM THE SECOND ARMY FRONT. "THERE APPARENTLY IS LITTLE TO HALT THE ARMY FROM MOTORING THROUGH GERMANY."

AT LEAST THREE CORPS WERE POWERING THE BRITISH ATTACK, SWELLED BY MASSED TRAFFIC MOVING ACROSS AT LEAST EIGHT LIGHT BRIDGES OVER THE RHINE ON THE SECOND ARMY FRONT ALONE.

RINGENBERG FELL. TROOPS CROSSED THE ISSEL RIVER AGAIN TWO MILES WEST OF DINGDEN. RESISTANCE SLACKENED CONSIDERABLY NORTH OF REES BEFORE ATTACKS OF THE CANADIAN THIRD DIVISION AND SCOTTISH LOWLANDERS OF THE 15TH DIVISION. MILLINGEN WAS CLEARED.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NOTING THE SWIFT, CONTINUED DISENTEGRATION OF GERMAN FORCES IN THE WEST, SAID 15,132 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN SUNDAY ON ALL FRONTS.

ACCOMPLISHMENT AS A DOUBLE CROSSING OF THE ALLIED ARMIES

A SECURITY BLACKOUT DIMMED THE FULL PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES FIGHTING ALONG THE FLUID WESTERN FRONT, BUT LATE FRONT ADVICES DISCLOSED THAT U.S.FIRST ARMY TROOPS HAD THRUST 35 MILES OUT OF THEIR REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD. HITLER'S RHINE RIVER LINE APPEARED SHATTERED BEYOND REPAIR.

LT.COURTNEY HODGES' FIRST ARMY DOUGHBOYS AND LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WERE RACING NECK-AND-NECK FOR BERLIN, WITH THE LATTER BELIEVED WELL BEYOND THEIR LAST REPORTED POSITIONS 40 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

REPORTS THAT PATTON'S FORCES

(LONDON NEWSPAPERS CARRIED UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT PATTON'S FORCES WERE 70 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE IN THE WUERZBERG AREA. A BRITISH BROADCAST SAID THE FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN RADIO STATION HAD ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED ARMORED SPEARHEADS HAD DRIVEN WITHIN 10 MILES OF FULDA, 54 MILES NORTHEAST OF FRANKFURT.)

FOR LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY VETERANS THE RHINE CROSSING WAS THE CLIMAX TO A 700-MILE DRIVE FROM THE BEACHES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE GERMANS SAID HIS FORCES WERE HAMMERING AT THE GATES OF KARLSRUHE, SUGGESTING THE CROSSING WAS IN THAT AREA.

THE 35-MILE THRUST BY FIRST ARMY TANK FORCES CARRIED INTO THE HIGHWAY TOWN OF HECKHOLZHAUSEN, WITHIN 247 MILES OF BERLIN. OTHER ARMORED UNITS BROKE INTO LIMBURG, A ROAD JUNCTION CITY 8 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HECKHOLZHAUSEN.

A13

A FRONT DISPATCH DESCRIBED HODGES' TANK FORCE AS THE GREATEST EVER ASSEMBLED ON THE WESTERN FRONT. IN LIMBURG HIS SUPPORTING INFANTRYMEN WERE CLEARING OUT THE GERMANS IN STREET-BY-STREET FIGHTING. TWELVE AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF LIMBURG ANOTHER FIRST ARMY ARMORED COLUMN REACHED HUBLINGEN.

PRISONERS SURRENDERED SO FAST TO THE ADVANCING DOUGHBOYS THAT MILITARY POLICE WERE CALLED TO RUSH FORWARD AND AID IN HANDLING THEM. THERE WAS NO SOLID LINE IN FRONT OF THE FIRST ARMY. THE ENEMY WAS CHOPPED UP INTO ISOLATED POCKETS.

(MORE)

JUST 32 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIMBURG, PATTON'S TANKS WERE PROWLING THE RUBBLE-STREWN STREETS OF FRANKFURT, MILES OF THE CITY OF 546,000 POPULATION WERE IN RUINS, CREATED BY ALLIED BOMBING OF ITS ARSENALS.

ELEMENTS OF THE SPEEDING FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED THE MAIN RIVER OPPOSITE HANAU, 10 MILES EAST OF FRANKFURT AND 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CAPTURED BRIDGE AT ASCHAFFENBURG. THE BRIDGEHEAD BETWEEN MAINZ AND WORMS WAS 30 MILES WIDE AND AT LEAST 30 MILES DEEP--A SECURITY BLACKOUT ON THE FOURTH'S PROGRESS PREVENTED DISCLOSURE OF ITS EXACT DEPTH. LOCATION OF A NEW THIRD ARMY RHINE CROSSING WAS LIKEWISE WITHHELD.

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MEANWHILE TO THE NORTH THE BRITISH SECOND AND THE U.S.NINTH ARMIES WERE STRIKING WITH SUCH FORCE IN THE RUHR AND ON THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN THAT A FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY OFFICER DECLARED "THERE IS NOTHING TO HALT A BREAKTHROUGH."

THE NINTH ARMY SPEARED 17 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE, FOUGHT INTO THE NORTHERN SUBURBS OF THE RUHR PORT OF DUISBURG AND WAS BY-PASSING THE

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MUNITIONS CITY OF ESSEN.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM SIMPSON'S FAMED 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS SWEEPING THROUGH VILLAGES WHERE UNEVACUATED GERMAN CIVILIANS TOOK TO THEIR CELLARS AND CAME OUT WHEN THE FIGHTING WAS OVER. A MILITARY AFFAIRS OFFICER SAID THE GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD ADVISED THE CIVILIANS TO STAY PUT BECAUSE THEY WOULD GET BETTER TREATMENT FROM THE AMERICANS THAN BY FLEEING DEEPER INTO THE REICH.

ELEMENTS OF THE GERMAN 116TH PANZER DIVISION WERE THROWN AGAINST THE 30TH DIVISION, UNITS OF WHICH WERE NINE MILES NORTH OF ESSEN AFTER A FOUR-MILE ADVANCE. A TANK BATTLE RAGED FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BORSTEN, 17 MILES FROM THE RHINE DUE EAST OF WESEL.

THE 79TH DIVISION WAS FIGHTING IN WEHOVEN, NORTHEAST SUBURB OF DUISBURG.

U.S.AIRBORNE FORCES NORTH OF WESEL, TOGETHER WITH THE SIXTH BRITISH AIRBORNE, CRASHED THROUGH BROKEN AND DISORGANIZED ENEMY FORCES. BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS DROVE WITHIN A HALF MILE OF BRUENEN, THREE MILES BEYOND THE ISSEL RIVER NORTH OF WESEL, WHILE AMERICAN AIRBORNE UNITS MADE SIMILAR GAINS EASTWARD.

THE NEWS BLACKOUT HID THE ENTIRE STORY OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE, WHICH HAD CARRIED 15 MILES ONTO THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN.

THE CANADIANS AT THE WEST END OF THE MORE THAN 31-MILE-LONG BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED MILLINGEN, FOUR MILES NORTH OF REES, AND TOOK BIENEN, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST.

JP337AEW

THROUGH OUR [illegible] WHICH UNDAMAGED PORT WAS UNDER CONSTANT V-BOMBING ATTACK.) Add to Eisenhower Cleaning [illegible] V-bombing allocation

"IN ADDITION, OUR ENGINEERS STRETCHED PIPELINES ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO CARRY OIL TOARMIES, BUILT HUNDREDS OF BRIDGES, RESTORED THOUSANDS OF MILES OF TRACKS, AND SENT TRUCKS AND TRAILERS OVER RECONSTRUCTED HIGHWAYS IN ORDER TO GET MATERIAL FORWARD TO BACK THE ATTACK

...MATERIAL FORWARD TO BACK THE ATTACK.

"I SHOULD MENTION TOO, THE SUPERB WORK OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE EVACUATION AND CARE OF CASUALTIES."

THE GENERAL SAID ALL UNITS HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SEIZE ANY OPPORTUNITY THAT CAME THEIR WAY OF GETTING ACROSS THE RHINE, EITHER BY GRABBING A BRIDGE OR USING BOATS. THE LUCKY SEIZURE OF THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE AT REMAGEN PAID BIG DIVIDENDS.

THE ARMY IN OCCUPIED AREAS WILL ESTABLISH ORDER UNTIL THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS DECIDE WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH GERMANY, EISENHOWER SAID. ANY CIVILIAN RESISTANCE WILL BE DEALT WITH STERNLY ON THE SPOT.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT THERE HAS BEEN SOME FRATERNIZATION OF ALLIED TROOPS WITH GERMANS, HE NOTED, DESPITE ORDERS AGAINST IT, BUT THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE ALLIED SOLDIERS HAS BEEN EXEMPLARY.

LAUGHING, EISENHOWER SAID HE WOULD BE THE LAST TO DENY THAT SOLDIERS SOMETIMES SLIPPED IN BACKDOORS TO GET A LITTLE RHINE WINE OR WHATEVER ELSE THEY MIGHT BE AFTER.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAID CASUALTIES IN THE BIG THRUST ACROSS THE RHINE IN THE WESEL AREA WERE LIGHTER THAN EXPECTED.

ON THE FIRST DAY, THE 79TH DIVISION OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY SUFFERED 13 KILLED, AND THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION 15 KILLED. THE OPERATION IS GOING FASTER THAN EXPECTED.

EISENHOWER ALSO GAVE HIS OPINION ON THE RELATIVE MERITS OF FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, NEW GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST, AND FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, THE DEPOSED COMMANDER.

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HE SAID RUNDSTEDT PROBABLY WAS A MORE FINISHED SOLDIER, BUT THAT KESSELRING WAS CLOSER TO THE NAZI PARTY AND HAD A WAY OF INSPIRING HIS MEN. HE SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT RUNDSTEDT'S WHEREABOUTS OR WHETHER HE WAS DEAD OR ALIVE.

NO GERMAN GENERAL, NO MATTER HOW GREAT A LEADER HE IS, CAN SERVE GERMANY NOW, HE ADDED.

THE MAINTENANCE PROBLEM ACROSS THE RHINE IS A BIG ONE. CAESAR THREW A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE IN 10 DAYS, AND COL.MASON YOUNG OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY GOT ONE ACROSS IN 10 HOURS AND 11 MINUTES, THE GENERAL REMARKED.

BUILDING A RAILWAY BRIDGE IS A MUCH LONGER JOB HOWEVER. EISENHOWER THEN TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THE DISTANCE FROM RAILHEADS THAT ARMIES CAN BE SUPPLIED BY TRUCKS--BUT THIS WAS NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

THE FIGURE IS IMPORTANT, FOR IT MEANS THE DISTANCE THE ARMIES CAN ADVANCE BEYOND THE RHINE BEFORE SETTLING DOWN TO WAIT FOR THE RAILHEAD TO MOVE UP.

...MQ1018PEW

ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE WESTERN ALLIES OR THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE THE FIRST INTO BERLIN, EISENHOWER SAID THE MILEAGE FAVORED THE RUSSIANS, AS THEY WERE 33 MILES FROM BERLIN.

HE SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD THE BULK OF THE REMAINING GERMAN FORCES FACING THEM NOW.

MQ1018PEW

Add Paris Eisenhower - tanks re the Sherman.

CAUTIONING THAT THE ALLIED OBJECT WAS NOT TO PIT TANK AGAINST TANK IN DUELS, HE SAID THERE WAS THE PROBLEM WHETHER IT WAS DESIRABLE TO CONTINUE PRODUCING SHERMANS OR TO CEASE PRODUCING THEM AND HAVE NO TANKS UNTIL NEW MODELS WERE READY. THE DECISION WAS TO CONTINUE PRODUCING SHERMANS IN SUCH NUMBERS AS TO OVERWHELM THE ENEMY

...AND AT THE SAME TIME TO WORK ON A SUPERIOR TANK.

IT WOULD BE IDLE, HE CONCEDED, TO SAY THAT A SHERMAN COULD MEET A PANTHER OR A TIGER ON EQUAL TERMS, BUT THE ALLIES HAVE SHERMANS IN GREATER NUMBERS THAN ENEMY TANKS AND, ONCE THE BREAKTHROUGH IS MADE, COMMANDERS SAY THEY PREFER THE SHERMAN TO ANY OTHER.

MQ858PEW

Add E of the Rhine with the U.S. 9th Army (Gallagher) xx disappointed.

"WE LIKE IT BETTER THAN THE OLD MODEL AND IT IS A MUCH BETTER MACHINE, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO BE IN A HEAVIER TANK WITH A FEW MORE INCHES OF ARMOR IN FRONT OF IT," SAID PFC. ROBERT GOETZ OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, A TANKER WHO FOUGHT THROUGH THIS WAR IN BOTH THE OLD AND NEW MODEL TANKS.

MQ1022PEW

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...SGT. JOHN DOREN DEPT.

Add E with U.S. 6th Armored Division (Ball) xx substantial cellars.

"ONE WOMAN WHO SPOKE ENGLISH SAID SHE WAS HAPPY TO SEE US BECAUSE THAT MEANT THE WAR WOULD SOON BE OVER," SAID SGT.LESTER WOOSTER OF KARTHAUS, PA.

PFC.STEPHEN SKIAVISKI OF 1257 WATSON ST., SCRANTON, PA., ACTUALLY PLAYED AN ACCORDION AS HE DROVE THROUGH ONE SUBURBAN STREET.

"THERE WASN'T MUCH TO IT," SAID LT.RICHARD PERSONN OF EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, WHO HELPED CLEAN UP THE SUBURBS.

PVT.BURTON DARROCH OF STANTON AVE., PITTSBURGH, AND PFC.LOUIS FAHRENAUGH OF NEENAH, WIS., AGREED IT WAS "A LARK."

OTHER ENGINEERS IN THE SAME CELLAR INCLUDED SGTS.JAMES CLEMENT OF ARARAT, VA., COLUMBUS HYLER OF SALUDA, S.C., THOMAS DEASY OF 506 W.113TH ST., NEW YORK, JAMES KEEN OF 405 THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NASHVILLE, TENN., AND CORPS.TILFORD SHORT OF CASAR, N.C.; FRANCIS SWINSON OF FT. MYERS, FLA., JULIUS CENALE OF CRYSTAL FALLS, MICH., AND LEWIS BROKERING OF NEW BADEN, ILL.; PFCS.BENNY DUBAS OF GRAND ISLAND, NEB., CHARLES

BURNETT OF ELMORE, ALA., PVTS.CLAUDE GREGORY OF 4025 FLORA ST., KANSAS CITY (NO STATE GIVEN); ERMAN GOLDEN OF HOPEWELL, VA., FRANK SNYDER OF SHAMOKIN, PA., AND JACK FERRI OF 2331 E.THIRTEENTH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

A MEDICAL AID MAN, PFC.CHARLES ROMEO OF 60 ELDRIDGE ST., NEW YORK, RAN IN AND OUT, TREATING WOUNDED MEN UNDER SHELLFIRE. WHY HE WASN'T HIT NO ONE COULD FIGURE OUT.

NIGHT AND DAY FRANKFURT'S AIRRAID SIRENS WAILED PERIODICALLY, WARNING CIVILIANS TO STAY IN SHELTERS. SUCH WARNINGS WERE NOT HEEDED, FOR THE EARSPLITTING DIN OF BATTLE CONTINUED WITHOUT INTERMISSION.

AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT AND MUSTANG FIGHTERS WERE OVER THE AREA, KEEPING TO A MINIMUM ANY GERMAN BOMBING OR STRAFING.

AS AN INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS HAD THROWN VIRTUALLY EVERYONE AVAILABLE INTO THE FIGHT, LT.COL.ERNEST MITCHELL OF ARLINGTON, MASS., SAID THE PRISONERS BAG INCLUDED MEMBERS OF 45 SEPARATE UNITS.

WZ732PEW

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AMONG THE HUGE STORES OF ENEMY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT CAPTURED WERE SOME OF THE LARGEST SELF-PROPELLED GUNS EVER TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT, INCLUDING ONE FERINAND, A 70-TON GIANT. MANY OF THE GUNS WERE TAKEN INTACT BEFORE THE GERMAN CREWS COULD DAMAGE THEM.

IN A SIX-HOUR DRIVE ALONG ONE ROAD LEADING TO THE FRONT TODAY I COUNTED MORE THAN 200 KNOCKED-OUT VEHICLES--TANKS, PIGHT GUNS, MOBILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT PIECES, TRUCKS LOADED WITH DRUMS OF OIL AND GASOLINE, OFFICERS' CARS AND MOTORCYCLES. MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN WIPED OUT BY ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS RANGING AHEAD OF THE TANK COLUMNS.

B76 Add W.1h U.S. 1st Army-O.11 River xx escaped injury,

~~EVERY WOODS YELDED STORES~~

B76

EVERY WOODS YIELDED STORES OF ABANDONED MILITARY MATERIAL. IN ONE VAST EVERGREEN FOREST AMONG THE TUMULTOUS HILLS SEVERAL MILES NORTH-EAST OF ALTENKIRCHEN WERE HIDDEN IMMENSE PILES OF AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES--SEVERAL HUNDREDS, PERHAPS THOUSANDS, OF TONS. BLUE PRIMER CORDS WERE ATTACHED TO THEM, BUT THEY HAD NOT BEEN BLOWN UP. THE SOLDIERS ASSIGNED TO THAT TASK HAD FAILED.

"SLEEP IS ONE OF OUR BIGGEST PROBLEMS NOW," SAID MAJ.JAMES A. ALEXANDER, JR., 1514 PINEHURST STREET, JACKSON. MISS., A FORMER LAWYER. HE, IKE THE MEN IN THE ARMORED VEHICLES, HAD GONE MORE THAN 60 HOURS WITHOUT REST. "OUR BOYS ARE REALLY GETTING BUSHED. THEY HAVE BEEN GOING ALMOST THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS WITHOUT SLEEP. RIDING A TANK IN COMBAT IS A HELL OF A JOB. IT REALLY WEARS A MAN DOWN. AS LONG AS THEY KEEP MOVING, THE MEN ARE ALL RIGHT. BUT WHENEVER A COLUMN PAUSES FOR A MOMENT, THEY DOZE OFF."

BUT BEHIND THE FORWARD COLUMNS EVERY ROAD IS CHOKED WITH OTHER TANK UNITS PUSHING ON TO THE FRONT. THEY ARE READY TO LEAPFROG INTO ACTION AND KEEP THE FIRST ARMY ROLLING ITS TIDAL FLOOD OF ARMOR THROUGH INNER GERMANY TO A UNION WITH THE RUSSIANS AND VICTORY.

PS1042PEW

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FIRST LEAD FIRST ARMY GAINS

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY'S POWERFUL TANK-PACED ATTACK DROVE 54 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF WETZLAR TODAY, SPILLED ACROSS THE LAHN RIVER, AND FLOWED TO THE SOUTHEAST TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF FRANKFURT.

THE TANK COLUMNS ROARED OUT FOR GAINS OF EIGHT TO 27 MILES ON THE THIRD DAY OF LT.-GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' ATTACK, AND KEPT UP THE PACE UNDIMINISHED AGAINST DISORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

DURING THE NIGHT, INFANTRYMEN CROSSED THE LAHN RIVER AT LIMBURG. TANKS CAME BEHIND THEM OVER A HASTILY-BUILT BRIDGE.

THE COLUMN BEGAN ROLLING DOWN A SUPERHIGHWAY TO THE SOUTHEAST AT DAWN AFTER QUELLING ENEMY INFANTRY, AND LATE THIS AFTERNOON HAD LUNGED 20 MILES TO WITHIN 12 MILES WEST OF FRANKFURT.

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF COBLENZ, HODGES' MEN LINKED WITH LT.-GEN. GEORGE PATTON'S NORTHERN BRIDGEHEAD FORCES FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TWO ATTACKING ARMIES EAST OF THE RHINE.

THE DEEPEST PENETRATION OF ANOTHER DAY OF SPECTACULAR GAINS REACHED TO ALTENBERG, TWO MILES WEST OF WETZLAR. IN THE NORTH ANOTHER TASK FORCE PUSHED UP 27 MILES FROM WAHLROD TO HERBORN ON THE DILL RIVER 49 MILES FROM THE RHINE. THE DILL WAS REACHED AT ANOTHER POINT 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIMBURG NEAR FLEISACH AND EDINGEN.

THIS THUNDERING HERD OF TANKS KEPT DRIVING EVEN WHEN THERE WAS ENEMY RESISTANCE IN SMALL TOWNS IN THE LINE OF ADVANCE. THEY JUST FLOWED AROUND WHATEVER SMALL ENEMY FORCES WERE HOLED UP IN BUILDINGS, AND LEFT THE CLEANUP JOB FOR OTHERS BEHIND.

TROOPS FOLLOWING THE TANKS INTO ALLENDORF AND GANDERBACH CLEANED OUT RESISTANCE THREE MILES BEHIND THE SPEARHEADING ARMOR WHERE THE ENEMY HAD SELF-PROPELLED WEAPONS AND INFANTRY.

CENSORSHIP PERMITTED DISCLOSURE THAT IT WAS THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION WHICH CAPTURED LIMBURG. THE NINTH WAS THE OUTFIT THAT SEIZED THE REMAGEN BRIDGE AND GAVE THE FIRST ARMY ITS BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE.

EXCEPT FOR X X X AS BEFORE.

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.WILLARD S.PAUL IS NOW FIGHTING EAST OF THE RHINE, IT WAS PERMITTED TO BE DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

BZ339PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY DRIVING EAST, MARCH 27-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED A HOSPITAL IN LIMBURG YESTERDAY AND RELEASED MAJ. GEN. VICTOR FORTUNE, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH 51ST HIGHLAND DIVISION, WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GERMANS JUNE 12, 1940, AT VALERIE EN CAUX.

THE GENERAL WAS RECOVERING FROM A STROKE BUT WAS ABLE TO BE UP AND GREET THE AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO CALLED WHEN THEY HEARD A BRITISH GENERAL WAS IN THE HOSPITAL.

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WITH THE GENERAL WAS HIS BATMAN WHO HAD STAYED [redacted] BESIDE HIM DURING HIS YEARS OF [redacted] CAPTIVITY. FORTUNE SAID HE HAD BEEN WELL TREATED BY THE GERMANS.

APR/0110/MP-220PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 27-(AP)-EXPLOSIVE DENTISTRY BY NINE ENGINEERS OPERATING IN DARKNESS EXTRACTED SIEGFRIED LINE DRAGON TEETH SO THE 44TH ARMORED DIVISION COULD RUMBLE THROUGH.

SOON AFTER THE NINE PICKED SOLDIERS UNDER LT.CHARLES BARDWELL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., STARTED OUT FROM THE 125TH ARMORED ENGINEER BATTALION HEADQUARTERS CARRYING 375 POUNDS OF TNT THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR CONCENTRATION.

SGT.BILL REYNOLDS, AUGUSTA, GA., WAS WOUNDED IN THE CHEEK BUT WENT ON. ANOTHER MAN HAD TO BE EVACUATED TO THE REAR AND PFC.SAM PEARCE, KYLERTOWN, PA., CAME UP AS A REPLACEMENT, TAKING OVER THE WOUNDED MAN'S 50 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES.

AFTER THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE ON THE ROAD THEY TOOK TO THE FIELDS, TRUSTING TO LUCK TO KEEP THEM CLEAR OF MINES, AND REACHED A WALL IN FRONT OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH ABOUT 3 A.M. BARDWELL WENT OVER THE WALL WITH REYNOLDS AND SGT.RAY HODSON, BARRY, ILL., LAYING A CORD TO MARK THE PATH OF DESTRUCTION.

THEN SGT.ORLANDO THOMAS, DUNKIRK, N.Y., WENT OVER THE WALL CARRYING 75 POUNDS OF TNT INTENDED FOR THE LARGEST TOOTH ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE BELT, CLOSEST TO THE ENEMY. HE WAS FOLLOWED BY SGT.DONALD ARCHULETA, DENVER, COLO.; CPL.WARREN SHELLY, GUTHRIE CENTER, IOWA; CPL.RALPH BREEDLOVE, DAWES, W.VA.; AND CPL.BILL BLISS, CHICAGO.

EACH MAN TIED HIS CHARGE TO THE CONCRETE OBSTACLE PICKED OUT FOR HIM, THEN CLIMBED BACK OVER THE WALL TO THE ASSEMBLY POINT WHERE ALL HAD GATHERED BY 5:48 A.M., JUST 12 MINUTES BEFORE THE PRE-ATTACK BARRAGE WAS DUE TO START.

THEN, AS THEY RAN SWIFTLY TOWARD THE REAR, AN EARTH-JARRING EXPLOSION CAME BEHIND THEM. THEY STOPPED RUNNING LONG ENOUGH TO SHAKE HANDS ALL AROUND AND TO LAUGH.

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GERMAN P-38 PISTOLS ARE AMONG THE MOST PRIZED G-I TROPHIES AND ONE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION UNIT GOT SOME EASILY THE OTHER DAY DURING THE BREAKTHROUGH TO THE RHINE. THEY CAPTURED A BUNCH OF TROOPS AND AT THE SAME TIME SEIZED AN ORDER LISTING 17 MEN WHO HAD JUST BEEN ISSUED NEW P-38S. SO THEY JUST CALLED THE ROLL OF THE PRISONERS AND HAD THE 17 STEP FORWARD AND DELIVER.

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PHRASE BOOK GERMAN, RIGHT OUT OF THE BOOK, WAS GOOD ENOUGH TO ENABLE THREE 42ND DIVISION MEDICS TO ARGUE THEIR WAY OUT OF CAPTIVITY AND SEND THEIR FIVE ERSTWHILE CAPTORS TO AN AMERICAN PRISONER CAGE.

B19

PFC.OLLIE S.HURST, FALMOUTH, KY.; PVT.ROBERT STARKIS, EAST PEPPERELL, MASS.; AND PVT.CULVER HOLT, BALTIMORE, MD., CRAWLED INTO A TRENCH TO ESCAPE FIRE ONLY TO FIND IT OCCUPIED BY GERMANS, WHO PROMPTLY PUT THEIR GUNS AGAINST THE UNARMED AID MEN AND FORCED THEM INTO A PILLBOX.

GETTING OUT THEIR PHRASE BOOKS, THE THREE CONVINCED THE GERMANS--ONE OF WHOM HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY NINE YEARS--THAT THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY AMERICANS AND NOT ONLY WOULD IT BE A GOOD IDEA TO LET THE MEDICS GO BUT IT WOULD BE EVEN BETTER TO ACCOMPANY THE AMERICANS BACK TO THE LINES.

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THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION'S THRUST FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE TO THE RHINE PRODUCED MANY CONFUSING INCIDENTS. MAJ.EDWARD DOWNS, ATHENS, GA., AND HIS LIGHT TANK CREW WERE IN THE MIDDLE OF ONE. THEY WERE FIRED AT BY A SHERMAN TANK'S 76-MILLIMETER GUN SO CLOSE THAT THEY SUFFERED SLIGHT POWDER BURNS, BUT OTHERWISE ESCAPED INJURY.

DOWNS WAS IN HIS TANK WITH SGT.CHARLES LITTLE, LINCOLNTON, N.C., CPL.JOE BYTNAR, YORKVILLE, OHIO, AND CPL.HENRY D.BLUME, DENMARK, S.C. THEY MET THE HEAVIER TANK ALONG THE ROAD IN DARKNESS SO GREAT THAT THE GUNNER ON THE 76-MM COULD NOT USE HIS SIGHT AS HE CUT LOOSE WITH THREE ROUNDS FROM 75 FEET. ALL THREE SHELLS PASSED OVER THE LIGHT TANK, BUT MUZZLE FLAMES PLAYED ALL AROUND IT.

IT TURNED OUT LATER THAT THE SHERMAN, WHICH STILL BORE AMERICAN MARKINGS, WAS A CAPTURED ONE MANNED BY A GERMAN CREW.

WE530PEW

FIRST LEAD SEVENTH ARMY

U.S. 7TH ARMY, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY ESTABLISHED A STRONG LODGMENT ACROSS THE RHINZ NORTH OF MANNHEIM YESTERDAY AND IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS WON A FOOTHOLD 19 MILES LONG AND FOUR DEEP.

TROOPS OF MAJ.GEN.WADE H.HAISLIP'S 15TH CORPS CROSSED THE RHINE IN ASSAULT BOATS, FERRIES AND AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES IN A SECTOR FLANKING THE THIRD ARMY'S BREAKTHROUGH BEYOND FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN.

SIX TOWNS WERE CAPTURED, FOUR OTHERS WERE PARTLY OCCUPIED. THEY WERE IN THE AREA NORTH OF MANNHEIM, A CITY OF 283,800 ACROSS THE RHINE FROM CAPTURED LUDWIGSHAFEN, TO A POINT TEN MILES NORTHEAST OF WORMS--WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD.

-LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IS OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED TO HAVE TAKEN 35,000 PRISONERS SINCE ITS BREAKTHROUGH IN THE SAARLAND AND PALATINATE 12 DAYS AGO.

THIS RAISED ITS TOTAL SINCE ACTIVATION TO MORE THAN 133,000.

THE SEVENTH WAS MAKING WHAT HEADQUARTERS CALLED "EXCELLENT PROGRESS" IN ITS RHINE BRIDGEHEAD AND WAS REPORTED WELL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. THE SECURITY BLACKOUT PREVENTED PINPOINTING THE CROSSING."

"ALMOST COMPLETE TACTICAL SURPRISE" WAS ACHIEVED, HEADQUARTERS SAID. A HEAVY RHINE FOG HELPED.

(EDS: MAY BE ADDED TO PARIS WESTERN FRONT IF DESIRED)

N1223PEW

PARIS, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN TODAY [redacted] EXPRESSING APPROVAL OF THE PROJECTED WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION IN [redacted]

MAR 28 1945

THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION DECLARED THAT A DURABLE PEACE WOULD REQUIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF "INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND AUTHORITY SUPERIOR TO NATIONAL STATES AND LARGELY INDEPENDENT OF THESE STATES."

IT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IN VIEW OF "CURRENT WORLD REALITIES" THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AS A WHOLE SHOULD BE APPROVED

THE ASSEMBLY VOTE FOLLOWED A DISCUSSION OF FRANCE'S ROLE IN THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION AND A SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT.

APR/01523/MP-205PEW

MAR 28 1945

Add Rome GI Trial xxx signs of strain.

STEFAN PALIUK, A POLISH SERGEANT, TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THE DEFENDANTS AND THREE OTHER MEN HAD ROBBED HIM OF AN AUTOMOBILE AND 18,000 LIRE ($180) ON THE ROAD BETWEEN NAPLES AND ROME, AND HAD FIRED FIVE SHOTS AT HIM.

SCHMEIDEL ENLISTED JUNE 18, 1940, AND ADAMS, DEC. 26, 1939.

(ABOVE 1ST LINE 3RD GRAPH READ X X X STEFAN PAVLIUK, A ETC)

W209PEW

ROME, MARCH 27-(AP)-PVTS. WERNER E.SCHMEIDEL, WHO ENLISTED AT FORT KNOX, KY., AND JAMES W.ADAMS, WHO ENLISTED FROM OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., WERE CONVICTED TODAY BY A COURT MARTIAL OF THE MURDER OF AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN DURING A HOLDUP AND WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING.

BOTH MEN HAD PLEADED INNOCENT. THEY WERE ON THE WITNESS STAND ONLY ABOUT ONE MINUTE EACH. THEY TESTIFIED THEY WERE INTOXICATED AND THAT THE GUN WAS DISCHARGED BY ACCIDENT IN THE CAFE WHERE THE SLAYING TOOK PLACE. THERE WAS NO CROSS EXAMINATION.

THE EIGHT-MAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL REACHED ITS VERDICT AFTER 20 MINUTES OF DELIBERATION, AND TOOK AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF TIME TO FIX THE PENALTY. ADAMS REMAINED STOICAL, BUT SCHMEIDEL SHOWED SGNS OF STRAIN.

STEFAN PVLIUK, A POLISH SERGEANT, TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THE DEFENDANTS AND THREE OTHER MEN HAD ROBBED HIM OF AN AUTOMOBILE AND 18,000 LIRE ($180) ON THE ROAD BETWEEN NAPLES AND ROME, AND HAD FIRED FIVE SHOTS AT HIM.

SCHMEIDEL ENLISTED JUNE 18, 1940, AND ADAMS, DEC. 26, 1939.

(ABOVE 1ST LINE 3RD GRAPH READ X X X STEFAN PAVLIUK, A ETC)

W209PEW

ROME, MARCH 27-(AP)-USING SEARCHLIGHTS TO GUIDE THEM, TWO GERMAN PLATOONS RAIDED BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY POSITIONS NORTH OF CAPTURED FAENZA LAST NIGHT, BUT WERE REPULSED WITH 14 OF THE RAIDERS CAPTURED, TWO KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT WAS THE STRONGEST OFFENSIVE GESTURE MADE BY THE ENEMY IN THAT AREA FOR WEEKS, AND THE HEAVIEST IN A DAY MARKED BY A NUMBER OF PATROL SKIRMISHES ON BOTH THE EIGHTH AND THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY FRONTS.

A SIMILAR TWO-PLATOON STAB WAS DRIVEN OFF NORTHWEST OF BAGNACAVELLO, 10 MILES NORTH OF FAENZA.

EIGHTH ARMY UNITS MADE A SMALL ATTACK ON A HILL OVERLOOKING THE MARRADI-CASTAL BOROGNESE ROAD NORTHWEST OF FAENZA, BUT WITHDREW IN THE FACE OF STRONG OPPOSITION.

TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES CONCENTRATED ON NIGHT BOMBING OF RAIL, ROAD AND RIVER TARGETS IN THE PO VALLEY AREA.

A MARKED INCREASE IN ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE WAS NOTED ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN THE BOLOGNA-PISTOIA HIGHWAY SECTOR, WITH 735 ROUNDS FIRE IN A TWO-HOUR PERIOD.

DN736AEW

ROME, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMISSION AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE SUBMITTED TO THE COMBINED CHIEF OF STAFF A JOINTLY PLANNED PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AID TO ITALY DESIGNED TO ENABLE THE NATION TO START MANUFACTURING ITS OWN ESSENTIAL PRODUCTS AND THUS BECOME LESS DEPENDENT ON THE UNITED NATIONS. MAR 28 1945

THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PLAN CALLS FOR SUPPLYING ITALY WITH BASIC COMMODITIES NEEDED TO REHABILITATE TRANSPORT, ELECTRIC POWER, AGRICULTURE AND, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

THE COST OF THE PROGRAM WOULD BE ASSUMED BY ITALY FROM CREDITS IN EXCESS OF $100,000,000 PROVIDED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ADDITIONAL SUMS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH BRITAIN.

MAR 28 1945

THE AMERICAN PLAN OF CREDITS IS BASED MAINLY ON THE DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF TROOP PAY SPENT BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN ITALY EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY SPENT AT ARMY POST EXCHANGES. THE VALUE OF ITALIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES AND REMITTANCES FROM RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES ALSO REPRESENT A SHARE OF THE AMERICAN CREDITS. THE BRITISH PLAN OF FINANCING IS UNDER REVIEW.

THE ITALIAN THREE-MAN TECHNICAL COMMISSION IS SCHEDULED TO TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE PLAN. THE ALLIED MISSION ALSO WILL MAKE THE TRIP.

APR/2ND 1855/1

ROME, MARCH 27 (AP)--BRUNO CASSINELLI, WELL-KNOWN ITALIAN DEFENSE ATTORNEY, WAS ARRESTED TODAY ON A WARRANT ISSUED BY MARIO BERLINGUER, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES. THE WARRAN CHARGED CASSINELLI WITH COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF ROME.

BERLINGUER SAID RELATIONS BY CASSINELLI WITH FASCIST SECRET POLICE WERE INVOLVED IN THE CHARGES.

DURING WORLD WAR 1 CASSINELLI WAS EDITOR OF THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER AVANGUARDIA AND LATER SERVED AS A LEFTWING SOCIALIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. HE IS THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS ON CRIMINAL LAW AND A BOOK ON THE "HISTORY OF INSANITY."

MAR 28 1945

APRB BRAIS 0200 AM425P

ROME, MARCH 27-(AP)-FOUR MUSTANG FIGHTERS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE, SUPPORTING BOMBING RAIDS ON GERMAN REAR LINES IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY, TANGLED WITH EIGHT FOCK WULFE-190S YESTERDAY AND SHOT DOWN FOUR OF THE ENEMY CRAFT.

CAPT. JOHN J.MEYERS, 201 EAST FOURTH ST., MORRIS, MINN., LEADER OF THE FIGHTER GROUP, WIPED OUT TWO OF THE NAZI PLANES; LT.HERBERT TOOMBS,JR., 617 WASHINGTON ST., SAN ANGELO, TEX., GOT ONE; AND THE OTHER WAS SHARED BY LTS.OSCAR M.BUSHWAR, MCCAMEY, TEX., AND PAUL H.WESTPHAL, WYOMING, IOWA.

FLYING OFFICER BLAND M.BARNES,JR., 4901 HOUSTON DRIVE, GALVESTON, TEX., SHOT DOWN A FIFTH ENEMY PLANE IN ANOTHER ACTION.

QQ905AEW

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 27-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII GRANTED AN AUDIENCE TODAY TO RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR., U.S. AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO YUGOSLAVIA.

N903AEW

THE ARCHANGEL, A VESSEL OF 29,150 TONS, IS NOW THE LARGEST SHIP IN THE RED NAVY. IT HAS A SPEED OF 22 KNOTS AND A TOTAL OF 56 GUNS, EIGHT OF WHICH ARE 14 INCHES AND ARE THE BIGGEST GUNS IN THE RED FLEET. Add Moscow Naval handbook (Gilmore) x Miyama

THE MILWAUKEE WAS REMODELED AND REFITTED. THE BOOK GAVE ITS SPEED AS 35 KNOTS AND DESCRIBED IT AS THE FASTEST SHIP IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY. IT HAS A DISPLACEMENT OF 7,050 TONS WITH 66 GUNS, THE LARGEST BEING 12 INCHES. IT NOW HAS THE MOST MODERN TORPEDO TUBES.

OTHER SHIPS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN DELIVERED TO THE RED FLEET INCLUDE DESTROYERS OF 1,060 TONS AND A SPEED OF 35 KNOTS CARRYING SIX TORPEDO TUBES AND EIGHT GUNS--FROM THE BRITISH--AND SUB-CHASERS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF THE "M" CLASS ALONG WITH MINE SWEEPERS.

D30

THE BRITISH, THE HANDBOOK SAID, HAVE SUPPLIED AN UNANNOUNCED NUMBER OF SUBMARINES OF 540 TONS WITH A SURFACE SPEED OF 11.3 KNOTS.

THE SOVIET BOOK IN LISTING THE SHIPS SUNK WHICH INCLUDES THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN, SAID FOUR JAPANESE CRUISERS HAD BEEN DESTROYED. THEY WERE LISTED AS THE TIKUMA, 8,500 TONS, THE MOGAMI, 8,500 TONS, THE KAKO, 7,100 TONS AND THE YUBARI, 2,800 TONS.

FOUR JAPANESE HYDROPLANE CARRIERS WERE LISTED AS SUNK--THE TOMAN, 19,000 TONS, THE MIZUHO, 9,000 TONS, THE KINAGAWA, 6,937 TONS AND THE KINUGAGA, 6,807 TONS.

UNITED STATES LOSSES CARRIED IN THE HANDBOOK ARE UP AND INCLUDING OCTOBER 1 OF LAST YEAR.

FIFTY-ONE DESTROYERS, 12 MINESWEEPERS AND THREE BIG COAST GUARD SHIPS WERE INCLUDED IN U.S. LOSSES.

IN ADDITION THE HANDBOOK SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS LOST 32 SUBMARINES AND 10 GUNBOATS.

(TWO JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS OF THE CLASS MENTIONED BY THE SOVIET YEARBOOK ALREADY HAVE BEEN LISTED BY THE ALLIES AS SUNK. ALL THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS MENTIONED BY THE SOVIET PUBLICATION ALSO HAVE BEEN LISTED BY THE ALLIES AS SUNK.)

W1141AEW

MAR 28 1945

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S ADVANCE TOWARD FULDA AND WUERZBURG THREATENS TO CUT A MAIN HIGHWAY BETWEEN HANNOVER AND STUTTGART AND "CRACK THE WHOLE WEST FRONT INTO TWO PARTS," THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU REPORTED TODAY FROM BERLIN.

THE DISPATCH DESCRIBED THE HIGHWAY AS "THE GERMANS' MOST VITAL COMMUNICATIONS LINE BACK OF THE FRONT."

MILITARY COMMENTATORS IN BERLIN SAID THE SITUATION WAS CRITICAL, AND "SEVERAL DECLARE THE WEST FRONT IS IN DANGER OF BEING CUT IN THE MIDDLE," THE STORY ADDED. "DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS SECTOR ARE AWAITED WITH SUCH ANXIOUS INTEREST THAT MONTGOMERY'S OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER RHINE FADE INTO THE BACKGROUND."

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO SECOND LEAD PARIS WESTERN FRONT.)

N842AEW

BEIRUT, MARCH 27 (AP)--CHARLES MALEK, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT AND A GRADUATE FELLOW OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, WAS APPOINTED LEBANON'S MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO WASHINGTON TODAY WITH APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRA XM 01920 AM430P

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 27-(AP)-VICTORY, HEINRICH HIMMLER'S ORGAN, DAS SCHWARZE KORPS, EXPLAINED TODAY, NO LONGER MEANS PUTTING THE BRITISH ISLES UNDER GERMAN RULE OR RAISING THE NAZI BANNER OVER THE KREMLIN.

"VICTORY IS NOT TRIUMPH OVER THE ENEMY--WE HAVE ENJOYED THAT OFTEN ~~[illegible]~~ ENOUGH--BUT VICTORY IS TRIUMPH OVER THE ENEMY'S INTENTIONS," SAID A LONG ARTICLE TITLED "THE CHANGING CONCEPT OF VICTORY."

~~[illegible]~~ DAS SCHWARZE ~~[illegible]~~ KORPS CHARACTERIZED THE ENEMY INTENTIONS AS DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND COUNTRY, EXPLAINING THAT IF THE GERMANS HINDER THIS "THEN THE ENEMY HAS FOUGHT THE WAR IN VAIN."

MAR 28 1945

ELG-APRA-STURDEVANTS 1600--334PEW

CHINESE NEWS SERVICE

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VOICE OF CHINA
(China News by Shortwave Radio)

Pls all tests we have these names on file

Rec'd 3/28/45

...ITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

10 DELEGATES, 1 ADVISOR NAMED FOR SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

CHUNGKING, March 27 (CNS)....The Chinese Government has announced Dr. T. V. Soong as China's chief delegate to the San Francisco Conference, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Dr. Hu Shih, Miss Wu Yi-fang, Li Huang, Dr. Carson Chang, Tung Pi-wu, and Hu Lin as delegates, and Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze as high advisor to the Chinese delegation.

Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. Wang Chung-hui are on the way to America, while Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Dr. Carson Chang and Dr. Hu Shih are already there. Other delegates will soon leave China.

Six of the ten Chinese delegates to the San Francisco Conference are non- Kuomintang members. Of these six delegates Li Huang is a member of the Nationalist Youth Party, Dr. Carson Chang is a member of the Chinese National Socialist Party, and Tung Pi-wu is a Chinese Communist.

MAR 28 1945

~~NIGHT~~ LEAD PACIFIC (320) Add Guam Pearl re (Waite) ...

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)-JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SAYS AMERICAN FORCES HAVE INVADED KERAMA ISLANDS IN THE RYUKYU CHAIN, 400 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE NIPPONESE HOMELAND, AND TARGETS OF THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET BATTLESHIP AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT ATTACKS IN RECENT DAYS.

THE TOKYO RADIO SAIS THE ENEMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT "A CONTINGENT OF ENEMY FORCES" LANDED ON THE KERAMAS SNDAY. U.S. FLEET HEADQUARTERS AT GUAM HAS NOT CONFIRMED THE ENEMY CLAIM.

AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES TUESDAY TOLD OF BLOWS DELIVERED BY 5TH FLEET WARSHIPS AND PLANES, ARMY LIBERATORS AND SUPERFORTRESSES AGAINST JAPANESE DEFENSES, FACTORIES AND MILITARY BASES FROM FORMOSA NORTHEASTWARD TO KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST MAIN ISLAND OF THE NIPPON ARCHIPELAGO.

THE KERAMA ISLANDS, 15 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA ISLAND IN THE RYUKYUS, WERE BLASTED BY U.S. CARRIER PLANES LAST FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, WHILE BATTLESHIPS BOMBARDED OKINAWA INSTALLATIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS SAID. THE WARSHIPS AGAIN TURNED THEIR GUNS ON OKINAWA MONDAY.

JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS DID NOT SPECIFY WHICH OF THE ISLANDS IN THE KERAMA CLUSTER WERE INVADED BY THE YANKS, NOR WAS THERE CLAIM THAT THE INVADERS HAD BEEN THROWN BACK.

THE NIPPONESE COMMUNIQUE MADE THE WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED ASSERTION THAT "FURIOUS" JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF FIVE AMERICAN WARSHIPS, WITH FIVE MORE SUNK OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, AND THAT 44 U.S. PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND ABOUT 110 DAMAGED.

OKINAWA, MAIN TARGET OF ADM. RAYMOND A. SPRUANCE'S 5TH FLEET SINCE HIS AIRCRAFT BROKE OFF HEAVY ATTACKS ON JAPAN'S SOUTH COAST LAST MID-WEEK, CONTAINS MANY AIRFIELDS, WITH A NAVAL BASE AT NAHA ON THE ISLAND'S SOUTHWEST COAST.

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ON THE KERAMA ISLANDS WOULD BE IN STRATEGIC POSITION TO CONTINUALLY NEUTRALIZE OKINAWA'S AIR AND NAVAL STRONGPOINTS AND STRIKE NORTHWARD TO THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.

SUPERFORTS OF THE MARIANAS-BASED 21ST BOMBER COMMAND MADE THEIR FIRST ATTACK ON KYUSHU ISLAND TUESDAY, STRIKING ESPECIALLY AT A BIG AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT AT OMURA ON THE WEST COAST, FORMERLY A TARGET OF CHINA-BASED B-29S.

THE PLANES, POSSIBLY NUMBERING 200 OR MORE, POUNDED IMPORTANT AIR DEPOTS IN TACHIARAI AND OITA AND THE OMURA FACTORY WITH "GOOD TO EXCELLENT RESULTS", THE 20TH AIRFORCE REPORTED AT WASHINGTON.

ALL OF THE SUPERFORTS RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

EG738PEW

30 24— 24271

(WX)--WITH 23RD MARINES AT THE FRONT, IWO JIMA, FEB.

26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIRST LT. JACK CHEVIGNY, FORMER STAR HALF-BACK ON ROCKNE-COACHED NOTRE DAME TEAMS, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

(CHEVIGNY'S DEATH WAS FIRST DISCLOSED IN THIS COUNTRY BY RELATIVES MARCH 24).

CHEVIGNY, OF THE FIFTH DIVISION, WAS LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE 27TH AND 23RD REGIMENTS. ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE INVASION HE WAS COMING UP THE SLOPE FROM THE BEACH WITH SIX OTHER MEN. THE AREA WAS UNDER TERRIFIC MORTAR SHELL FIRE AND CHEVIGNY AND THE SIX OTHERS TOOK REFUGE IN A CRATER.

MAR 28 1945

CAPT. JOHN W. BOWMAN, SIKESTON, MO., WHOSE WIFE, ELEANOR, LIVES AT 5415 MOORLAND LANE, BETHESDA, MD., SAID THE CRATER TOOK A DIRECT HIT AND ALL SEVEN WERE KILLED.

SU1116AEW

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION AT CEBU,MARCH 26-(DELAYED)-WEDNESDAY, (AP)-THIS DIVISION WHICH LANDED TODAY ON CEBU IS THE ONLY ONE WITH A NAME BUT NO NUMBER.

THE NAME IS DERIVED FROM A COMBINATION OF AMERICAN AND NEW CALEDONIA, WHERE THE YANKS TRAINED BEFORE RELIEVING THE MARINES ON GUADALCANAL IN OCTOBER, 1942.

THE AMERICAL YANKS RELIEVED THE MARINES ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS IN DECEMBER, 1943, THEN FOUGHT THERE A FULL YEAR. RECENTLY THEY WERE ENGAGED IN MOPPING UP ON LEYTE.

THE DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM S.ARNOLD, OF ST.LOUIS, IS AT 43 ONE OF THE YOUNGEST IN THE ARMY.

DV955PCW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH THE 43RD DIVISION EAST OF MANILA,MARCH 27-(AP)-THE BACKBONE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN A SERIES OF MOUNTAIN POSITIONS 20 MILES EAST OF MANILA HAS BEEN BROKEN BY SWIFT FLANKING FORCES OF THE 43RD DIVISION.

TOUGH INFANTRYMEN OF THE 103RD REGIMENT CAPTURED THE TINY VILLAGE OF NEW BOSOBOSO YESTERDAY, SEVERING ALL ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS AREA AND ISOLATING REMAINING NIPPONESE POCKETS.

YANKS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS ARE PUSHING DEEPER INTO THE HILLS. DOUGHBOYS OF THE 43RD, DRIVING THROUGH HONEYCOMBED MOUNTAINS IN ONE OF THE PHILIPPINES CAM[illegible]

GN'S MOST PICTURESQUE BATTLE AREAS, ADVANCED OVER 20 MILES AND KILLED MORE THAN 700 JAPANESE SINCE JUMPING OFF FROM ANTIPOLO TWO WEEKS AGO.

LT.DARRELL TAYLOR, 341 POLK ST., WINNER,S.D., LED THE FIRST PATROL INTO NEW BOSOBOSO, WHICH WAS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED EXCEPT FOR THE RUINS OF A STONE CHURCH. THE VILLAGE, ON THE FLOOR OF A BEAUTIFUL, WOODED VALLEY, SERVED AS A JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES WERE CAPTURED.

DV1056PCWNM

MAR 28 1945

LUZON,P.I.,MARCH 27-(AP)-RETURNING TO AN ADVANCE COMMAND POST AFTER A DESPERATE NIGHT JAPANESE BANZAI CHARGE, HAD BEEN REPULSED, SGT.BERNARD J.MCEVOY, FORMER WEST ORANGE,N.J., MILKWAGON DRIVER, AND A COLONEL, WERE HAILED BY THE DRIVER OF ANOTHER VEHICLE.

"HEY MAY, WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH THAT HOT CARGO?"

A HASTY INSPECTION SHOWED FOUR STICKS OF JAPANESE DYNAMITE--FUSED--STUCK IN THE RADIATOR OF MCEVOY'S JEEPER.

GEN DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 27-(AP)-POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR, THE ARMY'S HIGHEST, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY FOR TWO SECOND LIEUTENANTS, DALE E. CHRISTENSEN OF GRAY, IOWA, AND GEORGE W.G.BOYCE OF 166 EAST 88TH ST., NEW YORK.

BOTH DIED IN ACTION NEAR DRINIUMOR RIVER, NEW GUINEA, 1944. BOTH WERE WITH THE 12TH CAVALRY REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM.

CHRISTENSEN WAS DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY IN A THREE-DAY PERIOD WHEN HE EXPOSED HIMSELF REPEATEDLY TO ENEMY FIRE TO WIPE OUT AN ENEMY GUN POSITION WITH GRENATES, TO LOCATE AND DESTROY ONE OF FIVE ENEMY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENTS, AND TO LEAD HIS PLATOON IN ATTACKS WHICH RESULTED IN ROUTING THE ENEMY.

DURING THESE ATTACKS, CHRISTENSEN'S RIFLE WAS SHOT OUT OF HIS HANDS BUT HE CONTINUED TO LEAD HIS MEN. HE WAS KILLED SIXTEEN DAYS LATER, AUGUST 4, BY ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE.

BOYCE LED A PLATOON TO A FAR ADVANCED POSITION UNDER INTENSE FIRE WHEN AN ENEMY GRENADE FELL IN THE MIDST OF HIS PLATOON. HE THREW HIMSELF ON THE GRENADE, TAKING THE FULL FORCE OF THE BLAST. IN SACRIFICING HIS LIFE HE SAVED THOSE OF HIS MEN.

XA905ACW

HONOLULU, MARCH 27-(AP)-"WE ARE KNOCKING AT THE FRONT DOOR OF JAPAN AND WE HAVE THE ENEMY GROGGY," LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON SAID TODAY. "THERE MUST BE NO LETDOWN UNTIL WE HAVE THE WHOLE PLACE OVERRUN."

GENERAL RICHARDSON, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, SAID HE HOPED NO MAWKISH SENTIMENTALITY WOULD LEAD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AWAY FROM THEIR DETERMINATION TO CONQUER JAPAN.

"THERE HAVE BEEN ECHOES OF SUCH THINGS," HE TOLD NEWSMEN.

"IF WE CAN ESTABLISH A BEACHHEAD ON THE MAINLAND OF JAPAN--AND I HAVE NO DOUBT WE CAN--WE WILL HAVE A COMPLETE VICTORY OVER THESE PEOPLE."

PM848PPW NM

MAR 28 1945

A SERIES OF ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS, INCLUDING ONE IN FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY DISPERSED BY MOUNTED POLICE, WERE STAGED BY NATIONALIST ELEMENTS YESTERDAY. Add Baires War Declared x domonstation

THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR YESTERDAY, AND THE PUBLIC HAD BEEN PRIMED FOR A WAR DECLARATION. THE PRESS DEPARTMENT HAD MOBILIZED NEWSPAPERMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, BUT AFTER A THREE-HOUR DELAY WHILE THE CABINET CONFERRED WITH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE CHIEFS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS PUT OFF UNTIL TODAY.

THE REASON FOR THE DELAY WAS NOT CLEAR.

THE NATIONALISTS HAD DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS URGING ACTION "AGAINST WAR, AND FOR PEACE AND ARGENTINE DIGNITY."

THE DEMONSTRATORS MILLED AROUND THE OFFICES OF THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER LA NACION AFTER BEING DISPERSED AT THE U.S.EMBASSY BUILDING. POLICE JAILED SOME BUT CONCENTRATED GENERALLY ON KEEPING THE CROWDS MOVING.

MAR 28 1945

JP652AEW

FOLO BUENOS AIRES

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 27-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS MANUEL TELLO, INFORMED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY OF ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, EXCLAIMED, "THAT IS GOOD NEWS."

"I AM VERY GLAD THAT ARGENTINA DECLARED WAR," TELLO SAID. "MOREOVER, I FEEL CERTAIN THAT THE NEWS WILL BE VERY HAPPILY RECEIVED BY MEXICANS IN GENERAL."

TELLO, SECRETARY OF THE RECENT INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE AT WHICH ARGENTINA WAS INVITED TO COOPERATE IN THE FAMILY OF AMERICAN NATIONS, ADDED THAT "UNDOUBTEDLY THE CONFERENCE INFLUENCED THE ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT."

JW132PCW

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, MARCH 27-(AP)-JOSE GARIBALDI DANTAS, COTTON AUTHORITY, IS ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AS BRAZILIAN DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE REUNION IN WASHINGTON EARLY IN APRIL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DANTAS IS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PRODUCTION AND FINANCING COMMISSION AND CHIEF OF THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SECTION OF THE SAO PAULO COTTON EXCHANGE.

BRAZIL--WHICH IN THE LAST DECADE HAS RISEN TO FOURTH PLACE AMONG THE WORLD'S COTTON GROWERS--IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE INTERESTED IN SOME KIND OF ALLOCATION OF WORLD MARKETS WITH THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, INDIA AND EGYPT.

BRAZILIAN COTTON MEN VIEWED WITH PARTICULAR ALARM THE RECENT UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF THE COTTON EXPORT SUBSIDY WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE UNITED STATES TO SELL IN THE WORLD MARKET WHERE BRAZIL'S PRICE IS THE LOWEST.

DANTAS, WHO ATTENDED THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE RECENTLY AS A MEMBER OF THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION, WILL BE ASSISTED AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING BY FLAVIO RODRIGUES, PRESIDENT OF THE SAO PAULO COTTON GROWERS UNION. RODRIGUES ALREADY IS IN THE UNITED STATES. DANTAS IS SCHEDULED TO REACH MIAMI ON MARCH 28 ON THE PAN AMERICAN CLIPPER.

G224PEW

UNDATED JAP POLITICS (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 27-(AP)-) GEN. JIRO MINAMI, MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL AND FORMER WAR MINISTER, WILL HEAD NIPPON'S NEW "SURE VICTORY" TOTALITARIAN PARTY WHICH IS BEING CREATED TO PUT NEW VIGOR INTO JAPAN'S DEFENSE, TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW PARTY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE "POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN", WILL BE FORMALLY INAUGURATED FRIDAY. TODAY'S BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID IT WOULD REPLACE THE PRESENT TOTALITARIAN PARTY "WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICIZED AS BEING TOO DIVORCED FROM THE PEOPLE."

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY WAS INSTIGATED BY CRITICS OF PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR. SIXTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD GENERAL MINIAMI IS A FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF KOREA.

WW622APW NM

MAR 28 1945

JAP BROADCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 27-(AP)-TOKYO BROADCASTERS JOLTED JAPANESE RADIO LISTENERS TODAY WITH CLAIMS OF AMERICAN INVASIONS IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS ONLY 400 MILES FROM THE NIPPONESE HOMELAND AND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID "ENEMY FORCES" LANDED ON THE KERAMA ISLANDS IN THE RYUKYUS SUNDAY, AND DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT YANKS COMMENCED LANDINGS ON CEBU ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, YESTERDAY.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION BY UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES OF THE JAPANESE RADIO STATEMENTS, HEARD BY THE FCC.

BATTLESHIPS AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT OF THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET BOMBARDED AND BOMBED RYUKYU ISLANDS, INCLUDING THE KERAMA GROUP BUT MOSTLY THE MAIN ISLAND OF OKINAWA, LAST WEEK END AND MONDAY.

THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CLAIMED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT THE AMERICAN FLEET AND INVASION FORCES WERE MET WITH "FURIOUS ATTACKS" BY NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT, WHICH SANK FIVE LARGE WARSHIPS, SANK OR DAMAGED FIVE MORE AND SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED 154 YANK PLANES.

DOMEI SAID THE INVASION OF CEBU, WHICH WITH NEGROS IS THE ONLY REMAINING MAJOR PHILIPPINE ISLAND NOT INVADED BY AMERICANS, WAS UNDERTAKEN WITH NAVAL SUPPORT.

THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES OF THE 21ST U.S. BOMBER COMMAND ATTACKED KYUSHU ISLAND IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TODAY WAS SUPPLEMENTED BY A TOKYO BROADCAST SAYING THAT "APPROXIMATELY 100" OF THE GIANT PLANES MADE THE ASSAULT.

DOMEI SAID THE RAID LASTED AN HOUR AND WAS THE FIRST ONE MADE BY B-29S FROM THE MARIANAS ON KYUSHU, REUTHERNMOST OF THE NIPPON MAIN ISLANDS.

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID A "COMMITTEE FOR A 20-YEAR WAR" MET IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME FOLLOWING ITS ORGAN-IZATION BY "INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS" HEADED BY HAC

FORMER NIPPONESE FOREI

IZATION BY "INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS" HEADED BY HACHIRO ARITA, FORMER NIPPONESE FOREIGN MINISTER. HOPES OF THE COMMITTEE ARE PINNED ON A LONG WAR WHICH WOULD TIRE AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN INTO QUITTING.

DOMEI ALSO REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT "ENEMY" CRUISERS MONDAY BOMBARDED THE PARATAS ISLAND, ABOUT 260 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FORMOSA AND 200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HONGKONG.

-(EDS READ 8TH GRAF KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST)
DV712PCW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: ALLIES PARTLY OUTFLANKED RUHR VALLEY, AND OUTFLANKED ESSEN; GREAT FIRST ARMY TANK FORCE RACED AHEAD ON ROADS 43 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE; THIRD ARMY BATTERED INTO FRANKFURT, EXPLOITED BREAKTHROUGH INTO CENTRAL GERMAN PLAIN; SEVENTH ARMY CROSSED THE RHINE.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RED ARMY WEDGED STRONGLY INTO GERMAN DEFENSE ZONE SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA; ARMORED SPEARHEADS 31 MILES FROM AUSTRIAN FRONTIER; RUSSIANS IN THE NORTH ASSAULTED EMAUS, HALF MILE WEST OF DANZIG.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: BRITISH REPULSED PATROL STAB NORTH OF FAENZA; ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASED ON AMERICAN FRONT.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: ENEMY SAID AMERICANS LANDED ON KERAMA ISLANDS, MIDWAY BETWEEN JAPAN AND FORMOSA, AFTER HEAVY AIR ATTACKS; SUPERFORTS LASHED SOUTHERN JAPAN, FOLLOWING UP NAVAL SHELLING OF OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYUS; TOKYO REPORTED U.S. INVASION OF CEBU ISLAND IN PHILIPPINES; BITTER BATTLES RAGED IN HONAN AND HUPEH PROVINCES IN CHINA.
DN829AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (TUES) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH AND AMERICANS BIT DEEPLY INTO NORTH GERMAN PLAIN, IMPERILLING ESSEN, PARTIALLY OUTFLANKING RUHR VALLEY.

CENTRAL SECTOR: GREAT CONCENTRATIN OF U.S.FIRST ARMY TANKS RACED EASTWARD FROM THE RHINE TO WITHIN 235 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN; THIRD ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY EXPLOITED BREAKTHROUGH IN CENTRAL GERMAN PLAIN, FOUGHT IN FRANKFURT, BORE DOWN, BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, ON WUERTZBURG, 223 MILES FROM BERLIN.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: U.S.SEVENTH ARMY ESTABLISHED STRONG BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE NORTH OF MANNHEIM.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: GAINED IN WESTERN PART OF RHINE BRIDGEHEAD.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: REPORTED OUTFLANKING RUHR, GAINS CLOAKED IN SECURITY NEWS LAG.

U.S.NINTH ARMY: OUTFLANKED ESSEN, THREATENED RUHR CITY WITH FRONTAL ASSAULT; DROVE 17 MILES EAST OF WESEL.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: GREAT TANK CONCENTRATION PLUNGED UNCHECKED EAST OF RHINE; EISENHOWER SAID MAIN GERMAN DEFENSE LINE WAS BROKEN.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: BORE DOWN ON CENTRAL GERMAN PLAIN, FOUGHT INSIDE FRANKFURT; GERMANS SAID WUERZBURG, 223 MILES FROM BERLIN, WASD MENACED.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: SOLIDIED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE NORTH OF THE

SEVENTH ARMY: SOLIDIFIED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE NORTH OF THE

U.S.
MANNHEIM AREA.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:

FOURTH ARMORED: DROVE EASTWARD BEYOND FRANKFURT.
SIXTH ARMORED: FOUGHT ACROSS MAIN RIVER INTO FRANKFURT.
NINTH ARMORED: DROVE FROM LIMBURG TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF FRANKFURT.
9TH INFANTRY: BATTLED INTO WEILBURG, 244 MILES FROM BERLIN.
26TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING EAST OF RHINE WITH THIRD ARMY.
30TH INFANTRY: SWEPT THROUGH RUHR VILLAGES.
78TH INFANTRY: BATTLED EAST OF REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD AREA.
79TH INFANTRY: ENTERED NORTHERN SUBURBS OF DUISBURG.
99TH INFANTRY: PLUNGED AHEAD ON FIRST ARMY FRONT.
DA1005PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
WESTERN FRONT: 225 MILES (FROM LOHR; GERMAN REPORT ON THIRD ARMY)
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)
MQ557PEW

THE ROAD TO VICTORY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEN.EISENHOWER SAID TODAY THAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WOULD BE IMPOSED UPON THE GERMANS WHEN THE RUSSIANS AND WESTERN ALLIES WERE LINKED IN GERMANY.

HERE WERE THE APPROXIMATE DISTANCES BETWEEN THE WESTERN ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS TODAY:

BRITISH SECOND ARMY -- ABOUT 325 MILES (FROM EAST OF WESEL TO THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT ON THE ODER.)

U.S. NINTH ARMY -- ABOUT 330 MILES (FROM THE ESSEN AREA TO THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT ON THE ODER.)

U.S. FIRST ARMY -- ABOUT 280 MILES (FROM THE AREA JUST WEST OF WETZLAR TO THE FIRST UKRAINE ARMY FRONT ON THE NEISSE.)

U.S. THIRD ARMY -- ABOUT 245 MILES (BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, FROM THE LOHR AREA TO THE FIRST UKRAINE ARMY FRONT ON THE NEISSE.)

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY -- ABOUT 330 MILES (FROM THE MANNHEIM AREA TO THE NEISSE FRONT).
MQ6PEW

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY RELEASED AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY WHO HAVE BEEN LIBERATED BY ADVANCING SOVIET ARMIES. THE LIST INCLUDES:

ALTMAN, ROBERT G., 2ND LT.-JOSEPH C. ALTMAN, FATHER, PLEASANT PLAINS, ILL.

BERGMAN, ELSTON L., T/SGT.-MRS. GAIL J. BERGMAN, WIFE, 229 15TH ST., N.W., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

BERG, FRANCIS V., T/SGT.-MRS. ARNOLD A. BERG, MOTHER,

906 WEST COLLEGE ST., AUSTIN, MINN.

BISSO, NICK J., S/SGT.-MRS. MARY BISSO, MOTHER, 3156 BEARBORN ST., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

BLANK, WILLIAM, PVT.-MRS. FANNIE BLANK, MOTHER, 1372 HADDON AVE., CAMDEN, N.J.

BLUNT, LLOYD C., SGT.-MRS. SOPHIE PETERSON, MOTHER, ROUTE 1, DEERWOOD, MINN.

FARRELL, WILFRED F., CAPT.-WALTER J. FARRELL, FATHER, 2815 MONROE ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

HAUSCHILD, HARRY G., 2ND LT.-MRS. DELIA H. HAUSCHILD, WIFE, C/O NURSES HOME, SIBLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1140 NORTH CAPITAL ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

SAGE, JERRY, MAJ.-MRS. BARBARA F. SAGE, WIFE, 115 NORTH YAKIMA, TACOMA, WASH.

UHAL, JOHN, SG.-MRS. IRENE UHAL, WIFE, 2101 BOWD AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO.

MN1211PEW NM

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-PRESSING WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS BROUGHT TWO HIGH BRITISH OFFICIALS HERE TODAY AT THE INVITATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE VISITORS, THE RIGHT HONORABLE OLIVER LYTTELTON, MINISTER OF PRODUCTION, AND COL.J.J.LLEWELLIN, MINISTER OF FOOD, WILL TALK WITH "HIGHEST AMERICAN AUTHORITIES."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED BY THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION SAID "THE WHOLE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EQUITABLE ALLOCATION" WILL BE EXPLORED.

LYTTELTON, WHO ALSO IS A WAR CABINET MEMBER, IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST RANKING MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION, IT WAS STATED, GREW OUT OF CONVERSATIONS WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL "AIMED AT FINDING MEANS OF DEALING WITH THE FOOD SHORTAGES IN THE LIBERATED AREAS."

EG847PEW NM

MAR 28 1945

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GERMANS NORTH OF RUHR IN WILD RETREAT AS BRITISH TANKS SMASH NAZI RESISTANCE: ALL ALLIED ARMIES IN WHIRLWIND ADVANCES

MAR 29 1945

MAR 29 1945

JUNCTION OF U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES IS NEAR

Security Blackout Cloaks Movements of Onrushing American Forces.

NEW BRIDGEHEADS

Ninth Army, Meeting Stiffest Opposition, Reaches Duisburg Suburbs.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, March 29.—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower's Allied armies made whirlwind advances up to 27 miles through collapsing German resistance yesterday as British tanks broke through north of the Ruhr and the U. S. First and Third armies neared a link-up deep inside the Reich.

Cities and towns fell in wholesale lots to infantrymen following closely behind the armored spearheads which had broken completely through the German defensive crust and were overrunning the Reich under a veil of secrecy that prevented pinpointing their latest advances.

The Fourth armored division of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army raced 27 miles northward from Hanau to a point only six miles southeast of Giessen, through which Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army had passed earlier in the day. There was a possibility that these two armies already had made a junction in that area, approximately 225 miles from Berlin, closing a trap around Nazi forces still fighting in Frankfurt, half of which had been cleared.

Germans in Wild Retreat

North of the Ruhr the Germans were reported in wild retreat ahead of British tanks which broke out of Field Marshal Sir Montgomery's bridgehead, now exploding in all directions. Montgomery's armor, with British and American troops riding on the backs of the tanks, broke loose on an 11-mile front and raced down broad highways toward Muenster and Berlin. Canadian troops stormed into Emmerich, on the Rhine near the Dutch border.

The American Ninth Army, still encountering the fiercest opposition faced by any of the seven Allied armies east of the Rhine, wheeled south into the industrial Ruhr and smashed through the northern suburbs of Duisburg to the wharves along the Ruhr river.

The U. S. Seventh Army cleared the northern part of the industrial city of Mannheim on the Neckar river while other units drove as much as 32 miles east of the Rhine, making contact with the Third Army along the Main river.

The Seventh and Third armies also merged their footholds along the Rhine. The Third army established another bridgehead at Wiesbaden and, with the First and Third solidly linked farther north, the Americans controlled the east bank of the great river all the way from Bonn to Mannheim.

It was another day of spectacular gains on the whole front, some of them not announced in order to keep the enemy in the dark. But it was disclosed officially that the Third Army was at least 69 miles east of the Rhine.

Indicative of the close cooperation between the First and Third armies, members of Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th army group, was disclosure at Bradley's headquarters that "a strong armored column" had been sent south from the First army sector into the Third army area in order to speed up the Third's advance. There was no amplification of this news, however.

Fourth Column Runs Wild

The Fourth Armored column did the last 25 miles of its spectacular dash in about 10 hours, meeting virtually no opposition and running with open throttles much of the time. Another column of the Fourth drove into Altenstadt, 10 miles north of Hanau, and then pushed on to the vicinity of Nieder Florstadt, 19 miles south of Giessen. Aschaffenburg, 12 miles southeast of Hanau, was cleared of the enemy and Third army troops crossed the Main there. Wiesbaden, famous spa west of Frankfurt, also was taken.

A late front dispatch said Gen. Hodges had sent a First army armored column driving southeast from Giessen to close the gap between his and Patton's armies. Patton's infantry cleared Bischofscheim, three and a half miles northeast of Frankfurt.

Fighter pilots ranging out in front of the roaring American tank columns searching for the enemy reported they could find only scattered targets. There were no signs of any German troops or tanks coming up to meet the swift and powerful thrust toward Berlin. There were not even road blocks or mines to slow the eastward surge.

Only Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth army, fighting grimly into the Ruhr valley, continued to meet fierce resistance. Doughboys of the 79th division captured three great war production factories as they fought into the outskirts of Duisberg, and the bridgehead as a whole was enlarged to 16 miles deep by 14 wide. The 79th held the northern area of Duisberg and some of the docks of that once great industrial metropolis.

The German high command declared that Patton's Fourth armored Division had driven into Gemuenden, 43 miles east of Frankfurt and 218 miles from Berlin. A subsequent enemy broadcast said the column had pushed five miles farther northeast within 213 miles of the rubbled capital.

Far-ranging tank forces of the First army raced eastward at the center of the front over roads cleared of the enemy. Giessen, 225 miles from Berlin, was overrun in an early morning dash and a tank column smashed on through Belinhausen, eight miles farther north and 69 miles beyond the Rhine.

The full, magnificent story of the First and Third army advances was hidden by a censorship imposed Tuesday night. The demoralized enemy did not know where the American spearheads were, and the First army was not meeting even token resistance.

New Rhine Crossings

Far behind the battle's forefront, Third army troops forced new crossings of both the Rhine and Main rivers and captured Wiesbaden, five miles west of Frankfurt, in which street fighting raged through the second day. The Allied commission sat in Wiesbaden after the last war.

American and British fighter-bomber pilots striking at the Nazis in the path of the breakthrough said the enemy was becoming a complete rout. So fast was the advance that the bombline for fliers had to be changed every 20 minutes.

Of the British Second army breakout in the north, field correspondents were permitted to say that tank-riding infantrymen had captured Dorsten, 16 miles east of the Rhine, and that mechanized units were piling on eastward. Montgomery's troops were in the outskirts of Borken, north of Dorsten and 20 miles from the Rhine.

Bewildered German civilians, trying to flee deeper into Germany upon orders of Nazi authorities, were overtaken by the swift surge of Allied armor, and so began the weary trek back to their homes. Riding some of the British tanks were American airborne troops.

East of Rees there was heavy fighting in the streets of Haldern, the single point in the entire Ruhr bridgehead where there remained a determined pocket of resistance. North of Millingen the whole line moved up more than a mile and Canadian troops were approaching Anholt. The center of Montgomery's line was within a half-mile of the Bocholt-Anholt railway.

Capture of Krechting, east of Bocholt, gave the British possession of an important bridge on the highway between the Rhine and the area to the south. Fighting was in progress in the outskirts of Bocholt. Pilots flying over the area between Dorsten and Bocholt said the Allied advance was so swift they were having difficulty avoiding bombing their own troops.

Churning American tanks raised great clouds of thick, clinging dust, blanketing Doughboys and armor and making it necessary to cover rifle muzzles. Nothing like it had been seen since the chalk-white dust of Sicily.

German prisoners streaming to the rear where dirty, haggard and hungry. Breakdown of the enemy's supply system left them without food or shells for their guns. Almost every forest engulfed in the First army drive was found stacked with tons of ammunition and supplies which the Nazis never had a chance to use.

Many of Hodges' and Patton's men had been advancing three days and nights virtually without rest or sleep, and their eyes were red and dust-clogged. The rumor spread among them that the Germans might resort to poison gas in an attempt to stop the armored avalanche, but few believed the enemy would be that foolhardy.

So panicky was the German retreat that many road bridges were found intact.

Hundreds of Allied war prisoners, including French, Poles, Greeks and Russians, were being liberated by the advancing columns. White clothes flapped from almost every German home.

(In a broadcast from Germany, Matthew Holton of the BBC said: "I don't say the war is over, but it's nearly over. Everybody here will be surprised if the Germans are still fighting on May 1.")

A total of 19,712 prisoners were taken by all the Allied armies on Monday. Tuesday the Third army bagged at least 3,825, the First 6,500 and the Seventh 2,500. Other thousands had not been pro-

MAR 29 1945

cessed.

While bitter fighting continued inside Frankfurt, the Third army's Sixth armored division cleared four of the city's suburbs, including Offenbach, population 80,000, and seized the great Frankfurt airfield, second largest in Germany. The Germans said "violent fighting" was going on in the northern suburbs of Mannheim, at the southern end of the Seventh army's Rhine bridgehead.

A delayed dispatch disclosed that 290 wounded American prisoners of war were liberated when the Seventh army captured Heppenheim inside its Rhine bridgehead. They were found in a hospital with 800 other Allied prisoners.

They had been badly fed, and although they had been there for only a few weeks they had lost from 10 to 100 pounds, said Lew Hawkins of the Associated Press. Censorship would not permit correspondents to send the names of the rescued men.

At least three Seventh army striking forces were across the principal Frankfurt-Darmstadt-Heidelberg traffic artery and a fourth was smashing into Vierrenheim to widen the arc around Mannheim. Some of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's units had reached points more than 35 miles east of the Rhine and had made contact with the Third army along the Main river south of Aschaffenburg.

Seventh army troops still were cleaning up scattered pockets of Nazis west of the Rhine. One group of 30 Germans attacked an ordnance unit 12 miles west of the river yesterday in hopes of seizing some jeeps. Mechanics grabbed weapons, killed seven and captured 20.

were overrun 69 miles from the Rhine, but a news blackout cloaked further movements of the charging columns.

LONG

Paris, March 28 (AP)—The Germans declared tonight that American 3d Army tanks had reached the heart of the Reich, 213 miles from Berlin. At the same time, the German armies north of the Ruhr broke into wild retreat before the massed might of Allied armor and infantry.

The German disintegration increased as four powerful Allied armies broke clear through collapsed defenses at points 145 miles inside the Reich.

The 4th Armored Division—the mystery spearhead of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army—was definitely on the loose well beyond Aschaffenburg, 22 miles southeast of falling Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It presumably was in or through the Spessart Hills, 100-odd miles from Czechoslovakia.

Yank Armor Reported 5 Miles Past Gemuenden

The German communiqué said the 4th Armored got into Gemuenden, 218 miles from Berlin, and the Berlin radio said it had driven 5 miles farther northeast, within 213 of the capital. Gemuenden is 145 miles inside the Reich.

Third Army troops have seized Wiesbaden and sped on within 7 miles of a junction with the 1st Army north of the Main River, a field dispatch said. Wiesbaden was taken by troops that threw a new bridgehead across the Rhine. The crossing of the Main, a considerable distance away, was made against but little resistance.

The exact forward locations of the United States 3d and 1st and British 2d armies were all masked in a news blackout, however, to keep the Nazis confused.

The 1st Army was 120 miles inside central Germany, 225 miles from Berlin, at last reports. Indications were that it really was appreciably farther.

furt.

Frankfurt's Suburbs Being Mopped Up

Frankfurt itself was doomed. Two 3d Army divisions mopped up the southern suburbs and the western part of the city, a major railroad center and one of Hitler's most important arsenals.

DAY

"Military disaster has overtaken the German army," Correspondent William Frye reported from British headquarters in the flat tank country leading to the north gate of Berlin.

British units pushed within half a mile of Borken and 2 of Bocholt. Raesfeld was within sight. Hamm, the railroad center where the Ruhr Valley ends in the east, was less than 35 miles away.

Field Marshal Montgomery's armored breakthrough between Bocholt and Dorsten started off with a 7-mile sprint toward Muenster, capital of Westphalia, before censors clamped down.

British Believed Striking For Ems River

How far the British were was anybody's guess, but it seemed clear that they were through the crust of Nazi defenses and out in the open on the Westphalian flatlands in a rush for the River Ems.

The American 9th Army bypassed Duisburg after clearing its northern suburbs and veered sharply southeast toward Essen, the Ruhr's largest city. The 9th was 7 miles from the Krupp works at Essen. It captured Hamborn, site of one of the Fritz Thyssen steel works, in the north block area of Duisburg.

The 35th Infantry, capturing Holten, also drove close to one of Germany's largest synthetic oil plants.

British Tanks Make Breakthrough

South of Holten, Sterkrade has been taken.

On the 9th Army's left flank British tanks, carrying [illegible] American airborne troops, pushed forward in a breakthrough.

The entire area between Bocholt and the Lippe River, a distance of 12 miles, was a wide gap opening the roads to Berlin.

Canadians got into the important Rhine bastion of Emmerich in hard fighting. The city was reported to have broken out in a rash of white flags.

Prisoners taken yesterday included these: 1st Army, 6,697; 3d Army, 4,312; 7th Army, 2,500, and 9th Army, 714. The British had not reported.

Fighting In Mannheim's Suburbs

Seventh Army troops fought in the suburbs of Mannheim, great chemical center of 283,801, opposite captured Ludwigshafen on the Rhine.

First Army troops were either in or within sight of Giessen, an important traffic center 225 miles southwest of Berlin, after sensational overnight advances.

The weather for the second day restricted tactical air support, but more than 400 American heavy bombers dealt Berlin a fierce blow. Road jams east of virtually captured Dorsten were strafed.

3 Armies Form Solid Front

The 7th Army drove 32 miles beyond the Rhine, reached the River Main and formed with the 3d and 1st armies a solid front in the tank country of inner Germany.

The 7th cut the Frankfurt-Heidelberg highway in four places and captured scores of towns.

One force smashed into Virenheim, 10 miles northwest of Heidelberg and 5 northeast of Mannheim.

Grosumstadt, 12 miles east of Darmstadt, was taken by the force that reached the Main south of Aschaffenburg.

Other Towns Captured

The 7th Army advance was declared officially to be increasing in speed against decreased resistance. Among the larger towns captured were Zwingenburg, Bensheim, Heppenheim, Laudenbach, Hemsbach and Sulzbach. Roadblocks and snipers were the chief obstacles. The Germans appeared to be concerned over the threat to the Neckar Valley.

The 1st Army tank and infantry forces that reached the Giessen area were 60-odd miles beyond the Nazis' shattered Rhine Line.

3d Seizes Much Booty

The 3d Army had captured Frankfurt's airport, second largest in Germany. This once was a Zeppelin base. Its captors found it ringed with the wrecks of 50 burned Nazi planes.

Two thirds of Hanau, on the Main 10 miles east, was captured; mopping up continued in Aschaffenburg.

The 1st Army tank force, the greatest ever unleashed in the West, drove another 8 miles beyond Wetzlar during the night. Motorized infantry was closing up swiftly behind the armor, mopping up bypassed pockets on the way.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops, making one of the greatest dashes of the war over the plains of central Germany, were red-eyed for lack of sleep.

The British 2d Army in the Westphalian plain north of the invaded Ruhr appeared to have achieved another breakthrough of collapsed German defenses. The British fought into the important road center of Dorsten, 16 miles east of the Rhine city of Wesel, and into Isselburg near Holland, 10 miles east of Emmerich. Canadians got within 2½ miles of Emmerich on the Rhine, capturing Vrasselt.

The American 9th Army captured the large Ruhr town of Holten and its Ruhrchemie synthetic oil plant. It took Wehofen, northern suburb of Duisburg, and was described in a front-line dispatch as beginning the "dirty job of cleaning up the Ruhr Valley, Hitler's greatest arsenal, and its 5,000,000 civilians."

7th Deepens Bridgehead

The latest of General Eisenhower's nine armies to cross the Rhine, the American 7th, deepened its bridgehead north of besieged and outflanked Mannheim to 10 miles on a 19-mile front.

On the Eastern front, the Russians smote the foe in massed power, forming a giant vise with General Eisenhower's forces on the last land held by Hitler—an area shrunken from the confines of most of continental Europe between the Pyrennes and the Volga.

The Ruhr itself was cracked upon by the 9th Army, outflanked entirely on the south by the 1st and partly outflanked in the north by the British.

1st And 3d Link Up

The 1st and 3d armies were racing neck and neck through middle Germany, but the 3d's more sensational gains were not disclosed. These two superb armies of General Bradley linked up behind the Rhine city of Coblenz after capturing the imposing fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

Another linkup at Frankfurt seemed imminent. Patton's 6th Armored Division had cleaned out four of the Frankfurt suburbs, including Offenbach, itself a city of 80,000 and the most important industrial center in Hesse. Third Army infantry fought block by block in Frankfurt, crossing the Main River on a damaged railroad bridge.

Bridgehead At Weilburg

Nazis Declare Patton 145 Miles In; Only 213 From Berlin

MAR 29 19

With the U.S. 1st Army, March 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges's far-ranging tank columns were racing eastward today on clear roads, with the enemy unable to put up even token resistance.

Giessen, 225 miles from Berlin, and Bellnhausen

14,000 More German Troops Surrender

At least 14,000 more Germans surrendered as American and British tanks raced through roadside towns without defenses and beyond bewildered Nazi civilians littering the landscape with white flags.

Flyers back from raids in the north, where the bomb-line sometimes had to be advanced every twenty minutes, said the Germans appeared to be in rout before a British armored breakthrough toward the Westphalian capital of Muenster, 30 miles away at last reports.

The American 1st, 3d and 7th armies united in a solid front 80 miles wide from besieged Mannheim to east of Bonn. The 7th Army had raced 32 miles east of the Rhine to join the 3d on the Main River below Aschaffenburg, which 3d Army troops were mopping up southeast of Frank-

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"A news blackout shrouded the progress of the 1st Army's advance columns," Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported in telling of the 8-mile gain beyond Wetzlar. This suggested that the 1st Army was much closer to Berlin than even the 225 miles from the Giessen area.

At Weilburg, infantry crossed the Lahn River and established another bridgehead. The river was solidly held almost to Wetzlar and German resistance was "feeble," Whitehead said. Besides the 6,500 prisoners counted yesterday, hundreds more Germans were streaming to the rear in columns of trucks that had delivered supplies forward to the weary tankmen.

Herborn Entered

One 1st Army column lanced into Herborn, a road center northwest of Wetzlar, and another steel spearhead veered southeast from Limburg down a superhighway to within a dozen miles or less of Frankfurt.

The 35th Division joined the American 9th Army's 30th and 79th divisions in attacks across the Rhine.

"Mopping up in the Ruhr is complicated by the millions of civilians who will have to be fed," Associated Press Correspondent Robert Eunson reported.

Average gains by the British 2d Army of Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey were 7 miles eastward and 4 to the north. Demolitions and explosions marked the German retreat routes.

400 FLYING FORTS HIT BERLIN AREA

New Evacuation Plans Announced by Germans for Berlin Residents.

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, March 28—(AP) Four hundred U. S. Flying Fortresses struck enemy armament plants in Berlin today in the fifth major daylight assault this year on the gutted Reich citadel. All "superfluous" residents were ordered by the Germans to flee the dying Nazi capital.

The new evacuation plans were broadcast to Berliners by the German radio after the attack, which boosted the total bomb weight hurled on the capital since the start of the war to almost 75,000 tons—more than the Germans have dropped on the whole of England.

The plans indicated that women and children would leave Berlin while able-bodied men remained to work in war plants and built barricades for a last-ditch stand as the Russians close in from the east and American and British columns plunge on from the west.

While the Berlin raid was in progress, a force of about 500 other British-based American planes raided Hannover.

Targets in the Berlin area included plants in the western Spandau district manufacturing Panther tanks, armored cars and trucks, and at Falkensee, 15 miles northwest of the heart of Berlin.

Flak Still Heavy

Most of the bombing at both Berlin and Hannover was done by instrument as heavy clouds obscured the targets. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered over Berlin.

"Germany may have lost the war, but those flak gunners don't know it," one crewman commented.

More than 350 Mustang fighters accompanied the bomber fleets, but found no Nazi interceptors along the routes.

The new Berlin evacuation measure, the German radio said, was taken in view of "the continued air terror against Berlin." All persons not needed in the capital, especially women and children, are to be taken to an area "not endangered from the air," although what area of the Reich this might be was not stated.

Hit Oil Stores

U. S. Ninth Air force bombers based on the continent ranged deep into Germany and blasted oil stores. One group struck at Neuenheese, southeast of Paderborn, where clouds prevented visual bombing but columns of black smoke streamed through the overcast at 8,000 feet within a few minutes after the bombs were dropped. Another attack was directed at Erbach, east of Wuerzburg.

Fighter-bombers supporting ground troops were hampered by weather, but reported attacks on a group of German vehicles moving eastward near Wuppertal in which 46 of the vehicles were smashed by rockets.

Ninth air force fighter bombers destroyed 314 out of 800 German vehicles they spotted fleeing eastward from Giessen, and reported a total of 1,727 vehicles of all types shot up during the day for a loss of six planes. Altogether, continent-based planes made more than 2,300 flights despite unfavorable weather.

Heavy bomber loss tabulations were incomplete.

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900 Forts Rip Berlin, Hannover War Plants

JAMES SAH

London, March 28 (AP)—More than 400 United States Flying Fortresses attacked war plants today in Berlin—where new orders for evacuation of women, children and all unneeded persons were issued—while more than 500 other Fortresses hammered similar targets in Hannover.

There was heavy anti-aircraft fire over the Reich capital, where targets included plants making Panther tanks, armored cars and trucks in the Spandau and Falkensee districts, 8 and 15 miles west and northwest of the heart of Berlin.

Escorted By Mustangs

The bombers were escorted by 350 Mustang fighters.

Light and medium bombers of the United States 9th Air Force based on the continent took up the task of blasting German oil stores—a task largely reserved heretofore to the heavy strategic bombers.

One mission went to Neuenheerse, southeast of Paderborn, where reconnaissance showed twelve large tanks above ground protected by concrete blast walls.

Erbach Also Attacked

Other large-scale attacks were made on oil storage centers at Erbach, east of Wursburg.

The German news agency DNB made the announcement that steps would be taken to remove all unessential citizens from Berlin, which also underwent its 36th consecutive RAF Mosquito raid last night.

Similar plans have been reported by the Japanese for Tokyo and thus Allied air power was forcing further emergency measures in the last two remaining major Axis capitals.

Fifth Big Day Raid

Today's raid was the fifth major daylight assault of the year on Berlin.

The last previous United States 8th Air Force attack on Berlin was a record 3,000-ton assault by 1,300 bombers March 18, but only last Saturday 500 United States 15th Air Force Fortresses smashed at the capital in the longest northern flight from their bases in Italy.

In addition to hitting Berlin proper five times since the first of the year, the American heavy bombers also attacked the German army command headquarters at Zossen, practically a Berlin suburb, in a daylight raid March 15.

U.S. Flyers Maul Land Convoys

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—Two large German motor convoys, totaling more than 800 vehicles loaded with soldiers, were mauled today by United States 9th Air Force fighter-bombers which caught them fleeing eastward from Giessen. At least 314 buses, trucks and staff cars were listed as destroyed and seventy-two damaged, as 250 planes dumped bombs on them and then raked the columns with machine-gun fire.

PLANES LAUNCHED FROM SMALL SHIPS

LONDON, March 28.—(AP) During the most critical period in the battle of the Atlantic a number of British merchant ships were equipped with "postage stamps" landing decks enabling them to carry their own aircraft protection without sacrificing cargo tonnage, the admiralty disclosed tonight.

The vessels, grain-type freighters requiring a minimum amount of alteration, were forerunners of the navy's "Woolworth carriers" now used for escorting ocean convoys. They were operated by the Merchant Navy and carried fleet air arm pilots.

"In some cases the pilots had a flat space of only about 400 feet from which to take off and land," the admiralty announcement said. "Considering the alarming deck movement frequently encountered in the Atlantic, this was no small feat."

NEW TYPE ROCKETS FIRED BY U.S. PLANES

LONDON, March 28—(AP) New five-inch high velocity rockets which can pierce thick armor of the Nazis' biggest tanks as well as heavy reinforced concrete now are being fired by U. S. Ninth Airforce Thunderbolts, it was revealed today.

Bigger and more deadly than the rockets previously launched by American planes, the new projectiles are six feet long and weigh about 140 pounds. They are aimed with the conventional gunsights from launchers under the wings. They can be fired singly or in salvoes and are more accurate than bombs.

The Ninth Airforce said the Thunderbolts can carry the rockets as well as a full load of ammunition and bombs.

McCulloch Heads 8th Air Force Service Post

London, March 28 (AP)—Col. John H. McCulloch of Louisville, Ky., assumed command of the 8th Air Force Service Command today, succeeding Col. James F. Early, of Worcester, Mass., who has returned to another assignment in the United States.

The command is based in England, but its repair and maintenance and salvage operations also are carried out at advance depots in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany.

Nazi Asks 'Faith' To Back Fight

London, March 28 (AP)—A German radio propagandist declared today that "iron discipline in the army and courts-martial certainly are not enough to make the people continue the fight of their own accord with bare courage."

"Faith and conviction also are needed," said the commentator, George Schroeder.

The German people can scarcely be blamed for asking: "How is the war possibly to be won?" said Schroeder, adding that for the present Nazi propagandists had only one theme, that "a lost peace is worse than war."

The Counterattack—When?

He and his associates were reported facing "the most difficult task of trying to answer the people's most insistent question: When will the German counteroffensive in the East promised by Guderian and Goebbels three weeks ago begin?"

"There is no hope that the German high command's silence on this question will be broken," Schroeder said. "This silence certainly is a big handicap for the German propaganda machine."

The Paris radio meanwhile quoted Swiss reports that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, after two days of deliberation, had turned down Hitler's request to take command of German armies in the West, saying there was no chance of stopping the new Allied offensive.

Frankfurt Radio

A German home broadcast indicated Americans might have seized the Frankfurt radio.

"An enemy-controlled radio station is broadcasting false news on the wave length of the Frankfurt radio to spread unrest and confusion among the German civilian population near the front," it said. "These enemy reports sometimes are made under the names of leading Frankfurt personalities to heighten the effect."

GERMANS CONCEDE, THEN DENY DEFEAT

One Broadcast Admits End, Others Claim Repulses—Allies' Pity Is Sought

KASTSCHKE

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 28 — German broadcasters virtually admitted today that their cause was lost, then shifted the propaganda line abruptly tonight and contended: "German resistance all along the Western Front is stiffening."

The Allies' front dispatches reported the drives from the west continuing generally deeper into Germany although much of the front was under a security blackout. The Germans, possibly fishing for information, claimed that their defense was growing more successful.

The German broadcasters asserted that an American tank force had been "encircled and completely annihilated" at Gemuenden, dwelt upon the bitter house-to-house fighting in Frankfurt On Main, and said the British forces on the lower Rhine had been held on both sides of the Wesel Forest.

In sharp contrast, an earlier German broadcast appealed directly to the Allied soldiers for sympathy, declaring "the German people can be reproached for many things, but they would be as glad as you if the war were to end soon."

"Final Victory Yours"

"Every day it looks more and more as if final victory will be yours," said the commentator, who identified himself simply as "Hans."

He spoke over the Nazis' main front-line propaganda station at Arnhem.

"I just can imagine how pleased you are feeling now that you at last are in the country you have conquered and about whose inhabitants you have heard such dreadful things," he said.

"I can imagine what it feels like to hear day after day of the victories of one's comrades . . . but now is the time to ignore all you have been told about the German people and judge for yourself. Ask yourself if you have found the Germans self-satisfied, overbearing, fanatical, heartless and brutal."

Gestapo/At Last Helpless

Another Nazi top-flight propagandist—George Schroeder, chief correspondent for the Transocean agency—acknowledged that even Heinrich Himmler's dreaded Gestapo was not enough now to make the German people want to fight on.

"Iron discipline," he said, "certainly is not enough to make the people continue the battle. . . Faith and conviction also are needed."

Schroeder said the "most difficult task was trying to answer the people's most persistent question: When will the German counteroffensive in the east promised by Goebbels three weeks ago begin?"

"There is no hope that the German high command's silence on this question will be broken," he said.

Fresh Pinch In Food

With confusion spreading throughout the Reich as Allied armies gobbled up more and more German soil and warplanes battered the transport system, a further restriction in food rationing was reported in a Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*.

The dispatch said there was no longer any fixed food obtainable for the greater part of the ration coupons and all distribution now was based on the amount of different supplies available in local areas.

Berlin To Be Cleared

New plans for the further evacuation of bomb-battered Berlin were announced by the German radio, indicating that all women and children would be cleared from the capital while able-bodied men will remain for a last-ditch stand.

An urgent Berlin broadcast told the Germans that "an enemy-controlled radio station is broadcasting false news on the wave length of the Frankfurt radio to spread unrest and confusion among the German civilian population near the front."

Reports from Stockholm that Hit-

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ler's ace trade negotiator, Karl Schnurre, was in Sweden with peace feelers were denounced as "lies" by the German Foreign Office.

Peace Negotiations Denied

The German Foreign Office declared: "Schnurre often travels to Stockholm to discuss German-Swedish trade relations. This is also the reason for his present visit. It has nothing to do with peace feelers."

In Stockholm a Swedish official said Schnurre had nothing to negotiate so far as Sweden was concerned.

Swedish officials said that neutral country was preparing for a heavy flow of German deserters and Danish and Norwegian Nazis, and that the justice department was seeking parliamentary tightening of regulations governing undesirable refugees.

Nazis To Quit Nuernberg

Sweden has made it plain that "war criminals" could not expect refuge there.

Another report from Stockholm quoted the anti-Nazi Free German press agency as saying that Himmler had ordered the evacuation of Nuernberg, Nazi party shrine, and the removal of all party records to Berchtesgaden.

German General Captured

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—Gen Franz Senafuss, commanding a German division, and his chief of staff have been captured by the Allies' units mopping up on the west bank of the Rhine, Supreme Headquarters said today.

GREAT TANK DRIVE OVERWHELMING FOE

Germans Are Unable to Meet First Army With Even Token Resistance—Fliers Help

WHITEHEAD

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, March 28—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' far-ranging tank columns were racing eastward today on clear roads, with the enemy unable even to challenge the advances with token resistance.

Giessen, 2[illegible] from Berlin, and Bellnhausen were overrun sixty-nine miles from the Rhine, but a news blackout cloaked movements of the charging columns making swift progress. Bellnhausen is 221 miles from Berlin.

Under censorship restrictions correspondents are able to tell only half the story of the First Army's magnificent advance since it broke out of the bridgehead at dawn Sunday. However, even news of any spectacular gains deep into the heart of Germany would be withheld from the people at home until such time as the Army decides to lift the secrecy on movements of the columns.

The theory behind this is that with the break-through and demoralization of the enemy the Nazis themselves do not know where our spearheading elements are and that the locations must be kept from them.

Fighter pilots ranging out in front of the roaring columns searching for the enemy reported they could find only scattered targets in the path of the advance. There were no signs of any German movements of troops coming up to meet this powerful American threat to Berlin.

Advance tanks reported there were no road blocks or mines to slow their sweep, and infantry was moving up behind as fast as available transport could bring them forward. But there were not enough vehicles to move an entire army at once, and most infantry men were heading east as fast as they could march along the dusty roads.

The longest advance that correspondents were able to report officially for the day was a twenty-mile jump by one column north of Giessen to Bellnhausen, on the Lahn River. But this does not tell the story, for the begrimed, tired and red-eyed tankmen of the First Army are making one of the greatest armored marches of all time.

Miles behind the leading tanks, doughboys of the Ninth, Second and Ninety-ninth Infantry Divisions mopped up isolated, bewildered resistance left in a few small towns.

To speed up Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's advance the First Army sent one armored column driving to the southeast to close the gap between the two armies.

Credit to the Air Forces

A share in the success of the First Army's magnificent drive goes to the Tactical Air Force, which for days has been pounding the enemy's rail lines, marshaling yards and highways to isolate the area and prevent the Germans from bringing up heavy reinforcements.

"We never succeeded in cutting the rail lines and sealing off the area west of the Rhine," an air officer said, "but we think air interdiction in this operation succeeded."

Infantry units moved up rapidly behind the armored forces to wipe out bypassed pockets of German resistance.

In the center of the dust-grimed First Army front an armored force thrust another eight miles beyond Wetzlar to a point sixty miles east of the Rhine. At Weilburg infantrymen crossed the Lahn River and established another bridgehead.

This morning General Hodges' troops had a solid hold on the Lahn's north banks from the Rhine almost to Wetzlar as doughboys cleaned out pockets of feeble enemy resistance passed in the rush of the American attack.

More than 6,500 prisoners passed through the cages yesterday and hundreds of others were streaming to the rear today. They passed roaring columns of trucks carrying food, gasoline and ammunition forward to tankmen.

Allied Drive in Germany Leaves News Men Behind

WHITEHEAD

Advance Beyond Rhine a Dark, and Censored Secret

WITH UNITED STATES 1ST ARMY, March 28 (AP).—The war has run off and left the "front-line" correspondents.

Nobody knows just where the front is, and trying to get up forward to get news from spearhead elements is giving newsmen a worse beating than they took during the dash across France last summer.

The surging attack has left the press camp far in the rear, and as a base of operations it now is almost useless, except for daily briefings by a staff officer in the morning and late afternoons, meals and a place to sleep.

But no correspondent can get too far away from the censorship and communications center, so the daily problem is to get as much news as possible, and then to get back and get it sent.

Only Small-Arms Fire Resists New Crossing

WHITEHEAD

U.S. 3d Army, Germany, March 28 (AP)—The exact location of the new crossing of the Rhine by the 3d Army cannot be told because of the security blackout. The bridgehead, however, is between the one established earlier east of Boppard, 10 miles south of Coblenz, and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's first foothold east of the Rhine below Mainz.

The new crossing was made early this morning against scattered opposition, mostly from small arms. Two small counterattacks were defeated without loss of ground.

Crossings east of Boppard now are consolidated into a single bridgehead 19 miles wide and 17 miles deep at its greatest penetration.

Spearheads Advance

[The report does not take into account Patton's armored spearheads last reported 22 miles southeast of Frankfurt at Aschaffenburg, some 40 miles beyond the Rhine.]

The 87th (Golden Acorn) Division—boys from Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New York and New Jersey—advanced up to 7 miles on a 4-mile front and entered Katzenelnbogen, 17 miles east of the old walled Rhine town of Boppard.

The division cleared eight small towns, all 10 to 18 miles southeast of Coblenz, and occupied 9 miles of the south bank of the Lahn River from the Rhine eastward.

Bad Schwalbach Entered

Other 3d Army infantry stabbed 5½ miles east, entering the large town of Bad Schwalbach, 11 miles northwest of Mainz and 8 northwest of Weisbaden. Another column pushed 5 miles east, reaching the Presberg area, 6 miles north of Bingen at the bend of the Rhine.

Units of the 4th Armored Division reached points 2 miles north of Hanau and north of the Main River.

Between Frankfurt and Hanau, the 90th Division crossed the Main and advanced 3 miles north.

First In Frankfurt

K Company of the 11th Regiment, led by Lieut. Irven Jacobs, was the first of the 5th Division to enter Frankfurt, just as it was the first of the 3d Army units to cross the Rhine.

Seligenstadt, 5 miles south of Hanau, was captured.

The Germans fired more than 500 rounds of artillery onto the captured and damaged railroad bridge in Frankfurt in the hour before noon yesterday.

Third Army gunners brought down their one thousandeth plane, a lone aircraft flying east of the Rhine.

Former Zeppelin Base Taken

WITH U. S. 3RD ARMY IN GERMANY, March 28 (AP).—Germany's second largest airport, the former Zeppelin base five miles south of Frankfurt, is in American hands. Units of the 6th Armored Division, which captured the field, found it ringed with skeletons of fifty burned Nazi planes.

3d, 45th Divisions Lead Jump

WITH THE UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY GROUP, March 28 (AP)—The famed Third Infantry and the Forty-fifth (Thunderbird) Infantry Division spearheaded the American Seventh Army's jump across the Rhine Sunday, it was disclosed today. The Thunderbird Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert Frederick, formerly head of the American Special Service forces in Italy. The Third is commanded by Maj. Gen. John (Iron Mike) O'Daniel.

Rhine Bridge Record Claimed

With the U.S. 7th Army East of the Rhine, March 28 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Purdue, of Des Moines, Iowa, said today he believed his engineer battalion had set a new record for bridging the Rhine by throwing across 1,000 feet of pontoons that carried tanks in eight hours flat.

290 WOUNDED U.S. PRISONERS FREED BY SEVENTH ARMY

HAWKINS

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY AT HEPPENHEIM, March 27.—(Delayed)—(AP) Two hundred and ninety wounded Americans and 800 other prisoners of war were freed when Seventh Army infantry captured this town today.

All reported they had been very badly fed, most having lost from 10 to 100 pounds, with the average about 35 pounds.

Pathetically thankful, pathetically happy, the men urged that correspondents be permitted to send their names to America, but Supreme Headquarters in Paris declined to waive the rule that such disclosures must be made first to relatives through the War department.

A young American lieutenant, who with a major did medical and surgical work for all the American prisoners, said the daily diet was about 700 calories, in contrast with the American military hospital allotment of 3,500 to 4,000 calories for wounded men.

"That 700 calories is a slow-starvation diet even for a well man, and for a wounded man it makes it next to impossible to recover fully," he said.

"We protested repeatedly to the German commandant but he said he just couldn't get any more food—which wasn't true.

"I actually had one patient whose weight went down from 280 to 180 pounds.

Never Heard of Penicillin

"We were fairdly well supplied with surgical instruments and drugs, including sulfa, but we had no plasma or blood for transfusions, and the Germans had never heard of penicillin.

"It seems almost a miracle that we had only ten deaths in two months, but we would have had even fewer if there had been sufficient food."

Between ravenous bites of "K" rations, one private told this story of three and one-half months of starvation which was basically the story of them all:

"The main part of our food was one loaf of bread a day for ten men. For breakfast we had ersatz coffee, without sugar or milk, of course. For dinner we had soup made of potato peelings. That's just what it was. The damned Germans ate the potatoes and used the peelings for soup for us.

"At night we had more thin soup, sometimes with a small piece of potato in it, but never any meat or vegetables.

"Once every two weeks we got a piece of cheese about one-quarter of an inch thick and one inch square. That was all.

"We were so weak we had to spend most of our time in bed, even if wounds didn't keep us there. This was particularly true in winter, when there was no heat and not enough blankets.

"I weighed 165 pounds when captured in the Ardennes in December. Now I weigh 135."

Filth was another ordeal. Each man got a "guest-size" piece of poor soap once a month. It apparently contained no fat, for it would not lather at all. Bedclothing was changed once a month, and there was one clean towel for each two men every two weeks.

Bitter Over Treatment

These men said the Americans received no Red Cross packages, although some French, Serbian and Moroccan prisoners received some packages. These sold some of their American cigarettes to the Americans for the equivalent of $40 a package.

Many of the Americans were bitter about this, saying, "those—used to get good American food and walk along the corridor, waving a piece of cheese or candy just to tantalize us.

"The French and Serbs were better treated all around than we were. They got better food, clean sheets, oftener, and so forth."

The Americans blamed this discrimination on the commandant, a German major, a man of about 40, who was captured hiding in the hospital basement.

"He just didn't like Americans," one prisoner said.

However, he was extremely servile when captured. Most of the German staff had left two days ago, confirming the Americans' belief that American forces were near. When the first G.I. came along this morning, the whole hospital went mad with joy.

100,000 YELL KAMERAD TO 7

U.S. Soldiers Take Over In Suburbs Of Duisburg

Near Duisburg, Germany, March 28 (AP)—About 100,000 residents of suburbs of Duisburg surrendered their towns to seven American soldiers today and declared that the German Army had evacuated the city itself and that the remaining *Volkssturm* defenders had thrown down their arms and were ready to quit.

The United States 9th Army is still north of the Rhine-Herne Canal, outside Duisburg, so that the actual situation inside Duisburg remains obscure.

Second Lieutenant Frank W. Pew, 21, Framingham, Mass., said that he and six men were on the west bank of the Rhine at the town

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of Homberg this morning they saw white flags waving in the opposite bank.

Pistols Put Away

They rowed across to see what was going on.

"The Jerries started to get impatient and began to stamp their feet and yell and wave at us," Pew said. "We only had two pistols in my boat, so we put them away. One Jerry policeman pulled out in a boat to meet us while two others on the bank saluted us and stood at attention.

"One fat character came up and said he was the burgomeister of Ruhrort. He talked to Staff Sergeant Melvin Renner, of Crete, Neb., who speaks German. He told Renner the German Army had cleared out and the civilians wanted to surrender.

"We started walking into the town and soon had about 200 people following us."

Women Kinss Americans

The burgomeister and policemen made speeches on the street corners, telling civilians not to worry, because the war soon would be over, Pew said.

Hundreds of civilian women—young and old—rushed up and hugged and kissed the Americans, he said. An American medical aid man set up a first-aid station and treated several wounded civilians.

Renner and Sergt. Robert Waldo, of Pittsfield, Wis., and Pfc. Walter Graf, Chicago, stayed with Lieutenant Pew, while Staff Sergeant Steve Stepien, Pittsburgh, took the boat to another suburb, where the performance was repeated.

With Stepien were the medic, Private Adrian Huckabot, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Pfc. William Cole, of Apollo, Pa.

The Americans said they roamed the suburban streets for two hours without any trouble.

born, Ruhrchemie and Rurbenzig, as well as synthetic oil plants and a steel helmet factory were captured while the Nazi garrisons defending them hurried to change from their uniforms to civilian clothes.

The thickly populated Ruhr Valley presented the hardest nut this veteran division has been called upon to crack. Sobbing women and children gave field commanders almost as much trouble as the fighting *Wehrmacht*.

Just Another "Joint"

Flame-throwing British tanks rumbled down Hamborn's cobblestone streets ahead of the 313th Infantry Regiment commanded by Col. Edwin M. Van Bibber, of Bel Air, Md. Opposition was stiff when the Maryland colonel struck at noon, but the Nazis quit after a brief fight and those who didn't surrender or change to civilian clothes fled south across the Duisburg dock area.

The Thyssen steel works at Hamborn were a major factor in Hitler's war machine from the beginning, but tonight its great mills were quiet, and to the American doughboys the plant was just another "joint."

"The souvenirs ain't much good around here," one Yank observed.

At Holten, Col. Warren A. Robinson, Los Angeles, sent his 314th Regiment on to the south, but stiff opposition held them up just after the synthetic oil plant there had been cleared.

Fuel Center Taken

Ruhrchemie, which has been making fuel for Hitler's forces, was taken by a battalion led by Lieut. Col. Dale Hogoboom, of Minot, N.D. His Company G was commanded by Lieut. Paul A. Hurst, St. Joe, Mo., and it captured 120 civilians in the factory area.

The 79th Division now holds the Ruhr Valley south to the Rhein-Herne Canal, including the northern section of Duisburg and some of the docks of that once great German industrial metropolis.

today into the north block area of Duisburg.

The 315th Infantry Regiment, capturing Holten, also drove close to one of Germany's largest synthetic oil plants. South of Holten Sterkrade has been taken.

On the Ninth Army's left flank British tanks, carrying American air-borne troops, pushed forward in a break-through. The entire area between Bocholt and the Lippe River, a distance of twelve miles, was a wide gap opening the roads to Berlin.

Indications on the Ninth Army front are that one of the great tank battles of the Western Front is still to be fought.

3 Big War Factories Taken

IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF DUISBURG with the United States Ninth Army, March 28 (AP)—Three great war production factories of Germany fell today to Maj. Gen. I. T. Wyches' Seventy-ninth Division doughboys, who fought their way among the smokestacks of the Ruhr against self-propelled 88's and German machine-gunners perched in upper-story windows.

The Thyssen steel works at Hamborn, Ruhrchemie and Rurbenzig as well as synthetic oil plants and a steel helmet factory were captured, while the German garrisons defending them hurried to change from their uniforms to civilian clothes.

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Thyssen Site Captured

HUENXE, Germany, March 28 (AP)—Ninth Army troops captured Hamborn, site of one of the Fritz Thyssen steel works, in a plunge

To Speed Up Patton

U.S. 12th Army Group Headquarters, March 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley sent "a strong armored column" south from the 1st Army sector into the 3d Army area today in order to speed up the advance of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army Forces. No amplification of this disclosure was available.

MAYOR OF AACHEN IS MURDERED BY NAZI ASSASSINS

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, March 28.—(AP) Three German parachutists in uniform assassinated Franz Oppenhof, 41, Allied-appointed mayor of Aachen, on Sunday midnight, it was disclosed today.

The assassins shot the burgomeister in gangster fashion and escaped.

Hitler often has threatened retaliation against Germans who cooperate with the Allies, and some persons believed the killing was the first manifestation of this policy. Military intelligence investigators, however, said they had established no motive as yet.

The slaying posed a major problem for Allied authorities, already hard-pressed to find community leaders without the taint of Nazism who can assume posts in the civil government formerly held by Nazis.

Just before his death Oppenhof and his wife had been visiting a neighbor, who told army investigators this story:

The mayor received a telephone call at about 11:30 p. m. from the maid at his home, saying three men were waiting there to see him. He returned to his house, accompanied by the neighbor, and found three men waiting for him on his back porch. They said they were German fliers who had crashed and that they wanted food, shelter and protection. The neighbor said Oppenhof replied he would be obliged to turn them over to U. S. Army authorities.

The neighbor returned to his own house to inform the mayor's wife that he would be delayed and shortly afterward Oppenhof was shot through the temple.

A passing patrolman heard the shot and fired at three fleeing figures, the army was told. Apparently the assailants escaped uninjured.

Allied Mayor In Aachen Is Fatally Shot

WHITEHEAD

With the U.S. 1st Army, March 27 [*AP—Delayed*]—Franz Oppenhof, 41-year-old burgomeister of Aachen and first mayor appointed by the Allied Military Government in a major German city, was assassinated Sunday night, it was announced today.

Oppenhof was shot through the temple at 11.30 P.M., as he stood on the back porch of his home on the outskirts of the city.

Military intelligence officers investigating the case said the motive had not yet been established, and that it had not yet been established officially whether the mayor was killed by Nazis because he had assumed the post of burgomeister under the Americans.

Neighbor Tells Story

This was the story that was given by Oppenhof's neighbor to the Army:

Oppenhof and his wife were at a neighbor's home when the burgomeister's maid called and said three men were waiting to see him.

The neighbor accompanied the official to his home. A uniformed trio met the Mayor on the back porch and told them they were German Air Force officers whose plane had crashed. They said they wanted food and shelter, and protection from the Americans.

Request Rejected

The Mayor was quoted by his neighbor as replying that he would be obliged to turn the group over to American Army authorities.

The neighbor returned to his own home and informed Oppenhof's wife the Mayor would be delayed. Shortly afterward, Oppenhof was shot.

Prior to the capture of Aachen last Otcober by the 1st Army Oppenhof was an attorney for the archdiocese of the Catholic Church in Aachen and Duesseldorf.

It was known at the time that his appointment by the military government was opposed by trade unionists who had suspected him of Nazi sympathies.

Problem For Allies

But, inasmuch as Oppenhof had chosen to accept the American appointment, many civilian community leaders in Aachen have adopted the view that the assassination was the work of Nazis.

Oppenhof's death thus poses a problem for Allied authorities who are seeking community leaders to take over positions previously held by Nazis.

Hitler Remembered As 'Stupid Soldier'

Huenxe, Germany, March 28 (AP). A 64-year-old former soldier who fought in the same brigade as Hitler in the last war was appointed chief of police in this village today.

The former first sergeant said he remembered Hitler as a rather "stupid soldier" and for that reason he had any faith in Hitler's ability to lead Germany."

Because he was a former Socialist Democrat, the Nazis removed Hitler's former comrade from his job as policeman in 1933 after twenty years' service. He said he never joined the Nazis.

"I was a sergeant in one regiment while Hitler was a runner in another," he said. "The two regiments worked together most of the war and I saw him a lot."

Fatigue Marks Dusty Advance Toward Berlin

Weary Doughboys Sleep on Tank Backs; Unguarded Nazis Stream Other Way

By Hal Boyle

WITH AN AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMN IN GERMANY, March 28 (AP).—Sights and scenes on the road to Berlin:

Worn out by three days and nights of continuous advance, doughboys nod and fall asleep on iron beds—the backs of the tanks they are riding into battle. . . .

German prisoners streaming back guardless with upraised hands are dirty, haggard and hungry. . . . Breakdown of the Nazi supply system left them without food to feed themselves or shells to feed their guns. . . . Yet almost every big forest is packed with stored tons of enemy ammunition and supplies. . . .

Now that spring has returned the odor of death rises from the battlefields. . . . That is the only virtue war has in winter—you can't smell it so much. . . . Dogwood trees and fruit orchards bloom in meadow and hillside, and soldiers look at them and think of home. . . . Dead horses dot the countryside. . . . The troops agree there is no smell worse than a dead horse. . . . If they were killed close to a highway some one douses the carcass with gasoline or oil and sets it afire. . . .

A dust pall cloaks field and forest wherever tank columns churn. . . . It is yellowish-gray dust, and it blankets every man and machine. . . . It cakes in the wrinkles of your face and neck, and collects in small pockets of mud in the corners of your eyes . . . doughboys tie pieces of cloth or rubber over rifle muzzles to keep it out. . . . There has been no dust like this since the chalk-white clouds of Sicily, where walking was choking misery. . . . The troops who fought there believe the Sicilian dust will never settle but still hangs suspended in the air where it was stirred up by American boots. . . .

Rumor spreads that the Germans may try to use gas to halt the armored break-through. . . . Few believe even the Nazis would be that foolhardy, with the war already lost—but each German soldier still carries his gas mask in a long metal cylinder. . . .

Some lines of retreating German motorcars, ack-ack guns and mobile 88s were shot up so recently they are still flaming as the Americans march past. . . . The Germans are falling back so fast they are failing even to blow road bridges.

Beyond Altenkirchen, hundreds of Allied war prisoners were set free by German guards who deserted their posts . . . They walk back to the Rhine . . . one column of French, Polish, Greek and Russian soldiers wave happily at the tanks and give the "V" signal. . . . Behind them walks a German with a small boy. . . . He waves his hand tentatively, too. . . . He's ready to change bandwagons.

White dish towels, sheets and tablecloths flap from almost every home. . . .

MAR 29 1945

Nazis' Bridge Plot Foiled

At a Rhine River Bridgehead, March 18 [*AP—Delayed by Censor*]. Four German swimmers in waterproof suits and their leader, an SS lieutenant, were captured during an unsuccessful attempt last night to blow up some American bridges across the Rhine in the Remagen sector.

Each had time charges of explosives set to go off at 1 A.M.

Doughboys Of 79th Division Capture Thyssen Steel Works

EUNSON

In the Outskirts of Duisburg with 9th Army, March 28 (AP)—Three great war production factories of Germany fell today to Maj. Gen. I. T. Wyches's 79th Division doughboys who fought their way among the smokestacks of the Ruhr against self-propelled 88's and Nazi machine-gunners perched in upper-story windows.

The Thyssen steel works at Hamborn, Ruhrchemie and Rurbenzig as well as synthetic oil plants and a steel helmet factory were captured while the German garrisons defending them hurried to change from their uniforms to civilian clothes.

The thickly populated Ruhr Valley presented the hardest nut this veteran division has been called upon to crack. Sobbing women and children gave field commanders almost as much trouble as the fighting Wehrmacht.

Flame-throwing British tanks rumbled down Hamborn's cobblestone streets ahead of the 313th Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Edwin M. Van Bibber of Bel Air, Md. Opposition was stiff when the Maryland colonel struck at noon, but the Germans quit after a brief fight and those who did not surrender or change to civilian clothes fled south across the Duisburg dock area.

The Thyssen steel works at Hamborn were a major factor in Hitler's war machine from the beginning, but tonight its great mills were quiet and to the American doughboys the plant was just another "joint."

The Seventy-ninth Division now holds the Ruhr Valley south to the Rhein-Herne Canal, including the northern section of Duisburg and some of the docks of that once great German industrial metropolis.

American troops on the east bank of the Rhine caught the Germans and their raftlike charges in the glare of searchlights and opened up with machine guns.

One charge was exploded in the river and the others were upset. The German officer and one wounded man were captured by Lieut. Kenneth Farrens, Cheyenne, Wyo. The other three were picked up on the west bank.

The men had been trained at a special school for water demolition. The party had set out from Hammerstein, eight miles above the wrecked Ludendorff span, at 9 P.M.

British General, Nazi Switch Jobs

Limburg, Germany, March 28 (AP). An ailing British major general, a prisoner since the fall of France, took command of a German hospital center here as spearheads of the American 9th Armored Division drove into this old cathedral town this week.

"You will be commandant here when the Americans arrive," a German colonel told Maj. Gen. Victor M. Fortune, former commander of the 51st Highland Division.

From a hospital window the Nazi colonel and British officer watched together. As the first tanks rolled into view down the *autobahn* from Cologne, the two men—their roles of captor and captive now reversed—walked into the yard holding a white tablecloth between them. The first American soldier to reach the former British commander was Capt. Hal J. Blue, of New York city.

Freed from Limburg also were approximately 2,500 Allied soldiers, including more than 2,000 Russians, 116 British and Americans, 85 French and 40 East Indians.

Bombers Wipe Out City

On March 19 Allied bombers struck. They came in waves, and scores of bombs whistled down.

When the flames flew away Altenkirchen and the headquarters for one German army had been wiped out. As a human community the village has almost ceased to exist.

Future air marshals can cite Altenkirchen as a perfect example of precision bombing. I have seen many examples of concentrated bombing in two and one half years in the war zones, but none where so many bombs fell with so little waste in so small a target area.

Important Road Hub

Altenkirchen is an important road hub and its narrow streets were perfect military objectives for warplanes seeking to choke them with the debris of German homes so that Nazi army vehicles could not retreat through them to the safety of inner Germany.

Before army engineers bulldozed the rubble aside the streets were impassable. So great was the destruction that even now only narrow lanes have been cleared wide enough to let Allied armor sweep through on the spectacular advance from the Rhine.

Passover At Aachen, First Time Since 1938

Advanced Headquarters U.S. 9th Air Force, March 28 (AP)—For the first time since 1938, there was a public observance of the Passover at Aachen today.

Jewish-American soldiers and a handful of German Jews assembled in a partially destroyed barn for the service. The GI's, with battle equipment, sat at tables to receive the matzos and consecrated wine.

The barn was the most habitable place for the service that could be found in battered Aachen. German civilians, long indoctrinated with anti-Semitism, watched impassively as the Jews gathered. The service was conducted by Capt. Robert S. Marcus, New York, 9th Tactical Air Force chaplain.

Gen. Clark Tells Patriots To Be Ready To Help Allies

HEINZERLING

Rome, March 28 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark, indicating that large-scale Allied action on the stalemated Italian battlefront was in prospect, today ordered patriots in northern Italy to be ready at a "moment's notice" to aid his armies.

The patriots "will be called upon to be of specific assistance to my armies shortly," the commander of the Allied 15th Army group said.

New Recruits Banned

The Allied commander advised patriots not to take on new recruits because, he said, many Italians "will try to join the winning side with suddenly acquired enthusiasm" when the end approaches.

Clark hinted at ideological differences among the patriots in northern Italy, urging that there be "no political discord."

Clark, in concluding, told the patriots that "more detailed instructions will follow in due time."

Patrol Clashes Only

As Clark broadcast his message, the long Italian front was quiet except for a few patrol clashes.

Patriots in the Brenner Pass and along the rail lines north of Bologna leading to the pass were urged to prepare immediately for sabotaging the German escape routes.

Italian Assembly Created

Rome, March 28 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi today created a consultative assembly to act in an advisory capacity until all Italy is liberated and a permanent form of government can be established.

The assembly will comprise appointees of the major political parties, anti-Fascist former Deputies and representatives of labor syndicates and cultural institutions, including a number of recently repatriated Italians.

Italy Patriots Told To Stand By

HEINZERLING

Rome, March 28 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark, the Allied commander in Italy, declared today that a German retreat northward was inevitable "sooner or later" and ordered Patriots to stand by to strike at a moment's notice to hamper the withdrawal.

He said the Patriots "will be called upon to be of specific assistance to my armies shortly" and that a large-scale action by the Allied forces was in prospect.

"The Germans inevitably will retreat sooner or later, leaving Fascist troops to cover their rear," Clark said.

Urged To Prepare

Patriots on escape routes north from Bologna to the Brenner Pass and along railroads leading to the Alpine passes should prepare now for their job of hampering the withdrawal, Clark added.

He advised them not to take on new recruits because of many Italians who "will try to join the winning side with suddenly acquired enthusiasm" as the end approaches. He urged, rather, that the Patriots raise the quality of their formations.

Clark asserted that when the German retreat came "the order to those of you who are in areas of opportunity will be to harry their retreat by interrupting communications and by killing Germans."

More Arms Promised

He added:

"That time is not yet. But it is certain that Patriots in the central Apennines area will be called upon to be of specific assistance to my armies shortly. They already are well armed and more help will come to them."

The entire Italian front was quiet as Clark broadcast his message. Only a few patrol skirmishes broke the monotony of a March drizzle.

In the central sector patrols reported that Germans had cleared out of several localities where there had been sharp clashes in recent weeks.

Air Ministry Men Missing On Flight

JONES

London, March 28 (AP) — The famous Liberator Commando, with Commander R. A. Brabner, 33-year-old British under secretary for air and Parliament member, and at least four other Government officials aboard, is missing on a flight across the Atlantic from England to Canada.

Prime Minister Churchill, a frequent passenger aboard the plane on trips to history-making conferences around the world, announced in the House of Commons today that the last contact with the plane was made early Tuesday.

Churchill said weather for the flight had been favorable and that air-sea rescue searchers started a hunt for the plane immediately, but so far had found no trace of the ship.

Commander Brabner was to represent the British Government at exercises ending the British Commonwealth air training program in Canada.

Also in the party were Air Marshal Sir Peter Drummond, air minister for training; Sir John Abraham, deputy under secretary at the Air Ministry; H. A. Jones, Air Ministry director of public relations, and E. Twentyman, British representative in Washington on the interim commission of food and agriculture organization and the international wheat council.

British Official Plane Missing

London, March 28 (AP) — Commander R. A. Brabner, 33-year-old Under Secretary for Air and member of Parliament, together with "other senior Air Ministry officials and public servants" are missing on a plane flight to Canada, Prime Minister Churchill announced today in Commons.

The last contact with their plane was made early Tuesday, he said.

Brabner was to represent the British Government at ceremonies terminating the British Commonwealth air training program in the Dominions.

Others In Group

Among those accompanying Brabner were Air Marshal Sir Peter Drummond, Air Minister for Training; Sir John Abraham, deputy under secretary at the Air Ministry, and H. A. Jones, Air Ministry director of public relations.

Churchill said the weather for the flight had been favorable, and that air-sea rescue searches were started promptly, but so far without trace of the plane.

Food Representative

Also in the party was E. Twentyman, British representative in Washington on the Interim Commission of Food and Agriculture Organization, and of the International Wheat Council.

Churchill disclosed the group was traveling in a Liberator in which he and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden "have made many journeys."

"I cannot think that anything short of the most intense care and effort have been made, but such journeys cannot be wholly free from elements of danger," he added.

Once-Lovely Nazi Town Completely Wiped Out

By Harold V. Boyle

Altenkirchen, Germany, March 27 [AP—*Delayed*]—If ever there was a hell on Nazi soil it is Altenkirchen.

This once-lovely village 25 miles east of Bonn in hills that fall away from the Rhine paid a bitter price for housing a German army headquarters.

Less than two weeks ago high German army officers worked here day and night in a picturesque old building trying to reorganize Nazi defenses to contain the then slowly spreading Remagen bridgehead.

EARLY ITALIAN DRIVE HINTED

MAR 29 1945

Germans Hurled Back against Austrian Border—Soviet Forces in North Capture Naval Base of Gdynia by Storm in Bitter Fighting.

By ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, Thursday, March 29.—(AP) Two Russian armies, hurling the Germans in northwestern Hungary back against the Austrian border, have captured four enemy strongholds and breached the vital Raba river defense line guarding Vienna, [illegible] miles away, Moscow announced last night.

With the capture of Gyor and Komarom the Russians cracked the Danube valley's defenses before the Bratislava gap, a key to Vienna.

Other Russian troops far to the north captured the Germans' major Baltic naval base of Gdynia by storm and occupied the western part of nearby Danzig after bitter fighting.

The combined Second and Third Ukraine armies under Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovski and Feodor I. Tolbukhin made drives in Hungary through disintegrating German defenses on a 120-mile front. Scoring gains up to 17 miles, the Russians pushed within 10 miles of the Austrian border.

Striking on a 29-mile wide sector, the Third Ukraine army crossed the Raba, seizing the seven-way road and rail junction city of Csorna, eight miles beyond the river, and the important communications hub of Sarvar, 14 miles east of Szombathely, a major bastion in Vienna's defense system.

Together the two rampaging armies swept up nearly 200 Hungarian cities, towns and hamlets and captured 1,500 Germans. Gyor and Komarom fell to the Second Ukraine army, driving westward along the Danube's south bank.

Located 57 miles from Vienna and 38 miles southeast of Bratislava, Gyor is the largest railway center in western Hungary. Komarom, 20 miles northeast of Gyor, lies on the south bank of the Danube opposite the Czechoslovak city of Komarno. Komarom and Komarno, situated at the confluence of the Vah river with the Danube, form a major Danube valley strongpoint barring the way to the 16-mile wide gap between Bratislava and the northern shore of the Neusiedler See (lake) toward which Tolbukhin's men are driving.

Four Massive Armies

The Russian gains across the canal-laced Hungarian plains constituted the southern arm of a larger operation in which four massive Soviet armies are smashing at the ancient gateways to Bohemia and Moravia and forging a huge pincers on Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The only reference in the Russian communique to operations along the northern arm of the pincers was a statement that Soviet heavy bombers had blasted Moravska-Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city, guarding an ancient invasion route to Prague and Vienna, 135 miles to the southwest.

The Germans said, however, that powerful Russian tank, infantry and artillery teams had succeeded in smashing Nazi defenses before the Moravian gap. Moscow announced Tuesday that Russian units had won positions 14 miles northeast of Moravska-Ostrava.

The Germans also declared that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army, striking out in Berlin's defensive forefield, had seized the fortress town of Lebus, on the Oder river's west bank five miles north of besieged Frankfurt and 38 miles from the threatened Reich capital.

A Moscow dispatch said the Russian supply system was "working all-out to prepare a spring offensive" on this front closest to Berlin.

500,000 Troops Available

In the north the Russians have speeded operations to clean out Baltic pockets to free men for the frontal assault on Berlin. By enemy estimate 500,000 Russians will be available for the Berlin drive once all Nazi resistance has been stamped out along the Bay of Danzig.

The Russian units which took Gdynia also captured 9,000 German prisoners and seized a great quantity of war material, the Moscow communique said. In the coordinated attack on Danzig, 10 miles southeast of Gdynia, other Russian assault elements crossed an arm of the Vistula river between Danzig and the coast and surged onto Holm island. They were clearing the Germans from the built up part of that island, a shipbuilding area 5 1-2 miles wide and 3 1-2 miles deep.

Soviet Armies Breach Raba River Defense

MAR 29 1945 30. 24 — 24281

Nazis' Main Baltic Base Falls; Russians Are Now 47 Miles From Vienna

Drive in Hungary Wins 4 Strongholds

Zhukov Active in Center as Moscow Speaks of Spring Push on Berlin

WHEELER

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 29 (Thursday).—Two swiftly advancing Russian armies captured four main German strongholds in northwestern Hungary yesterday, cracking the Raba River defense line guarding Vienna, and driving to within ten miles of the Austrian border and forty-seven miles of the Austrian capital.

Moscow made known the disintegration of the Nazi defenses in Hungary soon after Premier Stalin announced the capture of the Germans' major Baltic naval base of Gdynia.

Attacking on a 120-mile front, the combined 2d and 3d Ukrainian Armies under Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor I. Tolbukhin advanced up to seventeen miles. Malinovsky's troops, striking along the south bank of the Danube, breached the Danube Valley's defenses northwest of Budapest with the capture of Gyoer and Komarom, while Tolbukhin's men crossed the Raba and seized Csorna and Sarvar.

Zhukov Takes Lebus

Simultaneously, the Germans said, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, striking out in Berlin's defensive forefield, had seized the fortress town of Lebus, on the Oder River's west bank five miles north of besieged Frankfurt am Oder and thirty-eight miles from the Reich capital.

A Moscow dispatch said the Russian supply system was "working all-out to prepare a spring offensive" on this front closest to Berlin.

The Russian gains across the canal-laced Hungarian plains constituted the southern arm of a larger operation in which four Russian armies are smashing at the ancient gateways to Bohemia and Moravia and forging a huge pincers on Czechoslovakia and Austria.

One German commentator said central Russian forces were attacking Moravska-Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city, guarding an ancient invasion route to Prague and Vienna, with hundreds of tanks and strong infantry and artillery units. The Russians won positions fourteen miles from the city Tuesday.

Way to Gap Opened

Gyoer, fifty-seven miles from Vienna and thirty-eight miles southeast of Bratislava, Slovak capital, is the largest railway center in western Hungary. Komarom, twenty miles northeast of Gyoer, lies on the south bank of the Danube opposite the Czechoslovak city of Komarno. The two cities, at the confluence of the Vah River with the Danube, form a major Danube Valley strongpoint, barring the way to the Bratislava Gap.

Crossing the Raba River line to the southwest, an outer natural defense barrier for the Austrian capital, tank-led columns of the 3d Ukrainian Army seized the road and rail junction city of Csorna, eight miles beyond the lower Raba, and the communications hub of Sarvar, twenty-nine miles farther southwest.

Csorna, on the main railway and highway connecting Gyoer with the Austrian border city of Sopron, is forty-seven miles from Vienna and ten miles from the Austrian frontier. Nineteen miles ahead of the onrushing Russians in this sector is the Neusiedler See, a shallow 130-square-mile lake, which is part of Vienna's defenses.

At Sarvar the Russians were twenty miles from the Austrian border and sixty-three miles southeast of the Austrian capital. The city is fourteen miles east of Szombathely, a major bastion in Vienna's defensive system. A Moscow dispatch said that whatever man-power reserves the Germans were able to muster from within Austria were being deployed along the Szombathely-Sopron railway.

Far to the north, assault forces of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army seized Gdynia twenty-four hours after they broke into that pre-war Polish port and occupied the entire western part of nearby Danzig, Moscow said. The Russians captured 9,000 Germans in Gdynia.

The capture of Gdynia left the Germans with only three major pockets along the Baltic: at Danzig itself, on the Samland Peninsula west of the besieged East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg, and in western Latvia, where the remnants of thirty German divisions have been pinned against the coast since last fall.

In East Prussia the 3d White Russian Army, continuing its mop-up of German remnants compressed in the eight-square-mile Kahlholz Peninsula southwest of Koenigsberg, captured almost 900 mortars, artillery pieces and machine guns.

Along the entire eastern front Tuesday the Russians disabled or destroyed 190 German tanks and self-propelled guns and shot down ninety-six enemy planes.

Soviets Capture Gdynia, Vital Baltic Port

London, March 28 (AP)—Marshal Stalin announced tonight the capture of Csorna, in northwestern Hungary, 11 miles from the Austrian border.

KASISCHKE

London, March 28 (AP)—Gdynia, Baltic port and last big Polish city in German hands, was captured by the Red Army today along with 9,000 prisoners, and to the south Berlin said Soviet troops had crossed the Austrian barrier guarding the Austrian border.

DAY

A German broadcast also said the Russians had captured Lebus, on the west side of the Oder River, 37 miles from Berlin.

Gdynia, a port of 113,000 developed by the Poles after the last war as a rival of Danzig, fell only 24 hours after troops of the White Russian Army smashed through its final defenses. Marshal Stalin announced the victory.

Other Russian troops were fighting in Danzig, farther south.

Raba Reported Crossed

A German military spokesman indicated Russians pushing up the Danube Valley as part of a huge pincers movement on Czechoslovakia and Vienna had crossed the Raba River in Hungary.

Berlin reported civilians were being evacuated from Moravska-Ostrava, Czechoslovak city guarding the Moravian gap now menaced by the northern arm of the pincers.

The Raba at some points is a scant 20 miles from the Austrian border.

The spokesman said fighting had broken out at Sarvar, a communications center west of the Raba, and that the focus of the battle had shifted to that place and the large hub of Gyor, 45 miles to the northeast.

Oder Crossing Reported

A German broadcast declared the Soviets had forced a new crossing of the Oder River northwest of Kuestrin, 38 miles from Berlin, and a Moscow dispatch reported the Russian supply system was "working all-out to prepare a spring offensive" on this front closest to the Nazi capital.

Dispatches from Moscow said the Red Air Force was aiding the tremendous Russian drives on a scale seldom if ever before equaled by Soviet planes.

From the Baltic Sea to the Drava River, Soviet planes have intervened continually in the push, raining attacks on targets ranging from front-line batteries to evacuation ships.

Flying Weather Good

They have been aided with good flying weather over most of the vast front and by lack of opposition from a German *Luftwaffe* crippled by its shortage of reserves.

Tet was taken yesterday by Tolbukhin's troops in the push menacing Vienna.

DAY

A Russian communiqué broadcast by Moscow indicated resistance was crumbling all the way from the Danube on the north to the shores of Lake Balaton on the south.

Peril To Komarom Grows

The war bulletin, which announced the capture of Tet, also reported the fall of Kisber in an outflanking threat to the vital Danube bastion of Komarom (Komarno), 40 miles northwest of Budapest.

Acs, 6 miles southwest of Komarom and 16 northeast of Gyor, fell, too.

Danzig.

Nazis Being Thwarted In All Hungarian Moves

Moscow, March 28 (AP)—The *Moscow News*, evaluating current developments in the Red Army's Hungarian offensive, declared today "we are now witnessing the failure of all efforts of the part of the German general staff to prevent hostilities from being shifted to districts directly covering Vienna and the main communication lines of German groupings in Italy."

NIGHT

Paying high tribute to Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, the newspaper said his defeat of eleven enemy *Panzer* divisions before his present forward surge in Hungary compared with "the Battle of France in 1940 when the Germans operated with no more than this number."

The newspaper last week said the Allies in the west faced five German armored divisions.

Told Story All Over Again

Its political writer, I. Yermashev, gave this perspective of the war against Germany:

"When the *Wehrmacht* met disaster on the Vistula January 12, Hitler took the 6th SS (Eilte Guard) Tank Army from von Rundstedt and rushed it east. The Germans could have made very good use of it a little later when the American 1st Army swept up to Cologne and reached the Rhine. Now the 6th Tank Army does not exist at all. The Red Army wiped it out in the fighting west of Budapest.

"This is the old story all over again. Hitler has drawn on his strength in the west in order to stabilize his position in the east, but decisive defeats here each time have left him weaker still in both the east and the west."

SOVIETS HONOR SHAPOSHNIKOV

Stalin Leads Salute As Guns Boom In Moscow

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Moscow, March 28 (AP)—While Moscow's guns boomed in salute and thousands of Red Army men massed in Red Square, Premier Stalin led the Soviet Union today in final tribute to Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, one of the creators of Russian military power, who died Monday.

The funeral services, greatest ceremonial event in the capital's wartime history, were climaxed as Stalin walked beside Shaposhnikov's ashes when the urn was carried from Lenin's tomb to a crypt in the high brick wall of the Kremlin.

Shaposhnikov, once a Czarist officer, was chief of the Red Army general staff in the first year of the war against Germany. Retiring on account of ill health in the Fall of 1942, he became head of the military academy. He was 62.

Thousands At Scene

With Stalin in the procession, mourners included President Kalinin, Foreign Commissar Molotov, Marshal Alexei Antonov and many of Shaposhnikov's comrades from early days of the revolution.

Moscow's 4,000,000 residents were informed suddenly at 3 P.M. by radio that the funeral would be a half hour later.

Tens of thousands of civilians hurried to the scene, crowding approaches to the route of the funeral cortege.

Regiments from every branch of Red Army service turned Red Square into a mass of tightly packed uniforms. The Red Fleet was represented, and so was the N.K.V.D., the security police.

Speakers Pay Tribute

Speakers on a platform at the tomb of Lenin paid tribute to Shaposhnikov, who once ranked next to Stalin in the Soviet military hierarchy. Loud-speakers carried their words to the farthest of the crowd, and they were broadcast throughout the Soviet Union.

Stalin himself did not speak.

ing conditions were so bad that he had lost 33 pounds in the last four months, even though he was living on diplomatic rations.

Food is so scarce in Tokyo, Gutxulesco declared, that no restaurants are open and the entire population is under weight.

Poor Air-Raid Shelters

Tokyo's air-raid shelters, he said, are poor excuses for places of safety during bombing attacks. Scores of people are blasted to death in them because they are not deep enough.

Contrary to Japanese expectations, American air raids have done little to disrupt transportation in Japan, he asserted.

Red Air Force Active

RELEASE

Planes Giving Continuous Support to Great Russian Offensive

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—The Red Air Force is helping the great Russian drive to the west on a scale it seldom, if ever, has equaled in this war.

From the Baltic Sea to the Drava River, Soviet planes have intervened continually in the push, raining attacks on targets ranging from front-line batteries to evacuation ships. They have been aided by good flying weather over most of the vast front, and by lack of opposition from a Luftwaffe crippled by its shortage of reserves.

Japs Expecting Axis Leaders To Flee There, Envoy Says

GILMORE

DAY

Moscow, March 28 (AP)—A Romanian diplomat en route home from Tokyo asserted today that the Japanese firmly expect Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler and Benito Mussolini to seek refuge in Japan "almost any time" now that Germany's cause seems hopeless.

"The fact is, they've been expecting them for a long time," declared the diplomat, Victor Gutxulesco, a former member of the Romanian embassy staff in Tokyo who has just arrived in Moscow.

He said the Japanese did not appear particularly pleased about the prospect of giving shelter to Nazi or Fascist leaders.

Gutxulesco, who traveled through Manchuria on his way here, said he had found an unmistakable spirit of defeat prevailing everywhere among the Japanese. Although the press and radio are carrying on an intensive campaign to convince the people they will win the war, Gutxulesco said the Japanese with whom he had talked, including some army officers, didn't really believe this.

Raids Hard On Morale

Gutxulesco attributed the spirit of defeat partly to recent American air raids, which he declared had wiped out entire blocks of Tokyo and reduced the standard of living there to little better than a bare existence level.

The Romanian diplomat said liv-

Seyss-Inquart Ordered To Direct Vienna Defense

Hitler Takes Him From Holland to Act as His Agent

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today that Hitler has pushed Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German commissioner in the Netherlands, from Holland to Austria "to be the Fuehrer's plenipotentiary extraordinary to direct the defense of Vienna." Seyss-Inquart was Hitler's agent in the Austrian anschluss of 1938.

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JAPANESE COLUMNS NEAR CHINA AIR HUB

Chungking Reports Foe Within 25 Miles of Laohokow—Thrust to Capital Feared

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, March 28 (AP)—A fast moving Japanese mechanized column is within twenty-five miles of Laohokow, United States air base 200 miles northwest of Hankow, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

NIGHT

Loss of Laohokow would eliminate one of the principal bases for offensive American air actions against Japanese communications in North China.

The High Command said Chinese forces were operating behind Japanese lines trying to prevent the enemy from seizing the famous south Honan city of Nanyang, 200 miles north-northwest of Hankow. Nanyang's loss would be a serious blow to Free China's defenses. Heavy fighting was reported in progress in the area.

Officials Study Possibilities

In northwestern Honan, where the Japanese are driving westward along the Lo River in the direction of Shensi Province, the Chinese claimed two enemy attacks had been repulsed. Officials in Chungking were watching the new enemy drive along the Lo as it could develop into a thrust for either Sian or the Chinese capital itself.

Most quarters, however, believed the Japanese were more likely to be using it as a diversionary attack with the main drive centered on Laohokow and other American air bases in the area in an effort to protect their north-south inland communications.

NIGHT

Chinese field dispatches said the Japanese suffered 2,500 casualties in their recent campaign around Kanhsien in Kiangsi Province.

American bombers and fighters, ranging over 1,500 miles of Japanese operational fronts in north and central China, attacked Japanese forces along the Han River south of Laohokow and along the Yellow River and the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

New Delhi, March 24 [AP—Delayed]—Allied forces have broken the backbone of Japanese resistance in central Burma, according to military opinion here.

The British now have concentrated a force of men, guns and tanks in Central Burma to insure a decisive victory over 50,000 Japanese combat and service troops in the Mandalay pocket. This trapped enemy force constitutes a large part of the Japanese garrison in Burma.

Optimistic military observations are based on the following points:

1. The Allies enjoy 50-to-1 air superiority in Burma.

2. A large portion of the Japanese garrison is trapped in the Mandalay area and rapidly is becoming exhausted after months of fighting without relief.

3. Outnumbered in guns and armor, the pocketed Japanese are unable to concentrate a force large enough to threaten seriously the British blockade between Mandalay and Rangoon. British tanks in the Mandalay pocket are isolating enemy units and preventing any mass regrouping.

4. Enemy reinforcements and supplies from Rangoon are cut off and there is no indication help is coming to the Japanese from Thailand.

5. Japanese have almost no war machinery in Burma capable of knocking out British tanks now operating in mass formations.

Report Japs Wary of Reds

Chungking, March 28 (AP).—A Chinese press report said today that 300,000 well-equipped Manchurian garrison troops had been moved to northern Manchuria to bolster Japanese defenses against the possibility of a Russian invasion. The report said double-tracking of railroads in Korea and principal lines in Manchuria had been completed by the Japanese.

NIGHT

Japs Unable To Weaken Meiktila Hold Of British

Calcutta, March 28 (AP)—Japanese continued to batter at British positions in the Meiktila area today in a desperate effort to break through the Allied armored ring, but from all reports said the enemy had failed.

NIGHT

British control of Meiktila blocks Japanese escape routes south to Rangoon, leaving the invaders caught in the Mandalay-Myingyan-Meiktila pocket except for rugged mountain trails winding eastward toward Thailand.

U. S. Minister in Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, March 28 (AP)—Ellis O. Briggs, former American Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, arrived here today to assume his duties as Minister-Counselor. He is the first American diplomat to hold this rank in China.

DAY

Press Freedom Mission Arrives In Chungking

3 Editors Likely to See Chiang; Met by Ackerman's Son

CHUNGKING, March 28 (AP).—The three-man committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors touring the world in behalf of the free exchange of news arrived in Chungking today.

The committee members—Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism—plan to spend a week here, then go to New Delhi and Australia.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is expected to receive the three, who have already visited London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Ankara, Istanbul, Moscow and Calcutta since leaving New York on Jan. 10.

Dean Ackerman's twenty-nine-year-old son, Robert, assistant professor of the Postgraduate School of Journalism at Chungking, greeted the American editors on their arrival at the airfield.

British Labor Would Socialize 3 Utilities

NIGHT

East Lewisham, England, March 28 (AP) — Postwar socialization of British [illegible], coal mining and inland transportation was urged today by Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Labor party leader, in an address to a labor meeting.

This was one of the principles upon which the party would make its stand in the general elections.

Backbone Of Japs' Resistance Seen At End In Central Burma

COMPARATIVE FOOD ROLES QUESTIONED

Commons Member Asks As To U.S. Feeding Of Prisoners

NIGHT

London, March 28 (AP)—The United States' role in helping feed hungry Europe drew major attention in the House of Commons tonight as one member raised the question of feeding German prisoners taken by the Americans are getting "seven or eight times" as much food as French civilians.

Another member protested that Britons could not be expected to "wear their belts any tighter" than the Americans.

These issues arose after Clement Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, asserted that Britain was doing "all within the limits of our power" to alleviate suffering in liberated countries.

"I do not think we have let our friends down," he said in reporting that Britain already had sent or agreed to send 900,000 tons of food to liberated areas, including the Mediterranean.

"In view of that," inquired Earl Winterton, a conservative, "have the strongest representations been made to the United States government, stressing on them the moral responsibility they have for making up these stocks?"

Attlee said he would "deal with that" later in the debate on the problem of supplying the hungry people of Europe.

Labor Leader Arthur Greenwood said that although the world food situation was grim the supply should be mobilized to give aid and nourishment to the "people who have been battered nigh unto death by the Nazi terror."

"If we have to tighten our belts again to fulfill the obligation of honor which we have undertaken we should do it.

"But," he added, "we are entitled to make an appeal to the great food producing countries of the world to come to the aid of the starving peoples of western Europe."

Churchill Praises Lloyd George

London, March 28 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill paid tribute to the late David Lloyd George today as "a champion of the weak and the poor" and as the greatest Welshman since the days of the Tudors.

NIGHT

"It was Lloyd George who launched liberal and radical forces in this country effectively into a broad stream of social betterment and social security," Churchill said as Parliament paused in the midst of wartime problems to honor the memory of the Empire's leader in the first World War.

"There was no man so gifted, so eloquent, so forceful, who knew the life of the people so well."

Died At 82

Lloyd George died Monday night at the age of 82.

"His eye ranged ahead of the obvious and he was always hunting in the field beyond," Churchill said. "He was the champion of the weak and the poor. I am sure that as time passes his name will not only live but shine in the account of the great, laborious and constructive work he did for the social and domestic life of our country."

Churchill said the first World War gave Lloyd George "another part to play on which his fame will stand with equal or even greater firmness."

"Man Of Action"

"He faced undismayed the storms of criticism and controversy and, despite all obstacles, he achieved his main purpose," the Prime Minister said. "As a man of action, resource and creative energy, he stood when at his zenith without rival."

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaverbrook credited Lloyd George with having fathered "more social legislation than any single statesman in history."

Deny Emissary Seeks Peace

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—The German Foreign Office today denounced as "lies" what it called "foreign reports that Karl Schnurre is in Stockholm with peace feelers," the Berlin radio said. Schnurre, one of Hitler's outstanding trade negotiators, reached the Swedish capital yesterday. A Swedish official said Schnurre had nothing to negotiate so far as Sweden was concerned.

DAY

Terror Memorial Ridiculed

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—A suggestion that the Allies preserve in Germany a square mile of badly bombed city as a reminder of the terrors of war was termed "silly" by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons today. The proposal was advanced by Sir William Brass, Conservative.

DAY

Britain's 'V-Day' Plans

Holiday To Be Declared for Day After Ending of Hostilities

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—Here are Britain's tentative official V-Day plans:

NIGHT

On the day hostilities with Germany end the King or Prime Minister will make the announcement on the radio, but—officially, at least—it still will be "business as usual."

A national holiday will be declared for the following day.

Corset Guild Is Worried About Post-War Markets

British Makers Fear Effects of 5 Years of Shortages

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—Milady's post-war figure has Britain's Corset Guild worried.

Most British women have been without corsets for five years because of war shortages, and the Guild says the big post-war job will be to "educate" thousands of girls who have grown up during these foundationless years into wearing them once they become available.

One Guild member suggested a start could be made by changing the term "corset"—reminiscent of cumbersome bone and lacing styles—and attracting young women with the idea of "painted-on" two-way stretches and roll-ons.

DAY

BONOMI PLANS ASSEMBLY

Italian Consultative Body to Be Broadly Representative

ROME, March 28 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi today created a Consultative Assembly to act in an advisory capacity until all Italy is liberated and a permanent form of government can be established.

The Assembly will consist of appointees of the major political parties, anti-Fascist former Deputies and representatives of labor syndicates and cultural institutions, including recently repatriated Italians.

Economic Program For Italy Drafted

Rome, March 28 (AP)—The Allied Commission and the Italian Government have submitted to the combined chiefs of staff a jointly planned program of economic aid to Italy designed to enable the nation to start manufacturing of its own essential products and thus become less dependent on the United Nations.

The Allied Commission said the plan called for supplying Italy with basic commodities needed to rehabilitate transport, electric power, agriculture and, to a certain extent, consumer goods manufacturers.

The cost of the program would be assumed by Italy from credits in excess of $100,000,000 provided by the United States, and additional sums made available through financial arrangements with Britain.

The Italian three-man technical commission is scheduled to travel to Washington to discuss details of the plan. The Allied mission also will make the trip.

Vatican Paper Answers Soviet

NIGHT

Vatican City, March 28 (AP)—*Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican City newspaper, replying again to attacks on the Vatican in the Soviet press, asserted today that Pope Pius XII repeatedly and clearly expressed approval of just punishment for war criminals.

The newspaper added that the Pope condemned "the totalitarian and violent regimes even before they reached their most tremendous and conclusive experiment, considering them a violation of human rights and an offense against Divine law and the principles of the Gospel."

The publication called upon the Soviet press to produce evidence that the Pontiff had acted to the contrary.

BULLDOZERS WIN IN CAGE TOURNEY

By SID FEDER

FLORENCE, Italy, March 28—(AP) Chalking up their second straight upset, the 21st Aviation Engineer "Bulldozers" outhustled the 321st Bomb Group "Mitchell Bombers" for a 45-33 victory to become the only undefeated team remaining in the Mediterranean theater basketball championships.

In the other second round tilt, the 92nd Negro division "Big Ayes," sparked by player-coach Pfc. Sonny Woods, one-time professional of New York's Renaissance club, came back from Monday's defeat at the hands of the "Bulldozers" to romp past the Port Pirates from Oran Naval base, 43-30. The defeat eliminated the North African zone champions from the tournament under the "double elimination" system by which play is conducted.

A crowd of some 4,000 GI's a[illegible]

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WACs, jamming Florence's cement-floored Madison Square garden, went slightly wild as the "Bulldozers," although outreached and "outweighed" practically down the entire lineup, won simply by aggressiveness, the pressure they kept putting on the Airforce Tyrhennian zone champions, and by teamwork. The starting lineup played the entire game except for the last minute, when one of the original five fouled out.

The Adriatic zone titleholders played the team game so completely that top scoring honors were shared three ways—by Sgt. Joe Sokol, New Kensington, Pa., with a dozen points; Pvt. Paul Herman, one-time University of Tennessee star from Massilon, Ohio, with 11, and Pvt. Robert McQuillen, ex-high schooler of Toledo, Ohio, with 10.

FLEET CONTINUES RYUKYUS SHELLING

Air Attacks Intensified, Nimitz Remains Silent on Landing Reports.

LANDSBERG

GUAM, Thursday, March 29.—(AP) Big American battleships blazed away in their fifth confirmed bombardment of the Ryukyu approaches to Japan Wednesday and sky-dominating carrier planes plastered defenses in their 11th day of fiery action since they tore into the enemy homeland March 18.

The Navy announced the developments today—still silent on continuing enemy broadcasts that American forces have been on some of the Ryukyu islands since Sunday.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who has reported ship shellings of the Ryukyus on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday along with continuous carrier raids, disclosed the carrier planes destroyed 38 enemy planes and damaged 19 or more enemy ships, including three warships, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

This destruction was in addition to that listed in previous reports which had included the wiping out of an eight-ship enemy convoy.

Nimitz said the planes shot down 25 Nipponese planes and burned 13 more on the ground in the three-day period. Submarine pens were among extensive enemy facilities smashed.

Remaining to be told are the ...ements against coastal de-

NIGHT

achievements.

fenses by the 16-inch guns of deadly accurate battleships, including some dreadnaughts of the 45,000 ton class.

For the first time his communique mentioned Sunday—the day the Japanese said American forces succeeded in landing in the Kerama islands near Okinawa. But he touched on it only lightly, merely saying the carrier raiders in action "during the period of March 25 to March 27" dealt extensive damage.

During sweeps over 500 miles of the strategic Ryukyus chain which extends to within 80 miles of Japan, the Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers damaged:

Three destroyers or destroyer escorts; a large cargo ship, two terse and general:

Corsairs in Action

"Hellcat and Corsair fighters, Avenger torpedo planes and Helldiver bombers continued their attacks on enemy positions in the Ryukyus and battleships continued to shell shore installations on March 28."

He offered no confirmation of enemy reports that carrier planes had returned to the attack on Kyushu, southern island of Japan, Tuesday.

Nimitz announced raids during the past few days in the Kuriles, north of Japan; against Chichi and Haha Jima in the Bonin islands, north of conquered Iwo; and on bypassed islands in the Marshalls.

His latest account of the continuing air and naval action was medium cargo ships, two small cargo ships, eight to 10 luggers, a whaler and "many small craft." Some of the smaller types were described as "wrecked."

Blast Sub Pens

The submarine pens were blasted at Unten bay on the west coast of Okinawa, the 65-mile-long main island of the chain, where Tokyo radio says an invasion appears imminent.

The attacks extended from the Miyako group to Tanega island. Warehouses, barracks and trucks were smashed at Amami, Tokuno, Okinawa and Kikai islands.

Gun positions, landing craft and airfields were other targets.

The low total of enemy planes shot down and the length and extent of the operations indicated clearly the carrier planes of Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher were commanding the skies over islands guarding the approaches to south Japan—itself under considerable air assault.

Nimitz said "some of our units" suffered damage under enemy air attacks but he did not elaborate.

After a day of contradictory broadcasts, the Tokyo radio last night concluded that an American naval task force again is approaching Japan, bent on clearing the skies for a Yank invasion of Okinawa, the homeland and Formosa.

During the day, the confused Japanese commentators kept the enemy radio busy with these stories:

That heavy fighting is raging between American landing parties and defending garrisons in the Kerama group of the Ryukyus.

That "active fighting on land has not yet started."

That "only a few units" of American assault troops have landed.

That "indications seem to point out that the enemy landed reinforcements" Monday morning.

None of these emissions—obviously searching for information—had any official American confirmation.

Cebu City Falls To Americans, Harbor Intact

Foe's Flank and Rear Are Pierced as Planes Cut His Lines to Ribbons

HUTCHESON

MANILA, March 29 (Thursday) (AP).—The Japanese-wrecked City of Cebu, with its harbor virtually intact, fell yesterday morning to American Division troops who in two days of invasion operations on Cebu Island have already liberated eleven other towns and have put the Nipponese to flight.

The supporting Far Eastern Air Force cut to shreds the enemy lines of communication as Major General William H. Arnold's men fanned out from Monday's landings at Talisay across well prepared defenses where the Nipponese had planned to make a stand, headquarters reported.

General Douglas MacArthur said in his communique today that the Americans captured Cebu City with light loss. The Americans pierced the flank and rear of the elaborate Japanese defense system.

MacArthur reported that Japanese resistance on Luzon had "definitely abated due to his (the enemy's) great losses which cannot be replaced."

Resistance was strong in the north, around the summer capital at Baguio and across the valley in the Caraballo Mountains, but was reported "disconnected and sporadic" east of Manila and in areas to the south.

MacArthur said the Japanese soldier "seems unable to grasp our technique of attack."

In the air war, heavy bombers dropped 180 tons of explosives on Legaspi, big port on the southeastern "tail" of Luzon, and hit Formosa with seventy-two tons. Large fires and explosions resulted from hits on dock and warehouse areas.

Long-range search planes patrolling the blockaded China Sea sank four freighter-transports off Saigon, French Indo-China and probably sent twelve other small cargo ships to the bottom in the same general area.

Seven other small cargo ships were sunk or seriously damaged in the China Sea to the north.

Patrol bombers hit Yulin harbor at Hainan Island and Ishagaki town in the southern Ryukyus.

CEBU CITY FALLS TO YANK TROOPS, BLASTED BY JAPS

Enemy Demolition Crew Wantonly Destroy Large Sections of City.

HARBOR INTACT

Japanese Midget Submarines Attempt Attacks on Invasion Ships.

By JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, Thursday, March 29—(AP) Cebu City, blasted by Japanese demolition crews but its valuable harbor virtually intact, fell yesterday morning to veteran Yanks of the American Division, who were fighting scattered battles along mined streets of that second city of the Philippines.

A flanking movement enabled Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's troops to close in from two sides and capture the major prize 48 hours after a beachhead was established five miles down the coast. American losses were light.

The Japanese put up a stiff fight on the southern outskirts at Pardo, but the 182nd regiment of Boston, Mass., cleared the way.

The streets of Cebu, a city of 150,000 inhabitants, were heavily mined. Numerous defenses had been thrown up, but they were largely unmanned. Fighting inside the city was in the nature of scattered skirmishes.

Capture of Cebu, announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was preceded by an attack by Japanese midget submarines on shipping off the Cebu beachhead.

Associated Press correspondent Richard Bergholz, with the American division said the daylight submarine attack Monday, the day of the invasion, forced all unbeached ships to put to sea, where they remained until the following morning.

Enroute back to shore, troop-carrying destroyers tracked down one tiny sub and scored two hits when it surfaced. The underseas craft was believed destroyed.

Wanton Destruction

MacArthur said Cebu City was badly damaged by enemy demolition crews, who carried out their wanton destruction much in the manner they razed the heart of Manila. The important harbor section, one of the best in the Philippines, was little damaged.

Eleven other towns were liberated by the doughboys, and the enemy forces were being chased northward. American warplanes closely supported the ground operations.

MacArthur reported that Japanese resistance on Luzon had "definitely abated due to his (the enemy's) great losses which cannot be replaced."

Resistance was strong in the north, around the summer capital at Baguio and across the valley in the Caraballo mountains, but was reported "disconnected and sporadic" east of Manila and in areas to the south.

MacArthur said the Japanese soldier "seems unable to grasp our technique of attack."

In the air war, heavy bombers dropped 180 tons of explosives on Legaspi, big port on the southeastern "tail" of Luzon, and hit Formosa with 72 tons. Large fires and explosions resulted from hits on dock and warehouse areas.

Long-range search planes patrolling the blockaded China sea sank four freighter-transports off Saigon French Indo-China and probably sent 12 other small cargo ships to the bottom in the same general area.

Seven other small cargo ships were sunk or seriously damaged in the China sea to the north.

Patrol bombers hit Yulin harbor at Hainan island and Ishagaki town in the southern Ryukyus.

Yanks Near Edge Of Cebu City

Manila, March 28 (AP)—American assault troops, swarming ashore on Cebu Island Monday against elaborate beach defenses, swept almost to the outskirts of Cebu City, headquarters reported today, but that second city of the Philippines already was aflame and exploding from Japanese demolition.

Shortly after Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's Americal Division hit the beaches the first big fire appeared in the heart of the city. Then came thunderous explosions and sheets of flame as the Japanese demolition crews went to work as they did in Manila.

Midway Along Coast

The landing, made under cover of an efficient air and naval bombardment, was made near Talisay, about 5 miles south of Cebu City. This is about midway along the east coast of the island.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz, with the invading force, wrote that the enemy "had everything ready for a long, tough fight."

He said the enemy had established "elaborate, extensive beach defenses" and that Japanese mortar fire pinned down the first amphibious vehicles to hit the shoreline. However, the Yanks piled out of their vehicles and drove inland afoot against disorganized resistance.

Jap Reports Confused On Ryukyu 'Invasion'

San Francisco, March 28 (AP)—Contradictory Japanese broadcasts left a confused picture today of actions they claimed were taking place in the unconfirmed American invasion of the Kerama group of the Ryukyu Islands.

One report said "savage battles are raging" and another that "active fighting on land has not yet started," while a Domei news agency dispatch to occupied Asia said "only a few units" of American assault troops have landed.

Tokyo radio said both Japanese and Americans had landed reinforcements.

Forces "Repulsed"

One broadcast to the Japanese homeland said United States assault forces were "successfully repulsed" Sunday night on Tokashiki Island in the Keramas, but "on Aka Island indications seem to point out that the enemy landed reinforcements during the morning of the day before yesterday." Zamami, third Kerama Island reported invaded, was not mentioned.

There was no American support for any of the Japanese broadcasts except of continued naval bombardment and carrier raids.

Toyko said American naval units operating in the Ryukyus, which link Japan with Formosa, "have gradually increased in number." Four or five naval groups were reported "cruising about, centering about the Kerama Islands."

"Intent On Okinawa"

"Movements of the enemy ships indicate that they are rendering direct support to the enemy troops that landed on the Kerama Islands," " Tokyo said, but "it appears that the enemy is definitely intent upon effecting landings on the main island of Okinawa," 15 miles east of the Keramas.

An earlier broadcast said:

"With the signs of enemy forces advancing, the strength of our forces has been reinforced and all the forces are at this time working as one unit, burning with the total spirit of special attack."

The Domei news agency said the invasion was "primarily designed to tighten the air encirclement ring against Japan and to secure a major strategic base prior to undertaking full-scale invasion operations against the Japanese home-

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land."

Heavier Cost Seen

Domei added that American forces would be forced to pay more heavily for invasion of the Ryukyus than for the conquest of Iwo Jima.

English language broadcasts said the United States 5th fleet had extended its bombardments laterally from Okinawa, 15 miles east of the Kerama Islands, to include Kume and Minami Daito. Kume is some 20 miles west of the Kerama group. Minami Daito is about 200 miles east of Okinawa.

"If and when the enemy should invade the main Okinawa Island in the Ryukyu group," Domei quoted observers as saying, "the enemy will certainly be forced to pay vastly more heavily in men and materials in his initial attempt. The main Okinawa Island, though an island like Iwo Jima, has such size and topographical conditions as will enable our defense force to display their might to the fullest extent."

Kyushu Carrier Raid, 3d Blow, Told By Japs

WAITE

Guam, March 28 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported today that American carrier planes had raided Kyushu Island at the southern end of Japan this afternoon in a quick follow-up of two Superfortress raids within twelve hours.

Tokyo said about 90 seaborne planes raided the southernmost shores of Kyushu, last assaulted by carrier aircraft March 19.

Neither report was confirmed by the American command, which announced that battleships and swarms of carrier planes continued their aerial and naval bombardments of the Ryukyu Islands, stepping stones to Kyushu, which they began attacking last Friday.

But Admiral Chester W. Nimitz still left a gap in his communiqués to account for Sunday—the day an imperial Japanese communiqué said American landings were made on tiny islands near Okinawa, 325 miles southwest of Japan.

Bombardments Recorded

Nimitz, whose official reports have recorded bombardments by big, fast battleships and raids by Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers Friday, Saturday and Monday, said in his communiqué today:

"On March 27 carrier aircraft of the United States Pacific fleet continued to attack enemy forces and defense installations in the Ryukyus and surface units attacked coastal objectives with naval gunfire. He also disclosed that Navy search planes had ventured within 150 miles of Tokyo Monday to attack small ships near Hachijo Island.

Nimitz let Tokyo Radio do the talking—and guessing—about what all kinds of enemy positions.

Exuberant pilots reported destruction of factories, a phosphate plant, a weather station, railroad lines and yards, communication centers, pillboxes and other defensive positions.

Strikes were the heaviest on the northern section of Okinawa, which was battered in the southeast Saturday by the big guns of the 5th Fleet.

is shaping up as the next operation after the conquest of Iwo, where 19C out of more than 200 Japanese were killed Monday after assembling from cave hidouts to make a surprise attack.

Superfort Raids

Tokyo, quoting an imperial communiqué, said between 60 and 70 Marianas-based Superforts attacked the north part of Kyushu Island, including the arsenal city of Kokura, for an hour and a half Tuesday night. The enemy claimed "ten-odd" were downed.

Headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command at Guam previously had announced a raid by more than 200 B-29's around noon, Tuesday on Kyushu, southernmost island of Japan. Returning pilots, comparing notes today, said the big Japanese aircraft assembly plant at Omura was hard hit and planes were set afire on the ground at the Tachiarai airfield. All B-29's returned from the raid, headquarters said.

infantry patrol. He strafed the Nipponese who dived into hiding in a concrete shelter in the bushes.

Assessment of results of the bombardment showed the town of Ninatoga virtually wiped out along with its many military installations and industrial areas. The best of these included a boat yard.

Hundreds Of Rounds Fired

Many underground positions also were hit near Ninatoga, largest town on the southeastern coast. Observation pilots said there appeared to be underground storehouses large enough to accommodate trucks and a row of pillboxes north of the town.

All up and down a 10-mile coastal line from the southern tip similar devastation was caused by hundreds of rounds from the big guns, which were the only batteries fired during the shelling.

The battering with about 1,500 tons of shells reached inland to strike defensive positions a mile or two from the beaches. A factory was partially destroyed and extensive damage was done to a tank park area at the town of Mega.

Bridges, roads and scores of small buildings were shattered by salvos fired at five to ten minute intervals from early morni to mid-

Five Jap Warships Hit In Seas Off Ryukyus

FARON

With Vice Admiral Mitscher's Fast Carrier Task Force, March 25 [AP — *Delayed*] — Sweeping thousands of square miles of waters around the Rkukyu islands carrier planes sank or damaged scores of Japanese vessels, including five warcraft, in two days of battering attacks on enemy shipping and shore installations.

DAY

The warecraft were all destroyed when a convoy, apparently en route to Okinawa from Japan, was intercepted and wiped out.

The convoy consisted of two destroyers, three destroyer escorts and three large transports.

Small Craft Sunk

In other forays, a medium freighter transport and many "small craft," including luggers and sampans were sunk.

The series of attacks ranged from Miyako, which is 200 miles east of Formosa, almost to Japan and 200 miles east of Daito Jima.

In addition to this bag, three small freighter transports, nine coastal vessels and ten small craft were probably sunk by planes of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier force.

Shore Installations Hit

Flyers struck also at shore installations throughout the Ryukyus, hurling rockets, bombs and bullets

Fleet Pounds Okinawa In Ryukyus

FARON

NIGHT

With a Fast U.S. Battleship Force off Okinawa, March 24 [*AP—Delayed*]—Steaming slowly in line, United States battleships steadily and methodically pounded the southeast beaches of Okinawa today, igniting fires and blasting Japanese installations of all types.

The big battlewagons moved as though on target drill, putting their 16-inch shells where they would do the most damage on the biggest island in the Ryukyu chain between Japan and Formosa.

Throughout a day of slow steaming close inshore, the Japanese failed to make any attempt to resist the pounding of the main batteries of the most powerful ships of the United States fleet.

Lack Of Opposition Noted

Officers could not explain the lack of enemy opposition. Okinawa has some coastal guns and is within bomber and fighter-plane flight reach from Japan, less than 500 miles to the northeast.

Pilots of the fleet's seaplanes directing the fire of the big guns did not encounter any anti-aircraft fire, even while flying low enough to look into buildings on the ground.

One pilot reported the only sign of activity he saw was a Japanese

afternoon.

A communications center also was hit, as were humerous machine-gun and coastal artillery emplacements, whic hobservation pilots reported mostly empty or under construction.

Two forts were destroyed, but both were antiques. The pilots reported that one had been converted into an observation post.

1,500 Tons of Shells Fired

GUAM, Thursday, March 29 (AP)—How United States battleships leisurely paraded off the southeast coast of Okinawa and pounded shore installations was described by an Associated Press correspondent with the fleet.

The big ships fired 1,500 tons of 16-inch shells Monday into gun emplacements and industrial areas, virtually wiping out the town of Ninatoga without drawing counterfire from coastal guns.

Observation planes directing the battleships' fire swept the Okinawa coast without hindrance from either anti-aircraft or intercepting planes, he said.

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Ceremony Set Honoring Mexican Air Squadron

NIGHT

Mexico City, March 28 (AP)—Members of the 201st Mexican Air Squadron, en route to a Pacific war front after training in the United States, have sent a banner bearing their signatures to be deposited at the feet of the Virgin of Guadalupe, Mexico's patron saint.

The banner was brought here by Sofia Mercado de Garcia, widow, whose only son, Raul, is a lieutenant of the expeditionary force.

Mrs. Mercado de Garcia said today the ceremony would be held Monday at a solemn mass in the Basilica of Guadalupe to be said by Archbishop Luis Maria Martinez. Relatives and friends of members of the squadron will attend.

CURTIN BACKS FOOD TALKS

Australia to Be Represented at Washington Parley

CANBERRA, Thursday, March 29 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin today announced that Australia would participate in meetings to be held soon in Washington "to determine what steps can and should be taken to cut food consumption down to the level of supplies."

The meetings are to be attended by British Food Production Ministry officials and United States Representatives.

It was learned authoritatively here that Australia was prepared to accept a proposal to tighten food rationing.

Canada Shipping 'All Meat U.S. Asks Her To'

MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, March 28 (AP)—Canada's position on the touchy issue of meat supply is that she is doing all the United States asks of her and more than Britain has asked, and yet is still able to provide more meat for her own city consumers than Americans get because of a more equitable distribution system.

This situation, outlined by J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, is nevertheless subject to quick change in these final days of the war in Europe.

The Combined Food Board, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, is expected to meet soon, probably in Washington, and may plan increased shipments abroad for underfed liberated nations, necessitating restrictions of domestic meat consumption in Canada.

May Restore Rationing

To meet such needs, and with an eye to promoting Canadian goodwill in the United States, Canada may reimpose meat rationing, abandoned March 1, 1944.

Canadians are prepared for a tightening in nearly all commodities in the coming year, when the end of the war in Europe is expected to bring increased demands on North Americans to supply starving sections of liberated Europe.

May Ship More Beef

Gardiner said Canada would try to increase shipments of beef to Britain this year. They ran 163,000,000 pounds last year, although before the war Britain received virtually no beef from Canada.

In 1944 Canada contracted to send 450,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products to Britain and actually shipped 715,000,000 pounds. In 1945, Gardiner said, Canada expects to ship about the same total amount of meat to Britain as last year, with pork products running less as beef shipments increase.

Canada Cuts Living Cost

Ottawa, March 28 (AP)—Canada, whose early wartime controls set a pattern for many later adopted in the United States, had a slightly lower cost-of-living index in 1944, but anticipates difficulty in controlling prices in the period following the defeat of Germany, the Government announced today.

Upward pressures on price ceilings are "likely to be much greater after this war than in 1918-19," the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, counterpart of the OPA in the United States, declared in its annual report covering the calendar year 1944.

Alba Reported Resigning

BERNE, Switzerland, March 28 (AP)—The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London, has resigned, Spanish circles reported tonight. They said that he had quit after having learned of Don Juan's appeal for the restoration of the monarchy, feeling that he must support the royal house.

NIGHT

Swiss Act To Block Influx From Germany

Bern, Switzerland, March 28 (AP). The Swiss frontier guard was reinforced today to prevent retreating German troops from rushing into this neutral country.

NIGHT

President Ernest Dr Steiger himself announced the security measures, and said that every effort was being made to guard against the Nazis or Fascists trying to make this country a secret headquarters for continuing their activities.

Contributing to a delicate situation is the knowledge that a number of high Nazi functionaries and their foreign collaborators have taken refuge on the island of Mainau in Lake Constance—in German territory, but convenient for a dash into Switzerland at the last moment.

50,000,000 NAZI REFUGEES IMPEDE GERMAN DEFENSES

SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—(AP) More than 50,000,000 bombed-out or refugee Germans are milling around behind the German lines, impeding the defenses and intensifying the confusion of defeat inside the Reich, it was reported today by sources intimately acquainted with the country's internal condition.

On the basis of information from neutral and enemy sources, they gave this up-to-the-minute picture of what is happening inside Germany:

Millions of German workers are at loose ends, unemployed because their factories have been bombed or captured. There is such chaos that the authorities have found no way to utilize these people in their last stand and are herding them around like cattle.

Jews are moved from internment camps to make room for war prisoners, then war prisoners are moved to make room for refugees.

The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has referred to a "fluid" labor situation and appealed to unemployed workers to report for war service.

The Germans know they have

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lost the war, yet they continue to allow themselves to be driven on by men of desperation instead of revolting. They are living only for today, dependent on the Nazis for food and shelter and with the Gestapo always behind them.

What Industry?

The Allied bombing offensive has been so thorough that there are few worthwhile targets left. When the Germans hear that the Allies intend to strip them of all war potential industry, they merely gaze through their windows, if they still have windows, at twisted debris and ask, "what industry?"

That perhaps is why Allied bombers in the main now are concentrating on three principal targets: communications, oil supplies and the army itself.

Out of desperation, therefore, Hitler and his righthand men, disagreeing about what to do, have been sending emissaries into neutral countries but not always to seek peace contacts.

The Nazi leaders know the Allies are not interested in a compromise and they, on the other hand, refuse to consider capitulation unless Germany's frontiers and its right to self government are guaranteed.

These contact men are offering the Allies inducements which may be closely connected with the suggestion put forth by Christer Jaederlund, a Swedish Berlin correspondent, who said there was one "great fear—whether Hitler intends to exploit as hostages all the war and political prisoners he has in his hands."

Canada Indorses Parley

OTTAWA, March 28 (CP).—By a vote of 202 to 5, the Commons today indorsed Canadian participation in the forthcoming San Francisco world security conference after Prime Minister Mackenzie King, in a fiery, two-hour speech, lashed critics of the government's foreign policy and elaborated on the stand the Dominion would take at the conference.

Mr. King stated:

1. Canada was not attempting to draw away from the British Commonwealth.

2. Canada and other members of the commonwealth were agreed that the commonwealth could not speak as an entity in any world organization.

3. Canada would not seek a permanent seat on the security council of the world peace organization and would not seek leadership among secondary states.

4. Canada had made no proposal as to the use of force by the security organization.

5. Because of his duties as a leader of a country at war, he would be unable to accept any important post at the San Francisco conference was in progress.

6. The federal general election campaign might begin while the

7. Opposition members in the Canadian delegation would go to the conference as full members and not as associate members. conference if such were offered.

Syria and Lebanon Invited

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—The State Department announced today that Syria and Lebanon have been invited to attend the San Francisco conference on the suggestion of France. At the same time the department published messages from the two countries pledging their adherence to the United Nations declaration.

The total of countries invited to San Francisco is now forty-six with a strong possibility that it will reach forty-eight, should Argentina and Poland settle their diplomatic difficulties in time to be invited.

Announcement that France took the initiative in proposing that Syria and Lebanon be invited to San Francisco came as a surprise in view of recent reports from Paris that that government would object to their inclusion. Syria and Lebanon were French mandates after the last war, but recently were given more independent status by France.

GROMYKO CHIEF DELEGA

Russia Names Envoy to Lead San Francisco Parley Group

LONDON, Thursday, March 29 (AP)—Russia's Ambassador to the United States, Andrei A. Gromyko, was named today as the leader of the Soviet delegation to the San Francisco conference, the Tass agency announced in a broadcast from Moscow.

The delegation, appointed by the Peoples' Commissars Council, will include the Minister to Canada, Novikoff; Minister Tsarapkin, Rear Admiral Rodionoff, Professor Golunski and Professor Kryloff, the broadcast said.

Norway Names Parley Group

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Norwegian Government-in-exile announced today that Foreign Minister Trygve Lie would lead its delegation to the World Security Conference at San Francisco opening April 25. Other members will be Dr. Carl J. Hambro, president of the former Norwegian Parliament; Wilhelm Thorlief von Munthe de Morgenstierne, Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Arnold Raestad, Prof. J. S. Worm-Mueller and Dr. Arne Ording.

'Death March' Photos Hidden, Freed GI's Say

New York, March 28 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. Carl A. Carlsson, liberated from the Cabanatuan prison camp in the Philippines, said today about 200 secretly taken photographs showing the horrors of the Bataan "Death March" were hidden at Camp O'Donnell.

These pictures, taken by an army camera man before he died of dysentery, are in addition to others buried at Cabanatuan, the 32-year-old Bronx soldier said.

Corporal Dale O. Von Linger, a member of Carlsson's army unit and also freed in a United States Ranger raid January 31, said yesterday at his Urbana (Ill.) home that about 400 pictures of the "Death March" were hidden in a half-gallon mason jar at Cabanatuan. He said he knew the hiding spot.

Gestapo Is Berated For Flight From Posts

New York, March 28 (AP)—The Reich security office, under jurisdiction of Heinrich Himmler, has issued orders berating security police and Gestapo agents for deserting their posts before the German Army troops move out, the American broadcasting station in Europe reported tonight.

The broadcast quoted in orders, which it said fell into Allied hands: "The Gestapo and security police are not to leave their posts ahead of the army. It is an impossible situation that party members are fleeing from town to town, while the oldest *Volkssturm* men have to hold the main defenses."

Premier Reported Held In Transylvania

New York, March 28 (AP)—The Romanian home radio said today Dr. Alexandru Viada Voevod, 74, former Premier and founder of the Fascist Romanian Front party in 1935, had been arrested yesterday in Transylvania. United States Government monitors heard the broadcast.

The broadcast, describing the former Premier as "the father of the Iron Guard" and the "assassin of Romanian state railway workers in 1933," said Viada Voevod denied any guilt and blamed others for the nation's disaster.

3d Is Leading In Captives

[By the Associated Press]

The American 3d Army barely maintained its lead over the 1st Army today in prisoners captured since D-day. The last announced totals were 311,198 for the 1st Army and 31[illegible],301 for the 3d.

Since D-day, 1,219,700 Germans have been announced as captured on the Western front—the equivalent of more than 121 German divisions, as now constituted.

Totals by other armies: United States 9th, 96,645; United States 7th, 135,596; French 1st, 85,841; Canadian 1st, 143,614; British 2d, 115,495, and French Forces of the Interior and others, 20,010. The 7,000 captured by the 1st Allied Airborne Army are consolidated with the total of the British 2d Army, with which the skytroopers are operating.

MINERS VOTING 7-1 FOR STRIKE

First Returns Indicate Big Victory For Lewis

ON THE LABOR FRONT

A strike at the Packard plant in Detroit ends with night shift returning to work.....*Page 7*

Carpenters continue backing of Hollywood movie strike...*Page 7*

Washington, *Thursday*, March 29 (AP)—Miner votes favoring authority for John L. Lewis to call a soft-coal strike passed the 100,000 mark early today, with only some 14,000 miners opposed.

These unofficial figures, compiled by the Associated Press from reports over many areas not yet covered completely by official returns to the National Labor Relations Board, showed:

For authority to call a strike, 106,927; against, 14,001.

The first 30 of 90 areas set up by the National Labor Relations Board to poll some 400,000 miners on a wartime strike vote reported officially tonight:

51,267 for authorizing a strike.

8,043 against.

This was a ratio of more than 6 to 1.

Thousands of eligibles failed to vote either way.

Official Figures From NLRB

These were official figures from the National Labor Relations Board.

Unofficial figures compiled by the Associated Press from scattered reports from more than the 30 areas officially reported showed 69,812 for and 10,452 against.

Howard Knuckles, leader of a United Mine Workers' local at Beckley, W.Va., predicted the final vote "will prove to the operators and to the Government as well that the miners are still behind their president, John L. Lewis."

The miners' present contract expires Saturday night. A majority for a strike, however, does not necessarily mean that a strike would be sure to follow.

Could Withhold Strike Call

Lewis could withhold the formal strike call pending new efforts to win for his unionists a 10-cent royalty for every ton of coal dug and other wage and working benefits.

And to prevent the shutdown of a vitally important part of the war-production program, there is always the possibility of Government seizure and operation of struck mines.

Such things were talked long in advance, on the theory that the voting miners would, as usual, back up Lewis in his negotiations with the mine operators.

Lewis has withheld a reply to Secretary Ickes, pending the outcome of the strike vote, on Ickes's request for a one-month extension of the present contract.

Retroactive Feature Opposed

Operators said they were willing to carry on the contract for one month, but objected to Ickes's suggestion that any eventual contract changes be made retroactive to April 1.

The operators did say they would be willing to start increases of $3.06 a week April 1. But these were increases already rejected by the mine workers.

"No progress" was the report today on union-operator conferences held even as the miners over the country took a few minutes—on their own time for the most part—to vote. Complete results of the voting bill will not be announced until tomorrow.

Lewis Rejects Wage Offer

It was learned that the operators had upped their wage increase offer to $1 a day, but that Lewis turned this down. Operators have shown no inclination to agree to the royalty proposal.

The miners in Lewis's own local district—he used to dig a lot of coal himself—were among the first to vote. This was at the Springfield (Ill.) Peabody Capital No. 57, where about 250 of the 330 members voted on their way to a 7 A.M. shift.

All through the day, in the rich [illegible] Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other mines in the East and South, and across to smaller workings in the Far West, the scene was much the same.

Miners wearing their traditional cap lamps filed past and dropped their ballots into boxes supervised by the National Labor Relations Board. "Quiet and orderly" was the general report.

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The War Department announces the names of 3,159 United States soldiers killed in action in the European area, 7,936 wounded in the European and Pacific areas, and 3,348 held as prisoners of war by Germany. In all cases next of kin have been notified by the War Department and, in the case of the wounded and prisoners, have been kept informed of any change in status. Following are lists for metropolitan New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

MUNITIONS BULK LARGE IN LEND-LEASE GOODS

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said today that planes, tanks, guns and other finished munitions constitute 58 per cent of all lend-lease goods sent to the Allies.

These munitions have been the equivalent of about 14 per cent of the American munition production, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a closed session. His statement, advocating continuance of lend-lease for another year, was released to the press.

With outright sales of munitions to the Allies amounting to 2 per cent, he said:

"Thus 84 per cent of all our tremendously increased munitions production has been retained for use by our own armed forces."

Lend-lease shipments of iron and steel amounted last year to 4.6 per cent of our supply; food, 8 per cent; farm machinery, 3.7 per cent; tires and tubes, 5.4 per cent; cotton piece goods, 1.8 per cent; lumber and lumber products, 2.5 per cent; paper, 0.8 per cent, and pulp, 1.1 per cent.

Mr. Crowley approved the House amendments stating that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize the President to enter into or carry out contracts with foreign Governments for post-war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction. He said that neither he nor the President had taken the view that lend-lease was intended for such purposes.

Speed Manpower Bill, Roosevelt Asks Senate

Washington, March 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt today urged quick Senate passage of the compromise manpower bill to forestall an exodus of workers from war plants.

In a letter which Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) read to the Senate as it began consideration of the measure, the President said:

"The manpower situation is still serious. In the days ahead of us there will be great temptation for workers to leave war plants.

"The failure to enact this legislation will make our conduct of the war even more difficult."

Penalties Provided

The bill, which carries a threat of fine or jail for workers and employers alike who disregard job directives, just barely squeezed through the House.

The 167-to-160 margin by which it cleared the House was a tip-off to the opposition which was developing.

A compromise between the House work-or-jail bill and the milder measure which passed the Senate, the conference bill provides for a selective labor freeze at the discretion of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes. Byrnes also would be authorized to establish plant employment ceilings and to regulate or forbid employers from hiring new workers.

8-Vote Margin Seen

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), who engineered the compromise, said he would be "very surprised" if the Senate margin in favor wasn't at least eight votes.

Senator Taft (Ohio), chairman of the Republican steering committe, foresaw "a bitter fight," and Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said, "I think there is a very good chance to defeat the conference report."

Every American not in uniform comes under terms of the manpower legislation.

The bill directs Byrnes to encourage local co-operative efforts of management, labor and agriculture and to use existing hiring channels when they are available.

Survey Is Proposed

Byrnes also would be ordered to survey manpower use and take

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steps to eliminate any labor hoarding or wastage he might find.

No provision is made for forcing workers to move from one area to another to take new jobs, but the legislation permits them to be offered transportation costs if they volunteer to move.

Persons ordered to change jobs would hold the same re-employment rights to their original jobs as the draft act gives returning service men.

The legislation would expire June 30, 1946, or sooner if the President or Congress should declare the war ended before then.

'Small, Reasonable Profit' Is Asked by Meat Packers

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) The OPA tonight increased pork ration point values to spread small supplies more evenly, shortly after Senate investigators tossed back to OPA the packers' phase of the meat shortage problem.

The boost of one or two points a pound on most pork cuts and pork products will become effective next Sunday. Price Administrator Chester Bowles said an estimated five per cent less pork will be available for rationing in April than in March and the point increases are necessary to aid in getting a better distribution.

Increases also were ordered for lard, shortening, margerine, salad and cooking oil. Point values for all cuts of beef, lamb, veal and butter will remain unchanged.

The Senate Agriculture committee, investigating the civilian meat shortage, a short time earlier checked back to OPA the packers' demands for "a small, reasonable profit."

After hearing "big four" packer Thomas E. Wilson reiterate the testimony of other meat producers that OPA price ceilings are driving the industry into bankruptcy or government control, the Senate Agriculture committee dropped that phase of their inquiry.

Will Seek Agreement

Chairman Thomas (D.-Okla.) told the committee that attorneys for the packers and the OPA will try to work out an agreement. The committee will resume its inquiry into the asserted "price squeeze" next month if no agreement is reached meanwhile, he said.

Complaints of meat wholesalers will be heard when the committee resumes hearings next week.

The day produced these other highlights in the meat shortage situation:

1—Wilson, board chairman of Wilson & Company, testified that what was needed to increase the meat flow to civilian tables was price "encouragement" all the way back to the rancher on the production line. The only way to stop black markets, he said, was to drop meat price controls—"and I don't advocate that."

2—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said any increases of ceiling prices would not increase meat production.

3—Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, said the effect of Lend-Lease on food supplies for United States armed forces and civilians has been "greatly overstated."

4—A special seven-member committee created yesterday by the House to look into food shortages, expected to start its activities tomorrow. Chairman Anderson (D.-N. M.) said he intends to inquire into situations in several cities, with a special lookout for black markets.

Wilson told the Senate Agriculture committee that OPA price controls must be eased or the government will have to take over the entire packing industry.

"We can't buy livestock at controlled prices and sell at controlled prices without losing money," Wilson testified.

In the past, he said, the packers had been able to "use our own abilities" to adjust their difficulties but now are "tied to the rules and regulations of the agencies here."

"We are losing on both pork and beef — substantial amounts," he said.

"Does that mean that every hog and every steak you buy means more loss?" inquired Chairman Thomas (D.-Okla.).

"Absolutely."

Thomas asked if Wilson & Company could continue without borrowing money from the government if the war lasted "three or four years."

"The government would have to come in," Wilson replied. "We are borrowing money now. We couldn't afford to borrow from the government or anybody else and go on."

Last year, Wilson said, the hog situation was "favorable" although his company lost money on beef.

"You made money because the farmer took a licking on hogs," put in Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.).

Wilson said it was "unfortunate" if farmers lost on hogs.

Thomas asked just what Wilson thought should be done to correct the situation he had described.

"Just put us on a basis where we can make a small, reasonable profit," Wilson replied, adding that he would leave the details up to OPA.

Under questioning from Senator Bushfield (R.-S. D.), Wilson said he was not recommending removal of ceiling prices on live cattle. What was needed, the packer said, was "encouragement" all the way back to the rancher.

Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) remarked that "encouragement" was another name for subsidies.

Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) said that he was interested in "getting production."

"The OPA says there is meat but if you ask housewives they will say there isn't any," the Nebraskan added.

"Right," came a shout from a woman in the audience.

Thomas asked whether OPA's order yesterday raising by 25 cents to $1.50 a hundred pounds the amount the government will pay for pork purchases was not helpful."

"Yes, but it is not enough," Wilson replied. "It will just about take care of half our losses."

OPA, Packers Left To Settle Own 'Gripes'

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Senate investigators dropped their inquiry into the meat packers' difficulties with OPA controls today with the understanding that attorneys for both sides will try to work out an agreement.

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) announced the understanding to the Senate Agriculture Committee, which is investigating the wheel food situation. He said the committee would resume its study of the alleged "price squeeze" on the packers next month if no agreement is reached with OPA.

The committee recessed until next week, when complaints by wholesalers of meat will be heard.

Black Market In N.Y.

Just before it quit, Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) declared he had received information that 90 per cent of all meat sold in New York city is "black market" and sold at above 40 cents a pound. He asked James F. Brownlee, deputy price administrator, if he did not think that under such circumstances price controls should be lifted.

"I don't know where you got this information but I doubt that 90 per cent of meat sold in New York is on the black market," Brownlee replied.

Brownlee added that he did not believe lifting price controls would cure the black market.

Thomas E. Wilson told Senate investigators today that OPA price regulations are "squeezing" meat packers and must be eased or the Government will have to take over the whole industry.

The board president of Wilson & Co., one of the "Big Four" packers, thus backed up testimony of smaller packers that OPA is driving the industry into bankruptcy.

"We can't buy live stock at controlled prices and sell at controlled prices without losing money." Wilson testified, adding that the "squeeze" is "getting awfully close to our breathing apparatus now."

Called Un-American

"It isn't right," Wilson told the committee. "It isn't fair. It is un-American and it should be changed."

Wilson said elimination of the black market would immediately improve the food-supply situation.

"The bootlegging of whisky is child's play compared to the bootlegging of meat," he said.

Hard To Wipe Out

Asked by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) whether he believes the black market can be wiped out, Wilson said it would be "very difficult."

In addition to steps against the black market, Wilson said that cattle feeders should be given more assurance that they will be able to operate profitably.

"They have been scared to death during the last year by changes in OPA regulations," he said, adding:

"The present situation probably will get much worse unless corrected, and I think that applies to the whole industry."

Changes Will "Help Some"

He said the increased beef subsidy, effective April 1 and the higher pork ceiling prices for Government sales, announced yesterday, would "help some," but that the relief was only about half enough.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, in a brief statement read to the committee for him, said any increase of ceiling prices would not increase meat production.

The meat shortage, he said, is due to the huge demands of the military and other shipments abroad, as well as the necessity at the same time of meeting domestic needs.

Increase Might Cut Supplies

The Secretary said that actually an increase in ceilings might have the immediate effect on cutting supplies, since farmers might retain their animals for better prices.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones told a radio audience last night that military, lend-lease and foreign relief calls on America's food larder will grow

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CIO, AFL, Chamber Sign Labor, Management Charter

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) A signed agreement to strive for labor peace when the war's end brings fewer jobs and lower production was announced today by leaders of the CIO, AFL and Chamber of Commerce.

The ambitious "new charter for labor and management," as it was titled, lined the business group up for postwar recognition of "the fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining," free from laws inhibiting those rights.

By the same token, it would pledge labor to support the free enterprise system and "reasonable profit," avoid encroachment on the rights of management, encourage efficiency in production, and discourage "unnecessary governmental interference" with business.

Flanked by AFL president William Green and CIO president Philip Murray at a crowded news conferenec in the U. S. chamber's headquarters, Eric Johnston, president of the chamber, read the document aloud. A few minutes later all three signed it.

Each expressed confidence that his own organization would approve the peace charter, and Murray observed that it was being submitted especially to the people of the United States for their approval—"we want people to talk and think about it and give us their counsel."

The code proposes, in effect, to substitute voluntary machinery and peaceful settlement of disputes for the wartime controls which now bind unions and employers to sustained production.

Mediation Board Likely

Although the three principals denied foreknowledge of the type of mechanism sought, it appeared that the creation of mediation and arbitration machinery might be attempted by a committee of 15 to 20 persons now being set up.

Conspicuously absent was Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, or any other representative of that industrial group. Johnston said Mosher attended one conference on the charter, did not respond to invitations to two others, and did not give a reason for NAM's nonparticipation. Johnston voiced hope that NAM would join.

Later, in New York, Mosher released the text of a letter he wrote March 9 to Johnston and in which he said in part:

"After one short evening of discussion (I had never seen the proposed statement before that time) I could not commit the NAM to a document of such importance to my country's welfare without consideration by my colleagues on the board of directors. Our board meets March 28. I do hope that as soon thereafter as possible it will be possible for you and me and the labor representatives to meet again."

In a statement released simultaneoulsy with the letter, the NAM president declared that the seven point labor-management program was "good as far as it goes, but is nowhere near specific enough."

"The seven principles that make up the so-called charter are generalities on which there is already wide agreement," Mosher said. "What the people of America want to know is what is going to be done about making them work. This is a job for congress, with labor and management furnishing all the practical help that is within their power." x x x

"Furthermore, we must not forget that labor and management are not the only parties involved. All consumers — farmers, housewives, professional people—the whole public are the ones who pay the price. They must have their interest recognized."

The charter obviously was aimed at laying two disturbing ghosts—labor's fear that management would use an oversupply of workers after the war as a means of "busting" unions, and management's fear that the same oversupply would lead to a violent leftwing sweep in the labor movement.

Predicting "a new era based upon a vastly expanding economy and unlimited opportunities for every American," the charter asserted that management - labor unity, achieved in wartime, must be continued in peace.

The "practical partnership" sought, it was stated, should be based on a code of principles the first of which was stated as follows:

"Increased prosperity for all involves the highest degree of employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living. Improved production efficiency and technological advancement must, there, be constantly encouraged."

SHERWOOD URGES U.S. KEEP ISLES

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Robert Sherwood, back from the Pacific, said today "I hope and pray we will hold on to those islands which we have paid such a tremendous price to win."

The author, who made the trip as a special representative of Navy Secretary Forrestal, told a news conference that such an attitude "is not imperialism; it is just common sense."

Sherwood was not prepared to discuss in detail the extent to which he would pursue the policy of retaining control of the islands, but explained his idea was to keep enough to insure unquestioned control of the Pacific.

"It is not necessary," he added, "to have physical ownership of the property."

Sherwood said he was convinced that propaganda aimed at undermining the morale of the Japanese civilian population was worthwhile and could be effective.

The problem of civilian populations is a serious one but it is working itself out, he noted.

The islands now in our control,

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ne said, are rapidly developing their own food supplies and in many ways can become completely self-supporting.

CONFIRM GENERALS

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) The Senate confirmed unanimously today the promotions of nine lieutenant generals to the rank of full general.

The action, recommended by Five-Star General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, gives four-star rank to the following:

Joseph T. McNarney, Omar N. Bradley, Carl Spaatz, George C. Kenney, Mark W. Clark, Walter Krueger, Brehon B. Somervell, Jacob L. Devers, and Thomas T. Handy.

ARGENTINA READY TO REESTABLISH AMERICAN UNITY

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(AP) Diplomats of the Americas worked today on procedure toward recognizing Argentina and re-establishing diplomatic unity in the hemisphere.

After almost a year of isolation, the Argentine government, which the State department called Fascist last fall, prepared to take its place in American councils. It now has declared war on the Axis.

A meeting of Latin American ambassadors with Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller is set for Saturday.

This gives the other nations a few days to watch how Buenos Aires carries out its declarations of war, although all concerned have made it a point to say that Argentina has given no evidence of lack of sincerity.

The meeting Saturday is expected to be followed by an announcement in the Pan-American union stating that Argentina is in a position to sign the Mexico City resolutions. These impose obligations to carry out measures required for western hemisphere security.

One of the main difficulties, they said, is the attitude of the United States public, faced with a sharp switch in its government's policy expressions towards Argentina. The stand taken by the State department now is that its policy of non-intervention prevents this government from basing its relations with Argentina on that country's politics.

It is well accepted among diplomats that there was no thought last fall of ever recognizing Argentina so long as her present leaders remain in power.

However, the attitude now is that Argentine compliance with specific security measures against aggression and Nazi infiltration would remove the grounds on which recognition had been refused.

TOKYO SAYS KYUSHU HIT BY NAVY PLANES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28. — (AP) The Blue network tonight intercepted a Tokyo radio broadcast which said American carrier planes attacked Kyushu, southern island of Japan, early Thursday (Tokyo time).

Tokyo previously had reported a carrier strike on Kyushu Wednesday afternoon as a followup of two B-29 strikes there Tuesday.

Neither of the carrier plane strikes nor the second B-29 raid have been confirmed by Allied sources.

Flag Raiser Dies On Iwo

Tallahassee, Fla., March 28 (AP)—Platoon Sergeant Ernest I. Thomas, Jr., the Marine who planted the United States flag on Mount Suribachi during the invasion of Iwo Jima, was killed in action on the island several days later, the Marine Corps notified his mother here today.

Mrs. Thomas, an employé of the Florida State Road Department, said Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, advised her that her son died March 3, his birthday.

Sergeant Thomas, 20, took over his platoon after the lieutenant in charge was wounded and led the charge of his unit up the volcanic Mount Suribachi on the third day of the Iwo Jima invasion.

He placed the flag in position atop the mountain, then had his men dig in around it to guard it through the night.

Urges Passage of Compromise Manpower Control Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Senator Hart (R-Conn.), former admiral, declared today that a "slogging, wearisome period of war" remains to be fought against the Japanese as he urged Senate passage of the manpower control bill.

Hart, who came to the Senate from the Navy's General Board only six weeks ago after more than half a century of naval service, told the Senate that to his mind, "the Japanese have all along been a greater menace to this nation of ours than have the Germans."

In his first speech on the Senate floor, Hart asserted the United States faces the "grave danger" of a major slump in all fields, "most particularly in the production field" as soon as the victory in Europe is assured.

He pointed to a general fall in production in the latter part of 1944 as the result of a "wave of optimism and wishful thinking."

When the war in Europe ends, he said, "what happened last Fall is likely to look quite mild by comparison. The slump may well be far-reaching and not nearly so easy to recover from as was the case last autumn. Moreover, that slump is very likely to extend to our Allies in even greater measure, which is, if possible, an even more menacing situation."

Hart asserted that passage of the conference compromise bill, which barely squeezed through the House yesterday, is important because "it will help maintain production during the transition stage when our principal efforts are shifted from the European to the Pacific theater.

Hits "Chiselers, Loafers"

"It will help bring those comparatively few chiselers and loafers who have contributed nothing of use to the country's war efforts into line with those workers who have patriotically stayed on the job to provide the maximum for our armed forces.

"And it will show our fighting men that we at home realize that the war is not yet over; that we are backing them to the limit in their fight in the Pacific; and that we are as determined as they to get the war over with so that they may come home."

The former admiral predicted that a full, decisive victory over the Japanese will not be a short or easy task.

"They are already rather badly beaten on the sea and in the air, but the Japanese army has not suffered very much. A great deal of war on that front probably still lies ahead of us; and we must realize that the enthusiasm which has often carried our troops along may not entirely endure.

"We all know that a principal hope of the Japanese is that we will simply get tired of it and not finally go on to Tokyo and achieve a really crushing victory.

"Quite likely, Japan will approach the United Nations with peace offers. If so, they will make a lot of promises and the case will be made out so attractive that the incentive to acceptance will be strong in many minds.

"Those proposals must not be accepted unless they amount to unconditional surrender. Otherwise, we will not have rid the world of the menace of Japanese militarism which, even before 1939, constituted the greatest peril to us."

Senator Austin (R-Vt.) pleaded for passage of the manpower measure to back up the army forces, asserting it was better to listen to the military leadership on military leads than to those who "don't know the difference between squads right and squads left."

"We must have in view that after the defeat of Hitler, we will have to concentrate our energies on the war in the Pacific and the filling of a longer pipeline," he said.

Austin said that after declaring war, it was Congress' duty to "wage it successfully" with all the resources of the nation.

PEACE W... G GIVEN SENATE

Fulbright Says It Must Have Plan If It Rejects Roosevelt's

Washington, March 28 (AP)—The Senate was told today it must offer its own plan for world peace if it rejects any future program submitted to it by President Roosevelt.

Freshman Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.), a leading advocate of United States membership in a world organization when he was a House member, declared to his new colleagues, "We shall be negative again at our own peril."

"If the Senate cannot consent to the measures presented by the Executive," he declared, "it seems to be imperative that it offer our nation and world an alternative."

Wants Definite Foreign Policy

Fulbright called for a "definite and settled" American foreign policy to replace one which he said is "improvised from day to day in answer to fleeting and superficial emotions."

The Senator also said the proposals of Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco will be "empty shells" if nations do not also agree on freedom of information and on how to handle trade barriers, cartels, armaments and international monetary, aviation and oil matters.

As sacrifices to a lasting peace, Fulbright said Americans must be ready to give up some of their "most cherished" prejudices in addition to their economic concessions. Anti-Russian and anti-British prejudices, he said, should be re-examined in an attempt to put "positive forces of public opinion" behind a plan for world peace.

Self-Interest Only Involved

Urging that the Senate begin soon to consider the basic principles of a long range foreign policy, Fulbright told senators:

"It should be made clear to our people that in entering an international organization, we are doing so, not because of charity or because we love the British, French, Chinese or Russians. If there is reason for doing it, it is for our own national self-interest.

"We have more to lose from chaos, and more to gain from the pursuits of peace, than any other people."

Orderly Change In World Security Setup Urged

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, urged today that the world security organization make provision for its own "orderly change."

There should be periodical reviews of the charter, which the United Nations plan to draw up at their San Francisco meeting, Evatt said.

He and Francis M. Ford, Australia's Deputy Prime Minister, held a news conference. They are both delegates to the San Francisco meeting next month, prior to which they will attend a British Commonwealth conference in London.

Evatt's proposal for charter review to "meet the growing and changing needs of the peoples of the world" is in line with a proposal by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a United States delegate, to make the organization more flexible.

Evatt said several points in the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, the forerunner of the proposed security charter, are "obscure and vague." Among these points, he declared, is the exact role of the assembly in bringing to the attention of the organization those situations which might threaten world peace.

5 Quebec Members Vote Against Security Bid

Ottawa, March 28 (AP) — Five Quebec independents cast the only dissenting votes today as Parliament approved the Government's program to accept the invitation to the San Francisco conference and take part in the formation of a world security organization.

The vote was 202 to 5. Objecting French-speaking members rejected a personal appeal from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King either to vote for the resolution or absent themselves in order to make the vote unanimous. Those supporting the resolution included approximately 50 French-speaking members in the Government's ranks.

FORTRESS BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN TO BE DOUBLED

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Japan received blunt warning today that Superfortress blows against her empire will be doubled or tripled by summer.

It came from the best possible authority—General H. H. Arnold, chief of army airforces and boss of the 20th (Superfortress) airforce that already has raked the land of the rising sun from top to bottom.

Arnold likened the 20th airforce to a young lad who will reach his full growth by summer.

"If the Japanese are unhappy now," he told a news conference, "they'll soon be twice or three times as unhappy."

While emphasizing that he was not advancing the theory that airpower alone will win the war, Arnold promised on behalf of the air forces that "what we have done to Germany we are going to do to Japan."

Once Germany is defeated, he said, the work of the airforces will be "only half done" and "that's why we will need all airforce men to see that the war is finished."

Asked whether this means that the airforces would not be affected by the Army's V-E day demobilization plan, announced last autumn, he replied: "We are going to use every airplane we can effectively use against Japan even if it requires every plane now used in Europe."

Arnold said B-29 raids against the Japanese since the first three months of operations have been stepped up from an average of one every ten days by 50 planes to one every four days by 300 aircraft.

The air chief declared that the punishment inflicted upon Germany by bombing is an effective answer to the question whether the value of air power was over-estimated originally.

American and British airforces by striking at German industry, supplies and communications, Arnold said, made possible the invasion of Europe and then made it impossible for the Germans to stand on the Rhine against Allied ground armies.

"We had the power to pour it on, and we have poured it on," he said.

U.S. EXPERTS TO AID EUROPE

Ten Will Help Rehabilitate Belgian-French Industry

Washington, March 28 (AP)—The War Department said today that ten United States experts are going overseas to help rehabilitate Belgian-French industry. Others will follow later.

The first group, some of whom already are in Europe, will assist in restoring textile and clothing plants for production of military fabrics, clothing and equippage. Other experts will help in reconditioning and operating shoe, hose, paper and metal industries.

The names of the experts follow:

Walter S. Montgomery, president of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S.C.

Joseph Lanier, executive of West Point Manufacturing Company, West Point, Ga.

William D. Timmons, secretary-treasurer of Buckeye Fabric Finish Company, Coshocton,

Sen. Hart in Maiden Speech Warns of Long Pacific War

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Ohio.

Joseph Salvatore, president of a Millburn (N.J) firm bearing his name.

Maurice Neinken, president of Champion Pants Company, New York city.

Frank R. Reisenberger, president of Van Raalte Co., Inc., New York city.

Edward A. Gerhardy, president of Hansen Glove Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. E. Warren, vice president, Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Ames Stevens, textile manufacturer, Lowell, Mass.

Joseph R. Bentert, export manager of Holeproof Hosiery Company, New York city.

The consultants will wear officers' uniforms and insignia, except insignia of rank, and will go on army pay rolls during their assignments. They will remain in Europe from 60 to 90 days.

MAY HAVE DIED ON SHIP

Maryknoll Priest Said to Have Been on Craft We Sank

OSSINING, N. Y., March 28 (AP) —Maryknoll Fathers said today that Father William Cummings, Bataan chaplain whom the society credited with originating the phrase "There are no athiests in foxholes," may have died in the sinking of a prison ship.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Society said Miss Edith Cummings of San Francisco, the priest's sister, had been informed by Maj. Albert Talbot, military chaplain, that Father Cummings was aboard a Japanese prison ship sunk last December by an American submarine. She said Major Talbot added that the priest's name was not listed among the missing, thus leaving a hope that he may be still alive as a prisoner.

Father Cummings left his Manila post to enter the Chaplains Corps. Once, while a field hospital was being bombed, he calmed patients by reciting the Lord's Prayer.

As he ended the prayer, Father Cummings said to an orderly:

"You take over—and put a tourniquet on my arm, will you?"

He had been wounded by a bomb fragment during the attack.

The Marguerite LeHand Launched in Misissippi

Roosevelt Sends Message for Ship Named for 'Missy'

PASCAGOULA, Miss., March 28 (AP).—The S. S. Marguerite A. Le Hand, carrying the blessing of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, slipped into Singing River today on the first stage of a journey which its builder said was "aimed at Tokyo."

The 18,000-ton cargo vessel named in honor of the late "Missy" Le Hand, longtime confidential secretary to the President, was sponsored by Mrs. Thomas E. Collins, Somerville, Mass., Miss Le Hand's niece. The President's message, telegraphed from the White House and read at the launching ceremony, said:

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I send warm greetings to all who attend the launching of the S. S. Marguerite A. Le Hand in the hope that a craft which bears so honored a name will make many a safe journey and always find a peaceful harbor."

Mrs. A. M. Digiusto, of Somerville, Miss Le Hand's nurse during her fatal illness last year, stood on the launching platform.

"Missy would have loved it," she said. "She would have had more fun than anybody here. I think too, she would have liked to feel that she is still serving the Commander-in-Chief."

17, Freed at Manila, Reach U.S

OAKLAND, Calif., March 28 (AP).—Seventeen gaunt repatriates of the Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila, including a four-year-old boy who entered the camp when he was less than two years old, arrived at the Oakland Municipal Airport on a Navy transport plane today. The seventeen, en route to their homes, were flown here from Leyte. Arrivals included Mrs. Lillia Bunje, of 440 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

HEAVY ATT CENTERED ON THE PADERBORN FREIGHT YARDS, 40 MILES EAST OF HAMM, BLOCK THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS FROM CENTRAL GERMANY, CONCRETE SUBMARINE SHELTERS BEING CONSTRUCTED AT FARGE, ON THE WESER RIVER NEAR BREMEN, TWO BENZOL PLANTS NEAR HAMM AND AN OIL STORAGE DEPOT NEAR BGMEN.

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HEPPENHEIM, MARCH 27--(DELAYED)--(AP)--SGT. ROBERT H. GOODMAN came up through italy and france and has seen his share of liberation rejoicing, "but i hadn't ever been kissed by a paratrooper until today," he said.

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the grinning young soldier, whose home is at 220 north rosewood st., kankakee, ill., led the patrol which took a hospital housing 290 wounded american prisoners of war.

PRIOR TO TODAY'S ATTACK AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBER FORCES HAD DROPPED MORE THAN 73,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON BERLIN--MORE THAN THE GERMANS HAVE HURLED AT ENGLAND SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

A109

(100)

LONDON--THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD AERIAL XXX OF THE WAR.

WHILE BAD WEATHER OVER THE FRONT SLOWED THE TEMPO OF YESTERDAY'S AIR OFFENSIVE, ABOUT 500 RAF HEAVY BOMBERS CARRIED OUT FOUR SEPARATE ATTACKS WITH A LOSS OF ONLY FOUR AIRCRAFT.

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30. 24_ 24289

"we had a tip from a german that there were a lot of americans in the hospital and didn't know whether to believe him. so we were going along the road cautiously and i didn't even know i had spotted the right building until someone yelled from the roof where they had been watching for us.

" 'hey, are you a GI?' someone called, and i yelled back, 'you're damned right i am. who are you?'

"then i went in and i never saw such a sight. those poor devils were so starved and feeble they could hardly stand up. but all but the worst cases got up and came out to greet me and my buddies in the yard. one big paratrooper grabbed me and kissed me.

"everyone was talking at once, asking about the war and how things were at home. all the time our little patrol was passing out all the rations and cigarettes we had. as soon as we could we got word back to the battalion to send up a load of K rations and those poor guys went after them like they were steak and french fried potatoes."

heppenheim, germany, march 23 -(ap)- after some of his fellow soldiers of the u. s. seventh ar liberated wounded americans in a hospital near here, sgt. theodore s. voutsaras, 923 macomb st., detroit, mich., liberated a greek barber to the delight of his shaggy companions.

voutsaras came into a beer parlor serving as a command post trailed by the grinning little greek and explained:

"he's been forced to work for the krauts for four years digging ditches and he's crazy to cut some hair for us to show how glad he is we came and got him."

voutsaras was the first customer and other doughboys lined up along the bar awaiting their turn.

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 28-(AP)-

COL. LEONARD A. PURDUE SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED HIS ENGINEER BATTALION HAD SET A NEW RECORD FOR BRIDGING THE RHINE BY THROWING ACROSS 1,000 FEE PONTOONS THAT CARRIED TANKS IN EIGHT HOURS FLAT.

ADMITTING THAT HE WAS PROBABLY STARTING AN ARGUMENT, THE

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OFFICER, WHOSE HOME IS AT 2597 E. 28TH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID, "THE THIRD ARMY ENGINEERS HELD A RECORD OF 10 HOURS, BUT [redacted] WE BROKE IT BY COMPLETING A BRIDGE BETWEEN 6 A.M. AND 2 P.M., AND WE DID IT WITH ONE BATTALION AND ONE PLATOON WHILE THEY USED TWO BATTALIONS."

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-REPAYMENT OF BRITISH ADVANCES TO GEN. DE GAULLE'S FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION DURING ITS YEARS OF EXILE IS PROVIDED IN THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.

A BRITISH WHITE PAPER TODAY DISCLOSED TERMS OF THE ACCORD, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED IN PARIS YESTERDAY. MAR 29 1945

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT NON-INTEREST-BEARING CREDIT UP TO $400,000,000 FOR PURCHASES IN BRITAIN FOR THE PERIOD ENDING FEB.28, 1946. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE BRITAIN SIMILAR CREDIT FOR PURCHASES IN FRANCE.

THE NATIONS WILL WAIVE CLAIMS AGAINST EACH OTHER RESULTING FROM PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

THE BRITISH WILL WAIVE THEIR CLAIM FOR REPAYMENT OF WAR MATERIAL FURNISHED TURKEY ON BEHALF OF THE FRENCH, FOR WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIED FRENCH FORCES BEFORE JULY 1, 1940, AND A CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE OF FRENCH TROOPS IN BRITAIN DURING 1940.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN TURN WILL WAIVE ITS CLAIM TO PAYMENT BY BRITAIN FOR TRANSFER TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN 1940 OF MUNITIONS CONTRACTS BEING EXECUTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED IN FRANCE PRIOR TO JUNE, ORP, BY THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

GOODS AND SERVICES AGREED CATEGORIES, ESTIMATED AT $150,000,000 MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE FREE TO THE FRENCH BY BRITAIN. IT WAS AGREED THAT FRANCE SHOULD NOT SELL THEM OUTSIDE FRENCH TERRITORY.

LONDON MAR 28 (AP) WIRE(ER)-XX DEEP

THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN SURGE THROUGH HUNGARY TOWARD VIENNA WAS POINTED TOWARD THE MOUNTAINOUS SECTIONS OF AUSTRIA AND SOUTHERN GERMANY WHERE THE NAZIS REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN PREPARING A FINAL HIGHLAND STRONGHOLD FOR USE AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THEIR ARMIES ON THE PLAINS OF NORTHERN GERMANY. MAR 29 1945

IN THE DRIVE WHICH BROUGHT THE CAPTURE OF GYOR, MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS SWEPT UP KISMEGYER, TWO MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, AND MENFO, FOUR MILES TO THE SOUTH.

THE RUSSIANS WERE CLOSEST TO VIENNA AND THE AUSTRIAN BORDER AT CSORNA, 48 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WIENER NEUSTADT, THE AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL CITY REPEATEDLY BLASTED BY ITALY-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS. IN THE 10-MILE ADVANCE FROM MORICHIDA TO CSORNA THE RUSSIANS ALSO SWEPT UP RABAPORDANY AND RABASZENTMIHALY.

THE UNITS WHICH TOOK SARVAR ALSO CAPTURED OSTFFYASSZONYFA, SEVEN MILES TO THE NORTHEAST. STILL FARTHER SOUTH THE RUSSIANS IN A 17-MILE DASH NORTHWEST OF FALLEN TAPOLCZA CAPTURED ZALASZENTGROT, 76 MILES EAST OF THE AUSTRIAN CITY OF GRAZ AND 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARVAR.

ON THE EXTREME LEFT FLANK THE RUSSIANS GAINED CONTROL OF ANOTHER FIVE MILES OF THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE BALATON BY CAPTURING NEMESVITA. SOVIET UNITS NOW WERE ONLY SIX MILES FROM THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE, THE ENTIRE EAST BANK OF WHICH IS ENTIRELY IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

CSORNA WAS TAKEN ETC., XXX 11TH GRAF PREV.

FOURTH LEAD RUSSIAN

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY HAS SMASHED TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER AND 54 OF VIENNA IN A POWER SURGE ACROSS THE RABA RIVER, LAST NATURAL BARRIER IN WESTERN HUNGARY BEFORE THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, MARSHAL STALIN

30.24-24291

ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

IN THE NORTH, HE PROCLAIMED THE FALL OF GDYNIA, BALTIC PORT AND LAST BIG POLISH CITY IN GERMAN HANDS.

MARSHAL FEODOR TOLBUKIN'S THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY SMASHED WELL OVER THE RABA AND CAPTURED CSORNA, 54 MILES FROM VIENNA AND 35 SOUTH OF BRATISLAVA, AND ALSO SEIZED SARVAR 29 MILES FARTHER SOUTH ON THE RABA'S WEST BANK.

CSORNA IS 30 MILES EAST OF SOPRON, STRONGHOLD IN A TIP OF HUNGARY WHICH JUTS DEEPER INTO AUSTRIA, WHILE SARVAR IS 13 MILES FROM THE HUNGARIAN FORTRESS CITY OF SZOMBATHELY ON THE ROUTE TO GRAZ.

TOLBUKHIN'S LUNGE WAS PART OF A HUGE PINCERS CLOSING ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HITTING FOR VIENNA AND PRAGUE. CSORNA'S FALL OUTFLANKED TOTTERING GYOR, 19 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

STALIN SAID 9,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN GDYNIA.

A GERMAN BROADCAST X X X 2ND GRAF 3RD LEAD, ELIMINATING 5TH GRAF STARTING "A GERMAN MILITARY."

EJ323PEW

A196

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-ASKED IN COMMONS TODAY WHETHER IT WOULD BE "THE DUTY OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER WHO SEES HITLER TO SHOOT HIM OR TRY TO BRING HIM BACK ALIVE," FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN REPLIED: "I AM VERY CONTENT TO LEAVE THAT TO THE JUDGMENT OF ANY BRITISH SUBJECTS."

EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE IT WOULD BE UP TO THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE "APPROPRIATE JOINT ACTION" IN EACH SEPARATE CASE IF WAR CRIMINALS TOOK REFUGE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

CH147PEW

A134

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-RELIABLE REPORTS TODAY SAID THAT EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE RECALL OF PARLIAMENT IN EVENT GERMANY COLLAPSED DURING THE EASTER RECESS, WHICH BEGINS FOLLOWING ADJOURNMENT TOMORROW.

ALLIED ADVANCES ON THE WEST FRONT AND THE HOUR BY HOUR CHANGE IN THE OVERALL SITUATION MAY RESULT IN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL POSTPONING UNTIL AFTER THE RECESS HIS ANTICIPATED FULL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

WT1033AEW

LONDON, MAR 28 (ADD MASSIVE) ××BERCHTESGAD

THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN SAID ORGANIZED ANTI-NAZI RIOTS ENGINEERED BY PARACHUTED RUSSIAN AGENTS HAD BROKEN OUT IN VIENNA ANI IN THE PROVINCE OF STYRIA. A BERN REPORT SAID A STATE OF EMERGENCY HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED IN VIENNA.

NIGHT MAR 29 1945

THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED THAT ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART HAD BEEN RUSHED FROM HOLLAND TO AUSTRIA TO "DIRECT THE DEFENSE OF VIENNA." SEYSS-INQUART WAS HITLER'S AGENT IN THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS AND LATER WAS REICHS COMMISSIONER IN HOLLAND.

EJ323PEW

KRUEPPEL 28 ADD LONG ××× INNER GERMANY

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY SLASHED 25 MILES DEEP IN WESTPHALIA, MENACING MUENSTER, ITS CAPITAL.

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THE NINTH ARMY WAS CLEANING UP THE WESTERN PART OF THE RUHR--COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED BY THE FIRST ARMY ON THE SOUTH AND HALF OUTFLANKED BY THE BRITISH ON THE NORTH. CANADIANS BURST INTO THE EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE RHINE BASTION OF EMMERICH.

THE GERMANS SAID GEMUENDEN WAS REACHED YESTERDAY IN A MIGHTY SURGE OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES 45 MILES EAST OF TOTTERING FRANKFURT AND 110 MILES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE ENEMY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TOWN "WAS RECAPTURED" AND 13 TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

THE ENEMY SAID THIRD ARMY TROOPS HAD CAPTURED AND WERE USING THE RADIO INSIDE FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, GERMANY'S NINTH LARGEST CITY WHICH THE THIRD ARMY WAS CONQUERING BLOCK BY BLOCK.

THE WESTERN END OF FRANKFURT AND ITS SOUTHERN SUBURBS WERE IN AMERICAN HANDS. SUBURBAN OFFENBACH, MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTER IN HESSE AND A CITY OF 80,000, WAS CAPTURED. FRANKFURT, LARGELY IN RUINS, WAS A CITY OF 546,000 BEFORE THE WAR AND ONE OF EUROPE'S GREATEST RAIL CENTERS.

THE FULL EXTENT OF VICTORIE[illegible] PARTIAL SECURITY BLACKOUTS.

A DISPATCH FROM THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, [illegible]HOBURN WIANT FOUR HOURS EARLIER THAN THE GERMAN BROADCA[illegible] EASTERNMOST ADVANCE OF PATTON'S TROOPS STILL WAS ASCHA[illegible]NBURG, 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT AND 25 SOUTHWEST OF GEMUENDEN.

THE MYSTERY FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE THIRD ARMY WAS DEFINITELY ON THE LOOSE AGAIN. IT SPEARED 27 MILES TODAY--BUT WENT NORTH--AND REACHED AN AREA SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF GIESSEN, 225 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN, IN AN ADVANCE FROM HANAU.

GIESSEN ITSELF WAS CAPTURED BY THE FIRST ARMY, WHICH RACED ON AND

CAPTURED BELLNHAUSEN, ON UP THE BERLIN ROAD 221 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL

OTHER THIRD ARMY TROOPS, WHICH SMASHED A NEW BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RHINE, OUTDID OTHERS IN RIVER-HOPPING EXPLOITS BY CROSSING TWO MAJOR RIVERS IN ONE DAY, THE RHINE AND THE MAIN, AND

CAPTURED THE CITY OF WIESBADEN, EAST OF EMBATTLED FRANKFURT.

KASTEL, ON THE RHINE OPPOSITE MAINZ, WAS QUICKLY SEIZED IN THIS CIRCLING APPROACH TO WIESBADEN.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FOURTH ARMORED CRASHED INTO GEMUENDEN, 218 MILES FROM BERLIN, AND HAD DRIVEN ON FARTHER NORTHEAST TO WITHIN 213 MILES OF THE CAPITAL. THE ENEMY MAY EASILY HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN AS TO THE IDENTITY OF ANY ALLIED TROOPS IN THE AREA, HOWEVER. GEMUENDEN IS 145 MILES DEEP IN THE REICH AND NEARLY 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GIESSEN.

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A28

EISENHOWER (375)

PARIS, MARCH 28-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER SAYS THE GERMAN ARMY AS A MILITARY FORCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT "IS A WHIPPED ARMY," BUT THAT THE EXTENT OF THE ALLIED DRIVE BEYOND THE RHINE IS LIMITED AT PRESENT BY THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY.

IN A TYPICALLY FRANK DISCUSSION WITH CORRESPONDENTS YESTERDAY UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE FRONT, THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER DECLARED THAT THE TREMENDOUS VICTORY ACHIEVED IN THE RHINELAND DOES NOT BAR THE ENEMY FROM ORGANIZING A FRONT AT SOME POINT "WHERE OUR MAINTENANCE IS STRETCHED TO THE LIMIT."

"I AM NOT WRITING OFF THIS WAR," HE SAID. "NO ONE KNOWS WHAT THE GERMAN WILL DO IN HIS OWN COUNTRY, AND HE IS TRYING HARD."

"MY HONEST OPINION," HE ADDED, "IS THAT THERE WILL BE NO NEGOTIATED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. THERE WILL BE AN IMPOSED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

"BETWEEN THE ALLIES IN THE WEST AND RUSSIA WE WILL TAKE OVER GERMANY. WHETHER THE GERMANS KNOW IT OR NOT, WE WILL KNOW IT IS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

EISENHOWER SAID THAT WHILE PONTOON BRIDGES ARE BEING THROWN ACROSS THE RHINE IN 10 HOURS, IT TAKES TIME TO BUILD RAIL BRIDGES, AND LACK OF RAIL COMMUNICATIONS WILL LIMIT THE EASTWARD DRIVE FOR THE PRESENT.

HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE DISTANCE FROM RAIL HEADS THAT THE DISTANCE FROM RAIL HEADS TO WHICH ARMIES CAN BE SUPPLIED BY TRUCKS SETS THE LIMIT OF THE

HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE DISTANCE FROM RAIL HEADS TO WHICH ARMIES CAN BE SUPPLIED BY TRUCKS SETS THE LIMIT OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE BEYOND THE RHINE. THAT FIGURE WAS WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION SINCE IT MIGHT HELP THE ENEMY.

THE DISTANCE IS FARTHER THAN THE PUBLIC MIGHT THINK, BUT IT WILL NOT TAKE THE ALLIES UP TO THE PRESENT RUSSIAN LINES.

GEN.EISENHOWER SAID THAT WHILE THE GERMANS ARE WHIPPED, HE SAW NO SIGN OF THEIR CAPITULATION. HE CAUTIONED CORRESPONDENTS AGAINST BEING TOO OPTIMISTIC REGARDING THE END OF THE WAR, AND SAID THERE WAS "DARN TOUGH FIGHTING AHEAD."

BUT IN DISCUSSING NEW TANKS WHICH HAVE APPEARED RECENTLY ON THE BATTLEFIELDS GEN.EISENHOWER SAID THAT IF THE WAR CONTINUED A LITTLE LONGER THESE AND OTHER NEW WEAPONS WOULD MAKE THEMSELVES FELT--PERHAPS INDICATING VICTORY IS NEARER THAN HE WILL ADMIT.

(A DISPATCH FROM THE NINTH ARMY FRONT DISCLOSED THAT A NEW AMERICAN 19-TON LIGHT TANK MOUNTING A 65 MILLIMETER GUN HAD BEEN OPERATING ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE ABOUT THE FIRST OF THE YEAR. IT IS CALLED THE GENERAL CHAFFEE, IN HONOR OF THE FATHER OF THE U.S. ARMORED FORCE.)

ASKED WHETHER THE GERMANS NOW MIGHT NOT FALL BACK ON THE WEST, PREFERRING OCCUPATION BY THE WESTERN POWERS TO RUSSIA, HE REPLIED: "I DON'T KNOW WHO THE GERMANS CONSIDER THEIR WORST ENEMY."

DN439AEW

MAR 29 1945

PARIS, MARCH 28-(AP)-LT.JOSILEE VEST CALLAHAN, 25, OF WHITESBURG, KY., RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE WHILE ON DUTY AT AN AMERICAN AIRBASE IN RUSSIA LAST YEAR IN A PRESENTATION CEREMONY TODAY FROM BRIG.GEN.CLARENCE P.KANE, COMMANDER OF THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND.

WHILE NAZI PLANES RAIDED THE BASE WHERE LT.CALLAHAN WAS CHIEF SURGICAL NURSE, SHE RUSHED TO AID A WOUNDED SOLDIER AND ASSISTED IN AN EMERGENCY OPERATION WHICH SAVED THE SOLDIER'S LIFE. SHE WAS TRANSFERRED TO FRANCE TWO MONTHS AGO.

LAST JAN.18 IN PARIS SHE WAS MARRIED TO LT.COL.EUGENE CALLAHAN OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HER BASE COMMANDER IN RUSSIA WHO ALSO IS ON DUTY HERE NOW.

B536PEW

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

GRUENSTADT, THE PALATINATE, GERMANY, MARCH 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIFE FOR THE CONQUERED PARTS OF GERMANY IN MANY RESPECTS HAS REVERTED TO THAT MEDIEVAL EPOCH WHICH HITLER WAS FOND OF EXTOLLING.

HERE AT GRUENSTADT, FOR INSTANCE, CITIZENS CARRY WATER FROM THE TOWN PUMPS. AT NIGHT THEY LIGHT CANDLES BECAUSE THERE IS NO

30.24-24293

ELECTRICITY.

BUT ANOTHER SIGN OF MEDIEVALISM HAS APPEARED. ALL WHO REGISTERED WITH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEAR TAGS INDICATING THEY ARE PERMITTED TO CIRCULATE UNTIL THE CURFEW. THIS IS LIKE THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER THE NAZI CUSTOM OF LABELING JEWS.

IN VILLAGES SMALLER THAN THIS TOWN OF 5,000 INHABITANTS, THE MEDIEVAL INSTITUTION KNOWN AS THE TOWN CRIER HAS BEEN REINSTATED. IN NEARBY PFEDDERSHEIM, JUST AS IN MANY VILLAGES THROUGH WHICH I HAVE PASSED, SOME GERMAN DESIGNATED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AS AN ASSISTANT POLICEMAN AND WEARING A WHITE ARMBAND RINGS A BELL. WHEN THE VILLAGERS ARE ASSEMBLED ABOUT HIM, HE READS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S LATEST ORDERS AND DECREES. IN ONE VILLAGE, THE CRIER USED A RUSTY TRUMPET INSTEAD OF A BELL.

MAR 29 1945

U.S. NINTH ARMY IN THE RUHR, GERMANY, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE LARGE RUHR TOWN OF HOLTEN AND ITS SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE 315TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.ANDREW SCHRIVERS, WASHINGTON.

THE TOWN IS FIVE MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AND SIX NORTH OF DUISBURG. THE GERMANS FOUGHT BITTERLY WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

THE ENEMY'S 116TH PANZER DIVISION STILL IS FIGHTING DESPERATELY ON HIGH GROUND ABOUT 13 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE WITH KING TIGER TANKS AND IS IN POSITIONS LOOKING DOWN THE THROATS OF AMERICAN TANK TROOPS MOVING UP SLOPES TO MEET THEM.

INDICATIONS ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT ARE THAT ONE OF THE GREAT TANK BATTLES OF THE WESTERN FRONT IS STILL TO BE FOUGHT.

A216
BULLETIN
WIESBADEN, MARCH 28-(AP)-THIRD ARMY TROOPS HAVE SEIZED WIESBADEN ON THE NORTH AND SPED ON TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH THE FIRST ARMY NORTH OF THE MAIN RIVER.
EJ254PEW

WIESBADEN WAS TAKEN BY TROOPS WHICH THREW A NEW BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE.

THE CROSSING OF THE MAIN, A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AWAY, WAS MADE AGAINST BUT LITTLE RESISTANCE.

HOPPING THE TWO MAJOR RIVERS IN THE SAME DAY THE INFANTRY DROVE INTO WIESBADEN WITHOUT A FIGHT AFTER BEATING DOWN STUBBORN RESISTANCE ON THE EAST SHORE OF THE RHINE.

THE GERMANS WERE JOLTED SO HARD BY THE MULTIPLE SURGE ACROSS THE RHINE THEY WERE UNABLE TO OFFER ANY DEFENSE OF THIS NOTED SPA, WHER WEALTHY ROMANS IN ANCIENT TIMES CAME FOR BATHS AND FOR THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF THE WATERS.

MANY WORLD-RENOWNED HOTELS ARE SCATTERED AROUND THE FOOT OF THE TAUNAS MOUNTAINS IN THE AREA. MOST OF THEM WERE EMPTY. MANY OF THE TOWN'S 12,000 INHABITANTS, LIKEWISE, HAD FLED.

STREAMING UP THE EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE THE DOUGHBOYS PASSED THROUGH THE TOWN OF BIEDRICH AND THE CASTLE ONCE BELONGING TO THE DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG. AS THEY MOVED THROUGH WBHITE FLAGS HAV

MAR 29 1945

UCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG. AS THEY MOVED THROUGH WIESBADEN WHITE FLAGS WAVED IN THE WINDOWS. THERE WAS NO SHOOTING.
EJ308PEW

MEANWHILE THE RAMPAGING FOURTH (BREAKTHROUGH) ARMORED DIVISION WENT ON ANOTHER GROUND-GAINING SPURT NORTH OF HANAU TODAY.

THE FOURTH ARMORED SPEARED 27 MILES NORTH OF HANAU TO A POINT SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF GIESSEN, ENCOUNTERING ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE. ONE COLUMN AFTER A TWO-MILE GAIN THIS MORNING SPED 25 MILES FARTHER NORTH IN ABOUT 10 HOURS.

THE ONLY SIGN OF LIFE SHOWN BY THE GERMANS ONCE THE RHINE CROSSING WAS SECURED BY THE CAPTURE OF WIESBADEN WAS A LONE PLANE WHICH CAME OVER, FIRED A FEW STRAFING BURSTS, AND FOUND TWO P-47S ON ITS TAIL. AN ARTILLERY SPOTTER PLANE WHICH GOT IN THE WAY DIVED EARTHWARD LIKE A FRIGHTENED JAYBIRD.

THIS RHINE CROSSING WAS A BLOODY ONE DURING THE INITIAL STAGES. FROM THE TIME THE TROOPS STARTED ACROSS AT 1 A.M. UNTIL 8 A.M., THE GERMANS LAID IN FIERCE FIRE FROM 88S AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS. A NUMBER OF NAVY MEDIUM LANDING CRAFT FERRYING TROOPS ACROSS WERE HIT, AND THERE WERE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RHINE.

KASTEL ON THE RHINE PPO ITEMAINZ WAS SE

KASTEL ON THE RHINE OPPOSITE MAINZ WAS SEIZED QUICKLY BY TROOPS UNDER LT.-COL.HENRY FISHER, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.

THE MAIN RIVER CROSSING, WHICH CAUGHT THE GERMANS SOMEWHERE ELSE, WAS ACHIEVED BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY A FRANKLIN, MASS., COLONEL. BY MID-AFTERNOON THEY HAD PROGRESSED 6 1/2 MILES TO A ROAD THREADING NORTHWARD TOWARD LIMBURG, NOW IN FIRST ARMY HANDS.

ANOTHER COLUMN OF THE FOURTH ARMORED GAINED 13 MILES, ENTERING ALTENSTADT 10 MILES NORTH OF HANAU, THEN PUSHING TO THE VICINITY OF NIEDER FLORSTADT, 19 SOUTH OF GIESSEN.

FRANKFURT NOW IS HALF CLEARED. THE FIFTH INFANTRY AND SIXTH ARMORED DIVISIONS ARE PRESSING THE FINAL CLEAN-UP.

A205
-95-
HUENXE, GERMANY, MARCH 28-(AP)-NINTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED HAMBORN, SITE OF ONE OF THE FRITZ THYSSEN STEEL WORKS, IN A PLUNGE TODAY INTO THE NORTH BLOCK AREA OF DUISBURG.
EJ226PEW

THE 35TH INFANTRY, CAPTURING HOLTEN, ALSO DROVE CLOSE TO ONE OF GERMANY'S LARGEST SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS.

SOUTH OF HOLTEN, STERKRADE HAS BEEN TAKEN.

ON THE NINTH ARMY'S LEFT FLANK BRITISH TANKS, CARRYING AMERICAN AIR-BORNE TROOPS, PUSHED FORWARD IN A BREAKTHROUGH.

THE ENTIRE AREA BETWEEN BOCHOLT AND THE LIPPE RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 12 MILES, WAS A WIDE GAP OPENING THE ROADS TO BERLIN.

EJ239PEW

A173 (210)
BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

WORMS ON THE RHINE, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE BRONZE FIGURES OF MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS FELLOW REFORMERS, ONE OF PROTESTANTISM'S BEST KNOWN MONUMENTS, HAVE DEFIED THE BOMBINGS, STRAFINGS AND ARTILLERY FIRE OF 1945 MUCH AS THE ORIGINAL LUTHER DEFIED THE KAISER AND REICH OF 1512.

THE ENTIRE SO-CALLED LUTHER MONUMENT ESCAPED DAMAGE, ALTHOUGH EXPLOSIVES DUG CRATERS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM ITS BASE AND SHATTERED LESS DURABLE STRUCTURES AROUND IT.

THE VENERABLE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL, WITH FOUNDATIONS DATING FROM THE YEAR 1000, EMERGED WITH ONLY BROKEN WINDOWS, A SOMEWHAT BURNED ROOF AND MINOR EXTERIOR DAMAGE. THE INTERIOR IS ENTIRELY IN ORDER. THE HISTORIC CRYPT OF THE RELATIVES OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY EMPEROR KONRAD REMAINS UNTOUCHED.

THE LUTHERAN TRINITY (DRIFALTIGKEIT) CHURCH, BUILT IN 1709, IS WRECKED EXCEPT FOR ITS FOUR WALLS AND PART OF ITS TOWER.

THE STATUE OF LUTHER STANDS AS THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE WORLD-FAMED MONUMENT, HAND ON BIBLE, HEAD DEFIANTLY COCKED UPWARD AS THOUGH HE HAD REPEATED IN EFFIGY WHAT HE SAID MORE THAN 400 YEARS AGO TO CHARLES THE FIFTH AND THE ASSEMBLED REICHSTAG: "HERE I STAND, I CANNOT DO OTHERWISE. GOD HELP ME, AMEN."

THE OTHER FIGURES, UNSCATHED AND UNBENT ALTHOUGH FIRES ROUND ABOUT HAD TWISTED MANY OTHER METALS, ARE THOSE OF THE REFORMERS HUSS, SAVONAROLA, WYCLIFFE AND PETERUS WALDUS; ALSO LUTHER'S COLLABORATORS, MELANCHTHON AND REUCHLIN, AND HIS BLUEBLOODED SUPPORTERS, PHILLIP OF HESSE AND FREDERICK OF SAXONY.

(EDS: IN ABOVE THIRD GRAF FROM END MAKE IT XXX TRINITY (DREIFALTIGKEIT) XXX)

MAR 29 1945

GW123aPEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY TO STAFF SGT. SHERWOOD H.HALLMAN OF SPRING CITY, PA.

SGT. HALLMAN, A MEMBER OF THE 29TH INFANTRY, WON THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD FOR VALOR LAST SEPT. 13, WHEN HE LEAPED OVER A HEDGEROW NEAR BREST INTO A SUNKEN ROAD DEFENDED BY GERMANS WHO WERE GUARDING FORT KERANROUX. HE KILLED FOUR AND FORCED 12 OTHERS TO SURRENDER. HE WAS UNSCATHED IN THAT ENCOUNTER, BUT WAS KILLED IN ACTION THE FOLLOWING DAY.

GH111aAEW

A139

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, MARCH 28-(AP)-AMERICAN PLANES SHUTTLED TODAY FROM THE ALLIES' FIRST AIRFIELD EAST OF THE RHINE.

LOCATION OF THE NEW AIR FORCE ANCHOR IN THE BATTLE OF CENTRAL GERMA REMAINED SECRET BUT BRIG.GEN.JAMES D.NEWMAN, JR., COMMANDER OF THE NINTH ENGINEER COMMAND, SAID IT WOULD ENABLE THE ARMY TO "KEEP TACTICAL AIRCRAFT OPERATING AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE ON THE TAIL OF THE RETREATING ENEMY."

THE FIRST PLANES LANDED LATE YESTERDAY. THEIR INITIAL ASSIGNMENT WAS TO REMOVE AMERICAN WOUNDED.

WITH EUNSON

THE U.S.NINTH ARMY, MARCH 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS ARMY'S BRASS HATS HAVE BEEN EXPECTING A COUNTERATTACK ON THE RIGHT FLANK, BUT 79TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS HOLDING THAT POSITION IN THE FRONT LINES AREN'T WORRIED AT ALL.

"WE'VE BEEN HERE THREE DAYS AND KILLED 20 GERMANS," SAID STAFF SGT.GRADY E.EAVES OF JACKSON, TENN., LEADER OF A SEVEN-MAN OUTPOST ON THE EXTREME FRONT OF THE FLANK POSITION.

"THE FIRST NIGHT WE WIPED OUT A GERMAN PATROL OF FIVE AND LAST NIGHT WE GOT SIX. THE OTHER DAY WE CAPTURED TWO AIRMEN WHO SAID THEY THOUGHT THE AMERICANS STILL WERE TWO AND A HALF MILES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RHINE."

EAVES' SMALL OUTPOST IS SITUATED IN A TWO-STORY RED BRICK HOUSE. PVT.WALLACE D.CARTER OF OCEAN VIEW, VA., STOOD IN THE DOORWAY, ONE RIFLE SLUNG OVER HIS SHOULDER.

"THERE'S A FEW SNIPERS OVER THERE," HE SAID WITHOUT CONCERN, AS IF HE WERE SAYING "IT MIGHT RAIN TODAY."

HE ADVISED VISITORS TO STAY AWAY FROM THE DOOR AND NOT TRY TO LOOK THROUGH THE RAILROAD UNDERPASS OUTSIDE, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FIRING THROUGH WHEN THEY SAW ANYTHING MOVING.

PFC CLARENCE KAHLAR OF SUPERIOR, WIS., LAUGHED WHEN HE WAS ASKED WHERE THEY HAD BEEN SLEEPING. "WE DON'T," HE SAID. "WE HAVE CAUGHT A FEW WINKS ONCE IN A WHILE, BUT THERE ARE NO BEDS HERE AND WE WOULDN'T HAVE MUCH USE FOR THEM ANYHOW."

THEY HADN'T EATEN ANYTHING BUT K RATIONS SINCE THEY CROSSED THE RHINE EXCEPT A RABBIT OR TWO AND SOME POTATOES THEY HAD FOUND, KAHLAR SAID.

"DON'T TELL THEM ABOUT THE RABBITS AND HOW WELL WE ARE LIVING," WARNED PFC ALBERT M.JURMANSKI, 2171 NORTH MAPLEWOOD ST., CHICAGO.

"THEY MIGHT TRY TO GET OUR JOBS," ADDED PFC RAYMOND C.ROSS OF MADISON, IND. ROSS WAS STANDING IN THE HALL BEHIND THE FRONT DOOR WITH AN ANTI-TANK GUN IN HIS HANDS.

MAR 29 1945

B12 G2

PVT.JAMES BURNS, MATHEWS COUNTY, VA., WAS LOOKING OUT ONE WINDOW AND PVT.ANDREW ANDERSON OF AUSTIN, MINN., WAS LOOKING OUT ANOTHER.

ALL THEIR FACES WERE CLEAN SHAVEN AND THEY WERE WEARING LIGHT G.I. CLOTHES. THE FLOORS WERE CLEAN, BUT THE HOUSE WAS PRETTY MUCH TURNED UPSIDE DOWN.

"WELL, GOODBY," SAID EAVES AT THE BACK DOOR. "TELL THEM NOT TO WORRY ABOUT A COUNTERATTACK. THOSE KRAUTS AREN'T COMING THROUGH HERE."

KK420AEW

IN THE FRANKFURT SUBURBS MARCH 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GERMAN SHELL SCORED A BULLSEYE TODAY ON AN AMERICAN CHOW TRUCK HEADED TOWARD A CREW OF HUNGRY ARMY ENGINEERS WORKING ON A BRIDGE DOWN THE STREET.

SPILLED OVER THE INTERSECTION WERE BIG CAULDRONS OF STEAMING HOT DOGS, LIMA BEANS, BREADED TOMATOES, COFFEE, AND BUTTERED BREAD.

"IT MAKES ME MADDER 'N HELL," SAID CPL.FRANK FAY, WINSTED, CONN. "I SPENT A LOTTA TIME FIXING THAT STUFF AND NOW LOOK AT IT."

E 49

30-24-24295

A53

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY MARCH 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS THE AMERICANS FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO FRANKFURT TODAY AGAINST FEROCIOUS OPPOSITION, A RUMOR WAS PASSED AROUND THAT THE MAYOR WANTED TO SURRENDER THE CITY WITHOUT A FIGHT.

"HOW MANY PRECINCTS DOES HE CONTROL?" CRACKED A SOUR DOUGHBOY, DODGING ANOTHER ARTILLERY SHELL.

MAR 29 1945

KK610AEW

A147
(250)
BY DON WHITEHEAD
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IN THE FIRST PLACE, NOBODY KNOWS JUST WHERE THE FRONT IS, AND TRYING TO GET UP FORWARD TO GET NEWS FROM SPEARHEAD ELEMENTS OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FAST-TRAVELLING FIRST ARMY IS GIVING NEWSMEN A BEATING WORSE THAN THEY TOOK DURING THE DASH ACROSS FRANCE LAST SUMMER.

THE SURGING ATTACK HAS LEFT THE PRESS CAMP FAR IN THE REAR, AND AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS IT NOW IS ALMOST USELESS--EXCEPT FOR DAILY BRIEFINGS BY A STAFF OFFICER IN THE MORNING AND LATE AFTERNOON, MEALS, AND A PLACE TO SLEEP.

BUT NO CORRESPONDENT CAN GET TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE CENSORSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, SO THE DAILY PROBLEM IS TO GET AS MUCH NEWS AS POSSIBLE AND THEN TO GET BACK AND GET IT SENT.

CORRESPONDENTS RETURNING FROM THE FIELD WITH STORIES LATE IN THE DAY AND SOMETIMES AFTER DARK LOOK LIKE DIRT-TRACK RACE DRIVERS, THEIR FACES ARE SO BLACKENED BY THE DUST THROWN UP BY ENDLESS CONVOYS.

HAL BOYLE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR EXAMPLE, SET OUT FOR THE FRONT YESTERDAY MORNING AND, AFTER SIX HOURS OF JEEP-RIDING, BUCKING CONVOYS, WAITING AT BRIDGES, TAKING DETOURS AND PURSUING A TANK COLUMN HE MANAGED TO REACH A DIVISION COMMAND POST WHICH WAS READY TO MOVE FOR THE FOURTH TIME DURING THE DAY.

WITH THE FRONT MOVING AT SUCH SPEED, CORRESPONDENTS ARE TRYING TO GET A MOBILE PRESS CAMP WHICH CAN KEEP AT LEAST WITHIN REASONABLE DRIVING DISTANCE OF THE FORWARD ELEMENTS, AND AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAIN RELIABLE COMMUNICATIONS, BECAUSE THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS OF ANY IMMEDIATE HALT TO THE ATTACK.

G1108AEW

MOSCOW, MAR 28-ADD GILMORE XXX

LITTLE TO DISRUPT TRANSPORT IN JAPAN, HE ASSERTED. HE SAID THE JAPANES THEMSELVES DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE AMERICANS HAVE NOT CONCENTRATED MORE ON THEIR RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES WHICH THEY FEARED MIGHT BE HARD TO KEEP IN REPAIR DUE TO A MANPOWER SHORTAGE.

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THE ROMANIAN SAID HE HAD SEEN MANY AMERICAN, BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN PRISONERS IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA WORKING ON CONSTRUCTION JOBS, CLEARING AWAY BOMB DAMAGE OR LABORING ON ROADS.

DN427AEW

MAR 29 1945

A86 (100)
MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-CONFERENCES OF CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS IN MOSCOW NEARED AN END TODAY WITH AN EXPANDED NEW CABINET VIRTUALLY AGREED UPON BY PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF LEFT-WING ELEMENTS.

JAN MASARYK, CONTINUING AS CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER, IS TO LEAVE SOON TO ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. OTHER CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS WILL LEAVE NEXT WEEK-END FOR KASSA (KOSICE), TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF THE LIBERATED AREA OF THEIR COUNTRY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW CABINET MAY BE MADE TONIGHT OR TOMORROW, IT WAS REPORTED. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE NATIONAL MINISTRIES WILL BE TAKEN BY LEFTISTS.

A138
MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTED ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS WITH A FIVE-LINE DISPATCH TODAY.

COMMENT MAY BE FORTHCOMING LATER, BUT IT WAS CONSIDERED IMPROBABLE THAT THE ACTION OF THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS HAD WARMED SOVIET OPINION WHICH REGARDS ARGENTINA AND SPAIN AS TOOLS OF NAZI GERMANY.

SOVIET CRITICS RECENTLY ATTACKED THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY FOR THE INVITATION WHICH ONE SAID GRANTED "THE ARGENTINE FASCISTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO DECLARE THEMSELVES LEADERS OF DEMOCRATIC POWERS BY A MERE STROKE OF THE PEN."

MT1038AEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (225)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE
XXXX RESERVES
MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE RED AIRFORCE IS HELPING THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE TO THE WEST ON A SCALE IT SELDOM, IF EVER, HAS EQUALLED IN THIS WAR.

FROM THE BALTIC SEA TO THE DRAVA RIVER, SOVIET PLANES HAVE INTERVENED CONTINUALLY IN THE PUSH, RAINING ATTACKS ON TARGETS RANGING FROM FRONTLINE BATTERIES TO EVACUATION SHIPS.

THEY HAVE BEEN AIDED WITH GOOD FLYING WEATHER OVER MOST OF THE VAST FRONT, AND BY LACK OF OPPOSITION FROM A GERMAN LUFTWAFFE CRIPPLED BY ITS SHORTAGE OF RESERVES.

BELOW THEM, VETERAN STORM TROOPS RACED AGAINST TIME TO COMPLETE THE CONQUEST OF DANZIG AND GDYNIA BEFORE THE BIG JUMPOFF ON THE BERLIN OFFENSIVE, IN WHICH ALL WANT TO PLAY A PART. IN THE SOUTH, MEANWHILE, THE NAZI DEFENSES SKIRTING THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER SAGGED DANGEROUSLY UNDER SUSTAINED ARMORED BLOWS THAT CAME WITHIN 23 MILES OF THE BORDER.

30-24-24295

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DN427AEW

MAR 29 1945

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MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTED ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS WITH A FIVE-LINE DISPATCH TODAY.

COMMENT MAY BE FORTHCOMING LATER, BUT IT WAS CONSIDERED IMPROBABLE THAT THE ACTION OF THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS HAD WARMED SOVIET OPINION WHICH REGARDS ARGENTINA AND SPAIN AS TOOLS OF NAZI GERMANY.

SOVIET CRITICS RECENTLY ATTACKED THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY FOR THE INVITATION WHICH ONE SAID GRANTED "THE ARGENTINE FASCISTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO DECLARE THEMSELVES LEADERS OF DEMOCRATIC POWERS BY A MERE STROKE OF THE PEN."

MT1038AEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN (225)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

XXXX RESERVES

MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE RED AIRFORCE IS HELPING THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE TO THE WEST ON A SCALE IT SELDOM, IF EVER, HAS EQUALLED IN THIS WAR.

FROM THE BALTIC SEA TO THE DRAVA RIVER, SOVIET PLANES HAVE INTERVENED CONTINUALLY IN THE PUSH, RAINING ATTACKS ON TARGETS RANGING FROM FRONTLINE BATTERIES TO EVACUATION SHIPS.

THEY HAVE BEEN AIDED WITH GOOD FLYING WEATHER OVER MOST OF THE VAST FRONT, AND BY LACK OF OPPOSITION FROM A GERMAN LUFTWAFFE CRIPPLED BY ITS SHORTAGE OF RESERVES.

BELOW THEM, VETERAN STORM TROOPS RACED AGAINST TIME TO COMPLETE THE CONQUEST OF DANZIG AND GDYNIA BEFORE THE BIG JUMPOFF ON THE BERLIN OFFENSIVE, IN WHICH ALL WANT TO PLAY A PART. IN THE SOUTH, MEANWHILE, THE NAZI DEFENSES SKIRTING THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER SAGGED DANGEROUSLY UNDER SUSTAINED ARMORED BLOWS THAT CAME WITHIN 23 MILES OF THE BORDER.

WHAT MANPOWER RESERVES THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PULL TOGETHER IN AUSTRIA WERE REPORTED DEPLOYED ALONG THE RABA RIVER PARALELING THE SOPRON-SZOMBATHELY RAILWAY. MUCH OF THE MARCAL RIVER--NATURE BARRIER TO AUSTRIA--NOW IS IN RUSSIAN HANDS AND TANKS AND GUNS OF MARSHAL FEDOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY ARE MOVING IN FORCE ACROSS AN 11-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN THE STREAMS.

WITH THE OFFENSIVE SHOWING NO SIGNS OF SLACKENING, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS BELIEVED READY TO RESORT TO MEASURES OF UTMOST DESPERATION TO PROTECT AUSTRIA AND ITS COMMUNICATIONS LIFELINE TO THE NAZI ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY.

JP833AEW

A129

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 28-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED EDWARD J.FLYNN IN A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY FOR THE THIRD TIME SINCE THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ARRIVED IN ROME LAST WEDNESDAY.

FLYNN'S FIRST AUDIENCE WITH THE PONTIFF, THE DAY AFTER HE ARRIVED IN ROME FROM MOSCOW, LASTED AN HOUR. THEY CONFERRED 15 MINUTES SATURDAY. THE LENGTH OF THE AUDIENCE TODAY WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

THE NEW YORKER WAS AGAIN ACCOMPANIED BY MYRON TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE VATICAN.

G1009AEW

D47AB (140)

ROME, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMISSION AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE SUBMITTED TO THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF A JOINTLY PLANNED PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AID TO ITALY DESIGNED TO ENABLE THE NATION TO START MANUFACTURING TO ITS OWN ESSENTIAL PRODUCTS AND TO BECOME LESS DEPENDENT ON THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE ALLIED COMMISSION SAID THE PLAN CALLED FOR SUPPLYING ITALY'S BASIC COMMODITIES NEEDED TO REHABILITATE TRANSPORT, ELECTRIC POWER AGRICULTURE AND, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

THE COST OF THE PROGRAM WOULD BE ASSUMED BY ITALY FROM CREDITS IN EXCESS OF $100,000,000 PROVIDED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ADDITIONAL SUMS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH BRITAIN.

THE ITALIAN THREE-MAN TECHNICAL COMMISSION IS SCHEDULED TO TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE PLAN. THE ALLIED MISSION ALSO WILL MAKE THE TRIP.

MAR 29 1945

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A222

CHUNGKING, MARCH 28-(AP)-A CHINESE PRESS REPORT SAID TODAY THAT 300,000 WELL-EQUIPPED MANCHURIAN PUPPET TROOPS HAD BEEN MOVED TO NORTHERN MANCHURIA TO BOLSTER JAPANESE DEFENSES AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF A RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE REPORT SAID DOUBLE-TRACKING OF RAILROADS IN KOREA AND PRINCIPAL LINES IN MANCHURIA HAD BEEN COMPLETED BY THE JAPANESE.

EJ304PEW

114
130)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28-(AP)-JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE KYAUKSE AREA 25 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY WERE BATTERED YESTERDAY BY ALLIED BOMBERS AS BRITISH AND INDIAN LAND FORCES PUSHED TOWARD THE TOWN FROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND NORTH, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REPORTED MASSING AT KYAUKSE, APPARENTLY FOR A DRIVE EASTWARD OUT OF THE COLLAPSING CENTRAL BURMA POCKET.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS HAVE CLEARED THE EAST BANK OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER FROM PAKOKKU TO MYOTHA, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF KYAUKSE OTHE

ALLIED TR

RIVER FROM PAKOKKU TO MYOTHA, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF KYAUKSE. OTHER ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM CAPTURED MEIKTILA HAVE OCCUPIED MYITTHA, 10 MILES SOUTH OF KYAUKSE WHILE FROM THE NORTH BRITISH TROOPS ARE MOPPING UP SOUTH OF MANDALAY.

NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY CHINESE FIRST ARMY TROOPS WERE FANNING OUT SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST FROM CAPTURED HSIPAW, BURMA ROAD JUNCTION, IN A MOVE TO CUT THE EASTERN ESCAPE ROUTES OF THE ENEMY.

G913AEW

A100

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, MARCH 28-(AP)-THIS NEW REPUBLIC'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, SET FOR JUNE, WON'T BE NECESSARY.

NO OPPOSITION HAS APPEARED AGAINST INCUMBENT SWEINN BJOERNSSON.

THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES AN ELECTION BY ACCLAMATION.

JP825AEW

A110

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE FREE GERMAN PRESS AGENCY, WHOSE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ARE NOT ANNOUNCED, SAID TODAY THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD ORDERSD EVACUATION OF NUERNBERG AND REQUISITIONED VEHICLES TO MOVE PARTY ARCHIVES FROM NAZI CONGRESS HALLS THERE TO BERCHTESGADEN.

THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN REPORTED IN AN UNATTRIBUTED DISPATCH THAT ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS HAD BROKEN OUT IN VIENNA AND STEIERMARK PROVINCE (STYRIA) AGAINST NAZI CENTERS AND PARTY FUNCTIONARIES. RUSSIAN AGENTS WHO PARACHUTED INTO THOSE AREAS HELPED IN PLUNDERING SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION, IT ADDED.

G903AEW

A110

MAR 29 1945

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE FREE GERMAN PRESS AGENCY, WHOSE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ARE NOT ANNOUNCED, SAID TODAY THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD ORDERSD EVACUATION OF NUERNBERG AND REQUISITIONED VEHICLES TO MOVE PARTY ARCHIVES FROM NAZI CONGRESS HALLS THERE TO BERCHTESGADEN.

THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN REPORTED IN AN UNATTRIBUTED DISPATCH THAT ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS HAD BROKEN OUT IN VIENNA AND STEIERMARK PROVINCE (STYRIA) AGAINST NAZI CENTERS AND PARTY FUNCTIONARIES. RUSSIAN AGENTS WHO PARACHUTED INTO THOSE AREAS HELPED IN PLUNDERING SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION. IT ADDED.

A122

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD NUERNBERG X X X IT ADDED.

MEANWHILE OFFICIALS OF THE SWEDISH ALIENS COMMISSION SAID SWEDEN WAS PREPARING FOR A HEAVY FLOW OF GERMAN DESERTERS, AND DANISH AND

30.24-24297

NORWEGIAN NAZIS.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS SCHEDULED TO PROPOSE PARLIAMENTARY TIGHTENING OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING UNDESIRABLE REFUGEES. SWEDISH POLICY, LAID DOWN IN GENERAL TERMS SOME MONTHS AGO, MAKES IT PLAIN THAT "WAR CRIMINALS" CANNOT EXPECT REFUGE IN SWEDEN, WHILE LESSER NAZIS WILL BE INTERNED AND RETURNED TO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

G941AEW

)ISORGANIZED RESISTANCE. Manila 444 Resistance (Hutchison)

THE JAPANESE, FALLING BACK, FINALLY BLEW UP THE BIG THREE-SPAN HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MANANGA RIVER JUST NORTH OF THE BEACH-HEAD.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THE FIRST CLOSE-RANGE CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE DID NOT MATERIALIZE UNTIL THE YANKS WERE 3,000 YARDS INLAND.

THE PRINCIPAL FIGHT WAS EXPECTED FOR CEBU CITY ITSELF. MOST OF THAT CITY OF 150,000, A BUSY SUGAR AND COCONUT PORT, WAS COVERED WITH THE SMOKE OF DEMOLITION FIRES.

MAR 29 1945

A10FX

GENERAL ARNOLD'S AMERICAL DIVISION (THE NAME IS A CONTRACTION OF AMERICA AND NEW CALEDONIA, WHERE THEY TRAINED) FIGURED EARLIER IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN BY INVADING THE TINY ISLANDS OF TICAO AND BURIAS IN THE SIBUYAN SEA OFF SOUTHERN LUZON. THE DIVISION IS A VETERAN OF THE SOLOMONS.

ON LUZON, MEANTIME, MAJ.GEN.LEONARD F.WING'S 43RD DIVISION CAPTURED THE SMALL VILLAGE OF NEW BOSOBOSO IN THE ENEMY'S CRUMBLING DEFENSE AREA EAST OF MANILA ON THE MARIKINA WATERSHED. THIS DIVISION ALONE HAS KILLED MORE THAN 700 JAPANESE IN THAT AREA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

TO THE SOUTH, THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN. JOSEPH M.SWING WAS WITHIN ONE MILE OF LIPA, KEY ROAD AND RAIL CENTER IN SOUTHERN BATANGAS PROVINCE. THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE CAPTURED AN AIRDROME 15 MILES NORTH OF THERE.

ATTACK PLANES SWEPT FORMOSA WHILE PATROL BOMBERS RANGING THE CHINA SEA SET FOUR COASTAL VESSELS AFIRE. A 1,000-TON FREIGHTER AND FOUR SMALLER SHIPS WERE DAMAGED IN THE MAKASSAR STRAIT OFF BORNEO.

MM1208APW

NIGHT LEAD RYUKYUS

GUAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO REPORTS INCREASING UNITED STATES NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE RYUKYU CHAIN AND PREDICTS AN AMERICAN INVASION OF OKINAWA, KEYSTONE ISLAND ON THE FORMOSA-JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS LINE.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS, SILENT ON INVASION INTENTS, ANNOUNCED CONTINUED BATTLESHIP AND CARRIER PLANE ATTCKS IN THE RYUKYUS.

TOKYO RADIO, REPORTING A RAID BY ABOUT 90 U.S. CARRIER PLANES ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERN JAPANESE HOME ISLAND, ALSO SAID "FOUR OR FIVE" AMERICAN NAVAL GROUPS WERE CRUISING IN THE VICINITY OF OKINWA, HAN 400 MILES FROM THE NIPPONESE MAINLAND.

THE JAPANESE BROADCASTERS HAD CONFUSING REPORTS ON THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID AMERICANS HAD INVADED THE KERAMA ISLANDS, 15 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA'S SOUTHERNMOST TIP.

ONE REPORT BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID "ONLY A FEW UNITS" [illegible] "ACTIVE FIGHTING ON LAND HAS NOT YET STARTED." A THIRD DECLARED "SAVAGE BATTLES ARE RAGING."

HOW UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS LEISURELY PARADED OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF OKINAWA AND POUNDED SHORE INSTALLATIONS WAS DESCRIBED BY HAMILTON FARON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FLEET.

THE BIG SHIPS FIRED 1500 TONS OF 16-INCH SHELLS MONDAY INTO GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, VIRTUALLY WIPING OUT THE TOWN OF NINATOGA WITHOUT DRAWING COUNTERFIRE FROM COASTAL GUNS.

OBSERVATION PLANES DIRECTING THE BATTLESHIPS' FIRE SWEPT THE OKINAWA COAST WITHOUT HINDRANCE FROM EITHER ANTIAIRCRAFT OR INTERCEPTING PLANES, FARON SAID.

U.S. WARSHIPS AND CARRIER PLANES BEGAN HAMMERING OKINAWA, ONLY 400 MILES EAST OF THE CHINA COAST, AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS LAST FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THEN RESUMED MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES SAID.

THE TOKYO RADIO REPORT OF NAVAL CARRIER PLANES ATTACKING KYUSHU ISLAND FOLLOWED AN UNCONFIRMED ENEMY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ABOUT 60 SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS HIT THE ISLAND AROUND MIDNIGHT TUESDAY. SUCH AN ATTACK WOULD BE THE SECOND VISIT BY THE B-29S OVER KYUSHU IN 12 HOURS.

MORE THAN 200 SUPERFORTS OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND IN THE MARIANAS STRUCK MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS ON KYUSHU ABOUT NOON TUESDAY. AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS SAID ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY AFTER ACHIEVING EXCELLENT BOMBING RESULTS.

SPECIAL TARGETS WERE THE OMURA AIRCRAFT PLANT AT OMURA AND AIR DEPOTS AT TACHIARAI AND OITA.

EW153PCW

MAR 29 1945

B17KX

(330) BY ELMONT WAITE

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)-HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS FROM SUPERFORTS RAIDING KYUSHU YESTERDAY NOON "HIT SQUARELY INTO A BUILDING AREA" NEAR TACHIARAI AIRFIELD WHILE OTHER B-29S FIRED 11 JAPANESE WARPLANES ON THE GROUND, PILOTS REPORTED TODAY.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTING A SECOND B-29 RAID ON KYUSHU--AT MIDNIGHT TUESDAY, JAPANESE TIME--WAS BROADCAST WHILE PILOTS WERE RELATING THEIR EXPERIENCES OF THE FIRST STRIKE. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION HERE OF THE LATEST TOKYO REPORT.

MORE THAN 200 SUPERFORTS FROM THE MARIANAS BLASTED SEVERAL KYUSHU TARGETS IN THE TUESDAY NOON (10 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME) ATTACK.

CPL.JACK A.BRAUTIGAN, (21ST STREET) RACINE, WIS., SAID HE SAW "OTHER BOMBS FALL INTO A RAMP SECTION" OF TACHIARAI AIRDROME AFTER THE FIRST EXPLOSIVES WRECKED A BUILDING AREA THERE. "ELEVEN PLANES, MOST OF THEM SINGLE ENGINE FIGHTERS, WERE BURNING OR DAMAGED ON THE FIELD WHEN WE CAME OVER."

HE SAID HIS B-29 SQUADRON DID NOT ENCOUNTER ANY AIRBORNE INTERCEPTORS OR ANY FLAK. WEATHER WAS GOOD AND VISIBILITY EXCELLENT, FOR THE HIGH ALTITUDE RAID, HE ADDED.

LT.WILFRED N.LIND (4245 SNELLING AVE.), MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A BOMBER COMMANDER, SAID BOMBS FROM HIS PLANE "FELL RIGHT INTO THE SHOP AREA ON THE FIELD."

OVER THE OMURA TARGET AREA, JAPANESE FIGHTERS APPEARED "BUT DIDN'T SEEM EAGER TO DIE," RELATED SECOND LT.RICHARD L.DONALD-

SON, A PILOT FROM TRACY, MINN.

LT.RALPH E.MILLER, (232 STATE ST.), EATON RAPIDS, MICH., SAID JAPANESE FLAK WAS "LIGHT BUT ACCURATE ENOUGH TO LEAVE US WITH A FEW HOLES."

LT.ELDO PLATTE, DENVER, IOWA, WHOSE CREW HAD FLOWN SEVEN MISSIONS SINCE MARCH 4, SAID "I SAW EIGHT CRATERS IN THE RUNWAY ON TACHIARAI FIELD."

TWO ZEKES (FIGHTERS) LATER ATTACKED ANOTHER FORMATION BUT ONE WAS SHOT DOWN AND THE OTHER DRIVEN OFF, SAID LT.WILLIAM C.CHENEY. (HOME UNAVAILABLE)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED NONE OF THE SUPERFORTS WAS LOST ON THE KYUSHU RAID.

VX407ACW MAR 29 1945

B105KX DC NY FOR SOUTH 200 Q

ARMY AIR FORCES, PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE STORY OF COME CLOSER, KONTAGIOUS KATIE AND PUNJAB, THREE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATOR BOMBERS EACH WITH 100 MISSIONS TO ITS CREDIT, IS A SAGA OF THE GROUND CREWS WHO KEEP AMERICA'S WAR PLANES FLYING.

COMBINED FLYING TIME OF THE THREE, WHILE HITTING JAPANESE BASES FROM TARAWA TO IWO JIMA, TOTALLED SIX FULL MONTHS OF COMBAT HOURS, COVERING ABOUT 636,000 AIR MILES.

THE TRIO DROPPED A TOTAL OF 690 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE ENEMY DURING 16 MONTHS IN WHICH THE SEVENTH AAF MOVED 5,000 MILES CLOSER TO JAPAN'S FRONT DOOR, AND EACH FLIGHT MEANT WORK FOR THE GROUND CREWS.

"WE WORKED 30 HOURS STRAIGHT ONE TIME IN THE GILBERTS TO READY COME CLOSER FOR ITS NEXT MISSION," SAID MASTER SGT.JAMES D.LANCE, MCMINNVILLE,TENN., THE BOMBER'S GROUND CREW CHIEF, RECALLING THE TIME THE BOMBER CAME HOME WITH A WING BADLY TORN BY A 20 MM SHELL BURST.

KONTAGIOUS KATIE HAS A RECORD OF 91 MISSIONS STARTED AND 91 COMPLETED. IT WASN'T UNTIL HER 92ND MISSION THAT SHE WAS FORCED TO RETURN TO BASE WITHOUT COMPLETING HER ASSIGNMENT.

PUNJAB HAS NEEDED 10 ENGINE CHANGES, SAID MASTER SGT.MELVIN L.HOLTZ, OLIN,IOWA.

"PUNJAB HASN'T GIVEN US MUCH TROUBLE," HOLTZ SAID, WITH MODEST PRIDE IN HIS CREW AND PLANE. "IT'S HAD ENGINES GO HAYWIRE AND BEEN PUNCTURED BY JAP FLAK AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. BUT WE FIX IT AND KEEP IT FLYING. SHE LOOKS WORN AND HER PAINT JOB'S DRAB, BUT DON'T BE DECEIVED--PUNJAB'S A FINE AIRPLANE."

DV1038PCW

B106KX

(210) ZAMBOANGA,MINDANAO,MARCH 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT WASN'T A GREAT MARINE VICTORY WHEN THE LEATHERNECKS OCCUPIED THEIR FIRST ISL IN THE PHILIPPINES, BUT IT GAVE A GROUP OF THE BOYS SOMETHING TO TELL THEIR GRANDCHILDREN.

ELEVEN OF THEM HAD BEEN SERVING IN NECESSARY BUT ROUTINE JOBS AS ORDERLIES AND SENTRIES ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADM.FORREST B.ROYAL, COMMANDER SIXTH AMPHIBIOUS GROUP. WHEN THE ARMY DROVE ASHORE NEAR ZAMBOANGA IN MARCH, THEY BEGAN TO GET RESTLESS.

EVERY MARINE, IT SEEMS, WANTS TO TAKE AN ISLAND.

SO ONE AFTERNOON A LANDING PARTY HIT THE BEACHES OF LITTLE SANTA CRUZ ISLAND, OFF ZAMBOANGA, AND QUICKLY RAISED THE AMERICAN FLAG. THE SAND SPIT IS 100 YARDS WIDE BY 400 LONG.

NAVY CMDR.LELAND R.LAMPMAN, ANGOLA, IND., LED THE PARTY WHICH INCLUDED SGT.NEAL J.MARTIN, SIOUX FALLS, S.D.; CORP.JOSEPH R. TERRELL, AVERY ISLAND, LA.; PFCS JAMES F.LEHNERT, BALTIMORE; SAM HIMBA, CHICAGO; RAYMOND A.HONEYMAN, BUCYRUS, N.D.; JOHN A.YOUNKER, DETROIT; CYRIL WADZITA, NOKOMIS, ILL., AND WILLIAM B.COEFE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

WHAT THE BOYS PROBABLY WON'T TELL THEIR GRANDCHILDREN IS THAT THE ISLAND WAS UNOCCUPIED AND THAT THEIR MISSION WAS TO ESTABLISH A RECREATION SPOT FOR NAVAL MEN SUPPORTING THE ARMY FIGHT NORTH OF ZAMBOANGA.

VX413ACW MAR 29 1945

B19KX

(230) BY FRED HAMPSON

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE,PHILIPPINES-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BIZARRE LUZON CAMPAIGN WITNESSED JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING--INCLUDING FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS FLYING IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF INFANTRY.

ADJUSTING THEMSELVES TO THE NEEDS OF THE MOMENT, THE BIG BOMBERS DROPPED 1,000-POUND BOMBS WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF INFANTRY LINES DAY AFTER DAY WITHOUT ONCE HITTING THE AMERICAN LINES BY MISTAKE.

PILOTS OF THE FAMED "JOLLY ROGERS" GROUP OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE TOOK THEIR BIG SHIPS DOWN TO 2,000 FEET FOR THE DROPS. A CONCUSSION FROM A 1,000-POUND BOMB CAN BE FELT AT 10,000 FEET.

PILOT LT.DAVID A.SIMONS, TULSA, OKLA., AND ENGINEER CPL. JOSEPH M.PARDON, OF CONRAN, MO., DESCRIBED THE BOMB RUNS AS A 200-MILES-PER-HOUR RIDE OVER THE ROUGHEST ROAD IN THE WORLD. SOMETIMES IT FELT AS THOUGH THE BOMBERS WERE TRYING TO BLOW THEMSELVES UP.

WHEN CLOUDS WERE LOW, THE BOMBERS WENT DOWN IN THEM, RISKING A CRASH. ONE TARGET WAS A MOUNTAIN TOP FULL OF ENEMY ENTRENCHMENTS. CPL.ALAN M.BONNAN, (6607 NORTH 10 ST.), PHILADELPHIA, SAID THE PLANE FLEW SO LOW HE COULD "SEE THE BOMBS BLOW THE TOP OFF THE MOUNTAIN."

"WE REALLY COVERED THOSE MOUNTAIN EMPLACEMENTS," SAID CPL. JOHN M.DARCY, (1183 GLENWOOD AVE.), PITTSBURGH.

"WE ALSO HAD TO SWEAT OUT THE TAKEOFF," ADDED LT.PETER DITO, BARDIER, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

"WE CARRIED 10,400 POUNDS OR 2,400 POUNDS MORE THAN THE GE LOAD."

VX417ACW

A206KX (BJT)

AMS BUDGET (330)

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES XXX SOUTHERN RYUKYUS

MANILA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-NEW EVIDENCE THAT JAPAN'S O-PROSPERITY CREED IN EAST ASIA HAS CHANGED TO A SCORCHED EARTH OLICY FOR MAJOR OCCUPIED CITIES WAS TO BE FOUND TODAY IN CEBU, ECOND LARGEST METROPOLIS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DUPLICATING THEIR WANTON DESTRUCTION OF MANILA--DESTRUCTION HAT AMERICAN ARMY LEADERS DECLARE HAS NO MILITARY VALUE WHAT-OEVER--THE JAPANESE GARRISON IN CEBU CITY SET OFF GREAT XPLOSIONS AND APPLIED THE TORCH AS THE VETERAN AMERICAL DIVISION IT THE ISLAND'S EASTERN BEACHES AT TALISAY, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF HE CAPITAL CITY, LAST MONDAY.

AMERICAN ASSAULT TROOPS OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H.ARNOLD'S IGHTING OUTFIT BRAVED STRONG BEACH DEFENSES AND SWARMED ASHORE FTER NAVAL GUNS AND PLANES HAD BLASTED THE AREA. THE YANKS QUICKLY ROVE TWO AND A HALF MILES, HALF THE DISTANCE TO CEBU CITY.

REPORTING FROM THE FRONT, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ICHARD BERGHOLZ SAID THE FIRST WAVES OF THE INVASION FORCE WERE INNED DOWN BY MORTAR FIRE ABOARD THEIR AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES. THEY AINED THE BEACH, HOWEVER, AND SMASHED THROUGH DISORGANIZED APANESE RESISTANCE. THE RETREATING NIPPONESE, FALLING BACK N CEBU CITY, BLEW UP A THREE-SPAN RIVER BRIDGE.

30.24-24299

BERCHOLZ SAID A CLOUD OF SMOKE HUNG OVER THE CITY OF 150,000 POPULATION AS THE JAPANESE SET OFF EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES IN THE AIRDROME AREA AND THE WHARF DISTRICT AND DEMOLISHED THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT. THEY ALSO DESTROYED A LARGE COCONUT OIL REFINERY ON NEARBY MACTAN ISLAND.

WEDNESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE NOTED FURTHER CRUMBLING OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE AREA IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF MANILA. THERE MAJ. GEN. LEONARD F.WING'S 43RD DIVISION TOOK THE VILLAGE OF NEW BOSOBOSO. MORE THAN 700 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED THERE DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

ON THE BATANGAS FRONT, SOUTHWEST LUZON, MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH M. SWING'S 11TH DIVISION PARATROOPERS CLOSED IN ON LIPA, ROAD AND RAIL CENTER. TO THE NORTH OF THAT SECTOR THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION OF MAJ. GEN. VERNE D.MUDGE SEIZED AN AIRDROME.

PHILIPPINE-BASED YANK PLANES RANGED WIDELY THROUGH THE ARCHIPELAGO AND ALSO HAMMERED THE OKAYAMA DISTRICT OF FORMOSA.

NN131PCW NH

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE

MAR 29 1945

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 28-(AP)-INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS STILL IN ARGENTINA WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY

THIS ACTION WAS DISCLOSED SHORTLY AFTER COL.JOSE MANUEL DE OLANO WAS APPOINTED TO SUPERVISE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF AXIS NATIONALS IN ARGENTINA, IMPLEMENTING THE NATION'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY AND JAPAN.

DURING THE MORNING, THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF BOLIVIA, CHILE, PARAGUAY, ECUADOR, PERU, SPAIN AND SWEDEN WERE INVITED TO VISIT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND PRESUMABLY WERE INFORMED FORMALLY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR VOTED BY THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL YESTERDAY.

JS813PEW

A185
FIRST LEAD ARGENTINE
BY E.L.ALMEN

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 28-(AP)-ARGENTINA, ACTING TO IMPLEMENT HER DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE AXIS, TODAY APPOINTED AN ARMY COLONEL TO SUPERVISE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITES OF AXIS NATIONALS.

IT WAS LEARNED THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR HAD BEEN ASKED TO CONFINE HIMSELF TO HIS HOME UNDER POLICE VIGILANCE.

IN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY, ARGENTINA WAS LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR ADMISSION TO THE RANKS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND ULTIMATE RECOGNITIO OF PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL'S REGIME.

THE TENOR OF YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION INDICATED IT HOPED TO DO ITS SHARE TO CONSOLIDATE THE WESTER HEMISPHERE'S DEFENSES AGAINST AGGRESSION AND TO DEFEAT THE AXIS POWER

REACTION ABROAD TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR WAS RECEIVED IN BUENOS AIRES WITH SATISFACTION AND UNDOUBTEDLY WILL SPUR THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO WORK OUT ANSWERS TO REMAINING PROBLEMS.

THE DECLARATION, INTENDED FRANKLY TO END ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION, CAME IN A DECREE WHICH SAID THE STEP WAS TAKEN AGAINST JAPAN BECAUSE OF HER ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES AND AGAINST GERMANY BECAUSE SHE WAS AN ALLY OF JAPAN. THE DECREE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOU ADHERE TO THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INVITATION ISSUED BY THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE.

ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS TO PUT ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMATIC HOUSE IN ORDEI WILL BE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER. THE OFFICE IS HELD TEMPORARILY BY MINISTER OF FIN NCE CESAR AMEGHINO. INFORMED PERSONS SAID THE NEW MINISTER LIKELY WOULD BE OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC MORNING NEWSPAPER LA NACION, WHICH WITH OTHER LEADING DAILIES HAD BEEN CONSPICUOUSLY SILENT OVER THE TREND TOWARD A DECLARATION OF WAR, SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WOULD "BE CONSIDERED BY THE PEOPLE AS AN INTERPRETATION OF THEIR DESIRE FOR LIBERTY IN THE DOMESTIC SPHERE AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL RULES OF CONDUCT."

KK638AEW

MAR 29 1945

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, MARCH 27-(AP)-JOSE GARI ... DANTAS, COTTON AUTHORITY, IS ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AS BRAZILIAN DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE REUNION IN WASHINGTON EARLY IN APRIL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DANTAS IS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PRODUCTION AND FINANCING COMMISSION AND CHIEF OF THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SECTION OF THE SAO PAULO COTTON EXCHANGE.

BRAZIL--WHICH IN THE LAST DECADE HAS RISEN TO FOURTH PLACE AMONG THE WORLD'S COTTON GROWERS--IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE INTERESTED IN SOME KIND OF ALLOCATION OF WORLD MARKETS WITH THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, INDIA AND EGYPT.

BRAZILIAN COTTON MEN VIEWED WITH PARTICULAR ALARM THE RECENT UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF THE COTTON EXPORT SUBSIDY WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE UNITED STATES TO SELL IN THE WORLD MARKET WHERE BRAZIL'S PRICE IS THE LOWEST.

DANTAS, WHO ATTENDED THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE RECENTLY AS A MEMBER OF THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION, WILL BE ASSISTED AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING BY FLAVIO RODRIGUES, PRESIDENT OF THE SAO PAULO COTTON GROWERS UNION. RODRIGUES ALREADY IS IN THE UNITED STATES. DANTAS IS SCHEDULED TO REACH MIAMI ON MARCH 28 ON THE PAN AMERICAN CLIPPER.

G524PEW

A70WX

MAR 29 1945

ARGENTINA (250)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS MEET TODAY TO PUSH ALONG CONCRETE STEPS TOWARDS REUNITING ARGENTINA WITH THE REST OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

AMBASSADORS OF EACH OF THE GOVERNMENTS EXCEPT ARGENTINA ARRANGED TO GATHER AT 11:30 A.M. (EWT) WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER. PRESUMABLY THEY WILL DECIDE WHEN AND WHERE ARGENTINA WILL BE PERMITTED TO SIGN THE RECENT MEXICO CITY RESOLUTIONS. THESE GUARANTEE CONTINENTAL FORCE TO PUT DOWN AGGRESSORS AND SPECIFY ELABORATE DEFENSE MEASURES FOR THE HEMISPHERE.

WHEN THE SIGNATURE IS ARRANGED, PROBABLY IN MEXICO CITY, THE GOVERNMENTS WILL CONSULT ON RECOGNIZING ARGENTINA. FINAL ACTION IS

EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK.
MEANWHILE DIPLOMATS, KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON BUENOS AIRES' FOLLOWUP TO THE WAR DECLARATION AGAINST THE AXIS, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE DECREES BEING ISSUED THERE.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE ARGENTINE ACTION "IS WELCOMED HERE."
LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON EXPRESSED CONSIDERABLE CONFIDENCE THAT THE PATH FOR ARGENTINA'S RETURN TO THE FOLD OF AMERICAN NATIONS IS NOW WELL GREASED AND THAT THE REUNION WILL BE MADE QUICKLY WITHOUT A HITCH.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKE MORE CAUTIOUSLY, BUT OFFICIALS THERE SAID PRIVATELY THEY CONSIDERED ARGENTINA'S ACTION YESTERDAY A DECISIVE STEP FORWARD WHICH SO FAR SHOWS NO EVIDENCE OF A LACK OF SINCERITY.
ARGENTINA ALSO MUST SIGN THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION BEFORE SHE CAN BE INVITED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE, AND THAT INVITATION IS CONTINGENT UPON APPROVAL OF BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA AS CO-SPONSORS OF THE GATHERING.
SU646AEW

MONTREAL, MARCH 28--(AP)--RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT SQUADRON LEADER E. G. PLUM, PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO AIR MARSHAL SIR PETER DRUMMOND, WAS A PASSENGER ON THE LIBERATOR "COMMANDO," MISSING ON A FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO CANADA.

MAR 29 1945

BEFORE THE WAR PLUM, AN AMERICAN WITH HOMES IN RUMSON, N. J., AND NEW YORK, OPERATED A PAPER-BOARD PLANT IN NEWARK, N. J. WHEN THE WAR STARTED HE CLOSED HIS BUSINESS AND WORKED HIS WAY ABOARD A SHIP TO BRITAIN TO JOIN THE RAF.

OTTAWA, MARCH 28-(AP)-FIVE QUEBEC INDEPENDENTS CAST THE ONLY DISSENTING VOTES TODAY AS PARLIAMENT APPROVED THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AND TAKE PART IN THE FORMATION OF A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

THE VOTE WAS 202 TO 5. OBJECTING FRENCH-SPEAKING MEMBERS REJECTED A PERSONAL APPEAL FROM PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING EITHER TO VOTE FOR THE RESOLUTION OR ABSENT THEMSELVES IN ORDER TO MAKE THE VOTE UNANIMOUS. THOSE SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION INCLUDED APPROXIMATELY 50 FRENCH-SPEAKING MEMBERS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S RANKS.

B32 E20 S23

(370) (ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 3:30 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY MARCH 28)
BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MAR 29 1945

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA MARCH 28-(AP)-CANADA, WHOSE EARLY WAR-TIME CONTROLS SET A PATTERN FOR MANY LATER ADOPTED IN THE UNITED STATES, HAD A SLIGHTLY LOWER COST OF LIVING INDEX IN 1944 BUT ANTICIPATES DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING PRICES IN THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
UPWARD PRESSURES ON PRICE CEILINGS ARE "LIKELY TO BE MUCH GREATER AFTER THIS WAR THAN IN 1918-19," THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, COUNTERPART OF THE OPA IN THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT COVERING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1944.
STATING THAT RISING COSTS HAVE PRODUCED THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS OF PRICE CONTROL AND THAT SOME PRODUCERS, "LOOKING TOWARD RECONVERSION, APPEARED TO HAVE "ASSUMED TOO READILY" CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM, THE BOARD WARNED:
"THERE IS NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF ANY WIDESPREAD IMPROVEMENT IN CIVILIAN SUPPLY; IN SOME DIRECTIONS THE OUTLOOK IS FOR FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.
"NOR SHOULD ANY SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT BE EXPECTED IN FOOD AND TEXTILE SUPPLIES WITH VICTORY IN EUROPE, SINCE REQUIREMENTS FOR BOTH WAR AND RELIEF PURPOSES WILL REMAIN LARGE AND EUROPEAN PRODUCTION WILL TAKE TIME TO RECOVER."
SUSPENSION OF CANADA'S TWO-POUNDS-PER-PERSON-PER-WEEK MEAT RATIONING ON MARCH 1, 1944, AFTER A NINE-MONTHS ENFORCEMENT DID NOT GREATLY INCREASE MEAT CONSUMPTION, THE BOARD STATED, AND A RECORD PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK MADE IT POSSIBLE TO KEEP MEAT RATION-FREE.
HOWEVER, THE REPORT SAID, "THE MACHINERY FOR RATIONING IS BEING RETAINED FOR PROMPT RE-INTRODUCTION IF NECESSARY," PRESUMABLY IF CONDITIONS ABROAD NECESSITATE A CHANGE IN THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE ALLIED WAR COMMAND.

B33 E21 S24

THE REPORT SAID THAT SUPPLIES WOULD CONTINUE TIGHT FOR CANADIAN CONSUMERS IN SUGAR, BUTTER AND CANNED FRUITS, WITH AMOUNTS AVAILABLE RUNNING EVEN LOWER THAN IN 1944, AND IN TEXTILES, METAL CONSUMERS GOODS, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
"THE VOLUME OF GOODS AND SERVICE AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIANS DURING THE YEAR WAS ON BALANCE SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR," THE REPORT SAID, "BUT THERE WERE SHORTAGES IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY." XXX
"SHORTAGES WERE INTENSIFIED BY THE CONTINUED GROWTH OF CONSUMER SPENDING, WHICH IN MANY INSTANCES MORE THAN OFFSET THE EFFECT OF INCREASED PRODUCTION."
CANADA'S COST OF LIVING INDEX IN DECEMBER, 1944, WAS 117.6, COMPARED WITH 118.4 IN DECEMBER, 1943. THIS MEANS LIVING COSTS AS CHARTED BY THE GOVERNMENT WERE 17.6 PER CENT ABOVE THOSE OF AUGUST, 1939, THE LAST PRE-WAR MONTH.
THIS COMPARED WITH A RISE OF 74 PER CENT IN 1914-19, THE BOARD NOTED.
(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 3:30 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY MARCH 28)

30.24-24301

331 E19 S22

ADD MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA - ADD MEAT (TOP ON A) XXX SHIPMENTS INCREASE.

REVIEWING CANADA'S DEALINGS WITH THE UNITED STATES IN MEAT, GARDINER SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT LT.COL.R.W.OLMSTEAD, DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY FOR THE U.S.COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, WAS REFERRING TO WHEN HE TOLD A SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE MONDAY THAT CANADA HAD REFUSED EXPORT OF MEAT TO THE UNITED STATES.

GARDINER SAID THAT IN 1940, WHEN CANADA WAS IN THE WAR AND THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT, CANADA IMPORTED 30,000,000 POUNDS OF PORK FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHERE THE PRICE WAS LOWER. THIS LED TO A CANADIAN EMBARGO ON SUCH IMPORTS.

IN 1941 THE AMERICAN PRICE WAS HIGHER ON HOGS, AND AN EMBARGO ON EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES WAS ENFORCED SO THIS MEAT COULD GO TO GREAT BRITAIN.

IN 1942, HE SAID, THERE DEVELOPED IN CANADIAN CITIES A SHORTAGE OF BEEF ALONG WITH HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF BEEF CATTLE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND AS A RESULT CANADA CLOSED THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY TO PROTECT CANADIAN CONSUMERS. CANADA WAS NOT THEN SELLING BEEF TO GREAT BRITAIN, NEEDING IT AT HOME, GARDINER EXPLAINED, SO THAT HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF PORK PRODUCTS COULD GO TO BRITAIN.

AT THIS TIME, GARDINER SAID AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON TOLD HIM THEY WANTED CANADIAN BEEF TO GO TO BRITAIN AND THAT THEY OBJECTED TO AMERICAN LEND-LEASE BEEF BEING SENT THERE.

FROM MAY 27, 1943, UNTIL MARCH 1, 1944, CANADA HAD MEAT RATIONING IN ORDER TO INCREASE OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS, ABANDONING IT WHEN, WITH HOG PRODUCTION RUNNING THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS HIGH AS BEFORE THE WAR, CANADIAN PROCESSING PLANTS WERE OVERTAXED, SHIPPING WAS SHORT AND MEAT WAS THREATENED WITH SPOILAGE AT HOME.

KK740AEW

UNDATED PRISONERS

MAR 29 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY BARELY MAINTAINED ITS LEAD OVER THE FIRST ARMY TODAY IN PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE D-DAY. THE LAST ANNOUNCED TOTALS WERE 311,198 FOR THE FIRST ARMY AND 311,301 FOR THE THIRD.

SINCE D-DAY, 1,219,700 GERMANS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED AS CAPTURED ON THE WESTERN FRONT--THE EQUIVALENT OF MORE THAN 121 GERMAN DIVISIONS AS NOW CONSTITUTED.

TOTALS BY OTHER ARMIES: U.S. NINTH 96,645; U.S. SEVENTH 135,596; FRENCH FIRST 55,841; CANADIAN FIRST 143,614; BRITISH SECOND 115,495; AND FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AND OTHERS 20,010. THE 7,000 CAPTURED BY THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY ARE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE TOTAL OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, WITH WHICH THE SKY TROOPERS ARE OPERATING.

[illegible]AEW

UNDATED NIMMLER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE REICH SECURITY OFFICE, UNDER JURISDICTION OF HEINRICH NIMMLER HAS ISSUED ORDERS BERATING SECURITY POLICE AND GESTAPO AGENTS FOR DESERTING THEIR POSTS BEFORE THE GERMAN ARMY TROOPS MOVE OUT, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE REPORTED LAST (WED) NIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, AS REPORTED BY THE OWI, QUOTED THE ORDERS, WHICH IT SAID FELL INTO ALLIED HANDS:

"THE GESTAPO AND SECURITY POLICE ARE NOT TO LEAVE THEIR POSTS AHEAD OF THE ARMY. IT IS AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION THAT PARTY MEMBERS ARE FLEEING FROM TOWN TO TOWN WHILE THE OLDEST VOLKSSTURM MEN HAVE TO HOLD THE MAIN DEFENSES."

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 28-(AP)-SEVENTY OF JAPANS LEADING FINANCIERS, ENEMY RADIO BROADCASTS SAID TODAY, HAVE LAUNCHED A 50,000,000 YEN DRIVE "TO UNDERTAKE RELIEF WORK FOR THOSE SUFFERING FROM THE RAVAGES OF WAR."

MAR 29 1945

THE HUGE MITSUI AND MITSUBISHI FIRMS WERE ASKED FOR 5,000,000 YEN EACH; THE SUMITOMO BANK FOR 3,000,000 AND THE YASUDA BANK FOR 2,000,000 YEN.

"ANTICIPATING STILL GREATER DIFFICULTY IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS" THE POWERFUL, MONOPOLISTIC NIPPON SEKITAN KAISHA (JAPANESE COAL COMPANY) DELEGATED MORE OF ITS AUTHORITY TO BRANCH MANAGERS, HOPING THEREBY "TO SECURE A SMOOTH DISTRIBUTION MACHINERY FOR ANY EMERGENCY."

OTHER BROADCASTS INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID AIR RAID VICTIMS ARE RAPIDLY BEING MOVED TO THE PROVINCES WHERE THEY "ARE BEING COMFORTABLY LODGED IN SCHOOLS, TEMPLES AND MEETING HALLS."

WW516APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 28-(AP)-SADAO IGUCHI, JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION SPOKESMAN, COMMENTING UPON ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS NATIONS, SAID TODAY:

"IT IS A PITY THAT ARGENTINA SHOULD FALL PREY TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESSURE."

JAPAN, HOWEVER, WAS "PREPARED FOR THE DECLARATION OF WAR," IGUCHI WAS QUOTED IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

A36WX
(300) NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINA
WASHINGTON,MARCH 28-(AP)-DIPLOMATS OF THE AMERICAS WORKED TODAY ON PROCEDURE TOWARD RECOGNIZING ARGENTINA AND RE-ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC UNITY IN THE HEMISPHERE.

AFTER ALMOST A YEAR OF ISOLATION, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT CALLED FASCIST LAST FALL, PREPARED TO TAKE ITS PLACE IN AMERICAN COUNCILS. IT NOW HAS DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS.

A MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER IS SET FOR SATURDAY.

THIS GIVES THE OTHER NATIONS A FEW DAYS TO WATCH HOW BUENOS AIRES CARRIES OUT ITS DECLARATIONS OF WAR, ALTHOUGH ALL CONCERNED HAVE MADE IT A POINT TO SAY THAT ARGENTINA HAS GIVEN NO EVIDENCE OF LACK OF SINCERITY.

DUP

THE MEETING SATURDAY IS EXPECTED TO BE FOLLOWED BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION STATING THAT ARGENTINA IS IN A POSITION TO SIGN THE MEXICO CITY RESOLUTIONS. THESE IMPOSE OBLIGATIONS TO CARRY OUT MEASURES REQUIRED FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE SECURITY.

THEN MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER, EZEQUIEL PADILLA, WILL PROBABLY INVITE THE ARGENTINE REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO TO PUT HIS NAME TO THE DOCUMENT. THE VARIOUS NATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO RE-ESTABLISH NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA QUICKLY AFTERWARDS. LATIN DIPLOMATS ESTIMATE THE PROCESS WILL TAKE A WEEK.

ONE OF THE MAIN DIFFICULTIES, THEY SAID, IS THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC, FACED WITH A SHARP SWITCH IN ITS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY EXPRESSIONS TOWARDS ARGENTINA. THE STAND TAKEN BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOW IS THAT ITS POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION PREVENTS THIS GOVERNMENT FROM BASING ITS RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA ON THAT COUNTRY'S POLITICS.

IT IS WELL ACCEPTED AMONG DIPLOMATS THAT THERE WAS NO THOUGHT LAST FALL OF EVER RECOGNIZING ARGENTINA SO LONG AS HER PRESENT LEADERS REMAIN IN POWER.

HOWEVER, THE ATTITUDE NOW IS THAT ARGENTINE COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC SECURITY MEASURES AGAINST AGGRESSION AND NAZI INFILTRATION WOULD REMOVE THE GROUNDS ON WHICH RECOGNITION HAD BEEN REFUSED.

MN620PEW

MAR 29 1945

MAR 29 1945

MAR 30 1945

30.24- 24303

1ST ARMY RACES 55 MILES TO CUT OFF RUHR; RUSSIANS SMASH TO BORDER OF AUSTRIA; BRITISH FLEET JOINS IN RYUKYUS ATTACK

MAR 30 1945

MAR 30 1945

British Forces Enter Muenster; Frankfurt Falls

BEALMEAR

PARIS, Friday, March 30.--(AP) Tanks of the U. S. First army, scattering all resistance on a dazzling 55-mile sweep, roared up within 186 miles west of Berlin yesterday and all but cut the Ruhr basin from the rest of Germany, thereby robbing the enemy of his last great source of war material.

The British Second army raced across the north German plain under a news blackout, was at least 41 miles east of the Rhine by last account and was within 68 miles of a junction with the First army. Between the two armies were thousands of Germans in disordered flight.

NIGHT

MAR 30 1945

Patton Advances 20 Miles

While the northern defenders of Berlin's approaches reeled under these tremendous blows, the U. S. Third army slashed almost half-way across Germany's waist with a 20-mile eastward surge that netted a total of 14,000 prisoners, a record for one day.

All Germany's great western cities, her last reliance in any long-drawn struggle, were toppling into Allied hands.

Already the Third army had Frankfurt, the Reich's ninth largest with a population of 546,000, the U. S. Ninth army had Duisburg, population 431,000 and Europe's biggest river port, almost in the bag, and the U. S. Seventh army captured Mannheim, population 283,000.

The Germans, realizing the enormity of the disasters in the west, wrote off as lost the entire Ruhr, with such manufacturing cities as Essen—greatest munitions maker of all Europe—Hamm, Dortmund, Duesseldorf and Muelheim.

Cut Berlin Highway

The First army cut one of the most important railways from Essen to Berlin as well as a superhighway, leaving only two railways still open out of the Ruhr to the capital.

(Luxembourg radio said the British had entered the Westphalian capital of Muenster, cutting one of these railways. There was no confirmation, but hard-riding British tanks were only 17 miles away when the night blackout was clamped on.)

The U. S. First army reeled off the longest gain ever made in a single day on the Western front, sweeping around the headwaters of the Ruhr river, and completely outflanking the vital production center.

Running roughshod through demoralized German defenses, the hard-hitting columns knifed to a point 10 miles south of Paderborn, 43 miles almost due east of the big city of Hamm, rear door of the Ruhr. They apparently were across the Ruhr-Berlin superhighway.

British Drive on Hannover

This put them but 67 miles southwest of Hannover, and well out in front of the onrushing British Second army, which was driving straight east across the Westphalian plain and last was reported about 68 miles from a junction with the First army.

Simultaneously, the U. S. Third army lunged out 20 miles east across the mid-German plain, herding the disorganized enemy before it and rounding up 14,000 prisoners.

At last reports it was within 198 miles of Berlin, but the German radio said the Third army's Fourth Armored division had driven at least 12 miles farther on and was within less than 100 miles of the border of Czechoslovakia.

The Third army captured Frankfurt on the Main, Germany's ninth largest city with a normal population of 546,000, and 45 miles to the southwest the U. S. Seventh army seized Mannheim, Rhine factory city of 283,000.

While the U. S. First army wheeled abruptly north, and the British Second army—with American infantry riding its tanks—roared up from the west, German broadcasts wrote off the once rich Ruhr greatest of the enemy arsenals.

The Ruhr, said one enemy war correspondent, was 'nothing but one wide field of rubble in which the army and the Volkssturm fight side by side with nothing to lose but their lives."

Yanks Reach Paderborn

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead declared in a dispatch from the field that the point near Paderborn was reached at 5:35 p. m. (European Time) and armor was rolling on with nothing in front to hold it.

German resistance collapsed in front of this powerful sweep by the one British and two American armies and a field dispatch said the situation had become a rout in front of the U. S. First army.

At the current rate of advance, the British and the U. S. First armies might come together in the Westphalian plain in little more than two days, laying open the road to Berlin and cutting off all the big factory cities of the Ruhr.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges First army tank columns spread through Langwiesse, 49 miles southeast of Hamm, eastern exit of the Ruhr, and 68 miles southeast of Haltern, which was overwhelmed by British Second army tanks and American infantry astride them.

Other First army columns reached nearby Hallenberg and Frankenberg—the latter 200 miles southwest of the western limits of Berlin.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army, which had been moving north earlier in the day, suddenly turned east and spurted 20 miles across the Frankfurt plain almost unopposed, entering Lauterbach, 198 miles from Berlin.

This was the deepest officially announced penetration from the west. It placed the Fourth Armored "breakthrough" division 140 miles inside the Reich, 65 miles beyond the Rhine at Mainz, and about 235 miles from the Russians on the east front.

British Rip Nazi Lines

The British breakthrough on the Westphalian plain was scattering before it German troops who were trying to get away in any vehicle available.

Veterans of North Africa, loose in good country once more, were imperilling Muenster, Osnabrueck and Hannover—the latter 142 miles west of Berlin.

The U. S. Ninth army on the British south flank charged ahead six miles through the Ruhr under another security blackout and was reported to be in almost complete possession of Duisburg, Europe's greatest inland river port, after capturing the dock area.

The U. S. Seventh army on the southern end of the front had crossed the river Main on an eight-mile front just south of the Third army front, and was threatening to outflank the Black Forest, most formidable sector of the Siegfried Line, with a push along the Neckar river.

Frankfurt, Germany's Ninth largest city with a normal population of 546,000, was cleared except for a small section in the northern outskirts.

The U. S. First army was driving ahead so rapidly that at one point tanks actually overran an airfield near Langwiesse and shot up eight planes before the startled pilots could get them in the air.

At another point they caught up with a train and turned their guns upon it.

Just north of Muenchausen, 30 SS (Elite) troops tried to throw up a road block and were scattered like feathers, a front dispatch said.

Advance Under News Blackout

The First army was traveling under an involuntary blackout. Spearheads were thrusting forward so swiftly that communications could not keep pace.

Some First Infantry division troops moving up behind the flying columns captured German troops who said they had left Duesseldorf eight days ago to try to stop the drive, but between snarled communications and air attacks they had been able to move only 40 miles in all that time.

"There is not the slightest doubt by anyone watching this great armored march and getting reports of advances from other fronts that this is the day of reckoning for the Nazi military and political machines," AP Front Correspondent Don Whitehead said.

NIGHT

MAR 30 1945

British Second army tanks, with U. S. infantrymen astride them, were eating up the miles on the Westphalian plain, more than 30 miles beyond the Rhine, covering as much as 20 miles in a single day, a front dispatch said.

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Demosey had shaken loose his veterans on the best tank terrain since they "blitzed" the proud Afrika Corps of the late Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in North Africa.

Allies Now Only 200 Miles Or Less From Berlin

LONG

Paris, March 29 (AP)—The United States 1st Army wheeled north today in a 40-mile burst of speed that threatened to cut off the Ruhr. It advanced to the area of Langwiese, only 48 miles southeast of Hamm, eastern exit of the industrial basin, and reached Frankenberg, southeast of Langwiese and 200 miles southwest of Berlin.

All over the front British and American troops raced through wide breaks in German lines. North of the Ruhr they were reported to be menacing Hannover, 142 miles west of Berlin.

The 1st Army's surge placed it within 78 miles of Muenster, also menacedl by the forces north of the Ruhr.

The 3d Army was also advancing along the southeastern flank of the 1st Army, but most of the front was under a news blackout that prevented full disclosure of the places reached by the armor an dtank-riding infantry.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges lifeted the veil on his 1st Army to permit disclosure of his northward swing after a 36-hour silence. To the north, it was known that the British 2d Army had made a 20-mile advance. The United Sttaes Army, fighting along and into the northern fringe of the Ruhr, made another 6-mile advance along Hitler's broad highways, tearing up only an occasional pocket of resistance.

DAY

Haltern, 20 miles northwest of Dortmund and 35 miles west of Hamm, was captured by the 9th.

Duisburg in the Ruhr ran up the white flag.

All of Frankfurt-on-the-Main except the northern outskirts was captured by the 3d Army, whose advance troops opertaing in echelon with the 1st Army moved east within 214 miles of Berlin.

Mannheim's Capture Reported

Hamborn, Wiesbaden, Hanau, Achaffenburg and the northern half of Mannheim fell to General Eisenhower's armies fighting as much as 145 miles inside Germany.

[American 7th Army troops have captured Mannheim, the American broadcasting station in Europe said after noon today. CBS recorded the account.]

The full extent of the advances in Westphalia was hidden by a portentous security blackout, but Correspondent Nordess said Muenster, Osnarbrueck and Hannover all were threatened by the sweep gains outflanking the Ruhr to the north. Several defendable rivers were crossed easily.

The 1st Army was at Amoeneburg, 85 miles beyond the Rhine and 255 from Russian siege lines in the East. The 1st and 3d armies made advances of 20 miles or more overnight, capturing the important Lahn River traffic center of Marburg without opposition.

Mannheim's Defenders Virtually Encircled

The 7th Army, fighting 38 miles east of the Rhine on a solid front with the 3d and 1st Armies, virtually encircled the last defenders of Mannheim by crossing the Neckar River near that city. The 7th also crossed the Main south of Aschaffenburg at points east of Schweinheim and Neidernberg.

The Germans were concerned about operations on the Neckar, which flows behind the easily defended Black Forest to the south. They blew up the bridges east of Mannheim.

Numerous cities were within grasp of the charging Allies. Among these were Kassel, 43 miles from the 1st Army; Essen, 6 miles from the 9th, and Heidelberg, 6 miles from the 7th.

Armies in the north were at these positions before the blackout was imposed: Hamm, eastern exit of the Ruhr, 24 miles away; Mulheim, 5; Gelsenkirchen, 6; Bochum, 11; Oberhausen, 2, and Dortmund, 19.

Nearly 150 Miles Of Rhine In Allied Hands

All the Rhine from Bonn to Mannheim, a winding stretch of nearly 150 miles, was in Allied hands.

The 7th Army, well beyond the River Main, put assault teams on a beeline for Nuernberg, 89 miles away. First and 3d Army troops in the heart of Germany were only 152 miles from Leipzig, threatened on the east by strong Russian armies.

Well over 23,000 Nazis—the equivalent of more than two of the 65 divisions estimated to be fighting in the West—surrendered in a single day.

All western Germany was being overrun. Allied armor was moving as fast as it did through France last fall, and with little opposition.

Bocholt Taken; Emmerich Holds Out

The 9th Army advanced up to 6 miles during the day, but the news blackout prevented identification of its Ruhr conquests.

Spearheads were at least 20 miles beyond the Dorsten-Borken-Bocholt breakout line. Associated Press Correspondent Ned Nordness said several rivers had been crossed. The Ems flows through Muenster; the Weser through Bremen. These are the first main north-south rivers in the path of the assault.

Bocholt, a key railroad center, was captured. Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said at 5.45 P.M. that the 21st Army Group was storming ahead everywhere except in the extreme north, where the Germans were still fighting for Emmerich with reinforcements from Holland.

The American 1st Army alone took about 13,000 prisoners yesterday, including 5,695 wounded that had been left behind in hospitals. The 1st Army also rescued 277 seriously wounded Americans in boxcars west of Wetzlar. The 3d Army captured 5,510 and the British 5,000. The 7th Army took 2,100.

One of the 1st Army's tank columns captured Holzhausen, 88 miles southeast of Muenster and 11 west of conquered Marburg. This force was driving north from central Germany, perhaps toward a junction with the British in the Muenster area in a maneuver that might trap the entire Ruhr and its myriad defense forces.

TODAY

Patton's Tanks Go 19 Miles In Day

At Amoeneburg, Hodges's racing armor was 95 miles southeast of Muenster. Hodges also was 152 miles west of Leipzig and 255 from Russian lines. His troops and those of the 3d Army formed three more linkups west of falling Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The armies, both commanded by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, also joined hands at Kamberg and Idstein, southeast of Limburg.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's fast 4th Armored Division, crashing along the Frankfurt-Leipzig superhighway, advanced 19 miles in a day and reached Gruenberg, 214 miles from Berlin and 14 east of captured Giessen. One of its units advanced 8 miles northeast and was near Beltershain, south of the main Berlin-Frankfurt superhighway.

Frankfurt itself was all but conquered. More than half of that city—a great chemical and electrical-equipment producer as well as banking center—was in 3d Army hands. Near-by Hanau and Aschaffenburg were captured.

Marburg Taken Without Fight

The 1st Army stormed through Marburg on the way to Amoeneburg and captured it without resistance.

In the Ruhr itself the 9th Army was in Sterkrade. The 35th Division reached the outskirts of Gladbeck and other elements of the 9th Army reached Dorsten "in a wide advance," battle dispatches said.

Bradley's 1st and 3d armies were fanning out in several directions, swiftly exploiting their break through the center of the German front some 145 miles inside Germany and 85 or so east of the Rhine. The general directions of attack, however, were east and north.

British Near Duelmen

Airmen reported that the British were around Duelmen, 17 miles from Muenster, but that was many hours before the censors halted dispatches.

The 3d Division of the 7th Army fought through the Lorsch Forest and Viernheim Plain to virtually surround Mannheim's surviving defenders and take Weinheim, on the Neckar River near by, winning domination of a superhighway.

Fuerth, Fahrenback Are Goals

Some 19 miles east of the Rhine, the 106th Cavalry was fighting for Fuerth and Fahrenback.

The 45th Division was fighting through the Dieburgemarks Woods after pushing through Grosklein and Zimmerns, and apparently throwing a left hook through a valley between heavily forested hills in a drive to the Main River, which other 7th Army troops crossed.

Resistance was spotty north of the Neckar River, which meets the Rhine at Mannheim. Waldstadt was cleared in bitter fighting. Weinheim fell with virtually no fight.

Several Bridges

"Several bridges now are operating across the Rhine in the 7th Army area," a statement from Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's field headquarters said.

Flying weather was bad for the third straight day—about the only comfort in the war picture for the Nazis. Rain, fog and low clouds shrouded most of the front.

The 1st and 3d armies, besides their contacts at Idstein and Kamburg, made a linkup at Niederhausen, 14 miles west of Frankfurt.

Gain At Wiesbaden

Third Army troops that occupied Wiesbaden conquered the area 5 miles to the east. In a 6-mile thrust east of Mainz, infantry cleared Floeresheim.

The 3d Army's 6th Armored Division passed through the 90th Division's Main River bridgehead and was within 3 miles of Bad Nauheim. The 6th crossed some paths of the 4th Armored Division, now many miles to the east.

Patton's columns encountered scattered mines, unmanned road blocks and feeble resistance.

120-Mile Hold On Rhine

Junctions of the 1st and 3d Armies gave Bradley's group a deep hold of more than 120 miles on the Rhine. The 3d in turn was linked with the 7th Army farther south.

In the Giessen area, where troops of both armies are nearest Berlin and the Russian lines, 1st and 3d Army units were expected to close the narrowing gap today, sealing some scattered Germans in a 20-mile-square pocket.

Another pocket closed to the west was found virtually empty.

90th Gains 2 Miles

The 90th Division advanced 2 miles and cleared Bruckhokben, 6 miles northeast of Frankfurt. The 87th pushed 9 miles east and northeast on a 9-mile front in the area from 15 to 21 miles north of Weisbaden.

Flyers saw three German columns retreating helter-skelter east and northeast of Giessen yesterday and destroyed or damaged 760

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trucks and armored vehicles.

SS Forces Broken Up

The 9th Armored Division of the 1st Army shot one column eastward from Ammenau into thin ranks of the enemy left in the path of Hodges's men. Southeast of Limburg, the 9th Armored drove down a superhighway and broke up elements of an SS division attempting to escape east.

To the north, a 1st Army 1st Division column hitting beyond Herborn, on the Dill River, leapfrogged forward against extremely light opposition.

Fighting In Holland

Fighting erupted in Holland in the Nijmegen area. This extended the active front to 210 airline miles, south to Mannheim. Actually, the undulating course of the battlefields covered probably more than twice that distance.

The Nazis, attempting to stave off disaster in the north, moved their 346th Division into the battle from western Holland. The 2d Parachute Division was also shifted north from the Ruhr against elements of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's army moving east in echelon with the British.

9th Gets Far East

Ninth Army infantry made one of the farthest eastward advances in the North, Associated Press Correspondent Pugh Moore reported from Montgomery's headquarters. In some cases they were riding British Churchill tanks. The Americans were last revealed to be at Dorsten, but are known to have swept many miles beyond that city, Moore said.

Flyers in the north reported that the Germans were fleeing east and northeast in every kind of conveyance. Some roads were not jammed, however, probably because of shortages of gasoline and vehicles. Planes destroyed 600 conveyances during the day.

7 Armies Across Rhine

General Eisenhower had seven armies fighting east of the Rhine and they were running toward final victory down roads on which few roadblocks or other defenses appeared. He had sent at least 86 combat divisions into the fray, and perhaps 1,500,000 men when other divisions known to be in battle are announced. He had two other armies in reserve, the French 1st and the United States 15th.

The Germans had only a fraction as many men and many of these were second-rate.

BRITISH BOMBERS HIT BENZOL PLANT

CHAMBERLIN

LONDON, March 29—(AP) Driving through heavy storm clouds which kept virtually all other planes grounded, RAF Lancasters today bombarded a benzol plant near Brunswick in a blow aimed at stopping motor fuel supplied to the German army in the path of Field Marshal Montgomery's drive across northwestern Germany.

U. S. Eighth Airforce bombers remained on their fields in England during inclement weather and for the first time in 45 days planes of the U. S. Ninth Airforce were unable to make attacks on enemy targets from their advanced bases on the continent.

Today ended 20 straight days of operations by fighter-bombers of the 9th, during which they flew 25,275 sorties with loss of 11 planes and played a major role in softening up the enemy for the Allied armies' lunge across the Rhine.

Bad weather also shielded Germany last night and RAF Mosquito bombers had to halt their methodical pounding of Berlin which had continued for 37 successive nights.

But March already has been registered as the greatest month in aerial warfare. During the month approximately 165,000 tons of explosives, an all-time record, were unloaded on the Reich from planes based in the west. Many more thousands of tons were rained on Germany by heavy bombers based in Italy.

PLANES TO POUND GERMANY UNTIL RESISTANCE ENDS

JAMESON

LONDON, March 29—(AP) Allied warplanes will keep mauling Germany until all Nazi resistance is crushed, but with the target area shrinking so rapidly it appeared doubtful tonight that the aerial war ever again would reach this month's prodigious scale.

March will go down in the history books as the crowning month for airpower in the war over Europe. Not only have all tonnage records been shattered, but in preparing the way for the ground forces to cross the Rhine airmen have achieved new heights in tactical support by isolating a huge slice of western Germany from the rest of the Reich.

With only two days to go it is estimated that approximately 165,000 tons of bombs were showered on Germany this month. This is exclusive of the explosives dropped on the Reich by the Italy-based U. S. 15th air force.

In one unprecedented week preceding the start of the Rhine offensive more than 40,000 tons were hurled on Germany, mostly in the west where railroads and bridges were mangled and troop concentrations blasted on a scale never before equalled on this or any other front. More than 51,600 American planes alone hammered Germany in seven days.

The immediate task of the air forces now is to help keep the broken German armies on the run and prevent supplies from reaching them.

"Under the persistent pounding by all types of our bombers it would be extremely difficult if not impossible for the Germans at this stage to reform on a scale which would enable them to present a serious obstacle," declared one air force commentator.

Smashing of the enemy's railroads, added to the paralyzing blows on oil and gas plants, also will prevent fuel and troops being moved quickly to areas where the Germans might choose to resist.

The stretch of Germany remaining in Nazi hands now is so narrow that it can be crossed by a fighter plane in less than a hour and by a heavy bomber in less than two hours. Areas that a few weeks ago were beyond reach of tactical aircraft now are well within range.

Shrinkge of the target area means also that fewer targets, remain to be bombed. The American-British bomber commands can carefully select the most troublesome ones for heavy concentrated attacks instead of having to try to knock out several on the same day.

An American air force staff officer pointed out that if the Army grinds up against some tough obstacle in the Bavarian mountains, for example, the air forces will be able to throw 10,000 planes a day against it without having to worry too much about other trouble spots appearing elsewhere.

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Berlin Night Raid Series Broken

Zurich, Switzerland, March 29 (AP)—Most leading Nazi officials have left their posts and retired to an Alpine hideout, the newspaper La Suisse reported today in a dispatch from the German frontier.

London, March 29 (AP)—A record series of night raids on Berlin was broken at 36 straight last night as weather grounded the RAF's hard-hitting Mosquito bombers for the first time since February 20.

During this period the Nazi capital was subjected to 45 attacks, including several nocturnal double-headers and four daylight raids by American heavy bombers.

Yesterday's daylight attack by 400 Flying Fortresses boosted the total bomb weight hurled on Berlin since the start of the war to approximately 75,000 tons.

During the period from February 24 to March 26 Allied air forces in the West flew 200,000 sorties, attacking 56 airfields, destroying 1,158 German planes, probably destroying 101 more, and damaging 841, Allied headquarters announced.

Warplanes attacked railyards 724 times in efforts to seal off the offensive front and destroyed or damaged 2,159 locomotives, 41,052 railway cars, 803 barges, 22,925 motor transport vehicles, 2,472 horse-drawn vehicles and 1,884 tanks and armored vehicles.

GERMANS LAUNCH TERROR DRIVE ON COLLABORATORS

KASISCHKE

LONDON, March 29.—(AP) Amid rising reports of chaos inside Germany the Berlin radio boasted tonight that "German freedom fighters' had assassinated Franz Oppenhof, Allied-appointed mayor of Aachen, and declared that another "traitor" mayor had been blown up with his entire family in the village of Muentzenich, near Monschau south of Aachen.

As the Nazis announced the inauguration of their terror campaign against collaborationists, three Japanese diplomats, including Minister Sabura Saguwara, reached Stockholm by plane from Berlin—apparently "fleeing the sinking ship."

Many Officials Flee

Swiss dispatches said many high Nazi officials already had taken refuge on the German island of Mainau on Lake Constance, waiting for the war to end and hoping to sneak into Switzerland at the last minute. The Swiss reinforced their frontier guard to prevent such entries.

There were reports of Germans fighting Germans, of riots and mutinies, of public executions and increasing desertions as Allied armies swept across the Reich and the Nazis tried to combat the rising panic.

Germany's high command military commentator, Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, in a broadcast asked the question "is there any sense in continuing the fight?" and then immediately answered it by saying "our enemy wants to annihilate the entire nation and himself gives the answer—we must fight to the last."

In contrast to direct Allied front reports that Volkssturm units were throwing away their arms and quitting before the avalanche of American and British tanks and men, the Nazi news agency DNB's commentator, Dr. Max Krull, claimed that hastily-recruited civilian army recruits were "throwing themselves in the enemy's path."

The Berlin radio asserted that Oppenhof, whose assassination at his home in Aachen by three Nazi parachutists was announced yesterday by the Allies, had been convicted by the "national court for the maintenance of German honor and immediately sentenced to death."

The victim of the second execution at Muetzenich was identified by the Nazi transocean news agency as a former school teacher named Velten, a "traitor German mayor serving under the Allied military government." It said Velten and his family were killed in an explosion caused by "unknown perpetrators."

There was nothing to indicate whether a Nazi assassination ring actually was operating or whether the enemy was seizing the opportunity to spread fear among civilians behind the fighting line.

Moscow radio reported that crews of several German warships in Baltic ports had mutinied, defying an order to scuttle all ships that could not be sped to safety. They were said to have been overcome by the Gestapo and taken to Kiel and Rostock.

Nazis Battle in Danzig

Underground reports reaching London said the Germans had fought among themselves in Danzig before the Russians smashed into that Baltic port, with regular soldiers turning machineguns on members of the Peoples' army when the latter tried to prevent a Nazi SS detachment fleeing the city.

The Geneva newspaper La Suisse quoted an eyewitness report of the hanging of eight Germans in one south German city "for having simply doubted the efficacy of the defense measures." The paper said that throughout South Germany "everyone realizes the war is lost, but no one dares say so openly."

The newspaper said endless columns of refugees were pouring on foot into Southern Germany, and that the food situation there was critical. It said Allied prisoners who managed to escape now were generally well treated by the German population.

La Suisse said that Hitler and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering were believed already to have retired to their Alpine fortress, but that Heinrich Himmler still was "near Berlin."

One Nazi radio commentator admitted Germany's only hope was that if "we can protract the war, Allied unity must collapse. This is Germany's chance."

Reiterating that Nazis' no-surrender doctrine, Dr. Werner Naumann, assistant to propaganda minister Goebbels, declared:

"Our existence is a hard one, the bomb terror is severe, food rations have been cut. But it is a thousand times more worth while to bear this life than the slavery which our enemies have in store for our men and the life of shame to which they want to condemn our wives, daughters and mothers."

A German radio correspondent, describing the flight of tens of thousands of refugees from the Rhineland toward the interior, said:

"They had to walk for days because no transport was available. Only after several days did the Nazi party put some carts and trucks at their disposal, and despite all official reports there were many hardships. Roads were bombed and the people often had to throw away their bundles—the last remnants they had saved from bombings."

ASSASSINATION TRYS MADE ON TWO NAZIS

LONDON, March 29—(AP) The Luxembourg radio reported tonight that attempts had been made on the lives of SS Leader Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, No. 2 Nazi under Himmler, and Baldur von Schirach, former Hitler youth chief and Nazi leader in Vienna.

The attacks, the broadcast said, quoting "reliable Swiss sources," were made in anti-Nazi clashes in Munich where Kaltenbrunner reportedly was seriously injured and in Vienna where von Schirach escaped unhurt as two of his companions were killed.

Kaltenbrunner, named commander of German troops on the approaches to Berlin, succeeded assassinated Reinhard Heydrich as Nazi "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

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Nazis Report Assassination Of Another Co-Operator

London, March 29 (AP)—The German propaganda agency Transocean said today that a German teacher and his entire family were killed by an explosion that blew up his house after he had offered his services to the Allies as mayor of a village near Monschau.

Yesterday disclosure was made of the killing Sunday night of Franz Oppenhof, Allied-appointed mayor of Aachen.

Mood of Victory Grips London As Big Three Messages Increase

Communication Between Allied Capitals Goes Up Sharply—Reds Report Nazi Sailors Mutinied in Baltic.

SINGLETON

London, March 29 (A. P.).—A sharp increase in the flow of Government communications between the capitals of the Big Three Powers—often a sign of important developments in the making—coincided today with the sensational advance of Gen. Eisenhower's forces.

There was nothing concrete to support the atmosphere of victory felt all through London, but reliable reports were that members of Prime Minister Churchill's War Cabinet had been ordered to remain close to their posts and arrangements also have been made to call Parliament back into session if necessary during the eight-day Easter recess.

The British are preparing for their happiest Easter of the war. Easter is their best holiday of the year. War plants will be kept working, but nearly everything else will shut down or operate on skeleton shifts. Stores will close from Good Friday until Tuesday. Women and children were leading an exodus from London today for the seaside and country.

Report Nazi Mutiny.

But despite their belief that this is the eve of victory, there is not much hilarity among the British. For one reason, all of the south of England, including London, is still within range of the Nazi V-weapons. Every one is watching Field Marshal Montgomery's rush on the northern sector closely, therefore, because the German rocket-firing sites are believed to be in Holland.

Meanwhile today the Moscow radio declared in a German-language broadcast that the crew of the German aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin mutinied against scuttling orders at an unnamed Baltic port. The Gestapo seized both crew and ship and took them to Kiel, Moscow said.

Indicating that mutinies had occurred in other Baltic ports before their capture by the Russians, Moscow went on to say that Grand Admiral Doenitz, chief of the German navy, issued orders to the crews of all German warships in the Baltic ports to scuttle their ships if they could not safely remove them, and authorized sailors who were members of the Heinrich Himmler's SS to take over command and dispose of captains of mutinous ships. The Graf Zeppelin, of 19,250 tons, was built in 1938.

Three Japanese diplomats and a Japanese newspaper man arrived in Stockholm from Berlin by plane today and a diplomatic informant said they obviously were "fleeing a sinking ship."

Most leading Nazi officials have left their posts and retired to an Alpine hide-out, the Zurich newspaper La Suisse reported, in a dispatch from the German frontier.

The Nazi news agency DNB told the Germans in a home broadcast today that Anglo-American tank forces sweeping toward Berlin from the west could be defeated with a weapon similar to the American bazooka. Exhorting the people to "keep your nerve," the enemy station said the German rocket projector, called the "tank-fist," could be produced in an hour and was capable of knocking out a medium tank which required 13,000 man hours for production.

"A better spirit, greater steadfastness, courage and determination proved better than the heaviest Russian tanks and the unending stream of Russian masses," the station told the home front. "What has been achieved in the east can be achieved in the west."

U-BOATS MAY ROVE 6 WEEKS AFTER WAR

London, March 29 (A. P.).—A naval authority said today that German submarines and surface craft might fight on as long as six weeks after the land war ends in Europe. Their supplies could last that long.

RUHR'S PLANTS COLD, GI'S FIND

Col. Van Bibber's Infantrymen Race Through Hamborn

EUNSON

Hamborn, Germany, March 29 (AP)—Shrapnel-scarred smokestacks by the dozens stood like tombstones marking the dead past of the Ruhr Valley when it was entered today by American doughboys who found the furnaces which once produced weapons for the Nazi war machine had been cold for months.

Some smaller plants were operating up to a few hours before the 79th Division came charging into Haborn, Holten, Ruhrfort and other suburbs of Duisburg, but such great concerns as the eight Thyssen steel plants at Hamborn have been shut down since January or February, the townspeople said.

Thyssen Plant Blitzed

Allied bombers left the usual trail of littered streets and gutted and roofless houses and they made no exception of old Frederick Thyssen's mammoth steel plant or any of the lesser Thyssen industries.

The dock area along the Rhine-Herne Canal was not badly damaged. Cranes and other dock equipment appear to be in good condition and probably could be put into operation again.

But as a whole, the Ruhr Valley is a pretty sad-looking place.

Women stand on doorsteps in Duisburg and its suburbs as if they were waiting for their men to come home from work, but they may be waiting for men who won't return from Greece, Africa or Stalingrad or some other place where the *Wehrmacht* was bled.

Allied Posters Torn Down

Yesterday Hamborn welcomed the Americans, but after dark some of its residents stole out after the 6 P.M. curfew and tore down all General Eisenhower's proclamations that the military government had posted.

Today pretty girls stood on doorsteps amid fallen bricks and broken glass and smiled at the passing Yanks. Small children peeped from behind their mothers' skirts when the jeeps whizzed down Hamborn's streets.

"I can't figure these damn Germans out," said Col. Edwin Van Bibber, of Bel Air, Md., whose 313th Infantry Regiment raced through here yesterday.

Van Bibber said he had been unable to tell since crossing the Rhine when to expect the Germans to fight and when they would disappear from before his advancing forces.

Captures Raid Warden

On the way into town, Van Bibber captured an air-raid warden. Other members of his staff also were out capturing Germans, including Major Raymond Godwin, of Charlotte, N.C.

The dock area of Hamborn was captured by Van Bibber's 2d Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Clarence Gooding, of Tucson, Ariz. Gooding said opposition was very light, coming only when a few die-hard Nazis tried to fight.

Capt. Brian Dumond, of Croswell, Mich., commands Company G, which was posted along the docks today. Among his men are Lieut. Reginald Smaith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who wears the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and the Croix de Guerre.

Lieut. Frank Cree, of Gardena, Cal., was scouting through a window today and his field glasses picked up four Nazi officers walking down a dike and swinging their canes. He called for a mortar barrage and put them all under cover.

"If we didn't kill them, we scared them to death," he said.

Yanks Again Hold '23 Rhine Fort

By Harold V. Boyle

With American Troops in Germany, March 29 (AP)—One of the most famous Rhineland fortresses to fall to American arms is Ehrenbreitstein, a military stronghold since the Roman days.

And today, over this citadel from which in 1923 the last troops of the first World War Army of Occupation left Germany for the United States, the American flag symbolically flies again.

Among the officers at the fort were some who were there when the Stars and Stripes were hauled down 22 years ago—for what they then thought would be the final time.

"No One Knows Now"

"Nobody knows when we will pull it down from the German flagpoles now," one of them said.

The fortress overlooks Coblenz. It is situated on a steep rock on the east bank 385 feet above the Rhine opposite the mouth of the Moselle River. Roman invaders 2,000 years ago were quick to see the value of the rock as a protective position. They built a camp there. More than a thousand years later it was renovated, in the year 1160, and subsequently the Elector John, Margrave of Baden, repaired and enlarged it.

Blockaded By French

The French Army blockaded Ehrenbreitstein after crossing the Rhine in 1795 and twice in the following year besieged it again. The French blockaded it once more in 1799. It fell the next year and when the French evacuated it in 1801 they blew up its defenses.

Since then huge sums have been expended to reconstruct the battlements, which fell easily to American infantrymen a few days ago. Now the fortress is just a place where military tourists can enjoy one of the most notable views of the Rhineland.

In near-by Ehrenbreitstein town is a house—in recent years converted into a hotel—where Goethe, Germany's foremost literary figure, stayed in 1774. The town lies between the Fortress Ehrenbreitstein and Fortress Asterstein, to the south, which is smaller and less renowned.

Phantom City Uncovered in Ruhr; Designed to Fool Night Bombers

GALLAGHER By The Associated Press.

INSIDE THE RUHR FLAK DEFENSES, Germany, March 29—Uncovered by the advance of the Thirty-fifth Infantry Division is one of Germany's "phantom cities," constructed to fool night bombers into dropping their loads outside of the Ruhr Valley.

It is one of the first real war secrets uncovered by Allied armies driving across the Rhine. Much has been written about such places, but this is the first one taken.

Constructed probably around 1942, the phantom city lies in the heart of a wooded area near Gladbeck.

It is an odd looking series of contraptions and apparently much work and thought went into it. First, there are high posts with boards across their tops. They look like basketball backboards except that instead of hoops they have shaded lights casting beams downward. Apparently from the air at night row after row of these gave the illusion of many houses or a big factory.

Next in the phantom city is a series of "chimneys." These are about 10 feet high, quite large and made of wood. From the air they must look as though they are sticking out of a camouflaged building instead of the ground.

Then there is a series of plain wooden roofs spread along the ground to give the illusion of rows of buildings. Each roof is rigged with a shaded light to outline it at night. There also are smoke pots and places in which quick fires could be built to make it seem that these "buildings" were burning.

Huts and dugouts were built for the men who kept the phantom city in repair. The complete layout is inside the Ruhr anti-aircraft defenses but some distance from the vital targets of Hamborn, Gladbeck and Duisburg.

Judging by the age of the construction work, and the ancient character of bomb craters in the vicinity, it is apparent that the Royal Air Force has not been fooled in recent months and perhaps not for more than a year by the German trick. The RAF made most of the night raids over this sector. The phantom city could not fool daylight raiders.

Hundreds of searchlights have been overrun in the drive through the Ruhr and the number of men engaged in what was once known to Allied fliers as "Happy Valley" must have been enormous. A number of radar installations of various types, most of them permanent ones that could not be moved, also has been taken.

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Germans Are Found Jamming Wounded Yanks Into Box Cars

Nazis Are Rushing to Evacuate Seriously Injured G. I.'s From Hospitals in Path of First Army's Advance.

With the First Army, March 29 (A. P.).—Seriously wounded American prisoners were reported today being jammed into boxcars by the Germans and evacuated from hospitals in the path of the First Army's advance.

Officers of the Ninth Armored Division said that the Germans apparently had no hospital trains available to move the casualties, many of whom are in serious condition from lack of proper medical treatment and from malnutrition. The enemy has neither ambulances nor gasoline to evacuate hospitals. At Wetzlar, northeast of Limburg, the Ninth Infantry found 277 American prisoners of war locked in boxcars on a railway siding. They immediately lifted them from the cars and took them to evacuation hospitals for treatment.

Quick-thinking American and British captives being herded from a German prisoner-of-war camp at Limburg saved themselves from a deadly attack by United States planes through a human alphabet maneuver reminiscent of between-halves formations by football cheering sections.

With Ninth Armored Division tanks roaring toward the ancient cathedral city the routed Germans tried to cram some 2,000 of the Allied prisoners into box cars for a rush to the east. American fighter-bombers, seeking out any moving rail stock, swooped in to bomb and strafe the train. The Nazi guards fled. The prisoners broke open the doors, spilled into the fields nearby and, as the American planes dived for the kill, hastily formed lines spelling out the letters PW, for prisoners of war. The pilots veered away, but not before fourteen men had been killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Some of the prisoners at Limburg's Stalag XII escaped before the Germans tried the evacuation move. These also were suffering from malnutrition and improper medical care.

HAWKINS

Badly Treated by Germans.

Heppenheim, Germany, March 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Eleven hundred emaciated prisoners, including 290 wounded Americans so badly treated by their Nazi captors that they had lost an average of thirty-five pounds in weight, were freed from a German prison camp when the American Seventh Army infantry captured this town today.

Sergt. Robert H. Goodman, who came up through Italy and France, led the patrol which took the hospital.

"We had a tip from a German that there were a lot of Americans in the hospital and didn't know whether to believe him," Goodman said. "So we were going along the road cautiously and I didn't even know I had spotted the right building until some one yelled from the roof where they had been watching for us.

"Hey, are you a G. I.? some one called, and I yelled back: 'You're damned right I am. Who are you?"

They Cheer From Windows.

"The G. I.s yelled and laughed from the windows," Sergt. Russell Montague of St. Louis said. 'We hadn't been in there more than a couple of minutes before we met a fellow from St. Louis who was raised in my same neighborhood."

"I never saw such a sight," Goodman continued. "Those poor devils were so starved and feeble they could hardly stand up. But all but the worst cases got up and came out to greet me and my buddies in the yard. One big paratrooper grabbed me and kissed me.

Goodman has seen his share of liberation joy up through Italy and France.

"But," he grinned, "I hadn't ever been kissed by a paratrooper until today.

Catch Up on the News.

"Every one was talking at once, asking about the war and how things were at home. All the time our little patrol was passing out all the rations and cigarettes we had. As soon as we could we got word back to the battalion to send up a load of K rations, and those poor guys went after them like they were steak and French-fried potatoes."

Pathetically happy at their liberation, the men related how they had been subjected to filthy conditions and fed on a slow-starvation diet that made it virtually impossible for the wounded to recover and caused some to lost as much as 100 pounds in weight.

An American lieutenant who, with a major, did all the surgical work for the American prisoners, said the average daily diet was about 700 calories, in contrast to the 3,500 to 4,000 calory allotment for wounded men in American military hospitals.

He said repeated protests to the German commandant had met with the reply that the Nazis just couldn't get any more food for them. Meanwhile, the Germans ate potatoes and fed the prisoners a thin soup made from the peelings, the lieutenant added.

"It seems almost a miracle that we had only ten deaths in two months," he said, "but we would have had even fewer if there had been sufficient food."

An American private who had been held there for three and one-half months summed up the treatment as he munched almost ravenously on some "K" rations.

"The main part of our food was one loaf of bread a day for ten men," he said. "For breakfast we had ersatz coffee, without sugar or milk, of course. For dinner we had soup made of potato peelings. At night we had more thin soup, sometimes with a small piece of potato in it, but never any meat or vegetables."

The private, who lost thirty of his 165 pounds after he was captured in the Ardennes, said the men were so weak they had to spend most of their time in bed even though their wounds did not keep them there. Each man got a small piece of poor soap once a month. Bedclothing was changed once a month, and there was one clean towel for each two men every two weeks.

Human Alphabet Saves PW's

By Don Whitehead

With the 1st Army, March 29 (AP)—Quick-thinking American and British captives being herded from a German prisoner of war camp at Limburg saved themselves from a deadly attack by United States planes through a human alphabet maneuver reminiscent of between-halves formations by football cheering sections.

With 9th Armored Division tanks roaring toward the ancient cathedral city, the routed Germans tried to cram some 2,000 of the Allied prisoners into box cars for a rush to the east. American fighter bombers, seeking out any moving rail stock, swooped in to bomb and strafe the train.

14 Men Killed

The Nazi guards fled. The prisoners broke open the doors, spilled into the fields nearby and, as the American planes dived for the kill, hastily formed lines spelling out the letters PW, for prisoners of war.

The pilots veered away, but not before fourteen men had been killed and 27 wounded.

When the 9th Division moved up they discovered the Germans were packing even seriously wounded prisoners into boxcars and evacuating them from hospitals in the path of the 1st Army.

Officers said the Germans apparently had no hospital trains available to move the casualties, many of whom are in serious condition from lack of proper medical treatment and malnutrition. The enemy has neither ambulances nor gasoline to evacuate hospitals.

Locked In Boxcars

At Wetzlar, northeast of Limburg, the 9th Infantry found 277 American prisoners of war locked in boxcars on a railway siding. They immediately lifted them from the cars and took them to evacuation hospitals for treatment.

Some of the prisoners at Limburg's Stalag XII escaped before the Germans tried the evacuation move. These also were suffering from malnutrition and improper medical care.

Yank Prisoners Man Guns To Make Their Rescue Sure

By DON WHITEHEAD

With U.S. 1st Army, March 29 (AP)—German guards voluntarily surrendered their arms and captive American airmen manned the machine guns of the transient prisoner-of-war camp at Wetzlar when the American 1st Army approached and freed them.

Those airmen did not intend for any of the enemy to come and take them away when liberation was so near, and the German guards were prepared to help prevent their removal.

Armor Moved Faster

Another group of American soldiers, most of them captured in Belgium during the battle of the bulge last December, were freed at Giessen after the Germans had taken them from a camp at Limburg. But American armor fortunately moved faster than the prisoners were able to walk so they were freed tonight and soon will be on their way home.

Both American and British airmen were kept at the Wetzlar camp. They lived in big barracks just outside the town and received excellent treatment, with plenty of food and clothing. There were hot water, showers and electric lights until the power from Giessen failed as the American forces approached.

Two Established Contact

"It was like something out of Hollywood," said Harold Siegman, Brooklyn, N.Y., Acme news photographer who spent the night in the prison camp with Jack Belden, correspondent for *Harpers Magazine*.

"Two nights ago an American colonel and a British major left the camp and came out to contact the Americans. We took them back with us to the camp in a jeep and found both Americans and Germans standing guard.

"The Americans were manning machine guns and the Germans were there to talk to any Germans who might come up. Three SS troopers did come to the camp and they were taken prisoner. Those German guards were ready to fight on our side if they had to."

[(AP)—*Delayed*]—Sergt. Robert H. Goodman came up through Italy and France and has seen his share of liberation rejoicing, "but I hadn't ever been kissed by a paratrooper until today," he said.

The grinning young soldier, whose home is in Kankakee, Ill., led the patrol which took a hospital housing 290 wounded American prisoners of war.

Yank Yells From Roof

"We had a tip from a German that there were a lot of Americans in the hospital and didn't know whether to believe him," Goodman said. "So we were going along the road cautiously and I didn't even know I had spotted the right building until someone yelled from the roof where they had been watching for us.

"'Hey, are you a GI?' someone called, and I yelled back, 'You're damned right I am. Who are you?'

Could Hardly Stand

"Then I went in and I never saw such a sight. Those poor devils were so starved and feeble they could hardly stand up. But all but the worst cases got up and came out to greet me and my buddies in the yard. One big paratrooper grabbed me and kissed me.

"Everyone was talking at once, asking about the war and how things were at home. All the time our little patrol was pasing out all the rations and cigarettes we had. As soon as we could, we got word back to the battalion to send up a load of K rations and those poor guys went after them like they were steak and French fried potatoes."

Rescuer's Reward Is A GI Kiss

Heppenheim, Germany, March 27

2 Privates Hit It Rich, But It's Only K Rations

ON THE WESTERN FRONT (AP).—Two treasure hunting privates first class of the 8th Division spotted a heavy iron safe in a pile of rubble. Licking their lips in anticipation, Mario Chiriaco, of Detroit, Mich., and Private First Class Kaden, of 928 Kilsyth Road, Elizabeth, N. J., attacked it for an hour with hammers, axes and crowbars.

Inside the safe they found twelve neatly stacked packages of K rations.

Huge Rest Center in Brussels

ON THE WESTERN FRONT (AP).—Brussels is soon to become the largest rest center in the European theater with the formation of the Belgian Leave Section commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Kraschel, of Harlan, Iowa. One of the attractions is a mammoth dance hall, where a bar, directed by Lieutenant Victor Spence, of Detroit, dispenses beer, soft drinks and ce cream wth chocolate sauce.

Surrender by Telephone Attempted by Mannheim

HAWKINS

Civilians Message That Soldiers Had Left Was Premature

MANNHEIM, Germany, March 29 (AP).—This city almost surrendered by telephone.

After the Americans occupied the northeast third of this once great inland port and artillery was blasting away at the main part of the city south of the Neckar River yesterday, the phone rang in a captured power station and a war-weary civilian asked that the shooting please be stopped, because the German soldiers were all gone.

A skeptical American officer told the speaker to get the burgomaster to the telephone. The burgomaster came and declared over the wire that he was surrendering. Later he had to return to the telephone.

The trouble was that the German soldiers had not gone, and their commander refused to listen to the civilians' pleas to halt resistance. The Americans granted a short respite from the shelling yesterday afternoon to await some real sign of surrender. None came and the barrage was resumed at 6:10 p. m. by twenty-six battalions of artillery and continued through the night.

REICH SYNAGOGUES REOPENED FOR G.I.'S

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, March 29 (A. P.).—Jewish troops with the United States First Army across the Rhine are observing the Passover holidays with services in synagogues which long had been closed by the Nazis. The services began yesterday and will continue, local conditions permitting, until April 3. Unleavened bread and sacramental wine have been

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obtained especially for these troops.

At Ahrweiler, on the Rhine's west bank, Chaplain Samson M. Goldstein of Riverside Drive, New York, celebrated the great Sabbath—the Sabbath preceding Passover—in a synagogue used since November, 1938, as a barn and a liquor store.

"We have not reopened this synagogue for revenge," Chaplain Goldstein said. "It is to give men throughout the world the opportunity to see what we are fighting for. It is a manifestation of the freedom of religion."

Gold Braided Captive No Prize

ON THE WESTERN FRONT (AP).—The 30th Infantry Division boys thought they had nabbed a Nazi general, he was decked out in such highly polished gold and glittering braid. But grilling by Captain Roy Avis, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, unmasked him as a railroad station train caller overrun in a German retreat.

9th Army Frees Its Prisoners

WITH U. S. 9TH ARMY, March 29 (AP).—Volkssturm (Home Army) troops captured by the 9th Army are being released because of the crowded prisoner of war cages and the problem of having to feed starving enemy civilians in many of the larger German cities.

Soldier Baptized in Rhine

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, March 29 (AP)—Three days before the Ninth Army jumped off in its Ruhr offensive a Protestant chaplain baptized a combat engineer in the Rhine River. Before going into action, Pfc. Howard K. Sitzat of Centralia, Ill., asked his chaplain to baptize him in some "running stream." Chaplain Chester W. Egbert of Mount Pleasant, Mich., had to do some personal reconnaissance under enemy observation, but Private Sligar got his wish.

Gendarmes Aid in Occupation

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—French gendarmes have been thrown into the Saarland as part of the force of occupation. The step was taken, it was announced, out of operational necessity because of the speed at which Allied armies are moving and the extent of the newly conquered territory.

Danes Sabotage Vital Bridge

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (AP).—The Free Danish Press Service said today that Danish patriots had blown up the bridge connecting Copenhagen with Amager Island, thus blockading a "great number" of Danish ships requisitioned by the Germans to be sent to Baltic ports for removal of Nazi civilians and soldiers.

ALLIES HASTEN WITHDRAWAL OF HITLER TO SOUTH

By CHRISTER JAEDERLUND
(Berlin correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen for 17 years who has recently returned to Stockholm.)

STOCKHOLM, March 29—(AP) The American-British sweep eastward through Germany may hasten a development which many Germans have long expected. This is the withdrawal of Adolf Hitler, his lieutenants and fanatical Nazi followers together with the flower of Nazi-educated German youth into the mountain bastion of southern Germany.

In the next few days there may be a thrilling race to this southern fortress in which the speed of the Allied advances from west and east will be an important factor.

From German sources during my stay in Berlin I received this account of Hitler's reported plan:

The area of the Bavarian Alps and the Tyrol long has been prepared for defense. Months ago Hitler formulated plans for a great final battle. The troops and their comrades already have their orders. Members of all party organizations know their places in the final struggle.

Southern Germans often have told how mysterious columns of trucks rolled day and night through sealed mountain areas. Masses of concrete have been carried in and huge ammunition and supply dumps established.

In many villages last year the people were frightened by the appearance of great numbers of foreign laborers building bunkers. This was interpreted as meaning that Hitler's headquarters soon were to be established near their home town. Actually what they were seeing was the building of a new link in a vast fortification system developed in expectation that the war finally would move into Germany's southern provinces.

Before this final mountain stand Hitler expects to lose many troops. He will throw off that part of Germany which is unwilling to join the last battle.

But Germans say he expects to be joined there by refugees from the former occupied countries who have sought protection in Germany, the Quislings of Europe. They say the Russian General Andrei A. Vlassov, who the Germans said joined them early in the Russian war, and his followers already are inside the mountains.

It is clear that many of these refugees are unhappy over the future and would rather slip away.

But he who enters the game must finish it. In Berlin German authorities ruled that Quisling journalists who quit their work should immediately be sent to the front or to armament factories. Hitler keeps his emigrant Europe together.

The Germans say the whole Nazi party with all their families and followers of the European new order are gathering in the mountains. With the Hitler conception of revenge the Nazis go underground in the hope of finding a new starting point bred out of starvation and want and any political difficulties arising in the reconstruction of Europe.

There is one great question—whether Hitler intends to exploit as hostages the war and political prisoners he has in his hands.

If Hitler is able to establish himself firmly in the mountain fortress there may be a grandiose battle. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels himself has said that the Nazi party would show it could give a good example in death, and not long ago Hitler was reported to have said concerning the last battle:

"The one who is to close the cemetery gates after us all will be myself."

Ingrid Is Near Death During Danish Fight

Stockholm, March 29 (AP)—Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark narrowly escaped death in Copenhagen several days ago when she was caught between an exchange of machine-gun and pistol bullets by Danish Nazis and Patriots, the Free Danish Press Service reported today.

The incident was said to have occurred as the Crown Princess wheeled her youngest child, Princess Benedikte, in a carriage near the royal palace.

Six persons were reported killed.

Fleeing "Sinking Ship"

Stockholm, March 29 (AP)—Three Japanese diplomats, including Minister Sabura Saguwara, and a Japanese newspaper man arrived here from Berlin by plane today and a diplomatic informant said they obviously were "fleeing a sinking ship."

Belgium Government Moves To Meet Crisis

Brussels, March 29 (AP)—Sweeping new measures to meet Belgium's economic crisis, including stabilization of all salaries, even those paid by the Allied armies, have been announced to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Achille van Acker.

All agricultural products will have fixed prices and drastic measures will be taken to force farmers to deliver goods to the legal market.

The output of coal was declared still insufficient, so a Government bonus will be paid miners, and 14,000 prisoners of war will be used in the mines. Conscripted labor will be used in essential industries and no job changes will be allowed without Government approval.

All shops and firms convicted of black marketing will be closed for six months. Van Acker said the purge of collaborators would be stepped up.

STALEMATE CONTINUES ON ITALIAN FRONT

HEINZERLING

ROME, March 29 — (AP) Troops along the Italian front remained locked in their months-old positions for another day as rain swept U. S. Fifth Army lines and fog settled over the Apennine mountains below Bologna today.

Even the Allied air forces were prevented by the weather from making their usual attacks on enemy targets in Southern Europe.

There were only a few clashes between opposing patrols, interspersed by artillery and mortar fire of varying intensity.

About a company of Germans attacked an Eighth army position near Cotignola, north of Faenza, but a heavy burst of fire knocked them back in less than an hour's fighting.

American gunners started a number of fires in the enemy defense arc before Bologna, which the Germans have been strengthening for six months. British and French destroyers were reported to have shelled German positions in the north near the French-Italian border.

FOE IN ITALY BLOCKED

Rome, March 29 (A. P.).—A German attack on Eighth Army positions near Cotignola, six miles north of the Bologna-Rimini highway stronghold of Faenza, was repulsed yesterday as the rest of the Italian front remained relatively quiet.

Rain restricted visibility on the Fifth Army front to the southwest. There was scattered Nazi artillery fire in the forward areas of this front, with patrol clashes reported in the sector southwest of Bologna. On the Fifth Army's extreme left flank in the coastal sector an Allied combat patrol ran into heavy German defensive fire and was forced to withdraw.

A naval communique reported new shelling of enemy positions on the French-Italian border during the week in which French and British destroyers participated.

G.I. STAR SPARKS BOMBERS TO FINAL

FEDER

FLORENCE, Italy, March 29—(AP) Private Steve Wojnolowicz, only G.I. on the 321st bomb group's "Mitchell Bombers", showed his officer team-mates how it is done tonight as his squad reached the finals in the Mediterranean Theater basketball championships by defeating the 92nd Negro Division's "Buffalo Big Ayes", 42 to 41.

Wojnolowicz, all-star high school player from Detroit, not only led his team with 11 points but was superb on defense. The winners tangle tomorrow with the 21st Aviation Engineer "Bulldozers" Adriatic Zone champions, for the All-Airforce title.

The "Bulldozers" are the only unbeaten team left in the double elimination tourney. If the Bombers win tomorrow, the two quintets will be forced to play again Saturday. The winners will participate in the special three-team tourney that starts April 9 at Cairo.

Wojnolowicz stopped Sonny Woods, one-time star of the New York professional Renaissance, who was all over the court until the Bomber's G.I. ace caught up with him late in the second half. Woods was the game's high scorer with 14 points.

Trailing by one point with one minute to go, the Engineers muffed a chance to tie the game when Jim Usry, former Lincoln University captain, missed a foul after ringing up ten straight free throws.

Holy Thursday Mass Celebrated At Vatican

Vatican City, March 29 (AP)—A Holy Thursday solemn mass was celebrated today in the Sistine chapel in the presence of Pope Pius XII, ten cardinals and the Vatican diplomatic corps.

Enrico Cardinal Sibilia, who officiated at the mass, consecrated the host and placed it in a chalice covered with a white veil. The chalice was taken by the Pontiff after the mass to the Paolina chapel, where, in accordance with ritual, it will remain for adoration until tomorrow.

Pope Receives Rep. Luce

Vatican City, March 29 (AP)—Pope Pius XII told Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) today that he hoped American womanhood would be a great influence for a stable world peace. The Pontiff received the Congresswoman for a 20-minute interview during which he asked her to convey his blessings to United States women. Mrs. Luce has been touring Italian battlefronts.

Fighting Men of Many Nations In Allied Army on Italian Front

Mrs. Luce Says Campaign Is 'Greatest Military Experiment in History'.

By CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
Member of Congress from Connecticut
Distributed by The Associated Press

15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Italy, March 30—(AP) Gen. Mark Clark commands, without any doubt, the most international and democratic force of seasoned veterans in the world today.

When the history of this war is written by the biographers and military experts, and by the poets and novelists, too, the Italian campaigns will certainly prove to have a far greater world interest and significance than they seem to have now, for they will be seen to be the greatest military experiment in history of the welding of fighting men of many countries in the great common cause of freedom.

Has Heterogeneous Forces

Clark's two armies, the American Fifth and the British Eighth, include, in addition to United Kingdom, Dominion and white and colored American units, Indians, Poles, Italians, Brazilians and a newly activated Jewish brigade, recruited in their historic homeland to fight against Hitler under the flag of Palestine.

The 120-mile front that these heterogeneous troops hold is as varied in terrain as are the men in nationality. Troops fight up and down some of the steepest mountains in Italy and across some of the widest, flattest and dustiest of plains.

The human as well as the technical and tactical problems presented by this varied terrain offer an immense challenge to both the military and diplomatic skill of a commander. Clark's troops speak five or six different languages and probably some 60 dialects. Their customs are infinitely different and their equipment and supplies are often not interchangeable. Their diverse eating habits alone are a quartermaster's nightmare.

An example of the delicate diplomatic victories achieved by Clark was seen in his application of one aspect of the Yalta decisions to the Italian front. That decision concerned Poland and it was a black and heartbreaking day for Gen. Wladislaw Anders, Polish commander in chief, when the news reached him. That news meant for Anders and his men the hard and bitter knowledge that Yalta had destroyed for many of them the very aim for which they had been fighting for six terrible years: to return to their homes under the Polish flag.

Poles Deported by Reds

It must be remembered that most of Anders' men were Poles who had been deported by Russia when it moved into Poland when the Hitler-Stalin non-aggression pact was in force and that, therefore, they are the very ones partitioned out of their homeland by the Yalta acceptance of the Curzon line.

Gen. Clark talked to Gen. Anders in an interview which must some day make good historical reading, for when Anders returned to his troops, the crisis had been averted. He bore the conviction to them that Poles had not less, but more, to fight for and that in the eves of the civilized world the way Poland's fighting men took this last, most savage blow to their hopes, might provide the most conclusive argument of all for Poland's cause at the San Francisco conference.

To restore to the Italian ...

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belligerent forces a truly offensive spirit against the Germans in the absence of any certainty concerning defeated Italy's position at the peace table was also as much of a diplomatic as a military task for Clark.

To preserve harmonious morale in the headquarters of such an army group and among the men from one end of the line to the other while maintaining complete military flexibility has been no easy job for Clark, and yet today anyone who visits this front is soon aware that he has met that challenge and done that job, for he has forged a striking force which has held and will soon destroy Germany's 25-odd divisions on this side of the Po river.

RUSSIANS WIN THREE VIENNA OUTER GUARDS

Flying Red Columns Cut Across Supply Line Leading To Italy

WHEELER

London, *Friday*, March 30 (AP)—Red Army columns, plunging within 43 miles of Vienna, reached the Austrian frontier yesterday in a 20-mile dash across western Hungary, uprooted three of the Austrian capital's outer fortresses and slashed across a vital German supply line to Italy.

Outflanking Nazi defenses based on the Bratislava gap and the Neusiedler See (Sea of Vienna), southeast of the Danube city, Russian armored forces captured the border town of Koszeg, 52 miles south of Vienna, and toppled the key Hungarian rail city of Szombathely.

The Free Austrian radio said without confirmation from the Soviet high command that the 3d Ukrainian Army spearheads already had invaded Austria, gateway to Hitler's southern mountain fortress.

Austrian Action Asked

The Austrian broadcast said the Russians had occupied several villages, and called on the Austrian Freedom Front to rise in arms. The reported Russian surge across the frontier was the first time that a liberating army had set foot on Austrian soil since that country was annexed to Hitler's Greater Germany by the Nazi-enforced *Anschluss* of March, 1938.

The Red Army's breakthrough to the Austrian border in an advance that also won the fortified Hungarian town of Kapuvar, 43 miles southeast of Vienna and 38 miles south of the outflanked Slovak capital of Bratislava, was announced in an order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin.

In a second victory announcement, the Soviet Premier revealed that the 3d White Russian Army had completed liquidation of the coastal pocket in East Prussia southwest of still embattled Koenigsberg. More than 130,000 enemy troops were killed or captured in eighteen days of battle, Stalin said.

18,500 Germans Seized

In another huge one-day bag the 2d White Russian Army captured 18,500 Germans as the Russians battered deeper into the eastern half of Danzig and wiped out a number of coastal pockets along Danzig Bay north of captured Gdynia.

The Germans, preparing to abandon Danzig, admitted that the last German defenders were clinging only to the area of the old fortress and said that the great port's harbor installations had been "completely destroyed."

As Radio Luxembourg said a state of emergency had been proclaimed in Vienna, Moscow and Berlin reports said an avalanche of Russian tanks, mobile guns and motorized infantry from two armies were plunging toward the city through broken enemy lines on both the north and south banks of the Danube.

100 Villages Swept Up

On the river's north bank, Berlin said that the northern wing of the 2d Ukrainian Army had lunged 17 to 25 miles west of the Hron River and had attempted to cross the Nitra River at points 47 to 52 miles east of Bratislava in a powerful offensive as yet unconfirmed by Moscow.

As these forces drove toward the Bratislava gap, the Danube Valley between Bratislava city and the northern shores of Neusiedler See, the 3d Ukrainian Army on the south bank of the Danube advanced across Hungary on a 118-mile front, swept up more than 100 villages and took 1,800 prisoners.

His troops drove to within 140 miles of the Italian border and 55 miles east of the Austrian mountain city of Graz. While spearheads pushed to within 29 miles of Yugoslavia by taking Szombathely, others at the southern end of the front captured Rezi, six miles north of the southwestern tip of Lake Balaton.

This advance carried them to a point 27 miles northeast of Nagykanizsa, guarding the gap between Lake Balaton and the Drava river, and enemy broadcasts said the Russians were preparing to sweep through the gap from the east.

At the long front's northern end, the capture of Kapuvar in a 10-mile advance carried Red army tanks within 10 miles east of the southern tip of Vienna's Neusiedler See. Kapuvar lies in the narrow divide between the Raba and Rabca rivers. While these forces crossed the Raba to seize Kapuvar, 19 miles to the southwest, other Soviet spearheads cracked the Rabca river defense line by sweeping across the water barrier to take Buk, 22 miles southeast of Sopron.

The Neusiedler See already was outflanked on the south by Tolbukhin's swift sweep through Koszeg and Szombathely, and Vienna's key outpost of Sopron at the southwestern edge of the lake was outflanked and cut off from the south.

Drive On Sopron

At Koszeg, Tolbukhin's advancing armored columns were 20 miles south of Sopron and by winning Kapuvar they swept within 20 miles east of the key rail junction which was the refugee Hungarian government seat of the Nazi-sponsored regime of Ferenc Szalazar when the premier fled fallen Budapest.

Waves of Russian tanks, hurdling hastily-erected enemy defenses in pursuit of the retreating Germans, who nowhere showed signs of making a stand, were within 32 miles southeast of the great aircraft manufacturing city of Wiener Neustadt, south of the Austrian capital. Wiener Neustadt has been a frequent target of Italy-based American bombers.

Between Koszeg and Szombathely, the Russians cut an 11-mile stretch of the key railroad linking Vienna, through northern Yugoslavia with Trieste in Italy, thus cutting one major line supplying and reinforcing German divisions battling the Anglo-American armies in that country.

Moscow dispatches said that one Red army aim of the great Austrian offensive was to end further German resistance in Italy, and the Russian advances followed recent conferences between Marshal Tolbukhin and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

Big Ode. Attack Expected

Berlin, meanwhile, said the Austrian offensive was closely tied up with the Red Army's offensive operations in the Tatra Mountains of Czechoslovakia and with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army drive toward the Moravian gap and across the Sudetan Mountains from Upper German Silesia.

Russians in the south, the enemy said, were aiming at reaching the Vienna basin and the southern passes across the Carpathians in order to invade industrial Moravia and link with Konev.

At the same time, Germans claimed that the Red Army's central Oder River front was ready to erupt in a full attack on Berlin and said elements of the 2nd and 3d White Russian armies were being dispatched from East Prussia and the embattled Danzig area to join Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army before the German capital.

Nazis See Strong Pressure

Enemy broadcasts said a German bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder in a bend in the river, 32 miles northeast of Berlin had been evacuated.

The Red Army, Berlin said, had driven to the river's bank at a point only 29 miles northeast of Berlin and had attempted to cross the river there.

"The Oder sector between Stettin and Frankfurt will be the scene of strong Russian pressure soon," the DNB agency said. "The offensive against Berlin, which earlier had been postponed, is being prepared feverishly. Fighting at Kuestrin is designed to serve this sole aim."

Russian Forces Now Reported In Austria

Map on Page 2.

London, March 29 (AP)—The Red army, breaking through the German's fortified zone of northwestern Hungary in a surge up the Danube Valley, has reached the Austrian border.

Marshal Stalin announced tonight that the border was reached at Koszeg, 42 miles south of Vienna and 20 miles west of Sarvar, captured yesterday.

Kapuvar and Szombathely, strongholds in the extreme western part of Hungary, were captured in the sweep, Stalin announced.

The Stalin tanks and armored cars of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army, smashing ahead from captured Csorna, hammered at the defenses of Pamhagen, 39 miles southeast of Vienna; St. Johann, on the border to the northeast, and Moson (Wieselburg), near the Danube, 21 miles southeast of Bratislava, Moscow dispatches said.

Russian troops have crossed the Austrian border, the Free Austrian and the Brussels radios said today. The Austrian radio said several border villages in Burgenland province had been seized.

The German communiqué announced a withdrawal north of the Danube to the Nitra River and a 25-mile advance by the Russians from the broken Hron River line.

Appear Close To Nitra

This push in Slovakia, dovetailing with the assault below the great river of southeastern Europe, apparently placed the Russians close to the city of Nitra, 40 miles east of Bratislava, capital of the puppet government of Slovakia.

There was no word of the co-ordinated offensive of Marshal Ivan Konev from Silesia toward Vienna and Prague from the northeast, but the Russians were heavily bombing Maehrisch Ostrau in the Moravian gap in their approach from that direction.

In the north, the German communiqué announced the evacuation of Kahlholz Cape, their last toehold on the East Prussian mainland except north of Koenigsberg, and said they had withdrawn to the Frische nehrung, a narrow sandspit extending from Danzig almost to Koenigsberg.

Nazis In Danzig Giving Up

The Russians reached the center of Danzig, left alone by the fall of the rival Polish port of Gdynia nearby, and the Germans were giving up in large numbers in the city's main streets and squares.

The Germans said the great city's port and harbor installations were destroyed and only the old fortress area was being held. Moscow dispatches said most of the commanders had abandoned their troops, escaping by sea, and a few submarines were still lurking about hoping to rescue more of the officers.

Koenigsberg Fall Awaited

A German plan to evacuate Gdynia was broken up yesterday when the Russians rushed in and captured 9,000 Germans standing at the docks.

The early fall of Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, also was probable. The population was reported reduced to the meat of dogs and cats for food.

Pamhagen is 40 miles south of Bratislava and 17 miles west of Csorna. It is just inside the Austrian border, 15 miles east of the stronghold of Sopron at the southern end of Neusiedler Lake.

Fortified Junctions Bombed

Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army was moving along the southern side of the Danube toward Bratislava from Gyor in co-ordination with Tolbukhin.

Soviet bombers and Stormoviks pounded the fortified junctions of Winden, Neusiedl, Parndorf and Bruck, between Lake Neusiedler and the Danube. Bruck is 365 miles southeast of General Eisenhower's front at Aschaffenburg.

It is good tank country and there was a possibility that Tolbukhin would surge straight west into the mountains toward the big border cities of Ogdenburg and Szombathely and the Austrian center of Graz and cut the main communication lines out of Yugoslavia and northeastern Italy.

He was about 65 miles from Graz.

Japs Keep Prisoners In Peril, Briton Says

London, March 29 (AP) — Major Arthur Henderson, financial secretary to the War Office, told Commons today that the Japanese were moving prisoner-of-war camps into close proximity to military installations in an effort to protect the targets from bombing.

Quoting Article 9 of the International Convention, which, he said, lays down a "clear-cut mandate against such treatment of war captives, Henderson declared that "we and our Allies have observed this principle and shall continue to do so."

"I regret to inform the House that the Japanese are not conforming to this principle," he said.

Saying that the protecting power had been notified that the camps should be moved away from military targets, Henderson charged that "these representations were repeated without effect" and that "none of the camps had been moved."

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Report B-29s Blast Tokyo

London, Friday, March 30 (AP).—The German radio quoted a Tokyo broadcast today as saying 150 U. S. B-29 Superfortresses bombed Tokyo this morning. There was no immediate confirmation. Berlin said the raiders, striking at 7:30 A. M., Tokyo time, dropped a new type of incendiaries which started numerous fires.

BRITISH TEAM UP WITH U.S. NAVY IN RYUKYUS ATTACK

Battleships, Carriers of Royal Navy Take Part in Powerful Smash.

JAPS STRIKE BACK

Tokyo Reports Transports Moving in for Invasion of Okinawa.

WAITE

GUAM, Friday, March 30—(AP) The United States Pacific fleet, augmented by a powerful British battleship-carrier task force, poured shells and carrier planes for the seventh straight day Thursday at the Ryukyus where Tokyo said American transports are moving in for an invasion of Okinawa, 325 miles southwest of Japan.

Shortly after disclosing that the 35,000-ton battleship HMS King George V.; the 23,000-ton carrier HMS Illustrious and other British warships attacked the southern end of the island chain Monday and Tuesday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today:

Hit Shore Installations

"The U. S. Pacific fleet continued on March 29 to attack shore installations in the Ryukyus with carrier aircraft and with surface gunfire."

He also disclosed that Japanese

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planes and torpedo boats tried to deal blows to the attacking warships Tuesday night during which four of the planes and "a number" of the boats were destroyed. There was no mention of any damage to the American fleet units.

Tying in with the naval air operations along the south approaches to Japan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today at Manila that his planes bombed a factory, an airdrome and trains on Formosa and sank a 7,000 ton cargo ship and five coastal vessels offshore.

Self-contained task force of the British Pacific fleet, including some of the mightiest warships afloat, teamed up with the U. S. Fleet for the first time in the central Pacific in carrier strikes against Japan's southern Ryukyu islands Monday and Tuesday.

Observers here said the British force was using "revolutionary methods of operation" to carry out the first long-range strike it has ever attempted.

Enemy Airfields Hit

British carrier planes flying from "some of the most powerful ships in the British Navy" blasted enemy airfield installations in the Sakashima group of Japan's Ryukyu islands, which stretch along the southern approach to the mainland.

The attack indicated a marked change from previous methods of supply. Never before has the British fleet used a "floating supply train" on a scale large enough to permit such a long-range operation.

News that the British task force was cooperating with the American Fifth fleet came as Tokyo reported that at least 500 carrier planes had pounded southern Japan for 10 hours yesterday. They concentrated on targets that included the Sasebo and Kure naval bases in what the enemy insisted "must be considered part of a strategic plan to support the Okinawa operation."

Japan has claimed for days that the Americans were preparing to invade Okinawa, largest of the Ryukyus.

Tokyo declared that a fleet of "more than 100 warships, with about 10 battleships as its mainstay," was cruising the waters off Okinawa, screening still another task force including "more than 10 aircraft carriers."

There has been no Allied confirmation of any landings in the Ryukyus, but Admiral Nimitz has reported continual air and sea bombardment of that strategic group.

20 Jap Planes Destroyed

Admiral Nimitz' communique disclosed that 20 Japanese aircraft and one small coastal vessel were destroyed and several damaged. The town of Ohama in the Sakishima group was left aflame.

The task force, including the 35,000-ton battleship HMS King George 5th and the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious and other carriers, is commanded by Vice Adm. Sir Bernard Rawlings, with Rear Adm. Sir Philip Vian in command of the carriers—under operational control of the American Fifth Fleet Chief, Adm. R. A. Spruance.

The British never before have attempted such a long-range strike in the Pacific or anywhere else.

When Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser, commander in chief of the British Pacific fleet, said in Australia March 5 that the fleet was "ready and waiting for action," he meant what he said. For waiting, in addition to carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers, were full convoys of service and supply ships.

Disregarding discussion on three continents of the question whether British and American ships are technically able to operate side by side, British carriers are fully prepared to operate as a completely self-contained, self-supplied, self-serviced independent task force.

That is what they have done in this first real British fleet offensive against the Japanese empire.

One senior officer of the task force said he was "proud to be connected with the mighty American fleet," adding:

"We have a different job to perform, but we will be guided by American experience in the Pacific."

no confirmation from fleet headquarters of any of these reports.

Citing preliminary reports of damage inflicted on the enemy, Nimitz's communiqué said 38 aircraft were destroyed; 19 ships crippled, including 4 destroyers or destroyer escorts damaged; 5 cargo ships damaged, and many small craft wrecked. Military installations, including submarine pens at Unten Bay on Okinawa, were heavily hit.

The Box Score

The totals make today's incomplete Pacific Fleet box score for the past ten-day carrier and battleship offensive read:

819 aircraft probably destroyed.

57 or more ships sunk or damaged, including carriers and a 45,000-ton battleship.

Nimitz acknowledged that "some fleet units" suffered damage "under enemy air attacks," including "serious damage" to one destroyer, one "larger unit" and another ship, and "minor damage to several others." None of these ships was reported lost.

Earlier Jap Claims

In further unsubstantiated claims, Japanese imperial headquarters boasted of sinking or damaging "30 warships, cruisers, destroyers and transports" between Monday and Wednesday by "surface units" and planes.

Earlier, Japanese press reports said Japanese torpedo boats "sank two cruisers" and "damaged a destroyer."

The fleet's assault on the Ryukyus by air and sea is probably the heaviest in the Pacific and Imperial Japanese headquarters implied in today's communiqué the attack is continuing into the seventh day. Tokyo also reported carrier-plane sion operations in the Okinawa sector," Japanese broadcasters said.

Tokyo radio also said "about 60 United States planes"—medium bombers and fighters—raided Formosa, 365 miles south of Okinawa. The raid lasted three and a half hours, said the announcer, and bombs were dropped on airfields and "vital installations" at Tainan, Takao and Taihoku.

[A Japanese broadcast from Singapore, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said twenty American B-29's attacked Singapore for more than two hours today.]

Air Superiority

The circumstances suggested that American carrier planes dominated the Ryukyu skies.

Today's fleet communiqué also announced rocket and machine-gun attacks by Navy Venturas on Tomari Zaki, in northeastern Paramushiro, and the bombing of Kataoka, on Shimushu, Tuesday. These points are in the Kurile Islands, north of Japan proper.

Army Mustangs and Liberators also hammered Suzaki airdrome and radar installations in Chichi Jima, near Iwo Jima, on Monday. The Mustangs returned to the job the next day, hitting Chichi Jima and Haha Jima.

U.S. Fleet Guns Pound Okinawa 6th Day

Guam, March 29 (AP)—Okinawa underwent its sixth day's bombardment by the United States Fleet's largest guns as hundreds of carrier aircraft knifed into its remaining strongholds, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Radio Tokyo held to its report that Yank troops have landed on the Kerama Islands, asserting that a fleet of "20 to 30 transports" is attempting to supply American invasion forces on the islands, 15 miles west of Okinawa. There was

attacks on the naval base of Kure, on Honshu Island, early today.

Besides this heavy fleet pounding, upward of 200 Superfortresses hit Kyushu Tuesday noon, and an unconfirmed Japanese broadcast said other B-29's bombed it again Tuesday night.

Radio Tokyo said that in addition to raids on Kure naval base, "29 carrier planes" raided southern Kyushu and western Shikoku early today. Damage to military facilities was reported "negligible."

"These enemy raids are believed to be a supporting one for inva-

Search Planes Of Navy Sink Japanese Vessels

Guam, *Friday*, March 30 (AP)—Navy search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 sank two small Japanese ships and damaged two others in the vicinity of the Bonin Islands, north of conquered Iwo, Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communiqué today.

The following day, army Mustangs of the 7th Fighter Command hit a warehouse and defense installations on Haha in the Bonins.

Daily neutralization attacks on Japanese-held islands in the eastern Marshalls were carried out Wednesday by 4th Marine Aircraft Wing Helldiver bombers and navy search planes of Fleet Air Wing 2.

Guam, March 29 — Twenty-five hundred Jewish service men last night attended Passover services in the first observance of Hebraic rites in this part of the western Pacific. Three chaplains conducted the service —Navy Lieut. Philip Lipis, Camden, N. J.; Navy Lieut. Elihu Rickel, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Army Airforce Capt. David I. Cedarbaum, New York city.

Vice Admiral Newton Now Inspector General

Pearl Harbor, March 29 (AP)—Vice Admiral John H. Newton has succeeded Rear Admiral John F. Shafroth as inspector general, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas, United States Pacific Fleet headquarters here announced today.

Newton, of Carbondale, Pa., and San Francisco, was commander, South Pacific area and South Pacific force, before taking his new assignment.

Shafroth, who has been inspector general since March 20, 1944, has been assigned to duty afloat, headquarters said.

Navy Closing Old Bases As War Nears Japan

Honolulu, March 29 (AP)—Emphasizing how the air war is crowding the Japanese homeland, the United States Navy has all but closed its aviation supply and maintenance units at many former bases in the South and Central Pacific.

Capt. J. W. Boundy, advance-base supply officer, left recently to check on removal of an aviation supply depot from the Marshalls to the Marianas, where it will join similar units brought forward as the war moved ahead.

U.S. Units Land On Mactan Isle Off Cebu City

Opon, Main Town, Secured; Cauit, Air Base in Cebu Harbor, Also Is Invaded

MANILA, March 30 (Friday) (AP).—Elements of Major General William H. Arnold's America Division, conquerors of Cebu City on Cebu, invaded Mactan Island, directly across a narrow channel from that second port of the Philippines, on Wednesday, General Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The tiny island of Cauit, to the southwest in Cebu harbor, also was invaded. Cauit is a seaplane base.

MacArthur said Opon, the main city of Mactan, was secured.

On Mactan Island is the biggest cocoanut oil refinery in the Philippines, set ablaze by Japanese demolition crews Monday when the Americans landed on Cebu.

On Cebu itself the infantrymen struck north and south from the demolition-wrecked capital city, capturing Lahug airfield to the north and the town of Naga, fourteen miles south.

MacArthur said enemy resistance "still appeared disorganized."

Only minor actions were reported on Luzon, where in the central sector 1,338 additional dead were counted in mopping-up operations.

Legaspi, major port on southeastern Luzon, was hit with more than 200 tons of bombs.

The communique, silent for days about progress on invaded Mindanao Island, said only that heavy bombers and fighters bombed Jolo and Tawi Tawi in the Sulu Archipelago to the southwest.

Patrol bombers, maintaining a tight blockade of the China Sea, sank one large and nine small freighters in attacks as far north as Formosa.

JAPS ON CEBU FLEE TO HILLS

Manila, March 29 (A. P.).—American infantry pursued the Japanese into the hills north of Cebu city today after that demolition-wrecked second city of the Philippines was captured in a brisk two-day drive from the Cebu Island beachhead on the east coast.

Troops inside the city fought scattered battles along heavily mined streets, but for the most part the enemy was reported to have abandoned well-prepared defenses and fled before the American Division.

The Japs fought stubbornly for a time Tuesday at Pardo, on the southern outskirts, but were finally cleared out. Another column moved around to the west, and the capital city was entered from two sides Wednesday morning. American losses were light.

Cebu, a city of 150,000 population, was badly damaged by Jap demolition crews carrying out their scorched-earth policy as they did in Manila. The important harbor area, however, was taken virtually intact. It is one of the best in the Philippines.

Capture of the city was preceded by an attack by midget submarines on American shipping off the beachhead, about five miles south of the capital. The tiny undersea craft struck during daylight Monday, D Day, forcing all unbeached ships to put to sea, where they remained until the next morning. As the fleet headed toward shore again one of the midget subs was tracked down and probably sunk with direct hits.

Fighting on Luzon Island abated in the central and southern sectors because of the enemy's great losses, which cannot be replaced," Gen. MacArthur said. Jap resistance is becoming "disconnected and sporadic" in those areas, he said, but remains strong in the north around Baguio and across the valley near the Balete Pass.

Bombers ranging the China Sea sank seven freighters, some of them used as transports, and damaged sixteen others. Two 3,000-tonners were sunk and twelve smaller ones damaged off French Indo-China. The others were hit off Foochow, China.

Baruch Arrives In London

London, March 29 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to President Roosevelt, arrived in London today with expectations of an immediate conference with Prime Minister Churchill. It was understood that part of his mission would be devoted to a discussion of the occupation and economic future of Germany.

BARUCH TO CONFER WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, March 29—(AP) Bernard M. Baruch, personal advisor of President Roosevelt, reached London today reputedly to discuss plans for the occupation of Germany with Prime Minister Churchill, who asserted that the "hour of success" was near.

Members of the British war cabinet were ordered to remain close to their posts over the four-day Easter holiday and it was learned that arrangements had been made to call Parliament back into session

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immediately if the German collapse should come during Parliament's eight-day recess.

Churchill's optimistic prediction was made in a letter endorsing a Liberal candidate for Commons in a special election to fill a vacancy. In it the Prime Minister said:

"The endurance of the British people and the steadfast devotion of the fighting services have at last brought us near the hour of success. Let us now prepare to make sure, for the sake of our country, our empire and civilization, that we reap the due and just rewards of victory."

Key Allied commissions which will have the job of administering Germany after the war were said to be ready to move into the field soon and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons "high priority" had been given to the task of disarming the Nazis and dismantling their industries.

Just how and when would come the moment of transition from German organized resistance to that of Nazi guerrilla warfare remained uncertain. The London Times expressed the opinion that German provinces might be taken over one by one until the entire country was occupied, and "in that way the end will come."

Among the British people themselves there was mounting anticipation that victory might come soon and suddenly. An atmosphere of victory was noticeable, but there was no hilarity, because V-bombs still are striking in southern England.

There was known to have been a sharp increase in the flow of communications between the capitals of the "Big Three," but otherwise there was nothing concrete to indicate the war was near its end.

Hour Of Victory Near: Churchill

London, March 29 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill asserted today that the "hour of success" was near.

His prediction came in a letter indorsing a Liberal candidate for Commons in a special election to fill a vacancy.

"The endurance of the British people and the steadfast devotion of the fighting services have at last brought us near the hour of success," he wrote.

"Must Keep Unity"

"Let us now prepare to make sure for the sake of our country, our empire and civilization that we reap the due and just rewards of victory.

"That end will best be served by maintaining unity of effort and of purpose."

The letter was addressed to Ronald M. Munro, who is a candidate to represent the Scottish universities in Parliament and has the support of the Churchill Coalition Government.

His statement coincided with reports that members of Churchill's War Cabinet had been ordered to remain close to their posts and with arrangements to call Parliament back into session if necessary during the eight-day Easter recess.

Happiest Easter Of War

A sharp increase was recorded in the flow of Government communications among the Big Three capitals, often a sign of important developments in the making.

The British are preparing for their happiest Easter of the war. Easter is their best holiday of the year.

War plants will be kept working, but nearly everything else will shut down or operate on skeleton shifts. Stores will close from Good Friday until Tuesday.

Women and children are leading the exodus from London for seaside and country today.

Despite their belief that this is the eve of victory, there is not much hilarity among the British. For one reason, southern England and London still are within range of the Nazi V-weapons, even with the Germans being beaten back.

Britons Start Post-War Plans

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—Preparing for a rapid switchover to peace production, more than 1,100 British firms operating in various fields have been permitted to do experimental and developmental work on post-war models in the last eight months, "The Board of Trade Journal" disclosed today. Of 1,300 applications for post-war preparations since last August, only thirteen have been rejected, it said.

Would Aid British Women

London, March 29 (AP)—Rhyes Davies, Laborite member of Commons, wants to know how unmarried British women may "lay claims against men serving in the American forces in this country in respect of their illegitimate children." He said today he would present the question to Home Secretary Herbert Stanley Morrison April 12.

New Coal Plan For Britain Proposed

London, March 29 (AP)—A sweeping reorganization of Britain's coal industry under control of a Government agency empowered to compel national unification of mining operations was proposed today by an advisory committee set up by the Minister of Fuel.

In a report to Parliament, the committee, headed by the Fuel Ministry's director of production, Charles Reid, declared that drastic changes are necessary "if the cost of production is to be reduced so as to enable the coal industry to meet all the needs of the country."

The committee urged a merger of companies into units "of such sizes as would provide the maximum advantages of planned production, stimulating preparation and execution of broad plans made by these units and of conserving the coal resources of the country."

Also recommended were a nationally co-ordinated program of seeking new coal sources, adoption of the 40-hour week, higher wages, closing of uneconomical pits, development of research and modernization of methods.

The report, which will be debated by Parliament, was offered as an alternative to two previous sets of recommendations—one by the miners proposing socialization of the industry and the other suggesting its control by a group of sixteen coal-mine owners.

COMMONS DEBATES FEEDING EUROPE

London, March 29 (A. P.).—Responsibility for feeding hungry Europe was debated in the House of Commons yesterday, with some members intimating that the United States should increase its effort in that direction.

One member raised the question of whether German prisoners taken by the American were getting "seven or eight times" as much food as French civilians. Another protested that Britons could not be expected to "wear their belts any tighter" than the Americans.

The discussion followed an announcement by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee that Britain already had sent or agreed to send 900,000 tons of food to liberated areas, including the Mediterranean.

"In view of that," inquired Earl Winterton, a Conservative, "have the strongest representations been made to the United States Government, stressing the moral responsibility they have for making up these stocks?"

Attlee said he would deal with that question later in the debate. He added that the British Government had reduced its stocks "to what we believe to be the limits of safety." He said the minimum supplies thus far have been sufficient to avoid disease and unrest in liberated countries.

Franco Break Demanded

Paris, March 29 (AP)—A mass-meeting of representatives of powerful French labor movements and liberal parties ended yesterday with a demand for immediate rupture of diplomatic and economic relations with Generalissimo Franco's Spanish Government by all the United Nations.

The conference assailed decisions by the de Gaulle Government permitting reopening of Spanish consulates inside France, declaring they were "centers of espionage on behalf of international Fascism as well as offices for supplying Nazi-held pockets on the Atlantic Coast."

This presumably referred to reports that Spanish ships were carrying food to German garrisons at Saint Nazaire and the mouth of the Gironde River.

An appeal was made to all Spaniards to unite in order to speed the fall of the Franco regime.

Equality for Czechs, Slovaks

MOSCOW, March 29 (AP).—Czechoslovak political leaders who are in Moscow to shape a new government have agreed upon equal rights for the Czech and Slovak nations, it was learned today. The reported agreement is a development from pre-war statutes, which recognized only the existence of the Czechoslovak people.

U.S. Takes 100-Room Mansion In Moscow

Moscow, March 29 (AP)—The ever-expanding United States Embassy in Moscow is taking a 100-room mansion in the Arbat section of the Soviet capital to house more than 250 Americans connected with it.

Ambassador Averell Harriman and his daughter, Kathleen, will continue to live at Spasso House.

JAPS POUNDED NEAR AIRBASE

Enemy Lunges Forward 20 Miles Toward Laohokow

Chungking, March 29 (AP)—Japanese forces imperiling Laohokow, American airbase 200 miles northwest of Hankow, were pounded from the air at a point only 5 miles from the city, a 14th Air Force communiqué said today, indicating the enemy had lunged forward 20 miles.

Nanyang, a Honan province town northwest of Hankow and one of the main Chinese bastions in Free China's defense between the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers has fallen, the communiqué indicated. This conflicted with other reports which claimed the city was still in Chinese hands, although heavy fighting was raging in that sector.

Meanwhile, both Chinese and American bombers claimed successes against Japanese shipping. The 14th Air Force, in sweeps off Hainan Island during the week ended March 23, sank a 6,500-ton enemy freighter and a 5,000-ton freighter, probably sank another of 2,500 tons, and damaged a 1,500-ton transport, headquarters announced today.

The Chinese claimed that in a sweep over the lower reaches of the Yangtze last week, four of their planes sank one Japanese warship and three other vessels.

Jap Ships Hit Off Hainan

Chungking, March 29 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force bombers, in sweeps off Hainan Island during the week ended March 23, sank a 6,500-ton enemy freighter and a 5,000-ton freighter, probably sank another of 2,500 tons and damaged a 1,500-ton transport, headquarters announced today.

20-Mile Jap Gain Toward U.S. Base Seen

Chungking, March 29 (AP)—The 14th Air Force today pounded a point only five miles from Laohokow American air base 200 miles northwest of Hankow, indicating the Japanese had made a 20-mile advance toward it.

The air communique also indicated that Nanyang, a Honan province town north-northwest of Hankow and one of the main Chinese pastions in Free China's defenses between the Yangtze and Yellow rivers, had fallen.

The communiqué said Mitchell bombers caused heavy enemy casualties at a town 5 miles northeast of Laohokow.

The Japanese were estimated to be using more than 80,000 men in a push that may menace either Sian, in Shensi, or Chungking.

Sian is slightly over 200 miles northwest of Laohokow and Chungking is nearly 400 miles southwest of Laohokow.

Free Press Committee Assured of China's Aid

Editors in Chungking on World Tour, Hear of Post-War Plans

CHUNGKING, March 29 (AP).—China does not want to maintain censorship after the war, Minister of Information Wang Shih Chieh told the free press committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors today.

Besides visiting Dr. Wang, the committee composed of Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, also called on T. T. Hsiao, director of the official Central News Agency; Dr. Sun Fo, Cabinet minister and son of the late Sun Yat Sen, and General Wu Te-chen, secretary general of the Kuomintang.

Mexican Bus Toll Grows.

Mexico City, March 29 (A. P.).—The toll of fatalities resulting from a collision here Tuesday night between a crowded bus and a Diesel locomotive mounted to twenty today with the deaths of three more bus passengers.

Two Argentine Newspapers Closed

Buenos Aires, March 29 (AP)—Two Argentine newspapers, *Noticias Graficas* and the Socialist organ Vanguardia, have been closed since Argentina's declaration of war against the Axis.

Noticias Graficas apparently was suspended because of an editorial last night which declared the decision to declare war lagged years behind public opinion, and said: "If the Government reconciles its policy, completing it by calling elections which will confirm its new democratic position, it is certain that it will obtain for the war a spontaneous fervor that no newspaper nor department of press and propaganda is able to invent."

Vanguardia recently had urged the military regimé to withdraw and permit the re-establishment of a freely elected constitutional government.

Duke Propo[unds] Postwar Plan For Islands

Nassau, Bahamas, March 29 (AP). Expansion of tourist attractions and a four-point program for rehabilitation of the out islands of the Bahamas were proposed by the Duke of Windsor in a half-hour lustily cheered speech before the Chamber of Commerce last night.

He said the end of the war and the removal or reduction of RFC garrisons here, and the return of Bahamian soldiers from overseas and Bahamian laborers from the United States may result in an uncertain economy.

Congestion In Nassau

The colony's most serious problem, he said, was congestion in Nassau, where the population has increased from 20,000 to almost 30,000 in the five years of his administration here. After the war, he said, this congestion will increase.

He reduced this plan to four points:

1. Gradual concentration of scattered island populations to a few of the more productive islands, which would result in easier marketing, better transportation, improved health and education.

2. Create an assured market for the principal out islands' crops and prevent waste to the producer and consumer.

3. Improve inter-island trans-

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portation. He said he hoped for better vessels and regular plane service.

4. Provision of some comforts and amenities in the out islands that now attract peasants to Nassau.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the Western Front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

1st Infantry—Mopping behind armored advance south of Siegen.

3d Infantry—Fought through the Lorsch Forest and Viernheim Plain around Mannheim; took Weinheim, on the Neckar River near by; won domination of a superhighway; cleared southern part of Mannheim; also cleared Viernheim, northeast of Mannheim, and struck into the hills east of Hemsbach.

4th Armored—Raced east to Lauterbach 199 miles southwest of Berlin.

5th Infantry—Mopped up the east half of Frankfurt.

6th Armored—Passed through the Ninetieth Division's Main River bridgehead; swept to within three miles of Bad Nauheim; crossed some paths of the Fourth Armored Division, now many miles to the east.

9th Armored—Began moving from Weilburg this morning and advanced thirty-four miles, reaching a point about ten miles northeast of Giessen at the elbow of Hodges's wheeling movement.

9th Infantry—Mopped up and consolidated gains behind First Army drive.

35th Infantry—Reached outskirts of Gladbeck in north Ruhr area.

45th Infantry—Fighting through the Dieburgermarks Woods after pushing through Grosklein and Zimmerns; stormed up to Niedernberg, on the west bank of the Main, four miles south of Aschaffenberg.

79th Infantry—Entered Duisburg; reached Rhine Canal inside city; captured dock area.

87th Infantry—Pushed nine miles east and northeast on a nine-mile front in the area from fifteen to twenty-one miles north of Weisbaden.

90th Infantry—Advanced two miles; cleared Bruckhokben, six miles northeast of Frankfurt.

Mechanized 106th Cavalry Group—Drove through Fuerth and Fahrenbach to Hochst, about twelve miles southwest of Niedernberg and seven miles west of Woerth, on the west bank of the Main.

Yank General Missing

Rochester, March 29 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Gustav J. Braun, winner of the Distinguished Service Cross in both World Wars I and II, has been missing in action in Italy since March 17

Russians Seek 3 Votes At Security Conference

WASHINGTON, March 29—(AP) As the result of a secret agreement by the Big Three at Yalta, Russia and the United States will ask for three votes each in the United Nations assembly to be proposed at the San Francisco security conference next month.

The White House made this bombshell announcement today. It immediately threatened a split in the American delegation to the conference. It seemed likely also to become a focal point of small nation opposition to big power domination of the international organization.

The possibility of a split appeared in a statement by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), a member of the delegation, who said:

"I would deeply disagree with any voting proposal, if made, which would destroy the 'sovereign equality of nations' in the peace league's assembly, as previously proposed at Dumbarton Oaks."

The initial proposal for more than one seat in the assembly came from Premier Stalin at Yalta, the White House announcement disclosed. President Roosevelt agreed to support the plan, provided the United States also should have three assembly seats and Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill assented to this.

No reason for this Russian move was given. Diplomatic officials speculated that it probably was prompted by a desire of Moscow to have a representation approaching that of the British Empire. The Empire would have six seats for the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa.

The controversial development was the second of Russian origin to explode on the pre-conference scene today. The first was a Moscow announcement that the Soviet delegation would be headed by the ambassador to Washington, Andrei A. Gromyko.

All the other powers have announced that their delegations would be headed by their foreign secretaries—among them Secretary Stettinius for the United States and Secretary Eden for Britain.

The appointment of Gromyko instead of Foreign Commissar Molotov was, like the multiple-vote proposition, unexplained. One suggestion much discussed here was that the appointment of a man of ambassadorial rank showed a declining Soviet interest in the conference.

This came up when Gromyko talked briefly with reporters following the Moscow announcement. "That is a false conclusion," he said flatly. He declared his government unqualifiedly supports the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security organization and also the Yalta agreement on voting procedure in the proposed world security council.

At that time the Yalta agreement on assembly voting had not been announced. This announcement came late in the day.

The world organization would have three main bodies: the security council of 11 nations, the general assembly of all member nations and an economic and social council. Virtually all the real power for action would be vested in the security council on which Russia, the United States, Britain, France and China would be permanent members.

SOVIETS NAME DELEGATE

LONDON, Thursday, March 29.—(AP) Russia's ambassador to the United States, Andrei Gromyko, was named today as the leader of the Soviet delegation to the San Francisco conference, the Tass agency announced in a broadcast from Moscow.

Russian Delegation To World Parley Named

Moscow, March 29 (AP)—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, will head the Russian delegation to the San Francisco World Security Conference, the Soviet Government announced today.

A. A. Sobolev, K. V. Novikov and S. K. Tsarapkin were designated as special envoys on the delegation.

Two military men, Lieut. Gen. A. F. Vasilev and Rear Admiral K. K. Rodionov, and two professors, S. A. Golunsky and S. B. Krylov, make up the remainder of the eight-man delegation.

Gromyko was the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks conference. Sobolev, a Balkan expert, and Admiral Rodionov also were members of the delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Novikov is head of the second European section of the Soviet Foreign Office. His office deals with the affairs of Britain and the British Commonwealth. Tsarapkin is head of the American section of the Foreign Commissariat. Professors Golunsky and Krylov are two of the Soviet Union's outstanding students of world politics and economics.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman is leaving shortly for the San Francisco meeting.

Argentine Envoy Post Foreseen For Braden

Washington, March 29 (AP)—The State Department is preparing to recommend to the White House the appointment of Spruille Braden as Ambassador to Argentina when that Government is recognized.

Braden now is United States Ambassador to Cuba. He served previously as Ambassador to Colombia.

No announcement will be made, of course, until it is formally decided to recognize Argentina—expected in about a week. It could not be ascertained whether presidential approval has been secured, but diplomats said they did not think there would be any hitches.

Acquainted With Leaders

Braden, who has been in the diplomatic service since 1935, is well acquainted with Buenos Aires leaders. He spent two years there as head of the American delegation to settle the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Meanwhile, further action on Argentina was put off until Saturday when the Pan-American Union is scheduled to meet. An announcement paving the way for the Argentine representative in Mexico City to sign the resolutions of the Inter-American Conference there is expected to come from the meeting.

Recognition by the American republics of the Government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell in Buenos Aires is expected to follow quickly. Argentina declared war on the Axis Tuesday.

Denounced As Fascist

Former Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt denounced that Government as Fascist last fall. The State Department is now veering away from any discussion of Argentina's internal situation, basing its decisions on the Argentine declaration of war.

Some mixup over the legal relations between the United States and Argentina has developed since steps were initiated to recognize Argentina.

The general impression was that the United States had no relations with the Argentine Government and had not recognized the Government of Farrell. Now it appears that the State Department considers that there never was a break in relations with Argentina because, although former Ambassador Norman Armour was withdrawn, the rest of the United States mission remained in Buenos Aires.

French Act To Get Ships

Paris, March 29 (AP)—With the entrance of Argentina into the war against the Axis, the French Government has moved to take control of French merchant ships tied up at Buenos Aires to carry sorely needed food to France.

Officials here expressed "satisfaction" at the Argentine action but said there was no immediate prospect of a resumption in diplomatic relations.

However, the Government asked London and Washington to grant transportation to Buenos Aires for crews for three merchant ships so they can be brought home loaded with wheat, meats and fats.

The Government said that Argentine authorities unofficially had offered stocks for relief of the hard-pressed French population.

Haitian Delegates To Frisco Named

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 29 (AP)—Gerard Lescot, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, will head the Haitian delegation to the San Francisco conference.

Other leading members of the delegation are Yelv Thevaud, Secretary of National Defense; Alfred Nemours, chairman of the Senate; Andre Liautaud, Ambassador to the United States; Pierre Chauvet, Under Secretary of National Economy, and Antoine Bervin, Haitian plenipotentiary to Cuba.

GEN. CLAY TO RUN CIVIL AFFAIRS IN OCCUPIED REICH

WASHINGTON, March 29—(AP) Assignment of Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay as civil affairs administrator in occupied Germany led tonight to predictions of less military intervention in affairs of the American home front.

Clay was deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under James F. Byrnes, in charge of production programs. He has been criticized by members of Byrnes' Civilian Advisory committee for allegedly permitting the Army to shape much of OWMR's policy.

One possible choice as his successor, mentioned in civilian war agency circles, was Colonel Bryan Houston, former rationing director of OPA. At OPA, Houston was known for "liberal" ration policies and for an oft-repeated expression: "Let's give the civilians a break."

However, a spokesman for OWMR discouraged speculation on Houston, declaring that Byrnes has not yet made a decision.

Most War Agency sources acknowledged the hope that a civilian would get the assignment. Houston, a Texan, is in uniform. He was with the Army service forces under Gen. Brehon Somervell, before and after his OPA tour of duty, and handled procurement and surplus disposal matters. He is now in Army public relations, in charge of ASF matters.

Fred Searls, Jr., former WPB official and now General Clay's deputy in OWMR, has been suggested as another possible choice. Clay will leave the country "within a few days," President Roosevelt announced, as deputy to General Dwight D. Eisenhower in charge of civil affairs "when General Eisenhower, as Supreme commander, assumes control under the arrangement agreed upon for the occupation of Germany." His authority presumably will cover only the south German territory which is to be occupied by Americans.

Eisenhower asked for Clay three weeks ago, Mr. Roosevelt said, but the designation was delayed because of an OWMR agreement with the Army that Clay would remain with Byrnes until April 1.

The President said Clay was particularly qualified for the German post by reason of his "splendid service in the civilian as well as in the military branches of the government."

It was learned that members of the OWMR Advisory committee—which is made up of representatives of management, labor, agriculture and the public—were informed of Clay's impending departure a few weeks ago.

Several members of the advisory group have privately told reporters that they felt Byrnes' staff, including Clay, should give greater attention to the needs of the civilian and war-supporting economy.

CIVIL WAR'S LOSSES TOPPED

World War II Casualties 3,000 Above Old Record

Washington, March 29 (AP)—World War II has now taken the lives of more American men in combat than the Civil War, previously the costliest in the nation's history.

The Army announced today that 153,791 soldiers had died in battle up to the beginning of March and the Navy reported its dead at 25,750.

The aggregate for the two services since Pearl Harbor is 189,541, almost 3,000 above the 186,771 listed by the Army and Navy as killed or fatally wounded in the Union and Confederate armies and the Union navy during the Civil War. The number of Confederate navy dead is not available but it is believed not to exceed the Union navy's losses.

Four-Year War

The War Between the States lasted four years, while the figures for World War II dead cover only three years and about three months of fighting. The toll may still be heavier by the time the missing are accounted for.

In the eighteen months of World War I, Army and Navy figures show, 53,559 lost their lives in combat, including 50,510 in the Army.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, gave out the figures on the number of soldiers killed in reporting that the Army's over-all casualties had now reached 780,043

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on the basis of names compiled here through March 21 and reflecting activities up to the beginning of March. With the Navy's total losses of 92,819, this pushed the total for both to 872,862 since the beginning of the war. Today's report represented an increase of 13,275 over last week's.

Casualty Breakdown

A breakdown on the Army's casualties and corresponding figures for last week:

Killed, 153,791 and 150,310.
Wounded, 473,669 and 464,731.
Missing, 86,355 and 88,209.
Prisoners, 66,228 and 64,430.

Of the wounded, 243,508 have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy:

Killed, 35,750 and 35,342.
Wounded, 42,302 and 41,882.
Missing, 10,500 and 10,417.
Prisoners, 4,267 and 4,266.

Stimson also estimated Japanese casualties in the entire Philippine campaign at more than 300,000. He said that 172,983 of the enemy had been counted killed.

TOKYO RADIO SAYS 30 U.S. SHIPS SUNK

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29. — (AP) Tokyo kept telling the world today that Americans were invading the Ryukyus and also reported on air-raid defense and political affairs in the homeland. The reports were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Following broadcast of an Imperial headquarters claim that Japanese warships had attacked the American "invasion" force, Tokyo radio reported that "20 or 30" U. S. transports were bringing reinforcements for troops ashore on the Kerama island group. The Imperial communique said the naval battle was fought between Monday and Wednesday.

It claimed Japanese "surface units" and planes sank or damaged 30 American ships.

These reports lacked any U. S. confirmation, beyond Pacific fleet announcements of continued bombing and bombardment of Okinawa island and other Ryukyu targets.

A Tokyo news dispatch said the government had decided to establish a "system of farm villages" for evacuees from "bomb ravaged" cities. Another dispatch said Japan's new totalitarian, "Sure Victory" political party would be formally inaugurated tomorrow. The party is called the "Political Association of Greater Japan."

Tokyo radio reported American carrier-based aircraft Thursday again attacked the Kure naval base area on Honshu and targets on Kyushu island in the homeland.

American medium bombers and fighters, the broadcast said, raided air fields and "vital installations" at Tainan, Takao and Taichu on Formosa Thursday.

The Japanese radio at Singapore reported 20 American B-29s Thursday attacked Singapore for more than two hours.

Japs Insist Americans Are Invading Ryukyus

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Rip Down Stars, Stripes, Jap Film 'Masterpiece'

San Francisco, March 29 (AP)—After announcing the merger of four of Japan's leading motion-picture companies, Radio Tokyo said the Japanese film, "Rip Down the Stars and Stripes," was judged one of the "masterpieces" of 1944 and its makers received a Government award of 5,000 yen—about $1,200 at the prewar rate of exchange.

Australians Register Bougainville Successes

San Francisco, March 29 (AP)—New Australian successes on the northern Solomons island of Bougainville, where the hardy, bare-kneed Aussies have taken over the tough job of wiping out Japanese forces, were reported by the Melbourne radio today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that on the Satokan peninsula of northern Bougainville the Australians captured Smith Hill, center of Japanese resistance.

Nazi Ace In Hole Termed Terrible

Portland, Ore., March 29 (AP)—A member of the Dutch underground declared today that the Nazis do have a secret—and deadly effective—weapon.

Jacob van Berkel, here under auspices of the Netherlands Information Bureau, told an interviewer that the European front is now a race between victory for the Allies and Germany's resort to the ultimate weapon—"so powerfully destructive it is almost inconceivable."

"The new weapon, a tiny gadget which could be placed in a rocket bomb, may be launched with complete effectiveness against the Continental United States," van Berkel said.

He declared the Germans are saving it for a last stand, probably in the Bavarian Alps. "They are confident that their secret weapon will wipe out civilization and save them at the very end."

Van Berkel—fictitious name to hide his identity from the enemy—gave no details, except to say that the weapon does not involve poison gas. He said that, while Allied officials know of the weapon, they do not know in what form it might be launched.

The 27-year-old economist, who has made 60 secret trips through Germany in the last four years, said the weapon was discovered by espionage agents.

ZI GENERAL HANGS SELF IN PRISON CAMP

CAMP FORREST, Tenn., March 29—(AP) Lt. Gen. Karl Buelowins, 55-year-old German prisoner of war patient, at the POW hospital here hanged himself in his room two days ago, the camp public relations office announced today.

The announcement said that he used two leather straps from his brief case.

A member of the German Afrika Corps, General Buelowins was captured by an armored corps near Bizerte, Tunisia, in May, 1942 and was later transferred to the Camp Forrest hospital for treatment of a psychiatric condition.

The general was born in Koenigsberg, East Prussia. He is survived by his wife and one son who live in Breslau, Germany.

MAIL RESUMED WITH EX-FOES

U.S. Lifts Ban Against Romania And Bulgaria

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Another door between the United States and Europe was unlocked today. Postal service is restored with Bulgaria and Romania, effective Friday. Cable service is restored with Bulgaria, but not yet with Romania.

The Treasury removed its ban on exchange of business and commercial information with persons in both countries.

Except for Italy, they are the first enemy nations with which business communications have been reopened. Romania and Bulgaria, however, will continue to be classed "enemy territory." Liberated Italy has been freed of that classification.

Money, Trade Still Held Up

Communications with Romania and Bulgaria which are limited to the exchange of facts henceforth will be permitted without Treasury license. Licenses will still be required for any financial or property transactions. Private trade transactions will not be licensed until arrangements for resumption of private trade have been made.

Spending of money in any form, even for living expenses, is still prohibited. It is permitted to transmit powers of attorney to persons in Bulgaria or Romania in order to preserve or manage American property there.

The Postoffice Department said mail to Bulgaria and Romania will be limited to letters weighing not more than one ounce and to non-illustrated postcards. Rates will be the same as before service was suspended.

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Eisenhower Expected To Announce VE-Day

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson indicated today that General Eisenhower will give out the first news on the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

In reply to a news-conference query about War Department arrangements for handling the announcement, Stimson said that it will be prepared to "furnish supplemental information to that which emanates from the theater."

He also disclosed that Stephen Early, White House secretary, had made a confidential report on his investigation of Army press relations in Europe to Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, director of the War Department's bureau of public relations. Surles told newsmen that he doubted that the report would ever be made public.

Navy Reports 2 Landing Craft Lost In Action

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Loss of a tank landing ship and a large support landing craft in the Philippines from enemy action was announced today by the Navy.

The vessel s were the LCS (L) (3)-7 and the LST 577. The support landing craft is a type which normally carries a crew of 50 men, and the LST, a crew of 65 to 75.

No announcement was made of total casualties. The LST 577 was under command of Lieut. Carl H. Stahl, San Diego, Cal., who was listed as missing in action.

The support landing craft was under command of Lieut. Franklin L. Elder, Nacogdoches, Texas. He was reported safe.

The announcement raised to 277 as the total naval vessels of all types lost since the start of the war.

SINGAPORE RIPPED BY 40 SUPERFORTS

Big Bombers Hammer Oil Storage Areas in Great Port.

WASHINGTON, March 29—(AP) India-based Superfortresses struck Singapore again today (March 29, Japanese time), blasting oil supplies in this strategic crossroads of the Japanese empire.

Approximately 40 of the huge B-29's made the attack, headquarters of the 20th Airforce in Washington reported tonight.

Singapore has been a popular target for the large planes. This is the third time this month that it has been hit. Previous attacks were made on March 2 and March 12.

The text of the press release:

"Superfortresses of the 20th air force returned to Singapore today (March 29, Japanese time) to continue their systematic bombing of this strategically important target at the cross roads of the Japanese empire. Oil storage areas were the day's targets.

"Announcement of the mission was made at Washington by the commanding general of the 20th air force, General of the Army, H. H. Arnold who said the attack was mounted by a medium sized force of B-29's from bases of Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey's, 20th bomber command in India.

"Further details will be disclosed when complete operational reports are available."

2 More 4-Star Nominations

Washington, March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commanding general of the Marine Corps, to be a full general.

At the same time he nominated Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard commandant, to be an admiral.

Senate confirmation will place four-star officers at the head of the two services for the first time in history.

Vice Admirals Elevated

In addition, the President nominated three vice admirals to be admirals for temporary service. They are:

Richard S. Edwards, deputy commander in chief of the fleet and deputy chief of naval operations; Henry K. Hewitt, commanding the Mediterranean Fleet, and Thomas C. Kinkaid, head of the naval forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Chief Executive also nominated five rear admirals to be vice admirals, four commodores to be rear admirals, twenty captains to be commodores and six commodores who have held the rank by reason of their position to be commodores, regardless of where they serve.

General Vandegrift, a native of Charlottesville, Va., is the eighteenth commandant of the Marine Corps. He assumed the post January 1, 1944, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb. Vandegrift led the first American land offensive against the Japanese on Guadalcanal and received the Medal of Honor for his "inspiring leadership."

Waesche Maryland Native

Vice Admiral Waesche, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, is serving his third term as commandant of the Coast Guard. Under wartime conditions, he has presided over the greatest expansion of the service in history. Its personnel has multiplied fifteen times, now totaling more than 175,000 officers and men. He has three sons in service.

Admiral Edwards, who makes his permanent residence in New London, Conn., is serving as deputy chief of naval operations to Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, a new post created in October, 1944. He is a native of Philadelphia.

Admiral Kinkaid, of Philadelphia, is commander of naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, an assignment he has held since November 26, 1943. He is a native of Hanover, N.H.

Admiral Hewitt, of Hackensack, N.J., is commander of naval forces in Northwest African waters and commander of the 8th Fleet.

Roosevelt Pleased With Labor Code

Washington, March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt voiced pleasure today with a labor-employer plan for postwar industrial peace and termed such co-operation essential to full employment when hostilities cease.

Two labor and one business leader worked out a "code of principles" to submit to their respective organizations with the idea of promoting "the maximum degree of industrial peace and prosperity in postwar America."

Mr. Roosevelt was advised of this step in a letter addressed to him jointly by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Co-Operation Held Vital

"I am very pleased," the President wrote in reply, "to learn of your plans to organize a committee of representatives of industry and organized labor to insure the continued close co-operation between labor and management to win the war and the peace.

"The close co-operation between labor and management during the

war has made possible our great and unexcelled achievements in war production. That close co-operation must be continued to make possible the full employment of labor and capital under our system of free competitive enterprise when hostilities cease."

Offers His Aid

Green, Johnston and Murray, for their respective organizations, agreed to set up a national committee to attain co-operation.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would be happy to co-operate in every way possible and expressed the desire they would report periodically to him on the progress they make.

"The very act of the drafting of this charter," they told the President, "is proof positive that free Americans, acting on their own initiative, can unite for peace as well as war."

The plan received a chill reception, however, from the National Association of Manufacturers.

The unprecedented declaration received this faint praise by N.A.M., the other major citadel of management:

"Good as far as it goes, but . . . nowhere near specific enough."

Up To Congress, He Says

N.A.M. President Ira Mosher continued in a statement issued in New York last night:

"The seven principles that make up the so-called charter are generalities on which there is already wide agreement.

"What the people of America want to know is what is going to be done about making them work. This is a job for Congress, with labor and management furnishing all the practical help that is within their power."

The charter declares among other things in favor of labor's continued right to organize and bargain collectively free from any legislation. On the other hand, labor would support the private enterprise system and refrain from encroaching on management's prerogatives.

Back From Hyde Park, F. D. R. Sees Stettinius

Washington, March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt returned to the White House today from a four-day visit to his home at Hyde Park, N.Y., and began a series of important conferences.

On his crowded schedule were:

An engagement with Secretary of State Stettinius, presumably to talk over the forthcoming world-security conference at San Francisco and the general trend of world affairs.

A conference with the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, and Oliver Lyttleton and Col. J. J. Llewellyn, who are in the United States to study the food supply situation.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt was conferring upon Jonathan Daniels a formal commission as Presidential secretary in charge of press relations.

Jonathan Daniels Sworn In As F.D.R.'s Secretary

Washington, March 29 (AP)— Jonathan Daniels, who succeeded Stephen T. Early as the man who handles presidential press relations, took the oath of office today as a secretary to President Roosevelt.

Daniels, former newspaper man and author, was sworn in as he stood beside the Chief Executive's desk. He has been a White House administrative assistant.

Mrs. Daniels and members of the White House staff were clustered in the President's office to watch the ceremony.

MINE OWNERS REJECT OFFER

Lewis And UMW Had Accepted Miss Perkin's Proposal

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced tonight after a series of conferences with John L. Lewis and the bituminous coal operators that the latter had rejected her last minute proposal for a new contract.

Lewis and the United Mine Workers had agreed to Miss Perkins's proposal which dropped Lewis's 10-cent a ton royalty demand, his major bargaining point.

First Step Toward Seizure

Miss Perkins said the case would be certified tonight directly to the War Labor Board, the initial step toward possible Government seizure, such as followed the collapse of negotiations in 1943.

The Secretary said the operators, after rejecting her proposed new contract to replace the one expiring Saturday at midnight, had also refused to agree on a plan for extending the current agreement for 30 days.

Miss Perkins revaled she had suggested an extension with provision for retraoctive payment of any wage adjustments later written into a contract. This same proposal had been made earlier in the week by Harold L. Ickes, solid fuel administrator.

The operators declined to submit this retroactive feature to arbitration either by private or Governmental umpires.

Little More To Discuss

Miss Perkins said the conference would resume tomorrow as usual but she acknowledged the parties would have little to discuss at this juncture in the crucial negotiations.

Miss Perkins said Lewis had consented to drop his dramatic royalty demand, from which it was estimated the union would obtain some $60,000,000 a year, when she persuaded him that "that was a subject which should not be considered at a time like this."

She said the question of payment of a union royalty could well be left working out between contracts.

Her Vacation Pap Proposal

She explained her proposal contained a $75 allowance for vacation pay as compared to Lewis's request for $100. At present the miners receive $50 in lieu of actual time off.

The Labor Secretary proposed that the second and third shift differentials be set at 4 and 8 cents as Fred M. Vinson, former economic stabilizer, has suggested. Lewis had asked for 10 and 15 cent differentials. The operators had suggested 4 and 6 cents.

On Lewis's demand to blanket in the union all foremen except one at each mine, Miss Perkins proposed that the demand be rewritten in conformity with the recent National Labor Relations Board decision in the Packard Motor Company case.

It recognized foremen as comprising a proper unit for collective bargaining, a new stand for the agency to take.

Ultimatum Served Tuesday

It was learned that on Tuesday Miss Perkins had served what amounted to an ultimatum to the negotiators that they must reach some understanding by midnight tonight or she would certify the dispute to the War Labor Board—the first step toward possible Government seizure.

The Secretary explained to the conferees, it was understood, that she served the warning so that in case certification were necessary the War Labor Board would have time enough to clear the myriad details before the contract expires Saturday midnight.

Lewis' stand in the negotiations for a new contract was bulwarked only yesterday by the poll of miners, who voted, 8 to 1, to authorize a strike if necessary to obtain the UMW demands.

Extension Not Discussed

President Roosevelt has been notified of the strike-vote result. If all efforts fail and the Government has to take over the mines to prevent an interruption of production of war-needed coal, he would have to issue the order for seizure.

Extension of the present agreement, requested by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes, "was not discussed" at today's miner-operator negotiations, Miss Perkins said.

"It was my impression that both sides would prefer to reach a new contract (rather than extend the present one)," she said.

Plea to Recognize Italy As War Partner Studied

House Committee Will Begin Hearings on April 11

WASHINGTON, March 29. — The House Foreign Affairs Committee will begin hearings April 11 on a resolution introduced by Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite, of New York, which calls upon President Roosevelt to extend recognition to Italy as a full-fledged ally, it was learned today.

The resolution also requests the President to extend lend-lease aid to Italy, and to "use his good offices to the end that the other United Nations recognize Italy as a full and equal ally."

Mr. Marcantonio said today that he had asked for the hearings in a last minute effort to help Italy obtain full partnership among the United Nations in time to be invited to the San Francisco Conference of United Nations.

He said that Mayor F. H. LaGuardia had signified his willingness to testify in favor of the resolution and would be invited to appear as the first witness.

Stimson Says Victories In West End Nazi Hope

Asserts Piecemeal Collapse Is Surrender Alternative

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP). —Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today the situation on the western front "makes clear in no uncertain terms" that the German Army on the Rhine is "beaten."

He told a news conference it was possible that the Nazis may find some other temporary line for the defense of the Reich, but that "the enemy must be absolutely without hope of anything save unconditional surrender or piecemeal collapse."

"If the Allied armies are forced to fight from village to village to the destruction of all Germany the German people must know also that their present leadership and those who tolerate it will bear the responsibility," Mr. Stimson said.

Gen. Tompkins' 2d Son Killed

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)— Maj. William F. Tompkins Jr., 25, was killed in action in Germany on March 13. He was the second son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Tompkins of Washington to lose his life in this war. Lieut. George H. Tompkins was killed in France last September. A third son, Second Lieut. Christopher Tompkins of the Marines, is stationed at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

COURT FINDS FOR PACKERS

Declares Part Of OPA Price Ceiling Structure Invalid

Washington, March 29 (AP)—A part of the OPA price ceiling on the beef industry was ruled invalid today by the emergency court of appeals.

The court declared that slaughterers who produced only fresh beef can't break even under their wholesale ceilings, and therefore the regulations should be set aside.

The wholesale price ceilings for "processing packers" were upheld, however. These are firms which produce not only fresh beef, but by-products such as tallow, oil, sausage, etc. The OPA estimated that these companies handle 85 per cent of the nation's beef.

30-Day Lapse

The court ruling as to non-processors (fresh-beef-only firms) has no immediate effect on prices to consumers. The judgment of the court is not effective for 30 days. In the meantime OPA can make adjustments in the ceilings in line with the decision, as a rehearing or—if denied that—appeal to the Supreme Court.

The court declared that, in the case of the nonprocessors as a group, the ceilings, plus subsidies, "do not afford adequate margin for profitable operation; indeed, do not permit this group to break even."

In ruling in favor of established ceilings for processing slaughterers, the court said they are "generally fair and equitable."

Members Of Special Court

The court which ruled on the case is a special one created by the Stabilization Act. It has the sole duty of passing on appeals from OPA regulations.

Members include Chief Judge Albert B. Maris, of Landsdowne, Pa.; Calvert Magruder, of Cambridge, Mass.; Walter C. Lindley, of Danville, Ill., and Bolitha J. Laws, of Chevy Chase, Md.

The emergency court's rulings were handed down in five decisions affecting a number of packing companies, including one of the "Big Four" processor firms—Armour & Co.

While not indicating what allowance should be made for nonprocessing packers, the court said:

"But to the extent that the allowance is inadequate to cover cost there must be a revision upward of the indicated losses suffered by the nonprocessing slaughterers as a group under the existing maximum prices for carcass beef, with cattle prices running at the high levels of the year."

The court said, however, that the price administrator under the act did not have any obligation to see that each individual nonprocessing slaughterer made a profit.

The price administrator, the court added, cannot "ignore the disastrous effect" of the regulation "upon a whole group of producers constituting an important segment of the industry, who, because of the nature of their operations, have a common economic situation that sets them apart from the rest of the industry."

Nonprocessing packers have been receiving a special subsidy of 80 cents per 100 pounds to compensate them for lack of income from by-products. Recently this was cut to 30 cents a hundredweight, effective April 1.

Court Upholds Packers

Two of the cases decided today dealt with protests of processor packers that they suffered losses on sales to the armed forces, and on these the court upheld the packers. It ordered OPA to make adjustments to meet out-of-pocket costs of the packers for specific products sold to the Government.

One case was an additional suit brought by Armour. The other was filed by Cudahy Brothers Company, of Cudahy, Wis. (Not the "Big Four" Cudahy firm, which is Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago.)

The court ruled that ceilings on carcass beef and frozen boneless beef sold to the services by the two firms should be at least high enough to return production costs.

Special Committee Formed

House investigators organized today to learn just how much rationed America can afford to feed hungry people abroad.

A special committee headed by Representative Anderson (D., N.M) will cover the whole field of food, he said, to learn the causes of shortages "so that corrective action may be taken promptly."

"The committee will review the food procurement and stockpiling policies of war agencies," said Anderson. "It will inquire into any possible foreign relief feeding commitments and examine policies that may govern the shipment of food abroad."

Discussed At White House

International commitments of which Representative Anderson spoke were the topic of a White House conference between President Roosevelt and two British Cabinet Ministers, J. J. Llewellin, of Food, and Oliver Lyttelton, of Production. The British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, sat in.

They came here at the President's suggestion as part of Roosevelt-Churchill efforts to find "means of dealing with the food shortages in liberated areas," as the White House put it.

Lyttelton said afterward that "the electric victories of the armies are going to make it a very urgent matter" to appraise supply conditions fully.

"I Wish It Were"

Asked whether Allied food supplies are going to stretch far enough to care for liberated countries, Lyttelton replied that armed forces and belligerent populations supporting them must be looked after first.

Asked whether there was any truth in a story from England that the British supply of meats and fats is more ample than the American ration, Llewellin replied:

"As Minister of Food, I wish it were."

As for the possibility of getting more food from Canada for liberated areas, Llewellin said the Dominion already has made available immense supplies. And he said that much more wheat will go over when shipping can be found.

Mrs. Roosevelt told her news conference that "if we would just eat the British ration for one month all over this country we would be much more satisfied with what we have." She added that White House residents "don't eat much meat" these days.

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ITALY SEEKS INVITATION TO SECURITY PARLEY

NEW YORK, March 29.—(AP) The joint committee for Italian representation at the United Nations' conference in San Francisco today urged the United States to assume the initiative in obtaining an invitation to the conference for Italy.

Luigi Antonini, chairman of the group, which claims to represent more than 1,800,000 Americans of Italian descent, said a resolution had been sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward Stettinius declaring:

"It is inconceivable that a conference dedicated to such an urgent and lofty aim can exclude from its deliberations the industrious, peace-loving Italian people."

The resolution was signed by 25 organizations and individuals, including the labor league for human rights, headed by Matthew Woll, who also is vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

Surrender By Phone

New York, March 29—The British radio said today that Mannheim had capitulated to United States troops by telephone.

An American officer heard the telephone ring in a building held by his troops, BBC said in a broadcast to Germany reported by the Office of War Information. When he lifted the receiver, he heard a voice saying:

"This is an official of the Mannheim municipal administration speaking. Please cease fire. There are no longer any German soldiers in Mannheim."

Then the Mayor of Mannheim came to the telephone and corroborated the message, the British broadcast said.

$45,000,000 Co[illegible]ract For Planes Let by Navy

Raises Orders for New Ryan Fighter to $103,000,000

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 29 (AP).—The Ryan Aeronautical Company announced today it had received an additional $45,000,000 contract from the Navy for fighting planes.

The company reported that its total orders for a new fighting plane designed to play an important role in the stepped-up war against Japan exceed $103,000,000. T. Claude Ryan, company president, said the backlog of orders would require an accelerated production rate at least until midsummer of 1946.

The Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation reported today that production of a four-engine land-based transport plane, designated the RY-3, has been under way for several months.

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LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN LONDON EXPRESSED NO SURPRISE TONIGHT AT THE DISCLOSURE IN WASHINGTO[illegible] THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD ASK THREE VOTES EACH IN THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION WHEN THE DISCUSSIONS OPEN IN SAN FRANCISCO NEXT MONTH.

NO FORMAL STATEMENT WAS EXPECTED FROM WHITEHALL IMMEDIATELY AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC SOURCES DID NOT COMMENT. THE REACTION HERE WAS CONFINED TO THE OBSERVATION THAT THE FINAL ACTION LAY WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WHERE THE DIVERGENT VIEWS OF ALL PARTIES ARE TO HAVE A THOROUGH AIRING.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES APPARENTLY BARGAINED AT YALTA FOR THREE VOTES, THE SAME AS THE SOVIET UNION.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 29-(AP)-LT. DONALD SHARPE, 2400 BROWN ST., ANDERSON, IND., AND FIVE SERGEANTS HAVE BROUGHT BACK A FLAK-BATTERED FLYING FORTRESS AFTER ALL FOUR ENGINES WERE HIT AND FLAMING HYDRAULIC FLUID SEARED THE FRONT OF THE SHIP, ALMOST BURNING IT AWAY.

THE FORTRESS HAD TAKEN PART IN A RAID ON GERMAN RAILYARDS RECENTLY.

WHEN AN OXYGEN BOTTLE BLEW UP AND KNOCKED OUT THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, LOOSING THE BLAZING FLUID, THE NAVIGATOR, BOMBARDIER AND CO-PILOT WERE FORCED TO BAIL OUT BECAUSE OF THE ROARING FLAMES AROUND THEM. PILOT SHARPE TOLD THE REST OF THE CREW TO PREPARE TO ABANDON THE PLANE.

INSTEAD, ENGINEER SGT. MICHAEL JEDLICKA, 3533 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO., SMOTHERED THE FIRE. SHARPE, MOMENTARILY BLINDED BY THE FLAMES, RMAINED AT THE CONTROLS WITH JEDLICKA TO HELP HIM.

WAIST GUNNER SGT. WILLIAM BRYANT WAIANAI, HAHU, HAWAII, TOOK OVER THE NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS AND PLOTTED THE COURSE; RADIO OPERATOR SGT. JAMES PURCELL, 418 QUEEN ST., HARRIMAN, TENN., USED THE SET TO AID HIM, ASSISTED BY OBSERVER SGT. GUADALUPE CEDILLO, 3546 NAZETTE RD., PITTSBURGH, PA. TAIL GUNNER SGT. WILLIAM MORGAN, PRINCETON, KY., CARRIED MESSAGES FROM ONE CREWMAN TO ANOTHER AFTER THE INTERCOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WENT OUT.

CH155PEW

LONDON MAR 29-(ADD RUSSIAN) XXX SULE AIM.

ENEMY BROADCASTS SAID THAT A GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ODER IN A BEND IN THE RIVER AT ZEHLEN, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN, HAD BEEN EVACUATED.

THE RED ARMY HAD DRIVEN TO THE RIVER'S BANK AT A POINT ONLY 29 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN AND HAD ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE RIVER THERE.

"THE ODER SECTOR BETWEEN STETTIN AND FRANKFURT WILL BE THE SCENE OF STRONG RUSSIAN PRESSURE SOON," THE DNB AGENCY SAID. "THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST BERLIN, WHICH EARLIER HAD BEEN POSTPONED, IS BEING PREPARED FEVERISHLY. FIGHTING AT KUESTRIN IS DESIGNED TO SERVE THIS SOLE AIM."

ELIMINATION OF THE ENEMY POCKET ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN COAST NOT ONLY RELEASED THOUSANDS OF SOVIET TROOPS FOR THE COMING BATTLE FOR BERLIN, BUT LEFT THE GERMANS ONLY IN CONTROL OF KOENIGSBERG AND THE SAMLAND PENINSULA TO THE WEST OF THE STARVING JUNKER CAPITAL. THE NAZIS SAID VASILEVSKY WAS PREPARING TO STORM KOENIGSBERG WITH FOUR ARMIES.

THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED THE CESSATION OF FIGHTING ALONG THE COAST OF THE FRISCHES HAFF (LAGOON), BUT CLAIMED THAT THE LAST DEFENDERS HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY WATER FROM THEIR POSITIONS ON THE KAHLHOLZ PENINSULA. THE DNB AGENCY ASSERTED THAT 10 WEEKS OF FIGHTING HAD COST THE RUSSIANS 350,000 MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED AND 1,700 TANKS.

STALIN SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD LOST 80,000 IN KILLED AND 50,000 PRISONERS BETWEEN MARCH 12 AND MARCH 29. IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE GERMANS LOST 605 TANKS AND MORE THAN 3,500 FIELD GUNS.

JS511PEW

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156

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 29)

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-R.J.FINNEMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH UNION OF JOURNALISTS, DECLARED TODAY THAT NEWSPAPERMEN MUST MAINTAIN CONSTANT VIGILANCE TO SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"IT BEHOOVES US TO BE ON OUR GUARD AGAINST THE LEAST SUSPICION OF UNNECESSARY CENSORSHIP," HE TOLD A MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION.

"IN WARTIME MANY INEVITABLE GOVERNMENTAL RESTRICTIONS ARE BEING USED TO CURTAIL THE LEGITIMATE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

FINNEMORE CENSURED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR REFUSING TO PERMIT THE LONDON DAILY WORKER TO SEND A WAR CORRESPONDENT TO THE FRONT.

"IT MEANS POLITICAL PREJUDICE HAS TRIUMPHED OVER JUSTICE AND FOR THIS TO HAPPEN ON THE EVE OF VICTORY FOR THE FREEDOM LOVING AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES OF THE WORLD IS A DISQUIETING SIGN," HE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 29).

MAR 30 1945

LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE ALLIES HAVE STARTED GATHERING A TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC STAFF TO SPEED THE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY AND DISMANTLING OF NAZI WAR INDUSTRIES, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN COMMONS TODAY.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN EXPLAINED THE MOVE--ORDERED AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE--IN DISCUSSING A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR QUALIFIED WORKERS. HE SAID THE ADVERTISEMENT WAS INSERTED, WITH APPROVAL OF HIS OFFICE, BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOR ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY.

"THE PROBLEM," HE SAID, "IS ONE OF CONTROLLING GERMAN ARMAMENTS X X X TO INSURE THAT GERMANY IS NOT PHYSICALLY IN POSITION TO START THIS BUSINESS AGAIN."

SW100ZAEW

ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, MARC

MAR 30 1945

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 29

APL SECOND 0338-1- 408A

A7 PARIS, MAR 29-(AP)- BEALMEAR[illegible] NORTH AFRICA.

UNDER ORDERS TO STRIKE HARD AND DEEP, TANKS AND TROOPS WERE DRIVING ACROSS THE PLAINS AT A PACE MATCHING THE AMERICAN CHARGE TO THE SOUTH.

PIN-POINTING ADVANCED POSITIONS WAS FORBIDDEN BY FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, WHO WAS EXPLOITING THE CONFUSION SPREADING THROUGH GERMAN RANKS.

IN THE PATH OF THESE STEEL-TIPPED SPEARHEADS WERE MUENSTER, HANNOVER AND OSNABRUECK. AT LAST REPORTS--WHICH BY NO MEANS GAVE THE FULL EXTENT OF THE DRIVE--THE BRITISH WERE 17 MILES FROM MUENSTER AT DUELMEN AND 112 MILES FROM HANNOVER.

THEY WERE HURTLING ACROSS RIVERS SO SWIFTLY THE GERMANS HAD NO TIME TO PUT UP A DEFENSE. HALTERN, 27 MILES EAST OF THE ORIGINAL RHINE CROSSING, WAS CAPTURED.

PRISONERS WERE STREAMING BACK TO THE REAR UNATTENDED AS TANKS, TRUCKS, AND TROOPS SWEPT ON EASTWARD.

STRATEGIC BOCHOLT, WITH A NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS AND RAILWAYS 13 MILES NORTH OF WESEL, ALSO FELL.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION OF GEN.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ONCE MORE WAS FANNING OUT DEEP IN GERMANY.

MAR 30 1945

A8

WHILE ONE FORCE ENTERED LAUTERBACH, ANOTHER COLUMN ENTERED ULRICHSTEIN, 10 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

THIS WAS THE KIND OF ATTACK THAT TO DATE HAD PLACED 8,970 SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN TERRITORY UNDER THIRD ARMY RULE.

THE THIRD ARMY HAD LINKED UP WITH THE FIRST ARMY AT THREE PLACES WEST OF FRANKFURT, AND NOW THE FIRST, THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES HELD A SOLID FRONT OF MORE THAN 150 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE.

ONE FOURTH ARMORED COLUMN MOVED EIGHT MILES NORTHEASTWARD TO THE VICINITY OF BELTERSHAM, WHICH IS 10 MILES EAST OF THE FALLEN TOWN OF GIESSEN. THIS FORCE LAST WAS SIX MILES FROM A JUNCTION WITH FIRST ARMY TROOPS, WHICH WOULD SEAL OFF FRANKFURT.

THE FIRST CONTACT OF THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WAS MADE BY PATTON'S CAVALRY ELEMENTS, WHO MET THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION AT IDSTEIN, NINE MILES NORTH OF CAPTURED WIESBADEN, CELEBRATED GERMAN HEALTH RESORT. WIESBADEN IS 16 MILES WEST OF FRANKFURT.

ANOTHER JUNCTION WAS MADE 14 MILES NORTH OF WIESBADEN NEAR KAMBURG, AND THE THIRD WAS MADE BY THE NINTH ARMORED AND AN UNIDENTIFIED THIRD ARMY INFANTRY DIVISION NEAR NIDDERNHAUSEN, 14 MILES WEST OF FRANKFURT.

A9

THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION HAD ALL BUT SUBJUGATED FRANKFURT, WITH THE GERMANS STILL CLINGING TO A SMALL SECTION IN THE CITY'S NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS. GERMAN SHELLS WERE RAINING ON FRANKFURT AND A CAPTURED RAILWAY BRIDGE, OVER WHICH THE AMERICANS ENTERED THE CITY.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION DRIVING NORTH OF FRANKFURT WAS LESS THAN THREE MILES SOUTH OF BAD NAUHEIM, WHERE A NUMBER OF U.S. NATIONALS

30.24 - 24317

30.24 - 24317

WERE INTERNED AFTER HITLER DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.

PATTON'S SWIFT COLUMNS WERE ENCOUNTERING ONLY FEEBLE RESISTANCE, A FEW MINES AND UNMANNED ROADBLOCKS.

THE RAG-TAG DEFENDERS OF DUISBURG, EUROPE'S GREATEST RIVER PORT WITH A POPULATION OF 431,000, RAN UP THE WHITE FLAG BEFORE THE CHARGE OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S U.S. NINTH ARMY VETERANS.

THE 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION THEN REACHED THE RHINE CANAL RUNNING THROUGH THE CITY AND SWARMED OVER THE ENTIRE DOCK AREA.

SEVEN MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, ANOTHER COMBAT TEAM HIT THE OUTSKIRTS OF STERKRADE, SIX MILES FROM THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF ESSEN.

THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION STRIKING STRAIGHT EAST ACROSS THE NORTHERN RUHR REACHED GLADBECK, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF ESSEN.

OTHER ELEMENTS SIX MILES TO THE NORTH CAPTURED THE RAIL AND HIGHWAY CENTER OF DORSTEN IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A BROAD ADVANCE.

MAR 30 1945

A10

NUMOUS CROSSINGS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY HURDLED THE RIVER MAIN AT

A10

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY HURDLED THE RIVER MAIN AT NUMEROUS POINTS JUST SOUTH OF THE THIRD ARMY CROSSINGS AND PUSHED ALMOST THREE MILES EAST AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE, DRIVING UP TO 38 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, OTHER FORCES TO THE SOUTH CROSSED THE NECKAR RIVER, OUTFLANKING THE RHINE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF MANNHEIM, THE NORTHERN HALF OF WHICH IS IN AMERICAN HANDS. THEY CLEARED FEUDENHEIM, ACROSS THE NECKAR FROM MANNHEIM AIRFIELD AND A MILE EAST OF THE CITY.

THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY WERE ALARMED BY THIS NECKAR RIVER THRUST, FOR THEY BLEW 11 BRIDGES BETWEEN MANNHEIM AND LADENBURG, SIX MILES TO THE EAST.

ELEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANNHEIM, ALONG THE NECKAR, LIES THE STORIED UNIVERSITY CITY OF HEIDELBERG. ALONG THIS VALLEY THE AMERICANS MIGHT PUSH SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD STUTTGART, OUTFLANKING THE BLACK FOREST, STRONGEST NATURAL POSITION IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

CANADIAN FORCES AT THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE TRANS-RHINE FRONT FOUND OPPOSITION WILTING AS THEY BATTLED INSIDE EMMERICH, GERMAN RIVER PORT AND FERRY POINT.

AGAINST THIS PUSH THREATENING TO SHEAR OFF THE ENEMY V-BOMB NESTS OF NORTHWESTERN HOLLAND, THE ENEMY WAS BRINGING UP TROOPS TO THE NIJMEGEN AREA FROM WESTERN HOLLAND.

THE 21ST ARMY GROUP CAPTURED 5,000 PRISONERS WEDNESDAY.

JS435PEW

PARIS, MARCH 29-(AP)-WITH THE ENTRANCE OF ARGENTINA INTO THE [illegible] AGAINST THE AXIS, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS MOVED TO TAKE CONTROL OF FRENCH MERCHANT SHIPS TIED UP AT BUENOS AIRES TO CARRY SORELY NEEDED FOOD TO FRANCE.

OFFICIALS HERE EXPRESSED "SATISFACTION" AT THE ARGENTINE ACTION BUT SAID THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF A RESUMPTION IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT ASKED LONDON AND WASHINGTON TO GRANT TRANSPORTATION TO BUENOS AIRES FOR CREWS FOR THREE MERCHANT SHIPS SO THEY CAN BE BROUGHT HOME LOADED WITH WHEAT, MEATS AND FATS.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THAT ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES UNOFFICIALLY HAD OFFERED STOCKS FOR RELIEF OF THE HARD-PRESSED FRENCH POPULATION.

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A138 JP633AEW
(225)

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, GERMANY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE SEVENTH ARMY IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE CAPTURED 175,000 PRISONERS SINCE IT LANDED LAST SUMMER ON THE RIVIERA IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

SOME 1,400 WERE CAPTURED EAST OF THE RHINE YESTERDAY AS THE SEVENTH ARMY THREW AN ARC AROUND MANNHEIM AND WON ITS NORTHERN SUBURBS. ANOTHER 700 STRAGGLERS WERE CAGED WEST OF THE RHINE.

THE THIRD DIVISION FOUGHT THROUGH THE LORSCH FOREST AND VIERNHEIM PLAIN TO VIRTUALLY SURROUND SURVIVING DEFENDERS OF MANNHEIM AND TAKE WEINHEIM, ON THE NECKAR RIVER NEARBY, WINNING DOMINATION OF A SUPER-HIGHWAY.

SOME 19 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE, THE 106TH CAVALRY UNIT WAS FIGHTI FOR FUERTH AND FAHRENBACK.

THE 45TH (THUNDERBIRD) DIVISION--THE TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD--WAS FIGHTING THROUGH THE DIEBURGERMARKS WOODS AFTER PUSHING THROUGH GROSKLEIN AND ZIMMERNS AND APPARENTLY THROWING A LEFT HOOK THROUGH A VALLEY BETWEEN HEAVILY FORESTED HILLS IN A DRIVE TO THE MAIN RIVER, WHICH OTHER SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS CROSSED.

RESISTANCE WAS SPOTTY NORTH OF THE NECKAR RIVER, WHICH MEETS THE RHINE AT MANNHEIM. WALDSTADT WAS CLEARED IN BITTER FIGHTING. WEINHEIM (18,000), A CENTER FOR LEATHER, RUBBER AND FARM MACHINERY MANUFACTURES, FELL WITH VIRTUALLY NO FIGHT.

"SEVERAL BRIDGES NOW ARE OPERATING ACROSS THE RHINE IN THE SEVENTH ARMY AREA," A STATEMENT FROM LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS SAID.

(EDS: MAY BE ADDED IF DESIRED TO GENERAL PARIS WESTERN FRONT)
SW1038AEW

A124 (170)
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, MARCH 29-(AP)-UNITS OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY SWARMED THROUGH THE ODENWALD FOREST NEARLY THREE MILES PAST MICHELSTADT, AND CAPTURED DOSSENHEIM, LESS THAN FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF HEIDELBERG TODAY.

AGAINST SPIRITED RESISTANCE FROM THE GERMANS IN BUNKERS OF HITLER'S 1935 MAIN RIVER FORTS, THEY EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF ASCHAFFENBURG TO SEVEN MILES ALONG THE EAST BANK, THREE MILES DEEP AT ONE POINT.

PART OF THE THIRD DIVISION'S 30TH INFANTRY REACHED WORTH, GIVING AT LEAST A 12-MILE LODGEMENT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MAIN TO UNITS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY.

IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR, ADVANCES OF TWO TO FIVE MILES WERE MADE OVER WOODED HILLS WITH ARMOR MOVING SWIFTLY EASTWARD.

THE BULK OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN MANNHEIM WITHDREW THIS MORNING TO THE EAST, OFFERING ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE IN DELAYING ACTIONS. THE 71ST INFANTRY REGIMENT MOVED INTO THE CITY WITH LITTLE TROUBLE LATER IN THE DAY AND THE BURGOMEISTER MADE ITS SURRENDER OFFICIAL.

THE SEVENTH ARMY HAS TAKEN 3,000 PRISONERS IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

A122 (150)
BRITISH
BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 29-(AP)-BRITISH TANKS ARE SPEEDING ACROSS THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN TONIGHT, PLOWING THROUGH OR AROUND POCKETS OF ENEMY RESISTANCE.

AMERICAN INFANTRY HAVE CRAWLED ABOARD THESE TANKS, WHICH ARE LEAP-FROGGING ALONG THE ROUTE TO BERLIN UNDER A BLACKOUT WHICH RESTRICTS ANY INFORMATION ON THE EXTENT OF THE EASTWARD SWEEP.

TANKS AND INFANTRY PRESS ON UNTIL THEY TIRE. THEN ANOTHER UNIT GOES ON THROUGH.

THE BRITISH TROOPS LIKE THIS. THEY HAVE BEEN FIGHTING HARD FOR FIVE AND A HALF YEARS JUST FOR SUCH A CHANCE.

THIS IS PAY-OFF WARFARE, WITH THE GREEN LIGHT ENTIRELY WITH THE ALLIES.

TROOPS ARE JOKINGLY SCANNING THE HORIZON FOR RUSSIANS.

BORKEN AND HALTERN--THE LATER 30 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE CROSSING POINTS--HAVE BEEN CAPTURED. BRITISH INFANTRY ARE FIGHTING IN BOCHOLT, 13 MILES NORTH OF WESEL.

BEYOND THIS LINE IT CAN ONLY BE SAID THAT THE STEEL-TIPPED SPEARHEADS ARE THRUSTING ALONG THE BROAD HIGHWAYS WHICH ADOLF HITLER BUILT FOR HIS WAR MACHINE.

JS944PEW

A150 (330)
BY WADE WERNER

MAR 30 1945

DARMSTADT, MARCH 29-(AP)-LIBERATED FOREIGN WORKERS IN A FREEDOM SPREE PROVIDED A HEADACHE FOR THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT TODAY BY WIDESPREAD LOOTING AND PILLAGING, CLIMAXED BY THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF DARMSTADT'S ALLIED-APPOINTED BURGOMEISTER.

DEPARTING NAZI BIGWIGS HAD SPREAD THE WORD THEY WERE LEAVING BEHIND ENOUGH UNDERCOVER MEN TO KILL ALL GERMAN OFFICIALS TAKING ORDERS FROM THE CONQUERING AMERICANS, BUT THE BURGOMEISTER'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN WAS NOT A NAZI AGENT. HE WAS A LIBERATED FOREIGN WORKER WHO SIMPLY DID NOT LIKE GERMANS.

THIS WAS ESTABLISHED BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS HEADED BY LT.COL.CLARE R.DAVIS, FORMER AUBURN, ILL., SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. THEY FOUND THE FOREIGN WORKER HAD NO GRUDGE AGAINST PEOPLE WHO COLLABORATE WITH THE ALLIES, BUT ATTACKED THE BURGOMEISTER BECAUSE HE WAS GERMAN.

SURGEONS SAID THE KNIFE STRUCK A GLANCING BLOW AND THE WOUND WAS NOT SERIOUS. THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT OCCURRED BEFORE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAD TIME TO UNPACK ITS FILES.

THE FIRST 48 HOURS AFTER THE GERMAN ARMY FLED FROM DARMSTADT WAS A FIELD DAY FOR LIBERATED ALIENS WHO BROKE INTO HOUSES, OBTAINED WEAPONS AND BEGAN REQUISITIONING CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES. THEY TOOK SHOES FROM GERMAN WOMEN IN THE STREETS AND PLUNDERED SUPPLY TRAINS WHICH THE RETREATING NAZIS LEFT IN THE RAILWAY YARDS AND ON SIDINGS.

MAJ.WILSON W.WILLIVER, FORMER TACOMA, WASH., INVESTMENT BANKER, DISCOVERED THE WORKERS HAD TAKEN 20,000 BOTTLES OF WINE FOUND IN CELLARS AND HAD BROKEN OPEN RAILWAY CARS, INCLUDING ONE LOADED WITH MORPHINE AND OTHER MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 30,000 AND 40,000 OF DARMSTADT'S PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 120,000 STILL ARE LIVING IN THE CITY, IN CELLARS OR PARTLY WRECKED HOUSES ON THE OUTSKIRTS. THESE RESIDENTS LARGELY ARE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ELDERLY MEN.

THEY LOOK TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AND MOST OF THEM, ACCORDING TO AMG OFFICERS, SEEM EAGER TO COLLABORATE. THEY REGARD THE WAR AS LOST AND ALMOST OVER.

MEANWHILE, LIBERATED FOREIGN WORKERS AND OTHER DISPLACED PERSONS ROAMING THE CITY GRADUALLY ARE BEING BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL BY THE AMG FORCES

30 24 - 24319

30.24-24319

(GALLAGHER)

A68 (380)
BY EDWARD D.BALL
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)-SMASHING THROUGH THE ROUTED GERMANS, THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SPED 20 MILES ACROSS THE FRANKFURT PLAIN TODAY AND CAPTURED 8,000 PRISONERS, WHILE THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, SPEARING NORTHWARD ABOVE FRANKFURT, BAGGED ANOTHER 6,000.
THE FOURTH ARMORED'S FARTHERMOST POSITION, WHICH WAS REPORTED HOURS AGO, WAS LAUTERBACH, 198 MILES FROM BERLIN. THE SURGING ARMOR PROBABLY HAS PLUNGED CONSIDERABLY FARTHER INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY.
ONE GERMAN RADIO REPORT SAID OTHER THIRD ARMY FORCES HAD DRIVEN 50 MILES EAST OF FRANKFURT, WHICH WOULD PLACE THEM LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OR DENIAL OF THIS REPORT AT THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
THE SENSATIONAL PACE OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR INDICATED UTTER COLLAPSE OF ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE FACE OF THE RACING TANKS.
THE BAG OF AN ESTIMATED 14,000 PRISONERS PROBABLY IS A RECORD FOR A SINGLE DAY--AND THEY ALL WERE TAKEN ON GERMAN SOIL WHERE A STUBBORN LAST-STAND DEFENSE HAD BEEN EXPECTED.
THE THIRD ARMY PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED MORE THAN 18,000 PRISONERS THROUGH THE CAGES IN ONE DAY, BUT THESE WERE AN ACCUMULATION OF TWO OR THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING.
THE 14,000 FIGURE WAS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE FOURTH AND SIXTH ARMORED DIVISIONS AND WAS ONLY A PART OF TODAY'S TOTAL BAG. INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND TANKS RUNNING RIOT FROM GIESSEN SOUTHWARD TO HANAU AND WESTWARD TO THE RHINE ARE CERTAIN TO ADD THOUSANDS MORE.
THE THIRD ARMY TO DATE HAS CAPTURED 8,970 SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN TERRITORY AND IT IS ADDING NEW MILEAGE HOURLY. THE BIGGEST SINGLE DAY WAS MARCH 19 WHEN 950 SQUARE MILES WERE TAKEN.

A69
IN ADDITION TO ENTERING LAUTERBACH, THE FOURTH ARMORED DROVE A SPEARHEAD TO ULRICHSTEIN, 22 MILES EAST OF GIESSEN.
THE SIXTH ARMORED ADVANCED FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTHWARD TO THE VICINITY OF BADANUHEIM, 15 MILES NORTH OF FRANKFURT, CLEARING THE TOWNS OF VILBEL, NEIDERDORFELDON, MASSENHEIM, NEIDERESCHBACH, DORTELWEIL, RENDEL, KLEINKARBEN, GROSS KARBEN, NIEDERWOLLSTADT AND OBERWALLSTADT, ALL THREE TO NINE MILES NORTH OF FRANKFURT.
PUSHING SIX MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, THE 87TH INFANTRY DIVISION REACHED THE VICINITY OF AUMENAU, 22 MILES SOUTH OF GIESSEN. OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 87TH DROVE 19 MILES NORTH TO THE AREA OF GONS, SIX MILES SOUTH OF GIESSEN.
THE 87TH ALSO CLEARED MICHELBACH, 19 MILES NORTH OF BINGEN, IN AN ADVANCE WHICH MOVED ACROSS THE LIMBURG-FRANKFURT AUTO HIGHWAY.
THE 76TH INFANTRY GAINED FIVE MILES TO THE EAST AND ENTERED ORLEN, SIX MILES NORTH OF WILSBADEN.
JS717PEW

MAR 30 1945

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY SPED 20 MILES ACROSS THE FRANKFURT PLAIN TODAY AND CAPTURED 8,000 PRISONERS WHILE THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, SPEARING NORTHWARD, BAGGED ANOTHER 6,000.

JS717PEW

INSIDE THE RUHR FLAK DEFENSES, GERMANY--1ST ADD PHANT(

MAR 30 1945

TAKEN.

SLAVE LABORERS IN THE RUHR ARE BECOMING A MAJOR PROBLEM TO THE NINTH ARMY. THE ROADS ARE CLOGGED WITH THEM. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP THEM IN CAMPS AND THEY ALL START WALKING TO THEIR HOMES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY OR HOLLAND AS SOON AS THEY ARE LIBERATED.

IN THE MOELLER COAL MINE NEAR GLADBECK MORE THAN 6,000 WERE FOUND HIDING IN THE MINE SHAFTS. ANOTHER 5,000 WERE FOUND IN ANOTHER MINE NEARBY.

THESE TWO GROUPS WERE LIBERATED BY THE 134TH REGIMENT OF THE 35TH DIVISION UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.ALFORD C. BOATSMAN OF BEATRICE, NEB.

"WE HAVEN'T HAD TIME TO DEAL WITH THEM, MUCH LESS FEED OR KEEP THEM UNDER CONTROL," SAID CAPT. ALBERT B.O'KEEFE, 2066 READ STREET, OMAHA, NEB., ONE OF THE REGIMENT'S OPERATION OFFICERS.

LF1039PEW

WITH U.S.NINTH ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE 79TH DIVISION OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY REACHED THE RHINE CANAL RUNNING THROUGH DUISBURG TODAY AND CAPTURED THE DOCK AREA WHILE ANOTHER COMBAT TEAM REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF STERKRADE, EIGHT MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

THE 35TH DIVISION MEANWHILE REACHED GLADBACH, ABOUT 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF DUISBURG, AND SEVEN MILES FARTHER NORTH OTHER ELEMENTS REACHED THE CITY OF DORSTEN IN A BROAD ADVANCE.

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)-TANKS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY DROVE 55 MILES NORTH OF MARBURG TODAY TO A POINT TEN MILES SOUTH OF PADERBORN.

THIS SPECTACULAR DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREAT HOOK BEING THROWN AROUND THE RUHR BY THE FIRST ARMY PLACED LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' ARMORED SPEARHEAD IN AN AREA SOME 40 MILES EAST OF HAMM.

JS511PEW

THE DRIVE NORTHWARD AFTER HODGES' TROOPS SUDDENLY CHANGED THE DIRECTION OF THEIR OFFENSIVE TODAY THRUST A MIGHTY AMERICAN ARMY LESS THAN 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HANNOVER AND ABOUT 186 MILES FROM BERLIN.

JS517PEW

THE TANKS, NOW IN THE FIFTH DAY OF THEIR ATTACK, MET ONLY THE FEEBLEST KIND OF RESISTANCE.

THEY REACHED THE POINT TEN MILES SOUTH OF PADERBORN AT 5:55 P.M. AND AT THE TIME THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ANYTHING HOLDING UP THE RAMPAGING ARMOR.

MAR 30 1945

IT CAN BE ASSUMED THAT BY NIGHTFALL THE TANKS HAD ROLLED EVEN FARTHER.

THE TREMENDOUS ADVANCE DURING THE DAY COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR AND PLACED HODGES' ARMOR WITHIN 93 MILES OF GERMANY'S NORTHERN PLAINS.

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE ASSASSINATION OF AACHEN'S ALLIED-APPOINTED MAYOR WAS CARRIED OUT BY THREE GERMAN PARACHUTISTS IN UNIFORM, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

STRIKING GANGSTER-FASHION SUNDAY NIGHT, THEY SHOT AND KILLED THE MAYOR, FRANZ OPPENHOF, 41, AND THEN ESCAPED. OPPENHOF WAS THE FIRST MAYOR TO BE APPOINTED IN A MAJOR OCCUPIED GERMAN CITY BY THE ALLIES. HIS DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

MILITARY INVESTIGATORS SAID THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO DETERMINE AN EXACT MOTIVE, BUT IT WAS RECALLED THAT HITLER OFTEN HAS THREATENED RETALIATION AGAINST ANY GERMANS COOPERATING WITH THE ALLIES AND THERE WERE SOME WHO BELIEVED THIS MIGHT BE THE FIRST MANIFESTATION OF THAT THREAT.

MAR 30 1945

BY WILLIAM FRYE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY EAST OF HALTERN, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE ROA OF THOUSANDS OF ENGINES SHOOK EVERY ROAD FOR MILES TODAY AS TRUCKS, TANKS, GUNS AND BULLDOZERS RUMBLED THROUGH A WIDE GAP PUNCHED BY BRITISH UNITS EASTWARD INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY.

BEYOND A WIDE ARC FROM HALTERN NORTHWESTWARD THROUGH BORKEN AND BOCHOLT THEY DISAPPEARED INTO A SILENCE IMPOSED BY A SECURITY ORDER TO CLOAK THEIR MOVEMENTS FROM THE BEWILDERED WEHRMACHT.

HALTERN FELL EARLY TODAY TO BRITISH ARMOR WHICH SWEPT FORWARD SIX MILES IN TEN HOURS AND IT ALREADY IS FAR IN THE REAR OF THE DASHING BRITISH SPEARHEADS. BORKEN WAS THE PRIZE OF A 20-MILE NORTHEASTWARD OVERNIGHT PLUNGE. BOCHOLT WAS TOUGHER, BUT NOW IT TOO IS WELL BEHIND THE FARTHEST NORTHWARD ADVANCE.

ALL SEMBLANCE OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE DISAPPEARED IN THIS SECTOR OF FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S FRONT DAYS AGO, BUT OCCASIONAL SMALL DETACHMENTS ARE TRYING TO PULL OUT OF THE AREA NORTH OF THE BRITISH BRIDGEHEAD AND SHOW FIGHT WHEN THEY COLLIDE WITH THE SWIFT THRUSTS OF ARMOR AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY.

EVERY TOWN ALONG THE ROUTE IS BATTERED AND BROKEN BY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SHELLS AND AERIAL BOMBING.

NO BATTLE LINE AS SUCH EXISTS ON THIS FRONT. DESPITE OCCASIONAL THUNDER OF ARTILLERY AND THE CRACK OF SNIPERS' RIFLES, THE PICTURE OF WAR HERE IS ONE OF ENDLESS COLUMNS OF EQUIPMENT CARRYING MEN AND

WEAPONS FORWARD. DISPATCH RIDERS ON MOTORCYCLES OR OFFICERS OR MILITARY POLICE IN JEEPS WEAVE IN AND OUT OF THE TRAFFIC.

EAST OF HALTERN, I FOUND AN ARMORED UNIT COMMANDER WITH HIS TEMPORARY DESK ON THE ARMOR-PLATED SURFACE OF A SCOUT CAR. THE COMMANDER AND HIS MAPS BOTH WERE WET WITH THE RAIN THAT HAD FALLEN IN A SLOW DRIZZLE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

AS I TALKED WITH HIM, TRUCKS CARRYING ALL THE PARAPHERNALIA OF HIS HEADQUARTERS WERE ROLLING INTO THE YARD BEFORE THE HOUSE WHICH WAS HIS COMMAND POST FOR THE NIGHT. HE WAS EXUBERANT OVER THE PROGRES OF THE DRIVE WHICH HIS BRITISH TANKMEN SHARED WITH THE AMERICAN 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AND INFANTRYMEN, BUT THE NEWS HE HAD TO RELATE ALL DEALT WITH MATTERS CLOAKED BY THE SECURITY BLACKOUT.

UNITS OF THE SIXTH GUARDS ARMORED BRIGADE SPEARHEADED THE DRIVE TO HALTERN AND BEYOND, WHILE BORKEN FELL TO UNITS OF THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION, THE "DESERT RATS" OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE SUPPLY LINES FEEDING THESE COLUMNS BEGIN FAR BACK ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RHINE AND MOVE OVER ROADS LINED WITH SHELL-SPLINTERED TREES. OCCASIONAL SMALL GROUPS OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN DISARMED AND ORDERED TO MARCH TO THE REAR UNGUARDED STRIDE ALONG THE HIGHWAY SHOULDERS.

MAR 30 1945

IN THE BLASTED TOWNS, CIVILIANS STAND IN THE DOORWAYS WATCHING THE ALLIED ARMIES ROLL BY. EACH ROAD HAS ITS COMPLEMENT OF GERMAN REFUGEES MOVING ALONG WITH A FEW POSSESSIONS STRAPPED IN THEIR BACKS OR CARRIED ON BICYCLE-WHEELED CARTS OR BABY CARRIAGES.

MOST OF THE TRAFFIC IN THIS SECTOR MOVES THROUGH OR NEAR DEMOLISHED WESEL OR THROUGH OR NEAR XANTEN. IT SEEMS ODDLY SYMBOLIC THAT SO MUCH OF MONTGOMERY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE "TWILIGHT OF THE GODS" SHOULD THUNDER BY XANTEN, THE LEGENDARY BIRTHPLACE OF SIEGFRIED.

JS024PEW

30.24 - 24321

378 Q

(230)

HAMBORN, GERMANY--1ST ADD EUNSON'S DESCRIPTIVE (TOP AYE) XX ~~ADVANCING~~ HE SAID

AMONG OTHERS ALONG THIS LINE TODAY WERE PFC.HENRY L.RICHARDSON, 335 LIVINGSTON STREET, PEORIA,ILL.; PVT.ROY WOODS, BROCKINRIDGE,PA.; PVT.ROMEO CARLUCCI, EVERETT,MASS.; MAJ.WILLIAM HILTON, HILLSVILLE,VA.; CAPT.CHARLES FREEMAN, HACKENSACK,N.J.; LT.KIRBY SMITH, BURT,IA.; PVT. DAVID SELVAGGIO, 36-20 PARSONS BOULEVARD, FLUSHING, N.Y.; PFC.JAMES RILEY, 526 HUNTERTON, NEWARK,N.J.

LF1029PEW MAR 30 1945

NIGHT LEAD FIRST ARMY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)-POWERFUL ARMORED COLUMNS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' AMERICAN FIRST ARMY STRUCK NORTHWARD IN SENSATIONAL 55-MILE ADVANCE TODAY, THROWING A GIANT HOOK AROUND GERMAN ARMIES IN THE RUHR AND PROBING WITHIN 53 MILES OF GERMANY'S GREAT NORTHERN PLAIN.

THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR WAS COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED AS HODGES' TANKS, SUDDENLY CHANGING THE DIRECTION OF THEIR ATTACK, SWEPT NORTH FROM MARBURG TO A POINT WITHIN TEN MILES OF PADERBORN.

NOTHING WAS HOLDING THE RAMPAGE AND IT COULD BE ASSUMED THAT BY NIGHTFALL THE TANKS HAD ROLLED EVEN FARTHER. THE DEEPEST ANNOUNCED POINT OF THEIR ADVANCE WAS REACHED AT 5:35 P.M.

IN THAT AREA THE ARMORED SPEARHEAD WAS 43 MILES EAST OF HAMM, ONCE GERMANY'S GREATEST RAILWAY CENTER. TO THE NORTHEAST HANNOVER WAS ONLY ABOUT 68 MILES AWAY AND BERLIN ABOUT 186.

AS A RESULT OF THIS DRIVE THE JAWS OF A GIGANTIC TRAP WERE CLOSING ON THE RUHR FROM TWO SIDES, WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES THERE CAUGHT BETWEEN THE FIRST ARMY ON THE EAST AND THE U.S. NINTH AND BRITISH AND CANADIAN ARMIES ON THE WEST.

THE WHOLE OF NORTHWESTERN GERMANY WAS THREATENED, WITH ENTRY TO THE GREAT NORTHERN PLAIN JUST AHEAD OF THE UNCHECKED AMERICAN TANKS.

THE MIGHTY DRIVE BEGAN IN THE COLD GREY DAWN OF A CLOUDY DAY AND FOR HOUR AFTER HOUR THE TANKS ROLLED NORTHWARD AGAINST THE FEEBLEST SORT OF RESISTANCE. WHAT LITTLE WAS ENCOUNTERED WAS STEAMROLLERED OUT OF THE WAY.

MANY ESCAPE ROUTES PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE TO NAZI TROOPS CAUGHT IN THE RUHR WERE CLOSED AND ONE OF THE REICH'S MOST IMPORTANT RAILWAYS, THE LINE BETWEEN BERLIN AND ESSEN, WAS CUT.

EARLIER, UNDER THE SHIELD OF A 36-HOUR NEWS BLACKOUT, HODGES' TANKS CROSSED THE LAHN RIVER, TAKING MARBURG WITHOUT OPPOSITION. THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO MAKE A STAND ALONG THIS RIVER AND INFANTRY RUSHED IN BEHIND THE TANKS TO CONSOLIDATE THE GAINS.

GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THIS AREA SEEMED CRUSHED AND ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION EASILY MOPPED UP WHAT COULD BE LOCATED.

THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, MOVING UP SOUTHWEST OF SIEGEN, CAPTURED PRISONERS WHO SAID THEY HAD LEFT DUESSELDORF EIGHT DAYS BEFORE TO MOVE DOWN AND ATTEMPT TO STEM THE FIRST ARMY TIDE. IT TOOK THEM EIGHT DAYS TO TRAVEL 40 MILES BECAUSE OF CONSTANT AIR ATTACKS AND OTHER TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

SOUTHEAST OF LIMBURG THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION SENT A COLUMN DOWN THE AUTOBAHN (SUPERHIGHWAY), FORCING ANOTHER SPEARHEAD INTO THE ENEMY.

THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES COMPLETED A JUNCTION AT KAMBERG AND IDSTEIN.

JS709PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD FIRST LEAD FIRST ARMY

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)-SUDDENLY WHEELING NORTH, LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' ARMORED DIVISIONS BURST THROUGH WESTPHALIA AND HAMMERED ON TOWARD THE NORTHERN PLAINS OF GERMANY IN ANOTHER DAY OF SENSATIONAL GAINS AGAINST FEEBLE OPPOSITION.

JUMPING OFF IN THE GRAY DAWN OF A CHILL AND CLOUDY DAY, THE TANKS DROVE FROM 16 TO 39 MILES AHEAD IN THE FIRST SEVEN HOURS AND WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT TO HAVE REACHED THE VICINITY OF LANGWIESSE, 40 MILES NORTH OF GIESSEN, IN THE DEEPEST PENETRATION IN THIS NEW DIRECTION.

OTHER COLUMNS REACHED HALLENBERG AND FRANKENBERG IN THE SAME AREA.

THIS WHEELING MOVEMENT TO THE NORTH--IF THE DIRECTION OF THE ATTACK IS MAINTAINED--WILL DRIVE THE POWERFUL FIRST ARMY IN BEHIND THE RUHR AS THE SOUTHERN JAW OF A PINCERS WITH FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S FORCES.

FOR 36 HOURS HODGES [illegible] RECTION FROM THE ENEMY BY IMPOSING A NEWS BLACK[illegible] ING TANK COLUMNS. THE MOVE HAS BEEN MADE AND THE ENEMY NOW OBVIOUSLY KNOWS WHERE HODGES IS HEADED.

THE GREATEST BLACKOUT AT THE PRESENT TIME, HOWEVER, IS THE RESULT OF COMMUNICATIONS TROUBLES. BUT IT SEEMED EVIDENT THAT GERMAN RESISTANC IN THIS AREA WAS CRUSHED.

MAR 30 1945

A220

THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION MOVING UP SOUTHWEST OF SIEGEN CAPTURED PRISONERS WHO SAID THEY HAD LEFT DUESSELDORF EIGHT DAYS AGO TO MOVE DOWN AND TRY TO STEM THE FIRST ARMY TIDE. IT TOOK THEM EIGHT DAYS TO MOVE 70 MILES BECAUSE OF CONSTANT AIR ATTACKS AND OTHER TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

THE FIRST HAD DRIVEN ACROSS THE LAHN RIVER EARLIER, REACHING AMOENEBURG, 85 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

IN REACHING X X X ETC.. SECOND GRAPH PVS.

SPEARHEADING ELEMENTS REACHED LANGWIESSE AT 1 P.M. (BATTLEFRONT TIME) AND STILL WERE ROLLING AT LAST REPORTS. BUT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR HEADQUARTERS TO KEEP UP WITH THE RAPIDLY CHANGING SITUATION, WHICH HAS BECOME A GERMAN ROUT.

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JUST NORTH OF MUENCHHAUSEN, 30 NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS TRIED VAINLY TO THROW UP ROAD BLOCKS IN FRONT OF THE ARMORED JUGGERNAUT.

AT ANOTHER POINT THE TANK MEN CAUGHT UP WITH A TRAIN AND TURNED THEIR GUNS ON IT. NEAR LANGWIESSE THEY PLOWED THROUGH AN AIRFIELD AND SHOT UP EIGHT ENEMY PLANES BEFORE THE STARTLED PILOTS COULD GET THEM OFF THE GROUND.

IN REACHING X X X ETC., AS BEFORE.

(EDS: IN EIGHTH GRAPH PVS. STARTING "THE FIRST INFANTRY X X X" READ "TO MOVE 40 MILES ETC., " INSTEAD OF 90).

BA256PEW

THE NI[illegible]H ARMORED DIVISION BEGAN MOVING FROM WEILBURG THIS [illegible]ORNING AND ADVANCED 34 MILES, REACHING A POINT ABOUT 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF GIESSEN AT THE ELBOW OF THE WHEELING MOVEMENT.

IN REACHING ETC X X X AS BEFORE.

DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE, MARCH 29-(AP)-DRIVING ACROSS THE LAHN RIVER STILL ON THE LOOSE, A U.S.FIRST ARMY COLUMN REACHED AMONEBURG, 85 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE THIS MORNING. A NEWS BLACKOUT STILL COVERED THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY'S OTHER RAMPAGING COLUMNS.

A87

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE FIRST ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE-1ST ADD AMOENEBURG (BY WHITEHEAD) XXX COLUMNS.

IN REACHING AMOENEBURG FIRST ARMY TANKS DROVE THROUGH MARBURG, ON THE LAHN, WITHOUT RESISTANCE. THE ENEMY WAS NOT ABLE TO MAKE A STAND ALONG THE LAHN AND DEFEND THIS NATURAL BARRIER TO AN EASTWARD DRIVE.

THE ARMOR THRUST ACROSS THE RIVER AFTER ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION RUSHED TONCONSOLIDATE GAINS WEST OF THE LAHN AND MOP UP WHAT FEEBLE RESISTANCE THERE WAS IN THE SAKE OF THE BREAKTHROUGH DRIVE.

MAR 30 1945

A88

TO THE SOUTHWEST THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION PUSHED EASTWARD FROM AMMENAU, SHOOTING ANOTHER SPEARHEAD INTO THE THIN RANKS OF THE ENEMY LEFT IN THE PATH OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' MEN ON THE FIFTH DAY OF THIS GREAT ATTACK.

SOUTHEAST OF LIMBURG, WHERE THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION SENT A COLUMN DOWN THE AUTOBAHN, ELEMENTS OF A NAZI SS DIVISION TRIED DESPERATELY TO BREAK OUT ACROSS THE SUPERHIGHWAY AND ESCAPE TO THE EAST, BUT COULD NOT SNAP THE RING OF STEEL.

FIRST AND THIRD ARMY WERE LINKED UP AT KAMBERG AND IDSTEIN, SOUTHEAST OF LIMBURG.

30.24-24323

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, MARCH 29-(AP)-DR.HUGO ECKENER, 77, FAMED GERMAN ZEPPELIN BUILDER, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY ONE OF HIS FORMER ASSOCIATES TO BE LIVING WITH HIS DAUGHTER AT LINDAU NEAR WIRTTENBERG AFTER HAVING BEEN BOMBED OUT OF HIS FRIEDRICHSHAFEN HOME.

ECKENER, REPRESENTED AS BEING PASSIVELY ANTI-NAZI, WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD HIS FORMER ASSOCIATES THAT HE INTENDED TO BUILD MORE ZEPPELINS AFTER THE WAR WITH FINANCIAL BACKING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE ASSOCIATE SAID THE NAZIS DELIVERED "A SAD BLOW" TO ECKENER AT THE START OF THE WAR WHEN THEY DECIDED THAT ZEPPELINS WERE IMPRACTICAL FOR MODERN WARFARE, BLEW UP THE GRAF ZEPPELIN HANGAR AND MELTED DOWN ITS FRAMEWORK.

MAR 30 1945

JS1137PEW

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 29-(AP)-MOST LEADING NAZI OFFICIALS HAVE LEFT THEIR POSTS AND RETIRED TO AN ALPINE HIDEOUT, THE NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

ME958AEW

B71 (Q)
CX WX

JERUSALEM, MARCH 29-(AP)-REP.EVERETT M.DIRKSEN, (R-ILL) ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE OPERATIONS OF U.. GOVERNMENT BUREAUS X

HERE TODAY ON HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE OPERATIONS OF U.S. GOVERNMENT BUREAUS FOR THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE. HE HAS VISITED LONDON AND INDIA.

BZ120PEW

[illegible], GERMANY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE FIRST PASSOVER SERVICES HELD IN A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE HERE IN YEARS WERE CELEBRATED TODAY WITH MORE THAN 1,500 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN ATTENDING.

CAPT.MARVIN J.GOLDFINE, ARMY CHAPLAIN, OFFICIATED. ONE OF THE SPEAKERS WAS MAJ.KALVIN C.GILLEM OF NOGALES,ARIZ., COMMANDER OF THE 13TH CORPS. OTHER PASSOVER SERVICES WERE HELD AT MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

A143 (190)
BY THOMAS HAWKINS

BERN, MARCH 29-(AP)-NAZI CENSORSHIP IN BERLIN LOWERED ITS GUARD TODAY AND PERMITTED NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENTS TO GIVE A PICTURE OF THE CHAOS AND DESPAIR BROUGHT BY THE ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH IN THE WEST.

"ACTUALLY, THE PEOPLE CERTAINLY HAVE NO CAUSE FOR GREAT HOPES," THE CONSERVATIVE BERN NEWSPAPER BUND SAID. "THAT FAMOUS RAY OF LIGHT APPEARS NOWHERE ON THE HORIZON."

THE NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG REVEALED AN INCREASE OF DESERTERS FROM THE GERMAN ARMY, SAYING POLICE MADE SURPRISE SEARCHES FOR THEM AND SHOT THEM IMMEDIATELY UPON CAPTURE.

WORKERS AND SOLDIERS ALIKE IN THE REICH ARE SEEKING TO FLEE FROM THE CONFUSION AND HOPELESSNESS OF FIGHTING ON IN INCREASING DIFFICULTIES. REFUGEES FROM ANY BOMBED TOWN ENTERING ANOTHER MUST ANNOUNCE THEMSELVES IMMEDIATELY. IF THEY DON'T THEY ARE CONSIDERED DESERTERS.

ONLY THOSE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE PERFORMED GREAT DEEDS OF HEROISM ARE CONSIDERED FOR LEAVE. THE OTHERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO POSTS WHERE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO FIGHT TO THE END.

THE BUND CORRESPONDENT SAID RECENT BOMBINGS HAVE BEEN THE WORST GERMANY HAS EXPERIENCED AND THAT WHILE THEY HAVE PRODUCED SENTIMENT FOR "PEACE AT ANY PRICE" AMONG SOME OF THE POPULACE, OTHERS HAVE HAD THEIR HATRED OF THE ALLIES AROUSED AND ARE MORE DETERMINED NOT TO GIVE UP.

JS1055PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS DON'T DISCOUNT THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES WILL REACH BERLIN FIRST.

THE ARRIVAL OF RUSSIA'S FOURTH WARTIME SPRING HAS BROUGHT A CERTAIN TENSENESS TO MOSCOW'S ATMOSPHERE. EVERYONE KNOWS THE RED ARMY'S OFFENSIVE AGAINST BERLIN AND THE HEART OF GERMANY IS ABOUT TO BEGIN.

THERE IS MUCH SPECULATION WHEN MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, POISED ON THE ODER RIVER 32 MILES FROM THE REICH CAPITAL, IS GOING TO MOVE ON THE CITY. BUT MOST PEOPLE SAY IT SHOULD BE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. IF YOU SAY THREE WEEKS, YOU CAN RECEIVE ALL KINDS OF ODDS.

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EVEN SO, SOME SAY THE ALLIES MAY GET THERE BEFORE THEM. THEY TELL YOU THAT THE ALLIES HAVE SO RELATIVELY FEW DIVISIONS FACING THEM IT SHOULD BE A CINCH IF THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH PUT OUT AS MUCH EFFORT AS THE RED ARMY DOES.

THE SUCCESSES OF THE RED ARMY AND THE SOVIET ALLIES IN THE WEST ARE BRINGING HOPES OF A QUICK FINISH OF HOSTILITIES AND A RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE. SO FAR, THOUGH, SOVIET OFFICIALDOM HAS BEEN GUARDED ABOUT ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE THAT THE WAR IS ABOUT TO END OR THAT SACRIFICES WILL NOT HAVE TO BE MADE.

BUT WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SPRING, PEOPLE ARE APPEARING IN THE STREETS WITH LIGHTER AND BRIGHTER CLOTHES AND THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE RECEIVING MORE AND BETTER FOOD THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE BEGINNIN OF THE WAR, WITH PRICES DOWN IN COMMERCIAL AND FARMER MARKETS AND REGULAR LOW PRICES OF OFFICIAL RATIONS BEING MAINTAINED.

JS11PEW

GUAM, MAR 30 (ARD WHITE) - XXXTHEPACIFI

THE SAKASHIMA ISLANDS ARE ABOUT 250 MILES EAST OF THENORTHERN TIP OF FORMOSA. THEY ARE SOUTHWEST OF OKINAWA, PRINCIPAL ISLAND IN THE RYUKYUS.

MAR 30 1945

THE TOKYO RADIO HAS REPORTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS THAT UNITED NATIONS INVASION FLEETS HAVE BEEN STEAMING NEAR THE RYUKYUS AND THA YANK ASSAULT FORCES HAVE INVADED AKA AND TOKASHIKI ISLANDS, ABOUT 15 MILES OFF THE WESTERN COAST OF OKINAWA.

A54KX

OKINAWA AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THIS 700-MILE CHAIN STRETCHING BETWEEN FORMOSA AND KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST MAIN ISLAND OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, HAVE BEEN POUNDED FOR 11 DAYS BY AMERICAN CARRIER AIRCRAFT. TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT BROUGHT OUT THAT THE BRITISH HAD JOINED IN THESE ATTACKS ON AT LEAST TWO DAYS THIS WEEK.

AMERICAN BATTLE FORCES METHODICALLY POUNDING THE RYUKYUS HAVE KEPT THE ENEMY PERPLEXED AS TO THEIR INTENTIONS. MEANWHILE, RADIO TOKYO CLUNG TO ITS UNCONFIRMED STORY THAT THE GROUP HAD BEEN INVADED.

MIGHTY BATTLESHIPS, ETC., PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT SECOND GRAF

EW521PCW NM

MIGHTY BATTLESHIPS HURLED 16-INCH SHELLS INTO THE DEFENSES OF THE NARROW, STRATEGIC ISLANDS AS HUNDREDS OF CARRIER PLANES SWEPT THE 700-MILE CHAIN OF BASES FLUNG ACROSS THE EASTERN APPROACH TO THE EAST CHINA SEA.

APPARENTLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS CLAIM THAT YANKS HAD LANDED SEVERAL DAYS AGO ON THE KERAMA ISLANDS, 15 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID "20 TO 30 TRANSPORTS" WERE ATTEMPTING TO SUPPLY THE INVASION FORCES.

OKINAWA, PRINCIPAL ISLAND IN THE GROUP, AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN THE TARGETS OF THE SUSTAINED BOMBARDMENT, WHICH HAS REACHED THE INTENSITY SO CHARACTERISTIC OF PRE-INVASION ACTION IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

FOR SIX DAYS, INCLUDING WEDNESDAY, THE YANK BATTLEWAGONS HAVE STEAMED UP AND DOWN THE RYUKYUS IN BLAZING DEFIANCE OF THE ENEMY'S MAIN STRENGTH. NEVER BEFORE HAS SUCH AN ASSEMBLAGE OF WARSHIPS--THE GREATEST IN HISTORY--REMAINED SO LONG IN SUCH CLOSE PROXIMITY TO JAPAN'S HOME FLEET BASES.

AIRCRAFT OF VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S FAST AND HARD STRIKING CARRIER FORCE HAVE BOMBED AND STRAFED THE JAPANESE THROUGHOUT THE RYUKYUS AND NIPPON ITSELF FOR ELEVEN DAYS.

BESIDES DESTROYING OR DAMAGING MANY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, THE NAVAL AND AIR OFFENSIVE ALREADY HAS ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING, ON THE BASIS OF INCOMPLETE REPORTS:

DESTROYED OR PROBABLY DESTROYED 819 JAPANESE PLANES.

SUNK OR DAMAGED AT LEAST 57 ENEMY SHIPS, INCLUDING CARRIERS AND A 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP.

BLASTED SUBMARINE PENS ON THE WEST COAST OF OKINAWA.

"SOME FLEET UNITS" HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN ENEMY AIR ATTACKS, FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ HAS REPORTED. HE HAS LISTED AS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED A DESTROYER, ONE "LARGER UNIT" AND ANOTHER SHIP OF UNIDENTIFIED SIZE OR TYPE. NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN VESSEL HAS BEEN REPORTED LOST.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS CLAIMED THE SINKING OR DAMAGING ON "30 WARSHIPS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND TRANSPORTS" BETWEEN MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY. THIS ENTIRELY UNSUBSTANTIATED REPORT, BROADCAST BY TOKYO, SAID IT HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY "SURFACE UNITS" AND AIRCRAFT.

MAR 30 1945

A232KX

ADMIRAL NIMITZ WAS KEEPING THE JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND GUESSING NOT ONLY ABOUT HIS INTENTIONS BUT ABOUT WHO IS CARRYING ON THE ATTACK. THROUGHOUT THE 11-DAY-OLD OFFENSIVE HE HAS REFERRED TO THE STRIKING FORCE EITHER AS THE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET, THE FIFTH FLEET OR MERELY "BATTLESHIPS."

IT IS KNO

(MORE)

DA326PEW

GUAM FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RYUKYUS, AMS BUDGET, X X X "BATTLE-SHIPS."

IT IS KNOWN THAT ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, COMMANDING THE FIFTH FLEET, HAS AT HIS DISPOSAL THE GREATEST MASSED POWER IN NAVAL HISTORY. HIS POWERFUL CARRIER FORCE, UNDER MITSCHER'S COMMAND, HAS TURNED UP OVER VIRTUALLY EVERY SECTOR OF THE RYUKYUS, WHICH

30-24- 24325

EXTEND CLOSE TO KYUSHU, JAPAN'S SOUTHERNMOST HOMELAND ISLAND. KYUSHU ITSELF WAS HIT AT THE OUTSET OF THE OFFENSIVE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION OF A LETUP OR LULL IN THE SUSTAINED ATTACK AND THE ENEMY'S COMMUNIQUE OF THURSDAY IMPLIED IT CONTINUED. ONE TOKYO REPORT SAID THE CARRIER PLANES AGAIN ATTACKED THE KURE NAVAL BASE ON HONSHU ISLAND WHILE OTHERS HIT KYUSHU.

WITH BRITISH FLEET (350)

MAR 30 1945

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, MARCH 29-(AP)-BRITISH WARSHIPS WHICH JOINED THE AMERICAN NAVAL ASSAULT ON THE RYUKYU ISLANDS SAILED FROM A SECRET U.S. PACIFIC BASE WITH YANK WISHES FOR "GOOD HUNTING."

AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER WHO DESCRIBED THE DEPARTURE SPOKE OF THE BRITISH ELEMENT AS "A POWERFUL TASK FORCE MADE UP OF BATTLESHIPS, CARRIERS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS."

THE LEAD SHIP OF THE FORMATION WAS A SLEEK, HEAVILY ARMED CRUISER OF THE LATEST TYPE.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND RATINGS LINED THE RAILS OF THE FLAGSHIP, THE DREADNOUGHT KING GEORGE V, AND GAVE THE THUMBS-UP VICTORY SALUTE.

AS THE FLAGSHIP, BEARING THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM. SIR BERNARD RAWLINGS, PULLED UP PARALLEL WITH U.S.COMMODORE WORRALL R.CARTER'S FAMED SERVICE SQUADRON TEN, WORRALL BLINKERED:

"GOOD HUNTING, GOOD LUCK AND GODSPEED TO YOU, BRITISH BROTHERS."

BY SIGNAL FLAGS RAWLINGS REPLIED:

"THANK YOU VERY MUCH. I HOPE WE MEET AGAIN, COMMODORE, NEARER TOKYO."

AS THE LAST SHIP OF THE FORCE MOVED OUT OF THE BASE, THE LEADING CRUISER DISAPPEARED OVER THE HORIZON.

THE BRITISH TASK FORCE WENT INTO COORDINATED ACTION WITH THE

AMERICANS WHILE SOME NAVAL OBEERVERS STILL WERE TALKING ABOUT WHETHER TECHNICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FLEETS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES MIGHT BA JOINT OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

BRITISH OFFICERS HERE SAID THAT WHILE THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN CRUISING RANGE AND TECHNIQUE, THERE WAS NO PARTICULAR PROBLEM WHEN THE BRITISH UNITS WERE IN A SELF-SERVICED TASK FORCE.

FOR THE CURRENT OPERATION IT IS NO SECRET THAT MOST OF ITS SHELLS, BOMBS AND OTHER ARMAMENT ARE ITS OWN, FROM ENGLAND, AND ITS FOOD AND MUCH OF ITS OTHER EQUIPMENT FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAN

THE COMPOSITION OF ITS AIR ARM IS UNDISCLOSED, BUT BRITISH CARRIERS ARE KNOWN TO BE USING BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLANES. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT MOST OF ITS PLANES FOR THIS OPERATION ARE AMERICAN TORPEDO PLANES, HELLCATS AND CORSAIRS. HOWEVER, SOME SEAFIRE AND FIREFLY TYPES ARE ABOARD.

THE SEAFIRE IS THE CARRIER VERSION OF THE FAMED SPITFIRE. IT CARRIES TWO 20 MM. CANNON, FOUR MACHINE GUNS AND HAD A 1470 HORSEPOWER ROLLS ROYCE MERLIN ENGINE. ITS WINGS FOLD AT THE TIPS AS WELL AS AT THE ROOTS. BECAUSE OF THIS IT IS KNOWN AS THE PRAYING MANTIS.

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THE FIREFLY IS A HEAVILY ARMED BRITISH NAVAL PLANE--FOUR 20 MM. CANNON AND EQUIPPED TO USE ROCKETS.

A REVOLUTIONARY FLOATING SUPPLY TRAIN WHICH ENABLES THE FORCE TO STRIKE SO FAR FROM ITS BASES APPARENTLY IS SIMILAR IN SOME RESPECTS TO WORRALL'S NOW WIDELY KNOWN SERVICE SQUADRON TEN--A COLLECTION OF ALL TYPES OF SERVICE SHIPS WHICH MAKES IT UNNECESSARY FOR A FLEET TO RETURN TO ITS BASE FOR SERVICING.

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (300)
BY FRED HAMPSON MANILA MAY 30 - ADD BAMBOO NETWORKS

MANILA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30 (AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, WITH THE ISLANDS' SECOND LARGEST CITY OF CEBU NOW FREED, STILL WAS STUBBORNLY RESISTED BY THE JAPANESE IN NORTHERN LUZON TODAY.

THIS WAS THE ONLY POINT OF "STRONG" RESISTANCE REPORTED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN HIS THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE, WHICH ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF CEBU.

THE CEBU ISLAND PORT CITY OF SOME 150,000 POPULATION WAS ENTERED WEDNESDAY BY TROOPS OF MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.ARNOLD'S AMERICAL DIVISION, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

BEFORE RETREATING INTO THE HILLS TO THE NORTH, THE JAPANESE DESTROYED MUCH OF THE CITY. THE EXCELLENT PORT AREA "REMAINS VIRTUALLY INTACT," HOWEVER, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED.

THE AMERICAL DIVISION TROOPS, WHO LANDED ABOUT FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CEBU CITY MONDAY IN THE 28TH PHILIPPINE ISLAND LIBERATION INVASION, ALSO FREED 11 OTHER CEBU TOWNS.

ONLY ONE LARGE ISLAND OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, NEGROS, NOW REMAINS FOR THE AMERICANS TO INVADE.

THE STRONG JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON NORTHERN LUZON WAS AROUND BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL, AND THE BALETE PASS GATEWAY TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY. NO NEW ADVANCE WAS REPORTED BY 33RD DIVISION DOUGHBOYS, FIGHTING WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF BAGUIO CITY LIMITS. THE 25TH AND 32ND DIVISIONS CONTINUED THEIR DOGGED STRUGGLE TO REDUCE JAPANESE DEFENSES IN THE BALETE PASS AREA.

MACARTHUR SAID JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LUZON WAS "BECOMING DISCONNECTED AND SPORADIC." THE JAPANESE, HE NOTED, WERE UNABLE TO REPLACE THEIR "GREAT LOSSES."

PHILIPPINE-BASED BOMBERS OF THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE DROPPED 72 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON TAKOYA IN THE LATEST OF THEIR DAILY FORMOSA ATTACKS. THEY SANK SEVEN JAPANESE FREIGHTERS AND DAMAGED 16 OTHERS IN THEIR CONTINUED SOUTH CHINA SEA AIR BLOCKADE.

GG111PCW NM

MAR 30 1945

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR X XXX AHEAD,

HONOLULU, MARCH 29-(AP)-EMPHASIZING HOW THE AIR WAR IS CROWDING THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, THE U.S. NAVY HAS ALL BUT CLOSED ITS AVIATION SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE UNITS AT MANY FORMER BASES IN THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL PACIFIC.

CAPT.J.W.BOUNDY, ADVANCE BASE SUPPLY OFFICER, LEFT RECENTLY TO CHECK ON REMOVAL OF AN AVIATION SUPPLY DEPOT FROM THE MARSHALLS, TO THE MARIANAS, WHERE IT WILL JOIN SIMILAR UNITS BROUGHT FORWARD AS WAR MOVED AHEAD.

THE "ROLL-UP" PROGRAM BEGAN AT ESPIRITU SANTO AND ILE NOU, NEW CALEDONIA, FIRST ADVANCE BASES FOR SUPPLYING NAVY FIGHTING PLANES AND NOW THOUSANDS OF MILES BEHIND FRONT LINES. PRESENT PLANS CALL FOR VIRTUALLY NO LARGE SCALE NAVAL AVIATION SUPPLY ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IT IS BEING REDUCED RAPIDLY.

ALL FACILITIES IN THE MARSHALLS AND THE GILBERTS WILL BE DE-EMPHASIZED SHORTLY AND WHATEVER THUS MADE AVAILABLE USED IN FORWARD AREAS.

THE AVIATION SUPPLY DEPOT AT ESPIRITU SANTO, WITH ITS PERSONNEL AND 14,000 TONS STOCK, AND ITS GUADALCANAL ANNEX, ONLY SLIGHTLY SMALLER, HAVE BEEN DIVIDED BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED INTO FORWARD AREA COMMANDS.

RA641PCW

BY ROBERT GEIGER

HONOLULU, MARCH 29-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 50 WOUNDED MARINES FROM IWO JIMA TOOK OFF TODAY IN TWO SPECIAL AMBULANCE PLANES WHICH INAUGURATED NEW DUSK-TO-DAWN SPEED FLIGHTS CARRYING BATTLE-INJURED FIGHTING MEN FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE MAINLAND.

FOR THIS BERIBBONED GROUP, NEWS OF THE TRIP CAME AS A SURPRISE. IT MEANS THEY WILL REAC

H THE STATES IN TIME FOR EASTER SUNDAY AFTER LEAVING CONQUERED IWO ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO.

THE NAVY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE IS PROVIDING TWO SPECIAL GIANT FOUR-MOTORED AMBULANCE PLANES DAILY BETWEEN HAWAII AND ALAMEDA, CALIF., UNTIL THE CROWDED SITUATION IN OVERSEAS HOSPITALS IS RELIEVED.

LT.GEN.HOLLAND M.SMITH, COMMANDING GENERAL OF FLEET MARINE FORCES ~~IN THE PACIFIC, BRIG.GEN.MERRITT EDSON, OF MARINE RAIDER FAME ON GUADALCANAL, AND BRIG.GEN.L.W.WALLER GENERAL OF MARINE GARRISONS~~

IN THE PACIFIC, BRIG.GEN.MERRITT EDSON, OF MARINE RAIDER FAME ON GUADALCANAL, AND BRIG.GEN.L.W.WALLER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF MARINE GARRISON FORCES IN THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT, BID THE WOUNDED LEATHERNECKS GOODBYE.

PVT.DONALD MATES, 18, OF CLEVELAND, (NO STREET ADDRESS GIVEN) WHO SUFFERED A FRACTURED LEG FROM A JAPANESE GRENADE, SHOUTED TO NAVY CORPSMEN:

"I'LL SEND YOU AN EASTER RABBIT OR SOMETHING FOR ALL YOU'VE DONE FOR ME."

THE PLANES CARRY FRESH FOOD, WATER, OXYGEN, BLOOD PLASMA AND COMFORTABLE BEDS.

A CORPSMAN AND A FLIGHT NURSE ARE IN ATTENDANCE ON ALL FLIGHTS. IT NECESSARY, FLIGHT SURGEONS GO ALONG.

FJ1155PCW

Chungking ×××× Vessels

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CHINESE WERE BECOMING INCREASINGLY ACTIVE BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES WEST OF THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD AS ENEMY COLUMNS DROVE FORWARD IN AN EFFORT TO SEIZE MORE OF CHINA'S RICH WHEAT COUNTRY.

MAR 30 1945

THE CHINESE STRATEGY APPEARED TO BE FOR THE MAIN FORCES TO MELT BEFORE THE ADVANCING JAPANESE AND THEN TO ASSAULT THE ENEMY'S FLANKS.

RQ552PEW

NEW MARCH 28-(AP)-TH RESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SVANSKA DAGBLADET SA ...DAY THAT, "ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM VIENNA, A STATE OF EMERGENCY HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL AND THE CITY'S OUTER FORTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN ALERTED.

THE SWEDISH DISPATCH WAS REPORTED TO THE OWI.

CH110PEW

MIGHT LEAD JAPANESE BROADCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 29-(AP)-TOKYO KEPT TELLING TH WORLD

30.24- 24327

30. 24— 24327

TODAY THAT AMERICANS WERE INVADING THE RYUKYUS AND ALSO REPORTED ON AIR-RAID DEFENSE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE HOMELAND. THE REPORT WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

FOLLOWING BROADCAST OF AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS CLAIM THAT JAPANESE WARSHIPS HAD ATTACKED THE AMERICAN "INVASION" FORCE, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT "20 OR 30" U.S. TRANSPORTS WERE BRINGING REINFORCEMENTS FOR TROOPS ASHORE ON THE KERAMA ISLAND GROUP. THE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NAVAL BATTLE WAS FOUGHT BETWEEN MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

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IT CLAIMED JAPNESE "SURFACE UNITS" AND PLANES SANK OR DAMAGED 30 AMERICAN SHIPS.

THESE REPORTS LACKED ANY U.S. CONFIRMATION, BEYOND PACIFIC FLEET ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONTINUED BOMBING AND BOMBARDMENT OF OKINAW ISLAND AND OTHER RYUKYU TARGETS.

A TOKYO NEWS DISPATCH SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO ESTABLISH A "SYSTEM OF FARM VILLAGES" FOR EVACUEES FROM "BOMB RAVAGED" CITIES." ANOTHER DISPATCH SAID JAPAN'S NEW TOTALITARIAN, "SURE VICTORY" POLITICAL PARTY WOULD BE FORMALLY INAUGURATED TOMORROW. THE PARTY IS CALLED THE "POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREATER JAPAN."

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT THURSDAY AGAIN ATTACKED THE KURE NAVAL BASE AREA ON HONSHU AND TARGETS ON KYUSHU ISLAND IN THE HOMELAND.

AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, THE BROADCAST SAID, RAIDED AIR FIELDS AND "VITAL INSTALLATIONS" AT TAINAN, TAKAO AND TAICHU ON FORMOSA THURSDAY.

THE JAPANESE RADIO AT SINGAPORE REPORTED 20 AMERICAN B-29S THURSDAY ATTACKED SINGAPORE FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS.

TOKYO SAID THAT AT LEAST 500 AMERICAN CARRIER AIRCRAFT HAMMERED SOUTHERN JAPAN FOR 10 HOURS TODAY, CONCENTRATING ON SUCH TARGETS AS THE SASEBO AND KURE NAVAL BASES.

THIS ATTACK, THE ENEMY BROADCAST ASSERTED, "MUST BE CONSIDERED A PART OF A STRATEGIC PLAN TO SUPPORT THE OKINAWA OPERATION."

DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED ABOUT THE SAME TIME THAT "MORE THAN 100 ENEMY WARSHIPS," INCLUDING 10 BATTLESHIPS, WERE CRUISING AROUND OKINAWA. IT SAID THESE VESSELS WERE SCREENING ANOTHER AMERICAN TASK FORCE WHOSE NUCLEUS WAS "MORE THAN 10 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS."

SOUTHERN HONSHU, KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU--ALL NIPPON HOMELAND ISLANDS--WERE SWEPT BY THE CARRIER PLANES, WHICH LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK BEFORE DAWN, ACCORDING TO THE ENEMY ACCOUNT.

A TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST, ANOTHER OF THE SERIES INTERCEPTED BY FCC, WARNED THE HOMELAND THAT THREE ENEMY PLANES HAD FLOWN OVER THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE INLAND SEA, WHERE MANY COMBAT SHIPS OF THE NIPPONESE FLEET WERE DAMAGED BY CARRIER PLANES ON MARCH 19. SPOTTERS WERE ASKED TO "LOOK CAREFULLY TO SEE THAT THE ENEMY PLANES DO NOT DROP ANY MINES."

RA637PCW

MAR 30 1945

Blanke

MAR 30 1945

30.24— 24329

30.24— 24329

U.S. 9th in the Clear, Joins British Advance, 1st Sweeps On 20 Miles, Is 182 From Berlin; Reds in Austria, Gain on Vienna; Danzig Falls

APR 1 1945

APR 1 1945

Allied Armies Racing Across German Plains

PARIS, Saturday, March 31.—(AP) U. S. tanks thundered unopposed across the formidable Eder river 182 miles southwest of Berlin in a 21-mile sweep yesterday and American breakthrough forces to the north threatened at any hour to trap 40,000 crack German troops in the toppling Ruhr.

Five Allied armies, powered by at least 16 armored divisions beyond the Rhine, drove almost at will through the broken German front, weakened to an almost fatal point by 60,000 captives swept up by Gen. Eisenhower's forces in the last two days.

"There is no organized line of defense between you and Berlin," a high-ranking German officer told his U. S. Third Army captors. "There is no organized system of government left in Germany. When you reach Berlin the whole situation will quickly dissolve."

Sweep Toward Berlin

At least two U. S. First Army tank divisions and three U. S. Third Army armored divisions were on the high road to Berlin, brushing past the scant resistance in gains of 20 and 21 miles respectively.

The U. S. First Army scored one of the biggest tactical victories of another sensational day by capturing the great Eder dam near Hemfurt. It was taken so swiftly it was not even prepared for the demolitions that would have flooded the route to Berlin.

At the same time, the First Army sent its northbound tank columns slashing through Paderborn, almost at the edge of the north German plain, 43 miles east of the eastern limits of the Ruhr.

The U. S. Ninth Army, breaking German resistance in the northern Ruhr after a blazing tank battle, now was possibly 40 miles beyond the Rhine. It had forged across one big but unnamed river in the basin to within 60 miles or so of a junction with the First at Paderborn, which would sever the Ruhr from the rest of Germany.

Another relentless tide of men and armor was rolling over the Westphalian plains north of the Ninth army.

The British Second army, with at least three armored divisions leading the pack, advanced 10 miles overnight, was 40 miles or more beyond the Rhine and was reported unofficially to be striking for the north German ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven, all pounded during the day by over 2,300 U. S. bombers and fighters.

British Seize Duelmen

The British seized Duelmen, 15 miles southwest of Muenster, and charged up the Muenster highway against dug-in resistance, but elsewhere their armored spearheads were reported fanning out almost unopposed in an almost solid front under a security blackout.

British and Canadian forces battling westward from the Rhine bridgehead against savagely-resisting parachute troops, cut back into Holland, possibly to seal off the V-bomb coast.

On the south end of the front the U. S. Seventh army captured the old university city of Heidelberg and fought at least three miles beyond along the Neckar river valley, cutting in behind the Black Forest toward the Bavarian Alps, where the last Nazis may be brought to bay.

It was disclosed that Eisenhower had 11 armored divisions in action east of the Rhine.

(The radios of liberated European capitals filled the air with reports of Allied victories that in some cases went beyond official reports, which frequently either were under security censorship or were lagging far behind the fast march of events.

(The Paris radio said the Dortmund-Hannover highway had been severed, which would to all intents cut off the Ruhr, with only winding side roads still open for escape. The Luxembourg radio said "one of the greatest mass surrenders of all times is taking place, with tens of thousands of German soldiers giving up.")

The U. S. First and Third armies, by joining forces in the shoulder-to-shoulder dash toward Berlin, had trapped thousands of other Germans in the Frankfurt pocket.

Resistance Weak

It appeared that the hard-riding tankmen of the First and Third armies were taking the captured high-ranging officer at his word and so far they had found it true. Front dispatches said neither had struck any serious resistance in the drive toward imperiled Berlin.

The U. S. First and Third army in mile-eating strides toward the capital were 16 miles or less from the big locomotive-manufacturing center of Kassel by admittedly belated accounts.

The First army's Seventh Armored division, jumping off from positions north of Frankfurt on the Main, reeled off 20 miles, forged across the Eder and entered Fritzlar, 182 miles southwest of Berlin and 16 miles from Kassel.

Simultaneously, the Sixth Armored division of the Third army roared 21 miles along the same general route to the vicinity of Treysa, 15 miles to the south which the First army's Ninth Armored division already had reached. It was the Ninth which captured the Rhine bridge at Remagen.

The German radio said the Third army's Fourth Armored division, which earlier in the day captured Lauterbach, had pushed on nearly 13 miles to near Fulda within 192 miles of Berlin in a drive that was severing Germany at the waist.

By this account the Third army would be 242 miles from the Russian lines, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley's headquarters earlier had placed them but 245 miles apart.

North-bound forces of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army dashed another 10 miles north during the day through Paderborn, big railway and highway center and air base, where German parachutists took off in the enemy's winter offensive in the Ardennes.

A front dispatch said Paderborn had been reached during the morning and that the massive armored cavalcade was rolling on toward the north German plain with nothing to stop it but the problem of supply.

Paderborn virtually sealed the fate of the German defenders of the outflanked Ruhr, the best Hitler has left in the west, since through it funnels the best roads and railways for escape.

Fifty-seven miles to the northeast lies Hannover, 43 miles to the west is Hamm—the eastern exit of the Ruhr—and 185 miles to the east are the ruins of Berlin.

40,000 NAZIS FACE TRAP IN THE RUHR

MAR 31 1945

Famed Third Armored Division Reaches Paderborn in Hodges Sweep North—British Veer Toward Big Ports.

Long

Paris, March 30 (A. P.).—The American First Army's probing armored columns, rapidly snapping a lock on the industrial Ruhr, occupied Paderborn today and thrust to within sixteen miles of the locomotive building center of Kassel and to within 182 miles west of Berlin.

In one twenty-mile jump the Seventh Armored Division crossed the Eder River and took Fritzlar, sixteen miles southwest of Kassel, and Alt Wildungen on the Wilde River. Tanks of the Ninth Armored Division reached Borken and Treysa on the main Frankfurt-Kassel railroad, and tanks of the American Third Army's Sixth Armored Division also entered the vicinity of Treysa after a twenty-one-mile stab.

Gen Hodges's First Army after pushing into Paderborn, 185 miles west of Berlin, drove on toward a junction with Field Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group, racing forward on the open roads of north Germany.

Meet Little Opposition.

Front-line dispatches said that tanks of the Third Armored Division roared into Paderborn at 9:35 A. M. and kept on going in the news blackout that obscured its further movements. The sensational drive was meeting virtually no opposition and was less than sixty-five miles from a junction with Montgomery's forces, whose exact whereabouts likewise were hidden.

Paderborn is on one of the main railways connecting the Ruhr with Berlin and is twenty-five miles south of Bielefeld, the only other major railway link between the industrial treasure chest and the German capital.

On the First Army's right flank, meanwhile, the Fourth Armored Division, which took Lauterbach, was reported by the Germans to have turned east and advanced upon Fulda, thirteen miles distant.

The northern arm of the Allied pincers closing on the Ruhr roared eastward many miles toward Muenster, where the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 closed the Thirty Years' War, and encountered its first semblance of a prepared enemy defense since breaking through east of the Rhine. These defenses were hastily dug holes manned by replacement troops, and were not expected to blunt the power push of three armored divisions, a front-line dispatch asserted. For forty-eight hours the exact points reached by these British forces have been secret.

40,000 Nazis Face Trap.

Meanwhile tonight a front-line dispatch declared that the Sixth Armored Division, Gen. Patton's American Third Army, had stabbed to within twenty-nine miles of Kassel.

The American First and Ninth armies both drove powerfully forward, and apparently these two also were working toward a junction northeast of the Ruhr that would seal off Germany's greatest and last large arsenal and up to 40,000 enemy troops among its ravaged factories. Supreme Headquarters said officially that the drives were going well on every sector.

The armored drive now has carried more than 125 miles in five days. Reports from leading elements were running at least eight and a half hours behind actual advances.

Major-Gen. Maurice Rose's Third Armored Division, which led the drive from the Roer River to the Rhine, was spearheading the new plunge cutting off the Ruhr. Censorship also permitted the naming of Major-Gen. Terry Allen's 104th Infantry Division, following up behind the Third Armored and Major-Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck's Seventh Armored Division.

The First Army shot forward so fast its spearheads lost contact with headquarters. The Germans said one armored column had reached Bad Windungen, twenty miles southwest of the great rail center of Kassel, and about fifteen miles east of Frankenberg. This column was moving in a different direction and apparently slower than the tanks curling around the Ruhr.

The Ninth Army broke loose overnight in a race along the northern rim of the Ruhr, by-passing most of the great industrial cities of the valley.

The British Second Army appeared to be veering northeastward toward the great ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven. The whole Twenty-first Army Group front in the north was in high gear from the Muenster plain to the Odenwald. Infantry alone advanced eighteen miles in a day, and tanks still were running [illegible] along clear roads.

Along the length of the front, Allied armies were overrunning everything from German airplanes to hospitals. The First and Seventh armies seized twenty-five or thirty planes on various fields captured yesterday. Of the 37,000 prisoners captured yesterday—the biggest bag on a single day in the west—many were high German officers. Some said dejectedly that it was only a matter of days now until the war in Europe would be over.

In forty-eight hours, more than 60,000 Germans have surrendered. The prized old cities of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Mannheim and Heidelberg have fallen with little opposition. Hundreds of lesser places have also been taken.

Actual positions of vanguards of the American First, Ninth and Third armies were obscured by the news blackout which also covered the British Second and Canadian First armies. The Canadians, however, cleared the Rhine fortress town of Emmerich save for snipers.

Flyers Hit Big Port Area.

Air forces were handicapped by showers and low clouds again, but attacked strongpoints south of Muenster, and the three north German ports toward which the Westphalian capital were jammed with troops and refugees streaming in the direction of Berlin. They reported also that trains carrying some tanks were trying to get to the Muenster area. The speed and tricky changes of direction of the Allied assault made it likely that the tanks would be cut off by the time they were unloaded.

The First Army's armored drive curling around the east end of the Ruhr—the tanks clanked fifty-five miles over open roads from dawn to dusk yesterday—was the fastest of the war.

First Army infantry was moving in swiftly behind the armored spearheads and cleaning up bypassed pockets of small groups, which either put up only feeble resistance or gave up without a fight.

The German Air Force yesterday made its first appearance over the First Army front since the attack opened. The planes strafed and bombed.

In driving north, Hodges's men have captured two German trains, a plane factory, twelve planes and great quantities of material and other equipment which the Germans were unable to salvage before the tide engulfed them. Huge stores of ammunition are being found in woods along roads.

The British Second and American Ninth armies have charged forward a total of thirty miles since achieving their clean breakthrough north of the Ruhr—advances which put them either at or beyond the provincial capital of Muenster.

All night long, British tanks packed on top with Ninth Army troops, ran along open roads that lead to rendezvous with the onrushing First Army. They met only local resistance.

At Supreme Headquarters, officers said the British drive north of the Ruhr had penetrated forty miles beyond the Rhine. Security barred disclosing of advances in other directions.

"The British Army is speeding down a number of highways into central Germany," A. P. Correspondent Ned Nordness was able to report through the security blackout on Montgomery's front. "Opposition from Bocholt south is negligible to nil."

Nordness said so many spearheads were probing up all the broad highways leading in an easterly and northeasterly direction that the armored advance presented the apparance of a solid front. Bright sunshine bathed the British front, sug-

Some Nazis Without Weapons

The German High command was trying desperately to reform the shattered armies for a new line, and so hard-pressed was the enemy that some troops were thrown into the battle without weapons.

The First army was overrunning vast stores of ammunition and had captured two German trains and a plane factory in its slashing drive 85 miles east of the Rhine.

Infantry moved up swiftly behind the miles-long columns of tanks, taking 11,266 prisoners or the full equivalent of a German division on the First army front Thursday.

The tank columns were moving so fast communications could not keep pace, and the troops were moving off the maps of command headquarters, just as the Americans were doing on the Ninth army front.

Censorship permitted disclosure for the first time that the plunging armored columns are being led by the famed Third Armored division of Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, which broke the Roer river line in the drive to the Rhine.

Following close behind the Third was Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th infantry division, and the Seventh Armored division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck.

This great armored drive had been thundering eastward from the Rhine until it reached Giessen, 33 miles north of Frankfurt, where it abruptly swung north in the great wheeling movement that now has the enemy at the brink of catastrophe.

Around Giessen, the Ninth Armored division took off during the day and in a 13-mile advance entered Schweinsberg, 19 miles northeast of Giessen and 85 miles east of the Rhine.

The German air force made its first appearance over the First army front yesterday since the big drive began. Ten fighters bombed and strafed the American columns.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had three armored divisions of his Third army hammering eastward.

Yanks Take Lauterbach

The Fourth Armored division, in the van of this push, captured Lauterbach, 198 miles southwest of Berlin, and brought up a supporting column to Herbstein, six miles to the southwest. Then it too swung toward Berlin, driving eight miles northeast to near Grebenau.

Two columns of the Sixth Armored division with their 21-mile gains sealed the Frankfurt on the Main pocket, and were swinging along both sides of the Frankfurt-Berlin highway. The gains were made in four hours and they since had probably gone far beyond.

They overran numerous towns 13 to 14 miles north and northeast of Frankfurt and captured one anti-aircraft regiment which was trying to find its way out of the trap.

These Germans were crammed into the overflowing bag of prisoners, which reached 22,400 Thursday, the largest number yet taken on the Western front in a single day by any one army.

The Eleventh Armored division jumped off north of Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt, battered down fierce resistance in a six-mile push, then thrust two columns forward five and seven miles to the northeast which carried them 20 miles northeast of Hanau to near Gelnhausen.

To the west, the 89th infantry division was squeezing a German pocket about six miles wide and eight miles deep northwest of Mainz, and had struck some heavy fighting.

All signs along the front pointed to a general collapse of German armies and the remaining resistance is coming from scattered units spurred by SS (Elite) troops and Nazi party leaders.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth army broke loose along the northern rim of the Ruhr valley after beating the Germans in one of their best defensive positions—the streets and factories of the Ruhr itself.

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gesting that the Germans would again be placed under aerial attack.

Meanwhile Canadians, on the hard-fought left flank, captured Anholt, and British troops advanced six miles northwest of the town into Holland.

Allies No Longer Fear Lack of Fuel, Supplies

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, in Germany, March 30 — Allied commanders say they have no fear their drive through Germany will bog down from lack of fuel and supplies as it did at the Siegfried Line after the great push across France and Belgium last fall.

Millions of gallons of gasoline are stored within a short distance of the front and huge stores of food and ammunition are available.

"If we never get another drop of gasoline from America, we still have enough on the European Continent to take us right into Berlin," said one officer. "We will never be short again in this war."

Patton Tells His Men: 'World Acclaims You'

Order a Week Ago Cited 6,484 Square Miles Captured

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3d ARMY, March 30 (AP).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. issued a week ago a general order to the 3d Army, which he commands, and the 19th Tactical Air Command announcing that between Jan. 29 and March 22 the 3d Army captured 6,484 square miles of territory and 3,072 cities, towns and villages, it was disclosed today.

"You captured 140,112 enemy soldiers and killed or wounded an additional 99,000, thereby eliminating practically all of the German 7th and 1st Armies," the general order said. "History records no greater achievement in so limited a time.

"This great campaign was made possible by your disciplined valor and unswerving devotion to duty, coupled with the unparalleled audacity and speed of your advance on the ground, while from the air peerless fighter bombers kept up a relentless round-the-clock attack upon the disorganized enemy.

"The world rings with your praises: better still, General Marshall, General Eisenhower and General Bradley all personally have commended you. The highest honor I ever attained was that of having my name coupled with yours in these great events."

'World Rings with Your Praises' Gen. Patton Tells Third Army

By THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, March 30 — (AP) Smashing up through Westphalia in relentless pursuit of a disorganized enemy, the U. S. Third army stabbed today within 29 miles of Kassel, great Nazi locomotive manufacturing center.

As the Sixth Armored division plunged 21 miles to the vicinity of Treysa, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton issued a general order to the Third army officers and men and the 19th Tactical Air command declaring they had captured 140,112 enemy soldiers and killed or wounded an additional 99,000, "thereby eliminating practically all of the German Seventh and First armies" between January 19 and March 22.

Praises Fighting Men

"History records no greater achievement in so limited a time," Patton declared. "The world rings with your praises."

At Treysa the Third army would be only 16 miles south of the "elbow" turned by the American First army in its swoop to link up with the U. S. Ninth army and the British in the north. The dash toward Treysa and Kassel was made in only four hours and reports on subsequent developments were lagging.

Another column of the Sixth, punching northeast parallel with the First column along the Frankfurt-Berlin autobahn, gained 15 miles, reaching Alsfeld, 40 miles south of Kassel and 48 miles northeast of Frankfurt.

Kassel (220,000) is capital of the Hesse-Nassau province and was the capital of the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia from 1807 to 1813.

Patton, in praising his troops for their sensational achievement said, in addition to the casualties inflicted on the enemy, they had wrested 6,484 square miles of territory from the Germans and captured 3,072 cities, towns and villages.

"General Marshal, General Eisenhower and General Bradley all personally commend you," he said. "The highest honor I have ever attained is that of having my name coupled with yours in these great events.

"This great campaign was made possible only by your disciplined valor and unswerving devotion to duty coupled with the unparalleled audacity and speed of your advance on the ground; while from the air peerless fighter bombers kept up a relentless round-the-clock attack upon a disorganized enemy."

Troops Smash Ahead

In today's swing northeast from Frankfurt, a second column of the Eixth Armored division met no resistance but was strafed several times by Nazi FW-190's.

The two Sixth Armored columns were about 12 miles apart. The Fourth Armored division pushed seven miles northeast to the vicinity of Grebeneau, 40 miles south of Kassel.

In another count of prisoners, headquarters announced that from March 13 to March 25 the Third army took 79,296 captives or an average of 6,606 daily. Sixty per cent of these were Volkssturm, rear echelon and miscellaneous units with only four panzer-type divisions being represented.

The Eleventh Armored division went seven miles north to the vicinity of Gelnhausen, 20 miles northeast of Hanau.

The 90th Infantry, mopping up behind the Fourth Armored, drove nine miles northeast on a 12-mile front in an area 15 to 28 miles northeast of Hanau against light resistance.

Elsewhere Patton's Doughboys scored gains and cleared numerous towns in cleaning up behind the armor. The enemy was reported disintegrating rapidly in all these areas.

During its sweep the Sixth Armored's columns approached Allertshausen and Lumda on opposite sides of the Frankfurt-Berlin Autobahn, clearing Friedberg, Dorheim, Butzbach and Gruneningen of scattered defenders.

The Fourth armored in its advance entered Herbstein, completed the capture of Lauterbach, cleared Nidda, Ulfa, Stornfels and Laubach, all in the Frankfurt and Giessen area.

The Eleventh armored entered Rothenbergen, nine miles north east of Hanau while the 89th infantry plowed into a stubborn pocket northwest of Mainz and entered Hausen, 10 miles northeast of Bingen. Other Doughboys pushing 18 miles northeast from the Mainz area reached a point just south of Bad Nauheim, 14 miles north of Frankfurt.

The Third army was more than twice as far into the Reich as the Russians are, but was finding the problem of digging deeper was much less knotty than the one of handling the huge bag of prisoners. In one field alone 500 Germans, including about 60 officers, were guarded by only eight military policemen.

AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZE HEIDELBERG

WITH THE U. S. 7TH ARMY, March 30—(AP) Heidelberg, ancient German university city was occupied late today after telephone negotiations for a surrender failed.

Seventh army troops overran the famous city 10 miles southeast of the fallen Rhine bastion of Mannheim, but late today the enemy still was hurling artillery shells down from the hills on the south and east.

No Defense Line Before Berlin, Nazi Officer Tells Doughboys

By THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, March 29.—(Delayed)—(AP) A high ranking German officer who was captured by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army troops said today that "there is not any organized line of defense between you and Berlin."

"There is not any organized system of government left in Germany," the officer declared. "When you reach Berlin the whole situation will quickly dissolve."

(Censorship did not permit disclosure of the officer's identity and 23 words at the start of the dispatch were censored).

The captured officer, extremely military in bearing, asserted that only hastily organized areas of defense such as the one he set up—and which proved futile—existed before the onrushing Americans.

"Lines of defenses had been planned," he said, "but you advanced so fast they could not be fulfilled."

His remarks to staff officers and newsmen were translated by Lt. Alfred Maul of Milwaukee, Wis. The officer was captured by a company commanded by Lt. Irwin Kimzey of Cornelia, Ga.

The capture of the officer was as strange as the words he spoke.

He ran into the tail end of one American column, tried to escape and bumped right into another.

He tagged along about half an hour with this column until it stopped. The Yanks turned, saw who was following them, and collared him.

The traditional scene of face-scarring duels by Prussian students fell to a unit under Lt. Col. James F. Hatcher, of Washington, D. C., in a two-way thrust from north and east.

In sharp contrast to any other German city of like size—85,000 population — Heidelberg seemed only lightly scarred by war. All the newer parts of the city north of the Neckar river were almost undamaged, and Maj. Howard F. Baker, Grand Island, Neb., said all reports so far on the old town south of the river indicate only light damage in comparison with main bomber targets.

Spared by American artillery before the final attack the town was nicked by intermittently heavy artillery fire being directed along the river this afternoon. Resistance within the city consisted mainly of isolated snipers.

It was revealed that the 12th armored division, veterans of the Gambsheim pocket west of the Rhine, had rolled six miles through the hilly Odenwald Forest northeast of Heidelberg, and was approaching Amorbach, 23 miles south of Aschaffenburg where the Third army first crossed the river Main.

There was fierce fighting around Aschaffenburg, itself, where the 45th division had run into fanatical opposition from teen-age German soldiers.

However, other units of the 45th and the 106th division, with a cavalry group, was pushing on beyond the Main and the Third division made a new crossing of the river after capturing Woerth, 13 miles south of Aschaffenburg.

Eight miles of the east bank of the Rhine south of captured Mannheim had been cleared, and American troops were in the outskirts of Ketsch.

MANNHEIM FALLS, BIG RHINE POST

By LEWIS HAWKINS

MANNHEIM, Germany, March 30.—(AP) This rubble-strewn hulk of a city, once the second greatest German Rhine port, now is entirely in Allied hands.

It fell yesterday to 44th Division Doughboys who crossed the Neckar river in assault boats to occupy one of the largest stretches of ruins in Europe.

Enemy fire from the main part of the city south of the river, and from Friesenheimer island to the north held the Americans in the northeastern third of the city until yesterday morning.

All last night artillery churned the rubble on the south side of the river and shortly after daylight troops of the 71st Regiment crossed and found that the last remnants of the enemy had pulled out just before dawn.

The Nazis retreated southeast toward Heidelberg, 10 miles distant on the Neckar river, and later sharp fighting was reported half way to that town.

The German force of about 2,000 had been comprised of elements of the Nazi 553rd Infantry Regiment and tailends from literally dozens of other units. When they withdrew only a small portion of the German civilian population of 278,000 remained behind, but many thousands of slave laborers greeted the conquering American forces.

Much of the bomb wreckage was so old that grass had grown up through the broken masonry of shattered homes.

The destruction became progressively worse near the heart of the city. Street after street on the south side of the river was blocked by freshly tumbled bricks and steel from the more recent bombings. The production capacity of the city must have been reduced to a fraction long ago.

Ironically there were white-painted slogans on the walls of smashed buildings exhorting Germans to fight on against a foe whose might everyone in the hapless city must have known too well.

One of the signs read: "Victory is the password."

Another said "you can break our walls but you can't break our hearts."

But rising like a black tombstone over the heart of the city was a 160-foot pillar of smoke from a blasted fuel tank.

Army Seizes U-Boats

With the U.S. 9th Army, March 30 (AP)—Three German submarines were captured in the dock area of Duisburg today by troops under the command of Col. Edwin Van Bibber, of Bel Air, Md. The size and condition of the U-boats were not reported.

'Phantom Village' Built To Fool Ruhr Raiders

Inside Germany, March 30 (AP)—A cleverly-designed "phantom village," intended to save German Ruhr industrial areas from Allied night bombers, has been uncovered by the 35th Infantry Division.

Set in the heart of a wooded area near Gladbeck, it was one of the first great war secrets to be taken. It would not fool anyone by day, but was arranged so that bomber crews at night, harassed by searchlights and flak for several miles, would be looking anxiously for a target by the time they reached the phantom.

It is made of rows of high posts with backboards upon which are lights reflected downward, apparently to give an illusion of many houses or a factory. There are "chimneys" about ten feet high which, from the air, must look as though they protruded from a camouflaged building.

A series of plain wooden roofs are spread along the ground to imitate rows of buildings, and there

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are smoke pots and places in which quick fires could be built to give the effect of burning buildings.

Ancient bomb craters and lack of new construction work at the site made it apparent the RAF had not been fooled in recent months—perhaps more than a year—by the ruse. The "village" likely was made about 1942.

Hitler Orders Looters Shot

WITH BRITISH FORCES EAST OF THE RHINE, March 30 (AP).—Looting of German homes by German soldiers has reached such proportions that Adolf Hitler has ordered those convicted to be shot. A copy of the order was captured by the British at Wesel.

Report Nazis Killing Civilians

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, March 30 (AP).—American correspondents heard a rumor when they entered Frankfurt am Main that German S. S. troops had shot civilians who laid down their arms in defiance of Nazi orders to defend the city. Investigation failed to disclose any direct evidence supporting the rumor, although some civilians insisted it had happened.

Nazis Try To Surrender To GI's Flying Overhead

With the U.S. 9th Army, March 30 (AP)—Three different groups of German soldiers tried to surrender today to a couple of American pilots from the United States 29th Tactical Air Command, but the airmen couldn't find a place to land and accept the offer.

Each group stood facing the Mustang fighters and waving white flags while the pilots circled overhead.

Lieut. Jack D. Harrison, of Harlan, Ky., said the identical procedure took place near Lippstadt, Soest and Unna, all three being railway towns east of the Ruhr.

"We were too low on gasoline to hang around long enough to lead our ground troops to the spot," said Lieut. Donald N. Botsford, of Racine, Wis.

Nazi's Boasts Boomerang

U. S. Checks Record of Captive Who Told of Helping Kill Jews

WITH UNITED STATES 1ST ARMY IN GERMANY, March 30 (AP).—A swaggering, bull-necked Nazi storm trooper, who boasted to German acquaintances that he had helped execute 3,000 Jews, found today that too much talk does not pay.

The Nazi, who identified himself as Heinrich Weissharr, thirty-one years old, and asserted he was a middleweight boxing champion, was captured by American troops, and it was not long before they heard of his boastings.

Questioned closely, he at first denied any connection with Jewish executions, but finally acknowledged he had witnessed the shooting of eighty or more Jews in a single day.

Weisshaar now is being held under close guard, and American authorities are making an exhaustive investigation of his record.

Hitler Suicide Expected, German Prisoners Say

With the Canadians at Emmerich, Germany, March 30 (AP)—A rumor is spreading among German troops on the Allied northern flank that Adolf Hitler has disappeared and they expect he will commit suicide before the final collapse of the Reich.

Prisoners taken by the Canadians from a half-dozen different units scattered along the front said it was current talk in their lines that Hitler no longer was in charge and Heinrich Himmler was trying to cope with the West front debacle.

Fear Grips Nazi Forces In West, Yank Says

By Harold V. Boyle

With the U.S. 1st Army in Germany, March 29 [AP—Delayed]—The greatest mass of German troops left in western Germany was being enveloped tonight by fast charging elements of Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges's armor.

Compressed in a vast pocket between the British on the north, the 1st Army swinging up from the south, and the United States 9th Army smashing through the Ruhr from the west, were many of the finest remaining units under the swastika.

"In number of prisoners taken it may well rival the pockets at Mons, Belgium," said one 1st Army officer.

Epic Trapped Recalled

In that battle the Germans lost some 37,000 troops as prisoners. As a result of this epic trap, American forces were able to thrust through unmanned portions of the Siegfried Line last September.

In the envelopment area facing the 1st Army was a depleted Nazi division with an estimated strength of not more than 15,000 troops, but opposing the British were other strong forces of undetermined strength.

Other armored columns rampaged eastward into the bare, defenseless heart of Germany as Hodges sent the northward-thrusting forces from Barburg through Grankenburg and Medebach. Medebach is west of the Eder Dam, bombed by the Royal Air Force in May, 1943, setting off a disastrous flood.

Nazi Army's Plight Pictured

Picturing the remaining German Army in the West as an unwilling host kept at the front only through fear, one officer commented:

"These people don't know yet what to do. They can't trust the man next to them or ahead of them. And they don't know whether the man behind them will shoot them at the first sign of weakness.

"No two men can trust each other. They all know it's a lost cause for them and the Army's heart is no longer in it. They know they are only fighting now to keep a bunch of skunks from being hung."

Besides the divisions now committed, the Germans are believed to have as reserves a few Volkssturm or Home Guard divisions but American commanders dismiss these as "worthless."

Refugees A Traffic Problem

Columns of refugees walking back along the military roads toward their homes in Belgium and France are becoming a serious traffic hazard and the Army is now making every attempt to freeze them in their present locations until the advance has swung farther forward. This is almost impossible because with each new town taken, hundreds of former war prisoners and slave laborers hit for the open road they hope leads to home. Many soldiers toss them gifts of food, chocolate and cigarettes as they trudge past.

In Altenkirchen 700 Allied refugees were grouped yesterday. One walked across the street to wash his face and found a German wine cellar.

Every refugee lined up behind him and they broke open every bottle and barrel in the cellar.

"In about an hour there were 700 roaring drunk refugees," said an officer. "But after what they have been through you couldn't blame them for wanting to taste the joys of liberty."

Prisoners Clutter U.S. Advance

East of Giessen, Germany, March 30 (AP)—For the men of the United States 4th Armored Division, the job of digging deeper into Germany is a much less knotty problem than handling the big bag of prisoners, which totaled about 8,000 today.

In one field alone 500 Germans, including about 60 officers, stood huddled together guarded by only eight military policemen.

Everyone seems to be taking prisoners. Capt. Lucien Trosclair, of Plaquemine, La., said 380 surrendered to Signal Corps men. Lieut. Gorman Owaroff, of the Bronx, N.Y., reported that his quartermaster truck company was credited with 150

Two Capture 150

Lieut. Col. S. Bernard Knestrick, of Washington, Pa., and John Himelick, of Connersville, Ind., walked into a town hall and found 150 Germans who promptly threw down their weapons and surrendered.

Col. Knestrick remained in the Town Hall to appoint a Burgomeister while Himelick, armed with a machine gun, marched the prisoners three miles to the nearest American troops who could help him out.

At one point a group of military policemen were herding 5,000 Germans toward the rear like cattle. In charge of the guards was Staff-Sergt. Thomas Conroy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Booty Poses Problem.

His aids included Pfcs. Joseph Griffin, Indianapolis; Willie Strunk, Huntsville, Tenn.; Robert Bailey, Craig, Col.; Mike Damico, 5 Center Market Place, New York city; William Young, Bowling Green, Ky., and Privates William Stubes of Coshocton, Ohio, and Steve Miskar, Danbury, Conn.

The great stocks of booty piling up posed another disposal problem which the Fourth Armored was happy to turn over to someone else.

"You see—there's more to fighting than gobbling up ground," said Lieut.-Col. Harry E. Brown of St. Louis.

Sergt. Victor Zekus, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., platoon leader under command of Lieut.-Col. Albin Irzyk, Salem, Mass., had an experience he won't soon forget.

Following a night move into a German town Zekus went to the burgomeister's home next morning to see whether it was suitable for a command post. Pulling aside the drawn curtains Zekus found the burgomeister, his wife and two daughters on the floor, all dead of poison.

"They don't know whether they are coming or going," Lieut. Edward Kirkland, of Coral Gables, Fla., said today.

Lieut. Kirkland, a member of a P-47 Group commanded by Col. Bingham T. Kleine, of Shreveport, La., bailed out at 400 feet on March 18, north of St. Wendel, about 50 miles east of Trier. Volkssturm troops seized him and, he said, "One of them went for a rope." A German soldier argued them out of hanging him. After that Lieut. Kirkland said he spent nearly a week wandering with his captors under American shellfire and strafing. He made one attempt to escape but was caught quickly. One morning he was in a German convoy when an American Thunderbolt blew up the truck just in front of him.

"We dived from the truck into a ditch and headed for some woods," he said. "It turned out to be a hiding place for Germans. Trucks and armored vehicles were dispersed all over the place. Relays of Thunderbolts were working them over."

There were twenty-five vehicles set afire in that area alone, Lieut. Kirkland reported, and a Thunderbolt also got a motor car full of high officers fleeing down the road. The Germans took him to Speyer and across the Rhine. He bribed a guard with his watch to let him go and they hitch-hiked a ride back across the river to Speyer.

Later, Lieut. Kirkland said, he was captured again by two Volkssturmers but they let him go after he gave them some cigarettes. Ten minutes later he was again a prisoner as he had run into the middle of a German division. They took him to Heidelburg. Then started north toward Frankfurt. He said it took four hours to go twenty miles because the vehicles stopped whenever a plane came over.

Met 4th Armored.

"We were supposed to catch a train at the next town, but a half hour before it was due some fighter-bomber knocked it out," he said.

They started walking again. Lieut. Kirkland grabbed a gun from a sleepy guard in a barn when shells began pouring into the area.

"When the shelling let up I heard tanks in the town," he said. "I left the guard there and went running out, shouting: 'Hey, Mac, don't shoot, I'm an American.'"

It was the Fourth Armored Division. Lieut. Kirkland rode forward in a tank the next day toward Hanau and started back a day later, arriving at his base March 26.

Allied Power Bewilders Newsman Captured by German Forces in Libya

EDITOR'S NOTE: Two days ago Godfrey H. P. Anderson, London-born Associated Press Correspondent who was captured in Libya in November, 1941, saw some American soldiers arrive just across the river from his prison camp. He shouted across to them, got in a boat and soon shook hands with new found Allied friends—U. S. Privates Richard Sincavage of Ransom, Pa., and Kenneth Symons, of Wilmott, Ill. Here is Anderson's story of three years and a half in captivity—a period in which he watched the disintegration of the German military machine.

Nazi Rear Area a Maze of Confusion

Downed U. S. Pilot Was Prisoner One Minute and Free the Next.

Paris, March 30 (A. P.).—Utter confusion exists behind the German lines, reports an American fighter pilot who spent six days as a Nazi prisoner after flak downed his Thunderbolt plane.

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By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY AT LOLLAR, Germany, March 30—(AP) For the first time in three and a half years I am a free man.

Within a half hour of my rescue I was in a jeep rolling back to regimental headquarters—and civilization—as American tanks rumbled forward in unending numbers, following the great American drive.

NIGHT

Even now, 48 hours after I first heard an American voice hailing me across the Lahn river, I can hardly believe I am really free. The bewildering sight of thousands of vehicles pouring toward the front in a profusion I never knew when last I was an active war correspondent in North Africa in 1941 gave me a kind of Rip Van Winkle feeling.

Sees New Wonders

I discover new wonders every minute—every man now seems to cary a tommygun where formerly there was not more than a couple to a unit. New and improved methods of radio communications, supply and ration improvements—all these things beyond the wildest dreams of the soldier of 1940.

Not until I was many miles from the front area did I really feel secure from possible recapture. So many spells of bad luck have dogged me since the day Rommel's Africa Corps roped me in during a lightning panzer counterattack near Tobruk that I almost ceased to believe that my luck would turn.

At first I was held at Bengazi in Libya, and hoped the British might reach me in time to effect a rescue. But the Germans soon handed me over to the Italians who put me aboard a cruiser and took me to Taranto and that hope died.

There followed two years in an Italian prison camp. Every hour of every day through the unceasing monotony of prison life I waited for the hour when Italy would go out of the war and restore my freedom. When Mussolini fell I was at Bologna and hopes of release were at hand. But a German SS force arrived on the heels of the armistice and after a freedom lasting but a few hours I found myself with 50 others half-suffocated in a cattle car traveling north through the Brenner pass.

18 Months in Reich

Another 18 months as a prisoner was spent in Germany, mostly at a camp in Hadamar village near Limburg. This later was transformed into a senior British officers' camp and had nearly 300 officers including Maj. General Victor Fortune, 11 brigadiers, one naval captain and many others, including Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans.

All of us followed the daily progress of the war as only prisoners can, carefully sticking pins in homemade maps each time a new city fell.

D-Day was the most exciting day we had—except when finally liberated. Feverish excitement swept the whole camp at realization that the much vaunted German coastal defenses had failed to keep the invasion army out. Up to that time we had been entirely dependent on the German radio for news and the Nazi press for our information on the progress of the war although friendly guards—many of whom risked the death penalty to listen to the BBC—helped occasionally to keep us in the picture of what really was happening.

Then a Scottish major made a perfect secret radio receiving set out of odds and ends of material and this was operated late at night while a careful watch was kept against possible interruption by the guards.

It was a great night when we first picked up British news on the day Brussels was liberated. From that time on we regularly had British news and though the Germans repeatedly marched us outside the schloss while they raked the camp from top to bottom they never found the carefully concealed set although they knew we had it.

News of the capture of the Remagen bridge sent us wild with joy. The bridgehead was established within about 25 miles of our camp and we listened day and night to the thunder of the guns. The sky was filled with the roar of hundreds of bombers and fighter aircraft passing over to bomb their targets in Germany. Each time the big formations were sighted we poured out into the wired compound and gazed aloft. We often wondered what those flying crews thought when they looked down and saw hundreds of eager upturned faces in a countryside where every German had dived to cover.

Air Activity Increases

As the bridgehead was extended the air activity increased and the target often became unpleasantly close, but we were reassured several times by low-flying planes dipping their wings in salute to us.

The last week at Hadamar cost us all our windows as the railroad yard within a 100 yards of the schloss was repeatedly bombed and strafed, but bad rations and the lack of all heating and often the lack of light could not dampen our spirits now.

All traffic on the single track branch railroad from Limburg to Siegen now was stopped and the people of Hadamar took to spending the day in the woods nearby, only returning to their homes at nightfall.

Every mile of the eastward advance now brought promise of rescue. The German commandant showed increasing anxiety to get us moved away to a safer area. Orders finally came for us to proceed to a camp near Brunswick, but the constant bombing made it impossible for the Germans to rustle up any form of transport.

For three successive nights we stood ready with our kits packed to leave by truck convoy. But the convoy, when it did come, was so late getting under way that it was daylight before we reached Limburg on the journey east.

Even then our liberation nearly came a week earlier since the driver of the truck in which I was riding made a wrong turn and sped us about 10 kilometers toward the Allied lines before the increasing rumble of the guns caused him to discover his mistake.

A road journey behind the German lines is a hair-raising experience these days because of Allied air superiority. Several times Lightnings showed unpleasant curiosity, swooping low as we scuttled along roads and pulled up to hide in villages at frequent intervals.

Waving white sheets and towels we managed to stave off strafing which several times seemed imminent.

Wrecked, burned out, and overturned cars were all along the route—a constant reminder of the peril we ran. Weilburg was still ablaze from a previous night bombing by Mosquitos as we passed through. Wetzlar largely was a heap of rubble where German troops still were digging in the debris.

Giessen in Ruins

Giessen was just an empty shell of what was once a great city with a solitary church standing unscathed in its very center.

At Lollar, a small village on the river Lahn we detrucked to get on a train of cattle cars for Brunswick. Mercifully the train was not there and we were moved into empty buildings forming part of a big foreign workers camp on the outskirts of the village. There we lay on heaps of straw and awaited the train that never came.

For a whole week we stayed there, watching with joy the daily visits of Thunderbolts and Mustangs which strafed railroads all around us so we could not move.

Sometimes their attacks on the railway a few hundred yards from the camp gave us anxious moments but we formed big P. W. signs with white towels and scraps of clothing and later made a sign on the ground with lime. This seemed to have the desired effect and the planes become more careful in their attacks.

Meanwhile the whole camp was being organized by the brigadiers for the liberation we now felt was sure at hand.

The Union Jack was painted on a sheet ready for hoisting at the appropriate moment and plans were made for taking over control of both our guards and the foreign workers when the Americans came.

We now had no secret radio and no reliable news of General Hodges' advance although we guessed he had broken out from the bridgehead because of the increasing demoralization among our guards.

The guards, suddenly became friendly as never before, brought us eggs secured in the black market in exchange for cigarettes—my first egg in more than three years—told us how they were fed up with the war which they knew they had now lost, and only wanted to effect their transfer to the inside of the barbed wire without having to fight first.

Discipline broke down first among the enlisted men. The noncommissioned officers soon followed and the officers found themselves faced with a hopeless situation since they were unable to secure sufficient rations for the dissatisfied troops. That last week the Germans were living on black bread and a scrap of canned meat and second brewings of prisoners' tea leaves, while we feasted off American Red Cross food parcels which reached us shortly before the move from Hadamar.

Left Virtually Unguarded

The last few days we were virtually unguarded as the Germans stood around smoking on duty and chatting freely with everyone. You could have walked out of the camp as easily as falling off a log and brought a guard with you if you were so minded, but with the end nearly in sight it didn't seem worth the risk.

There was no chance of us being moved deeper into Germany. Nazi transport was completely broken down and chaotic. All that day we watched German refugees with handcarts and perambulators pouring along the road past the camp in the path of the advancing army. They trudged through the dust bearing white flags—in constant terror of planes which ever were circling above them.

By evening the whole countryside seemed on the move. Columns of other prisoners and foreign workers passed us on foot escorted by guards who seemed in even worse shape than the men they were guarding. All their smartness was gone.

The odds on our release fell off sharply when a German general suddenly arrived and demanded to see the commandant. We thought we were for the road then but nothing happened and after a brief conference, the general beat it for the fast closing gap to safety.

On Wednesday we heard the battle approaching from the east. The German army began pouring past in full retreat. Everything looked in the poorest shape. Much of the transport was horsedrawn and every vehicle was crammed to capacity and pushed at the utmost possible speed. Many trucks were out of gasoline and were being towed.

We saw no panzers and only a few guns. A flak unit which provided the only garrison in Lollar announced it intended to fight to the last and the commandant made hurried preparations for us to be moved to air raid bunkers under a slag heap at the steel works. But the flak commander changed his mind and all his guns and vehicles went up in beautiful columns of black smoke.

Early in the afternoon we distinctly heard American guns. Then the German infantry emerged from the woods and the first shell screamed over the camp.

Prisoners Cheer

When the Americans came, the liberated prisoners cheered and foreign workers, including more than 100 Russian girls, wept and danced with joy. Only German civilians stood glumly by, with an old man crying, "nicht schiessen, nicht schiessen. Tell them not to shoot. That sound they hear is only a flak ammunition dump being blown up."

With Edward Ward of the BBC, I ran down the river bank and got a leaky boat and rowed across to pick up two American Doughboys, Pvts. Richard Sincavage of Renshaw, Pa., and Kenneth Symons of Wilmette, Ill.

More than a dozen officers and 100 German guards were lined up, disarmed, waiting to be marched off as prisoners.

A brigadier shook hands with the Doughboys and said warmly: "We certainly are glad to see you."

The Doughboys were embarassed, then Sincavage said: "May we look over those German weapons and get a few souvenirs?"

They, the liberators, spent the next few minutes signing autographs for released Britishers.

The whitehaired German interpreter accepted an Oxford Book of English Verse from a British officer with the remark:

"Thank you. Well, now I can go as a prisoner and be a free man at last."

The British brigadier later cracked a bottle of Rhine wine with an American colonel and remarked, shyly:

"This is only a little bit of the loot I got."

The general and the colonel drank toasts from a mug made of tin cans while the British and the foreign workers cheered.

NEWSMAN LIBERATED FROM PRISON CAMP

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, March 30—(AP) Godfrey H. P. Anderson, Associated Press War correspondent who was captured by the Germans in North Africa Nov. 22, 1941, was among those liberated yesterday when Allied forces overran an Officers' prison camp, it was announced today.

Also liberated were 11 British brigadiers and two other war correspondents, Patrick Cross of Reuters and Edward Ward of the BBC.

London-born Anderson, who joined the Associated Press in 1935 and at the outbreak of the war was newsphoto manager in Paris, was attached to a British armored division in Libya when he, Ward and Harold Denny of the New York Times were captured.

Denny's release soon was arranged, since the United States was not then at war, but Anderson and Ward were taken to a prison camp in Italy. Two years later, as the Allies pushed up the Italian boot, they were moved with other prisoners to Germany.

11 Brigadiers, Three Correspondents Freed

Montgomery's Headquarters, March 30 (AP)—The Allies overran an officers' prison camp yesterday and liberated eleven British brigadiers and three war correspondents, including Godfrey Anderson, of the Associated Press, who was captured by the Germans in Africa.

The other two correspondents were Patrick Cross, of Reuters, and Edward Ward, of B.B.C.

Anderson was a correspondent with the British 8th Army in Libya when the Italians captured him, Ward and Harold Denny of the New York *Times* on November 22, 1941 in the desert regions around Sidi Omar.

Denny Repatriated

Denny was repatriated on the Drottningholm in an exchange in 1942.

Anderson, a British-born newsman, said in a letter received after his capture that a German tank ran across the trench in which he was lying, caving it in but not injuring him.

About 100 officers and two brigadiers were captured at the same time.

In Italian Camp

Although seized by the Germans, he was counted as an Italian prisoner and was held in an Italian prison camp until the surrender of Italy.

"Some of us escaped in the resulting confusion, but most were retaken," he wrote later in telling of the scenes around a camp near Bologna in northern Italy at the time of the Italian armistice.

He was taken to a transit camp at Moesburg, in Bavaria, and presumably transferred later to the camp from which he was released.

NIGHT

Jewish Soldiers Celebrate Passover in Goebbels' Home

By ROBERT EUNSON

MUENCHEN GLADBACH, Germany, March 30—(AP) The scene was Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' home here—and the ceremony was the traditional Passover festival.

About 300 American soldiers

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made the ancient Jewish holiday a doubly important occasion today by joining in the festival in the home of one of Naziland's most rabid Jewish persecutors.

They topped off the festival by cooking potato pancakes in Goebbels' front porch—with a corporal from Brooklyn in charge of this detail.

"It is retribution come home," said 1st Lt. Joseph Shubow of Brighton, Boston, Mass., who gave the Passover service.

"On November 8, 1938, this little monkey Goebbels decreed the burning of all Jewish synagogues in Germany," Shubow continued. " We must destroy these Jewish fortresses,' he said. Now we are eating potato pancakes in his dining room and celebrating our Passover in his home."

Earlier today Shubow conducted services with front line divisions—the 30th, 79th, 35th and 8th armored.

The outfit that picked Goebbels' home for its service was the 38th Signal Construction battalion, just back from putting cable across the Rhine river during the Ninth army's assault crossing. This outfit holds the presidential citation for lining the "Red Ball highway" with telephone wires from St. Lo to Paris.

Among the non-Jewish friends who attended the services today were the 38th commander, Lt. Col. Murlin Moody of Fayetteville, Tenn. and its executive officer, Maj. Herbert E. Lockwood of Chicago.

Shubow delivered his sermon standing in front of a long oaken speakers' table with its set of 14 highbacked leather chairs. At the opposite end of the room was a large oil painting of Hitler and beside it was a cardboard portrait bust of a dirty-faced American doughboy with the 29th Division shoulder patch. The 29th took Muenchen Gladbach less than a month ago.

"Thank God, even as our ancestors were liberated we can see all of Europe being liberated soon from Naziism," said Shubow, former head of the New England section of the American Jewish Congress. He worked for 12 years against Naziism with Dr. Stephen Wise of New York, the organization's national president.

Corporal Talmud set up his camp stove on Goebbels's porch and made potato pancakes for three hours, offering them to any one who walked by.

The menu comprised food the boys' parents sent them from America and included gefuelte fish, salmon and sardines.

The program opened with a Yiddish song sung by Private Sam Abrams, of 1237 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn. The program was arranged by Captain Max Singer, a doctor, of 826 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and Captain Milton Steinberg, of Chicago. Cooks and waiters were Corporal Joe Salz, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Corporal Abe Hodes, of 471 Powell Street, Brooklyn; Sergeant Leo Berg, of 105-21 Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, L. I.; Murray Kay (no rank given), of 1550 West Tenth Street, Brooklyn; Private First Class Al Dome, of 1723 Avenue V, Brooklyn; Sergeant Murray J, Blinder, of 3246 Fish Avenue, the Bronx; Private First Class Hyman Garfinkel, of 50 Grant Avenue, East Rockaway, N. Y., and Corporal Herman Fins, of 1860 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Shubow's assistant, who aided him in every service today, was Leon S. Bloom, of 5 West Eighty-third Street, New York City.

HODGES'S TANKS OUTRUN MAPS

London, March 30 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's tanks are going so fast that detailed sectional maps of Germany have to be dropped to them by plane, the Brussels radio said today.

General Captures Four Germans

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY east of the Rhine, March 30 (AP)—One of the highlights of the United States Ninth Army's advance today came when a brigadier general captured four German soldiers single-handed this afternoon. The general proudly turned them in and could not be touched with a ten-foot pole for the rest of the day.

RUSSIAN FORCES INVADE AUSTRIA, CAPTURE DANZIG

Two Soviet Columns Advance on Road to Vienna, Italy.

GAIN IN SLOVAKIA

40,000 Germans Killed, Captured in Seizure of Great Baltic Port.

LONDON, Saturday, March 31—(AP) Russian troops invaded Austria yesterday as two new Soviet drives flamed along a 235-mile front on the roads to Vienna and Italy and Red army forces on the Baltic coast captured the great naval base of Danzig, hoisting the flag of the "Polish State" over the former free city.

In southern Europe, Red army offensives erupted in southern Slovakia east of the Slovak capital of Bratislava and along the Drava river frontier of Hungary and Yugoslavia where Russian forces drove within 134 miles of Italy for a possible linkup with Anglo-American armies.

Cross Austrian Border

Moscow announced that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army had entered Austria seven years after that country was annexed to Hitler's greater Reich by crossing the frontier north of fallen Koszeg, 52 miles south of Vienna.

In Danzig, more than 49,000 German troops were killed or captured in the collapse of the great port where the first shots of this world war were fired. The raising of the Polish banner over the port, formerly internationalized by the League of Nations, indicated recognition by the Russians of Polish claims to the European political tinderbox.

It was the first time the Polish flag had flown over the city, the first German prize of the present war, since 1772 and its capture released 50 German-reported Russian divisions for the coming battle of Berlin. Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army, mopping up the last enemy units in the Vistula Delta east of the city, seized 45 Nazi U-boats and 151 other ships in the burning port.

Meanwhile, Marshal Stalin announced that the Second and Third Ukrainian armies had extended their companion offensive south of the Danube to the north bank of the river and to the Yugoslav border in the extreme southwestern area of virtually-conquered Hungary.

On the Danube's north bank, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army burst across the Hron river and advanced 31 miles to the west to reach or breach Vienna's Nitra river defense line along a 70-mile front, recapturing territory previously won and lost in January.

Reds Take Komarno

At the southern end of this front, the Russians captured the Czecho-Slovak fortress of Komarno at the junction of the Nitra and Danube, 75 miles southeast of Vienna. North of Komarno, the Soviets reached or crossed the Nitra on a 35-mile front extending to Cabaj-Capor, five miles southwest of the outflanked key junction of Nitra. North of Nitra, Malinovsky's forces reached the east bank river of the same name on another 35-mile front extending to Jeskova Nova Ves in the Vrchy Tribecke mountains.

At one point 23 miles north of Komarno, the Russians battered 10 miles beyond the Nitra river to reach the Vah river at Selice, 38 miles east of Bratislava and 64 miles east of Vienna. More than 450 towns and villages were seized in the offensive, Moscow said.

Meanwhile, on the south bank of the Danube, the southern wing of Malinovsky's rampaging army slashed toward the southeastern approaches to the Bratislava gap, the 18-mile gateway to Vienna between the Danube and the Austrian capital's Neusiedler See (lake) defense barrier.

Gaining eight miles over canal and river-laced country, highly fortified by the Germans, these elements thrust to within 44 miles southeast of Vienna and only 30 miles southeast of Bratislava by capturing Tarnokrieti, 14 miles west of captured Gyor. Reaching the Einser canal, the Soviets were 28 miles southeast of the northern tip of Neusielder See and 32 miles from Bruck, guardian city astride the Bratislava gap.

Forty-three miles to the southwest, troops of Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army battered into Austria under cover of Red air force planes which flew 3,000 sorties in support of ground troops, and bombed Vienna's southern fortress of Wiener Neustadt. Moscow did not announce the capture of any towns within Austria.

Another 26 miles to the south, Tolbukhin's troops veered southwest-ward and in a 14-mile advance captured the rail junction of Zalaegerszeg and nearby Bogod, 56 miles northeast of the Northern Yugoslav town of Maribor where Marshal Tito crossed the Austrian border in a foray last January.

Drive Toward Italy

While more than 150 towns and villages were seized, west of Lake Balaton the capture of Bogod carried Tolbukhin's advancing spearheads to within 134 miles of Italy for a possible junction with Anglo-American forces 268 airlines miles away.

The capture of Zalaegerszeg outflanked 27 miles on the northwest of the Hungarian oil center of Nagykanizsa, but at the same time, Russian and Bulgarian troops battered toward that important rail junction from the east in a new drive that exploded on a 42-mile front between the southern shores of Lake Balaton and the Drava river.

Retracing 19 miles across territory once won and then lost to German counter-blows, these forces smashed within 11 miles of Nagykanizsa by taking the village of Nemesded. Along the Drava, the Russians won Belavar, 25 miles southeast of Nagykanizsa and 61 miles northeast of Zagreb. They were 131 miles from the Adriatic coast.

On the south shore of Lake Balaton, these forces retook Balatonbereny within eight miles of a juncture with troops which captured Kesthely on the great lake's southwestern tip.

Vienna shuddered under new daylight attacks by heavy bombers of the Italy-based United States 15th Air Force, which also bombed the Austrian city of Graz, 55 miles west of the advancing Soviet spearheads. Reports of panic and hasty Nazi defense preparations in the Austrian capital flooded neutral and Allied Europe.

Nazis Abandon Bastion Of Kuestrin

London, March 30 [Reuter]—Kuestrin has been abandoned, the German DNB news agency said tonight. Kuestrin is 50 miles east of the center of Berlin.

London, March 30 (AP)—Russian troops have thrust over the Austrian border, Moscow dispatches said today, and Marshal Stalin announced a 31-mile advance north of the Danube in a twin thrust upon Vienna.

Danzig, where the first shots of the war were fired, fell to Russian forces and 10,000 prisoners were taken, Stalin announced. The Germans already had announced loss of the former free city on the Baltic.

While Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's tanks penetrated into the hills inside Austria, threatening to lay siege to Vienna, Stalin announced that Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's forces north of the Danube had broken across the Nitra River, capturing Komarno, Ersekujvar (Novy-Zamky), Surany, Komjaty, Verebely (Vrable) and Poerful.

34-Mile Front

The advance was on a 34-mile front from the broken Hron River defenses in Slovakia, and brought the Russians up to or across the Nitra on a 27-mile front to within 49 miles of Bratislava.

Komarno is on the north bank of the Danube, opposite the captured stronghold of Komarom. Ersekujvar is on the west side of the Nitra, and Surany and Komjaty are in a line to the north along the banks of the Nitra.

Verebely is 11 miles southeast of the stronghold of Nitra on the railway from Levice.

Retreat To Suburbs

German remnants in Danzig had withdrawn to suburban points scattered on the Vistula delta at Danzig, a city of 50 bridges.

Graz, a hub on the chief communications remaining open between Austria and the Nazi forces in Slovenia and Croatia in Yugoslavia, was outflanked by spearheads which had driven forward from Szombathely, 102 miles north of Zagreb, capital of puppet Croatia, and 130 miles from the Italian border.

Artillery Moves Up

Under cover of hundreds of Red battleplanes, long-range Soviet artillery moved up in Hungary, preparing to place the Vienna-Italy railroad line under fire.

Sopron, the only border town of any strategic importance remaining in German hands in Hungary, was under attack frontally on the east and bypassed on the south by an unchecked Soviet push which yesterday reached a point only 42 miles from Vienna, city of 1,930,000 and scene of Hitler's *Anschluss* triumph in 1938.

The German Army's confusion verged on panic, said Soviet front-line reports.

Soviet war reporters found it difficult to keep up with the tanks, so swiftly did they whip ahead.

"On To Vienna" Signs

Tolkubhin's advanced units moved along two good roads leading west and northwest from Szombathely, with "On to Vienna" scrawled on their armor.

A sweep around the southern end of Lake Neusiedler, landing with paralyzing impact against the traffic network south of Vienna, was curling in behind enemy formations holding the 18-mile neck of land between the lake and Bratislava on the Danube.

Red air fleets cruised ahead in great strength, strafing every open stretch of road. Sopron was turned into a burning pocket at the south end of the lake.

The headlong flight into Austria had cost the Germans 18,000 prisoners in two days, the Russians said.

More Pressure On Koenigsberg

The 3d White Russian Army of Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, which Moscow has credited with a toll of nearly 100,000 Germans in mopping up East Prussia southwest of Koenigsberg, multiplied the pressure on forces still holding the Junkers province capital with hundreds of additional field guns and a fleet of American-made trucks carrying rocket guns.

Radio Luxembourg said a state of emergency had been proclaimed in Vienna.

Largest U.S. 1945 Air Attack Pounds 3 Big North Sea Ports

London, *Saturday*, March 31 (AP). Strong forces of RAF Mosquitos attacked Berlin again last night after the mightiest American aerial force sent aloft this year—more than 2,300 bombers and fighters—showered 4,000 tons of bombs in daylight attacks on five U-boat yards in Germany's largest North Sea ports of Bremen, Ham-

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burg and Wilhelmshaven.

German radio alarms ogged bombers over most parts of northwestern Germany last night but the only definite target announced by the British Air Ministry was Berlin, which was attacked for the thirty-eighth night in the last 39 nights.

The greatest United States attack of the war on enemy naval installations yesterday strangled chances of the crumbling German Army of getting seaborne supplies and reinforcements. It also dealt a massive blow against the Nazis' spring submarine plan.

U-Boat Yards Are Targets

There was an indication—but no confirmation—that the attack by more than 1,400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and a screening cloud of 900 fighters of the United States 8th Force was timed to catch large units of the German Navy anchoring at Wilhelmshaven, last attacked by the 8th on February 3, 1944.

The official target listed in the communiqué said only "naval vessels in the inner harbor."

The armada aimed explosives on the U-boat yards and other targets, including warships, and what was believed to be a flotilla of subs sheltering in Wilhelmshaven's inner harbor, near the Government naval dockyard where the Nazi battleship Von Tirpitz was built.

Some groups of Fortresses in today's attacks were jumped by a dozen enemy jet planes, attacking singly or in pairs, or as many as five abreast. Mustang escorts shot down at least six and destroyed five other enemy planes on the ground.

Naval Dockyard Hit

Sub building yards struck included the Blohm and Voss and the Deutsche Werft yards at Hamburg, both working on 250-ton prefabricated plastic U-boats; the Deschimag works at Bremen; a vast new concrete structure near Farge, 16 miles downstream from Bremen, believed to be for the construction of prefabricated U-boats, and the naval dockyard at Wilhelmshaven, an important sub base.

"At Hamburg, where most of the bombing was done through clouds, columns of heavy oil and smoke boiled up," said an 8th Air Force statement. "At Bremen and the other objectives, where the weather permitted visual bombing, generally good results were reported."

Thick weather restricted Continent-based planes but the 9th Air Force's medium and light bombers were able to operate after a 24-hour lull. More than 200 planes pounded a German tank assembly plant at Bad Oyenhuesen, midway between Osnabrueck and Hannover and the Hannmunden ordnance depot northeast of Kassel.

Rail Installations Hit

About 75 other mediums blasted thirteen oil storage tanks at Ebenhausen, 25 miles northeast of Wurzburg.

(The Paris radio quoted Swiss reports as saying that German sailors had revolted in Hamburg and erected barricades in the dock area).

An Eighth Air Force officer stressed the significance of the huge attack with the statement that it was "designed to put the three big ports out of business simultaneously."

It was the largest striking force employed on a single mission since 2,000 American heavies and 900 fighters ripped German rail lines last Christmas Eve.

A force of unescorted U. S. heavy bombers flew from Italy and attacked rail installations at Vienna and Graz in Austria, returning without loss of a plane. The Italy-based force had dropped 31,000 tons of bombs during March, surpassing its previous best month and raising to more than 200,000 tons the record-breaking total of explosives dropped on the Germans by Allied heavy bombers in March.

Believed caught in the web of explosives spread by about 400 Liberators assigned to Wilhelmshaven was a flotilla of two-man submarines and other types of warships which recent reconnaissance had shown to be sheltering in the inner harbor.

Dockyards and naval installations also were hit at Wilhelmshaven, which had been free of attacks by the Eighth Air force since Feb. 3, 1944. It was the first target in Germany attacked by American heavy bombers on Jan. 27, 1943, when 53 Flying Fortresses made the trip.

ports at Bremen, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven today.

The massive attacks were intended to cut off any seaborne supplies destined for the German armies in the north.

Bomber targets included submarine building yards, naval vessels in port, oil storage depots and harbar installations.

Biggest Ports Attack

"It was the biggest attack ever made on a series of major ports, with the idea being to put them all out of business simultaneously," a staff officer said.

Some good-sized German warships were believed to have been in the target area. Recent reconnoissance showed a large number of two-man submarines in Wilhelmshaven harbor.

United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers, flying from Italy, attacked rail yards at Vienna and Graz.

Berlin Hit Again

Fast RAF Mosquito bombers struck ravaged Berlin last night for the thirty-seventh time in 38 nights.

The Mosquitos, which laid two-ton blockbusters on Berlin, also attacked other undisclosed objectives in northwest Germany. From these raids and yesterday afternoon's heavy bomber attack on a benzol plant near Brunswick, one escorting fighter plane was missing, the Air Ministry said.

EIGHTH'S WAR SCORE BIG

It Has Destroyed 11,082 German Planes, Dropped 628,298 Tons

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force bombers and fighters have shot down to date 11,082 German planes, or an average of almost two for every one of their own lost, since the Eighth began operations over Europe in August, 1942, it was disclosed tonight. The Eighth's losses total 4,098 bombers and 1,944 fighters.

The combat record shows that Doolittle includes: bomber sorties, 271,206; fighter sorties, 233,978; tonnage of bombs dropped, 628,298; bombers lost, 4,098; fighters lost, 1,944; enemy planes shot down by bombers, 5,917; enemy planes shot down by fighters, 5,165.

The biggest month for the Eighth's bomber gunners, who battled the German Air Force alone a long time before fighters began accompanying them all the way on their long trips, was in October, 1943, when they racked up 784 enemy planes. The most American bombers lost in one month was 1, in April, 1944.

Lauds Canada's R. A. F. Aid

Churchill Cites Training of 125,000 Airmen as Program Ends

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill said today that about 125,000 air crewmen, more than half of them Canadians, had been trained for the Royal Air Force in Canada during the last five years.

"This master plan has done much to speed us along the road to victory," the Prime Minister said in a message to Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King marking the termination of the British Commonwealth air-training plan.

Nazis Planning Last Stand.

Nazi leaders themselves were reported putting the final touches on preparations for a planned withdrawal into the Bavarian Alps, and Swiss advices said some already had fled to the German island of Mainau in Lake Constance.

In a frank discussion of conditions within the Reich, which was passed by Nazi censors, the Berlin correspondent for the Berne newspaper Der Bund, wrote that the German people "certainly have no cause for great hopes" and that "famous ray of light appears nowhere on the horizon."

Lieut.-Gen. Kurt Dittmar, the German High Command's military commentator, struck one of the two notes of terror.

"Is there any sense in continuing the fight?" he asked in a broadcast, and then answered himself at once: "Our enemy wants to annihilate the entire nation and himself gives the answer—we must fight to the last."

Boast of Slaying Aachen Mayor.

At the same time, the Berlin radio drove home the second point in the terror campaign. It boasted that "German Freedom Fighters" had slain Franz Oppenhof, Allied-appointed Mayor of occupied Aachen, and said another "traitor" and his whole family were killed in an explosion at Meutzenich, south of Aachen.

Attacks on the lives of two Nazi leaders were reported by the Luxembourg radio, quoting "reliable Swiss sources." SS Leader Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, No. 2 Nazi under Heinrich Himmler, was reported wounded seriously during anti-Nazi clashes at Vienna. Baldur von Schirach, former Hitler Youth chief and Nazi leader at Vienna, was said to have had a narrow escape from assassination in the Austrian capital. Two of his companions were slain, the report asserted.

1,400 U.S. Planes Raid Nazi North Sea Ports

London, March 30 (AP)—More than 1,400 American heavy bombers and an escort of 900 fighters—the largest concentration sent out by the 8th Air Force this year—attacked Germany's North Sea Eighth Air Force bombers have dropped about 628,298 tons of explosives on Germany and Nazi-occupied countries.

The score of the force now commanded by Lieut. Gen. James H.

Nazi Chiefs Turn to Terror

Threaten Germans to Keep Them in Line as Chaos and Despair Spreads in Reich.

London, March 30 (A. P.).—Nazi leaders appeared today to be resorting to a campaign of stark terror in an effort to hold the German people in line during the nation's greatest hours of peril.

The campaign seemed to be taking two forms. Nazi propagandists warned the Germans they would be no better than slaves if the Allies are victorious, and at the same time they threatened with dire punishment all who failed to fight to the end or co-operated with Allied authorities in occupied territory.

Despite this last-ditch appeal to fear, reports from many sources indicated mounting chaos and despair within the Reich. Stories relayed through neutral capitals told of disorders and mutinies, attempts on the lives of top Nazis and large-scale desertions from the Army.

Small Nations Seek To Change Russ-U.S. Voting Ratio

London, March 30 (AP)—Statesmen of smaller nations studied today strategy for combating the move by Soviet Russia and the United States for triple voting power in the proposed world security organization assembly. Some were believed counting upon France and China to help block the plan.

Representatives of the little countries, worried over league domination by the Big Three, expressed surprise at the Washington disclosure that Russia and the United States would claim three votes each to balance the British Empire's six.

Major Controversy Expected

Some spokesmen said they regarded the proposal as a trading device to offset attempts by smaller nations to obtain more potent voices in the assembly. Others considered increased power for the big nations a relegation of the smaller nations to rubber-stamp roles.

Representatives of such countries as the Netherlands and Belgium would say for the record only that the report of the plan had just been brought to their attention and was being studied by foreign ministers.

France, China Want Equal Vote

For "guidance," a familiar term in diplomatic quarters to convey a government's private view, a spokesman for one of them said the proposal would be sure to stir a major controversy at the San Francisco conference opening April 25, and that the discussion would overshadow even the issue of veto privilege for a major power in prospective league military action against itself.

Spokesmen contended that neither France nor China would support a proposal which would give them a voice smaller than those of the Big Three. One official said the best solution to remove the snarl over voting would be for Russia, the United States and the British Empire each to be given a single vote.

Some said privately that the three-vote plan might be withdrawn as "a trade" if the smaller nations softened their clamor for greater representation in the league council. This, however, appeared unlikely. The British dominions separately are pressing claims to votes.

Yalta Voting Compact Not Published in Russia

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP).—Dispatches concerning the disclosure in Washington that the United States will seek three votes in the San Francisco World Security Conference to match the allocation of Soviet votes have not yet been printed in the Russian press.

The Ukraine and White Russian Republics, for which Russia asked separate votes in the conference, exercised a direct voice in foreign affairs of the Soviet Union last autumn in concluding an agreement with the present Polish provisional government for a voluntary exchange of nationals.

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Stettinius Has Confidence In Success of Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP) Turning aside a barrage of questions, Secretary Stettinius insisted today the hot "multiple vote" issue has not dimmed his confidence in the success of the San Francisco conference.

Reporters fired 48 questions at him, most of them dealing with a secret agreement made at Yalta and disclosed yesterday. Under this the United States will back Russia's demand for three votes in the assembly of the world organization to be set up at San Francisco, and in turn will seek three votes for itself. The British Commonwealth will have six.

Evades Question

The Secretary of State licked his lips and grinned repeatedly as the questions rolled off at a news conference attended by 65 reporters. To most of them, he said he couldn't answer now, come back next week.

The questions centered on why the agreement was kept secret until it was smoked out by press reports, and what is the status of the "sovereign equality" principle stressed in the Dumbarton Oaks preliminary plan for world organization, and the official speeches and explanations of the plan.

Stettinius told reporters that nothing has happened to discourage him on the prospect for a successful world organization. Meanwhile another high official who would not be named assured the press that no other secret agreements on Dumbarton Oaks were reached at the Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin meeting at Yalta.

Democratic leaders in the Senate took the attitude that the assembly voting procedure was a comparatively minor matter. Senator Barkley of Kentucky, majority chief, told reporters:

"All these matters undoubtedly will be submitted to the San Francisco conference to be worked out there. I don't think any of them ought to be given preliminary importance out of proportion to the objective to be sought. The agreement has no effect in the voting of the security council, which carries the power of the organization."

Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip: "nothing could be more unfortunate than to permit small things to weaken our determination to enter an international organization and to play our part in the building and maintenance of the peace of the world."

During the day, Stettinius conferred with some of the American delegates to San Francisco. One of them, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) said yesterday he would deeply disagree with any voting proposal which would destroy the sovereign equality of nations.

To reporters who approached him after today's conference he had no further comment.

"It's a nice day," he said.

Another delegate, Rep. Bloom (D-NY) said:

"No speak the English."

Bloom was already on record with a demand that the United States have the same number of votes as the British—six.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Senator Revercomb (R-W.Va.) said of the multiple voting agreement:

"No such plan can be accepted. It is degrading."

Voting Plan Hit

He told the Senate that the United States ought not to be expected to accept "an inferior voting place" in the organization. The British Empire moves as an entity, trades for its mutual benefit and acts in unison in war, he said, and it should be given no more voting strength than the United States.

Senator Johnston (D-S.C.) arose to express the hope that Americans would not "pick out small things that will keep us from entering a world organization."

"Regardless of the number of votes we get, I intend to vote for the United States to go into some kind of cooperation with other nations to prevent us from going into another war," he declared.

Senator Wiley (R-Wis) said he "could not see any great danger in the extra vote formula itself. The mechanism is not the thing; the thing that counts is whether the minds of the nations have got to the point where they can see the light."

To Answer Next Week

The questions put to Stettinius and which he said he hoped to answer satisfactorily next week, included:

"Were there any other secret agreements on the Dumbarton Oaks plan at Yalta?"

"How does this policy of secrecy fit into the State department's prophesied new policy of taking the people into their confidence and of building a people's foreign policy?"

"Why does the United States consider it necessary for the U. S. and the USSR to have more than one vote in the assembly?"

"Does the President's commitment bind all the members of the U. S. delegation?"

"Doesn't the secret Yalta agreement nullify the principle of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which says that the basis of the organization shall be the sovereign equality of all nations?"

"To what length is the United States prepared to go to fulfill the President's commitment to support the Russian proposal at San Francisco?"

"Would one man cast all three U. S. votes or would there be separate representatives for such territories as Alaska and Hawaii?"

"Does the United States consider the White Russian and Ukrainian Socialist republics to have reached the stage where we can exchange ambassadors as we do with Moscow?"

(These republics would have separate votes under the Yalta plan.)

Stettinius emphasized at his news conference that it is impossible to speak about the plan today and said he wished he were at liberty to speak exhaustively.

He also laid special stress on the point in the White House announcement which said the ultimate decision on the extra votes will be made in San Francisco.

Questions were also raised whether other countries would not now demand additional votes in the assembly, such as France, Brazil, the Netherlands and Mexico.

Stettinius merely grinned deprecatingly and said the answer would have to be awaited.

The Russian decision not to send Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov to San Francisco was brought up and Stettinius said we welcome any delegation sent by the Soviet Union.

Moscow has announced that Soviet ambassador to the U. S. Andrei Gromyko will be the Russian chief at the United Nations meeting.

Berlin 5th Column Reported Set

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—The Belgian radio said today that 2,000 men under the command of the Free German Committee of Moscow have been smuggled into Berlin to organize a Fifth Column to create confusion at the moment the Allies launch their decisive attack on the capital. The small army entered the capital in tanks that belonged to the retreating German Army, the broadcast said.

Big 3 Messages Stir Capital

London, March 30 (AP)—An abnormally large volume of trans-Atlantic government communications—with Washington now on the sending end—stirred speculation here today that the Big Three might be discussing steps for dealing with dwindling German resistance.

But the nature and portent of government communications linking Washington, London and Moscow remained a coded and closely guarded secret.

High-placed Allied officials remained close to their telephones or within reach of their offices as Britain began observance of the happiest Easter holiday since 1939, and the attitude of watchful waiting added to the atmosphere of tense expectancy.

Bernard M. Baruch, President Roosevelt's confidant here on a secret White House mission, conferred at length with Ambassador John G. Winant. The general belief here was that Baruch's mission concerned Germany's economic future.

Trading Is Resumed By French And British

London, March 30 (AP)—Trading between British and French individuals has been resumed, it was announced today, with the reopening of banking channels and an end called to the trading with the enemy restrictions imposed when France was occupied.

Trading and banking transactions are subject to normal finance regulations and export and import licensing. The shortage of goods and transport is considered likely to prevent early large-scale trading.

Wants Cutthroat Trade Barred

LEEDS, England, March 30 (AP).—Thomas Rowlandson, president of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Draftsmen's Association, told the group today there must be no return to international cutthroat competition, adding that "such a situation could not fail to produce anything but depression and mass unemployment in Britain."

French to Fight Against a Big 3 'Dictatorship'

San Francisco Delegates Named; Attack There on Voting Plan Is Likely

PARIS, March 30 (AP).—France named its delegation to the San Francisco conference today as opposition arose in governmental circles to the Yalta agreement giving three votes each to the United States and Russia in the proposed world security organization as an offset to the British Empire's six votes.

Officials said that France probably would oppose the granting of extra votes in the assembly to any power and, failing that, would demand additional votes for the French Empire. There was an obvious determination to attempt to maintain the equality of all nations in the assembly and to prevent a "dictatorship" by the Big Three.

"What next? We had thought we knew all about the Yalta decisions," said one official, "but now, obviously, we do not and we do not know what else may be forthcoming."

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault will head the five-man French delegation, which will represent nearly all shades of the nation's political opinion, was said to have learned of the vote proposal through his morning newspaper.

Other Delegates Listed

The other chief delegates will be Rene Pleven, Conservative Minister of Finance; Francois Billoux, Communist Minister of Public Health; Joseph Paul-Boncour, one-time Premier and before the war France's permanent delegate to the League of Nations, and Henry Bonnet, present Ambassador to the United States. Paul-Boncour is now a member of the Independent Socialist party and holds a seat in the Consultative Assembly.

Chosen as alternatives were Jean Monnet, the French special envoy who negotiated the lend-lease agreement with the United States; General Alphonse Juin, chief of staff for national defense; Admiral Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu, vice-president of the Navy's superior council; Jules Basevant, chief legal adviser to the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Paul Emil Nagiar, a veteran of the French foreign service.

About fifty advisers and experts will accompany the delegates.

Two U.S. Soldiers Executed

Paris, March 30 (AP)—Two United States soldiers were executed in Normandy yesterday for rape and murder, the Army announced today. Their names were not disclosed.

'What Next?' French Ask

Paris, March 30 (AP)—Disclosure that the United States, Russia and Britain had a secret agreement on voting in the assembly of the proposed world security organization brought expressions of concern in the French Foreign Office today.

"What next?" asked one official, commenting on the plan for three votes each for Russia and the United States in that organization. "We had thought we knew all about the Yalta decisions, but now, obviously, we do not and we do not know what else may be forthcoming."

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault was said to have learned of the vote proposal through this morning's newspapers.

The French delegation, announced today, represents nearly all shades of the nation's political opinion.

Chief members will be Bidault; Rene Pleven, Conservative Finance Minister; Francois Billoux, Communist Minister of Public Health; Henri Bonnet, Ambassador to the United States, and Joseph Paul-Boncour, before the war France's permanent delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva. The latter now is a member of the Independent Socialist party and holds a seat in the consultative assembly, where, as a member of the foreign affairs committee, he has taken a leading role in discussions of the French position at San Francisco.

The assistant delegates will be Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of staff for national defense; Jean Monnet, chief of the French supply mission in America; Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, vice president of the Navy's superior council; Jules Basevant, chief legal adviser to the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Paul Emil Nagiar, a veteran of the French diplomatic service.

The delegates will be accompanied by a staff of about 50 advisers and experts.

Murphy Hurt In Plan[illegible]nding

Paris, March 30 (AP)—[illegible]bert D. Murphy, General Eisen[illegible]wer's political adviser on Germany, was bruised in a crash landing at an airfield near Paris three days ago. Treated at a hospital, Murphy is expected to return to work tomorrow.

AMERICAN PLANES HIT RAIL YARDS AT VIENNA, GRAZ

ROME, March 30. — (AP) Unescorted U. S. heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force leaped the Alps today and bombed rail yards and stations at Vienna and the Austrian mountain town of Graz which are imperiled by the Red army's advance.

The 12th Air Force B-25s resumed their methodical pounding of the vital Brenner Pass from Austria into northern Italy, attacking a rail bridge at San Ambrogio, 12 miles north of Verona. Thunderbolts destroyed 20 rail cars and attacked ammunition dumps and enemy positions in northern Italy.

Gen. Mark W. Clark has predicted a German withdrawal from Italy and an Allied ground offensive sooner or later to link up with other Allied forces in the north, and enemy escape lines leading through the key Brenner Pass have been kept under heavy attack.

The heavy bombers bombed Vienna and Graz by instrument because of heavy cloud layers, but some bombardiers found holes in the clouds and plummeted their explosive charges on the targets visually.

Lightnings and Mustangs swept the target areas ahead of the bombers and had only one encounter with enemy aircraft. One Flying Fortress also was attacked by three German fighters, but it and all the others returned safely.

The day's operations boosted the total bombs dropped by Italy-based craft during March to more than 31,000 tons, surpassing the previous high mark of 30,373 tons dropped in May, 1944.

Allied headquarters told only of slight ground action yesterday, when 900 American, British, South

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African and Brazilian fighterbombers hammered enemy communications, supply dumps and air fields in northern Italy.

A Brazilian Thunderbolt squadron destroyed 30 rail cars north of Vicenza in the course of yesterday's air assault. A U. S. Thunderbolt formation led by Lt. Robert K. Morrow of (1717 15th Ave.) South Nashville, Tenn., destroyed two JU-88s on Bergamo airdrome and Capt. Edwin Gilbert of Hampden Highlands, Me., blew up an ammunition dump northeast of Brescia.

Nazi Troops Reported On Move In Italy

Rome, March 30 (AP)—German troops continued to spread harassing artillery fire over the 5th Army front yesterday, and movements behind enemy lines were noticed in the central sector south of Bologna, but there were no major changes in this stalmated battlefront.

The Nazis were extremely alert in their defensive arc below Bologna, but their artillery fire was light.

In the Monte Belmonte area, a twenty-man enemy patrol tried to prod Allied positions but fell back quickly under fire. Fifth Army patrols reported little contact with the Germans.

Dugouts Smashed

Despite poor visibility, tank destroyers on the left coastal flank scored seventeen direct hits on enemy dugouts and knocked out several machine guns. There was little but normal patrolling on the 8th Army front.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew about 900 sorties in yesterday's bad weather, most of them against German supply dumps and communications in northern Italy. The Brenner Pass rail line was hit again by fighter-bombers.

15th Has Record Bombing Month

ROME, March 30 (AP)—Including today's operations, the United States Fifteenth Air Force has dropped on Nazi targets during March more than 31,000 tons of bombs, surpassing the previous high mark of 30,373 tons dropped in May, 1944.

Relief Flows to Yugoslavia

ROME, March 30 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced today 24,000 tons of relief supplies already had been shipped into Yugoslavia, including thirteen tons of medical supplies flown into Belgrade following the Germans had stripped.

Diplomats Attend Mass

Rome, March 30 (AP)—Traditional Good Friday mass was celebrated at the Sistine Chapel today in the presence of Pope Pius XII, eight cardinals and the diplomatic corps.

Diplomats present included Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's Vatican representative; Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, and Ken Harada, Japanese special Minister to the Vatican.

Mediterranean Cage Service Teams In Tie

Florence, Italy, March 30 (AP)—Private Steve Wojnolowicz, for the second straight night, spearheaded the 321st Bomb Group's "Mitchell bombers" to a 45-38 triumph over the 21st Aviation Engineers' Bulldozers in the Mediterranean theater basketball championships.

This left the two teams deadlocked in the tournament, so they must play again tomorrow night in Florence's Madison Square Garden for the title and the right to go to Cairo for a three-team tourney April 9.

Steve, one-time Detroit high schooler and Saratoga (N.Y.) pro Indians performer, paced the 12th Airforce champions with 14 points. Player-Coach-Captain Sam Post, of Denver, Southern Methodist star in the mid-thirties, started on defense against the Bulldozers, Adriatic Zone champions. Sergt Paul Herman, former Tennessee player from Massilon, Ohio, clicked for 14 points, and Lieut. Joe Sokol, ex-New Kensington (Pa.) high schooler, made 11 for the losers.

Greeks Forbid Transactions In Gold

Athens, March 30 (AP)—The rapid rise in the value of gold sovereigns, which has brought about smuggling between Egypt and Greece, drew a Government crackdown today with all transactions in gold prohibited.

Gold sovereigns worth 3,000 drachmas last November now worth 6,500. The Government is studying the Grecian monetary situation.

HOW REDS VIEW PATTON'S PUSH

Soviet Writer Says Russian Heroes Opened Way.

Moscow, March 30 (A. P.).—While paying tribute to the speed and prowess of the Americans on the western front, the Russian military commentator, Ilya Ehrenburg, wrote today in the Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, that Russian heroes had opened the road to the Ruhr and Nuernberg.

Ehrenburg's was the only comment on the western front appearing in the Soviet press. The Russian public followed western front developments through the Supreme Headquarters communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and published in all Moscow daily newspapers under the standard headline: "War Activity in Western Europe." Most newspapers covered the Pacific war with a twelve-line dispatch.

Ehrenburg's comment follows in part:

"The Red Army is going to Vienna. From the west, tanks of the American Third Army are swiftly moving ahead over good German roads. They are already in Bavaria. Hitler cannot go to Munich. All of the Austrian Germans are running from Vienna.

"American correspondents write that Gen. Patton's tanks do not capture the Fritzes. The Americans love to travel fast and now they can fight to their taste. They did a good job breaking down German defenses and excellently crossed the Rhine, and after this went riding. I don't want to minimize their merit. A person is proud of his friends and the people of their allies. Also I do not forget the role of the Englishmen and Canadians who fought on the most difficult sector around the Ruhr. If I make a reminder of our role in the advance of the American tanks from Luxembourg to Citadel Bavaria, it is only because I remember Petuska (scene of a Russian battle in March, 1942).

"Now we take tens of towns in one day. But then the battle of Rzhev lasted for three months. Now the Allies are looking upon the towns of Westphalia, Pfaltz and Nassau. But then German tanks were in Egypt. Then the Germans were very strong, and for this I want to recall the heroes who died, and the many graves, on Russian land. They died not for the ruins of Petuska. They have opened the road for the Red Army to Stettin, Berlin and Vienna. They have opened the road for our Allies to the Ruhr, Kassel and Nuernberg."

JAPANESE MOVE INTO LAOHOKOW

United States 14th Air Force Evacuates Base There

Chungking, March 30 (AP)—Japanese infantry and cavalry are infiltrating into Laohokow, Chinese Army headquarters admitted today, only four days after the United States 14th Air Force evacuated its base there, 200 miles northwest of Hankow.

Forward elements of an enemy force estimated at 40,000 troops suffered heavy losses in first attempts to enter the city, the Chinese said.

Claim 1,000 Japs Killed

Loss of the airfield was announced by United States headquarters. A brief communiqué added that since the base was abandoned March 26 it has been bombed twice by 14th Air Force planes. Loss of the city itself would put the Japanese—who began their current push March 21—in position to invade Shensi province and strike out from there either north toward Sian or south toward Chungking, 400 miles away.

North of Laohokow, the Chinese claimed to have killed more than 1,000 Japanese in fighting around the former Chinese stronghold of Nanyang, and several hundred more in attacks on enemy mechanized forces along the Honan-Shensi highway.

'West Wall' Strengthened

In support of Chinese attempts to stem these drives west of the Peiping-Hankow railway, bombers and fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force struck at Japanese rolling stock and railway yards and bombed several enemy-held towns including Chungsiang, 120 miles from Hankow. The air force also ranged over Kiangsi province, where counterattacking Chinese were reported within a mile of Kanhsien, former American air-

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base, and destroyed three enemy planes on the ground at Amoy.

A Chinese Army spokesman said Japanese were busy building up their forces in Shanghai and other ports farther south against the chance of an American landing, while also strengthening their "west wall"—between Manchuria and Indo-China—to meet the expected Chinese counteroffensive. He said enemy attempts to repair portions of the Canton-Hankow railroad were under effective harassing attacks by mobile Chinese units.

Foe's Losses Heavy in Burma

CALCUTTA, March 30 (AP).—Heavy Japanese casualties were reported today as British troops pressed their campaign against enemy troops caught in the ever-tightening Irrawaddy River pocket in central Burma.

The Southwest Asia Command announced the enemy had been forced from a strong point just north of Meiktila, a British-held road junction south of Mandalay. At Taungtha, thirty-eight miles northwest of Meiktila, the British progressed in cleaning out Japanese who had dug themselves into caves on a hillside for a last-ditch stand.

AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVE INLAND ON INVADED NEGROS

Infantry Lands on Last Big Philippine Island in Jap Hands.

YANKS SEIZE AIRFIELD

Smash Toward Capital City of Bacolod, Advance on Cebu Island.

MANILA, Saturday, March 31—(AP)—Negros, last big Philippine island in Japanese hands, was invaded Thursday by veteran 40th U. S. Infantry division Yanks who seized an airfield, speared columns 11 and 14 miles inland and quickly menaced Bacolod, capital city of more than 50,000 population.

The landing on the west coast of the Central Philippines island, which has an area of more than 3,000 square miles, was disclosed today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur who said Nipponese defenses throughout the heart of the archipelago are "rapidly collapsing."

Near Capital City

Brushing aside enemy resistance at the beachhead near Bago, one Doughboy column raced 14 miles northeast, overran the Bacolod airstrip and neared the outskirts of the capital city.

A second Yank column struck south 11 miles, seized Porte Vedra, pushed inland along the Babo river, secured Santa Ancieta and contacted guerrilla forces.

Also reporting fresh successes on invaded Cebu, just east of Negros, where contact also had been made with guerrillas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said:

"Throughout the entire Visayan area, comprising the central portion of the Philippines, the enemy seems bewildered and his defense is rapidly collapsing.

"Preoccupied to the north in Luzon and fearful of his position to the south in (invaded) Mindanao, he has neglected his center and left it exposed to a series of divergent thrusts which are proving vital."

Doughboys of the 40th made the invasion from little Guimaras island, between American-controlled Panay and Negros. They swept across Guimaras strait under cover of planes and warships. Their first move was to seize Pulupandan and the Bago river bridge.

The 40th division Yank invaders of Negros, one of the last big Philippine islands in Japanese hands, are commanded by Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush. Previously they participated in the January invasion of Luzon island and landed in mid-March on Panay island, just west of Negros.

Advance On Cebu

On Cebu, the American division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold, advanced northeast from captured Cebu City. Along the coast Mandaue and Mana were captured.

After joining the guerrillas, the Yanks "are rapidly securing all areas to the south," headquarters said.

Ground successes were reported on Luzon. South of Corregidor island in Manila bay, elements of the 38th Infantry division landed on Caballo island and secured it.

MacArthur's Far Eastern airforce, which has been striking blows at Formosa in coordination with the naval-air assaults of the Ryukyus, dropped more than 200 tons of explosives on that fortress Thursday. Liberators made the raid after a night attack on a dock area by other planes. The big bombers set fires at Takao and Tainan and on nearby airdromes. Smoke from the fires rose to 3,000 feet. Other raiders destroyed locomotives of four trains and derailed freight cars.

Planes ranged the China sea area south to Camranh bay on French Indo-China. Fighter-bombers in that area tangled with 20 enemy fighters and shot down nine at a loss of one plane, headquarters said.

Jap Tanker Sunk

Patrol planes sank a 10,000 ton tanker and three coastal planes off Pharang and destroyed four enemy planes on the Tourane airdrome.

Off Dutch Celebes, heavy bombers sank a Japanese destroyer, probably sank another and also a medium cargo vessel, four small freighters and two schooners.

Headquarters said the planes "caught enemy shipping under way in the Makassar-Pomelaa area."

Americans on Cebu, invaded March 26, continued to expand their holdings and cleared the shipping lanes to the important Cebu City port by spilling over to Mactan and Cauit islands. They seized Opon, principal city on Mactan, across a narrow strait east of Cebu City, and occupied Cauit, a dot of land in the bay south of the city.

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IWO HEROES GET PURPLE HEARTS

PEARL HARBOR, March 30 — (AP) Purple Heart medals for wounds received in action were presented in ceremonies today to about 1,600 United States Marine veterans of Iwo Jima.

Only a small portion of the 1,600 who helped capture the small volcanic island only 750 miles from Tokyo, were able to attend the outdoor presentation. The others were in wards of the nearby Aiea Heights naval hospital.

Twenty-one admirals, generals and commodores pinned the medals

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on the men.

Addressing the veterans, Vice Admiral John H. Towers, deputy Commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, said:

"We are honoring you who by your courage and sacrifice have given the nation a great victory and the fighting Marines an even greater tradition.

"You have brought the war closer to Japan and penetrated the inner defenses of the enemy empire. You have hastened the end of the war. In so doing you have all suffered in battle.

"It is with pride and humility that I congratulate you on this award by your country, an award bestowed in recognition of your accomplishments and suffering in battle."

Among those receiving the medal was Pfc. Bill Coburn, St. Louis. His platoon rescued 16 Leathernecks who were the only survivors of a company fighting to gain a foothold on Mt. Suribachi.

Another recipient was Pfc. Edward Greaves, of Waterville and Portland, Me., who led a machine gun section for ten days after the platoon leader and section leader became casualties. A sniper finally got Greaves in the leg.

Navy Assault on Ryukyus Enters 8th Straight Day

Fleet Repulses Heavy Attack by Jap Planes, Torpedo Boats.

GUAM, Saturday, March 31—(AP) Heavy warships of the U. S. Pacific fleet and carrier planes continued their heavy bombardment of the Ryukyus Friday, carrying their assault into the eighth straight day.

A Japanese counter-attack on Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's mighty fleet, lying off the Ryukyus within probably 400 miles of Japan itself, was repulsed by ships' guns and carrier planes. Seventeen enemy aircraft were downed and four torpedo boats were destroyed, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in today's communique.

Landing Reports Unconfirmed

There still was no confirmation of a Japanese Imperial communique reporting American landings on Aka Jima and Tokashiki, tiny islands in the Kerama Rhetto a few miles off the southwestern tip of Okinawa. Neither was there any further word on activities of British naval units operating with the American fleet off the Ryukyus.

Nimitz was silent on whether the attacking Nipponese damaged any of Spruance's ships, or any of Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carriers, which have been within striking distance of the Japanese homeland two weeks and which have raided southern Honshu or other enemy islands to the south daily for 12 days.

The Japanese plane-torpedo boat attack was made on the Spruance-Mitscher force—Tokyo says it already has landed troops on two tiny islands off strategic Okinawa in the central Ryukyus—the night of March 28-29. Nimitz reported yesterday that the attack had been turned back, but not until today did he announce how many enemy planes or boats were destroyed.

The latest bombardment of shore installations, however, was made only yesterday. Fifteen more Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground in these operations.

Shore Installations Hit

Nimitz did not report which of the Ryukyus were targets for yesterday's shelling, bombing and strafing, but presumably Okinawa was included. The Admiral reported only that shore installations were attacked. These normally would include airfields and their facilities, including fuel, ammunition and supply dumps, and enemy strong points designed to repel an amphibious attack.

Landbased planes, meanwhile, destroyed buildings and sank a power boat in Palaus and strafed Sonsorol island, southwest of Hetpalaus. This was the first reported attack on Sonsorol.

Nimitz yesterday announced that a strong British task force struck the Sakishima group of islands at the southern end of the Ryukyus.

The Japanese Navy, already driven into home hiding by U. S. sea and air power, faced double trouble yesterday with British and American naval forces jointly hammering the Ryukyu islands and beckoning the Nipponese to come out and fight.

The Japanese homeland itself was again hit in Superfortress attack on Nagoya, the 10th raid on the big aircraft factory city by Marianas-based B-29s. A small force of the big bombers bombed industrial targets, Washington announced.

(A Berlin broadcast of a Tokyo radio report said 150 American Superforts raided the Japanese capital early today using a "new kind" of incendiary bomb which started numerous fires. There was no U. S. confirmation of the attack.)

Allied battleships and carrier planes pounding the Ryukyus, as close to Japan as the Bahama islands are to the United States, forced Tokyo radio to say the time for a decisive battle "has finally come upon us."

This first offensive blow by British naval power against Japan's perimeter islands underscored the recent promise by A. V. Alexander, Britain's first lord of the Admiralty, that the British fleet intends to play a "full and worthy part in the speedy overthrow of the Japanese empire."

The Japanese radio said at least four Allied task forces were stabbing at Nippon islands in the waters south of the homeland, and estimated that 2,000 Allied vessels were in the area. None of these assertions was confirmed by Allied sources.

The enemy broadcasts have claimed that Americans have landed on the Kerama islands, in the Ryukyus, and plan an invasion of Okinawa, principal island in the long archipelago stretching southwest of the Japanese mainland.

Tokyo radio said Japanese air and surface units were subjecting the Allied task forces to "furious attack" and had sunk or damaged 35 vessels, including battleships, in five days of battle.

Nimitz yesterday made no mention of damage or less to American ships, but said the U. S. surface forces in the Ryukyus destroyed several Japanese torpedo boats the night of March 27-28 and shot down four enemy planes.

The British task force, commanded by Vice Adm. Sir Bernard Rawlings and operating under the operational control of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the U. S. Fifth fleet, sailed to the Ryukyus from a secret American Pacific base.

The American announcement said the British force included such powerful, modern warships as the battleship King George V and the Aircraft Carrier Illustrious.

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British Warships Join Attack on Okinawa

Heavy Sea and Air Offensive Continues for Seventh Straight Day.

Guam, March 30 (A. P.).—A powerful British task force has joined the American naval assault on the Ryukyu Island approaches to the Japanese homeland, it was learned today as the Navy announced that guns and carrier planes poured heavy shells and bombs for the seventh straight day on strategically important targets around Okinawa, Japan's Ryukyu bastion.

Meanwhile the Tokio radio said that Okinawa is expecting American landing parties at any time now.

The British task force, which included the battleship King George V and the carrier Illustrious, is operating as a unit attached to Admiral Spruance's Fifth United States Fleet. It became the first element of the Royal Navy to strike an offensive blow so close to Japan in this war, and the first to undertake operations anywhere at such an extremely long range.

Until the establishment of headquarters here, the United States Pacific Fleet carried on offensives at extraordinary long range. The British had never been equipped to do this, but they have now overcome that obstacle by fashioning the unit into a self-servicing task force, using British-made shells and bombs and getting much of its food and equipment from Australian and New Zealand sources.

The British set out for the job from a secret American base in the Western Pacific. An American naval officer who witnessed the departure said it included battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers. It received a sendoff from Commodore Worrall R. Carter, commander of the famous United States Service Squadron 10, which has been keeping Spruance's ships in ammunition and supplies. Carter blinkered to the British commander, Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings: "Good hunting, good luck and Godspeed to you, British brothers."

Rawlings replied, "Thank you very much. I hope we meet again, Commodore, nearer Tokyo."

The British force was assigned to the southern tip of the Ryukyu chain. It bombed and strafed installations, destroyed twenty grounded planes, fired the town of Ohama, sank one small ship and damaged other small vessels on Monday and Tuesday.

After announcing British participation, Admiral Nimitz also disclosed that the Japanese at last had made a concerted attempt to counter-attack the Americans at sea. He said that enemy planes and torpedo boats had attacked the warships on Tuesday night and that "a number" of the boats and four of the aircraft were destroyed. Previously the Japanese had attacked mainly with planes, but had sent an occasional torpedo boat into the fight.

An inkling as to the size of the Allied attacking force came from the Japanese. Tokyo asserted that a fleet of "more than 100 warships, with about ten battleships as its mainstay," was cruising about Okinawa and screening still another task force which included more than ten aircraft carriers.

Planes under Gen. MacArthur's command ranged northward to attack Formosa, south of the Ryukyus. MacArthur said today that they hit a factory and an airdrome, sank a 7,000-ton cargo ship and five coastal vessels and attacked trains.

DECISIVE BATTLE IS NOW AT HAND

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JAPANESE CLAIM

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30. —(AP) Jittery Japan, jolted by aerial pounding and stunned by the realization that powerful Allied fleets operate in her home waters, heard today that her "grand chance" for a comeback is at hand.

The opportunity is offered by A m[illegible] "invasion operations against the Ryukyu islands," a Japanese admiral said in a forthright editorial in the prominent Tokyo newspaper Yomuri-Hochi, quoted in a broadcast by Domei, Japanese news agency.

Those operations, said the FCC recorded broadcast to North America, afford Japan her big moment—"a grand chance to smash the (American) fleet and launch a counteroffensive for the recapture of Iwo Jima, Saipan and other bases" lost to the enemy.

Writer of the editorial was identified as Rear Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa.

While Domei thus hinted that the remnants of the Imperial fleet might emerge from hiding and seek a fight, other Tokyo broadcasts boasted, entirely without confirmation:

That "one-fourth to one-third" of Allied naval strength was operating in the Ryukyu islands area, between Japan and Formosa.

That continuing air attacks on these forces had accounted for 35 combat ships, ranging from minesweepers to battleships.

That invasion of Okinawa, largest and most important, militarily, of the Ryukyus, was "but a matter of time."

There were no enemy reports of carrier aircraft raids on Japan, such as Tokyo reported yesterday had hit homeland islands. There was the warning, however, that the "enemy task force continues to cruise about the adjacent waters." It was admitted that this force had been strengthened by "participation of the British fleet."

Admiral Sosa was quoted as saying that the Ryukyus operations were launched by the United States "with full knowledge of the heavy losses" to be incurred so near Japan. He added:

"Japan must push forward to smash the enemy designs and captured bases from the enemy, annihilation of the enemy fleet at this time would mean the turning of the war situation in favor of Japan."

In another move to gird herself for the "decisive battle" which the Yomuri-Hochi is at hand, Japan trotted out the new "Sure-Victory" party, created in response to criticism of Premier Kuniaki Koiso's war policies. The premier dissolved the old Imperial rule assistance society, Nippon's totalitarian organization, and supplanted it with the new setup, known as the Political Association of Greater Japan.

The new party is headed by Gen. Jiro Minami, a member of the ruling Kwantung army clique and of the supreme war council.

2,000 Allied Ships Are Near, Tokyo Paper Warns

San Francisco, March 30 (AP)—At least four Allied task forces are operating in Japanese waters south of Japan—two of them within carrier plane range—Radio Tokyo said today, while a prominent Japanese newspaper warned that "2,000 Allied ships are in the area" and "the time for a decisive battle between Japan and America has finally come upon us."

The reported operation of American carriers three days off Kyushu lacked Allied confirmation.

30 Miles From Kyushu

With customary braggadocia, Radio Tokyo claimed the task forces are "under furious attack" by "our air and surface units" which have "accounted for" five warships during the past two days, to raise Tokyo's unconfirmed five-day bag to 35 ships—from minesweepers to battleships.

Radio Tokyo, in a broadcast heard by the Blue network, said one Allied task force was operating in the vicinity of Tanega Shima, at the north end of the Ryukyu Islands and only some 25 or 30 miles south of the Japanese mainland at Kyushu.

Frank Editorial

In one of its frankest editorials of the war, the Tokyo *Yomiuri-Hochi* said "enemy America" is

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African and Brazilian fighterbombers hammered enemy communications, supply dumps and air fields in northern Italy.

A Brazilian Thunderbolt squadron destroyed 30 rail cars north of Vicenza in the course of yesterday's air assault. A U. S. Thunderbolt formation led by Lt. Robert K. Morrow of (1717 15th Ave.) South Nashville, Tenn., destroyed two JU-88s on Bergamo airdrome and Capt. Edwin Gilbert of Hampden Highlands, Me., blew up an ammunition dump northeast of Brescia.

Nazi Troops Reported On Move In Italy

Rome, March 30 (AP)—German troops continued to spread harassing artillery fire over the 5th Army front yesterday, and movements behind enemy lines were noticed in the central sector south of Bologna, but there were no major changes in this stalmated battlefront.

The Nazis were extremely alert in their defensive arc below Bologna, but their artillery fire was light.

In the Monte Belmonte area, a twenty-man enemy patrol tried to prod Allied positions but fell back quickly under fire. Fifth Army patrols reported little contact with the Germans.

Dugouts Smashed

Despite poor visibility, tank destroyers on the left coastal flank scored seventeen direct hits on enemy dugouts and knocked out several machine guns. There was little but normal patrolling on the 8th Army front.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew about 900 sorties in yesterday's bad weather, most of them against German supply dumps and communications in northern Italy. The Brenner Pass rail line was hit again by fighter-bombers.

15th Has Record Bombing Month

ROME, March 30 (AP)—Including today's operations, the United States Fifteenth Air Force has dropped on Nazi targets during March more than 31,000 tons of bombs, surpassing the previous high mark of 30,373 tons dropped in May, 1944.

Relief Flows to Yugoslavia

ROME, March 30 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced today 24,000 tons of relief supplies already had been shipped into Yugoslavia, including thirteen tons of medical supplies flown into Belgrade for hospitals the Germans had stripped.

Diplomats Attend Mass

Rome, March 30 (AP)—Traditional Good Friday mass was celebrated at the Sistine Chapel today in the presence of Pope Pius XII, eight cardinals and the diplomatic corps.

Diplomats present included Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's Vatican representative; Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, and Ken Harada, Japanese special Minister to the Vatican.

Mediterranean Cage Service Teams In Tie

Florence, Italy, March 30 (AP)—Private Steve Wojnolowicz, for the second straight night, spearheaded the 321st Bomb Group's "Mitchell bombers" to a 45-38 triumph over the 21st Aviation Engineers' Bulldozers in the Mediterranean theater basketball championships.

This left the two teams deadlocked in the tournament, so they must play again tomorrow night in Florence's Madison Square Garden for the title and the right to go to Cairo for a three-team tourney April 9.

Steve, one-time Detroit high schooler and Saratoga (N.Y.) pro Indians performer, paced the 12th Airforce champions with 14 points.

Player-Coach-Captain Sam Post, of Denver, Southern Methodist star in the mid-thirties, started on defense against the Bulldozers. Adriatic Zone champions. Sergt Paul Herman, former Tennessee player from Massilon, Ohio, clicked for 14 points, and Lieut. Joe Sokol, ex-New Kensington (Pa.) high schooler, made 11 for the losers.

Greeks Forbid Transactions In Gold

Athens, March 30 (AP)—The rapid rise in the value of gold sovereigns, which has brought about smuggling between Egypt and Greece, drew a Government crackdown today with all transactions in gold prohibited.

Gold sovereigns worth 3,000 drachmas last November now worth 6,500. The Government is studying the Grecian monetary situation.

HOW REDS VIEW PATTON'S PUSH

Soviet Writer Says Russian Heroes Opened Way.

Moscow, March 30 (A. P.).—While paying tribute to the speed and prowess of the Americans on the western front, the Russian military commentator, Ilya Ehrenburg, wrote today in the Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, that Russian heroes had opened the road to the Ruhr and Nuernberg.

Ehrenburg's was the only comment on the western front appearing in the Soviet press. The Russian public followed western front developments through the Supreme Headquarters communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and published in all Moscow daily newspapers under the standard headline: "War Activity in Western Europe." Most newspapers covered the Pacific war with a twelve-line dispatch.

Ehrenburg's comment follows in part:

"The Red Army is going to Vienna. From the west, tanks of the American Third Army are swiftly moving ahead over good German roads. They are already in Bavaria. Hitler cannot go to Munich. All of the Austrian Germans are running from Vienna.

"American correspondents write that Gen. Patton's tanks do not capture the Fritzes. The Americans love to travel fast and now they can fight to their taste. They did a good job breaking down German defenses and excellently crossed the Rhine, and after this went riding. I don't want to minimize their merit. A person is proud of his friends and the people of their allies. Also I do not forget the role of the Englishmen and Canadians who fought on the most difficult sector around the Ruhr. If I make a reminder of our role in the advance of the American tanks from Luxembourg to Citadel Bavaria, it is only because I remember Petuska (scene of a Russian battle in March, 1942).

"Now we take tens of towns in one day. But then the battle of Rzhev lasted for three months. Now the Allies are looking upon the towns of Westphalia, Pfaltz and Nassau. But then German tanks were in Egypt. Then the Germans were very strong, and for this I want to recall the heroes who died, and the many graves, on Russian land. They died not for the ruins of Petuska. They have opened the road for the Red Army to Stettin, Berlin and Vienna. They have opened the road for our Allies to the Ruhr, Kassel and Nuernberg."

JAPANESE MOVE INTO LAOHOKOW

United States 14th Air Force Evacuates Base There

Chungking, March 30 (AP)—Japanese infantry and cavalry are infiltrating into Laohokow, Chinese Army headquarters admitted today, only four days after the United States 14th Air Force evacuated its base there, 200 miles northwest of Hankow.

Forward elements of an enemy force estimated at 60,000 troops suffered heavy losses in first attempts to enter the city, the Chinese said.

Claim 1,000 Japs Killed

Loss of the airfield was announced by United States headquarters. A brief communiqué added that since the base was abandoned March 26 it has been bombed twice by 14th Air Force planes. Loss of the city itself would put the Japanese—who began their current push March 21—in position to invade Shensi province and strike out from there either north toward Sian or south toward Chungking, 400 miles away.

North of Laohokow, the Chinese claimed to have killed more than 1,000 Japanese in fighting around the former Chinese stronghold of Nanyang, and several hundred more in attacks on enemy mechanized forces along the Honan-Shensi highway.

'West Wall' Strengthened

In support of Chinese attempts to stem these drives west of the Peiping-Hankow railway, bombers and fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force struck at Japanese rolling stock and railway yards and bombed several enemy-held towns including Chungsiang, 120 miles from Hankow. The air force also ranged over Kiangsi province, where counterattacking Chinese were reported within a mile of Kanhsien, former American air-base, and destroyed three enemy planes on the ground at Amoy.

A Chinese Army spokesman said Japanese were busy building up their forces in Shanghai and other ports farther south against the chance of an American landing, while also strengthening their "west wall"—between Manchuria and Indo-China—to meet the expected Chinese counteroffensive. He said enemy attempts to repair portions of the Canton-Hankow railroad were under effective harassing attacks by mobile Chinese units.

Foe's Losses Heavy in Burma

CALCUTTA, March 30 (AP).—Heavy Japanese casualties were reported today as British troops pressed their campaign against enemy troops caught in the ever-tightening Irrawaddy River pocket in central Burma.

The Southwest Asia Command announced the enemy had been forced from a strong point just north of Meiktila, a British-held road junction south of Mandalay. At Taungtha, thirty-eight miles northwest of Meiktila, the British progressed in cleaning out Japanese who had dug themselves into caves on a hillside for a last-ditch stand.

AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVE INLAND ON INVADED NEGROS

Infantry Lands on Last Big Philippine Island in Jap Hands.

YANKS SEIZE AIRFIELD

Smash Toward Capital City of Bacolod, Advance on Cebu Island.

MANILA, Saturday, March 31—(AP) Negros, last big Philippine island in Japanese hands, was invaded Thursday by veteran 40th U. S. Infantry division Yanks who seized an airfield, speared columns 11 and 14 miles inland and quickly menaced Bacolod, capital city of more than 50,000 populatio...

The landing on the west coast of the Central Philippines island, which has an area of more than 3,000 square miles, was disclosed today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur who said Nipponese defenses throughout the heart of the archipelago are "rapidly collapsing."

Near Capital City

Brushing aside enemy resistance at the beachhead near Bago, one Doughboy column raced 14 miles northeast, overran the Bacolod airstrip and neared the outskirts of the capital city.

A second Yank column struck south 11 miles, seized Porte Vedra, pushed inland along the Babo river, secured Santa Ancieta and contacted guerrilla forces.

Also reporting fresh successes on invaded Cebu, just east of Negros, where contact also had been made with guerrillas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said:

"Throughout the entire Visayan area, comprising the central portion of the Philippines, the enemy seems bewildered and his defense is rapidly collapsing.

"Preoccupied to the north in Luzon and fearful of his position to the south in (invaded) Mindanao, he has neglected his center and left it exposed to a series of divergent thrusts which are proving vital."

Doughboys of the 40th made the invasion from little Guimaras island, between American-controlled Panay and Negros. They swept across Guimaras strait under cover of planes and warships. Their first move was to seize Pulupandan and the Bago river bridge.

The 40th division Yank invaders of Negros, one of the last big Philippine islands in Japanese hands, are commanded by Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush. Previously they participated in the January invasion of Luzon island and landed in mid-March on Panay island, just west of Negros.

Advance On Cebu

On Cebu, the American division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold, advanced northeast from captured Cebu City. Along the coast Mandaue and Mana were captured.

After joining the guerrillas, the Yanks "are rapidly securing all areas to the south," headquarters said.

Ground successes were reported on Luzon. South of Corregidor island in Manila bay, elements of the 38th Infantry division landed on Caballo island and secured it.

MacArthur's Far Eastern airforce, which has been striking blows at Formosa in coordination with the naval-air assaults of the Ryukyus, dropped more than 200 tons of explosives on that fortress Thursday. Liberators made the raid after a night attack on a dock area by other planes. The big bombers set fires at Takao and Tainan and on nearby airdromes. Smoke from the fires rose to 3,000 feet. Other raiders destroyed locomotives of four trains and derailed freight cars.

Planes ranged the China sea area south to Camranh bay on French Indo-China. Fighter-bombers in that area tangled with 20 enemy fighters and shot down nine at a loss of one plane, headquarters said.

Jap Tanker Sunk

Patrol planes sank a 10,000 ton tanker and three coastal planes off Pharang and destroyed four enemy planes on the Tourane airdrome.

Off Dutch Celebes, heavy bombers sank a Japanese destroyer, probably sank another and also a medium cargo vessel, four small freighters and two schooners.

Headquarters said the planes "caught enemy shipping under way in the Makassar-Pomelaa area."

Americans on Cebu, invaded March 26, continued to expand their holdings and cleared the shipping lanes to the important Cebu City port by spilling over to Mactan and Cauit islands. They seized Opon, principal city on Mactan, across a narrow strait east of Cebu City, and occupied Cauit, a dot of land in the bay south of the city.

IWO HEROES GET PURPLE HEARTS

PEARL HARBOR, March 30—(AP) Purple Heart medals for wounds received in action were presented in ceremonies today to about 1,600 United States Marine veterans of Iwo Jima.

Only a small portion of the 1,600 who helped conquer the small volcanic island only 750 miles from Tokyo, were able to attend the outdoor presentation. The others were in wards of the nearby Aiea Heights naval hospital.

Twenty-one admirals, generals and commodores pinned the medals

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"coming upon us from all sides with his total power" and added:

"The decisive battle between Japan and America will not depend on whether we desire to make battle or not—it is certain that the battle will come."

The broadcasts, intercepted here, failed to say if the carrier forces were attacking Japan today. It reported that yesterday 500 carrier planes worked over targets in Kyushu, Shikoku and southern Honshu, while 130 raided southern Japan the preceding day.

Ryukyu Invasion Fleet

The Domei news agency, more conservative, asserted that as of March 29 the "invasion fleet" operating in the Ryukyu sector is "estimated to comprise a total of about 150 surface craft."

Of the four reported task forces, two carrier forces were within striking distance of southern Japan proper, one was operating off the Kerama islands and south of Okinawa and a fourth was "spotted" off the southwest coast of Okinawa, the Japanese reported.

Radio Tokyo said the large forces indicated the "possibility of the enemy's enlarging the present scope of landing operations, which have so far been launched against only the small islands of the Kerama group."

NEW JAP PARTY STRESSES UNITY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—(AP) The leader of Japan's new war emergency political party, Gen. Jiro Minami, charged today that the Japanese government failed to make "full preparations for all eventualities" in the face of the "foreign enemy."

He attributed the failure to the fears of government leaders that the home front wouldn't stand for drastic measures, which might stir up "international friction."

He said the new party should be prepared "to discard all past encumbrances and cooperate with all persons, regardless of their past, for the attainment of victory."

Although Japanese officialdom has been calling for unity between the people and the army with increasing emphasis since the advance of American forces into the inner spheres of the Empire, Minami's remarks perhaps went farther than those of any other leader to disclose home front apathy or disunity.

His statement, quoted by Domei news agency and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, was made at the inauguration of the new party, the Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijaki). Coincident with its launching, the previously established totalitarian war party, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political society was dissolved.

With great emphasis, Minami called upon the leaders of the new party to bring about "complete unity." He said they must take the lead in translating measures into action, even at the risk of their lives."

He said real unity could be achieved only through "the people's absolute trust and support of the armed forces and the government, and also through trust and respect for the people on the part of the armed forces and the government."

He said also that the armed forces needed to be convinced of the "enthusiasm of the people to fight for their country."

Jap Relief Steamer Told To Change Course

San Francisco, March 30 (AP)—A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch today said the course of the steamer Awa Maru, dispatched to deliver relief supplies to American prisoners of war and internees, had been changed effective April 3.

The wireless report, directed to the United States and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said circumstances had made it impossible for the Awa Maru to enter Moji, Kyusyu Island port on Japan's Inland Sea. United States Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft have recently raided Kyushu and inland sea targets.

Named to Allied Jurist Panel

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 30 (AP)—The New Zealand Government has appointed Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers as its representative on the United Nations Committee of Jurists, which will prepare a draft of the statute to crate an international court of justice.

PANAMA CANAL PLOT REPORTED

German Named In Purported Bid To Wreck Waterway

Santiago, Chile, March 30 (AP)—The influential newspaper *La Nacion* declared today an attempt to destroy the Panama Canal had been uncovered with the detention of a German saboteur named von Appen, and linked the purported attempt with destruction of several Chilean ships which the paper laid to sabotage.

The newspaper made the assertion in a story headlined "Shipwrecks of the sailing vessel Lautaro and the steamship Mapocho and others were the work of sabotage."

It also named Ludwig von Bohlem, former air attache of the German Embassy in Chile, as "the master mind of the sabotage organization."

Chilean Skipper Accused

La Nacion said von Bohlem introduced to von Appen a man known by the alias of Avenson, a Chilean merchant-marine captain who asked that:

"He be given a ship because he believed he could get as far as the Panama Canal with his ship loaded with explosives and blow it up to harm that vital route of the United Nations."

The paper did not explain why the plan failed nor what had become of von Bohlem and Avenson.

The paper charged the loss of the naval training ship Lautaro, a former German vessel, and the nitrate ship Mapocho, burned recently with a death toll of about 101, was caused by the same band of saboteurs, of which von Appen was the chief.

More Sabotage Charged

A fire on the nitrate ship Naguiland, after loading at Iquique, center of Japanese activities, also was laid to sabotage by the paper.

"The band of saboteurs had [illegible] all the American countries," the paper said, "and concentrated its activities on maritime sabotage. They used explosives made by a former officer of the German pocket battleship Graf Spee."

Fifty tons of saltpeter about to be transferred from a lighter to the Chilean freighter Camelo virtually were destroyed in another fire caused by an explosion at Tocopilla today. The freighter crew refused to sail after the mishap. Authorities are investigating.

U.S. Seamen Rescued By Cubans

Havana, March 30 (AP)—The Cuban schooner Francisco Nevares brought to port today seven members of the crew of the small American ship Relief, which sank last night 50 miles off Puerto Matanzas while en route to Miami, Fla. No lives were lost.

NAGOYA TARGETS HIT BY SUPERFORTS

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP) Superfortresses struck anew at Nagoya today as B-29 crews returning from yesterday's raid at Singapore reported setting off huge fires among oil storage tanks near the naval base.

The attack of Nagoya, Japan's third largest city and important aircraft production center, was carried out by a small force of Superforts from the Marianas. No details were announced.

A fleet of 40 to 50 B-29s from India hit Bukum island, Singapore, leaving oil "tanks crumbling and ablaze and the sea northwest of the island covered with burning oil."

Fires were still burning an hour after the first bomb struck, the last crews over the target reported. All of the raiding planes got back to their India bases safely. They encountered little enemy air opposition or anti-aircraft fire during the mission.

The text of 20th Air force communique No. 77:

"Japanese oil stores on Bukum island off Singapore were bombed with good results today (March 30 Japanese time) by Superfortresses of the 20th Air force. Crews returning to their bases in India reported they left 'tanks crumbling and ablaze and the sea northwest of the island covered with burning oil.' The last crews over the target reported fires burning an hour after the first bombing.

"All planes returned safely from the mission which was flown by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th bomber command. The strike was carried out by visual bombing and enemy air opposition and anti-aircraft fire was meager."

11 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK BY U.S. SUBS

Toll Includes Aircraft Carrier, Two Destroyers and Two Escort Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP) United States submarines have sunk 11 more enemy vessels, including a large aircraft carrier, 2 destroyers and 2 escort vessels, in Pacific waters, the Navy announced today.

Noncombatant vessels included in the latest toll were three medium cargo vessels, a large tanker, a medium cargo transport, and a small cargo vessel.

The announcement raised to 1,083 the total of Japanese vessels sunk by American submarines to date, including 122 combatant ships and 961 noncombatants.

The latest report brought to four the number of enemy aircraft carriers definitely sunk by submarines as well as two others reported probably sunk.

The destroyer toll was raised to 52.

The text of Navy communique No. 589:

Pacific area:

United States submarines have reported the sinking of 11 enemy vessels, including a large aircraft carrier and two destroyers as the result of operations in far eastern waters.

Enemy ships sunk:

1 large carrier, 2 destroyers, 3 medium cargo vessels, 2 escort vessels, 1 large tanker, 1 medium cargo transport and 1 small cargo vessel.

These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy department communique.

POSTWAR NAZI PLAN REVEALED

State Department Sees Germans Starting New Conquest

Washington, March 30 (AP)—While World War II battles still rage the Nazis are taking active steps toward this century's third German bid for world domination, the State Department said today. This country has documentary proof, it added.

The department said it had photographic copies of German documents outlining the plan for economic, technological and political infiltration throughout the world. It reported that another element of the Nazi program calls for a campaign of legal chicanery to keep or regain as much as possible of the prewar German economic empire.

A basic part of the Nazi plan, the department said, is a scheme by Nazi leaders, industrialists and militarists in Germany "for renewal of prewar cartel arrangements."

Other Elements Of Plan

The statement described six other main elements of the program:

1. Court appeals through front men attacking the legality of Allied seizure of German properties at the beginning of the war.

2. Repurchase through "cloaks" with the necessary citizenship, where the legal efforts fail.

3. Efforts to dominate technological developments, reflected in a "phenomenal increase in German patent registrations in foreign countries during the past two years" which the statement said hit a record high in 1944.

4. An outflow of capital from Germany which began several months ago, when the Nazis lifted their ban on export of money.

5. Placement of German technicians and research experts, at low cost, in foreign schools and firms where they will have "excellent opportunity to design and perfect new weapons."

6. Propaganda intended first to soften up the Allies through "a subtle plea for fair treatment of Germans," later giving "rebirth to all Nazi doctrines and furthering German ambitions for world domination."

Describing the Nazi schemes as "well-arranged postwar plans for the perpetuation of Nazi doctrines and domination," the statement said part of them already are in execution and "others are ready to be launched on a widespread scale immediately upon termination of hostilities in Europe."

But it declared that "the peace-loving nations of the world are united and will take such action as is necessary to smash the economic and political foundation of future German aggressions."

NAVAL UNIT FLEW 2,500,000 MILES

Patrol Bombing Squadron 54 Set Record in Pacific and Saved 237 From Japanese

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A record of 2,500,000 miles of flying in 20,000 hours during a ten-month combat tour was made by Naval Patrol Bombing Squadron 54, now home for leave and reassignment.

During its tour, the squadron flew from more than forty Pacific bases, rescued 237 wounded men, pilots and Philippine guerrillas, and attacked a Japanese task force of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

The squadron was under the command of Commander Kenneth J. Sanger, 533 13th Street, Belle Harbor, N. Y.

Among the 237 persons the squadron rescued and brought to safety were two Army nurses.

Flying within 150 miles of Formosa to pick up the pilot of a downed Army Mustang, Commander Sanger was alerted to rescue the crew of an Army transport C-47 with the two nurses aboard, which had been forced to a water landing near by. After taking the Mustang pilot aboard, Commander Sanger found the C-47 with its passengers and crew, and with all aboard, he struggled with his PBY Catalina in a rough sea for nearly half an hour before he was able to take off.

The squadron was ordered on the night of Dec. 26 to load three planes with 500-pound bombs and attack the force of two battleships, one heavy cruiser and five destroyers which were shelling Mindoro. Only two of the Catalinas got through to the targets, the others drifting away from the flight in foul weather. Commander Sanger flew five hours before finding the Japanese fleet. Three of his bombs, near misses, shook and jolted the cruiser and the fourth scored a direct hit on her bow.

430,000 Tons Supplies Are Wanted By UNRRA

Washington, March 30 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration expects to have 480,000 tons of supplies shipped or ready to ship to Europe by the end of June.

This word came today from L. B. Pearson, Canada's Ambassador to the United States, who is chairman of UNRRA's committee of supplies.

The tonnage, two thirds of it in food, is destined for Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Italy and refugee camps in the Middle East. These are so-called "non-paying countries," which have certified they are unable to pay for initial relief supplies.

INTERNEES ARR... IN SAN FRANCISCO

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MAR 31 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30—(AP) A capacious navy transport which churned the width of the Pacific docked here today with some 350 former internees of the Santo Tomas camp at Manila.

With an exuberance matched only by an Army band which thumped away as the ship moved into the pierside, men, women and children who had survived three years of malnutrition, privation and indignity came home again.

Dressed in Army-issued khaki for the most part, the passengers lined the rails, cheering and waving. But evidence of their stay in the internment camp was prominent. Older men, whose lined faces showed an added age, and young men with lean jaws stood among the women and talked of their experience.

Below them on the pier were lined Red Cross personnel with clothing and food.

"It doesn't look like what we've been used to," a boy remarked bitterly. "Do you remember that poor guy who was caught trying to smuggle food into camp. Didn't they work him over, though!"

There was a bitterness evident, but much of it was lost in the arrival of the ship and excitement of an American skyline after shacks and Japanese guards.

"Isn't it wonderful," cried a white-haired woman.

"It sure is," said a young survivor of the Bataan death march. He hitched his belt. "I hope they send me back though. I've got some debts to pay."

A big Negro, Pendleton "Bumblebee" Thompson of San Francisco, who was credited with helping to save many lives at the camp by smuggling food, pointed to the band.

"I told these people there'd be a band out," he exclaimed.

Hours before the big ship docked, relatives and friends gathered at the dock, checking the passenger list anxiously for the loved names they hoped would be there.

tive committee and Far East representative of the General Electric Company, and A. G. Duggleby, vice president of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company in the Philippines.

Miss Eva Grace Davis, secretary to Mr. Grinnell, said that the two men were arrested by the Japanese on Dec. 23, 1944, and were held until Jan. 5, 1945. Later, she said, the underground reported that they had been exeeuted and buried with fourteen others in a common grave.

Four of the bodies exhumed from this grave after American forces broke into the prison were positively identified as those of Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Duggleby, Cliff Larsen of a Manila firm and E. E. Johnson, maintenance commissioner at the camp.

CONFIRM EXECUTIONS OF MANILA CAPTIVES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30 (AP)—Confirmation of reports that the Japanese had executed two leaders of the Santo Tomas prison camp in Manila came from two of the liberated internees, who arrived here today on a Navy transport.

The victims were Carroll Grinnell, chairman of the camp executive committee and Far East representative of the General Electric Company, and A. G. Duggleby, vice president of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company in the Philippines.

Miss Eva Grace Davis, secretary to Mr. Grinnell, said that the two men were arrested by the Japanese on Dec. 23, 1944, and were held until Jan. 5, 1945. Later, she said, the underground reported that they had been exeeuted and buried with fourteen others in a common grave.

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COAL CONTRACT MAY BE EXTENDED

Miss Perkins May Continue Agreement for Another 30 Days.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(AP) Extension of the expiring contract between soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers, making government seizure of the mines unnecessary, was expected tonight by producers.

The operators previously had rejected requests of Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to continue the agreement for another 30 days and make any wage adjustments retroactive to April 1.

They seemed ready, however, to accept the retroactivity feature in any War Labor board extension order.

The board will conduct a hearing tomorrow morning (10:30) at which time it probably will direct that the contract, expiring Saturday at midnight, be extended another 30 days to permit hearings into the deadlocked contract controversy.

Secretary Perkins certified the case to the board for settlement late Thursday night, after a fruitless attempt to get agreement on a contract proposed by her. John L. Lewis, UMW chief, accepted her terms at once, but the operators said it would cost $180,000,000 a year, a prohibitive figure in their opinion.

Lewis, for his part, was agreeable to junking his 10-cent-a-ton royalty demand at Miss Perkins' request. In exchange for that his major wage demand was endorsed intact by the Labor Secretary—and the operators would not sign.

The WLB likely will arrange hearings and try to reach a decision before May 1.

The pattern is similar, but not identical, to that of 1943, when negotiations between the operators and Lewis failed and strikes forced government seizure.

Lewis has U.M.W. authority to call a strike if he considers it necessary but has not indicated that he will do so. However, absenteeism is expected to be high over the Easter week-end. Normally religious holidays cut into the work week. On top of that, Monday will be observed as the anniversary of the eight-hour day and a tribute to John Mitchell, one-time president of the mine workers.

Lewis and the operators met briefly today and recessed until Monday, but the Monday meeting may be called off as need for continuing negotiations recedes.

The United Mine Workers Journal, said editorially today that the operators had attempted to "include war debt in increased tonnage costs" they said would result from the Perkins proposal.

"The retrogressive leadership of the bituminous coal operators staged an old statue of obstinacy play in the final quarter of the wage negotiations," the Journal said.

"There is one thing traditional with American bituminous operators and that is that they never permit themselves to engage in peaceful and productive labor relations."

The Journal reported that Lewis, Miss Perkins, and Charles O'Neill, chairman of the operators negotiating committee, had conferred Wednesday afternoon for several hours, before Miss Perkins offered her new contract proposal.

CANADA PLANT QUERY ASKED

Senate To Check U.S. Financing Of Aluminum Project

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Public hearings into American Government financing of a big aluminum plant in Canada were announced by the Senate Small Business Committee today.

They will begin next Wednesday with W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, and W. L. Batt, deputy War Production Board chairman, invited as the first witnesses.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), acting chairman, disclosed that the committee's staff has begun preliminary inquiries, after Senator Cordon (R., Ore.) and Representative De Lacy (D., Wash.) protested that aluminum is being purchased from Canada while producing facilities in the Pacific Northwest are idle or operating below capacity.

New Purchases Announced

Cordon said the Government had financed construction of the so-called Shipshaw plant at Arvida, Quebec, in 1940, and that it cost $68,500,000. Details of the arrangement with the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., and the metal purchases from the plant had been "hush-hush" from the start, he said, and added:

"The American people should have a full and comprehensive explanation of why American dollars were poured into Shipshaw."

Announcement of plans for purchase of an additional 250,000,000 pounds of aluminum from the plant was made this week by the Metal Reserves Corporation. Fred M. Vinson, Federal loan administrator, said the purchase was requested by the War Production Board. WPB had indicated that domestic output, due to manpower and fuel shortages, would not meet war needs, Vinson added.

Stock Owned By Alcoa

Cordon asserted that there was ample fuel available in the Pacific Northwest in the form of electric power from Bonneville and Grand Coulee and no manpower shortage for the aluminum plants.

He said he was informed that the contract with the Canadian company called for a price ranging from 13 to 15 cents a pound, depending on the purity of the aluminum ingots, and was also advised that the aluminum could be produced cheaper in the Pacific Northwest.

De Lacy said there might be ample justification for the contract, but he thought it should be investigated. He noted that the Canadian company's stock is owned by the Aluminum Company of America.

Nazi General Hangs Self In PW Camp

Camp Forrest, Tenn., March 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Karl Buelowins, 55, who once served with Rommel's Afrika Korps, this week took his own life in the prisoner of war hospital here, the camp public relations office disclosed.

The German general, a patient receiving psychiatric treatment, was found hanging in his room by leather straps from his brief case, according to the announcement.

After his capture near Bizerte, Tunisia, in 1942, Buelowins was transferred to Camp Forrest. He was a native of East Prussia. He was buried in a prisoner of war cemetery in the Tennessee mountains.

UAW Seeks Own Security Plan; Wants GM To Pay 3 Per Cent

Detroit, March 30 (AP)—The national GM council of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) received a proposal today that it ask General Motors to contribute an amount equal to three per cent of each worker's pay to finance a social security plan for UAW-CIO members to be administered by the union.

The suggestion came from Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president and director of its GM department, who made clear he did not propose deductions from workers' pay and that participation in the benefits "would be contingent upon membership in good standing in the UAW-CIO."

Purposes Outlined

Purpose of the fund, Reuther said, would be to provide General Motors workers with "life, sickness, accident and disability benefits." He asserted the present General Motors worker insurance plan, cost of which he said was defrayed in large part by the workers, "is inadequate in terms of cost, benefits, transfer privileges and lack of coverage for dependents."

Reuther recommended that the council authorize negotiations to include the proposal in its working agreement with General Motors.

A General Motors spokesman said that "obviously" the corporation could not comment at this time on the suggestion.

Provisions Included

The Reuther proposal included these provisions:

Two thirds of the fund would cover cost of hospital, surgical and medical care of the employé including 50 doctor calls either at home or in the office. After the first week of illness, the employé would receive compensation equal to 60 per cent of his weekly wage for the period of illness up to 52 week in any one year for any one illness or accident.

One third of the contribution would establish a UAW death benefit fund to pay the beneficiary of any employé a death benefit of $1,500, or in case of accidental death an amount equal to 60 per cent of his weekly wages for a period of 60 weeks.

Reserves accumulated by this fund would be used to build UAW hospitals, rest homes and recreational centers for union members.

Family hospitalization policies, Reuther explained, would be continued through existing nonprofit organizations with the worker paying for them through pay-roll deductions.

Soft-Coal Producers Expect UMW Contract Extension

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Extension of the expiring contract between soft-coal operators and the United Mine Workers, making Government seizure of the mines unnecessary, was expected tonight by producers.

The operators previously had rejected requests of Harold L. Ickes, solid fuels administrator, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to continue the agreement for another 30 days and make any wage adjustments retroactive to April 1.

They seemed ready, however, to accept the retroactivity feature in any War Labor Board extension order.

Pat On Back From Green

The board will conduct a hearing tomorrow morning, at which time it probably will direct that the contract, expiring Saturday at midnight, be extended another 30 days to permit hearings into the deadlocked contract controversy.

John L. Lewis, United Mine workers president, received a pat on the back tonight from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Lewis and Green have discussed return of the miners to the AFL, but the Federation's executive council met and adjourned at Miami without any reunion materializing.

"If a rule of simple justice had been followed in the wage negotiations which have taken place between representatives of the coal operators and the mine workers, practically all of the demands of the miners would have been granted," said Green in a statement.

Miss Perkins's Offer

"The AFL stands with the mine workers in support of the justifiable fight which they are making to secure decent wages and humane conditions of employment for the mine workers of the nation."

Secretary Perkins certified the case to the board for settlement late Thursday night, after a fruitless attempt to get agreement on a contract proposed by her. John L. Lewis, UMW chief, accepted her terms at once, but the operators said it would cost $180,000,000 a year, a prohibitive figure, in their opinion.

Lewis, for his part, was agreeable to junking his 10-cents-a-ton royalty demand at Miss Perkins's request. In exchange for that his major wage demand was indorsed intact by the Labor Secretary—and the operators would not sign.

Anniversary Of 8-Hour Day

The WLB likely will arrange hearings and try to reach a decision before May 1.

The pattern is similar, but not identical, to that of 1943, when negotiations between the operators and Lewis failed and strikes forced Government seizure.

Lewis has UMW authority to call a strike if he considers it necessary, but has not indicated that he will do so. However, absenteeism is expected to be high over the Easter week end. Normally religious holidays cut into the work week. On top of that, Monday will be observed as the anniversary of the eight-hour day and a tribute to John Mitchell, one-time president of the Mine Workers.

Lewis and the operators met briefly today and recessed until Monday, but the Monday meeting may be called off as need for continuing negotiations recedes.

UMW Editorial

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The United Mine Workers *Journal* said editorially today that the operators had attempted to "include war debt in increased tonnage costs" they said would result from the Perkins proposal.

"The retrogressive leadership of the bituminous coal operators staged an old statue of obstinacy play in the final quarter of the wage negotiations," the *Journal* said.

"There is one thing traditional with American bituminous operators and that is that they never permit themselves to engage in peaceful and productive labor relations."

The *Journal* reported that Lewis, Miss Perkins and Charles O'Neill, chairman of the operators' negotiating committee, had conferred Wednesday afternoon for several hours, before Miss Perkins offered her new contract proposal.

MEAT-PACKING UNIT CREATED

WLB Names Group To Adjudicate Wage Disputes

Washington, March 30 (AP)—The War Labor Board today created a meat-packing commission to adjudicate wage disputes between five major packing companies and their employes.

Industry members dissented from the decision to set up at Chicago a commission with jurisdiction restricted to the wage matters arising in negotiations over inequalities in the plants covered by master agreements between the companies and three unions.

Chairman Appointed

Clark Kerr, of Seattle, Wash., now vice-chairman of the twelfth regional WLB at Seattle and assistant professor of labor economics at the University of Washington, was appointed chairman and public member.

Judge William Kee Knous, of Denver, a justice of the Colorado Supreme Court and public member of the Ninth Regional WLB at Denver, was named associate public member. He will serve on a part-time basis.

Others To Be Named

Each company and each union will have a representative on the commission; they will be named later. Each group of members will have one vote.

Creation of the commission effectuates a portion of a board order of February 20 in the meat-packing case. The WLB then directed the parties to bargain collectively for 60 days in an effort to eliminate wage-rate inequalities, and said it would appoint a commission to settle any issues remaining in dispute after negotiation.

Commission decisions will be subject to stay and review by the WLB.

The unions involved are the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America (AFL), and a national brotherhood of packinghouse workers (Confederated Unions of America). The companies are Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Company, Cudahy Packing Company and John Morrell & Co.

Six Ex-OPA Officials Indicted In Tire Fraud

St. Paul, Minn., March 30 (AP)—Six former OPA officials and employés, three business men and a 17-year-old boy were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government by creating a monopoly in scrap tires.

The indictment charged the defendants with scheming to obtain release of used-tire stocks accumulated at numerous OPA tire-inspection stations throughout the State, and then resell them after they had been repaired or recapped.

The OPA officials were accused of corruptly administering OPA regulations relating to tire rationing.

Among others, the indictments named Harold J. Slawik, of St. Paul, former acting district director for OPA.

Carl W. Dokmo, of St. Paul, former district rationing representative.

Cloyce H. Peters, of Minneapolis, operator of the Island Manufacturing Company.

Earl J. Munson, associate of Peters.

Walter E. Reed, of Cleveland, Ohio, operator of a tire-recapping business.

UN-AMERICAN MOVES DEFINED

Brookings Institution Gives Analysis of Opinion.

Washington, March 30 (A. P.)—The Brookings Institution recommended to the Committee on Un-American Activities today that it investigate those who attack "the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution."

In a report to Representative Mundt (R.-S. D.), a member of the committee, the institution added that the committee should be mainly concerned with the rights of individuals assured by the Constitution.

Mr. Mundt had requested the research organization to prepare an analysis of replies he recived from prominent Americans asked to define "un-American activities."

Consensus of Replies.

The Brookings report laid down what it considered the consensus of the replies:

"1. It is un-American for any individual or group by force, intimidation, deceit, fraud or bribery to prevent or seek to prevent any person from exercising any right or privilege which cannot constitutionally be denied to him either by the Federal Government or by a State Government.

"2. It is un-American for any individual to advocate, to conspire or to attempt to bring about a change in the form of government in the United States without following the processes prescribed for that purpose by the Constitution.

"3. It is un-American for any person (secretly) to conspire by any methods, constitutional or otherwise, to overthrow or attempt to overthrow a government of law and to substitute therefore a government vested with complete discretionary power.

"4. It is un-American for any person with the primary intent to advance the interests of a foreign nation or association to take action clearly and definitely against the interests of the United States.

"5. In time of war or threatened war, it is un-American for any person to interfere with the successful preparation for or prosecution of war."

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HINES REPLIES

Washington, March 30 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said today that the Journal of the American Medical Association, in criticizing care given veterans, was in effect complaining of its own membership.

"The entire special medical advisory group to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, together with its large number of consultants, are fellows or members of the American Medical Association," he declared.

"When the Journal criticizes the medicine being practiced in Veterans Administration hospitals, it is reflecting upon its own membership, which directly contributes by its advice and experience to the clinical practices followed in caring for the veterans in Veterans Administration institutions."

SECOND LEAD DANZIG
BY JOHN F.CHESTER
LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-DANZIG, WHERE THE WAR'S SHOOTING BEGAN IN 1939, FELL TODAY TO THE RED ARMY.
MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED CAPTURE O

1939, FELL TODAY TO THE RED ARMY.
MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF THE 10TH CENTURY PORT A FEW HOURS AFTER THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD BROADCAST A REPORT OF ITS LOSS.

STALIN'S BROADCAST ORDER OF THE DAY SAID "THE NATIONAL BANNER OF THE POLISH STATE" WAS HOISTED OVER THE FORMER FREE CITY OF DANZIG. HE ANNOUNCED 10,000 GERMANS WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKY CLOSED ON THE NAVAL BASE SO SWIFTLY AND EFFICIENTLY, STALIN DISCLOSED, THAT 45 U-BOATS WERE CAPTURED.
POLISH TANKMEN TOOK PART IN THE EXPLOIT, STALIN SAID.
THE GERMANS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS ON THE WESTERPLATTE, A SANDY SPIT FORMING DANZIG

IG HARBOR WHERE POLES
HELD OUT IN A FORTRESS FOR A WEEK IN 1939.
THE GERMANS FLUNG WAVE AFTER WAVE OF BOMBERS AGAINST THE WESTERPLATTE, BUT THE TINY POLISH GARRISON CLUNG TENACIOUSLY TO ITS POSITIONS ON THE PENINSULA. THE GERMANS INTENDED TO BLAST OUT THE POLES WITH SHELLS AND BOMBS, AND HAD NOT SENT INFANTRY AGAINST IT.
THE NAZIS FEARED THEIR NEWLY WON CITY WOULD BE WRECKED IF THAT GALLANT BAND DECIDED TO BLOW UP THE WESTERPLATTE'S BIG AMMUNITION STORES.
ON SEPT. 7, AFTER SEVEN DAYS OF CONSTANT AIR AND NAVAL ATTACK, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT THE REMNANTS OF THE GARRISON, REALIZING THE HOPELESSNESS OF THEIR POSITION, DECIDED TO SURRENDER.

A CITY OF 238,000, DANZIG HAD BEEN UNDER CLOSE SIEGE SINCE MARCH 23, WHEN THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY OF MARSHAL VASILEVSKY DROVE TO ZOPPOT ON THE BAY OF DANZIG, AND SEPARATED THE CITY FROM ITS RIVAL POLISH PORT OF GDYNIA, SINCE FALLEN TO THE RUSSIANS. THE RUSSIANS ENCIRCLED BOTH GDYNIA AND DANZIG ON MARCH 12, WHEN THEY REACHED THE BAY NORTH OF GDYNIA.

SS TROOPS FOUGHT BITTERLY ON THE MANY SECTIONS OF THE CITY CUT BY THE WATERWAYS OF THE VISTULA ESTUARY. DANZIG IS A CITY OF 50 BRIDGES.

ANCIENT STRONGHOLD OF THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS AND FAMOUS IN THE MEDIEVAL HANSEATIC LEAGUE, DANZIG IS PREDOMINANTELY GERMANIC IN POPULATION. HITLER DEMANDED THAT ITS STATUS AS A FREE CITY BE CANCELLED AND ITS TERRITORY BE ANNEXED TO THE REICH ALONG WITH A "CORRIDOR" ACROSS THE POLISH CORRIDOR. THIS WAS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT WHICH BROKE OUT ON SEPT. 1, 1939.

THE NAZIS, USING METHODS SIMILAR TO THOSE ADOPTED FOR THE CONQUEST OF NORWAY IN 1940, SMUGGLED TROOPS AND SS MEN UNDER CIVILIAN GUISE INTO THE CITY PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK.

LYNN HEINZERLING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN DANZIG TMAT DAY, TIMED THE FIRST SHOTS OF THE WAR AT 4:48 A.M. ON SEPT. 1. IT WAS NOT UNTIL 5:30 THAT HITLER BROADCAST HIS ORDER OF THE DAY ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAD DECIDED TO MEET "FORCE WITH FORCE"--THE DECISION WHICH SET THE TORCH TO EUROPE.

IN REACHING DANZIG THE RUSSIANS AVENGED THE 202 GALLANT POLES WHO IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, STIRRED THE WORLD WITH THEIR EPIC, SEVEN-DAY STAND ON THE WESTERPLATTE, THE LITTLE PENINSULA IN DANZIG HARBOR WHICH HELD A SMALL POLISH MUNITIONS DUMP.

THE GERMAN TRAINING SHIP SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN OPENED UP FROM HER BERTH NOT FAR FROM THE WESTERPLATTE, SEPT. 1. GERMANS RUSHED TO THE STREETS TO FIND PLACARDS ON THE WALLS ANNOUNCING HITLER'S FATEFUL STEP. ALBERT FORSTER, THE NAZI LEADER IN DANZIG, WAS VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE, DRIVING AROUND IN HIS WELL-PRESSED UNIFORM IN A LARGE, OPEN CAR. HE GRAVE PROF. CARL J.BURCKHARDT, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE FREE CITY, TWO HOURS TO LEAVE DANZIG.

MANY POLES WERE HAULED FROM THEIR HOUSES AND MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS TO INTERNMENT CAMPS.

DOWN BY THE RIVER THE WHITE SIDES OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WERE BLACK WITH SMOKE AS SHE PUMPED SHELL AFTER SHELL INTO THE WESTER-PLATTE. ONLY MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE CAME BACK. THE POLES HAD ONE THREE-INCH, 75 85 2-' $3'54963$ -1534 1848,& 5£

PLATTE. ONLY MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE CAME BACK. THE POLES HAD ONE THREE-INCH GUN, BUT IT WAS DESTROYED AFTER FIRING THE 30TH ROUND.

ALL DAY LONG IN DANZIG THE GERMAN RADIO POURED FORTH HITLER'S ORDER OF THE DAY, HIS SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG AND THE MUSIC OF WAGNER. FLAGS BEDECKED THE CITY. THERE WAS AN ALMOST GALA AIR ABOUT THE OMINOUS EVENTS THAT DAY.

KA1015AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY MARCH 30)

(ADVANCE)-LONDON MARCH 30-(AP)-SIR RICHARD ACLAND, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND LEADER OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARTY, SAID TODAY IT WAS OBVIOUS THE MAIN POLITICAL ISSUE IN 1945 WOULD BE BETWEEN LABORITES AND CONSERVATIVES AND URGED COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS TO SUPPORT LABOR.

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"IT IS OVERWHELMINGLY TO BE HOPED THAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WILL BE DEFEATED IN THIS CONTEST," ACLAND SAID. "NO SERIOUS PROGRESS OF ANY KIND CAN BE MADE EXCEPT AS PART OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION."

HE OFFERED COMMONWEALTH COOPERATION WITH THE PROGRESSIVE AND SOCIALISTS PARTIES ON A LOCAL REGIONAL BASIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY MARCH 30)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 30)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE CIVILIAN CHEESE RATION WOULD BE CUT FROM THREE TO TWO OUNCES WEEKLY PER PERSON, EFFECTIVE SUNDAY.

THE OPTION OF OBTAINING EITHER MARMALADE OR SUGAR FROM SUGAR COUPONS WAS WITHDRAWN, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY,

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-A CANADIAN-BUILT MOSQUITO BOMBER CROSSED THE ATLANTIC FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO SCOTLAND IN FIVE HOURS AND 38 MINUTES TODAY, AVERAGING 387.6 MILES PER HOUR IN THE 2,194-MILE OCEAN HOP. FLIGHT LT.H.C.GRAHAM OF GLASGOW PILOTED THE PLANE. HE SAID TAIL WINDS WERE FAVORABLE.

JS1022PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 30-(AP)-A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH TOOK OFF FROM ENGLAND RECENTLY WITH NINE CREWMEN CRASH-LANDED IN BELGIUM SEVERAL HOURS LATER WITH TEN MEN ABOARD, ONE DEAD.

THE TENTH MAN WAS THE DEAD RADIO-GUNNER FROM ANOTHER BOMBER TOSSED FROM ANOTHER PLANE IN AN AERIAL COLLISION.

THE BOMBERS, AFTER HITTING RAILROAD YARDS AT BITTERFELD IN GERMANY, RAN INTO STORM CLOUDS WHICH CLOSED N RAPIDLY. THE COLLISION CAME WHEN THE PILOTS TIGHTENED THEIR FORMATION TO MAINTAIN VISUAL CONTACT.

A FORTRESS FLYING IN A LOWER ELEMENT VEERED UPWARD AND STRUCK THE BOMBER PILOTED BY LT.ROBERT H.TANNENBERG, 20, RIVERHEAD, N.Y. THE LOWER PLANE'S FUSELAGE SMASHED THE NOSE OF TANNENBERG'S SHIP. TWO OF TANNENBERG'S ENGINES VIRTUALLY WERE WRENCHED OUT OF THE WINGS, AND ALL THE COCKPIT GLASS WAS SHATTERED.

THE OTHER FORTRESS, SLICED IN HALF, PLUNGED THROUGH THE CLOUDS IN TWO PIECES.

TANNENBERG AND HIS COPILOT, LT.JOEL R.JOHNSON, 21, ALLEMAN, TEX., KEPT THEIR PLANE UNDER CONTROL, WEAVED SLOWLY OUT OF THE FORMATION AND HEADED FOR THE NEAREST ALLIED BASE.

WHEN THEY LANDED THEY FOUND THE MUTILATED TORSO OF THE OTHER PLANE'S RADIO OPERATOR HAD BEEN FORCED THROUGH THE SHATTERED GLASS NOSE OF THEIR PLANE.

THE ONLY CASUALTY IN TANNENBERG'S CREW WAS THE NOSE GUNNER, SGT. JOHN W.GANN, 19, 201 ARKANSAS-MISSOURI HIGHWAY, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WHO WAS STUNNED.

THE OTHER CREW MEMBERS:

LT.CHESTER A.DEPTULA, 21, 2044 W.HOMER ST., CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR; SGT.EDWARD J.MILLER, 31, 15 N.VANCOUVER, TULSA, OKLA., RADIO GUNNER; SGT.JOSEPH POUR, 19, 809 CALVE ST., ROME, N.Y., TOP TURRET GUNNER; SGT.JOSEPH D.KENNEDY, 19, 350 LOUISIANA ST., LAWRENCE, KANS., WAIST GUNNER; SGT.GEORGE R.JANNISSE, 19, 17409 WARRINGTON, DETROIT, MICH., BALL TURRET GUNNER; SGT.ALVIN WILHELM, 27, WHEATLAND, WYYO., TAIL GUNNER.

JJ1207PEW

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WITH AERIAL (160)

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-AN AMERICAN WING COMMANDER RETURNING FRROM THE HEAVY STRIKE ON GERMAN NORTH SEA PORTS TODAY REPORTED PLANES IN HIS FLIGHT HAD TO "FIGHT FOR IT" AGAINST FLAK IN MAKING BOMBING RUNS THROUGH BROKEN CLOUDS OVER WILHELMSHAVEN.

"WE MADE THE BOMB RUN OVER BRKEN CLOUDS BUT HAD TO FIGHT F

"WE MADE THE BOMB RUN OVER BROKEN CLOUDS BUT HAD TO FIGHT FOR IT AND SEVERAL OF OUR LIBERATORS WERE PRETTY WELL SHOT UP BY FLAK," SAID LT. COL. JOHN JENNISON OF 80 WATER ST., ST.AUGUSTINE, FLA., A COMBAT WING AIR COMMANDER.

SGT.GEORGE PASCARZI OF 413 WALNUT ST., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, A BALL TURRET GUNNER, REPORTED THAT AT HAMBURG: "I SAW ORANGE FLAMES AND ROARING EXPLOSIONS FROM THE TARGET AREA."

"THE BOMBERS REALLY HIT THEIR TARGET. THERE WAS A MASSIVE SHEET OF FLAME RISING UP OVER HAMBURG ITSELF," REPORTED LT.COL.JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEX., COMMANDER OF A MUSTANG FIGHTER GROUP.

LT.COL.CONWAY HALL OF NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK., A GROUP COMMANDER, SAID THAT AT BREMEN THERE WERE SCATTERED CLOUDS "BUT WE GOT A BREAK IN FINDING OUR SHIPYARDS WIDE OPEN. WE HAD AN EXCELLENT BOMB RUN."

SN854PEW

AT AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 30-(AP)-LT.JOHN GUY OF JASPER, ALA., GAVE A VIVID DESCRIPTION TODAY OF HOW GERMAN JET PLANES DRILLED INTO FLYING FORTRESSES ATTACKING GERMAN NORTH SEA PORTS AND HOW HE AND HIS MUSTANG OUTFIT DISPERSED THEM.

"WE WERE SOUTH OF BREMEN AT 18,000 FEET WHEN I SAW TWO ME-262S OFF TO THE RIGHT, HEADED THE OTHER WAY," HE RELATED. "SUDDENLY THESE BABIES DID A 180-DEGREE TURN AND RAN UP BEHIND THE BOMBERS, EACH FIRING AT A DIFFERENT PLANE.

"ONE JERRY SET A FORT ENGINE AFIRE AND BROKE OFF THE ATTACK BUT LT.HUNT (ROBERT HUNT, JR., OF WOODBINE, IOWA) SCORED STRIKES ON HIM BEFORE HR EACHED CLOUD COVER. THE OTHER JET DID THE SAME THING TO A SECOND FORT BEFORE WE COULD JUMP HIM. HE WENT DOWN TO 16,000 FEET BEFORE STRAIGHTENING OUT AND HE FOUND THREE OF US ON HIS TAIL.

"A PILOT FROM ANOTHER GROUP SET FIRE TO THE JET'S LEFT TURBO, THEN OVERSHOT AND I CLOSED IN WITH MORE SHOTS THAT STARTED THE JET FLAMING. THE PILOT BAILED OUT AND HIS SHIP SPUN STRAIGHT INTO THE GROUND."

JETS WERE ALSO SHOT DOWN TODAY BY CAPT.ROBERT SARGENT OF 11 EAST JUDSON AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; LT.PATRICK MOORE, OF GRIFFIN, IND.; LT.KENNETH SCOTT OF SYLVANIA, GA.; LT.CARROL BENNETT OF BURNS, ORE., AND LT.JAMES HURLEY OF IDALOU, TEX.

LT. PAUL OSTRANDER OF 4129-51ST ST., N. E., SEATTLE, WASH., DESTROYED A JET ON THE GROUND.

THE 355TH MUSTANG GROUP SHOT UP FOUR GERMAN PLANES, TWO OF THEM HEINKEL 111 BOMBERS, PARKED ON AN AIRDROME ON THE DANISH PENINSULA.

TWO FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED BY MAJ.HENRY KIRBY, JR., OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LT.WILLIAM CULLERTON OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND LT. HAROLD KNIGHT OF WELLINGTON, KANS., RIPPED UP ONE APIECE.

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SN847PEW

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-RAF SPITFIRES REFUELING ON CONTINENTAL BASES MAINTAINED DAY-LONG ATTACKS AGAINST THE GERMAN "ROCKET ZONE" IN HOLLAND TODAY, DESTROYING TWO TRUCKS AND DAMAGING THREE OTHERS IN A CONVOY OF BOMB CARRIERS.

MANY RAIL CUTS ON ROUTES LEADING TO LAUNCHING SITES WERE REPORTED AND MILITARY TRANSPORT RANGING FROM STAFF CARS TO BIG TRUCKS WAS ATTACKED.

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LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN LONDON EXPRESSED NO SURPRISE TONIGHT AT THE DISCLOSURE IN WASHINGTON THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD ASK THREE VOTES EACH IN THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION WHEN THE DISCUSSIONS OPEN IN SAN FRANCISCO NEXT MONTH.

NO FORMAL STATEMENT WAS EXPECTED FROM WHITEHALL IMMEDIATELY AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC SOURCES DID NOT COMMENT. THE REACTION HERE WAS CONFINED TO THE OBSERVATION THAT THE FINAL ACTION LAY WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WHERE THE DIVERGENT VIEWS OF ALL PARTIES ARE TO HAVE A THOROUGH AIRING.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES APPARENTLY BARGAINED AT YALTA FOR THREE VOTES, THE SAME AS THE SOVIET UNION.

JS917PEW

[illegible] AND NASTY NAZI DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL FLOODED NEUTRAL AND ALLIED EUROPE. Add Lon Russian (Vienna) on Europe

TOLBUKHIN'S AUSTRIAN ONSLAUGHT REPRESENTED A GIGANTIC LEFT HOOK CURLING PAST THE PREPARED DEFENSES OF THE BRATISLAVA GAP AND LANDING WITH PARALYZING IMPACT AGAINST THE TRAFFIC NETWORK AND DEFENSE FORTRESSES DUE SOUTH OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

THE ONLY REMAINING MAJOR HUNGARIAN STRONGPOINT IN ENEMY HANDS WAS SOPRON ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SHORE OF NEUSIEDLER SEE. THE CITY WAS THREATENED BY FRONTAL ATTACK AND ASSAULTS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT TOLBUKHIN'S FAST-DRIVING SPEARHEADS HAD THRUST BEYOND THE AUSTRIAN BORDER TOWN OF KOSZEG AND WERE PLUNGING INTO THE LOWER HILLS TOWARD WIENER NEUSTADT, AIRCRAFT-MANUFACTURING CITY 22 MILES SOUTH OF VIENNA. THEY WERE STRIKING WEST TO CUT ANOTHER MAIN RAILROAD ARTERY LINKING VIENNA WITH ITALY. ONE VITAL SUPPLY LINE TO THE ITALIAN FRONT ALREADY HAD BEEN CUT.

MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS ON THE DANUBE'S NORTH BANK WON AN IMPORTANT VICTORY BY TOPPLING KOMARNO. KOMAROM, SOUTHERN HALF OF THE CITY ON THE DANUBE'S SOUTH BANK IN HUNGARY, WAS CAPTURED THREE DAYS AGO. SEIZING THE CITY, THE RUSSIANS HURDLED THE COMBINED VAH AND NITRA RIVERS AND WERE IN POSITION TO SWEEP WEST TOWARD BRATISLAVA ALONG THE GREAT DANUBE ISLAND BETWEEN THE DANUBE AND ITS PARALLEL ARM, THE LITTLE DANUBE.

MEANWHILE, DANZIG, THE CITY WHICH ADOLF HITLER MADE A PRETEXT FOR ATTACKING POLAND ON SEPT. 1, 1939, FELL AFTER FOUR DAYS OF STREET FIGHTING. TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS APPARENTLY SMASHED GERMAN HOPES OF MAKING ANOTHER BUDAPEST OUT OF THE FORMER FREE CITY. ITS MEDIEVAL GABLED HOUSES AND COBBLED STREETS WERE BLASTED FOR DAYS BY RUSSIAN SHELLS AND BOMBS AND, DESTROYING THE GREAT HARBOR FACILITIES THEMSELVES, THE GERMANS LIMITED THEIR OWN ABILITY TO MAKE A SEA EVACUATION.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THAT RED NAVAL AND AIR UNITS, SCOURGING GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE, HAD SUNK 37 NAZI TRANSPORTS TOTALING MORE THAN 200,000 TONS IN THE LAST 10 DAYS. IN ADDITION, THE GERMANS LOST A DOZEN ESCAPE VESSELS AND SEVERAL AUXILIARIES.

THE CAPTURE OF DANZIG, FOLLOWED BY TWO DAYS THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF GDYNIA -- MODEL PORT DEVELOPED BY THE POLES AFTER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES HAD SET UP THE POLISH CORRIDOR AND CREATED THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, WHICH WITH ITS SURROUNDING TERRITORY HAD A PRE-WAR POPU-

LATION OF 400,000 PERSONS.

THE GERMANS CLAIMED THAT SOME GERMAN UNITS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT IN THE WESTERPLATTE, A SANDY SPIT FORMING DANZIG HARBOR WHERE A HEROIC POLISH GARRISON MADE A STAND FOR 18 DAYS AT THE START OF THE WAR AGAINST AIR, LAND AND NAVAL ATTACKS UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

IN CAPTURING DANZIG, THE RUSSIANS AVENGED THE 202 GALLANT POLES WHO STIRRED THE WORLD WITH THEIR EPIC STAND AND NOW THE POLISH FLAG FLIES OVER THE CITY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1772.

LF400PEW

ONLY 43 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA. Add London Russian (Rasschet)xx in Vienna.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED IN ADDITION THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD SEIZED THE BORDER TOWN OF KOSZEG, 52 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA'S CITY LIMITS, AND TAKEN SZOMBATHELY, HUNGARIAN RAIL CENTER, IN A DRIVE OUTFLANKING NAZI DEFENSES IN THE VITAL BRATISLAVA CAP AREA.

MEANWHILE, IT APPEARED THAT THE LAST GERMAN DEFENDERS WERE PREPARING TO ABANDON THE BALTIC PORT OF DANZIG IN THE FACE OF A POWERHOUSE PUSH OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHICH YESTERDAY CAPTURED 18,500 GERMAN TROOPS IN SEIZING THE EASTERN HALF OF DANZIG AND WIPING OUT A NUMBER OF COASTAL POCKETS NORTH OF CAPTURED GDYNIA.

THE GERMANS SAID THE LAST DITCH DEFENDERS OF THE FORMER FREE CITY WERE CLINGING ONLY TO THE AREA OF THE OLD FORTRESS, BUT DECLARED THE PORT'S HARBOR INSTALLATIONS HAD BEEN "COMPLETE

Y DESTROYED."

ENEMY BROADCASTS, HOWEVER, FOCUSSED ON THE SWIFT TWIN DRIVE OF THE TWO GREAT RUSSIAN ARMIES SMASHING TOWARD VIENNA, AND BERLIN SAID AN AVALANCHE OF RUSSIAN TANKS, MOBILE GUNS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY HAD BROKEN THROUGH DEFENSE LINES ON BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH BANKS OF THE DANUBE.

RADIO LUXEMBOURG SAID A STATE OF EMERGENCY HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED IN THE GREATER REICH'S SECOND CITY, CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA, WITH A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 1,930,000.

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A70

THE NORTHERN WING OF MARSHAL RODION MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY, BY ENEMY REPORT, HAD PUSHED 17 TO 25 MILES WEST OF THE HRON RIVER AND HAD ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE NITRA RIVER WITHIN 47 MILES OF BRATISLAVA.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE DANUBE ADVANCED ON A 118-MILE FRONT, SWEPT UP MORE THAN 100 VILLAGES AND TOOK 1,800 PRISONERS, AS WELL AS SLASHING ACROSS A VITAL GERMAN SUPPLY LINE TO ITALY. HIS TROOPS DROVE TO WITHIN 140 MILES OF THE ITALIAN BORDER AND 55 MILES EAST OF THE AUSTRIAN MOUNTAIN CITY OF GRAZ, WHILE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT SPEARHEADS PUSHED TO WITHIN 29 MILES OF YUGOSLAVIA WITH THE CAPTURE OF SZOMBATHELY.

CAPTURE OF KAPUVAR, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT, CARRIED THE SOVIET TANKS TO WITHIN 10 MILES EAST OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF VIENNA'S NEUSIEDLER SEE. THE CITY LIES IN THE NARROW DIVIDE BETWEEN THE RABA AND RABCA RIVERS.

PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN YESTERDAY ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASILEVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD COMPLETED THE LIQUIDATION OF THE COASTAL POCKET IN EAST PRUSSIA SOUTHWEST OF BELEAGUERED KOENIGSBERG, KILLING AND CAPTURING 130,000 NAZI TROOPS IN THE 18-DAY CAMPAIGN.

JP651AEW

TWO TEAMS OF ABOUT 500 FORTRESSES EACH BLASTED BREMEN AND HAMBURG TODAY. AT BREMEN, PREVIOUSLY HIT TWICE THIS YEAR, BOMBS WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE VAST DESCHIMAG SHIPBUILDING YARDS, WHICH HAVE BEEN PRODUCING 740-TON AND 1,200-TON U-BOATS. A HIGHWAY BRIDGE NEAR THE CITY ALSO WAS ATTACKED. Add London Aerial (Chamberlain) xx the Ger.

AT HAMBURG, HIT FOR THE FIFTH TIME THIS YEAR, THE MAIN OBJECTIVE WAS THE BLOHM-VOSS YARDS, PRODUCERS OF NEW 250-TON PREFABRICATED SUBMARINES WITH REVOLUTIONARY "BREATHER TUBES" WHICH PERMIT THE VESSEL TO RECHARGE ITS BATTERIES UNDERWATER. AN OIL STORAGE DEPOT ALSO WAS ON THE HAMBURG LIST.

EARLY REPORTS INDICATED THE NAZI AIR FORCE PUT UP SOME OPPOSITION, AND AT LEAST THREE JET FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN.

WITH GERMANY'S RAIL SYSTEM SHATTERED AND HER ARMIES MAULED BY GEN. EISENHOWER'S COLUMNS PLUNGING ALONG THE ROADS TO BERLIN, THE NORTHERN PORTS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT AS DISTRIBUTION BASES FOR ANY SEABORNE REINFORCEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT THE ENEMY COULD SHIFT FROM NORWAY OR HOLLAND.

HAMBURG AND BREMEN ARE GERMANY'S TWO LARGEST PORTS AND WILHELMSHAVEN IS ONE OF HER LARGEST NAVAL BASES. THE ILL-FATED SUPERBATTLESHIP TIRPITZ WAS BUILT IN THE NAVAL DOCKYARD THERE.

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LF400PEW

OF AACHEN. Add London German xx Verdict asserted.

THE ALLIES DISCLOSED WEDNESDAY THAT THREE PARACHUTISTS IN GERMAN UNIFORM KILLED OPPENHOF LAST SUNDAY NIGHT AT HIS HOME ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AACHEN, AND ESCAPED. THE GERMANS SAID YESTERDAY HE HAD BEEN CONVICTED BY "THE NATIONAL COURT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GERMAN HONOR AND IMMEDIATELY SENTENCED TO DEATH."

THE NAZI TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY SAID THE "EXECUTION" AT MUETZENICH DID AWAY WITH A FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER NAMED VELTEN ACCUSED OF BEING A "TRAITOR GERMAN MAYOR SERVING UNDER THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

IN OCCUPIED DARMSTADT, AN ALLIED-APPOINTED MAYOR--NOT IDENTIFIED--WAS ATTACKED BY AN ASSASSIN BEFORE THE AMG HAD TIME TO UNPACK ITS FILES. ALTHOUGH FLEEING NAZI LEADERS HAD WARNED THEY WERE LEAVING BEHIND ENOUGH AGENTS TO KILL EVERYONE COOPERATING WITH THE ALLIES, THE ASSASSIN WAS DISCLOSED TO BE A LIBERATED FOREIGN WORKER WITH A DISLIKE FOR ANY GERMAN. THE MAYOR WAS KNIFED, BUT NOT SERIOUSLY.

CHRISTER JAEDERLUND, SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT RECENTLY RETURNED TO STOCKHOLM FROM BERLIN, WROTE THAT IT GENERALLY IS EXPECTED THAT HITLER, HIS TOP LIEUTENANTS AND FANATICAL NAZI FOLLOWERS WILL HOLE UP IN THE MOUNTAIN BASTION OF SOUTHERN GERMANY WHEN THE FINAL COLLAPSE COMES.

"IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS," JAEDERLUND WROTE, "THERE MAY BE A THRILLING RACE TO THIS SOUTHERN FORTRESS IN WHICH THE SPEED OF THE ALLIED ADVANCES FROM THE WEST AND EAST WILL BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR."

KK409AEW

RUHR ITSELF. Add Paris WFront (Paulman) xx the Ruhr itself.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE THAT SHOOK SIMPSON'S POWERFUL COLUMNS LOOSE WAS FOUGHT AT SWECKEL, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF ESSEN, WHERE THE EIGHTH ARMORED "SHOW HORSE" DIVISION--AUTHOR OF THE ROER BREAKTHROUGH--WAS SUMMONED TO MEET THE 116TH PANZER DIVISION.

THE BATTLE BROKE WEDNESDAY, AND IN THE END THE GERMAN PANZERS WERE FORCED TO TURN AND WITHDRAW.

A13

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THAT WHEN THE AMERICANS STRUCK OUT IN PURSUIT TODAY THEY WERE HAMPERED MORE BY WRECKED BRIDGES THAN BY THE ENEMY, AND SO FAST DID THE GERMANS RUN THAT ONLY 10 CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN.

TROOPS MOPPING UP IN THE RUHR'S GREAT PORT OF DUISBURG CAPTURED THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE DOCKS.

UP TO THURSDAY, THE NINTH ARMY HAD CAPTURED 10,000 PRISONERS BEYOND THE RHINE, NOT INCLUDING THE ARM-BAND VOLKSSTURM TROOPS, WHO WERE CAPTURED IN SUCH NUMBERS THAT THEY WERE BEING RELEASED TO RETURN HOME.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY TANKS SWEPT ALONG THE WESPHALIAN PLAIN AGAINST CONFUSED GERMAN TRAFFIC GOING TWO WAYS.

EASTBOUND WERE THE BEATEN GERMAN TROOPS WHO HAD TRIED TO STOP

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LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S ADVANCE. WESTBOUND WERE TRAINS LADEN WITH TANKS, APPARENTLY BENT ON MAKING AN ELEVENTH-HOUR ATTEMPT TO SEAL THE BREACHED LINES.

IT STILL WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO CHART THE ADVANCE, BUT A FIELD DISPATCH SAID GAINS OF 10 MILES WERE MADE ALONG MOST OF THE FRONT, WITH TANKS AND MEN SPEEDING DOWN SO MANY HIGHWAYS TOWARD CENTRAL GERMANY THAT SPEARHEADS TOOK ON THE APPEARANCE OF A SOLID FRONT.

BOCHOLT, 13 MILES NORTH OF WESEL NEAR THE CENTER OF THE FRONT, WAS CAPTURED AND RESISTANCE FROM THERE SOUTHEASTWARD WAS REPORTED NEGLIGIBLE.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY TOOK 1,000 PRISONERS THURSDAY, GIVING IT MORE THAN 14,000 SINCE IT CROSSED THE RHINE MARCH 23.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, HELD UP BY FIERCE DEFENSIVE FIGHTING ON THE NORTHERN END OF ITS TRANS-RHINE FRONT, SWUNG SOUTHEASTWARD LATE THURSDAY HEADING TOWARD THE BAVARIAN ALPS WHERE THE NAZIS ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR FINAL STAND.

DRIVING 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FALLEN MANNHEIM ALONG THE NECKAR RIVER VALLEY, AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN REACHED ZIEGELHAUSEN, THREE MILES EAST OF FALLEN HEIDELBERG.

BEYOND THE RIVER MAIN ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONT, THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING SAVAGELY FROM BUNKER POSITIONS AND WERE CALLING DOWN THE FIRST CO-ORDINATED ARTILLERY FIRE THAT THE SEVENTH ARMY HAS MET SINCE IT CROSSED THE RHINE.

A14

HERE THE SEVENTH ARMY HELD AN EIGHT-MILE STRETCH OF THE EAST BANK AND WERE AS MUCH AS THREE MILES BEYOND THE RIVER. THE POSITIONS STRETCH FOR EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF ASCHAFFENBURG, WHERE THE THIRD ARMY FIRST CROSSED THE RIVER BY SEIZING A BRIDGE.

BETWEEN THESE TWO FRONTS, TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE GAINING UP TO THREE MILES THROUGH THE ODENWALD FOREST AND THE HILLS, CLOSING UP TO THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER.

AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT, CANADIAN-BRITISH FORCES SWUNG BACK INTO HOLLAND AFTER CAPTURING THE GERMAN RIVER PORT OF EMMERICH AND UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THE ONCE-FIRM ENEMY LINES ON THIS SECTOR WERE BEGINNING TO SAG.

BRITISH TROOPS MADE A SIX-MILE ADVANCE NORTHWEST OF EMMERICH WHILE THE CANADIANS CAPTURED ANHOLT, NEAR THE DUTCH BORDER NINE MILES EAST OF EMMERICH.

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LF&WE515PEW

(280)

(Long) in Holland.

PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX W[illegible]EN. GEN.EISENHOWER HAS SAID THE LOSS OF THE RUHR WOULD LEAVE GERMANY INCAPABLE OF CONTINUING ORGANIZED RESISTANCE LONG. THE GREATEST MASS OF GERMAN TROOPS LEFT IN WESTERN EUROPE WAS BEING SWIFTLY ENCIRCLED IN THE TRAP FASHIONED BY THE FIRST ARMY AND THE 21ST ARMY GROUP ON THE NORTH.

THIRD ARMY TANKS CAPTURED LAUTERBACH AND ENTERED HERBSTEIN, BOTH 30 MILES EAST OF GIESSEN AND WITHIN 237 MILES OF RUSSIAN LINES, 135 OF LEIPZIG AND LESS THAN 100 OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

FIRST ARMY INFANTRY WAS MOVING IN SWIFTLY BEHIND THE ARMORED SPEARHEADS AND CLEANING UP BYPASSED POCKETS OF SMALL GROUPS, WHICH EITHER PUT UP ONLY FEEBLE RESISTANCE OR GAVE UP WITHOUT A FIGHT.

AROUND GIESSEN--ELBOW OF THE GREAT WHEELING MOVEMENT WHICH TURNED THE FIRST ARMY'S ATTACK FROM THE EAST TO THE NORTH--THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCED FROM NINE TO 13 MILES TO SCHWEINSBERG, 85 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE. ANOTHER ARMORED COLUMN CLEARED KIRCHBAIN AND BURGEING AND REACHED SCHWAVENDORG, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF MARBURG.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE YESTERDAY MADE ITS FIRST APPEARANCE OVER THE FIRST ARMY FRONT SINCE THE ATTACK OPENED. THE PLANES STRAFED AND BOMBED.

IN DRIVING NORTH, HODGES' MEN HAVE CAPTURED TWO GERMAN TRAINS, A PLANE FACTORY, 12 PLANES AND GREAT QUANTITIES OF MATERIEL AND OTHER EQUIPMENT WHICH THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO SALVAGE BEFORE THE TIDE ENGULFED THEM. HUGE STORES OF AMMUNITION ARE BEING FOUND IN WOODS ALONG ROADS.

SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF SIEGEN, INFANTRY CLEANED OUT THE TOWNS OF STRUTHUTTEN AND NEUNKIRCHEN. TO THE SOUTHEAST, THE 9TH AND 99TH DIVISIONS ADVANCES 10 TO 20 MILES TO CLEAR THE AREA BETWEEN THE LAHN RIVER BETWEEN GIESSEN AND MARBURG. THE SECOND DIVISION MOVED OUT ALONG THE SOLMS RIVER 15 MILES TO TAKE OBERNDORF AND KROFFELBACH.

FIRST ARMY INFANTRYMEN ARE MOVING UP SO SWIFTLY BEHIND THE ARMORED COLUMN DRIVING NORTH TOWARD A JUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH THAT A DEEP PORTION OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL POWER IS MELTING AWAY. IN 1942, THE RUHR PRODUCED 75 PER CENT OF ALL GERMAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES IN WESTPHALIA HAVE CHARGED FORWARD A TOTAL OF 30 MILES SINCE ACHIEVING THEIR CLEAN BREAKTHROUGH NORTH OF THE RUHR--ADVANCES WHICH PUT THEM EITHER AT OR BEYOND THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF MUENSTER.

EVEN YESTERDAY BEFORE FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY IMPOSED HIS STRICT SECURITY BLACKOUT, HIS ASSAULT TROOPS WERE DECLARED TO BE THREATENING HANNOVER, 142 MILES WEST OF BERLIN, AND THE MAJOR TRAFFIC CENTER OF OSNABRUECK.

ALL NIGHT LONG, BRITISH TANKS PACKED ON TOP WITH NINTH ARMY TROOPS RAN ALONG OPEN ROADS THAT LEAD TO RENDEZVOUS WITH THE ONRUSHING FIRST ARMY. THEY MET ONLY LOCAL RESISTANCE.

SOME NINTH ARMY DIVIIONS WERE INVADING THE WESTERN END OF THE RUHR. DUISBURG, THE GREAT RHINE PORT [illegible]HERE THE VOLKSSTURM QUIT AND HUNG OUT WHITE FLAGS YESTERDAY, PROBABL[illegible] WAS IN THE STAGE OF NEGOTIATING FOR FINAL SURRENDER.

THE WHOLE WESTERN FRONT WAS BROKEN; THE HEART OF THE REICH WAS EXPOSED.

THERE WAS NO DISPOSITION AMONG HIGH OFFICERS AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TO SAY THE WAR WOULD BE WON IN A WEEK--IN TWO WEEKS OR IN TWO MONTHS.

BUT THE STORY THAT WAS UNFOLDING ONE DRAMATIC DAY AFTER ANOTHER WAS A PLAY BY PLAY ACCOUNT OF THE FINAL STAGES OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE BY GERMANY.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION INSIDE THE SEVERED AND BOMB-WRACKED RUHR COULD NOT BE ACCURATELY ASSAYED, BUT IT MUST BE CHAOTIC. IN SOME PLACES SUCH AS DUISBURG THE AMERICANS MET VIRTUALLY NO OPPOSITION. AT OTHERS SUCH AS THE LAST SIX MILES TO ESSEN (660,000) AND IN THE RHINE BASTION OF EMMERICH--FINALLY UNDER CONTROL OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY--THERE STILL WAS HARD FIGHTING.

THE U.S. FIRST ARMY'S PADERBORN PUSH OF 55 MILES FROM DAWN TO DUSK YESTERDAY CLIMAXED FOUR DAYS IN WHICH HODGES' TANK CREWS HAVE RACED 121 MILES WITHOUT REST, HARDLY STOPPING FOR FOOD. AT LAST REPORTS, THE ROADS AHEAD WERE STILL CLEAR AND ONLY CIVILIANS WERE TO BE SEEN.

"THE BRITISH ARMY IS SPEEDING DOWN A NUMBER OF HIGHWAYS INTO CENTRAL GERMANY," AP CORRESPONDENT NED NORDNESS WAS ABLE TO REPORT THROUGH THE SECURITY BLACKOUT ON MONTGOMERY'S FRONT. "OPPOSITION FROM BOCHOLT SOUTH IS NEGLIGIBLE TO NIL."

CANADIANS CAPTURED ANHOLT AND BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCED SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN INTO HOLLAND.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE BATHED THE BRITISH FRONT, SUGGESTING THAT THE GERMANS WOULD AGAIN BE PLACED UNDER AERIAL ATTACK.

NORDNESS SAID SO MANY SPEARHEADS WERE PROBING UP ALL THE BROAD HIGHWAYS LEADING IN AN EASTERLY AND NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION THAT THE ARMORED ADVANCE PRESENTED THE APPEARANCE OF A SOLID FRONT.

DURING THE NIGHT, ARMORED SPEARHEADS OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY BROKE OUT INTO THE CLEAR AND "TOOK OFF ON THE HIGH ROAD ACROSS NORTHERN GERMANY," AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON REPORTED. THE CENSORS PREVENTED NAMING OF TOWNS TAKEN OR POSITIONS REACHED. THE NINTH ARMY MARKERS RAN OFF A HUGE BRIEFING MAP IN LT.GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S HEADQUARTERS, AS ELEMENTS OF THIS ARMY TRUNDLED EASTWARD ALL NIGHT AGAINST VIRTUALLY NO OPPOSITION.

THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS COMMITTED TO BATTLE BY THE NINTH ARMY.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ACTIVE 225-MILE FRONT, HAS FORCES SKIRTING SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED MANNHEIM WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE FAMOUS OLD UNIVERSITY CITY OF HEIDELBERG. OTHER COLUMNS WELL EAST OF THE MAIN RIVER WERE HEADED ON A STRAIGHT LINE TOWARD NUERNBERG, 80-ODD MILES AWAY.

TANK COLUMNS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WERE PRESSING GENERALLY EASTWARD TOWARD LEIPZIG AND THE RUSSIAN LINES AND BEGINNING TO REACH MORE RUGGED TERRAIN.

TWO COLUMNS OF THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCED 21 MILES EACH, REACHING AREAS NORTH AND EAST OF GIESSEN. ONE COLUMN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE FRANKFURT-BERLIN SUPERHIGHWAY REACHED ALLERTSHAUSEN, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF GIESSEN. THE OTHER, SOUTH OF THE ROAD, PUSHED TO LUMDA, 11 EAST OF GIESSEN.

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A98

THE DIVISION ENCOUNTERED ONLY SCATTERED OPPOSITION. ON THE WAY IT CAPTURED FRIEDBERG, DORHEIM, BUTZBACH AND GRUNENINGEN. A GERMAN FLAK REGIMENT TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM A POCKET NORTHWEST OF FRANKFURT SURRENDERED EN MASSE TO THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED LAUTERBACH, NEAREST REPORTED APPROACH TO THE RUSSIANS, AND NIDDA, ULFA, LAUBACH AND STORNFELS, ALL SOUTHEAST OF GIESSEN.

THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION, NEWLY COMMITTED TO THE BATTLE EAST OF THE RHINE, ADVANCED NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF HANAU AGAINST HEAVY OPPOSITION AND ENTERED ROTHENBERGEN.

THE 89TH DIVISION WAS REDUCING A STUBBORN POCKET, SIX BY EIGHT MILES IN SIZE NORTHWEST OF MAINZ. HAUSEN WAS ENTERED.

"ALL SIGNS CONTINUE TO POINT TO A GENERAL COLLAPSE OF THE WEHR-MACHT REMNANTS FACING PATTON," AP CORRESPONDENT THOBURN WIANT REPORTED FROM THE THIRD ARMY FRONT. "REMAINING RESISTANCE IS COMING FROM SCATTERED FANATICAL UNITS, SPURRED BY SS AND NAZI PARTY LEADERS.

"MANY PRISONERS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE HIGH RANKING OFFICERS, ARE SAYING IT IS ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS BEFORE GERMANY IS FINISHED."

A JUNCTION BETWEEN THE FIRST ARMY ARMOR, DRIVING NORTH, AND FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S FORCES THRUSTING EAST ON THE WESTPHALIAN PLAINS WAS IMMINENT--AND MAY, IN FACT, ALREADY HAVE TAKEN PLACE. CLOSING OF A GAP OF 65 MILES, WHICH BY LAST DELAYED REPORT SEPARATED THE TWO FORCES, WOULD ENTIRELY ISOLATE THE RUHR.

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, CUTTING ACROSS THE WAIST OF GERMANY, ADVANCED ANOTHER 20 MILES EAST, SEIZING 14,000 PRISONERS, A RECORD FOR ONE DAY BY ANY WESTERN FRONT ARMY. THE THIRD, WHICH REACHED POINTS 31 MILES BEYOND GIESSEN AND LESS THAN 200 FROM BERLIN, NOW IS APPROXIMATELY TWICE AS DEEP INSIDE THE REICH AS THE RUSSIANS.

THE SURPRISE NORTHWARD DRIVE BY U.S. FIRST ARMY TANKS, WHICH LAST NIGHT STILL WERE RACING AHEAD UNCHECKED AFTER REACHING A POINT 10 MILES SOUTH OF PADERBORN AND 67 SOUTHWEST OF HANNOVER, WAS ONLY ONE OF MANY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE DAY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, NOW BROKEN WIDE OPEN.

BIG WESTERN CITIES FELL IN STEADY SUCCESSION. THE THIRD ARMY MOPPED UP FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN. THE U.S. SEVENTH CAPTURED MANNHEIM. THE U.S. NINTH HAD ALL BUT CAPTURED DUISBURG, THE RUHR'S RHINE RIVER PORT.

THE GERMANS THEMSELVES WROTE OFF THE ENTIRE RUHR AS LOST--ALONG WITH SUCH CITIES AS ESSEN, HAMM, DORTMUND, DUESSELDORF AND MUELHEIM--ALTHOUGH THEIR CAPTURE BY THE ALLIES WAS NOT YET AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. THE RUHR WAS HITLER'S LAST GREAT SOURCE OF WAR MATERIAL.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, DRIVING EAST ABOVE THE RUHR UNDER A NEWS BLACKOUT, WAS 41 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AND WITHIN 65 MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH THE FIRST ARMY BY LAST ACCOUNT. THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WERE IN DISORDERED FLIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES.

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A14

THE FIRST ARMY DASH LEFT OPEN ONLY TWO RAILWAYS OUT OF THE RUHR. THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID HARD-RIDING BRITISH TANKS HAD ENTERED MUENSTER, CUTTING ONE OF THESE. BY LAST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, THE BRITISH WERE ONLY 17 MILES FROM MUENSTER. THE FIRST ARMY CUT ACROSS THE RUHR-BERLIN SUPERHIGHWAY.

ANOTHER LUXEMBOURG BROADCAST SAID THAT NORTH OF EMMERICH, GERMAN CITY ON THE RHINE NEAR THE DUTCH BORDER, NAZI RESISTANCE WAS BEGINNING TO WEAKEN. THAT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE FEW PLACES ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHERE THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN MEETING A DETERMINED AND ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

AT THE EXTREME SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, ACCORDING TO AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT BROADCAST BY THE BRUSSELS RADIO, OCCUPIED THE GERMAN CITY OF BADEN, ABOUT 10 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AND 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE.

M338AEW

~~HAPPENED~~.

ONE CIVILIAN REPEATED THE FOLLOWING STORY HE SAID HE HAD OBTAINED SECOND HAND:

FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE AMERICANS ARRIVED ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN FOR CIVILIANS TO EVACUATE. INSTEAD, THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS TOOK TO THE BASEMENTS.

WORD GOT AROUND THAT GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS HAD QUIT THE CITY, WHEREUPON VOLKSSTURMERS, WORKERS AND OTHERS BEGAN SURRENDERING THEIR ARMS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BURGOMEISTER WHO HOPED TO DECLARE FRANKFURT AN OPEN CITY.

BUT NAZI MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, WHO HAD LEFT IN A BODY, RETURNED TWO DAYS BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS. THE SS TROOPS BEGAN CORRALLING CIVILIANS AND ORDERING THEM TO FIGHT. THEY FIRED ON AT LEAST ONE GROUP WHO REFUSED, KILLING AND WOUNDING A NUMBER OF THE CIVILIANS.

A LATER SEARCH OF THE CITY'S RUINS FAILED TO UNCOVER ANY CIVILIAN DEAD, HOWEVER. THE ONLY DEAD WERE GERMANS IN UNIFORM.

JP540AEW

WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION EAST OF THE

A 26 OF

RHINE, MARCH 30--(AP)--HANS MURUM, 102 EAST ST., METHUEN, MASS.,

FOUND THE PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE VASTLY CHANGED WHEN HE RETURNED TO HIS

OLD HOME TOWN IN GERMANY. WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION.

EIGHT YEARS AGO WHEN MARUM, NOW 26, LEFT THE TOWN THE PEOPLE DID NOT EVEN SPEAK TO HIM--HE WAS JEWISH. BUT THE RECEPTION UPON HIS RETURN WAS OVERWHELMING.

BUT WHEN HE RETURNED WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED HIS RECEPTION WAS OVERWHELMING.

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"I DID NOT KNOW I KNEW SO MANY PEOPLE UNTIL WINDOWS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET POPPED OPEN," MARUM SAID. "I GUESS THEY REALLY WERE GLAD TO SEE ME FOR IT SIGNIFIED THE END OF THE WAR FOR THEM."

MARUM, WHO INTENDS TO RETURN TO MASSACHUSETTS AFTER THE WAR AND HELP HIS FATHER RUN A HOSIERY MILL AT LAWRENCE, SAID HE TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO FIND A CERTAIN NAZI SCHOOLTEACHER WHO SMASHED THEIR FURNITURE BEFORE THE MARUMS LEFT THE TOWN.

ELT-MACKAY-WIA'TS 1138--120PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

10

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 29-(AP)- MAJ. GEN. VICTOR FORTUNE,

30. 24 — 24347

WHOSE GALLANT 51ST HIGHLAND DIVISION TRIED TO STEM THE GERMAN TIDE AT SOMME IN 1940, IS ON HIS WAY BACK TO ENGLAND AFTER FIVE YEARS OF CAPTIVITY.

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THERE WAS NO ONE IN ALL LIMBURG AS EXCITED AS THIS BRITISH OFFICER AS HE STOOD ON A HOSPITAL BALCONY IN HIS WORN BATTLEDRESS WITH FADED RED TABS AND WATCHED AMERICAN TANKS ROLLING DOWN THE GERMAN SUPERHIGHWAY.

FORTUNE WAS TAKEN PRISONER WITH TWO BRIGADES OF HIS DIVISION AT ST. VALERY EN CAUX AFTER FALLING BACK FROM THE LINE AT SOMME BEFORE THE LAST ORDER HE GAVE THE SWEEP OF THE THEN-MIGHTY WEHRMACHT. THE LAST WRITTEN ORDER HE GAVE FOR ONE OF HIS BRIGADES AND ANOTHER ATTACHED TO HIS COMMAND TO WAS FOR ONE OF HIS BRIGADES AND ANOTHER ATTACHED TO HIS COMMAND TO FALL BACK TO HAVRE AND FORM A LINE TO WHICH OTHER BRIGADES COULD RETREAT.

"WE COULDN'T DO IT," HE SAID. "ROMMEL SAW TO THAT."

AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION LAST JUNE FORTUNE AND OTHER BRITISH OFFICERS FROM VARIOUS PRISON CAMPS WERE BROUGHT TO LIMBURG. THE OTHER OFFICERS WERE EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS AS THE AMERICANS DREW NEAR

BUT FORTUNE WAS LEFT BEHIND IN THE HOSPITAL WHERE HE WAS RECUPERATING FROM A SLIGHT INJURY SUFFERED WHILE PLAYING BADMINTON.

FORTUNE, IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY, SAID THE GROUP OF EVACUATED ALLIED OFFICERS INCLUDED BRIGADIERSNIGEL SOMERSET, ROGER TABNER, ROBIN STAVELEY, ROBERT TALNEY, LEONARD PADDINGTON, GEORGE CLIFTON, AND KEITH STEWART, NEW ZEALANDERS, AND FRED COOPER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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FORTUNE CHUCKLED AS HE DESCRIBED THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS.

" THE FUN REALLY STARTED SUNDAY," WHEN MEDIUM BOMBERS CAME OVER. EVERYBODY WAS IN THE CELLAR MOST OF THE DAY - NUNS, PRIESTS, WOUNDED GERMANS AND OURSELVES ALL HUDDLED TOGETHER.

EVERYONE GOT EXCITED WHEN A PARACHUTE ALARM WAS GIVEN BUT NO PARATROOPERS WERE DROPPED."

FORTUNE ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, HE SAID, A GERMAN HOSPITAL COMMANDANT RUSHEDINTO HIS ROOM AND EXCITEDLY TOLD "I" TO LOOK OUT THE WINDOW.

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" WHEN I LOOKED OUT THE WINDOW I SAW THE MOST WONDERFUL SIGHT I HAVE EVER SEEN, "FORTUNE SAID."COMING DOWN THE AUTOBAHN WERE American TANKS AND TRUCKS. IT WAS PERFECTLY WONDERFUL."

" WHEN THE TANKS WENT BY THE DOCTOR AND I WENT OUT ON THE BALCONY WAVING A LARGE TABLECLOTH. YOU KNOW I THINK THEY WERE A LITTLE SUSPICIOUS OF ME. I YELLED TO TANKMEN TO BE CAREFUL THAT A BRIDGE WAS MINED AND HE SHOUTED BACK THAT THE GERMANS HAD ALREADY BLOWN THE BRIDGE AND HE HAD FOUR TANKS ACROSS.

" THE GERMANS IN THE HOSPITAL COULDN'T UNDERSTAND WHY THE BRIDGE HAD BEEN BLOWN AND SAID IT WOULD ONLY MAKE THE AMERICANS MAD AND THEY WOULD SHOOT UP THE TOWN. "

FORTUNE SAID THE GERMANS AT THE HOSPITAL ACTUALLY WERE DELIGHTED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS AND WOULD HAVE CHEERED THEIR APPROACH HAD THEY DARED.

STILL ACCOMPANIED BY HIS BATMAN WHO HAD STAYED WITH HIM THROUGHOUT HIS IMPRISONMENT FORTUNE WAS TAKEN TO U.S. FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND THEN SENT TO 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS FROM

THERE HE LEFT FOR LONDON.

APW WITHEADS SECOND 1301/RIN/ 205A

FREED AT LIMBURG ALSO WERE APPROXIMATELY 2,500 ALLIED SOLDIERS, INCLUDING MORE THAN 2,000 RUSSIANS, 116 BRITISH AND AMERICANS AND 85 FRENCH AND 40 EAST INDIANS.

APW WHITHEADS 1301sec/RIN/ 205A

WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 30-(AP)-PROBABLY NO DIVISION HAS MORE DECORATED CHAPLAINS THAN THE FOURTH ARMORED, WHICH HAS BEEN SPEARHEADING LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S STABS TOWARD THE HEART OF THE REICH.

NINE OF THE FOURTH'S TEN FIGHTING CHAPLAINS HOLD ONE OR MORE DECORATIONS AND THE TENTH HAS BEEN CITED.

THE CHAPLAINS ARE HEADED BY LT.COL.EMMET CRANE, 1118 NORTH GRAND BLVD., ST.LOUIS, MO., A CATHOLIC, WHO HOLDS THE BRONZE AND SILVER STARS.

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THE OTHERS ARE:

PROTESTANTS--MAJ.J.J.BOWMAN, HORSE CAVE, KY., BRONZE STAR; CAPT. FRANK ARNOLD, CHICAGO, ILL., BRONZE AND SILVER STARS AND PURPLE HEART; CAPT.DAVID W.RAY, BEAUMONT, TEX., BRONZE STAR WITH CLUSTER; CAPT.JAMES RAY, SAN SABA, TEX., BRONZE STAR; CAPT.ALLEN C.BERQUIST, MINNEAPOLIS, BRONZE STAR.

CATHOLICS--CAPT.STEPHEN J.O'DONNELL, CHICAGO, BRONZE STAR; CAPT. DANIEL CADONIC, PITTSBURGH,PA., BRONZE STAR; CAPT.PATRICK J.TRAINOR, JERSEY CITY, N.J., BRONZE STAR.

CAPT.EMMANUEL SCHENK, NEW YORK CITY, THE JEWISH CHAPLAIN, IS AWAITING A DECORATION.

THREE OTHER CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS WERE WOUNDED IN ACTION LAST YEAR AND EVACUATED FROM THE DIVISION. THEY ARE CAPTS.EDGAR J.ERNST, ST. LOUIS, SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART; DENNIS J.KEATING, CHICAGO, SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART; AND JOHN J.WALSH, LOUISVILLE, KY., BRONZE STAR AND PURPLE HEART.

JJ1041AEW

BY WADE WERNER

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY, MARCH 30-(AP)-FRAGMENTS FROM THE RUINS:

THE SURREALIST EFFECT OF THOSE BRONZE HEADS OF HITLER--ONCE AUSTERELY DISPLAYED IN THE HUSHED LOBBIES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN EVERY CITY IN GERMANY--NOW SITTING RAKISHLY ON THE CURBSTONE OF A DEVASTATED STREET, STARING INTO THE GUTTER, OR PERCHED ATOP AN ALLEY

30.24— 24349

HALL OVERLOOKING PILED RUBBISH. . .

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A GILDED SIGN, STILL BRIGHTLY UNDAMAGED, OVER THE ENTRANCE OF A SMASHED RESTAURANT "GOOD APPETITE!". . .

A YANK ACK-ACK GUNNER, WEARING A SILK HAT FOUND IN NEARBY WRECKAGE, WAITING HOPEFULLY FOR THE EVENING APPEARANCE OF GERMAN PLANES. . .

GERMAN DOGS IN SHATTERED VILLAGES NONCHALANTLY SCRATCHING THEMSELVES, YAWNING, AS HISTORY'S GREATEST CAVALCADE OF TANKS RUMBLES THROUGH EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT. . .

THE INSCRIPTION OVER A CLOCK ON A BATTERED CATHEDRAL TOWER IN THE CENTER OF A CITY--"THOU KNOWEST NOT THE HOUR THE LORD COMETH.". . .

G-IS WEARILY SWEEPING A GREAT PILE OF RAILWAY TICKETS, GOOD FOR TRAVEL TO THOUSANDS OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN GERMANY, OUT OF A CAPTURED TRAVEL BUREAU INTO THE STREET. AND CPL.JOE E.GONZALEZ, 956 KELLY ST., NEW YORK CITY, COMMENTING: "IF I PASTED ALL THESE TOGETHER, COULD I GET A RIDE BACK TO THE BRONX?"

WD251PEW

NINTH ARMY

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY SPURTED AHEAD TODAY IN AN ARMORED GALLOP NORTH OF THE RUHR THAT DROVE FAR BEYOND THE RHINE AS THE FRONT DISINTEGRATED FROM A BATTLE TO AN OBSTACLE RACE.

THE GERMANS BLEW BRIDGES OVER A WATER BARRIER CREATING A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE, BUT THEY OFFERED VIRTUALLY NO RESISTANCE.

(THIS MAY HAVE BEEN THE LIPPE RIVER, WHICH ON THIS SECTOR OF THE FRONT MEANDERS 30 TO 40 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.)

WHEN THE TANKERS THIS MORNING ROLLED THEIR TANKS THROUGH THE DUST OF THE WESTERN FRONT THEYWOTHGHOTOTOTL

WHEN THE TANKERS THIS MORNING ROLLED THEIR TANKS THROUGH THE DUST OF THE WESTERN FRONT THEY SAW NOTHING SHORT OF TOTAL VICTORY TO STOP THEM THIS TIME.

"THE ONLY RESISTANCE WE HAVE HAD HAS BEEN LIGHT, SMALL ARMS FIRE," SAID LT.COL.EUGENE TRAHAN, LAFAYETTE, LA.

THE GERMANS JUST BARELY MANAGED TO BLOW THE BRIDGES IN THE FACE OF THE ADVANCING ARMOR AFTER THE AMERICAN TANKS BURST THROUGH SCATTERED RESISTANCE.

THIS SPURT PUT THE NINTH ARMY IN THE VANGUARD OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP ALONG THE NORTHERN PLAINS TO BERLIN.

ENGINEERS HURRIEDLY REPLACED THE BRIDGES AND ARMOR STARTED PASSING INTO A KEY ROAD JUNCTION JUST BEYOND.

(CENSORSHIP PREVENTED GALLAGHER FROM MENTIONING NAMES, BUT ALONG THIS ROUTE AND ON THE EAST BANKS OF THE LIPPE IS THE ROAD JUNCTION OF LUENEN, 41 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE AT WESEL AND SEVEN MILES NORTH OF

THE RUHR CITY OF DORTMUND. Beyond the river is Otten, 1½ miles
(ANOTHER ROAD JUNCTION A MILE AND A HALF ~~MILES~~ NORTHWEST OF LUENEN.)
PEOPLE ALONG THE ROADSIDES SEEMED UTTERLY BEWILDERED AT WHAT THEY SAW PASSING UNCHALLENGED THROUGH THEIR TOWNS. THE TANK-POWERED COMBAT TEAM DROVE FORWARD LIKE A HUGE ARMED CONVOY.
ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AFTERNOON CAME WHEN A BRIGADIER GENERAL CAPTURED FOUR GERMAN SOLDIERS SINGLE-HANDED.

A58
HE PROUDLY TURNED THEM IN AND COULDN'T BE TOUCHED WITH A TEN-FOOT POLE FOR THE REST OF THE DAY.
STANDING ON STREET CORNERS AND SIDEWALKS, GERMAN CIVILIANS OFFERED NO RESISTANCE WHATSOEVER, AND SOME EVEN SEEMED GLAD TO SEE THE AMERICANS ARRIVE. FOR THE MOST PART, HOWEVER, THEY MET THE YANKS WITH COLD STARES.
THE CITIES HAVE BEEN BATTERED BY ALLIED BOMBINGS, BUT THE SMALLER PLACES HAVE BEEN UNMARKED.
RW748PEW

MAR 31 1945
MAR 31 1945

BY NED NORDNESS AND WILLIAM FRYE
WITH BRITISH AMERICAN FORCES EAST OF THE RHINE, MARCH 30-(AP)-BRITISH ARMOR CARRYING U.S.AIRBORNE INFANTRY CHURNED DEEPER INTO GERMANY TONIGHT ALONG HIGHWAYS AND SIDE ROADS FAR BEYOND THE RHINE.
PROGRESS IS CLOAKED IN SECRECY, BUT IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE SPEARHEADS ARE HOLDING TO A SWIFT PACE, CHECKED ONLY NOW AND AGAIN BY NUISANCE POCKETS.
BEHIND THEM CAME SOLID LINES OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S ARMIES, INFANTRY, TANKS AND ARTILLERY TO DEAL WITH THE POCKETS LEFT BY THE NUMEROUS SPEARHEADS.
IT WAS LEARNED ON THIS FRONT TODAY THAT HITLER HAD ORDERED A "SCORCHED EARTH" IN THE PATH OF THE ADVANCING ARMIES, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING SCORCHED SAVE THE VILLAGES WHICH ALLIED AIRMEN HAD LEVELED TO DUST AND RUBBLE.
GERMAN FARMERS OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL PLAIN, UNWILLING TO MAKE SUCH A SACRIFICE, HAD A GREATER ATTACHMENT TO THEIR POSSESSIONS THAN TO HITLER.
THE STORY OF HITLER'S ULTIMATUM WAS TOLD BY FRENCH, BELGIAN AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, WHO HAD BEEN FARMED OUT AS SLAVE LABOR IN THIS REGION.
THEY GREETED THE FORWARD TROOPS DELIRIOUSLY, AND TEARS STREAMED DOWN MANY CHEEKS.
FRENCH AND BELGIANS HAVE HAD THE STATUS OF PRISONERS OF WAR SINCE 1940. THEY WORE THEIR OLD UNIFORMS WHICH THEY INFORMED THEIR LIBERATORS THEY HAD BEEN SAVING FOR THIS DAY.
THE SWIFT PACE OF WAR AND THE ENORMOUS ALLIED STRENGTH HAS LEFT THE GERMAN CIVILIANS BEWILDERED AND OVERAWED. THEY GAPED AT THE ALLIED POWER ROARING DOWN THEIR HIGHWAYS.
THEY DO NOT HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF A PEOPLE TO WHOM EVERYTHING IS LOST. PERHAPS THAT WILL COME WHEN THE ALLIES ENTER THE METROPOLITAN CENTERS WHERE FOOD IS SCARCE AND CITIES ARE IN RUINS.
BUT ON THE FARMLANDS, WHERE HOMES HAVE ESCAPED, FARMERS, THEIR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS ARE TILLING THE FIELDS EVEN AS THEIR SOLDIERS HIDING IN THE DITCHES SEPARATING THEIR LAND FROM THE HIGHWAYS DIE UNDER THE GUNS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES.
RW754PEW

MAR 31 1945

BY A. I. GOLDBERG
WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 30-(AP)-GERMAN WOMEN, YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS WERE REPORTED TAKING PART TODAY FROM BEHIND PILLBOXES IN BITTER RESISTANCE EAST OF THE MAIN RIVER WHERE THE VETERAM 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS MOVING SLOWLY AROUND ASCHAFFENBURG.
THE FIGHTING WAS DESCRIBED BY THE SEASONED DOUGHBOYS AS THE MOST VICIOUS SINCE ANZIO, ALTHOUGH TROOPS OF LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY CLEARED HEIDELBERG, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.
WITHIN 36 HOURS THE GERMANS PUT IN UPWARDS OF 5,000 TROOPS BETWEEN ASCHAFFENBURG AND SCHWEINHEIM. HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE WAS POURED ON THE ADVANCING YANKS FROM BEHIND A DOUBLE LINE OF PILLBOXES. THE ARTILLERY FIRE WAS THE STRONGEST SINCE THE 45TH BROKE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND FEW PRISONERS WERE BEING TAKEN AMONG THE FANATICAL ENEMY TROOPS.
A 16-YEAR-OLD GIRL AND A 12-YEAR-OLD BOY WERE REPORTED AMONG THOSE OPPOSING THE AMERICAN ADVANCE BUT OFFICERS OF THE 45TH SAID THEY WERE NOT TREATING CIVILIANS TAKEN IN THE FIGHTING AS PRISONERS OF WAR UNLESS AN AMERICAN SOLDIER OR A GERMAN TROOPER-PRISONER SPECIFICALLY SINGLED OUT AN INDIVIDUAL AS A PARTICIPANT IN THE FIGHTING.
LESS RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED BY THE 180TH REGIMENT WHICH CLEARED HAUSEN, EICHELSBACH AND RUECK IN ADVANCES UP TO MORE THAN THREE MILES. IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE RHINE CROSSING, THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION ROLLED THROUGH NARROW VALLEYS PAST AMORBACH BUT THE FLOODED MUDBACH RIVER AND BLOWN BRIDGES SLOWED THE ADVANCE.
HEIDELBERG WAS FLANKED FROM THE EAST BY A CROSSING OF THE NECKAR RIVER AT ZIEGELHAUSEN. HUGE PLEASURE BOATS FOUND ALONG THE RIVER'S BANKS EXPEDITED THE AMERICAN CROSSING.
THE SPEED OF THE ARMORED DASH THROUGH ODENWALD YESTERDAY TRAPPED A LOADED ENEMY AMMUNITION TRAIN IN A RAILROAD TUNNEL.
THE SEVENTH ARMY ROUNDED UP ABOUT 1,800 MORE PRISONERS IN 24 HOURS UP TO LAST MIDNIGHT, INCLUDING ONE GENERAL WHO DIDN'T MAKE IT BACK ACROSS THE RHINE. HE WAS BRIG. GEN. GAEDE, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN 719TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHO WAS FOUND COWERING IN A PILLBOX ON THE WEST BANK.

NIGHT LEAD FIRST ARMY

MAR 31 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD
WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, MARCH 30-(AP)-ROLLING AT THE RATE OF MORE THAN 25 MILES A DAY, THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY'S ARMOR SWUNG ALMOST WITHOUT HINDRANCE TONIGHT TOWARD A JUNCTURE EAST OF THE RUHR WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY.
HIS DEFENSES CRUMBLED FROM THE LAHN TO SIEG RIVERS, WILY FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING WAS REPORTED STRIVING DESPERATELY TO REFORM HIS SHATTERED REMNANTS INTO SOME SEMBLANCE OF AN ARMY AND PUT THEM ON THE LINE TO CHECK THE TIDE OF DEFEAT SWEEPING IN ON WHAT REMAINS OF THE WEHRMACHT.
LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' SPEARHEADS REACHED PADERBORN, 185 MILES FROM BERLIN, DURING THE DAY, CHALKING UP GAINS OF MORE THAN 125 MILES IN FIVE DAYS. REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE ELEMENTS, HOWEVER, WERE AT LEAST 8 1/2 HOURS BEHIND ACTUAL ADVANCES.
THE GAP BETWEEN VANGUARDS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES HAD BEEN NARROWED TO 65 MILES.
EXPERT OPINION WAS THAT KESSELRING HAD NEITHER THE MEANS NOR THE TIME IN WHICH TO MAKE ANY FORMIDABLE STAND AND THAT HE CAN ONLY RECONSTITUTE HIS BROKEN DIVISIONS AND MERGE COMMANDS OF MISCELLANEOUS UNITS WHILE TRYING TO BRING UP WHATEVER RESERVES ARE LEFT IN CENTRAL GERMANY, NORWAY AND DENMARK.
SOME TROOPS BEING BROUGHT TO THE FRONT, IT WAS REPORTED, ARE BEING TOLD TO FIND ARMS ON THE BATTLEFIELD, BUT THEY HAVE NEITHER THE TRAINING NOR THE WEAPONS WITH WHICH TO HALT THE GREATEST TANK FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
THIS MIGHTY TIDE OF ARMOR, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY, IS LED BY MAJ.GEN. MAURICE ROSE'S THIRD ARMORED DIVISION WHICH ALSO PACED THE DRIVE FROM THE ROER RIVER TO THE RHINE. FOLLOWING THE THIRD ROLLED MAJ.GEN. TERRY ALLEN'S 104TH INFANTRY AND MAJ.GEN.ROBERT HASBROUCK'S SEVENTH ARMORED.
THE PACE-SETTING TASK FORCE IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE DRIVE IS COMMANDED BY LT.COL.PRENTICE YEOMANS OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., WITH ALMOST PARALLEL COLUMNS UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.WALTER RICHARDSON, BEAUMONT, TEX., AND LT.COL.JOHN WELBORN OF SOUTHERN PINES, N.C.

HASBROUCK'S MEN, CONTINUING TO ATTACK AT DAWN TODAY, THRUST FROM KIRCHHAIN FOR 20 MILES TO FRANKENAU, 5 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF THE EDER RIVER. SOME OF HIS RECONNAISSANCE UNITS DURING THE AFTERNOON WERE WITHIN ONE KILOMETER OF THE EDERSEE DAM, FORMING A GREAT RESERVOIR ON THE EDER RIVER.

THIS ADVANCE REPRESENTED A DRIVE OF 96 MILES FOR THE SEVENTH ARMORED SINCE THE JUMP-OFF FOR THE GREAT ATTACK MARCH 25.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE SEVENTH, MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.LEONARD'S NINTH ARMORED DIVISION WHEELED AROUND THE "ELBOW" OF THE FIRST ARMY'S TURN TO THE NORTH TO REACH FRITZLAR ON THE EDER AND ALT WILDUNGEN ON THE WILDE RIVER, A GAIN FOR THE DAY OF 20 MILES AND A TOTAL ADVANCE OF 100 MILES IN FIVE DAYS.

TANKS OF THE NINTH ARMORED, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD BY CAPTURING THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE, ALSO REACHED BARKEN AND TREYSA AND THE MAIN FRANKFURT-KASSEL RAILROAD.

AT THE BEND OF THE ELBOW, THE FIRST INFANTRY ADVANCED TO A POINT TWO MILES SOUTH OF SIEGEN TO CLEAN OUT COMPARATIVELY LIGHT OPPOSITION.

OBSERVERS, NOTING THE CONTINUED ABSENCE OF ANY APPRECIABLE OPPOSITION, SAID THAT KESSELRING, WHOSE TROOPS MADE SUCH A STUBBORN DEFENSE OF ITALY, WAS A PAST MASTER AT THE ART OF TAKING WHATEVER TROOPS WERE AVAILABLE AND PUTTING UP A STOUT DEFENSE. THESE OBSERVERS SAID THE GERMAN LEADER MIGHT BE ABLE TO CONSTITUTE SOME SORT OF LINE IN FRONT OF THE ALLIED DRIVE--BUT HE SIMPLY DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH RESERVES AVAILABLE TO THROW UP A DEFENSE STRONG ENOUGH TO STOP THE POWER UNLEASHED BY THE ALLIES.

WE539PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MARCH 30-(AP)-TWO PRESS OFFICERS ON RECONNAISSANCE DUTY FOR CORRESPONDENTS ATTACHED TO THE SEVENTH ARMY PICKED UP GUNS TODAY AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF A ROAD BLOCK IN THE VICINITY OF ASCHAFFENBURG.

THEY WERE CAPT.JOSEPH DINE, FORMER WORCESTER, MASS., NEWSPAPERMAN WHO WEARS THE SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART WITH CLUSTER, AND CAPT. CRAIG TELLER OF BROCKWAY, PA., WINNER OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WHILE A THUNDERBOLT PILOT.

THEY MET SMALL ARMS FIRE WHEN THEY APPROACHED THE ROAD BLOCK IN AN AREA PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CLEARED.

WHILE PFC ERNEST REDFERN OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., THEIR DRIVER, FRANTICALLY REVERSED THE JEEP, DINE, A VETERAN OF THE 36TH DIVISION, SPRAYED THE ENEMY WITH PISTOL SHOTS AND TELLER FIRED BOTH A PISTOL AND REDFERN'S CARBINE.

THE JEEP WAS HIT BY ENEMY FIRE, BUT THE TRIO MANAGED TO TURN AROUNI AND GET AWAY FAST.

RW1152PEW

MAR 31 1945

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

MANNHEIM, GERMANY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THIS CITY ALMOST SURRENDERED BY TELEPHONE.

AFTER THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED THE NORTHEAST THIRD OF THIS ONCE GREAT INLAND PORT AND ARTILLERY WAS BLASTING AWAY AT THE MAIN PART OF THE CITY SOUTH OF THE NECKAR RIVER YESTERDAY, THE PHONE RANG IN A CAPTURED POWER STATION AND A WAR-WEARY CIVILIAN ASKED THAT THE SHOOTING PLEASE BE STOPPED BECAUSE THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE ALL GONE.

A SKEPTICAL AMERICAN OFFICER TOLD THE SPEAKER TO GET THE BURGOMEISTEI TO THE TELEPHONE. THE BURGOMEISTER CAME AND DECLARED OVER THE WIRE THAT HE WAS SURRENDERING. LATER HE HAD TO RETRACT--BY TELEPHONE.

THE TROUBLE WAS THAT THE GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD NOT GONE AND THEIR COMMANDER REFUSED TO LISTEN TO THE CIVILIANS' PLEAS TO HALT RESISTANCE. THE AMERICANS GRANTED A SHORT RESPITE FROM THE SHELLING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO AWAIT SOME REAL SIGN OF SURRENDER. NONE CAME AND THE BARRAGE WAS RESUMED AT 6:10 P.M. BY 26 BATTALIONS OF ARTILLERY AND CONTINUED THROUGH THE NIGHT.

THE ENEMY FINALLY WAS DRIVEN OUT SHORTLY BEFORE DAWN AND THE DOUGHBOYS MOPPED UP AFTER DAYLIGHT.

JS854PEW

MAR 31 1945

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, MARCH 29-(AP)-DR.HUGO ECKENER, 77, FAMED GERMAN ZEPPELIN BUILDER, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY ONE OF HIS FORMER ASSOCIATES TO BE LIVING WITH HIS DAUGHTER AT LINDAU NEAR WIRTTENBERG AFTER HAVING BEEN BOMBED OUT OF HIS FRIEDRICHSHAFEN HOME.

ECKENER, REPRESENTED AS BEING PASSIVELY ANTI-NAZI, WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD HIS FORMER ASSOCIATES THAT HE INTENDED TO BUILD MORE ZEPPELINS AFTER THE WAR WITH FINANCIAL BACKING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE ASSOCIATE SAID THE NAZIS DELIVERED "A SAD BLOW" TO ECKENER AT THE START OF THE WAR WHEN THEY DECIDED THAT ZEPPELINS WERE IMPRACTICAL FOR MODERN WARFARE, BLEW UP THE GRAF ZEPPELIN HANGAR AND MELTED DOWN ITS FRAMEWORK.

JS1137PEW

WITH THE NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MARCH 30-(AP)-AT THE ROUTINE PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY CAPT. WILLIAM MOODY, GOLDSBORO, N.C., RAISED A LONG POINTER TO A HUGE MAP OF THE RHINELAND TO INDICATE THE POSITION WHERE A GROUP OF LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S TANKS HAD BEEN HELD UP A COUPLE OF DAYS BY GERMAN ARMOR.

MOODY'S POINTER FOLLOWED A ROUTE EAST FROM THE RHINE AT WESEL AND RAN CLEAR OFF ACROSS TO THE OTHER SIDE. AFTER STANDING PERPLEXED A MOMENT, MOODY TURNED AND EXCLAIMED: "THEY'RE OFF THE MAP."

KA1027AEW

ROME, MARCH 30-(AP)-EDWARD J.FLYNN, PERSONAL EMISSARY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, LEFT ROME YESTERDAY AFTER COMPLETING HIS DISCUSSIONS IN ITALY. HE EXPECTS TO CONFER IN PARIS WITH FRENCH LEADERS, INCLUDING GEN.DE GAULLE, AND THEN GO TO LONDON FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS.

FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN AND NOW HEAD OF THE BRONX (N.Y.) DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FLYNN TOOK WITH HIM A LIST OF NAMES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF BRONX RELATIVES OF FIFTH ARMY SOLDIERS WHOM HE MET ON A TWO-DAY VISIT TO THE ITALIAN FRONT.

G819AEW

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 30-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII IS EXPECTED TO CELEBRATE EASTER MASS PRIVATELY, BUT A SOLEMN MASS WILL BE OFFERED AT ST.PETER'S BY CARDINAL TEDESCHINI.

THE LAST TIME THE PONTIFF APPEARED AT ST.PETER'S AT EASTER WAS IN 1940 WHEN HE PREACHED A SERMON. HE MADE A WORLD BROADCAST IN 1941, BUT FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS HAS OBSERVED THE DAYPRIVATE

JS1024 Y.

BUT FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS HAS OBSERVED THE DAY PRIVATELY.

JS1024PEW

MOSCOW, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ACCUSED SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND ARGENTINA TODAY OF "ATTEMPTING, UNDER THE FLAG OF FALSE DEMOCRACY," TO SAVE FASCISM AND PROTECT FASCISM'S AGENTS FROM FULL RETRIBUTION.

"SLANDEROUS PRO-GERMAN ARTICLES OF THE VATICAN'S OFFICIAL ORGAN, OSSERVATORE ROMANO, ABOUT 'SOVIET TERROR IN POLAND' AND FOOLISH RUMORS OF REACTIONARY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, CONCERNING 'BOLSHEVIZATION OF ROMANIA'--ALL THESE OPEN ATTEMPTS OF REACTIONARIES TO HELP HITLERITES SPREAD DIFFERENCES AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS ARE INVARIABLY PUT FORTH IN THE FORM OF 'CONCERN ABOUT DEMOCRACY'," IZVESTIA CONTINUED.

(IN CHICAGO, COL.ROBERT R.MC CORMICK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SAID "THE BLOODY HANDED COMMUNIST ATTACK ON THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMES AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME WHEN IT IS KNOWN THAT RUSSIA IS TO HAVE THREE VOTES IN ANY POST-WAR LEAGUE. SHE WILL ALSO HAVE THE VOTES OF POLAND, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND FINLAND--THAT GIVES HER EIGHT VOTES TO THE BRITISH SIX AND THE AMERICAN THREE. I DO NOT THINK THE AMERICANS WILL BE SUCH SUCKERS AS TO STAND FOR THAT KIND OF CHEATING.")

MAR 31 1945

THE PUBLICATION ASSERTED SPAIN'S GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WAS "LOOKING FOR A CHEAP CHANCE TO BUY AMNESTY AND EVEN IS READY TO BREAK OFF WITH HIS PATRON, HITLER, IN ORDER MORE EASILY TO SERVE HIM."

"SINCE THE RECENT EXAMPLES OF CONVENIENT AND PURELY SYMBOLICAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR, FRANCO IS PREPARING HIMSELF TO ANNOUNCE WAR WITH JAPAN," IT SAID. "OF COURSE HE DOES NOT INTEND TO SEND HIS HATCHETMEN TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE BECAUSE THESE HATCHETMEN ARE BUSY WAGING A FEROCIOUS WAR AGAINST THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

"CHEAP WAR GESTURES RELATIVE TO JAPAN NOW HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY PORTUGUESE REACTIONARIES AND ARGENTINA ALSO HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS.

"ALL THESE EVENTS SHOW HOW LOW HAS DROPPED GERMANY'S CHANCES EVEN IN THOSE PRO-FASCIST SPHERES SYMPATHETIC TO HER. THIS DOES NOT MEAN ACTUAL DISARMAMENT OF THE ACCOMPLICES AND WORSHIPPERS OF FASCISM. QUICKLY PUTTING ON THE VESTMENTS OF DEMOCRACY, THEY ARE ATTEMPTING, UNDER THE FLAG OF FALSE DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THEI STRENGTH, TO SAVE FASCISM AND PROTECT FASCISM'S AGENTS FROM FULL EXPOSURE AND RETRIBUTION."

N933AEW

JERUSALEM, MARCH 30-(AP)-U.S.REP.EVERETT M.DIRKSEN (R-ILL) JOINED IN GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES IN THIS SHRINE CITY OF CHRISTIANITY TODAY AS MANY ALLIED SOLDIERS WALKED IN THE HISTORIC VIA DOLOROSA PROCESSION AND HEARD THE HOPE STRESSED THAT THIS WOULD BE THE LAST WARTIME EASTER.

DIRKSEN, WHO IS ON A TOUR CHECKING GOVERNMENT BUREAU OPERATIONS FO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, CALLED THE "CEREMONY AT THE HOLY SEPULCHRE SOMETHING LONG TO BE REMEMBERED," ADDING:

"HERE MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM MINGLE WITH CIVILIANS OF ALL CREEDS AND NATIONALITIES TO REKINDLE FAITH AND GET A NEW VISION OF THE WORLD WHERE THEY WILL BE TRULY FREE FROM FEAR OF WAR AND AGGRESSION AND THEY CAN MOVE ON TO A NEW HIGHER LEVEL OF CIVILIZATION."

DIRKSEN, IN A STATEMENT, REPORTED SEEING ONE GROUP OF 200 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO CAME FROM THE PERSIAN GULF, EGYPT AND ITALY FOR EASTER RITES IN THIS CITY "WHERE THE THOUGHTS, HOPES AND FAITH OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD ARE CENTERED AT EASTERTIDE."

JS1007PEW

CHUNGKING, MARCH 29-(AP)-CHINA HAS NO DESIRE, OR INTENTION, TO MAINTAIN CENSORSHIP AFTER THE WAR, MINISTER OF INFORMATION WANG SHIH CHIEH TOLD THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS FREE PRESS COMMITTEE TODAY.

BESIDES VISITING DR.WANG, THE COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, AND DEAN CARL ACKERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, ALSO CALLED ON DIRECTOR T.T.HSIAO OF THE OFFICIAL CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; DR.SUN FO, CABINET MINISTER AND SON OF THE LATE SUN YAT SEN; AND GEN.WU TE-CHEN, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE KUOMINTANG.

LATER THE THREE HELD A ROUNDTABLE TALK WITH STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN-OPERATED POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM IN CHUNGKING.

JS1140PEW

~~THE TY.~~ Add Mindoro to Philippines text & the city

PARAY ISLAND, INVADED MARCH 18, WAS QUICKLY SUBDUED. FOUR DAYS LATER HEADQUARTERS REPORTED ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAD BEEN CRUSHED.

THE AERIAL HAMMERING OF NEGROS HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED ON ITS NUMEROUS AIRFIELDS, AS WELL AS ON DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING. THE ALMOST DAILY BOMBINGS THIS MONTH HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED BY ACTIVITIES OF THE SPEEDY LITTLE PATROL BOATS AND OF NIGHT PATROL PLANES.

GUERRILLAS ON NEGROS ARE UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.SALVADOR ABCEDE, AN INFANTRY OFFICER. HEADQUARTERS REPORTED LAST DEC. 16 THAT HIS FORCES WERE CONDUCTING A "GENERAL OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT AGAINST ENEMY OCCUPIED AREAS" AND HAD CLEARED THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE ISLAND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE DUMAGUETTE AREA.

THE JAPANESE IN THE DAMAGUETTE SECTOR, AT THE SOUTHEASTERN END OF THE ISLAND, HAD BEEN DRIVEN INTO A POCKET, THE REPORT SAID, AND WERE UNDER CLOSE SIEGE.

ALONG THE NEGROS EASTERN COAST THE IRREGULARS HOLD SIBULAN, SAN CARLOS, BAIS, ISABELLA AND LUZURIGA AS WELL AS SEVERAL AIRFIELDS.

GG-RA216PCW

MAR 31 1945

PHILIPPINES (300)

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA,MARCH 30-(AP)-INVASION-SEASONED DOUGHBOYS--YANKS HAVE LANED ON 13 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THIS MONTH ALONE--SWEPT ASHORE ON MACTAN AND CAUIT ISLANDS OFF CONQUERED CEBU CITY WEDNESDAY TO CLEAR THE SHIPPING LANES INTO THAT SECOND PORT OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED IN HIS COMMUNIQUE TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.ARNOLD'S AMERICAL DIVISION SWEPT ACROSS THE HALF-MILE STRAIT FROM CEBU CITY TO SECURE OPON, THE MAIN CITY OF MACTAN.

THE BIGGEST COCONUT OIL REFINERY IN THE PHILIPPINES IS ON MACTAN, AND ISLAND ABOUT NINE MILES BY FOUR. THE BIG PLANT WAS SET AFIRE BY JAPANESE DEMOLITION CREWS MONDAY MORNING WHEN THE YANKS LANDED ON CEBU.

CAUIT, A MERE DOT IN CEBU BAY, IS A FORMER SEAPLANE BASE.

MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT ENEMY RESISTANCE ON CEBU ITSELF REMAINED DISORGANIZED. DOUGHBOYS, STRING NORTH AND SOUTH FROM WRECKED AND BURNED CEBU CITY, SEIZED THE NAGA AND LAHUG AIRFIELDS. LAHUG HAS A 5,000 FOOT CONCRETE RUNWAY AND PARKING FACILITIES FOR 200 PLANES.

ONLY SPORADIC RESISTANCE WAS REPORTED ON THE VARIOUS LUZON ISLAND FRONTS. MOPPING UP IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR YIELDED 1,338 ADDITIONAL ENEMY DEAD. MACARTHUR RECENTLY ESTIMATED JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES AT MORE THAN 297,000.

ON SOUTHERN LUZON, 150 NIPPONESE SLIPPED INTO THE TOWN OF TALISAY ON LAKE TAAL, WELL BEHIND AMERICAN LINES, AND BURNED IT. ELEMENTS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF LIPA, ROAD JUNCTION TOWN IN BATANGAS PROVINCE SOUTHEAST OF LAKE TAAL, BUT THE HEAT OF ENEMY-SET FIRES HALTED THEM. TWO CONCRETE AIRSTRIPS WERE CAPTURED NEAR LIPA.

HEAVY BOMBERS UNLOADED MORE THAN 200 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE BIG PORT OF LEGASPI ON SOUTHEASTERN LUZON AND BOMBED FACTORIES, AIRDROMES AND RAIL FACILITIES ON FORMOSA.

BOMBERS PATROLLING THE CHINA SEA BLOCKADE SANK A 7,000-TON CARGO SHIP AND FIVE SMALL COASTAL VESSELS OFF FORMOSA AND SENT FOUR SMALL FREIGHTERS TO THE BOTTOM OFF HAINAN.

QD1210APW

AIR WAR (WITH RYUKYUS)

GUAM, FRIDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-NAVY SEARCH PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING ONE SANK TWO SMALL JAPANESE SHIPS AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE BONIN ISLANDS, NORTH OF CONQUERED IWO, WEDNESDAY, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, ARMY MUSTANGS OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND HIT A WAREHOUSE AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS ON HAHA IN THE BONINS.

DAILY NEUTRALIZATION ATTACKS ON JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN MARSHALLS WERE CARRIED OUT WEDNESDAY BY FOURTH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING HELLDIVER BOMBERS AND NAVY SEARCH PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING TWO.

QD&SF630PPW NM

BRITISH FLEET (2TIH RYUKYUS) (140)

GUAM, MARCH 29-(AP)-TWO OF THE BIG BRITISH FIGHTING SHIPS OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE ATTACKING THE RYUKYU ISLANDS HAVE DISTINGUISHED RECORDS IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS.

THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP KING GEORGE V, FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH TASK FORCE, HELPED TO SINK THE "UNSINKABLE" GERMAN BATTLESHIP BISMARCK IN THE ATLANTIC MAY 27, 1941. SHE IS OF THE SAME CLASS AS THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES, WHICH WAS SUNK OFF MALAYA DECEMBER 10, 1941.

THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS, ANOTHER UNIT OF THE BRITISH TASK FORCE, PARTICIPATED IN THE ALLIED VICTORY OVER THE ITALIAN FLEET IN THE BATTLE OF TARANTO IN NOVEMBER, 1940.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS WAS DAMAGED HEAVILY BY NAZI AIRCRAFT SHORTLY THEREAFTER. LATER SHE JOINED THE EAST INDIES FLEET AND TOOK PART IN TWO AIR STRIKES AGAINST JAPANESE POSITIONS AT PALEMBANG, SUMATRA.

VICE ADM. SIR BERNARD RAWLINGS, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH TASK FORCE, WAS A NAVAL ETTACHE IN TOKYO FROM 1936 UNTIL THE MUNICH CRISIS IN 1938 AND IS RATED AS AN AUTHORITY ON JAPAN.

SF635PPW NM

MAR 31 1945

WITH BRITISH FLEET (350)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, MARCH 29-(AP)-BRITISH WARSHIPS WHICH JOINED THE AMERICAN NAVAL ASSAULT ON THE RYUKYU ISLANDS SAILED FROM A SECRET U.S. PACIFIC BASE WITH YANK WISHES FOR "GOOD HUNTING."

AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER WHO DESCRIBED THE DEPARTURE SPOKE OF THE BRITISH ELEMENT AS "A POWERFUL TASK FORCE MADE UP OF BATTLESHIPS, CARRIERS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS."

THE LEAD SHIP OF THE FORMATION WAS A SLEEK, HEAVILY ARMED CRUISER OF THE LATEST TYPE.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND RATINGS LINED THE RAILS OF THE FLAGSHIP, THE DREADNOUGHT KING GEORGE V, AND GAVE THE THUMBS-UP VICTORY SALUTE.

AS THE FLAGSHIP, BEARING THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM. SIR BERNARD RAWLINGS, PULLED UP PARALLEL WITH U.S.COMMODORE WORRALL R.CARTER'S FAMED SERVICE SQUADRON TEN, WORRALL BLINKERED:

"GOOD HUNTING, GOOD LUCK AND GODSPEED TO YOU, BRITISH BROTHERS."

BY SIGNAL FLAGS RAWLINGS REPLIED:

"THANK YOU VERY MUCH. I HOPE WE MEET AGAIN, COMMODORE, NEARER TOKYO."

AS THE LAST SHIP OF THE FORCE MOVED OUT OF THE BASE, THE LEADING CRUISER DISAPPEARED OVER THE HORIZON.

THE BRITISH TASK FORCE WENT INTO COORDINATED ACTION WITH THE AMERICANS WHILE SOME NAVAL OBEERVERS STILL WERE TALKING ABOUT WHETHER TECHNICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FLEETS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES MIGHT BA JOINT OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

BRITISH OFFICERS HERE SAID THAT WHILE THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN CRUISING RANGE AND TECHNIQUE, THERE WAS NO PARTICULAR PROBLEM WHEN THE BRITISH UNITS WERE IN A SELF-SERVICED TASK FORCE.

FOR THE CURRENT OPERATION IT IS NO SECRET THAT MOST OF ITS SHELLS, BOMBS AND OTHER ARMAMENT ARE ITS OWN, FROM ENGLAND, AND ITS FOOD AND MUCH OF ITS OTHER EQUIPMENT FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

THE COMPOSITION OF ITS AIR ARM IS UNDISCLOSED, BUT BRITISH CARRIERS ARE KNOWN TO BE USING BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLANES. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT MOST OF ITS PLANES FOR THIS OPERATION ARE AMERICAN TORPEDO PLANES, HELLCATS AND CORSAIRS. HOWEVER, SOME SEAFIRE AND FIREFLY TYPES ARE ABOARD.

THE SEAFIRE IS THE CARRIER VERSION OF THE FAMED SPITFIRE. IT CARRIES TWO 20 MM. CANNON, FOUR MACHINE GUNS AND HAD A 1470 HORSEPOWER ROLLS ROYCE MERLIN ENGINE. ITS WINGS FOLD AT THE TIPS AS WELL AS AT THE ROOTS. BECAUSE OF THIS IT IS KNOWN AS THE PRAYING MANTIS.

THE FIREFLY IS A HEAVILY ARMED BRITISH NAVAL PLANE--FOUR 20 MM. CANNON AND EQUIPPED TO USE ROCKETS.

A REVOLUTIONARY FLOATING SUPPLY TRAIN WHICH ENABLES THE FORCE TO STRIKE SO FAR FROM ITS BASES APPARENTLY IS SIMILAR IN SOME RESPECTS TO WORRALL'S NOW WIDELY KNOWN SERVICE SQUADRON TEN--A COLLECTION OF ALL TYPES OF SERVICE SHIPS WHICH MAKES IT UNNECESSARY FOR A FLEET TO RETURN TO ITS BASE FOR SERVICING.

SOME OBSERVERS THOUGHT THE BRITISH LACKED THIS FEATURE AND HENCE COULDN'T SHARE IN THE PACIFIC OPERATIONS.

BT7AAPPW NM

MAR 31 1945

PEARL HARBOR, MARCH 29-(AP)-LT.GEN.HOLLAND M. (HOWLIN' MAD) SMITH, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, COMPLETED 40 YEARS WITH THE MARINES TODAY.

GENERAL SMITH, SECOND RANKING OFFICER OF THE CORPS, WAS APPOINTED SECOND LIEUTENANT MARCH 29, 1905, FOLLOWING HIS GRADUATION FROM ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

HE HELPED PLAN AND PERSONALLY DIRECTED EVERY MARINE CONQUEST IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SINCE TARAWA. A NATIVE OF ALABAMA, HE WLL BE 63 ON APRIL 20. HIS WIFE LIVES IN LA JOLLA, CALIF.

MANILA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31-(AP)-THIRTEENTH [illegible]CE

LIBERATORS, LED BY COL. CLIFFORD H. REES, CYNTHIA, KY., SANK OR DAMAGED NINE JAPANESE SHIPS WEDNESDAY IN MAKASSAR STRAITS NEAR DUTCH CELEBES.

THE SUCCESSFUL RAID, INCLUDING THE SINKING OF AN ENEMY DESTROYER, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS.

LEAD

BUENOS AIRES, M[illegible]H 29-(AP)-TWO ARG[illegible]INE NEWSPAPERS WHICH WERE ORDERED CLOSED AS AN AFTERMATH OF ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS RECEIVED NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT THE SUSPENSION ORDER HAD BEEN ANNULLED, ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER IT WAS INVOKED.

THE PAPERS RESTORED TO PUBLICATION PRIVILEGES ARE NOTICIAS GRAFICAS, AN AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER, AND THE SOCIALIST ORGAN, VAN GUARDIA.

NOTICIAS GRAFICAS WAS ORDERED TO CLOSE FOR 10 DAYS, APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF ITS EDITORIAL LAST NIGHT WHICH ASSERTED THE DECISION TO DECLARE WAR LAGGED YEARS BEHIND PUBLIC OPINION.

VAN GUARDIA RECENTLY HAD URGED THE MILITARY REGIME TO WITHDREW AND PERMIT REESTABLISHMENT OF A FREELY ELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

JS1142PEW

PRECEDE TOCOPILLA

SANTIAGO,CHILE,MARCH 30-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION, WHICH HAS IMPORTANT CONTACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, DECLARED TODAY THAT AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE PANAMA CANAL HAD BEEN DISCLOSED BY THE DETENTION OF A GERMAN SABOTAGE CHIEF NAMED VON APPEN.

THE NEWSPAPER MADE THE ASSERTION IN A STORY HEADLINED, "SHIPWRECKS OF THE SAILING VESSEL LAUTARO AND THE STEAMSHIP MAPOCHO AND OTHERS WERE THE WORK OF SABOTAGE." IT GAVE NO SPECIFIC DETAILS.

THE NAVAL TRAINING SHIP LAUTARO, A FORMER GERMAN VESSEL, AND THE NITRATE SHIP MAPOCHO RECENTLY WERE BURNED WITH A LOSS OF PERHAPS 101 LIVES. THE NITRATE SHIP NAGUILAND CAUGHT FIRE AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME AFTER LOADING AT IQUIQUE, A CENTER OF JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, AND NEWSPAPERS DECLARED SABOTAGE WAS RESPONSIBLE.

JORGE GARRETON, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INVESTIGATION, SAID "CRIMINAL HANDS" UNDOUBTEDLY CAUSED THE FIRES. SEVERAL PERSONS, INCLUDING GERMANS, WERE ARRESTED.

FIFTY TONS OF SALTPETER ABOUT TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM A LIGHTER TO THE CHILEAN FREIGHTER CANELO WAS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED IN ANOTHER FIRE CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION AT TOCOPILLA TODAY.

THE FREIGHTER'S CREW REFUSED TO SAIL AFTER THE MISHAP. AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING.

WD133AEW

TOCOPILLA, CHILE, MARCH 30-(AP)-FIFTY TONS OF SALTPETER ABOUT TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM A LIGHTER TO THE CHILEAN FREIGHTER CANELO WERE VIRTUALLY DESTROYED TODAY BY A FIRE THAT DEVELOPED AFTER AN EXPLOSION.

THE FREIGHTER'S CREW REFUSED TO SAIL AFTER THE MISHAP. AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING.

MAR 31 1945

JP611AEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TOOK STEPS TODAY TOWARD KEEPING BOLIVIA'S MINES IN PRODUCTION AFTER OWNERS OF FOUR CONCERNS ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD SHUT DOWN TOMORROW ON THE GROUND THAT CURRENT LOW PRICES PREVENT AN ADEQUATE RETURN.

THE GOVERNMENT MOVES WERE AIMED PARTICULARLY TOWARD CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF TIN.

BY A GOVERNMENT DECREE, MINE OWNERS WHO INTEND TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS MUST NOTIFY THE LABOR AND ECONOMY MINISTRIES AND DEPOSIT IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY FUND THE AMOUNTS NECESSARY TO COVER SEVERANCE PAY AND OTHER COMPENSATION FOR MINERS. THE BANCO MINERO (MINING BANK) THEN WILL TAKE OVER OPERATION OF THE MINES IN QUESTION.

THE VINTO, COLQUECHACA, JAPA AND MOROCOCALA MINES ARE SCHEDULED TO CLOSE TOMORROW.

JP611AEW

OTTAWA, MARCH 29-(AP)-NEWS THAT RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WILL ASK FOR THREE VOTES EACH IN THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROPOSED PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION APPARENTLY CAME AS NO SURPRISE TODAY TO OFFICIALS OF THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

WHILE OFFICIAL CIRCLES HAD NO COMMENT THERE WAS A DISPOSITION TO REGARD THE NEWS AS NOT IMPORTANT AND NOT LIKELY TO AFFECT THE WORKINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IT IS PROPOSED TO CREATE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

IN AN ASSEMBLY WHICH WILL START OFF WITH 45 MEMBERS AND MAY INCREASE TO 600 OR MORE MEMBER STATES THE FACT THAT TWO OF THE LARGEST STATES MIGHT HAVE MORE THAN ONE VOTE IS NOT REGARDED HERE AS SERIOUSLY AFFECTING THE FUNCTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

FW116AEW

[illegible] MILITARY POLICE UNTIL JAN. 5, 1945, AFTER WHICH THEY WERE NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

REPORTS FILTERED INTO THE PRISON FROM THE UNDERGROUND THAT THEY HAD BEEN EXECUTED BY THE JAPANESE AND THEIR BODIES TOSSED WITH 14 OTHERS INTO A COMMON GRAVE THREE MILES FROM THE CAMP, MISS DAVIS SAID.

[illegible] KNEW THERE COULD BE NO MISTAKE [illegible]

ADDING AUTHENTICITY TO THE STORY WAS THE REPORT MADE ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE BY KENNETH DAY, WHO HANDLED ALL FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS BY WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE FED. DAY SAID THAT HE, TOO, HAD SEEN THE BODIES OF THE TWO MEN AND COULD NOT BE MISTAKEN IN THEIR IDENTITY.

NEITHER MISS DAVIS NOR DAY KNEW OF ANY REASON WHY THE JAPANESE KILLED GRINNELL AND DUGGLEBY. NO CHARGE WAS FILED AGAINST THE MEN OR EVIDENCE INTRODUCED THAT THEY HAD COMMITTED ANY SERIOUS OFFENSE.

HOWEVER, RUMORS SPREAD THROUGH THE CAMP THAT THE TWO HAD INCURRED DISFAVOR OF THE JAPANESE FOR ASSERTED "BLACK MARKET" DEALINGS IN AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE MORE FOOD FOR THE INTERNEES, BOTH DAY AND MISS DAVIS SAID.

MISS DAVIS AND HER FATHER WILL LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO REJOIN MRS.DAVIS, WHO LIVES AT ADELPHI COLLEGE, GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.

MR.AND MRS.DAY EXPECT TO GO TO CAMBRIDGE,MASS., WHERE MR. DAY'S FATHER RESIDES.

MAR 31 1945

JAP EVACUATION

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 30 (AP)-JAPAN'S CABINET TODAY APPROVED AN "OUTLINE OF EMERGENCY MEASURES" FOR EVACUATING JAPANESE CITIES, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE CABINET ALSO APPROVED A PLAN FOR "INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS."

GG1143ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 30-(AP)-THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, JAPANESE TOTALITARIAN PARTY CREATED THREE YEARS AGO BY EX-PREMIER GEN.HIDEKI TOJO TO STRENGTHEN CIVILIAN SUPPORT FOR HIS WAR MACHINE, WAS DISSOLVED TODAY AND SUPPLANTED BY A NEW ONE PARTY ORGANIZATION, THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN.

THE CHANGE WAS REPORTED IN A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH INTERCEPTED HERE BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE NEW, "SURE-VICTORY" PARTY WAS CREATED IN RESPONSE TO PERSISTENT CRITICISM OF PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO'S WAR POLICIES. IT IS HEADED BY GEN.JIRO MINAMI, MEMBER OF THE RULING KWAN CL

PERSISTENT CRITICISM OF PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO'S WAR POLICIES. IT IS HEADED BY GEN.JIRO MINAMI, MEMBER OF THE RULING KWANTUNG ARMY CLIQUE AND OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

UM325APW NM

UNDATED AIR BASES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, OPERATING IN CHINA UNDER MANY HANDICAPS, HAS LOST ANOTHER ONE OF ITS ADVANCED BASES.

THE LATEST LOSS WAS LAOHOKOW, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) BY THE CHINESE FOUR DAYS AFTER THE AMERICANS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THIS FIELD IN THE HUPEH PROVINCE OF SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.

FOR MONTHS THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN FORCING THE AMERICAN FLIERS OUT OF THEIR FORWARD FIELDS, FIRST IN KIANGSI PROVINCE AND NOW IN HUPEH.

ONE OF THE FIRST OF THE ADVANCED BASES TO FALL TO THE ENEMY WHEN THE JAPANESE BEGAN THEIR MOP-UP OF CHINA'S INTERIOR WAS AT HENGYANG

LAST JUNE.
IN SEPTEMBER THE AMERICANS WERE FORCED FROM BASES AT LINGLING AND TANCHUK AND IN NOVEMBER LOST THEIR IMPORTANT FIELDS AT KWEILIN, LIUCHOW AND ISHAN.
BASES AT SUICHWAN AND KANCHOW (KANSHIEN) HAD TO BE EVACUATED IN FEBRUARY AND QUITE POSSIBLY OTHERS ALSO HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP.
THE CITY OF SUICHWAN, HALFWAY BETWEEN HONG KONG AND HANKOW, WAS RECAPTURED BY CHINESE FORCES MARCH 13 BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THE AMERICAN AIR BASE THERE HAS BEEN REESTABLISHED.
JS956PEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL PETAIN, VICHY GOVERNMENT HEAD DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRANCE, WILL BEGIN APRIL 24, THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH REPORTED BY THE FCC.
PETAIN, FAMED HERO OF VERDUN OF THE LAST WAR, WILL BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA BEFORE A SPECIAL FRENCH "PURGE COURT". HE NOW IS HEAD OF A PUPPET FRENCH REGIME SET UP BY THE NAZIS IN GERMANY.
JP652AEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: AMERICAN FIRST ARMY RACED NORTHWARD IN DAZZLING DASH, 65 MILES FROM JUNCTURE WITH EASTWARD-PLUNGING BRITISH AND 186 MILES FROM BERLIN; NINTH ARMY TANKS BROKE LOOSE AND SPED EAST THROUGH RUHR, NOW CUT OFF BY THE FIRST; THIRD ARMY VEERED NORTH TO POINT 31 MILES EAST OF GIESSEN AND 198 FROM BERLIN; SEVENTH ARMY BURST THROUGH ODENWALD ON 20-MILE FRONT; FRENCH REPORTED ACROSS THE RHINE IN TEN-MILE BRIDGEHEAD.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS MASSED ON AUSTRIAN BORDER; FREE AUSTRIAN RADIO SAID RED ARMY CROSSED BORDER; LAST-DITCH DEFENDERS BEING CLEARED FROM DANZIG; EAST PRUSSIAN POCKET SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG CLEARED.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: LIGHT GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. FIFTH ARMY FRONT NEAR BOLOGNA, AS MOVEMENT WAS SPOTTED BEHIND ENEMY LINES.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HAS ABANDONED AIR BASE AT LAOHOKOW, 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANKOW, IN FACE OF JAPANESE OFFENSIVE; POWERFUL BRITISH TASK FORCE JOINED AMERICANS' NAVAL ASSAULT ON RYUKYU ISLAND APPROACHES TO JAPAN; AMERICANS INVADED MACTAN AND CAUIT ISLANDS IN PHILIPPINES OFF CAPTURED CEBU CITY; RESISTANCE ON CEBU DISORGANIZED; SPORADIC FIGHTING REPORTED ON LUZON.
N914AEW

MAR 31 1945

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH RACED AHEAD NORTH OF RUHR IN GREAT SEALOFF MOVEMENT, UNDER CENSOR BLACKOUT.
CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. FIRST ARMY SPEARED NORTHWARD 186 MILES FROM BERLIN TO CUT OFF ALL RUHR VALLEY IN CONJUNCTION WITH BRITISH. THIRD ARMY VEERED NORTHWARD, PLUNGING 31 MILES EAST OF GIESSEN, 198 FROM BERLIN; FRANKFURT VIRTUALLY CLEARED.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY BURST THROUGH ODENWALD ON 20-MILE FRONT BULGING UP TO 36 MILES EAST OF RHINE; MANNHEIM CAPTURED; BRUSSELS REPORTED FRENCH HOLDING BRIDGEHEAD TEN MILES DEEP ACROSS THE RHINE.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEEST
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: BATTLED IN EMMERICH AREA.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: RACED EASTWARD UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT AT SWIFT PACE.
U.S. NINTH ARMY: ARMOR BROKE LOOSE AFTER DUISBURG WAS VIRTUALLY CLEARED, SPED EASTWARD THROUGH RUHR.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: LANDED NORTHWARD IN DAZZLING DRIVE TO WITHIN 65 MILES OF JUNCTURE WITH BRITISH, 186 MILES FROM BERLIN, CUTTING OFF RUHR.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: VEERED NORTHWARD TO POINT 31 MILES EAST OF GIESSEN AND 198 MILES FROM BERLIN; FRANKFURT CLEARED.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: BURST THROUGH ODENWALD ON 20-MILE FRONT BULGING UP TO 36 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: BRUSSELS RADIO REPORTED BRIDGEHEAD TEN MILES DEEP ACROSS THE RHINE NEAR BADEN.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS
9TH ARMORED: WHEELED NORTH IN THIRD ARMY DRIVE.
9TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED EAST OF GIESSEN.
44TH INFANTRY: CLEARED MANNHEIM.
99TH INFANTRY: ADVANCE IN GIESSEN SECTOR.
-DASH-
TOWNS LISTED AS CAPTURED:
U.S. FIRST ARMY: FRANKENBERG, HALLENBERG, LANGWIESSE, MEDEBACH, IN RUHR.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: FRANKFURT.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: MANNHEIM.
G826AEW

MAR 31 1945

NIGHT LEAD
THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT--32MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
WESTERN FRONT--182 MILES (FROM FRITZLAR)
ITALIAN FRONT--544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)
RW629PEW

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GW159PEW

MAR 31 1945

Eisenhower Calls For Nazi Surrender; Tank Thrusts Pocket Enemy In Ruhr

EISENHOWER ASKS GERMANS TO QUIT

Calls on Army to Surrender and Avoid Unnecessary Bloodshed.

PARIS, March 31—(AP) General Eisenhower tonight called on German units to surrender and avoid unnecessary bloodshed and declared that Allied troops were "driving ever more deeply into the very heart of Germany."

"Soldiers of the Wehrmacht!" said the order as broadcast to Germany, "to save yourselves further useless sacrifice and loss of life this is what you must do."

Gives Nazis Instructions

From that point on the order gave various instructions for surrendering in accordance with the rules of war.

"The German government," Eisenhower declared, "has ceased to exercise effective control over wide areas. The German High command has lost effective control over many units, large and small, of the German forces."

NIGHT

This broacast was followed by a message warning captive workers in Germany to take shelter away from such danger points as railroads and factories and to stay off the roads, "particularly the main highroads."

"Stay in those refuges until the Allied armies arrive and finish mopping up the German units," the order said.

The text of the general's instructions to the German forces to surrender:

"The following order, dated March 31, 1945, is issued at the order of the Supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary forces:

"The Allied armies have crossed the Rhine and are driving ever more deeply into the very heart of Germany.

"The German government has ceased to exercise effective control over wide areas. The German High command has lost effective control over many units, large and small, of the German forces.

"In these circumstances, in order to avoid further unnecessary bloodshed and sacrifice of human life, the Supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary forces has issued a series of instructions.

"Here are instructions to members of the Wehrmacht:

"Soldiers of the German Wehrmacht! To save yourselves further useless sacrifice, and loss of life, this is what you must do:

"1. Units in contact which no longer receive orders from the German commands are to cease hostilities. The units are to be assembled. Until further orders, the present commanding officer of each unit is responsible for the discipline of his men.

"2. Surrender of troop units takes place by sending an emissary to the nearest Allied command post, under the protection of a white flag. The surrender must take place in an orderly manner and with observance of military discipline.

"3. Units out of contact remain under the command of their officers until further orders. The units are to be assembled and commanding officers remain responsible for the discipline and supply of the troops under their command until further orders.

"4. Scattered units and individual Wehrmacht personnel report to the nearest Allied troop unit while observing the customary signs of surrender; i. e., unarmed and without helmet or web equipment. Collecting points are along the main highways and thoroughfares.

MAR 31 1945

30. 24.— 24357

Nazis Fighti g To Reach Berlin 170 Miles Away

Kennedy

PARIS, Sunday, April 1.—(AP) The Allies clamped a steel deathlock around the Ruhr basin last night but the Germans fought savagely in an effort to break out northeastward toward Berlin, now only 170 miles away, and there was no sign that they were ready to accede to Gen. Eisenhower's new demand for surrender.

NIGHT

"This is the final great battle of the west," wrote Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle from Paderborn, six-way road hub in which the battle of annihilation centered.

Nazis Battle Fiercely

The battered Nazi cohorts, fighting fiercely, gave every indication they intended to battle to the last.

There were indications that remnants of the German armies, forming as best they were able, were massing along the river Weser for a final stand and possibly a desperate, last-ditch counteroffensive, inspired by Hitler.

High Allied officers were confident that such a suicidal offensive would shatter against the ring of Allied steel but admitted it might result in a bloody finish to the war.

American combat officers gave no evidence of the obvious jubilation of Supreme Allied command officers and freely predicted that the Germans might try another offensive before admitting defeat. Very few officers who have been battling the Germans expect the war to be over before two or three months.

It is obvious that the German army is beaten as a military force but the hitch is that it doesn't know it or, blinded by fanaticism, will not admit it.

The Allies are devouring ground in gulps larger than anything the Russians have accomplished in Germany and prisoners are falling to Allied armies by the thousands.

These factors lessen the slim German chance of stabilizing the front at the Weser river, which is in imminent danger of being turned from the south but the Nazis, by the grace of logistics, have a certain lease on life due to the limit of Allied supply lines.

Allied Supreme headquarters made no break in its security blackout but broadcast an invitation by Gen. Eisenhower to all isolated German forces to surrender. He disclosed that the new U. S. 15th army and the French First army both had joined the struggle, raising to nine the number of Allied armies battling east of the Rhine.

Armored Divisions Join

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said that the U. S. Ninth and Third armored divisions had made contact at Warburg, 24 miles southeast of Paderborn, to close one side of the trap, while Wes Gallagher wrote that the Second armored division of the U. S. Ninth army had thrust eastward 30 miles and established tactical radio contact with the U. S. First army near Paderborn.

Exact nature of the contact was not disclosed, but Gallagher said that for all practical purposes the cutoff was complete.

The huge pocket thus created enclosed the remnants of three German armies, estimated here to number possibly 40,000 men, but said by Boyle on the scene to include "scores of thousands."

The Ruhr industrial basin, without which Hitler's army leaders have told him they can no longer wage war, was isolated or in ruins.

As if only now aware of their plight, the Germans flung everything they had into the flaming battle of Paderborn, some 100 miles northeast of Cologne.

Nazis Attacks Futile

Repeatedly they attacked with small infantry forces, led by tanks. Dug-in infantry with Bazookas strove to hold off the rampaging Americans, but the front dispatches said each effort cost the Germans casualties, and Boyle wrote:

"The German armies in the west are committing suicide—suicide by tortured inches."

On the left, the British Second army with American parachutist aid, was racing under a blackout on what was described as the last lap of its push to Muenster, while other British-Canadian forces thrust into Holland.

The U. S. Third army, having made contact with the First at Warburg, also was hammering on either in or beyond Kassel, Fulda river stronghold and provincial capital of Hesse-Nassau, and battled near Lautenhausen, both 170 miles southwest of Berlin.

The new U. S. 15th army took its place in the battle lines at an undisclosed sector of the front, putting five American armies in action.

The French First army crossed the Rhine on a 10-mile front from the German Palatinate, possibly in the area of Karlsruhe, and was fighting east against hot resistance.

Another juncture was effected at the southern hinge of the Western Front between armored elements of th U. S. Seventh army and the French First army which crossed the Rhine on a 10-mile front, possibly in the area of Karlsruhe, and was fighting eastward against stiff resistance.

The crossing of the French was made in the vicinity of Speyer.

Seventh army armored and infantry forces which stormed down the highway toward Karlsruhe, passed Ketsch and reached Hockenheim in a 4-mile dash in which the French were contacted.

The U.S. Seventh army struck a soft spot in German lines and surged 15 miles eastward, crossing the Tauber river at two points 15 miles west of Kuerzburg and was 130 miles west of the Nazi shrine city of Munich and only 67 miles from the Nazi party's old rallying grounds at Nuernberg.

Block Nazi Retreat

This concerted assault by the Americans and the French threatened to block the Nazi leaders from their presumed intention of making a final stand in the mountain fastnesses of Bavaria.

The British Second army, racing more than 50 miles beyond the Rhine with three armored divisions in the van, was under a news blackout but was believed either fighting in Muenster or mid-way between Muenster and the Ruhr's easternmost city of Hamm.

At the extreme northwestern end of the trans-Rhine front, the Canadian First army was 10 miles beyond the river and driving into Holland with gathering speed, liberating a half dozen Dutch towns during the afternoon as it closed on Arnhem.

In the face of this mounting threat, the Germans were clearing out of all north Holland west of Arnhem and heading back for the Reich, Dutch civilians told their liberators.

For the Allies, it was the brightest Easter of the war, for the Germans the gloomiest.

American Tank Units Within 175 Miles Of Berlin

With U.S. 3d Army, March 31 (AP)—The 4th Armored Division has reached the vicinity of Lautenhausen, 170 miles from Berlin.

DAY

Paris, March 31 (AP)—Twelve Allied armored divisions speared into Germany 175 miles from Berlin and 130 from Munich today, and all but encircled the Ruhr.

The Ninth United States 15th Army is now holding a front-line position, it was disclosed. The 15th is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow. Details of its sector and role were not announced.

Twenty-five thousand Germans had laid down their guns in yesterda fighting.

More th 3,000 Allied tanks were in the push east of the Rhine.

The French 1st Army lunged across the Rhine somewhere between Mannheim and Karlsruhe this morning.

The United States 7th Army burst through the Odenwald to within 15 miles of Wuerzburg and 130 of Munich.

Northward, the American 3d Army rushed down the last 10 miles to Kassel and perhaps had already reached that city, 165 miles from Berlin.

The 1st and 9th American armies sped toward a linkup around the Ruhr beyond Paderborn, with the gap apparently less than 50 miles and narrowing hourly. As many as 40,000 Germans in the Ruhr might be trapped by their juncture.

Gains Of 11 And 16 Miles Achieved

The British 2d Army driving into the heart of Westphalia made overnight gains up to 11 miles against little opposition except ruins and roadblocks.

Security silence concealed the extent of Allied gains, but front-line dispatches disclosed that the 6th Armored Division of the 3d Army had got within 10 miles of Kassel, after speeding 45 miles since Friday, and that troops of the 21st Army Group had gone at least 16 miles today.

Thirty miles southeast, the United States 4th Armored Division drove to a point 4 miles southeast of Hersfeld and also was within 175 miles of Berlin.

[The Brussels radio today broadcast an unconfirmed report that a spearhead of the United States 3d Army had reached a point ten miles southwest Amberg, 125 miles east of Aschaffenburg and 5 miles from the old Czech frontier. There was no indication of such a long advance in direct field or headquarters accounts. The radio also said it was official that the Ruhr had been completely encircled by the 21st Army Group from the north and the United States 1st Army from the south.]

British 50 Miles Past Rhine

On the 9th Army's flank the British 2d Army, paced by three armired divisions, was 50 miles beyond the Rhine.

Being so far past the Rhine, the British might be in or near Muenster, or midway between Muenster and Hamm.

The German radio said British troops had crossed the Dortmund-Ems canal, a 170-mile waterway that connects Dortmund and the industrial Ruhr with the River Ems, and had established a bridgehead on the east bank.

Presumably such a crossing would be in the area where the British are driving from Dulmen toward Muenster. The RAF mined the canal last August and on November 21 made bomb hits on its bank that drained it for a distance of 16 miles.

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French Cross Rhine On 10-Mile Front

The French 1st Army crossed the Rhine on a 10-mile front, a French military communiqué announced. The operation is progressing, it added. It did not disclose the location of the crossing.

[A Brussels broadcast yesterday, apparently premature or transmitted to confuse the enemy, said the French 1st Army had occupied Baden, 10 miles east of the Rhine and 16 southwest of Karlsruhe.]

The United States 9th Army's breakthrough along the northern rim of the Ruhr Valley progressed overnight, but front-line correspondents were not permitted to say how close the 9th had now come to Paderborn. This breakthrough, it was disclosed, is paced by the 2d Armored Division—veterans of Africa, Sicily and Italy.

This outfit, brought overseas by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, is now commanded by Brig. Gen. Isaac White.

1st Army Goes As Much As 21 Miles

American 1st Army tanks last night swept through Paderborn, 42 miles northwest of Kassel and 185 west of Berlin, but Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges slowed his columns today to consolidate his tremendous gains, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported. The tired, dust-grimed tankmen were badly in need of rest after six days of battle.

The 1st Army had crossed the Eder River in gains as great as 21 miles, and had entered Fritzlar, 15 miles from Kassel, on the Fulda River.

Today the 3d Army closed up in this same sector, with the 6th Armored sending one column within 10 miles of Kassel, and another to Cappel, 15 south of Kassel.

Down the line, men of the 4th Armored drove 23 miles northeast from Lauterbach to a point 4 miles southeast of Herzfels, and another part of the same division reached the vicinity of Herzfels after a 14-mile push.

7th Has Hard Fight Near Aschaffenburg

The United States 7th Army in the south got well beyond captured Heidelberg, and fought a terrific battle with fanatical Germans in prepared positions across the River Main in an arc around Aschaffenburg. There were reports that even German women, girls and boys were fighting there.

On the northern flank, British and Canadian troops were beating back into Holland northwest of Emmerich, perhaps driving for a cut-off of the Dutch rocket bomb coast.

Allied advances spearheaded by at least eleven armored divisions were taking thousands of prisoners. The 3d Army took 10,000 more yesterday, the British 2d Army 1,500 and the United States 1st 11,200.

Allied planes repeatedly attacked German communications.

"No Real Defense Line"

A high-ranking German officer, seized by 3d Army troops, asserted: "There is not any organized line of defense between you and Berlin. There is not any organized system of government left in Germany. When you reach Berlin the whole situation will quickly dissolve."

Unofficially the British 2d Army's goal was said to be the North German ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven, all of which were hammered yesterday by more than 2,300 heavy bombers in the greatest United States attack of the war on enemy naval installations.

Nazi Planes Attack Again

That attack dealt a death blow to the German Army's chances of obtaining supplies and reinfocements by sea and struck devastatingly at any hopes the Nazis had of a spring U-boat campaign.

Some German planes struck at United States 1st and 3d Army columns yesterday, but not in great number. On the 21st Army Group's front in the north, there was no aerial opposition, and tactical air force planes hit grounded German ships that had no fuel.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson announced that his 9th Army bridgehead force north of Duisburg included the 75th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ray Porter. It came into line with the 30th and 35th Infantry and 2d and 8th Armored divisions.

Infantry Catches Up

Infantrymen of the 1st Army closed up behind the tank spearheads, which had gone more than 120 miles in six days with virtually no rest. This push had broken the back of Nazi resistance on the 1st Army front and outflanked the Ruhr on the east. The Nazis did not halt the drive, Correspondent Whitehead explained. It was simply necessary to stop and give the infantry a chance to catch up with the armor and seal off all escape routes for the battered Germans in the Ruhr.

Reports reaching neutral countries said that the crumbling Reich's seat of government already has been moved to Berchtesgaden and that Hitler, Himmler and all other Nazi bigwigs are already there.

General Eisenhower himself has said this might be the Nazi plan, but that it would gain Nazi war criminals nothing but a little more time.

That is becoming clear. The Russians are hammering away through Austria, less than 165 miles east of Berchtesgaden, and the United States 7th Army is less than 210 miles away on the northwest.

While the greater Reich crashes about the ears of the German people, Hitler is hastening the hour of their final reckoning by his shifting of troops.

Reinforcing Flank

At an hour when the Russians first undermined the Nazis's Oder River defenses only 30-odd miles from Berlin, Hitler was reinforcing his southeastern flank and slamming in counterattacks on the Hungarian plain.

At an hour when Allied armies are rampaging unchecked into the heart of Germany, the best organized and most fanatical defense comes on the southern section of the front—far from the lines which should be protecting Berlin, the big ports and the great industrial cities.

On the unprotected north front little more than 200 miles separates the Allies of the west and the Russians. On the southern end of the front the distance is 400 miles.

A. I. Goldberg, Associated Press correspondent, said the United States 7th Army beyond the River Main and closest to the Bavarian mountains had struck "fanatical" resistance by Germans fighting from prepared positions.

And that was almost the only place on the entire Western front where the Germans had tanks in reserve and were backing the line with co-ordinated artillery fire.

There has been no other reasonable explanation why, when Eastern and Western front commanders are starved thin for troops and stripped naked of reserves, some twenty divisions fight on in strategically worthless northern Italy.

Compared To Ruhr And Ports

What is there to save in the south comparable to the loss of the Ruhr with its war factories, the ports of the north, and Berlin itself—heart and normal administrative center of the Reich?

There is Munich, where brawling Nazi Brownshirts first came to the attention of the police, where Hitler once tried a revolt and was jailed—in brief, a Nazi shrine city.

There is more—Berchtesgaden, Hitler's strongly fortified mountain home, and the Austrian border mountains with hideaways where Hitler and his war criminals may steal a few more weeks of life.

But with them the game is up.

Cannot Produce Materials

However well they may have stocked and stored the mountain hideouts, they could not produce there the materials for a continued or indefinite defense.

However difficult the mountain roads and passes for military operations, the Allied mobile might and air power would open the way in for a cleanout which Eisenhower promised would come.

Eisenhower himself has said what he would like to see done with the Nazi gang once it is caught.

But that was placed "off the record" by censorship—at his request.

EFFORT TO GUARD HIDEAWAY IS SIGN

Strenuous Defenses Noted In South Germany

SHAEF, Paris, March 31 (AP)—The amazing German troop dispositions on all fronts add hourly to the belief that Hitler and his Nazi gang have picked a last mountain hideaway and have begun the battle to protect it.

How else explain the tenacity of the southern defense on both the Eastern and Western fronts and the use of twenty divisions in Italy—all on roads that lead to the Bavarian Mountains and Berchtesgaden?

Reported Already Moved

Sabotage Tips In Reich

With the United States 9th Army, March 31 (AP)—Pamphlets teaching the art of sabotage are being distributed by the Germans in the path of the advancing Allies.

Directed particularly to members of the Hitler Youth movement, the pamphlet declares that "the American Army wants to destroy your country and your home."

Methods of sabotage listed include putting sand or sugar in automobile gasoline tanks, tying piano wire across a highway, throwing wires across telephone lines, placing heavy obstacles on railroad tracks and strewing nails in roads.

"Take anything from the enemy you can," the pamphlet ordered. "His front lines depend on what rear areas can send him. So the more you can take away from him the more you will be doing for your country."

to go with him," said the captured general.

Family Safe In Allied Area

With his own family safe in Allied-held territory, the general talked volubly, presenting himself as a man who didn't think much of Hitler, although he still wore the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross at the throat of his tunic just below his jiggling Adam's apple.

"The common German soldier who is dying now in a lost cause has more loyalty to the fatherland than Hitler," he asserted.

Boehlsen expressed belief that the Nazi hierarchy, in an effort to prolong the party's life as long as possible, would take to mountain hideouts ringed by extra select SS Elite Guard forces, but "the *Wehrmacht* (the regular army) will have no part in this fight, and the German people will not have a hand in it."

He said that in his opinion "there is no qualified organized government which can stop the war or take over power before the destruction of Germany. The SS has complete control of all functions throughout the country.

"As Heinrich Himmler is in command of the Eastern front, he has taken most of the SS troops there for his own prestige. The *Wehrmacht* concurred in his throwing strength to the Eastern front."

Boehlsen said he did not think it was possible to switch German troops from Italy to the Western front because communications had been bombed out. Instead, he said it was more likely that Germans in Italy would try to move into Yugoslavia to fight the Russians.

Astonished By U.S. Tanks

A tank man himself, he expressed astonishment at the size and speed of the American armored columns and began asking questions about how it was done.

"Do you have full armored armies?" he asked. "And is all your infantry motorized? That is all I

Rundstedt Warns Hitler.

With the United States Ninth Army March (Delayed) (A. P.).—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring became German Commander in chief in the west after Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt told Hitler further resistance was hopeless and that peace should be made at any price, according to information now available here.

This account added that Hitler decided to place von Rundstedt under arrest immediately after the commander said the German armies no longer were capable of putting up an organized defense. Teh appointment of Kesselring came as a compromise between Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, who wanted Field Marshal Walther von Model, as commander, and the army command, which had refused to consider von Model. Kesselring arrived at his new command with a complete SS (Elite Guard staff, but it was not known whether they were there to help him or to watch him.

U.S. 1st, 3d Armies Take 87,000 In Week

General Bradley's Headquarters March 31 (AP)—More than 87,000 German prisoners have fallen to the American 1st and 3d armies in the past week, this headquarters reported today. They are pouring back faster than interrogators can question them.

American losses have been relatively light, spokesmen said. The greatest number killed in one day was 141. On another day the two armies lost 51 dead.

Figures on the number of American prisoners liberated from German camps were not complete, but the 1st Army alone freed 4,361 in six days.

Captive Nazi General Thinks Hitler Plans Suicide Charge

With the U.S. 4th Armored Division, March 30 (AP) [*Delayed by Censor*]—German Maj. Gen. Hans Boehlsen, who was captured by the 4th Armored Division yesterday, predicted today that Adolf Hitler would try to lead a final suicide charge in which he would die in order to be remembered by the people.

"The Führer wants to become a martyr and I believe this is the way he will try it if he can get enough martyr-minded SS troops

have seen.

When he inquired whether the Americans had perhaps adopted the methods of the German tank expert, Heinz Guderian, he was assured that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had his own type of armored razzle-dazzle, which was no secret: Just light out down the road, keep going until you hit something, and then go around it.

ONLY RUINED ROADS HOLD UP 9TH ARMY

British Advance Also Impeded at Some Points by Damage Done by Allied Airmen

By WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION on the West-

APR 1 1945

30. 24- 24359

phalian Plain, March 31—The Germans' great Ruhr Basin lies behind this Ninth Army armored force, cut off from the rest of Germany by a thirty-mile dash in the last thirty-six hours by the old "hell on wheels" Second Armored Division.

By-passing all of the large cities and driving due east, the Second Armored Division was within practical radio contact of the First Army's advanced armored elements coming up from the south.

For all practical purposes the Ruhr, which German Army leaders told Hitler was necessary to continue the fight, has been cut off from the rest of Germany. Its population of 4,000,000 is hemmed in by a ring of steel.

The speed of the entire Ninth Army's advance is measured at present only by road blocks and blown bridges.

Strange Sights Seen

This division's attack through the rich Westphalian plain and through rich farming towns presents a strange sight.

Here is what you can see:

German headquarters in one town deserted and silent with a half-eaten meal on a table showing the haste of the departure of the top Germans.

Thousands of Slav laborers streaming along the roads, walking in all directions, presumably toward home. They did not rise up to help the Allies nor did they loot or attack their German masters. They just picked up their belongings and started going.

Along the highways for miles move columns of American armor twenty and thirty miles long.

Here and there columns halt while a road block is removed. At other places, particularly at night, German forces blunder in and are chewed to pieces in a thunder of gunfire.

The Germans managed to blow bridges across water barriers but in two hours, in one case, one task force had a bridge over and a reconnaissance force under Captain Walter Neilson, of Tucson, Ariz., former 240-pound New York Giants pro football player, took off in a cloud of dust.

Early this morning a castle of a prince and princess was overrun. The building had been used as a hospital.

The prince was extremely cautious in discussing the Nazis, the German army or politics, but said, "I don't see how any one in Germany is going to make peace. The Nazis don't want to, and they remove any one in the German army who does. I think the German army will just fall apart bit by bit."

The farming area through which the column is going is rich agricultural country untouched by war.

"It is so peaceful and green looking with neat small villages it is making some of the boys homesick," said Major John Smothers, of Princeton, Ind., at a command post in a farmhouse which is almost surrounded by Yugoslav prisoners released by the advance.

Some captured German soldiers lived right in this area and when they reached a prisoner cage found wives and relatives waiting for them.

"We have a new procedure," said Lieutenant Robert Philipps, of Denver, Col., "we let the wives and mothers kiss them good by."

Asked if his men were tired, Colonel Paul E. Disney, Beverly, Mass., said: "Not yet and even if they were, they are willing to keep going on as long as necessary on this ride. They feel the chips are down and if they carry out the mission successsfully the war might well end a couple of months ahead of schedule."

In contrast to the high German morale is the expression of the German soldiers. They fight with rare exception and only as long as the officers make them.

BRITISH RACING FOR MUENSTER

Armored Spearheads On Last Lap To Cathedral City

With the British 2d Army in a Town on the Road to Muenster, March 31 (AP)—Armored spearheads, forming in the streets of this battered town which must be nameless under a security silence, began this afternoon the last lap of their race to the great cathedral city of Muenster.

Elsewhere driving spearheads of Marshal Montgomery's forces pushed as far as 40 miles into the heart of Germany from the east bank of the Rhine.

Tough Going For Canadians

At the northwestern end of a 25-mile Rhine bridgehead, the Canadians still were struggling against the toughest opposition of the entire front as they slugged beyond Emmerich toward the strategic heights of Hoch Elten.

Here on the east flank the Germans also were still putting up a fight, and the screech and explosion of shells punctuated shouted orders as the British tanks and armored cars lined up on the streets and byways near flaming buildings amid acrid smoke that brought tears to eyes of the British tankmen and American parachute troops.

Between these two tough flanks, things had opened up, and Montgomery's forward elements dashed upward of 25 miles northward and northeastward. At one place units were across the Dutch border and had taken one Dutch town.

Enemy "Completely Demoralized"

The prisoner bag is soaring. An officer of the 6th Guards Armored Brigade said enemy troops taken in this drive toward Muenster were "completely demoralized," and were deprived of all news by their commanders.

Prisoners said the German troops were avidly reading and passing along Allied leaflets which fell into their hands, and some said that a thorough information campaign informing the German people of developments and the strength of the Allied forces would be more effective than continued bombing.

SS Staving Off Surrenders

"I was confident of German victory until the first of this week when I learned that six Allied columns of armor already were driving into Germany east of the Rhine," said one prisoner. "Then I headed for the sound of the nearest gunfire and surrendered."

Other prisoners said demoralization of the civilian population was so complete that SS detachments were in every major city to try to prevent a wholesale outbreak of surrenders.

3D 170 MILES FROM BERLIN

Big Transport Planes Bring Gasoline To Patton Tanks

With U.S. 3d Army, March 31 (AP). Two spearheads of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States rampaging 3d Army, supplied by big gasoline carrying planes, landed on fields east of the Rhine, rolled through points within 170 miles of Berlin today, and still were pounding onward, hours-old accounts said tonight.

These advances were scored by the 4th and 6th armored divisions. The 4th Armored was in the vicinity of Lautenhausen, 19 miles southwest of Eisenach.

Five Miles From Kassel

When last heard from, the 6th Armored was 5 miles south of Kassel, and undoubtedly already is in or beyond that town 170 miles southwest of the Reich capital. Advices on the progress of the 6th Armored were even older than those on the 4th Armored.

Big C-47 transport planes, alighting on overrun fields east of the Rhine, were feeding gasoline to the 3d Army's swift-striking tanks.

The 4th Armored Division, which certainly is much farther than the latest positions received at headquarters, was 110 miles from the Czechoslovak border and 160 miles inside Germany at Lautenhausen.

In Mass Flight

Pilots of the 19th Tactical Air Force, flying the Kassel-Eisenach-Hersfeld triangle during the day saw German railroad and vehicular traffic in a mass flight eastward. Pilots who smeared column after column said the headlong German retreat looked like "a man who has straddled a horse and galloped off in all directions."

Pilots strafing a 30-car train near Erfurt saw one car explode and then the entire train disappeared in a blinding flash. Two American attacking planes were destroyed by the explosions and many returned to their bases damaged.

Capturing twenty towns today, the 11th Armored Division made a 12-mile sweep to Birstein, 20 miles southwest of Fulda. Scarcity of German opposition was shown by the fact that only 200 prisoners were taken in this advance. Among the prisoners captured by this division yesterday was a 61-year-old naval officer caught in a sniping command post.

Drives To Giesel Area

Another column of the 11th Armored drove to the vicinity of Giesel, 6 miles southwest of Fulda.

The 90th Infantry cleaning up behind the 4th Armored and progressed 10 miles northeastward to an area 12 miles southwest of Fulda.

Armored spearheads were going at such a swift pace and in so many directions that covering the front has become virtually impossible.

Seventh Army Sweeps On

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, in Germany, March 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Roderick Allen's Twelfth Armored Division in a twelve-mile advance drove into Waldbrunn, six miles southwest of the Main River city of Wuerzburg tonight.

This action highlighted a series of successes all along the United States Seventh Army front. Other gains of up to eight miles were scored.

Armored and infantry forces, storming down the highway toward Karlsruhe, passed Ketsch and reached Hockenheim after a gain of four miles. These forces made contact with elements of the French First Army, which crossed the Rhine last night in the vicinity of Speyer.

On the northern hinge of the line grim fighting continued in Aschaffenburg, with the air force in a close support attack leaving much of the town ablaze.

Both the Forty-fifth and Third Infantry Divisions were punching out new gains east of the Main with some Third Division elements across the seven-mile Main River loop on the outskirts of Reistenhausen, sixteen miles southeast of Aschaffenburg.

Southward one column passed Hardheim late this afternoon and pushed on eight miles.

The Sixty-third Infantry Division, whic htook Heidelberg yesterday, pushed south below Schwetzingen and Ketsch, but the troops fighting around Schwetzingen were meeting stiff resistance in the Hardt woods coupled with hostile civilian activity.

Troops Shoot Civilians

"We had to shoot several civilians after we caught them fighting and leading German anti-tank guns up to point out our tank positions, and we lost several tanks as a result of it," a two-star general said.

A security curtain still prevented identifying his unit or naming him, but his tanks were rolling alongside the Sixty-third Division's infantry and one armored spearhead reached a point just north of Walldorf, at the southern edge of the Hardt woods.

The Forty-fifth Division continued mopping up around Aschaffenburg against continued stubborn opposition, but the Third Division extended its Main River bridgehead south of Grossheubach, giving the Seventh Army a fifteen-mile-long area across the Main five miles deep near Rossbach.

The French First Army, meanwhile, was across the Rhine on a nine-mile front at undisclosed points. The American Seventh Army, winning territory on a wide front, overran a German ordnance shop with thirty-four tanks and two hospitals with a total of 1,900 German wounded.

U.S. And German Crack Units Meet

With the U.S. 8th Armored Division, March 31 (AP)—This crack American armored division is locked in what may be one of the last real battles of the war with the tough 116th German Panzer Division, whose commander refuses to surrender although the outfit is virtually surrounded and cut off by two American armies.

The hard core of enemy resistance—among the few encountered in the Allies' triumphant sweep across the Rhine—is being manned by a division which Hitler's generals usually consider the cream of the German Army. It is an outfit which the high command always has tried to keep from being encircled.

The area held by the enemy southeast of Borsten has been almost engulfed by two American armies and at least fifteen divisions.

Belt Of Anti-Aircraft Guns

But, backed by a belt of at least 1,500 88-mm. anti-aircraft guns, with muzzles depressed for use as field artillery, the fanatical Nazis have stood off two American infantry divisions and hasn't give nmuch over a mile a day to Brig. Gen. John M. Devine's tanks.

But the Highland Falls (N. Y.) commander expects to crack the resistance within the next few days and burst out to join the 2d Armored Division in the race to Berlin.

"We've captured 100 guns and knocked out or passed through 200 more," said Lieut. Col. Emmett White, of Pittsford, Vt., sitting in his captured German trailer, parked beside a country road. "There are about four guns to a battery usually, but sometimes the Germans have as few as two."

Area 10 Miles By 15

This means this area 10 miles long and 15 miles wide through which the 8th Armored is slugging is girded with 350 batteries of artillery, the equivalent of 100 battalions of high-velocity firepower.

A German tanker captured last night told the Americans that 100 of his comrades in a woods wanted to surrender and when he went after them their captain killed the first two men that started out.

The belt of anti-aircraft guns centers around Reckinghausen and begins at the junction of the Rhine River with the Herne and Lippe canals.

Germans Abandon Airfields Near Front

General Montgomery's Headquarters, March 31 (AP)—From Frankfurt on the Main to Paderborn there were no German warplanes in operation today.

Three days ago the Germans had fields roughly on a line between Rheine and Frankfurt, but they have been chased away.

The magnificent airdromes at Rheine, Osnabrueck and other places near by have been abandoned. The tactical air force yesterday hit the Gutserloh and Rhede fields, destroying 37 planes and damaging 19 — all on the ground.

No personnel was seen at the fields. Lack of gasoline presumably prevented the Germans from flying the planes away, as the craft did not burn when hit by bombs.

In the northern sector the *Luftwaffe* appears to be withdrawing toward Emden, more than 100 miles from the active front. Jet-propelled planes, which require longer runways, probably will be compelled to use bases as far back as Schleswig-Holstein.

.narmed Germans Sent To Front

By Harold V. Boyle

Marburg, Germany, March 31 (AP). The Nazi command, in frantic attempts to stabilize its chaotic Western front, has been throwing in piecemeal every type of soldier available, regardless of whether he has combat training or even weapons.

Germans are running desperately short of small arms. Many men destroyed their weapons before surrendering, prisoners said, and hundreds were sent into action unarmed with crisp orders to "look for guns on the battlefield."

Rear Echelons Taken

Questioning of more than 1,000 prisoners has given no evidence to substantiate a first belief that German troops were turning their

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arms over to civilians to provide weapons for subversive activities and an "underground" arm.

German rear echelon troops form a substantial portion of prisoners of war now being taken—men in signal battalions, ordnance companies, supply outfits and headquarters personnel. Few of them have guns because there were none to distribute.

Short Of Machine Pistols

The most critical item is the machine pistol—a weapon upon which the *Wehrmacht* placed great faith in personal combat. Shortages of this compact and deadly weapon are being reflected in a drop of morale in the enemy infantry. Recently machine gun and mortar teams have not been issued sidearms and if their machine gun or mortar is knocked out, or fails to function, they are helpless.

Stragglers turned around and sent back to the front as replacements to fight under these conditions often find it more sensible to desert at the first chance and join American prisoner of war chow lines.

Ninety per cent of the prisoners who declared they disposed of weapons before being captured said they broke them or tossed them away when the fighting got too rough.

Nazi Units Get Priority

Nazi army units are given priority in the issuance of small arms on the basis of their fighting reputation—with parachute troops first and *Panzer* divisions a close second. Infantry units are at the bottom of the list. In all branches noncommissioned officers are getting rifles instead of machine pistols as provided by the normal table of equipment.

The survey showed that German units with the best morale held on to their arms the longest. Ninety-two per cent of the prisoners from a *Volksgrenadier* division had discarded their weapons prior to capture, as compared with 25 per cent among prisoners from an Elite parachute troop division.

Marshal Montgomery and General Bradley have trapped them.

Fierce fighting is flaming in the outskirts of Paderborn, 100 miles northeast of Cologne, as the Nazis, belatedly roused to their peril, battled to keep open the roads leading to the northeast.

Road Hub Becomes Focus

Paderborn, an ancient cathedral town of 38,000 population, has become the focal point of the entire Western front because of its importance as a road hub.

With American armor and infantry driving in from the south to the outskirts of Paderborn, the bottled-up Germans are fighting to maintain this escape route to the north German plains.

They are fighting with everything they have—dug-in infantry with bazookas, self-propelled guns, tanks, mortars and artillery.

Every German unit in the area has been pitched into the battle, for the German leaders now realize that loss of Paderborn will cost them many thousands of remaining troops as the Allied pincers close in.

Unable To Cross Swamp

Paderborn is vital because heavy German armored vehicles are unable to break out across the swampy ground northwest of the town and must be channeled through its roads.

All-day clashes around the town have been of a fury unequaled since the United States 1st Army opened its attack March 25.

The Germans, after seven days of continuous pressure, have been compelled to turn their backs to the Rhineland and fight to break out toward Berlin for the showdown battle. Their only alternative now is mass surrender—and thus far they have shown no mood for that.

Underrated American Speed

Slow to believe they could be victims of a *blitz* technique, the stunned Germans had underrated the speed of American tanks, which on the 1st Army front have circled distances up to 200 miles in six days in a vast right-hook that caught the enemy on the chin.

The chaotic German units tonight were trying to break out piecemeal from the steel deathlock of the Allies that was fatally constricting the entire Nazi forces garrisoning the Ruhr.

This is a battlefield of Allied choice. It finds trapped Nazi troops critically short of gasoline, transport and small arms. It is a battle in which each outfit is forced to fight for its own life.

Like Battle Of France

It is again—like the battle of France in its final stages—a sort of Indian warfare on a major scale. German *Volksgrenadier* and *Panzer* Grenadier outfits are stabbing along every road in the Paderborn area, searching for some exit from the maze in which their own sluggishness and Hitler's determination to hold the Ruhr has trapped them.

They are suffering rebuffs heavily at every turn. Enemy "feeler" columns of 100 to 150 infantrymen supported by from four to a dozen tanks are being wiped out or cut to pieces.

The German armies in the west are committing suicide—suicide by tortured inches.

There is no way out through the American lines. In the last three days this correspondent has traveled along the entire 1st Army battlefront from the Rhine to Paderborn and can testify that there is no loophole on the southern pincer to smash through.

Behind the greatest tank force ever massed under the leadership of a British or American Army commander in this war, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges has grouped some of the finest veteran infantry divisions in the European theater.

The Enemy's Only Hope

The most the enemy can now hope to accomplish is to break into elastic defenses for a few miles with small armored raiding parties which will be promptly pinched off.

Numerous small-scale scraps are taking place all along the perimeter of the pocket—which has shaped up exactly like the battles of Mons and the Falaise Gap last summer—but the chief breakout blows by the Nazis against 1st Army troops are being concentrated in the Paderborn vicinity.

"They are trying with everything they can put together to push through to Paderborn to the north German plains to try to salvage what they have left of their armies," said Capt. Dan Magnussen, of Green Bay, Wis.

Eisenhower Decorates Aide

PARIS, March 31 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower awarded the Legion of Merit's highest degree of command today to Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, deputy chief of staff, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in preparing the groundwork for the western front invasion.

Reds 11 Miles Inside Austria In Smashing Tank Offensive

London, *Sunday*, April 1 (AP)—Russian tanks knifing up to 11 miles inside Austria smashed through outflanked and tottering Nazi defenses south of Vienna yesterday within 33 miles of the Austrian capital and 12 miles from its southern bastion of Wiener Neustadt, Moscow disclosed last night.

Simultaneously Red Army spearheads rolled 22 miles across southwestern Hungary, stabbing to the Austrian border at a new point only 39 miles east of the key city of Graz and 117 miles from Italy.

In a day of powerful Red Army gains all along a 300-mile front stretching from German Silesia across Slovakia and Hungary to the Yugoslav frontier, other Soviet troops cracked Bratislava's Vah River defense line 27 miles east of the Slovak capital.

Reds Near Main Railroad

On the northern roads to Vienna and Prague, Red troops in Upper Silesia captured the German strongholds of Ratibor and Bieskau in a drive toward the Moravian gap gateway to Hitler's inner Czechoslovak fortress. These troops made the first Allied invasion of Moravia, striking into that territory by capturing Zauditz, 7 miles southwest of Ratibor.

Moscow's nightly war bulletin announced that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army had swept into Austria on a curving 35-mile front, driving 11 miles inside the frontier to capture Kirschlag, 45 miles south of Vienna.

To the north, Russians captured Wiesmath, 12 miles south of Wiener Neustadt, great aircraft manufacturing city 22 miles south of the Austrian capital and 155 miles east of the Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat at Berschtesgaden. They were 11 miles from the main railroad linking Vienna with Italy.

Kuestrin Front Cleaned Out

Sopron, the last big Hungarian fortress guarding Vienna's southeastern approaches, also was threatened from the south and southwest.

The swift slash through enemy defenses below the Neusiedler See carried the Russians within 33 miles south of Vienna when they captured Kophaza.

While these troops in southern Europe threatened the German Reich's second greatest city, the 1st White Russian Army of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov on the front before Berlin cleaned out the last enemy troops in the Kuestrin area, 38 miles east of the German capital.

They killed or captured 6,170 enemy troops in the old citadel area of Kuestrin in the narrow neck of land between the Oder and Warthe rivers, Moscow said.

Hungarian Leader Seized

A 12-mile Russian advance toward Bratislava was carved out by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukranian Army in an offensive north of the Danube River.

In southwestern Hungary, Moscow said, Marshal Tolbukhin's troops had captured nearly 9,000 enemy troops, including the commander of the 3d Hungarian Army Corps.

Tolbukhin's forces were only 34 miles from the vital trunk railroad linking Vienna with the Italian port of Trieste at a point where the line crosses from Austria into Yugoslavia south of Graz.

Simultaneously, Marshal Stalin's order of the day announcing the victory said Bulgarian troops south of Lake Balaton had captured the Hungarian town of Csurgo, 14 miles southeast of the oil center of Nagykanizsa, in an 8-mile advance along the Drava River frontier of Yugoslavia.

While Austria held the spotlight of Russian successes in southern Europe, Marshal Stalin announced that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army had increased pressure on the Moravian gap leading across Czechoslovakia's mountains to Vienna and Prague.

Mine Fields Encountered

Konev's troops, driving down the 25-mile-wide valley between the Oder River and the Sudeten Mountains captured Ratibor, last big German industrial city in the extreme southeastern Reich, after more than a week of heavy tank battles.

Enemy broadcasts also said that Konev's intention was to link up with Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army which, 106 miles to the south, was battering the Vah River defenses on the roads to Vienna and the Slovak capital of Bratislava in an offensive north of the Danube.

On both the north and south banks of the Danube, Moscow dispatches said, the Russians were running into stiffened enemy resistance and acre after acre of mine fields, crisscrossed by artillery and mortar fire, as they attempted to break into the Bratislava gap, the 18-mile gateway to Vienna between Bratislava city and Vienna's Neusiedler See.

Austrians Asked To Revolt

As the combined 2d and 3d Ukrainian armies swept toward Austria, the Moscow radio summoned Austrians to revolt and "help the Red Army which is entering your country as a liberator." Moscow appealed to Austrians to sabotage industries and communications.

On the Berlin front, Germans finally admitted the fall of Kuestrin, Oder River fortress 38 miles east of the German capital, and collapse of Nazi resistance in the city's ancient citadel. Moscow had announced its capture March 12.

The German Transocean agency added that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army had now merged his bridgeheads on the Oder's west bank north and south of Kuestrin "into one large bridgehead" which will be a major springboard in the impending battle for the Nazi capital.

Ratibor, a city of 52,000, lies six miles from the Czechoslovak border and 16 miles northwest of Moravska-Ostrava, historic guardian of the Moravian gap and Czechoslovakia's third largest city. But Konev's intention apparently was to envelop this great industrial prize from the rear.

Twelve miles west of Ratibor, Konev's forces also captured the highway and rail junction of Bieskau, four miles from the Czechoslovak frontier and three miles west of Katscher, into which the German communique said Russian forces had penetrated.

Soviets Capture Ratibor, Nazi Strongpoint

London, March 31 (AP)—Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's troops have smashed to the Hungarian-Austrian border 38 miles east of Graz, capturing Szentgotthard, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

London, March 31 (AP)—The Red Army has captured Ratibor, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

The strategic city, only a few miles from the Czechoslovak border, is 150 miles northeast of Vienna and 16 from Moravska Ostrava, which controls the northern approach to the Moravian Gap.

The new offensive drive posed another threat to Vienna.

Other Red Army troops moving into Austria 52 miles from Vienna rammed into reinforced German lines, and farther to the northeast stepped up an assault toward the Bratislava Gate, which already had carried to within 44 miles of the Austrian capital.

Also Take Biskau

Biskau also was captured. Like Ratibor, this place was described as "a large communications center and enemy strongpoint on the left bank of the Oder."

"Early Reply" Sought

Russia, whose move to obtain three votes at the San Francisco meeting also posed a touchy question, had urged an "early reply" by the United States and Britain on the matter of Polish representation.

On the southern end of the Eastern front, other Soviet battle groups smashed to within 134 miles of the Italian border.

Germans were fighting desperperately to protect Vienna, Moscow dispatches said. The Russian offensive toward Bratislava ran into acres of minefields and heavy artillery and mortar fire.

The surge into Austria overran some trenches and antitank barriers, but German fire was heavy and was supported by waves of infantry moved southeastward from Vienna barracks.

Freed For Berlin Drive

The fall of Danzig in the north freed perhaps 50 Russian divisions for the coming battle of Berlin. The German communiqué finally announced the loss of Kuestrin, fortress city on the Oder's east bank, 38 miles from Berlin. It also said the 1st Ukrainian Army had battled into the encircled Oder fortress of Glogau, 55 miles northwest of Breslau.

Nazis Battling To Escape Ruhr Trap Near Paderborn

With American Forces Outside Paderborn, Germany, March 31 (AP). A battle of annihilation on the Western front is under way, with German troops, estimated to number scores of thousands, making a panicky attempt to break out of a vast pocket between the Ruhr and Sieg rivers where the forces of Marshal Montgomery and General Bradley have trapped them.

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Moscow announced last night that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army had invaded Austria at a point north of captured Koszeg.

Simultaneously, the Russian High Command disclosed new successes along the frontier of virtually conquered Hungary and Yugoslavia where Soviet forces drove within 134 miles of Italy for a possible link-up with British-American armies fighting on that front.

The flag of the Polish State was raised over Danzig after a grueling siege that cost the Germans more than 49,000 killed or captured in the former free port. Raising of the Polish banner over the port indicated recognition by the Russians of Polish claims to this European political caldron.

Armies Drive Ahead.

The combined forces of two great Soviet armies were driving westward through Hungary along the north and south banks of the Danube River in a direct assault on Vienna, which yesterday reverberated to attacks by heavy bombers of the Italy-based United States Fifteenth Air Force. The Americans also bombed Graz, in Austria, fifty-five miles west of the advancing Russians.

On the Danube's north bank Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army sprang forward from the Hron River in a thirty-one-mile advance that breached Vienna's Nitra River defense line along a seventy-mile front.

Seizing more than 450 towns, Malinovsky's troops at one point north of captured Komarno battered ten miles past the Nitra River.

Meanwhile, on the south bank of the Danube more of Malinovsky's troops slashed toward the southeastern approaches to the vital Bratislava Gap, the eighteen-mile gateway to Vienna between the Danube and the Austrian capital's Neusiedler See defense barrier. These elements thrust to within forty-four miles of Vienna and thirty miles southeast of Bratislava by capturing Tarnokreti, fourteen miles west of captured Gyor.

Farther to the southwest, Tolbukhin's forces drove into Austria under cover of Red Air Force planes which flew 3,000 sorties in support of the ground troops.

Danzig Decreed Polish By Warsaw Government

London, March 31 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Government has decreed the incorporation of Danzig into the territory of Poland, the Lublin radio announced tonight.

Premier Stalin's announcement of Danzig's liberation said the Polish flag had been hoisted over the former Free City.

The Warsaw Government's decree established the province of Danzig and incorporated the entire territory of the former Free City zone and the northern part of the old Polish Corridor. Districts ordered attached to the new province listed Gdynia, Kartuszy, Maritime (Morski) Starogard, Koscierzyna and Tczew.

5,000 PLANES ATTACK REICH

Targets Are From Austrian Alps To Baltic Coast

London, March 31 (AP)—Five thousand Allied planes attacked priority targets from the Austrian Alps to the Baltic coast in shrinking Germany today, rounding out a record month in which it is estimated 165,000 tons of bombs were hurled on the Reich.

The German radio reported Allied bombers were over Germany again tonight.

In today's operation 1,300 of the 8th Air Force's Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 850 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, raided war plants and railways in Halle, Brunswick and Brandenburg and what was believed to be Germany's only remaining big synthetic oil plant at Zeitz, 25 miles southwest of Leipzig.

Flak Barrage Is Terrific

Six bombers and three fighters were lost by the 8th Air Force, American fighters shot down six German planes, including three jet-propelled aircraft.

Brandenberg, about 25 miles west of Berlin, has been serving as a key rail junction for most of the military and freight traffic the Germans no longer are able to route through the capital. Halle is 20 miles northwest of Leipzig. The German air force made feeble and scattered attacks on Liberators over Brunswick and put up a terrific flak barrage in defense of the Zeitz oil plant. Elsewhere, only moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

U-Boat Yards Bombed

While the American bombers ranged over central and southeastern Germany approximately 750 fighter-escorted British Lancasters and Halifaxes attacked the Blohm-Voss submarine yards at Hamburg. Eleven British heavy bombers were missing from the operation in which a score of enemy jet-propelled planes engaged the attacking sky fleet. The attack was the second in eighteen hours on the concrete U-boat pens which were bombed Friday afternoon by 500 American heavy bombers.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force, escorted by Mustangs and Lightnings, attacked Austrian targets at Linz and Villach and objectives in the Italian city of Theviso, 20 miles northwest of Venice. Fighters escorting the Austria-bound formations plunged through a heavy cloud cover and strafed rail targets in the Vienna area toward which Russians now are driving. At least 15 locomotives were reported destroyed.

Nazis Deserting Airfields

Thousands of fighters and fighter-bombers of the Allied Tactical Air Forces in France raked rail and road traffic ahead of General Eisenhower's troops advancing on the Western front. The heaviest blow was aimed at the Wuerzburg railyards on the Frankfurt-Nuernberg main line.

Front line reports said Nazis were abandoning airfields full of gasless planes in central and western Germany in the face of the Allies' ceaseless air bombardment. Commenting on these reports an 8th Air Force staff officer said "that should be a natural result" of the Allied air campaign.

London, March 31 (AP)—More than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 850 fighters, attacked railway and industrial targets today in Brunswick and Brandenburg, freight yards at Halle, and a synthetic oil plant at Zeitz.

Brandenburg, 25 miles southwest of Berlin, is now serving as the key rail junction for the bulk of military freight the Germans are no longer able to route through the capital.

U-Boat Yards Pounded

Meanwhile, a force of approximately 750 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes made a concentrated attack on the huge Blohn-Voss submarine building yards at Hamburg, which was attacked yesterday through heavy clouds by American bombers.

The Zeitz refinery, 25 miles south of Leipzig, was one of the few major plants operating at anywhere near maximum production recently. Halle, 20 miles northwest of Leipzig, is an important rail junction linking central and southern Germany

Berlin Bombed Again

Last night RAF Mosquitos gave Berlin its 43rd bombing in the last 39 nights, and ranged wide over Germany, hunting down trains and motor convoys as far as the Czechoslovak and Austrian frontiers.

The largest fleet of Fortresses and Liberators dispatched this year by the 8th Air Force yesterday showered 4,000 tons of bombs on U-boat yards in the ports of Bremen, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven with reported "good results."

Fourteen hundred of the big planes escorted by 900 fighters, shot down six of a fleet of 40 Nazi jet planes attempting to break up the attacks. Late reports said nine American bombers and three fighters were lost.

At least 46 German planes were destroyed on the ground. The biggest haul was made by a United States 9th Air Force Thunderbolt group which destroyed 37 and damaged another 19 on two airfields east of Duesseldorf. Eighth Air Force fighters accounted for five more and the RAF destroyed four.

FOUR U. S. PILOTS SCORE

Three Over Reich Bag 'Jet' Each, Other Gets Three Me. 109's

A UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATION, England, March 31 (AP)—Mustangs of the United States Second Air Division, scouting over Brunswick, dispersed seven jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262's today as they headed toward one of the Eighth's bomber formations. Lieut. Marvin H. Castleberry of Baldwyn, Miss., shot down one of the jets.

In another sector, Capt. Harrison S. Tordoff of Mechanicville, N. Y., and Lieut. Wayne L. Coleman of Tupman, Calif., bagged a jet plane each.

A fourth Eighth Air Force fighter pilot, Maj. William M. Long of Wichita, Kan., shot down all three of the other German planes that were bagged during the bombing mission after he became separated from his fighter formation over Germany. Near Hanover he saw a Messerschmitt 109 going down to land and hit the German in time to send him into a ground-looping crash. Then he encountered five Me 109's south of Osnabrueck, set one afire so that the pilot bailed out, and blew up a second in mid-air. The other three fled.

Flyers' New Rockets Can Pierce Thick Armor

London, March 31 (AP)—New 5-inch, high-velocity rockets which can pierce thick armor of the Nazis' biggest tanks as well as heavy reinforced concrete now are being fired by United States 9th Air Force Thunderbolts, it was revealed today.

Bigger and more deadly than the rockets previously launched by American planes, the new projectiles are 6-feet long and weigh about 140 pounds. They are aimed with the conventional gunsights from launchers under the wings. They can be fired singly or in salvoes and are more accurate than bombs.

The 9th Air Force said the Thunderbolts can carry the rockets as well as a full load of ammunition and bombs.

1,300 Bombers Rip Rail Yards, Oil Plant

London, March 31 (AP)—Three German news broadcasting agencies—two DNB stations serving Europe and the home front and the Transocean service providing news to points outside Germany—were silenced suddenly and without explanation in the middle of a sentence at 6.48 P.M. today (1.48 E.W.T.). The last word from the DNB home station was the admonition to the Reich to "keep ahead."

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NAZIS TRY TO STEM DEMORALIZATION

People Urged To Track Down Allied Agents In Reich

London, March 31 (AP)—Amid reports of mounting confusion and hunger in the Reich, Nazi officials appealed to the people today to aid in tracking down Allied agents who are infiltrating into Germany "spreading unrest and demoralizing German troops."

Reports reaching Stockholm said German civilians were giving shelter not only to deserting soldiers but to the Allied secret agents. Persons seeing men between the ages of 16 and 60 wandering around with no apparent purpose were ordered to report them immediately to the nearest police station.

Hitler Report Unsubstantiated

There was nothing here to substantiate an unattributed dispatch in the Stockholm *Tidningen* which said that the German high command had advised Hitler that continuation of the war was impossible and suggested that the Nazi Government resign preparatory to opening negotiations for an armistice.

The report is believed to have originated from Radio Atlantic, a clandestine anti-Nazi, German-language station whose exact status never has been announced.

J. W. Gallagher, Associated Press correspondent, in a delayed report from the 9th Army front said Field Marshal von Rundstedt had been removed as German commander in chief in the West after he told Hitler further resistance was hopeless and peace should be made at any price.

Postwar Guerrillas Hinted

Hinting at guerrilla action after the war the German home radio asserted:

"Formal termination of the war will not be the end of it. We shall reconquer tomorrow what we have had to give up today under pressure."

The propaganda broadcast declared "Eisenhower is trying to initiate us into the rotten civilization of the west and carry away our workers as slaves."

Critical Food Shortage

Reliable reports reaching Stockholm said the Germans for the first time were openly discussing the critical food shortage and the need for further stretching of rations "in order to prevent hunger." Potatoes and bread were reported to be the German diet now.

Bread grain was reported being scraped together everywhere and cattle slaughtered because there was nothing to feed them. The food shortage is so serious that a milk dealer who held back eight gallons of cream was caught and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined 10,000 marks.

Dr. Robert Ley, chief of the Nazi Labor Front, called for a "few thousand determined men with fanaticism in their hearts" to help halt the plunging Allied tanks.

German Gardens 'In Flower Pots'

London, March 31 (AP)—Germans were instructed today to grow their own food even if they must do so in flower pots.

"From now on everyone must provide for himself," a Ministry of Food spokesman was quoted by the news agency DNB. "We are in a position where every square yard of soil must be tilled, every waste lot must be used to grow food—even every flower pot."

Talks Doomed, Nazis Say

London, March 31 (AP)—German propagandists began trumpeting today that "the San Francisco conference threatens to collapse even before it begins."

A Transocean broadcast—beamed overseas and not directed for home consumption—quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as saying "so many complicated problems have emerged in the Allied camp that excuses now are being made for postponement of the conference."

Nazi Stations Blacked Out

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—All three of the German news broadcasting channels were blacked out for fifteen minutes tonight without explanation, possibly indicating a move from Berlin to new locations farther from the onrushing Allied armies. Upon returning to the air, the announcers reported that an Allied bombing fleet which had been over southwest Germany had departed. The stations were the D. N. B. home and European channels and Transocean's foreign service.

'Important' Nazi-Japanese Talk

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—The German Ambassador to Japan conferred yesterday with the Japanese Foreign Minister on "important matters," the Tokyo radio said today without giving any details.

15 Americans In Convoy Die To Save 19 Refugees

London, March 31 (AP)—Fifteen Americans of the crew of the Liberty ship Henry Bacon gave their lives recently to save nineteen Norwegian refugees who were among the 500 rescued from the German-held island of Soroy by an Allied convoy, the Admiralty announced today.

The fifteen, none named in the announcement, were the captain, seven other officers and seven seamen.

During a fierce battle with German submarines and planes, ships of the convoy destroyed one enemy submarine and twelve planes and severely damaged seven torpedo planes.

Placed On Freighters

After rescuing the Norwegians the Admiralty report said, the refugees were dispersed among the freighters returning from delivering war supplies to Russia.

A storm in which wind reached 80 knots, kicking up 65-foot waves, hit the convoy and all but one of the Henry Bacon's lifeboats were destroyed. She became separated from the remainder of the convoy. As the storm lifted seventeen enemy torpedo planes attacked.

The Admiralty report said the captain put the nineteen Norwegians—nine women, seven children and three men—in the one lifeboat with five crewmen to act as oarsmen. The others in the crew took up battle stations against the attacking Germans.

Five Torpedo Planes Downed

The Germans struck the lone ship in waves, but gunners of the Henry Bacon shot down five of the torpedo planes before their vessel was fatally hit. All but the fifteen were rescued from the icy waters by other ships of the convoy, which raced to the scene in response to an S.O.S. from the Henry Bacon.

The Admiralty report described the air attacks on the convoy as the "most powerful" launched against a Russian convoy in two years.

In the attack the Allied convoy also suffered some losses, including the H.M. Corvette Bluebell, which was sunk; two other ships damaged and two aircraft lost.

British Expenses Rise

Ordinary Budget for Year Totals More Than 6 Billion Pounds

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—Ordinary expenses for the British government for the year ending today totaled more than $24,231,-

363,000, the Treasury reported tonight.

It was the first time in Great Britain's history that expenses have run more than £6,000,000,000 ($24,000,000,000).

Expenditures increased more than a billion dollars over last year and made the deficit for the twelve months ending today more than $11,279,111,000.

TARIFF CUT SEEN AS BOON

Britons Feel Congress Would Aid Europe's Economic Recovery

LONDON, March 31 (AP) — John S. Dodd, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said today that favorable action by Congress on President Roosevelt's recent request for powers to slash tariffs would prove a boon to Great Britain.

In a letter to The Times of London Mr. Dodd said the President's proposals should help British exporters to increase trade with the United States, enable the nation to pay for greater purchases in America and provide employment for many British war veterans.

Declaring that there was a widespread feeling that "the high tariff policy of the United States was a real stumbling block to international economic collaboration," Mr. Dodd added that Congressional acceptance of the President's recommendation would provide a greater scope for economic negotiation.

In his message to Congress the President proposed cuts in levies on imports in return for concessions from other countries and contended this course would help "build an economically healthy world."

Volunteers To Handle British Crops Sought

London, March 31 (AP)—The British food situation "is more serious than has yet been generally recognized," a Ministry spokesman said today, and Agriculture Minister R. S. Hudson has chosen Easter time to appeal for volunteers to help in raising and harvesting the 1945 crops.

Hudson is asking for 200,000 adults—more than twice the number responding last year—and 100,000 children over 12 years old to go to volunteer camps organized to help farmers.

Nazis Claim Sinkings

London, March 31 (AP)—The German radio asserted today that 270,000 tons of Allied shipping were sunk by Nazi naval forces during March.

British War Artist Killed

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Capt. Albert Richards, 25 years old, the youngest official British war artist, has been killed by a mine in France, it was announced today. Capt. Richards jumped with parachute forces on D-day.

BRITAIN BALKS AT SOVIET PLAN

Bars Request That Warsaw Poles Sit At San Francisco

London, March 31 (AP)—Russia has asked that the Warsaw Polish Provisional Government be seated at the San Francisco world security conference and has been promptly told by Britain that this was "out of the question," it was announced tonight.

Britain sent a memorandum to Russia saying she did not agree with the Soviet suggestion, and expressed hope the Moscow committee set up at the Yalta Conference would agree on the names of Poles "from inside and outside" the country who would be asked to meet in Moscow to discuss the formation of a broadly-based united Polish provisional government.

British Refusal Explains

Diplomatic quarters said it was felt here the British acquiescence would constitute in effect recognition of the Warsaw regime and diminish hope of forming a coalition government with representatives from Poles both at home and abroad—as agreed at Yalta.

With scant chance of such a government being formed before the conference opens April 25, the Polish exile government in London—just as insistent as the Warraw group in claiming Polish authority—also has sought an invitation.

A possibility of accord rested in the application by the Big Three of pressure on both London and the Warsaw groups to accept as their representative at San Francisco some such man as peasant-born Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Polish Premier.

Backed By Poles

Mikolajczyk is willing to participate in the reconstruction of Poland if the country's independence is guaranteed, and he has some backing among other Poles, as illustrated by the recent withdrawal of four members from the Polish Socialist party's executive committee.

The Socialist party is one of the mainstays of the Government of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski, which succeeded that of Mikolajczyk's.

In the London movement, aimed at reaching an understanding with the Warsaw Poles through the offices of the Big Three, are these former ministers in the governments of the late Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski and his successor, Mikolajczyk.

JAN STANCZYK, Labor.

LUDWIG GROSFELD, Finance.

KARL POPIEL, Reconstruction.

FATHER ZYGMUNT KACZYNSKI, Education.

MARIAN SEYDA, Peace Conference Affairs.

TADEUSZ ROMER, former Minister of Foreign Affairs under Mikolajckyk.

Bernard M. Baruch, here on a secret mission for President Roosevelt, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant conferred today with Prime Minister Churchill. The nature of their conference was not announced, but it appeared likely the Polish question was discussed.

Government Lines Busy

For the third successive day there aws an abnormal flow of Government communications. Today, as was the case yesterday, the flow was from Washington to London. On Thursday the chief traffic was from Moscow to Washington.

Tonight the Moscow radio quoted the Belgrade Tanyug news agency as saying the Yugoslavian Council of Ministers, under Marshal Tito's chairmanship, had decided to recognize the Soviet-supported Warsaw group as the provisional Government of Poland and to establish diplomatic relations.

British Call Red Proposal 'Out Of Question'

London, March 31 (AP)—Moscow demanded today that the Warsaw regime be represented at the San Francisco security conference, and met an "out of the question" response from Britain.

The United States, which with Britain has promised to recognize the Warsaw regime after it is reorganized on a broader basis, was yet to be heard from tonight.

The British Foreign Office said through a spokesman that the proposal was "out of the question."

Authoritative sources had expressed the British attitude earlier in the day.

Wider Representation

These London sources declared that the British position was that Poland could obtain representation only by complying with the Crimean conference agreement that the Polish Provisional Government be expanded to include wider representation.

Prospect of such action before the April 25 conference opening date appeared slim.

The Russian demand, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said failure of the United States and Britain to recognize the Warsaw group was no excuse for withholding an invitation and that an "early reply" was expected to the Soviet request.

Conference With Churchill

Bernard M. Baruch, special representative of President Roosevelt, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant conferred today with Prime Minister Churchill.

Although the nature of their discussions remained unannounced, it appeared inevitable the question would be raised concerning Russia's demand on Polish representation.

Another subject probably on the agenda was the control and economic future of Germany.

For the third successive day, there was an abnormal flow of Government communications between Washington and London, most of them from Washington.

Tass Statement

A statement by the Russian news agency Tass said that if reorganization of the Polish Government was not effected or completed in the near future, "representatives of the provisional Government in Warsaw should be invited to the San Francisco conference." Both the Warsaw regime and the Polish Government in exile here have bid for seats at San Francisco.

The Moscow broadcast made no reference to the London Polish group, declaring that the Soviet Government "also informed the governments of Great Britain and China that it fully supported the statement of the Provisional Polish Government and expected Poland would be given a chance to take part in the San Francisco conference."

"Insult To Poland"

"Holding of the conference in San Francisco without participation of Poland would be unfair and an absolutely unjustified insult to the Polish people," the Moscow radio declared, saying it was quoting authoritative sources.

Bluntly maintaining the failure to invite the Warsaw Poles "could not be explained" by the absence of diplomatic relations between that group and Washington and London, the Moscow broadcast declared:

"The Soviet Government similarly has no diplomatic relations with such countries as India or Haiti, Liberia or Paraguay. However, it met desires of Great Britain and the United States and agreed to their participation in the San Francisco conference.

"The Soviet Government suggested that Allied governments should discuss this question and pass a corresponding decision," the announcement said. "At present the Soviet Government informs the Government of the United States that it expects an early reply to this proposal concerning an invitation to Poland."

There have been many outward signs in the past few days that feverish negotiations are under way between the three powers.

Wires Kept Busy

So heavy is the load of official messages between the three capitals—Washington, London and Moscow — that communication wires usually allotted for the transmission of news have been taken over in full or in part.

"Representatives of the provisional government in Warsaw should be invited to San Francisco," the Moscow broadcaast said, "as this Government exercises powers throughout the territory of Poland and enjoys the support of the Polish people."

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U.S. Rejects Russian Request For Frisco Seating Of Poles

Washington, March 31 (AP)—The United States has rejected a Russian request that the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Government of Poland be invited to the San Francisco conference at this time.

The American position is based on the hope that it will be possible to have Poland represented at the meeting by a reorganized government which the Big Three, in the Yalta meeting, agreed to create. Information on the American position came from a State Department official this afternoon following a Tass news agency announcement from Moscow that the Russian Government wanted Warsaw represented at San Francisco, and also following reports from London that the British had declined to accept the Russian request.

U.S. Stand Explained

The State Department official refused to be quoted directly, but gave this description of the situation in response to inquiries:

It is the hope of the United States Government that the formation of the new provisional Polish Government of National Unity, in conformity with the decisions of the Crimea conference, will be completed in time to send a delegation to the San Francisco conference.

In view of the current consultations respecting the formation of this new government, reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad, in accordance with the Crimean agreement, the United States Government does not agree to the extension of an invitation to the present provisional Government now functioning at Warsaw.

Soviet Informed

The anonymous State Department official would make no further explanation of the situation, but it was learned that the Soviet Government had presented to the United States and Britain a statement of its support of the Warsaw Government's demands for an invitation and that the United States had informed Russia of its attitude in a communication following the lines of today's comment by the official.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a conference delegate who has interested himself in Polish affairs, declined to comment on the Russian demand on the Polish question. Vandenberg indicated it was a question which could be settled only by President Roosevelt and the State Department.

Senator Burton (R., Ohio), an exponent of all-out international co-operation for peace, said he did not see how the American Government could sponsor an invitation to a Polish regime it does not recognize.

Provision For Others

"I don't see how we could accept the representatives of one Government without some provision being made for attendance by the representatives of the other Government which we recognize," he said.

Russia's move to gain three votes in the General Assembly of the proposed world league may have to stand on its own feet without preliminary American help.

Despite a Yalta agreement by President Roosevelt to support the Russian proposal, there are indications the American delegates may balk at taking any active part before the question actually is submitted to the San Francisco United Nations conference.

U.S. Proposal Contingent

Then their backing may consist of casting the delegation's vote for the Russian request. If it is defeated by a conference in which the State Department has said all nations will have one vote, a consistent American proposal for three seats in the permanent assembly will never be offered.

An almost certain controversy between large and small nations over voting strength in the proposed international organization is likely to find several of the American delegation lined up with the little fellows.

Senator Vandenberg already has marked his course in that direction and probably will lead the drive within the delegation for equal rights for all in the Assembly. Representative Charles A. Eaton (R., N.J.) may be expected to join with his Republican colleague, and Commander Harold E. Stassen leans that way.

Connally Position

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee represents a mixed congressional and Administration viewpoint. But since he will have the responsibility of getting through the Senate any treaty that may come out of San Francisco, he will not relish small-nation dissatisfaction that might be reflected i. minority pressure on senators.

Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has asserted that American voting power in the Assembly should be second to none. Bloom indicated the American delegation will be asked to sponsor a proposal of this kind if the Crimean voting agreement is pressed at San Francisco.

Text Of Tass Statement On Polish Vote Demand

Moscow, March 31 (AP)—The text of the Tass statement proposing inclusion of the Warsaw Polish Provisional Government in the World Security Conference:

In connection with the opening April 25 in San Francisco of the conference for establishing an international organization for upholding peace and security, the Provisional Polish Government, as the press already pointed out, on March 22, turned to the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and China with a statement which pointed out that to hold the conference in San Francisco without participation by Poland would be unjust and, in no way justified, an affront to the Polish people.

In this statement the Provisional Polish Government also expressed hope that representatives of the Polish people in the person of the Provisional Government will participate in the conference and that democratic Poland will occupy a place in the family of the United Nations.

Power In Polish Territory

According to authoritative information, the Soviet Government previous to the above-mentioned statement of the Provisional Polish Government informed the Governments of the United States and Britain that if in the nearest future there will not be realized or completed the reorganization of the Provisional Polish Government it follows that representatives of the Provisional Government in Warsaw should be invited to the San Francisco conference as the existing power on all territory of Poland and one which enjoys the support of the Polish people.

In this statement the Soviet Government pointed out the absence of Polish representatives at this broad international conference would be impossible to explain by such excuse as the absence of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the United States of America and Britain on one hand and the Provisional Government of Poland on the other because the Soviet Government also had no diplomatic relations with such countries as India, Haiti, Liberia or Paraguay, but it (the Soviet Government) went halfway to meeting United States and above-mentioned pating in the San ence.

Proposed

ernment proposed e given question ed Governments rresponding decion.

At the present time, the Soviet Government has informed the Government of the U.S.A. that it expects an early answer to the proposal made about inviting Poland to the conference.

The Soviet Government also informed the Governments of Britain and China that it fully supports the statement of the Polish Provisional Government and trusts that Poland will be given the possibility of participating in the San Francisco conference.

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Senators Are Concerned

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Senators closely concerned with foreign affairs indicated deep regret that the Moscow government had posed such an obstacle to full co-operation in the meeting to set up a world peace agency.

Today's developments also brought this one immediate question to the tip of many tongues: "What effect will this have on the move to accept Argentine into the United Nations?"

It has been expected that the present government of Argentina soon will be recognized by the American republics and that Russia along with the other leading United Nations will be asked to agree to Argentina's becoming a United Nation and being represented in some form at San Francisco.

Moscow all along has been the most outspoken of the United Nations on the pro-Axis charges made against the Argentine government, and it has been expected here that the Soviets would probably want to veto any suggestion that Argentina be included in the California meetings.

Connally Backs Decision

Capitol Hill was surprised at the Russian demand, as most legislators thought the Yalta agreement precluded an invitation to any Polish faction until a new Polish government is formed.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, wondered if the Soviet demand was "a negotiatory maneuver or a serious difference of opinion between the three governments." It is one of the many conflicting points that will have to be reconciled if we are to achieve future peace," he said.

Senator Harold H. Burton, Republican, of Ohio, said he did not see how the United States could join in inviting to the San Francisco conference a government which it does not recognize, and Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, wondered if the Russians "are looking for an excuse for not coming to San Francisco at all."

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a delegate to San Francisco, said: "I agree with the State Department's attitude with respect to the request of Russia for representation of the Lublin government.'"

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, also a delegate to the San Francisco conference, declined to comment, saying the question was one for settlement by the President and the State Department.

Dominions Confer On Frisco

London, March 31 (AP)—Australia's Deputy Prime Minister, Francis M. Forde, and Dr. H. V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, arrived here by plane today from Washington for the conference of Dominion representatives, opening Wednesday, preparatory to the San Francisco security meeting.

Rosenman Sees van Acker

BRUSSELS, March 31 (AP)—Justice Samuel Rosenman, special adviser to President Roosevelt, conferred yesterday with Premier Achille van Acker on American exports to Belgium and other questions. The American Ambassador, Charles Sawyer, was present.

U.S. PLANES AID RED DRIVE

Forces From Italy Strike At Austrian Railways

Rome, March 31 (AP)—Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th Air Force attacked Linz in northern Austria and Villach in southern Austria today, boosting their month's bomb tonnage to more than 32,000 tons—a record for the Mediterranean Strategic Air Force.

While the heavies bombed by instruments because of heavy cloud cover, their escorting Mustangs and Lightnings swooped down to strafing level to attack rail targets in the area of Vienna, aiding the Red Army advance near the Austrian capital. Early reports credited the fighters with destruction of at least fifteen locomotives.

Strike Brenner Pass Line

At the same time Mitchells of the tactical air force also struck into Austria, attacking the Brenner Pass railway line at Steinach, 15 miles south of Innsbruck. Other Liberator formations bombed Treviso, 20 miles northwest of Venice, and Thunderbolts hit railway yards east of Verona and near Pavia.

There was no enemy opposition in the air, but there was flak over all targets.

Patrol skirmishes again provided most of the action in the land fighting. On the Senio River east of Bologna there were small-scale clashes at such close quarters that the Germans and troops of the 8th Army were lobbing hand grenades at each other over the high dike that parallels the stream.

Eighth and 5th Army artillery was called on to fire at movement behind the German lines at several points. But there was no indication anywhere that the enemy is withdrawing troops to bolster his collapsing Western front defenses.

NAZIS HOLD IN ITALY

Rome, March 31 (A. P.).—German forces clung stubbornly to their defense arc below Bologna yesterday in the face of numerous Fifth Army patrol stabs, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the Eighth Army front, most of the activity was along the Senior River, where there were a number of grenade duels. One one occasion Eighth Army guns opened up on enemy movements near the Bagnacavallo-Lugo Railway. There were a number of stiff patrol clashes in the mountains south of Highway 9.

The Germans laid down some harassing artillery fire against forward areas along the Fifth Army sector.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ARE RECEIVED BY POPE

ROME, March 31 (AP)—Thousands of United Nations fighting men were received today by Pope Pius XII in a general audience as the great bell of St. Peter's and those of 400 other churches in Rome rang out, heralding the city's most joyous Easter in years and the first since the Germans were driven out.

Great numbers of the Allied soldiers will attend St. Peter's tomorrow for the Easter mass, which will be celebrated by a Cardinal. The Pontiff, as he has done for the past three years, will celebrate mass privately.

Unseasonably warm spring sunshine bathed the city as the bells began pealing early in the day and continued until noon in the traditional Holy Saturday custom. When

the bells began ringing after the conclusion of the Holy Saturday mass, the Pope donned a pair of white cloth slippers that he will wear throughout the next week in accordance with an ancient rite connected with the old liturgical ceremony.

Also following tradition, priests and monks visited thousands of Rome's dwellings, blessing the people's living quarters.

For the first time in many years, the Good Friday procession was revived last night. The procession of the Stations of the Cross followed an itinerary marked out in the thirteenth century by St. Leonard, from Constantine's Basilica, where the Holy Cross relics are enshrined, to St. Bonaventure's Church on the Palatine Hill. A huge crowd followed the procession.

Rome's Easter Bells Ring

Rome, March 31 (AP)—The multitoned bells of Rome's more than 400 churches, led by the big bell of St. Peter's, rang joyously today as the Eternal City began observance of the Easter holiday under an unseasonably warm spring sun.

The bells began ringing early in the morning and continued to noon in the traditional Holy Saturday custom. As St. Peter's rang forth, Pope Pius XII donned a pair of white cloth slippers which he will wear throughout next week in rites connected with an old liturgical ceremony.

CLARK COMMENDS POLES

Praises Troops in Italy and Anders, Their Leader

ROME, March 31 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark, the Allies' commander in Italy, paid tribute today to men of the Polish Corps on the Italian front in a visit to Gen. Wladyslaw Anders at a Polish decoration ceremony.

"From Sangro to Cassino, to Ancona, Pescara and the plains beyond, you men have fought with bravery, intelligence and enthusiasm to destroy the enemy," General Clark said. "The success of your efforts to date is ample evidence of good soldiering and more conclusive evidence of the highest type of leadership. Thus you have been fortunate in being commanded by that fine officer, General Anders."

A number of Polish soldiers received decorations from General Anders, Commander in Chief of the Polish land, sea and air forces.

Allied Order Called Comical

Vatican City, March 31 (AP)—*Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican newspaper, said today an Allied order to troops not to fraternize with German civilians was, while understandable for some reasons, "comical" if applied generally.

"It is the same as saying: Getting along together is forbidden or making a fuss is forbidden," the paper said.

It declared that twenty centuries of Christianity must prevail over six years of hatred and, noting dispatches saying Allied soldiers continually were fined for fraternizing, added:

"This instinct and a little nostalgia for love will burst out despite everything, in the last analysis."

In an Easter editorial the newspaper expressed fears that small nations would not enjoy the same rights as big powers in the coming new world, saying that the "old, unchanged man is merely dressed up in new clothes."

The paper called for a return to the principles of Christ.

Fascist Slated For Trial

Rome, March 31 (AP)—Nicola Sansanelli, former secretary-general of the Fascist party, will be tried soon by a high court of justice on the charge of collaborating in the establishment of the dictatorship. He led Fascist strong-arm squads in the party's early days.

Tittmann Honored in Rome

ROME, March 31 (AP).—Harold H. Tittman, assistant to Myron C. Taylor, presidential envoy to the Vatican, was a guest of honor today as decorations were presented to eighty members of a Fighter plane group with wihch Mr. Tittman flew in France in 1918.

Berlin Garrisons 'In Revolt'

Stockholm, March 31 (AP)—Reports which appear reliable indicate that the iron discipline which has held Hitler's Nazi Reich together for more than two years of defeat and smashing Allied air raids is beginning to crumble as Allied armies plunge deeper into Germany.

These reports declare that in various garrison towns around Berlin, soldiers have refused to obey orders to go to the front. Officers were beaten but no shooting was reported. Later, new officers led the troops away.

Nazi officials have been obliged to warn the Germans that those who "forget their duty" or show cowardice will be shot. Courts are taking action against "workbench deserters" and workers who, either bombed out or forced to evacuate by the Allied advance, refuse to report to labor offices for new war assignments within the prescribed 48 hours.

Russia Claims German Labor For Reparations

Moscow, March 31 (AP)—A Pravda writer, saying the Russian people were aroused over the problems of rebuilding wrecked areas in the Soviet Union, declared today that the German reparations-in-kind called for by the Yalta declaration included the employment of German manpower.

"The Germans must rebuild what they wrecked," wrote Boris Izakov. "President Roosevelt called this a healthy idea. This simple, rational idea now has received almost world acknowledgment."

[President Roosevelt told a press conference March 2, after his return from Yalta, that while the use of German labor for reconstruction in Russia did not come under general reparations, it might not be a bad idea to use some German ex-soldiers to clean up some of the mess he saw in the Crimea.]

Stockholm, March 31 (AP)—The newspaper Morgontidningen printed a Bern dispatch today saying that Berchtesgaden now serves as "the German Reich's seat of Government." Without citing its authority, the dispatch said Hitler, Heinrich Himmler and all other leading Nazis were at the mountain hideout.

German High Command Seeks Hitler Ouster: Stockholm

Stockholm, March 31 (AP)—In a dispatch unattributed as to source but which was believed to have originated from the "Radio Atlantic," the *Stockholms Tidningen* said today that German high command had advised Hitler that continuation of the war was impossible and had suggested that his government resign preparatory to negotiations for an armistice.

There was no support elsewhere for this report. "Radio Atlantic" is a clandestine anti-Nazi, German language station whose exact status has never been announced.

The newspaper account said Hitler and his war council were told that German armies in the West were dissolving and the troops were out of control; that the Volkssturm had failed and its members were surrendering in great numbers.

It added that fuel supplies were exhausted and food for troops was insufficient, with the result that some German forces had lived on emergency rations for the past week.

The newspaper said the high command was also supposed to have advised that the situation in the East could be expected to deteriorate rapidly as soon as the Russians launched another offensive.

"With the presentation of these facts it was necessary to state the Nazi leadership has lost the war and must draw the consequences," the story continued.

The account said that the generals were prepared to begin armistice negotiations immediately on condition that the Hitler Government resign in a body and placed itself at the disposition of the generals.

Benes Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia and members of his Government left Moscow by special train tonight. M. Benes announced recently that the Government would be set up shortly in liberated Kosice.

2600 Freed Yanks Have Left Odessa

Moscow, March 31 (A. P.).—The United States Military Mission said today that 2,600 American former prisoners of war had been moved out of the repatriation port of Odessa thus far. Several hundred are still to be transferred to Odessa from various sectors of Poland. The prisoners, captured by the Germans, were released as the Russian Army overran prison camps in its sweep westward.

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Soviet Marshals To Get High Honor

Moscow, March 31 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet declared today that Marshals Gregory K. Zhukov, Konstantin K. Rokossovsky and Ivan S. Konev will get the highly coveted jeweled "Order of Victory" for their part in the Russian offensive.

Zhukov's 1st White Russian forces are aligned along the Oder River, east of Berlin, after a drive through western Poland. Rokossovsky has sliced up eastern Pomerania and southern East Prussia with his 2d White Russian Army and Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army has been carving out big gains in Silesia.

Easter Brighter In Palestine

Jerusalem, March 31 (AP)—American and other Allied soldiers will be among the thousands who will pay Easter homage tomorrow morning at the Holy Sepulchre, with at least part of the world for the first time in years on the threshold of peace.

Many Allied soldiers walked in the historic Via Dolorosa procession yesterday and joined in Good Friday services where they heard the hope expressed with confidence that this would be the last wartime Easter.

Congressman Present

United States Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) who is on a tour checking Government bureau operations for the House Appropriations Committee, was among them. He reported seeing at least one group of 200 American soldiers who came from the Persian Gulf, Egypt and Italy for Easter rites in the Holy City.

The soldiers will attend high mass at the Holy Sepulchre and kneel before Christ's tomb in a special chapel in the middle of the high rotunda inclosed by shining yellow and white marble.

Those who throng from historic Paffa Gate or through the Arab market will find nothing new in the customary Easter walk, but those who approach the sepulchre from the direction of Gethsemane, from the south, and through the Via Dolorosa will find a change at the Sixth Station.

Exhibition Of Models

The Sixth Station is the one where, according to Christian tradition, a Jewish woman wiped the blood-covered forehead of Jesus while he was being thrust toward Golgotha. In the time of the Crusaders a chapel was built here and for the last few months it has housed a Rockefeller Museum exhibition of drawings, plans and models giving a picture of Jerusalem in the time of Christ.

The exhibition includes a reproduction of the Crown of Thorns that Jesus wore, made of Palestine thistles. There is a model of Christ's grave covered with a massive stone.

This year, more than ever, an aura of peace is over Jerusalem, which in the course of the last 4,000 years has been destroyed seventeen times and conquered 36 times. This time the Holy City has been spared destruction.

Important News Due: Cairo Paper

Cairo, March 31 (AP)—The Cairo newspaper *Akbar el Yom* said today that radio stations throughout the world would have an "announcement of the greatest importance" at 9 A.M. Sunday.

[Radio chains in the United States said they had heard nothing of such an expected announcement.]

ALLIED FORCES SEIZE KYAUKSE

CALCUTTA, March 31 — (AP) Japanese resistance is crumbling in the entire central Burma pocket and, with the major escape routes sealed, there appeared every prospect today that between 20,000 and 30,000 enemy troops might be liquidated as soon as the Allied command is ready to draw tight its cordons of British, Indian and Chinese troops.

Kyaukse, key point on the main Burmese railway line 24 miles south of Mandalay, is now in British hands. Japanese commanders evidently are seeking to recoup. Kyaukse was occupied after a bitter two-week battle, clearing the enemy from the railway line for a 70-mile stretch from Mandalay south to Thazi with the exception of one block.

West of the railway a British Armored column driving northwest from Pyinzi, almost due south of Mandalay, licked up with elements punching southeast from Myotha to trap still another Japanese di- within the bend of the Ir-

vision rawaddy river.

Farther south the enemy ceased attacks on the Meiktila airstrips and there were signs that the main body was withdrawing northeastward in the direction of the railway. Another withdrawal southeast from Kyaukse was being covered by strong rear guards but it appeared unlikely either force would be able to escape the Allied noose in any strength.

In smaller actions southwest of Mandalay Fourteenth Army units cleared the Japanese from hill positions dominating the Myingyan-Meiktila road at Taungtha, and entered Nahlaing, another road and rail point 20 miles northwest of Meiktila. Other troops captured Natogyi, 12 miles east of Myingyan on the road to the main north-south railway.

Medium bombers and fighter bombers gave support to the Central Burma actions and also attacked targets in the Arakan district.

British Units Merge In Central Burma

Calcutta, March 31 (AP)—British 14th Army troops driving south in central Burma have captured Kyaukse and established contact with forces heading north from the Meiktila area, trapping Japanese forces hemmed in between that area and Allied positions along the Irrawaddy River to the west.

The Japanese were compressed into an ever-narrowing pocket. Strong enemy rearguard units battled savagely southeast of Kyaukse to cover the main body's withdrawal from the city, which is 24 miles south of Mandalay on the main trunk road and railway, the South east Asia command communique announced.

Positions Overrun

The linkup of the two British forces was established at a point 10 miles northeast of Meiktila. The town of Mahlaing, 20 miles north west of Meiktila, was entered early yesterday. Several more enemy gun positions in the Meiktila area were overrun.

Enemy positions in the hills overlooking the road from Myingyang to Meiktila at Taungtha, 12 miles southeast of Myingyang, have been cleared. The advance here forged the western jaw of the trap. The British captured Natogyi, 18 miles east of Myingyang on the road to the main north-south highway.

Allied aircraft ranged over many parts of Burma yesterday, attacking Japanese storage areas and rail installations.

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Gandhi In Bombay For Fund Meeting

Bombay, March 31 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi arrived here today to attend meetings with trustees of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund. Traveling third class as usual, the Nationalist leader alighted from his train at a grade-crossing outside Bombay in order to avoid demonstrations.

Although his visit was concerned primarily with the fund—established in the name of his late wife for the benefit of Indian women—Gandhi was expected to receive a few leaders of the Congress party, including Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "frontier Gandhi."

NEGROS ISLAND CAPITAL FALLS

Yank Speed Keeps Japs From Exploding Demolitions

Manila, Sunday, April 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Division Infantry, moving so fast Japanese were unable to explode prepared demolition charges, captured Bacolod, capital city of Negros Island, Friday while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land-based planes destroyed fourteen ships, including three destroyers, as they pursued their aerial blockade of the Chinese coast.

The Yanks seized Bacolod, population 50,000, on the second day of their invasion of Negros, last large enemy-held island in the Philippines. With capture of the capital city, only three Philippines cities of comparable size—Baguio and Legaspi on Luzon and Davao on Mindanao—remain in Japanese hands. Two of those, Baguio and Davao, were heavily bombed, and 1st Corps troops pushed 3 miles nearer Baguio along the Naguilian-Baguio road.

Two Rivers Crossed

Bacolod represented a 14-mile advance by the Yanks, who landed that distance south of the Negros capital city and pushed both north and south along the coast.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing the capture today, said Brush's division crossed two rivers, the Magsungay and Lupit—saving all bridges in so doing—as they made a sweeping envelopment to seize Bacolod.

The city was prepared by the Japanese for destrutcion, he said, "but speed of the attack saved it before demolition charges could be exploded."

Three enemy fighter planes were captured intact.

Small Jap Group Reduced

Fast mechanized units now are ranging 6 miles to the north toward Talisay airfield, representing a gain of 20 miles from the beachhead at the mouth of Bago River.

A small enemy group inland near Murcia was being reduced, MacArthur said in his only mention of fighting in the Bacolod sector.

Supporting the ground operation, aerial units destroyed many enemy trucks and vehicles and large quantities of fuel and supplies, MacArthur added.

On Cebu, the American Division was engaged in cleaning out Japanese pockets north of Lahog airfield.

Large Fires On Legaspi

An enemy attempt to infiltrate Yank positions at Pardo was repulsed.

MacArthur announced 1,262 additional enemy dead were counted in the Zambales range on the west central Luzon coast. This increased to slightly more than 300,000 the number of Japanese reported killed by MacArthur's forces since beginning of the Philippines campaign last October.

The aerial attack on Legaspi, with more than 320 tons of bombs, wrecked enemy defenses and caused large fires and explosions.

Other air patrols, sweeping the Cagayan valley in the north, destroyed motor vehicles and damaged road installations.

Yanks Battle Hard For Small Isle

Manila, March 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Division of the 8th Army landed Thursday against light opposition on Negros, last remaining major Philippine Island under Japanese control, seized an airstrip and menaced the insular capital, Bacolod.

Other Yanks had to fight hard, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today, to take tiny Caballo Island, which is within rifle range of famed Corregidor and Manila Bay.

With the invasion of Negros, MacArthur asserted the enemy in the Visayan Island group "seems bewildered and his defense is rapidly collapsing." Negros is a part of the Visayas. Masbate and Bohol are the only remaining large islands of the group that have not been invaded by United States forces.

Crossed Strait

Brush's doughboys crossed Guimaras Strait eastward from Guimaras Island, between American-controlled Panay and Negros, and went ashore near the mouth of the Bago River. One column pushed northward along the coast to take the airstrip and approach the capital city of 50,000, while another column turned southward, capturing two places and making contact with guerrillas.

The landing parties were supported by nevel gunfire and 13th Air Force planes.

Negros, more than 120 miles long and 50 miles at its widest part, is one of the biggest sugar producers in the Philippines.

Japs Dug In On Cebu

On Cebu Island the American division overcame moderate resistance at Guadalupe, and also joined up with guerrillas. Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported the Japanese were well dug in on the hills behind Cebu City and said the cleanup there would take time.

The taking of tiny Caballo Island entailed the use of navy guns, Howitzers of the 163d Field Artillery on Corregidor, 5th Air Force planes and elements of the 38th Division.

An estimated 500 Japanese were on the island. About 220 were killed in the landing assault and in encounters immediately afterward.

Caves Collapse

Nipponese who survived these assaults withdrew into caves and tunnels of a hill which the Americans promptly charged. After a lively machine-gun fight the Yanks managed to collapse the caves and bury the enemy.

In northern Luzon, the 25th Division made a flanking movement on Balete Pass but met stiff enemy resistance. In southern Luzon, 1st Cavalry units captured the historic Spanish town of Lipa, which the Japanese had burned, then continued their advance into Batangas province.

Yank flyers worked on Nipponese positions all the way from Mindanao to Macassar Straits, where they sank or damaged nine enemy ships, including two destroyers, Wednesday. Mitchell bombers pounded railroads along the French Indo China coast.

Jap Ships Blasted In Makassar Straits

Manila, March 31 (A. P.).—Thirteenth Airforce Liberators, led by Col. Clifford H. Rees of Cynthia, Ky., sank or damaged nine Japanese ships Wednesday in Makassar Straits near Dutch Celebes. The successful raid, including the sinking of an enemy destroyer, was disclosed today by headquarters.

No Tougher Fight Ahead

PEARL HARBOR, March 31 (AP).—Iwo Jima not only was the toughest fight the marines have had in their 168 years of existence, but they will probably have no tougher combat in the next 500 years, Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith said in awarding Purple Hearts to Iwo wounded. Twenty-one generals, admirals and commodores required almost two hours to pin the medals on the chests of men at the Aiea Naval Hospital yesterday.

Smith told Private First Class Donnie J. Adams, of Waldron, Ark., that the famous picture taken by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal showing the American flag being raised on Mount Suribachi on Iwo would probably be cast into a monument, after Adams related that he participated in the Suribachi action with the 28th Regiment of the 5th Division.

Allied Fleet Steps Up Assault on the Ryukyus

Tokyo Reports Huge Invasion 'Armada' Moving in for Landings on Okinawa—Aircraft, Guns of Allied Navy Pound Shore Installations.

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, Sunday, April 1 — (AP) The thundering Allied fleet and air attacks on the Ryukyu island bridge to Japan apparently neared a peak of fury today as Tokyo declared an invasion "Armada" was moving on the key island, Okinawa.

Aircraft and guns of the combined American and British Pacific fleets, operating under the U. S. Fifth fleet command of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, struck all along the Ryukyu chain.

As the attack went through its 19th consecutive day yesterday, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz issued two communiqués indicating the assault was being intensified. There was reason to believe its intensity had reached a degree hitherto unmatched in the Pacific war.

But Nimitz still made no mention of a landing.

U. S. warships and planes centered their shelling and bombing on Okinawa "at close range."

"Seawalls were breached by gunfire," the announcement added, "and defense, gun positions, airfields and bridges were heavily hit."

Okinawa was shrouded by thick layers of smoke, Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton Faron reported.

Faron, aboard Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier force flagship, said there was no sign of activity among the island's nearly half million population and thousands of defending troops.

The dispatch added that it was presumed that Japanese soldiers and civilians, acting on orders from Tokyo, were saving their strength to resist landing forces. They were believed hiding in caves and in the rugged valleys of northern Okinawa.

While the American ships and carrier aircraft hammered the northern Ryukyus the British fleet attacked the southern Sakishima group.

American B-29 Superfortresses joined in the general attack by flying from Marianas bases in large force yesterday to hit Kyushu airfields. A smaller force raided Nagoya, Japan's great aircraft production center on Honshu.

Invasion jittery Tokyo, in addition to reporting that "a powerful transport armada" was moving up on Okinawa behind the American warships, announced a "drastic shuffle" of home island army commanders.

Nimitz' communiques reported new destruction of enemy ships and aircraft—seen here as an indication the Japanese were desperately trying to send reinforcements to the Ryukyus.

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U.S. Transports Near Okinawa: Japs

Guam, March 31 (AP)—Japanese broadcasts today reported American transports were moving into the Okinawa area in the Ryukyu Islands as American mine sweepers went into action "preparing for landing operations" behind heavy naval bombardments.

Admiral Chester Nimitz announced, meanwhile, that the combined United States and British Pacific fleets were continuing their terrific pounding of Japan's Ryukyu chain.

Carrier aircraft and warship guns of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's United States 5th Fleet carried their blazing attack into the ninth consecutive day.

Centered On Okinawa

They were centering their rain of bombs and shells on the Ryukyus' principal island of Okinawa, 325 miles south of Japan's mainland.

Nimitz still made no mention of the Japanese reports of attempted American landings on the Ryukyus.

Domei said "about fifteen battleships and other heavy warships" have joined American naval forces already in the Okinawa area.

"A powerful transport armada is following close behind the enemy task force," Domei said. "Apparently having learned a lesson in the Iwo Island operations, the enemy is proceeding cautiously."

Minesweepers Active

"Okinawa Island is being heavily pounded by warships and planes. Enemy minesweepers are active, preparing for landing operations, but no landings have been attempted yet."

Imperial headquarters, noted for exaggerated claims of American naval losses, asserted 30 United States warships have been sunk and 20 damaged. The unconfirmed communiqué listed as sunk two carriers, a battleship, four cruisers, six destroyers, one transport and 16 unidentified craft.

Japanese headquarters said Allied carrier-plane attacks were broken off last night after eight days of raiding southern Japan and the 700-mile-long Ryukyu archipelago.

Torpedo-Boat Attack

Tokyo radio reported that a fleet of torpedo boats made a dawn attack today against Admiral Spruance's fleet, which has been roaming through the Ryukyus almost unchallenged.

Such an attack, which Tokyo said was supported by the "air force special attack (suicide) corps," would be the third of its kind this week against Spruance's fleet, which includes Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier force.

Nimitz's earlier communiqué reported that four Jap motor torpedo boats and seventeen planes were destroyed in a similar attack on the American warships Wednesday night and Thursday. The previous day, the admiral said, a similar onslaught was repelled. He made no mention of any damage to American ships in either raid.

Okinawa Attacks Continuing

Aboard Vice Admiral Mitscher's United States 5th Fleet Carrier Force Flagship, March 27 [AP—Delayed]—Great clouds of smoke blackened out Okinawa today while ships and aircraft of this powerful American naval force continued their 'round-the-clock pounding of the Ryukyu Islands approach to southern Japan.

Bombers in the prolonged assault on Okinawa, the largest island of the chain, darted through rifts in the smoke to drop their deadly "eggs." Some were forced to use instruments to fly out of the thick smoke.

Little Opposition

The Yank flyers continued to find little opposition and no signs of activity among the island's population of nearly half a million. Like-

wise, there was no evidence of activity among the thousands of Japanese troops believed on the island.

It seemed likely that Japanese soldiers and civilians had gone underground or were hiding in the rugged northern valleys. They were apparently conserving their strength on orders from Tokyo, which has reported an invasion is imminent.

Vessels Sunk

Meantime, ships and planes, pounding the entire island chain, sank more than a score of enemy vessels. Most were small. The best bag was the heavy damaging of three destroyers and a freighter-transport caught heading south from Japan.

Warships also turned their big guns on Minami Daito Jima, eastern outpost of the Ryukus, in a bombardment that continued throughout last night.

756 Jap Planes And 34 Ships, Bag For 13 Days

Guam, March 31 (AP)—Some 756 Japanese aircraft have been destroyed and 34 ships sent to the bottom by American-Pacific Fleet warship guns and carrier planes in the last thirteen days of attacks on the Ryukyus and southwestern Japan.

In the period, which covers the nine days of sustained blows against the Ryukyus, fourteen other enemy ships were probably sunk and 43 damaged. Some 217 aircraft were damaged in addition to the 756 shot out of the air or definitely destroyed on the ground.

Pacific Fleet communiqués, from which the above figures were compiled, reported loss of fifteen American carrier planes. One destroyer and another "smaller unit" were listed as seriously damaged. One "larger unit" received minor damage.

FREDERICK C. PAINTON, CORRESPONDENT, DIES

GUAM, Sunday, April 1 (AP)—Frederick C. Painton, Readers Digest correspondent in the Pacific and author of fiction for The Saturday Evening Post and other magazines, died early yesterday of a heart attack at the age of 49.

Mr. Painton was buried in a military cemetery overlooking the village and beach of Agat. The press corps at Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's advanced headquarters attended the simple services. Marines fired a salute and sounded Taps.

Mr. Painton had come into the Pacific after serving The Digest as correspondent in North Africa, Italy and France.

He became ill in the Philippines after working and living with B-29 crews. His home was in Westport, Conn. He began his newspaper career in Elmira, N. Y., with Alan J. Gould, now assistant general manager and executive news editor of The Associated Press.

Services Slated For Yanks In Guam

Guam, March 31 (AP)—Under woven palm fronds, corrugated iron roofs, tenting canvas and open skies, American service men will join the devout people of Guam in the observance of Easter Sunday.

In more than 100 chapels special services will be held for Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Special services will be held for Iwo casualties in fleet hospital wards.

Bishop Miguel Angel de Olano, vicar apostolic of Guam, who returned last week after more than three years of Japanese-decreed exile, will offer the first important public mass.

B-29'S STRIKE 2 JAP ISLANDS

Kyushu And Honshu Pounded By 150 Huge Bombers

Guam, *Sunday*, April 1 (AP)—Superfortresses, in twin blows against prime industrial targets and military objectives in the Japanese homeland, bombed Kyushu and Honshu Islands Saturday.

A large force, estimated at about 150 of the sky mammoths, rained bombs on Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's main island chain. A smaller force returned to the attack on Honshu Island, again hitting Nagoya, the great industrial city and a center of Nippon's aircraft production.

Plane Plants Are Goa.

Radio Tokyo, noting the superfort blows against southern Japan's "airfield and airfield installations," guessed that the attacks were in support of "landing attempts" at Okinawa, in the strategic Ryukyu chain which extends southwest ward from Kyushu to Formosa.

The Saturday daylight mission to Kyushu was a precision bombing raid against such targets as the Tachiarai machine shops and the Oita airfield on the east coast. It was the second B-29 strike there in four days.

An American communiqué said the latest Kyushu strike against important air installations and that B-29 crewmen reported "good" results. Flak fire was intense and fighter opposition from weak to moderate. None of the Superfortresses was lost in combat. Gunners of the Yank planes shot down two Japanese aircraft, probably destroyed three, and damaged eight.

Raiders Return Safely

The Nagoya raid was staged around 1 A.M. Saturday. That great industrial city twice recently has undergone mass incendiary raids aimed primarily against aircraft plants.

The 20th Air Force announced in Washington that all of the Nagoya raiders returned safely to their Marianas bases after striking at plane production targets, including the Mitsubushi aircraft engine plant. This raid also was by precision instruments.

Good results were obtained in the raid, the 20th Air Force said. Japanese fighter opposition ranged from weak to moderate, while anti-aircraft fire in some areas was intense. The B-39's shot down two enemy planes, probably destroyed three, and damaged eight.

Pictures Show Wide Ruin

Superfortress headquarters here reported reconnaissance photographs of the March 28 attack against the Tachiarai and Oita airfields and the Omura aircraft factory showed American flyers left widespread ruin in target areas. Eight or nine hangars at Tachiarai were destroyed or damaged. Numerous buildings in the machine-shop area were hit. Forty-one grounded planes were wrecked and five damaged.

At Oita, four hangars and a like number of other buildings were damaged, while three reveted structures were destroyed. The airfield there received 84 bomb hits. Ten planes were damaged.

Damage at Omura covered two assembly buildings, three machine shops and several other structures.

B-29's Attack Honshu And Kyushu

By Morrie Landsberg

21st Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, March 31 (AP)—A large force of Superforts attacked Kyushu, westernmost of the Japanese main islands today in the second daylight precision bombing mission in four days while other B-29's hit Honshu.

A small force of B-29's flying from bases in the Marianas returned to blast the industrial target of Nagoya, Japanese aircraft center on Honshu which already has been subjected to the incendiary raids of the big bombers.

[The 20th Air Force headquarters in Washington reported today that the Nagoya raiders bombed through an overcast and returned to their bases without loss. Results were unobserved.]

Concentrate On Airfields

Radio Tokyo said the multiplying Superfort blows at southern Japan "were concentrated mainly on airfields and airfield facilities" in support of "landing attempts on Okinawa" in the Ryukyu chain.

Military and industrial targets picked out by the larger formation including the Tachiarai machine shops and the Oita airfield on the eastern coast.

Results were yet to be observed in the Nagoya strike, but reconnaissance photographs of the March 28 mission against Tachiarai and Oita airfields and the Omura aircraft factory showed widespread damage to installations.

Eight Hangars Hit

At Tachiarai eight of nine hangars were damaged or destroyed in addition to numerous buildings in the shop area. Forty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and five more were damaged.

Four of the Oita hangars and four general type buildings were damaged and three reveted buildings were wiped out. Ten aircraft were damaged. Eighty-four bomb hits were visible on the flying field.

Two assembly buildings and three machine shops and several miscellaneous buildings were damaged at Omura.

Seeks Separate Vote.

Melbourne, Australia, March 31 (A. P.).—Australia is seeking a separate vote at the San Francisco conference, the Melbourne Sun's political correspondent asserted today.

The Sun's correspondent said it is Prime Minister John Curtin's view it would be incongruous for smaller nations—which never have taken part in this war—to have a vote in the San Francisco conference unless Australia had a separate vote.

Children Choose Australia

Canberra, March 31 (AP)—A survey has shown that at least a third of the British evacuee children wish to remain in Australia after the war—200 out of 570 between 5 and 15 who left home at the height of the *Blitz*.

7 SABOTEURS SEIZED

Santiago, March 31 (A. P.).—La Nacion said today that seven members of a Nazi sabotage ring which the newspaper linked with an abortive attempt to blow up the Panama Canal had been arrested and were being held incommunicado. Yesterday the newspaper reported that a German saboteur named Von Appen had been arrested in the purported plot to blow up the canal with an explosive-loaded ship. The publication said the saboteur organization had branches in all American countries, and named Ludwig Von Bohlen, former air attache of the German embassy in Chile, as the master mind. The paper gave no explanation of how the reported plot was foiled.

TOKYO REPORTS RESHUFFLING OF 71 JAP GENERALS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—(AP) While American Superforts bombed Japan and U. S. and British warships pounded the Ryukyu islands south of the enemy homeland, Tokyo radio today reported a "drastic reshuffle" of Nipponese generals.

A broadcast heard by the FCC said 19 lieutenant generals and 52 major generals were given new assignments in the "resolute" move to "transfer the homeland into a battlefield."

The Tokyo radio insisted that continuing Allied fleet attacks in the Ryukyus presaged an imminent American invasion attempt at Okinawa, principal island midway in the chain stretching 700 miles southwestward from Japan to Formosa.

In another broadcast following Superfort attacks on Honshu and Kyushu islands of Japan, Tokyo said the Nipponese government announced it would start tomorrow paying all passenger and freight fares for evacuees fleeing bombed cities.

Gen. (Piro) Minami, member of the Japanese supreme war council and president of Nippon's new totalitarian party, the Political Association of Great Japan, said his organization would not be a "yes" organ of the government.

The new political party yesterday was installed as successor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political society. Organization of the new group as a "sure victory" party followed sharp criticism of Premier Kuniaki Koiso's war policies.

Jap Generals Subjected To 'Drastic Reshuffle'

San Francisco, March 31 (AP)—Japan today announced a "drastic reshuffle" of generals in "the resolute determination of the Army to transfer the homeland into a battlefield."

The shuffle, announced by Domei agency in a dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, involved commands of 71 home islands regimental districts and recruiting bureaus.

This move, the dispatch said, was made at a moment when "enemy America is probing our Ryukyu Islands and war clouds are hanging heavily over our mainland."

New assignments went to 19 lieutenant generals and 52 major generals.

Japs Shake Up East Asia Ministry

San Francisco, March 31 (AP)—A thoroughgoing shakeup of Japan's Greater East Asia Ministry was announced today by the Japanese Domei news agency.

The Ministry handles the civil administration of Japan's shrinking occupied areas and the China mainland, which has virtually been severed from the Japanese homeland by Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's recent 5th Fleet activities.

One third of the Ministry's personnel has been dropped, said the Domei broadcast, which was intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Von Seidlitz Reported Divorced

New York, March 31 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast said today the wife of Gen. Walter von Seidlitz had received a divorce on grounds her husband was "considered to have dishonored himself" by playing a leading part in the Free Germany Committee in Moscow. Von Seidlitz is vice president of the committee and president of the Union of German Officers.

1,142,224 Germans Captured By Allies Since December 16

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Allied armies on the eastern and western fronts have captured at least 1,142,224 Germans since Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt launched his last-ditch offensive against Eisenhower's troops, a recapitulation of the latest official figures showed last night.

During the period, including the defensive battle of the bulge and the subsequent smashing of the Nazis' Rhine line, Allied troops on the western front up to Saturday had taken 552,261 prisoners. Available official counts from the various Russian fronts for the same general period totalled 589,963.

Since the landings in Normandy American, British, Canadian and French forces under Eisenhower have captured 1,362,268 prisoners.

The latest official recapitulation for the entire war, given by British War Secretary Sir James Grigg in the House of Commons March 20, was 1,860,000 Germans captured by the Allies, exclusive of Russia, since September, 1939.

Russian announcements up to that time total more than 12,000,000 killed or captured with the number of prisoners not specified.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army has announced for the greatest bag on the Western front since Dec. 16. Counting the 25,000 taken Friday the Third army has captured a total of 224,450 during that period.

Other totals for the same period on the Western front were: U. S. First army 123,389; U. S. Ninth, 40,553; U. S. Seventh, 96,933; Canadian First 25,061; British Second, 23,783; French First 11,092, and Allied First Airborne 7,000.

Truk Suggested Base For British Pacific Fleet

Washington, March 31 (AP)—The *Army And Navy Journal* reported today that there is talk in British circles of taking the Japanese base at Truk for use by England's fleet in the Pacific.

The heavily fortified Truk group of islands was bypassed in the American advance through the Pacific.

The unofficial service *Journal* noting the increased activity of the

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British fleet in the Pacific, said the inactivity of that fleet in the past had been due to a lack of operational bases.

"We may expect, therefore, that the British plans call for the seizure of strategic islands in the Dutch East Indies and the recapture of Singapore," the *Journal* said.

"In British circles there is even talk of establishing a base at Truk, which Admiral Nimitz bypassed.

Truk is still garrisoned by a strong force of Japanese.

452 PACIFIC NATIVES SAVED FROM DEATH

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Navy told today how a group of 452 Marshall Island natives, threatened with slaughter by their Japanese captors, was snatched to safety recently in a dramatic rescue operation.

The group made up the entire native population of the atoll of Maloelap, still held by the enemy nearly a year after American forces landed in the Marshalls. In the excitement the king of the atoll fell dead.

The rescue started with receipt of a report that the Japanese were threatening to decapitate the entire group, apparently because food was running short and the Japanese knew their by-passed garrison had little chance of getting supplies from home.

It was learned that a number of the Maloelap natives had congregated on Bebi Island. Capt Harold B. Grow of Warrington Fla., arrived to direct the operations. When Captain Grow's LCI beached at Bebi at dawn, it was greeted by the venerable Moses, octogenarian King of Maloelap, who came out through the surf, climbed aboard the landing craft and said: "We are happy you have come." When he waded back through the surf to tell his subjects to board the LCI, however, the excitement proved too much for him and he dropped dead.

Rescue operations continued through the next night while American planes diverted the attention of the Japanese garrison with some businesslike bombing.

Pan-American Union Accepts Argentine Lineup Note

Washington, March 31 (AP)—The Pan-American Union governing board today accepted "with satisfaction" a communication from the Argentine Government looking to adherence to the Western Hemisphere agreements of Mexico City.

The action apparently paved the way for early recognition of the Farrell Government at Buenos Aires by the United States and other American nations which have withheld recognition.

Approves Of Measures

The resolution adopted by the Pan-American Union board said it had "noted with satisfaction the measures adopted by the Argentine Government as well as those subsequently taken" in connection with Argentine declaration of war against the Axis this week and the decision to adhere to the acts of the recent Mexico conference of American republics.

The board asked the director general of the Union to send the Argentine communication and its resolution to Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla "with a view to the signature by Argentina of the final act of the conference of Mexico."

Areas Before Board

Argentina's *Charge D'Affaires*, Garcia Arias, appeared before the board to point out that the union now had before it the official Government decree in which Argentina informed the Union of measures it was taking for the security of the hemisphere.

Dr. Eduardo Garland, Peruvian minister-counselor, presented the resolution adopted by the board today, expressing deep pleasure in seeing again "the great American family reunited."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, represented this country at the board session.

Reich 'Surrender Regime' Needed

Washington, March 31 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Journal* said today the Allies may have to "create" a new German government for the purpose of formally accepting the unconditional surrender demand.

The unofficial service publication said that if Hitler is driven into the mountains with a band of fanatical followers he cannot be regarded as the government.

The new government might be created "by enlarging the von Paulus group which Stalin is sponsoring," or effecting "an organization which he would approve," the *Journal* said.

[This referred to a group of German generals and other *Wehrmacht* officers captured by the Russians who have been appealing to Germany to surrender.]

Under AMG Control

Whether or not a new German government is set up, the country will be under control of an Allied Military Government when enemy resistance is broken, the *Journal* said.

Purporting to describe the setup of the control council, the *Journal* reported that each military commander of the four powers will have a deputy and that, "in conformity with the German system of ten departments, there will be ten divisions also controlled by groups of four Allied officers, except in the case of that relating to political affairs, which will be directed by four Allied civilians."

Nazi Personnel

Assisting these groups will be operating units, the personnel of which will be non-Nazi, said the *Journal*.

[Those familiar with the situation say that several thousand American officers, most of them trained at the Charlottesville (Va.) School of Military Government, will be included in the organization. Some of them will be located with the headquarters at Berlin and others in the zones of occupation.]

Secret Offer Discussed

Asserting that it is becoming apparent that there will be no surrender by the Hitler regime, but rather by a coterie of officers claiming to represent Germany, the *Journal* commented:

"This is the conclusion to be drawn from a secret offer made by General von Rundstedt (former German commander on the Western front), and such of his men as he controls, to lay down their arms and be allowed to return home, an offer which could not be acted upon before he disappeared.

"Because the Allies are agreed that there be no separate peace, it was necessary for them to discuss between themselves what, if any, modifications should be made in the Rundstedt proposal. Before their reply could be formulated or communicated to the German officer, he was no longer available for contact. In command was General Kesselring, a devoted Hitlerite . . . from whom no surrender is likely."

'Little W. P. B.s' Planned In Rehabilitating Europe

Elliott Says Aim Is Best Use of Remaining Resources

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UP).—High civilian officials are considering a plan to establish "little War Production Boards" in each of Europe's devastated countries."

They would be designed to make the best use of what is left of the industrial resources of those countries, in order to make the Continent self-sustaining.

William Y. Elliott, W. P. B. vice-chairman in charge of civilian requirements, said in an interview that these plans contemplate expansion of membership in the Anglo-American-Canadian Combined Production and Resources Board, which would act as the over-all co-ordinating agency.

Many high United Nations diplomatic and economic officials favor the plan, Mr. Elliott said. He named as among them William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs, and French Supply Minister Jean Monnet.

As chief of United States civilian requirements, Mr. Elliott said, his prime interest in tying European industry in with Allied industry is to "take the relief load off of us."

Rhine-Crossing Boats Shipped Only Recently

New York, March 31 (AP)—Some of the small boats in which American troops crossed the Rhine left the New York port of embarkation less than a month ago, Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, port commander, disclosed today.

Groninger said shipments from the port to the European theater since January 1 included hundreds of small boats and outboard motors and scores of bridges and thousands of tons of other stream-crossing equipment.

Nearly 700 of the 16-foot 9-inch plywood storm boats which spearheaded the first Rhine crossing were still in production in Florida, Michigan and Minnesota when an urgent request for them was received from the European theater, Groninger said.

Americans Won First 'Crossing'

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Of Rhine in U.S.

Army Began Devising Span Last August; Rehearsals Held on Columbia River

RUFUS, Ore., March 31 (AP).—It was no surprise to residents of this Columbia River hamlet that American soldiers were able to bridge the Rhine in around seven hours.

For months they had been watching United States Army engineer forces build the bridge and push it across the Columbia in practice here. At this point the river and surrounding country resemble the Rhine and its environs.

When the laboratory job was finished Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Witters, who directed it, said: "There's your bridge. It should get our troops and their heavy equipment across the Rhine without trouble. And we should be able to set it up in about seven hours."

The engineers were directed last August to devise the bridge. They were told it must be transported over rough terrain, be capable of supporting a heavy, concentrated load and be so constructed that field troops could get it up in a hurry. It must, the orders read, support the Army's new forty-five-ton M-26 tank.

Aided by a French engineer who knew the Rhine country and an American who had thrown bridges over the Rhone in France and over Italian streams, the test crew set out. They started with a design tested at Yuma, Ariz., after discarding the famed English Bailey bridge.

They found the sixty-foot pontoon was too long to handle in rough terrain. So they cut it in two. They worked out what the colonel described as "controlled articulation." This permitted distribution of concentrated weight over eight pontoons. A new scheme for connecting pontoon sections was worked out.

The tested bridge, Colonel Witters said, will support a concentrated load of fifty-four tons.

Henry J. Kaiser, the industrialist, was called in when the design was perfected to build some of the 4,000 pontoons needed. It was planned that fifty-six complete bridges, costing about $120,000,000, would be built. The pilot bridge across the Columbia cost $34,000,000, Colonel Witters said.

Weeks before American forces had reached the Rhine the testing and construction job was done. Colonel Witters said: "We have developed the best type of floating bridge in the world, and we confidently expect that it will do a job in passing American armies across the Rhine on their way to Berlin."

BYRNES PROMISES CIVILIAN RELIEF AFTER NAZIS FALL

Ban on Horse Racing Will Be Lifted When War Ends in Europe.

RATIONING TO CONTINUE

Says Reconversion Machinery Ready, Taxes to Remain Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—(AP) James F. Byrnes told the American people today that the nation's factories will be free to produce nearly a third more civilian goods within nine months after Germany falls.

This is a slower reconversion rate than was expected last fall.

Nevertheless it means that, even before Japan is whipped, Americans should be able to buy in limited amounts many items, from automobiles on down, which they have been denied for years. Of course there will be a wait while materials are being processed into finished goods.

Some Relief Promised

The War Mobilization Director promised that some of the controls which have restricted the American way of life—the brownout, the curfew, the ban on racing—will be lifted when victory comes in Europe.

But he said that "price, wage and rationing controls must be continued after V-E day," and that "we must retain the present high rate of taxes."

And, he added, Americans will not eat quite as well in 1945 as in 1944 and will be called upon to share their food with the armed forces and with liberated peoples.

Conceding the present division of authority has meant waste and duplication of authority, Byrnes asked Congress to give early consideration to legislature bringing the Army, Navy and Air Force into a single department of national defense after the war.

Outlines Reconversion Plans

He outlined reconversion plans and pledges in his second quarterly report to President Roosevelt, the Senate and House on operations of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

He emphasized, however, that there still must be "full steam ahead on war production." Defeat of Japan, he said, will be costly in both lives and weapons.

Even so, he declared, it has been possible to set up and test the machinery for VE-day reconversion. This, in part, is what it will do:

1. Release about $13,000,000,000 worth of "hard goods" or metals for production of such things as nails, cars, railroad and farm equipment within nine months of Germany's collapse. This will double the amount of materials now available for such purposes.

2. Reduce total government spending for war to a rate of $60,000,000,000 a year. The rate in the present fiscal year is about $90,000,000,000.

3. Free within three months 20 per cent of the resources now used for war production, 5 per cent in the next three months, and another 5 per cent in the following quarter.

4. Retain the economic stabilization program's controls—"they will be needed to protect war production, to safeguard the wage earner against rising living costs, and to maintain the postwar market for goods and services."

5. Continue and strengthen manpower controls. To this end he urged enactment of legislation now pending in the Senate.

6. Cut back construction of war and merchant ships.

7. Make "some increase" in the basic gasoline ration—A-card holders may get an extra gallon for each coupon—and in the allotment for trucks.

While Byrnes asserted that "our economy is stretched to its limits," he felt "no real apprehension for the future."

"A nation which has found the way to produce for war while developing an unexcelled prosperity for its people at home," he declared,

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Text of the Official Summary of the Report by James F. Byrnes to the President

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Following is the official summary of the report to the President and Congress by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion:

Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion James F. Byrnes made public today his second report to the President and the Congress, which he has submitted in accordance with the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act.

The report points out the accelerated progress of the war since the submission of the first report on Jan. 1, 1945. It is submitted "with high hope for early victory in Europe mixed with profound sorrow at the sacrifices which must be made to accomplish this victory and to defeat Japan."

The report points out that coordinated, concentrated efforts by the production and procurement agencies have accomplished much in bringing critical war programs into increased production. However, while the output in critical items was increased 11 per cent in January over December and 9 per cent in February over January actual output was still 4 per cent below schedule in January and 6 per cent below schedule in February.

Moreover, the gain in critical programs was made somewhat at the expense of other items of munitions, as munitions production, as a whole, was lower in February than for some time.

This production has to be accomplished with a civilian labor force which was dropped in the last three years by 1,800,000, despite the addition of 4,400,000 women workers. Labor shortages not only affect plants making finished munitions, but also those providing equipment components and materials, and essential services, such as transportation.

Lagging production has made it necessary for various conservation measures to be placed into effect to include a reduction in travel, the suspension of racing, a reduction in the use of electricity in night lighting and the closing of places of entertainment. Temperatures were reduced in public buildings, and our people were asked to save coal in their houses. The response of the public to these measures has been heartening.

Relaxation Due on V-E-Day

These measures are of an emergency nature, and, with the exception of the travel measure, should be withdrawn on VE-day.

Other measures taken to relieve manpower shortages have included the tightening of draft regulations, the stricter issuance of statements of availability and increased efforts to divert workers to higher priority jobs. Procedures have been developed to reduce the extent of contracts in effect in tight labor areas.

The employment ceiling program has been pushed. However, the necessary resort to cumbersome procedures in applying the indirect sanctions available to Government prevents this program from being effective promptly in placing workers where needed.

Turn-over continues excessive. It is clear that we do not have a comprehensive, efficient manpower system.

Without such a system, production agencies can not meet their responsibilities. The need for manpower legislation continues. Controls are necessary not only for war production but also for the production of essential civilian goods; and later, to facilitate reconversion.

In the field of governmental organization, the report refers to the requirement in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act for a report on the reorganization and consolidation of agencies in the manpower field. It recognizes the need but states that specific recommendations will not be submitted until after Germany is defeated. Any reorganization in this field now would divert from the war effort.

The need for the consolidation of Government agencies is recognized. The report recommends that the President be authorized, in addition to the powers he now has under the Second War Powers Act, to consolidate and transfer Government agencies as war functions decrease. Such consolidation and transfers would be permanent unless disapproved by Congress within thirty days after they are made.

45 Per Cent of Output for War

The report points out that 45 per cent of our total productive output in 1944 was for war. To obtain this proportion, essential civilian programs were reduced to a level which demands an even more delicate balancing of military needs against those requirements which must be met if we are not to impair our war effort.

The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has required continuing reviews to be made of all military procurement programs to maintain this balance. In February, 1944, the Secretary of War announced that such reviews had reduced military procurement programs by $12,800,000,000.

Recently the director, after conference with the commander of the fleet, in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, and with the approval of the President, took steps to stop the construction of seventy-two naval vessels which did not appear absolutely essential to the prosecution of the war against Japan and were being constructed as an insurance measure.

The director has also stopped the proposed construction of 142 additional Liberty ships and certain high octane gasoline plants which would not come into production until well in 1946. As a result of the reduction of the high octane program, he has requested the cancellation of orders for forty tankers. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have been asked to fix an earlier date than presently used beyond which it will be unnecessary to create new production for a two-front war.

At the request of the director, the Army Service Forces have made a careful review of their requirements for the war against Japan. Reduction in deliveries of finished munitions will be from 15 to 20 per cent in the first three months following V-E day and 40 per cent by the end of a twelve-month period.

The Army proposes to utilize all usable equipment in Europe in the Pacific. This equipment must be repackaged and recrated. While plans have been made to expedite this movement, deliveries from the United States will be needed to support operations in the Pacific until the pipeline from Europe to the Pacific has been filled. Then the need for deliveries from United States production will decrease rapidly.

Reconversion Coordination

The report emphasizes the actions which have been taken to coordinate the activities of the several Government agencies having reconversion responsibilities.

When Germany is defeated, our total release of resources from munitions production will be about 20 per cent in the first quarter, an additional 5 per cent in the second quarter and still another 5 per cent in the third quarter.

Unemployment problems following the defeat of Germany will be temporary in nature. The tremendous backlog of civilian demand, with savings, including war bond holdings, at a total of 140 billion dollars, should quickly provide employment.

The temptation to embark in large public works and other programs designed to provide employment in this period must be resisted, as these programs would interfere with war production and reconversion.

The report points out that production controls must be released as promptly as possible to encourage private enterprise to reconvert with maximum dispatch. The War Production Board plans to relax controls, first through the increased use of "spot" authorizations, secondly through the discontinuance of the Controlled Materials Plan at an early date with the substitution of a simple priorities plan, and thirdly the "open-ending" of CMP while it is continued.

Limitation orders will be released except as required by continuing shortages such as in textiles, paper and pulp, lumber, leather, containers and chemicals. The War Production Board si prepared to take prompt actions to prevent the building of excess inventories and to protect small business. War Manpower Commission controls will be continued in all tight labor areas.

When Germany is defeated we must devote more attention to economy in government. The report states:

"What is necessary to win the war we will do, and as Christian, humane people, we will gladly do our part to relieve suffering and distress in a war-torn world. However, we must give consideration also to the people who will pay the bills."

The report reviews the basic machinery for partial reconversion on V-E day. It points out that a sound policy governing the placing of cutbacks is now in effect, that experienced personnel is available to settle contracts rapidly and that contractors have also provided trained staffs for this purpose. War Department settlements in February required an average of only 3.4 months, as compared with 4.2 months in December. The Navy cut its settlement time from 9.9 months to 6.4 months in the same period.

Surplus Property Factors

While the Surplus Property Board was not established until January, the procedures developed previously by the administrator enabled the responsible agencies to gain valuable experience. The Surplus Property Act is complicated to administer. However, more experience is necessary under the act before specific recommendations can be made to the Congress for its modification.

Much attention has been given to making space available for the quick storage of termination inventory and 15,000,000 square

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can surely find a way to produce for peace to establish an even higher standard of living at home and to aid in the establishment of higher standards of living throughout the world.

"In this way we will find the jobs for our returned soldiers and for released war workers. In this way, we will gain the only benefit to be derived from war, the realization that as long as we work together, as a people, there is always a promising future ahead."

V-E Day in Sight

Although he said the end of the war in Europe is in sight, Byrnes declined to tell reporters the date that is being assumed and on which reconversion plans are based. He indicated that the reconversion machinery will be set in motion whenever General Dwight D. Eisenhower says that Germany has surrendered unconditionally or that organized resistance has ceased.

Last fall government experts were talking about a 40 per cent reconversion within a few months, of restoring civilian production quickly to the 1939 level.

Now the plan, Byrnes said, is for a gradual rather than a sharp cutback in war output. And he had a reason.

When the fighting stops in Europe, men and equipment must be transferred to the Pacific in tremendous volume. The men can move with relative speed. But it will take a minimum of three months, and perhaps four or five, to get equipment to ports, knock it down, crate it, and ship it to the Far East.

To supply the fighting men who arrive ahead of the weapons from Europe, American production lines will have to be kept going.

"Our immediate task," the War Mobilization boss emphasized, "is to continued to provide our troops with the equipment which will assure victory with minimum loss of life."

Manpower, he said, has become the major limiting factor and "we have committed our reserves."

Urging Congress to act, he said steps must be taken, if necessary, to dislodge qualified workers in non-essential industries and put them in essential jobs. He said he had taken all stps now available to the government.

Yet he disclosed a significant drop in the number of employes needed for war programs. The last previous estimate was 700,000, but now the deficiency is figured at 250,000 to 300,000.

Sees Temporary Unemployment

While $140,000,000,000 of consumer savings will create a tremendous demand for the products of American industry and Byrnes foresaw some temporary unemployment. It might amount to 1,000,000, or about 2 per cent of total war production employment, in the six months following VE-day, he said.

Byrnes divided the VE-day stabilization program into these five parts:

1. To keep prices in check so living costs won't mount. Extension of the stabilization act will be required.

2. To establish prices on newly-manufactured goods that will be fair both to producer and consumer.

3. To keep consumer buying power under control by continuing present high tax rates.

4. To keep corporation earnings under control by maintaining high excess profits taxes along with authority to recapture and control profits.

5. To hold wages in check so they will not force the cost of living up and thus start a wage-price-cost of living spiral.

Looking ahead even farther, to the hour of Japan's downfall, Byrnes foresaw a need for measures to stimulate trade throughout the world.

He recommended, as has President Roosevelt, extension and strengthening of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act, establishment of an international monetary fund and international bank for reconstruction and development, extension of authority for the export-import bank to finance American foreign trade, and repeal of the Johnson act barring loans to governments in default on debts to the United States.

Congress has displayed a disposition to go slow on all these proposals.

Byrnes suggested that the government go slow on a postwar public works program. He suggested that the plans be made ready for $4,500,000,000 Federal projects already authorized and a back-log of more than $7,000,000,000 in private developments.

But he declared that if we should be stampeded into any large public works programs" the minute Germany is beaten it would interfere with war production and reconversion.

"It goes without saying," he declared, "that rationing for many food items will have to be continued."

Lend-Lease will continue after the Nazis are crushed, Byrnes said, since we will be fighting a coalition war against Japan. But there already has been a 25 per cent drop from the peak flow of Lend-Lease materials and a greater slash may be expected after V-E day.

To a news conference, Byrnes voiced assurances that the railroads will get some steel soon after the European war is won.

Reconversion will be accomplished largely through methods already worked out by the War Production board. They contemplate a systematic relaxation of controls.

Some restrictive orders will be retained, however, Byrnes said. He pointed to shortages, which he said are certain to continue after V-E day, that will require limitations on the use of many materials.

Visualizing a time when the government's sprawling war agencies can be trimmed down, Byrnes recommended to Congress that it authorize the President to curtail and consolidate them.

Congress had told him to work out a plan to reorganize and combine the ones dealing with manpower. But he said this would be unwise during the climactic phases of the struggle with Germany.

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feet will be ready by June in fifty-six centers to meet emergency requirements.

The report points out that the sale of war plants is desirable even before these plants have become surplus if they are to be converted to civilian production quickly. The director has asked the Department of Justice to work with the Surplus Property Board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to develop procedures for giving an opinion on such proposed sales under the anti-trust laws. The director recommends that the Surplus Property Board be removed from the direct supervision of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

In discussing economic stabilization, the report emphasizes the necessity for continuing price, wage and rationing controls after VE Day. So far, economic stabilization has kept the cost of living from rising excessively. In World War I it rose 62 per cent in fifty-two months, whereas in this war it has gone up only 29 per cent in sixty-six months.

The recommendation in the January report that Congress grant the War Labor Board statutory power to make its decisions enforceable is renewed.

The report states that the Director of Economic Stabilization and the Price Administrator have developed a program which is designed, after Germany is defeated, to keep prices in check; to keep consumer buying power under control; to keep corporation earnings under control; to hold wages in check, and at the same time, to establish prices on newly manufactured goods so as to facilitate reconversion.

The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has asked that a special study be made to determine those industries in which hourly wage rates have increased substantially less than the cost of living and hence any sharp decline in hours worked per week would lower the standard of living. The purpose of this study is to determine the adjustments which can be made in these industries in the framework of stabilization policies.

Question of Take-Home Pay

Other than in such instances, we must wait until we know how much of our war productivity has been carried over into peace time production before wage rates can be increased. Take-home pay in peace equal to take-home pay now being received must have as a foundation a volume of production and consumption of civilian goods equal to our present production and consumption

The report points out the magnificent job being accomplished by our railroads. However, the tax on transportation will continue until Japan is defeated and unnecessary travel must still be avoided.

The Interagency Deferment Committee, at the suggestion of the director, has granted a high percentage of deferments to men between 26 and 29 employed in transportation.

VE Day will provide no immediate relief in either truck or passenger car transportation. However, a small increase in the basic gasoline ration appears feasible.

The report points out that a decrease in food supply in the face of increasing demands makes our situation less favorable in 1945 than 1944. We will not eat as well. However, we will not be hungry and our diet will not be deficient. We must tighten our belts a little. At the same time, we must again call on our farmers for an all-out effort.

In this way, we will be able to provide some relief for stricken areas throughout the world without weakening our own military effort and without impairing the health of our civilian population.

A proposed reduction in the quantity or quality of the soldiers' ration has been disapproved by the director.

In discussing construction and public works, the report recommends that private construction be permitted to go ahead before public construction unless the latter is required to support the war against Japan. Lumber will remain scarce for some months and will prevent large-scale production of private housing.

Local unemployment will develop pressure for large public works programs. These should be resisted until Japan is defeated. There is a backlog of $4,500,000,000 in authorized Federal projects and a total backlog, including private projects, which will reach $7,000,000,000. The governmental construction agencies should be given funds now to prepare plans and specifications in sufficient detail to permit projects being placed under construction rapidly following the defeat of Japan.

Prospects for Housing

Private construction, particularly private housing, should progress rapidly when lumber becomes available. Our loan institutions are in excellent position to finance such a program and Federal authority is available to insure such loans in the amount of approximately $2,000,000,000.

Federal and State aided low-rent housing programs and rural housing should receive favorable consideration by the Congress.

The director also urges that the Federal Works Administration be provided with the $35,000,000 approved by the Senate for advance to local authorities to stimulate planning now for projects to be built when Japan is defeated.

The report points out the procedures established under the retraining and re-employment administration to aid veterans and released workers. Re-employment committeemen are available at each of 6,500 local draft boards to help veterans in obtaining their old jobs; 1,500 local offices of the USES are equipped to help veterans find jobs, and 27,000 institutions have been approved to furnish education to veterans. Adequate hospital facilities are being provided. State unemployment compensation offices will furnish the veteran with readjustment allowances if he is unemployed. Arrangements have been made to facilitate loans provided for in the G. I. Bill.

The report points out that the section of the Selective Training and Service Act which provides re-employment rights for veterans requires clarification. A special committee appointed by General Hines is studying this problem. The report of this committee will be given full consideration and submitted to the Congress if further legislation appears to be necessary.

The war time facilities of the USES will be retained to find employment for displaced war workers. Provisions have been made for unemployment compensation to care for these war workers while temporarily unemployed. However, these provisions are inadequate. Previous recommendations for their broadening by the Congress are renewed with a note of urgency.

The section of the report on small business points out that small manufacturers should be able to reconvert more quickly than large manufacturers. The War Production Board will see that small business has adequate access to materials. The adoption by the Congress of the Wagner-Spence Bill to amend Section 13B, Federal Reserve Act, to stimulate loans to small business and the extension of the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation to Dec. 31, 1946, are recommended.

The report reminds us that we will still be fighting a coalition war in the Pacific which must continue to receive lend-lease support. Some of our allies depend almost entirely on certain specific items of military equipment produced in this country. Moreover, they must continue to receive repairs and spare parts for the military equipment which has been furnished them in the past. The volume of lend-lease will decline rapidly, and in fact has already dropped 25 per cent since the Normandy invasion.

We must provide assistance in liberated countries. Stable Governments cannot develop where people are hungry. A strong world economy is essential to world peace and to a healthy economy at home.

When we assume controls in one or the other zones into which Germany is to be divided, the people of America will not desire to let the women and children under our care starve. Congress should consider at an early date the extent to which funds and aid will be made available for this purpose.

The committee set up to coordinate foreign shipments under the chairmanship of Administrator Crowley of the Foreign Economic Administration will develop a sensible balance sheet.

The report looks ahead after the defeat of Japan. It foresees a tremendous demand for materials for reconversion and to restore inventories of consumer goods in this country. There will also be a huge demand from abroad, where destroyed homes and factories must be rebuilt. Foreign trade is essential to our own post-war prosperity. Foreign countries have expanded their gold and dollar assets by more than $8,000,000,000 since 1940. However, their resources are not unlimited and we must be prepared to make loans to those countries where there is reasonable prospect of repayment.

The report recommends favorable consideration by Congress of a broad foreign policy, to include the extension and strengthening of the Trades Agreement Act; the establishment of the International Monetary Fund; approval for the establishment of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the extension of the authority of the Export-Import Bank to finance our foreign trade, and the repeal of the Johnson act, prohibiting loans to governments in default on their obligations to the United States. An active foreign trade is necessary if trade at home is to prosper.

Call to Stop Cartels

Production for this war has stimulated new developments in industry and trade. Free enterprise will have its opportunity in utilizing these developments in peace to prove it can provide full employment. Anti-trust laws must be enforced vigorously to prevent monopolies and to protect small producers. Vigorous steps must be taken to stop international cartels designed to maintain price structures at high levels.

The report points out the necessity for a tax structure designed to help business. It urges that the reports of the Joint Committee on Revenue, Taxation and the Treasury be presented to and receive the consideration of Congress at the earliest possible date.

Specifically, the director renews his recommendations for the acceleration of depreciation allowances; to make available to corporations immediately after VE day a part of the post-war refund of their excess-profits tax and the corresponding reduction in the compulsory savings provisions in the excess-profits tax; and an increase in the specific exemption in this tax from the present $10,000 to $25,000.

In discussing agriculture, the report refers to the action which Congress has already taken to continue support prices for two years after the first Jan. 1 following the end of the war. It recommends that Congress authorize appropriate administrative agencies to make payments in lieu of support prices when it is determined that such prices are resulting in the accumulation of surpluses.

The enactment of legislation to bring about an orderly expansion of the present school lunch program so that all grade and high school children can participate within the next two to three years is recommended.

The report points out the need for soil conservation and urges that Congress give consideration to this problem. Several agencies within the Department of Agriculture are now authorized to undertake programs of assistance under specific and separate acts of Congress. One program would be better.

Economies Are Urged

The report urges that the Government start reducing expenditures for administrative purposes as part of the process of readjustment as soon as Germany is defeated. It recommends that the Director of the Budget be given authority to determine those agencies in which cuts in administrative expenses may be made and the amounts to be covered back into the Treasury.

The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion has had an unusual opportunity to become familiar with the operations of our War and Navy Departments. These operations have been conducted with a high degree of unity because of the outstanding character of military and naval leadership and its readiness to compromise and reach agreements in the common interest.

However, procurement supply programs under a unified system could have saved not only dollars but also manpower and materials. Therefore, the report recommends that Congress should, at an early date, give consideration to legislation establishing a single department of national defense to become effective when Japan is defeated.

The report refers to the counsel received from the advisory board created under the act establishing the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the benefits which have resulted to the director in his associations with the board.

In concluding the report, the director states:

"I know that the American people will continue their full support of our war effort until the military might of both Germany and Japan has been utterly destroyed. They will recognize that the quickest way to ultimate victory lies in the use of overwhelming forces in the air, on the sea, and on the ground, until these forces are no longer capable of armed resistance."

He points out his confidence in the future because "America is still a land of opportunities where our system of free enterprise makes the most of each of these opportunities."

BYRNES REPORTS FOOD SUPPLIES TIGHT FOR 1945

WASHINGTON, March 31—(AP) War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes told civilians today that "squeaks" over food would not alter the government's intention to divide with hungry peoples abroad and maintain army rations.

Americans, he said, will have to tighten their belts this year regardless of the date of Germany's defeat, because 1945 food supplies will be from 5 to 10 per cent below last year and demands are greater.

Will Not Be Hungry

"However, we will not be hungry and our diet will not be deficient," he said.

Supplies will be tightest, Byrnes said, in the case of meats, fats and oils, some dairy products, sugar, and canned fruits and vegetables. His statement on the food situation was given in a report to President Roosevelt and Congress on progress of war production and plans for reconversion to peace.

Byrnes reiterated the administration's intention of providing foreign relief and of allowing full military requirements in words which obviously hit at recent criticism in and out of Congress of army buying policies and of shipments of food abroad.

"We must allocate our available supplies among competing uses—civilian, military and foreign—in the light of their importance. We cannot follow the principle of 'the wheel that squeaks the loudest gets the grease.'"

In this connection, Byrnes said he had rejected suggestions that soldiers' rations be reduced. He said that military stocks, instead of being excessive as has been claimed by some critics, are at relatively low levels.

Emphasizing that rationing of many food items will have to be continued after Germany falls, he said. Victory in Europe will not end starvation there.

Must Prevent Disease

"We must prevent disease and unrest in the areas where (our) troops are stationed. We are interested in the establishment of stable governments, and stable governments cannot be expected where the people are hungry."

Byrnes gave assurances, however, that foreign aid will be weighed carefully in the light of this country's own essential needs and its capacity to produce.

Looking ahead to the end of the war with Japan, Byrnes made several recommendations relating to reconversion of agriculture to peacetime conditions. It may be necessary, he said, for the government to guide farmers in adjustment of production.

As one means of providing an outlet for possible surpluses, he urged legislation for expansion of the school lunch program so that all grade and high school children can participate.

Some idea as to the possible extent of such an expansion may be gained from the fact that 5,175,000 school children are now receiving full or partial lunches at an annual cost of about $50,000,000. Byrnes estimated that about 20,000,000 would be eligible under the full expansion.

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O. P. A. Cancels Scheduled Cut In Beef Subsidy

Acts on Court Finding That Some Slaughterers Are Operating at a Loss

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—The Office of Price Administration today canceled a scheduled cut in the beef subsidy to non-processor packers as a result of a court finding that these slaughterers are not breaking even financially.

The agency also announced it is conducting a study to determine whether the pork subsidy to all packers should be increased.

If this study has not been completed by May 10, an interim adjustment amounting to 40 cents a hundred pounds and retroactive to April 1 will be made, the O. P. A. said.

The action affecting non-processor packers eliminates a cut from 80 to 30 cents a hundred pounds in the special subsidy to these fresh-beef-only slaughterers. The reduction was slated to go into effect Sunday.

The cancellation came on the heels of an O. P. A. motion asking the Emergency Court of Appeals to set aside its finding that the non-processors' present ceilings, plus the 80-cent subsidy, are not adequate to assure these packers a profit as a group. A hearing on the motion is set for Monday.

Attorneys for the non-processors joined with the O. P. A. in filing the motion, indicating they may be satisfied with retention of the 80-cent subsidy.

The court found the existing ceilings of processor packers—those who handle cattle by-products as well as fresh beef—to be generally fair and equitable. These packers handle 85 per cent of the nation's beef.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said he was "most gratified" by the court decision upholding the processor ceilings.

Referring to the decisions as a whole—there were five—Bowles said they were "particularly helpful because they help to clear the air at a time when the meat situation is so critical."

"The only feature of the decisions causing us concern," Mr. Bowles added, "was the setting aside of the regulation as applied to the non-processing slaughterers of beef. . . .

"We believe it can readily be shown that the experience of non-processing slaughterers as a class has in fact been as profitable as the standards laid down by the court require. The court's inference to the contrary, which led it to set aside the regulation, was drawn from the limited record before it."

While not alluding to the 50-cent cut which had been ordered, Mr. Bowles said the O. P. A. believes the prevailing 80-cent subsidy "is not merely sufficient but more than sufficient."

"We feel," he added, "that to increase it at this time would have most serious effects on the critical meat situation. It would distort price relationships and hence would greatly aggravate the maldistribution of supply."

Mr. Bowles emphasized that all ceiling prices for non-processor slaughterers' beef continue to be effective, since the decision of the emergency court is not binding for thirty days.

Wilbur Laroe jr., general counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association, said in a statement that the O. P. A. announcement "makes it unnecessary for the present, in my opinion, to proceed with further hearings either in the Senate or House as to meat prices. It does not, however, solve completely the problem of maldistribution which can to advantage be studied further. O.P.A. is to be commended for moving so rapidly to comply with the court judgment."

STRIKE TIES UP MEAT FOR ARMY

Settlement Reported At Armour's Kansas City Plant

Kansas City, Kan., March 31 (AP) Charles Campbell, plant superintendent for Armour & Co., said tonight he had been informed by officials of the United States Conciliation Service that a settlement had been reached in the labor dispute at the Kansas City plant and that employés would return to work Monday.

Representatives of the management and of the Packing House Workers Union (CIO) Local No. 15 were called together this afternoon by Irving I. Pickett, commissioner for the Conciliation Service, after blockading picket lines had resulted in a shutdown at the plant.

Work at the huge Armour plant, which the Army Quartermaster Corps said was carrying "a normal work load of army contracts," was halted this morning. Approximately 3,500 workers were affected.

Employe Gates Blockaded

Police Chief Will Johns said "hundreds of CIO Packing House Workers Union members started a blockade of the employé gates." Office workers, he said, also were denied admittance, although they are not members of the union.

The employés left their posts yesterday, police said they were informed. They abandoned the company's power plant and service was restored only when the plant was cut in on the municipal electric system, Johns said he had been told.

Army officials said the stoppage of War Department meat supplies was without warning and that six refrigerator cars were waiting at the company's docks today to be loaded with 300,000 pounds of frozen meats for overseas consignment.

Cause Of The Dispute

Walter H. Moore, president of Local 15, bargaining agency for the union members and a worker in the power department, said a complaint by a worker in the power department that he had been assigned an "overload" of work was the cause of the dispute.

Moore issued the following statement:

"The union contends that the dispute now existing between Armour & Co. and its employés was caused by the management demanding that the oilers in the motive-power department tend additional refrigeration machines. . . .

"When the employé stated he could not perform the additional work, he was suspended. The other employés in motive power stopped in his behalf. The plant then stopped work in sympathy with the motive-power employés."

In Chicago, a spokesman for Armour's headquarters said, "All we can say here now is that there's a strike at the plant. As far as we know it is unauthorized, and it has closed the plant for today."

MINERS, OPERATORS ACCEPT WLB ORDER

WASHINGTON, March 31—(AP) The soft coal operators and John L. Lewis today accepted a War Labor board order to keep on producing coal under the present contract, but Lewis demanded written assurance of retroactive pay.

The WLB's order, issued as the midnight expiration hour of the old contract drew near, provided that whenever a new contract is signed, pay changes shall be retroactive to April 1.

President Lewis of the UMW, whose union this week voted him authority to call a strike if he deems it necessary, said the miners were willing to "accede to the order of the WLB."

But he called for formal acceptance by the operators of the financial responsibility involved—in other words, a promise in writing to the miners that they will get their full retroactive pay.

K. C. Adams, a UMW spokesman was asked what the miners would do if the operators refused to sign such a document.

"If they refuse to sign, I think it will be up to the WLB or some other agency to see that they live up to their word," he said. "It would be a government matter."

Asked whether the miners regarded their acceptance of the WLB order as unconditional or conditional, Adams said: "We told them we were willing to work." The operators announced their acceptance "without qualification."

A night meeting between the operator and union representatives was arranged to go into the matter of Lewis' stipulation.

Entering this conference, Edward R. Burke, head of the Southern Coal Producers association, said, "We can never agree to any such stipulation as Mr. Lewis is asking."

Britton Resigns as Head Of Surplus Property Staff

To Undertake Special Mission, Brynes and Gillette Clash

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Resignation of Mason Britton, of Great Neck, L. I., as administrator for the Surplus Property Board, effective tomorrow, was announced today by Guy Gillette, board chairman. Mr. Gillette said Mr. Britton is leaving to "undertake an important confidential government assignment for which he was recently drafted."

Meanwhile, Congress was caught in the cross-currents of a surplus property controversy involving James F. Byrnes, war mobilizer, and Mr. Gillette.

Mr. Gillette's supporters said they would draft amendments to the surplus property act to increase the board's staff. Senators Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, and Georoge D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, advocated complete removal of the board from the jurisdiction of Mr. Byrnes's Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The undercover struggle came to light yesterday when the Senate amended a Treasury appropriations bill to give Mr. Gillette's agency final word on sales by the procurement division's surplus property branch. The amendment, which needs House approval, attached strings to a $14,990,000 appropriation for the administration of surplus property sales by the Treasury. It would limit the use of the funds to disposals carrying former Senator Gillette's approval.

Mr. Byrnes is understood to have told some Senators he feared the Surplus Property Board, if given independent status, might set up a huge new agency with branches in every state.

Nazi Prisoners of War Give $3,265 to Red Cross

Captives in Missouri Camp Were Not Solicited

NEVADA, Mo., March 31 (AP).—German prisoners of war at Camp Clark have donated $3,265 to the Red Cross, Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Frakes, commanding officer, announced today.

There was no solicitation of prisoners.

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B25 Add Lo Germ (Tones) Allied lands,

HE SAID "THESE DETERMINED MEN" EXIST IN GERMANY AND "IT IS MY

CONVICTION THAT AN APPEAL TO THEM TO COME FORWARD TO THIS DARING

DUTY WOULD MEET WITH A RESPONSE BEYOND EXPECTATIONS."

THE TIDNINGEN ACCOUNT OF A SUPPOSED MEETING OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAN

WITH HITLER AND THE WAR COUNCIL SAID THE GENERALS TOLD HITLER THAT THE

NAZI ARMIES IN THE WEST WERE DISSOLVING AND THE TROOPS WERE OUT OF

CONTROL; THAT THE VOLKSSTURM HAD FAILED AND ITS MEMBERS INSTEAD OF

MAKING A STAND WERE SURRENDERING IN GREAT NUMBERS.

THE GENERALS, THE TIDNINGEN ACCOUNT SAID, TOLD HITLER THAT

"NAZI LEADERSHIP HAS LOST THE WAR AND MUST DRAW THE CONSEQUENCES."

HITLER'S FUEHRER (LEADER) PRINCIPLE WAS REPORTED BACKFIRING IN

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THE GERMAN CRISIS. NAZI PRESS DISPATCHES REACHING SWEDEN SAID STERN ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS "WHO DO NOTHING, ALLOW MISTAKES TO BE MADE AND FAIL TO HELP THOSE IN THE FIGHT BECAUSE IT IS SOMEONE ELSE'S JOB TO DO THE COMMANDING."

RQ601PEW

Add London Aerial (Doane) xxx air campaign

MARCH WAS A RECORD MONTH FOR BOTH THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BASED IN BRITAIN AND THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE IN ITALY, AND BOTH AMERICAN GROUPS HAD A MAJOR ROLE IN NEW ONSLAUGHTS AGAINST RAILYARDS, WAR PLANTS, SYNTHETIC OIL FACILITIES AND SUBMARINE PENS.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS ALONE SLAMMED MORE THAN 73,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES ON THE REICH DURING MARCH--AN AVERAGE RATE OF 200 TONS EVERY DAYLIGHT HOUR EVERY DAY OF THE MONTH.

THE BIGGEST PREVIOUS MONTH FOR THE BRITAIN-BASED AMERICAN FORCE WAS JUNE, 1944, WHEN MORE THAN 58,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED, MOSTLY ON TARGETS IN FRANCE IN PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE INVASION OF NORMANDY.

THE 15TH AIR FORCE SHOWERED DOWN WELL OVER 32,000 OF BOMBS B DURING MARCH --MORE THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS MONTH BY THE MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCE.

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RQ442PEW

NIGHT LEAD SAILORS (200)

LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY SAID TODAY 14 AMERICAN SEAMEN AND THEIR CAPTAIN HAD GIVEN THEIR LIVES AT SEA TO SAVE 19 NORWEGIAN REFUGEES BEING TAKEN TO ENGLAND AFTER THEIR RESCUE FROM THE BLEAK ISLAND OF SOROY.

THE AMERICANS WERE PART OF THE CREW AOBARD THE LIBERTY SHIP HENRY BACON, WHICH WAS SUNK BY GERMAN TORPEDO PLANES SHORTLY AFTER SHE HAD WEATHERED A HURRICANE WHICH FORCED HER OUT OF A CONVOY.

THIS WAS THE STORY AS TOLD BY THE ADMIRALTY:

BRITISH DESTROYERS TOOK 500 NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS OFF SOROY TWO WEEKS AGO AND DISTRIBUTED THEM AMONG FREIGHTERS ON THEIR WAY BACK TO ENGLAND AFTER DELIVERING WAR SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA AT MURMANSK.

NINE WOMEN, SEVEN CHILDREN AND THREE MEN WERE PUT ABOARD THE HENRY BACON. THE HURRICANE SMASHED ALL BUT ONE OF THE VESSELS' LIFEBOATS. AS THE STORM EASED, 17 GERMAN PLANES MADE FOR THE SHIP.

THE AMERICAN SEAMEN PUT THE NORWEGIANS IN THE SOLE LIFEBOAT, WITH FIVE CREWMEN TO HANDLE IT, THEN TURNED TO BATTLE THE PLANES. THEY SHOT DOWN FIVE BEFORE THE LIBERTY SHIP WAS HIT AND BEGAN SINKING. THE SEAMEN WENT OVERBOARD INTO THE BITTERLY COLD WATER AND A FEW MANAGED TO SAVE THEMSELVES BY CLINGING TO WRECKAGE, BUT THE 15 MEN PERISHED WITH THE SHIP.

RQ430PEW

Add Paris WF-ast (Cassidy) xx the gloomiest.

GERMANS THE GLOOMIEST.

THE GERMANS WERE LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS BY THE THOUSANDS. THE FIRST ARMY TOOK 11,206 PRISONERS YESTERDAY, THE THIRD ARMY ADDED AT LEAST 10,000 MORE, THE SEVENTH TOOK 1,800 AND THE BRITISH SECOND 1,500--A TOTAL OF 85,000 PRISONERS IN 72 HOURS.

THE RETREAT FROM THE RUHR HAD BEGUN--TOO LATE--AND FLEEING CONVOYS WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED FROM DAWN TO DUSK.

POSSIBLY THE LAST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR WEST OF THE RUHR VALLEY BOILED OVER THE FIELDS SOUTH OF DORSTEN, WHERE THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION SLUGGED WITH THE CUT-OFF AND DOOMED GERMAN 116TH PANZER DIVISION.

THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION COVERED 30 MILES IN 36 HOURS FOR ITS TACTICAL JUNCTION WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, WHICH WAS ALSO UNDER A NEWS BLACKOUT AFTER GIVING ITS TANKS A REST.

IT BY-PASSED ALL THE BIG MUNITIONS CITIES OF THE RUHR, ESSEN, BIGGEST OF THEM ALL, DUESSELDORF, HAMM, DORTMUND, DUISBURG, AND CUT ACROSS THE FERTILE FIELDS OF THE WESTPHALIAN PLAIN AT SUCH A CLIP THAT ONE GERMAN HEADQUARTERS WAS FOUND DESERTED WITH A HALF-EATEN MEAL ON THE TABLE.

IT ROLLED ON THROUGH THE MOONLIGHT OF FRIDAY NIGHT, TURNING THE BATTLE INTO AN OBSTACLE RACE WITH A DETERMINATION TO END THE WAR AND GO HOME.

IT HAD BULLED THROUGH A TROOP-PACKED FRONT AND DASHED AHEAD JUST AS IT DID WHEN IT WAS LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S OUTFIT IN NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY, AND IN THE WAY IT STRUCK ACROSS THE PLAINS OF FRANCE AND LATER ACROSS THE ROER.

IN THE RUHR ITSELF, HOWEVER, BACK IN THE OLD BRIDGEHEAD AREA, THE NINTH ARMY STILL WAS UP AGAINST SOME HARD FIGHTING. DESPITE THIS TOUGH RESISTANCE, THE NINTH'S INFANTRYMEN CLEARED THE LAST GERMAN SOLDIER FROM BOTTROP, ONLY FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF ESSEN.

PATTON HAD TWO OF HIS ARMORED DIVISIONS, THE FAMED FOURTH ARMORED "BREAKTHROUGH" DIVISION AND THE SIXTH, HAMMERING TOWARD BERLIN SO FAST CORRESPONDENTS COULD NOT KEEP ABREAST OF THEIR PROGRESS.

THE SIXTH ARMORED LAST WAS REPORTED HOURS AGO ONLY FIVE MILES FROM KASSEL, A CITY OF 217,000 AND A FIELD DISPATCH SAID BY THIS TIME IT UNDOUBTEDLY WAS IN OR BEYOND IT.

IT HAD COVERED 45 MILES FRIDAY WITH A SPEED ALMOST MATCHING THE FIRST ARMY'S NOW FAMOUS ARMORED MARCH THAT OUTFLANKED THE RUHR. THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION LAST WAS REPORTED NEAR LAUTERHAUSEN, 36 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KASSEL.

AT THAT POINT THE FOURTH WAS 160 MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND 110 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER, WAS MORE THAN HALF WAY ACROSS THE REICH'S WAIST AND WAS PROBABLY LESS THAN 205 MILES FROM THE RUSSIANS.

BEFORE THESE RAMPAGING COLUMNS, THE GERMANS WERE IN FLIGHT AND LINE UPON LINE OF ENEMY CONVOYS WERE SMEARED BY FIGHTERBOMBERS. PATTON'S COLUMNS WERE BEING SUPPLIED WITH GASOLINE BY BIG ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES, WHICH WERE ALIGHTING ON SOME FIELDS EAST OF THE RHINE.

THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION ON THE SOUTH FLANK OF THIS POWERFUL PUSH CUT LOOSE WITH A 12-MILE DRIVE THAT SWEPT INTO BIRSTEIN, 20 MILES

SOUTHWEST OF FULDA.

BEHIND THESE ARMORED FORCES, INFANTRY HAD CLEARED ALL THE SPRAWLING POCKET NORTH OF FRANKFURT EXCEPT FOR SCATTERED GROUPS OF THE ENEMY WHICH WERE TURNING HARASSING FIRE ON THIRD ARMY VEHICLES. AN ESTIMATED 10,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN FRIDAY.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES RACING FIRST ARMY TANK COLUMNS PAUSED TO CATCH THEIR BREATH AT PADERBORN AFTER AN AMAZING DRIVE OF MORE THAN 120 MILES IN SIX DAYS DURING WHICH THEY BROKE THE BACK OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AND CUT OFF THE RUHR FROM THE EAST.

INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE RUSHING UP BEHIND THE ARMOR, CONSOLIDATING THE GAINS AND CLEARING OUT BY-PASSED RESISTANCE SO SWIFTLY THAT 11,207 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN FRIDAY.

THE ENEMY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH HALTING THE DRIVE. IT SIMPLY WAS NECESSARY TO GIVE TANKMEN A REST AND LET THE INFANTRY SEAL OFF THE AVENUES OF ESCAPE FOR BATTERED GERMAN ARMIES OF THE RUHR.

THE GERMANS HAVE YET BEEN UNABLE TO FORM A LINE OR ORGANIZE A COUNTERBLOW, ALTHOUGH INFANTRY WELL TO THE WEST HAVE RUN INTO ENEMY OPPOSITION, A FEW TANKS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS DEPRESSED FOR GROUND FIRE.

THE FIGHTING FIRST INFANTRY AND THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE CLOSING UP FAST BEHIND THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION'S NORTH-BOUND COLUMNS.

THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH CAPTURED A DAM ON THE EDER RIVER, MOVED NORTH TODAY AND CAPTURED NITZE, TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF THE EDER RESERVOIR AND 18 MILES WEST OF KASSEL.

IT WAS NOT YET DISCLOSED WHERE THE NEW 15TH ARMY TOOK ITS LONG-AWAITED PLACE IN THE LINE OF BATTLE, BUT ITS ARRIVAL PUT THE ALLIES AT FULL STRENGTH FOR THE SHOW-DOWN STRUGGLE.

GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FRENCH FIRST ARMY SWARMED ACROSS THE RHINE SATURDAY MORNING, AND WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS AGAINST LIVELY RESISTANCE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH FOUND A WEAK POINT IN THE FLINTY GERMAN DEFENSES AND SENT THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION GALLOPING THROUGH.

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THE TWELFTH HAD DRIVEN THROUGH THE ODENWALD FOREST ON THE SOUTH FLANK OF THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 12-MILE FRONT EAST OF THE RIVER MAIN.

IT THRUST TOWARD WUERZBURG AT TOP SPEED, CAPTURING TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE TAUBER RIVER AND FIGHTING ON BEYOND. THERE IT WAS ONE-THIRD OF THE WAY FROM THE RHINE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH WERE THREATENING THE IMPORTANT CITIES OF STUTTGART AND NUERNBERG AND IF THEY PROGRESS AT THE PRESENT RATE MAY SEVER BAVARIA FROM NORTHERN GERMANY.

LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS BEYOND DUELMEN--ITSELF 33 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE AND 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MUENSTER--SLOWED MAINLY BY THE DEBRIS OF RUINED TOWNS AND SHELL CRATERS IN THE HIGHWAYS.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN THROWN IN ALONG AN ARCHING 25-MILE FRONT STRETCHING FROM STADTLOHN, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF WESEL ON THE RHINE, ON THROUGH COESFELD AND DUELMEN, 33 MILES NORTHEAST OF WESEL.

ENGINEERS WITH BULLDOZERS BECAME THE SPEARHEADS OF THE THRUSTS AS TOWN AFTER TOWN FELL TO THE ADVANCING BRITISH. IMPORTANT GAINS HAD BEEN MADE BUT THEY COULD NOT BE TOLD FOR SECURITY REASONS.

ON THE WESTERN FLANK, THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS HAD DRIVEN AT LEAST FOUR MILES INTO HOLLAND ALONG A NINE-MILE FRONT EAST OF THE CAPTURED GERMAN RHINE CITY OF EMMERICH.

X454PEW

THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO BERLIN WAS MADE BY THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, WHOSE TANK DIVISIONS HAD CROSSED THE EDER RIVER IN GAINS OF UP TO 21 MILES AND ENTERED FRITZLAR, 15 MILES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF KASSEL. Add Paris W Front (Long) Axis on the Ruhr

LT. GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' ARMORED UNITS CAPTURED THE EDER DAM NEAR HEMFURT, 10 MILES WEST OF FRITZLAR. IT WAS SEIZED SO SWIFTLY THE ENEMY HAD NO TIME TO PREPARE DEMOLITIONS THAT WOULD HAVE FLOODED THE ROAD TO BERLIN.

HODGES' NORTHERNMOST TANK COLUMNS SLASHED THROUGH PADERBORN, AT THE EDGE OF THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN AND 43 MILES EAST OF THE LIMITS OF THE RUHR CLOSEST TO BERLIN.

HERE THEY WERE WITHIN 60 MILES OR SO OF A JUNCTION WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, WHOSE ARMORED FORCES HAD SMASHED NAZI RESISTANCE IN THE NORTHERN RUHR IN A BLAZING TANK BATTLE. THE NINTH WAS AT LEAST 40 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE, AND WAS ACROSS ONE MAJOR BUT UNNAMED WATER BARRIER.

MEANWHILE, THE THIRD ARMY'S SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, TAKING THE SAME GENERAL ROUTE EAST AS HODGES' SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION IN ENTERING FRITZLAR, ADVANCED 21 MILES TO THE VICINITY OF TREYSA, 15 MILES SOUTH OF FRITZLAR.

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THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE THIRD ARMY'S FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD PUSHED ON NEARLY 13 MILES FROM CAPTURED LAUTERBACH TO NEAR FULDA, 192 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

TO THE NORTH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, WITH AT LEAST THREE ARMORED DIVISIONS IN THE VANGUARD, WAS ROLLING OVER THE WESTPHALIAN PLAIN IN A DRIVE THAT HAD CARRIED 40 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE.

THE DAYLIGHT AERIAL ASSAULT DEALT A DEATH BLOW TO THE CHANCES OF THE GERMAN ARMY OF OBTAINING SEABORNE SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS, AND STRUCK DEVASTATINGLY AT ANY HOPES THE NAZIS HAD OF REVIVING A SPRING SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

THE BRITISH CAPTURED DUELMEN, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MUENSTER. THEY WERE MEETING DUG-IN RESISTANCE AS THEY ADVANCED UP THE MUENSTER HIGHWAY, BUT ELSEWHERE WERE REPORTED ALMOST UNOPPOSED. (THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH WERE ENCOUNTERING "FIERCE" COUNTERATTACKS ON THE ROAD TO MUENSTER.)

AT THE VERY TOP OF THE FRONT BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES, CUTTING BACK INTO HOLLAND, WERE MEETING SAVAGE OPPOSITION.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HAD FOUGHT AT LEAST THREE MILES BEYOND THE CAPTURED UNIVERSITY CITY OF HEIDELBERG ALONG THE NECKAR RIVER VALLEY. LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S TROOPS WERE CUTTING IN BEHIND THE BLACK FOREST TOWARD THE BAVARIAN ALPS, WHERE THE NAZIS MAY MAKE THEIR FINAL STAND.

PATCH'S TROOPS MOVING SLOWLY AROUND ASCHAFFENBURG TO THE NORTHEAST WERE MEETING BITTER RESISTANCE FROMO8))?9/3' 4309453$)6 .-,,3$?6 &34.-, 29.3,, YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS. A FRONT

PATCH'S TROOPS MOVING SLOWLY AROUND ASCHAFFENBURG TO THE NORTHEAST WERE MEETING BITTER RESISTANCE FROM PILLBOXES REPORTEDLY MANNED BY GERMAN WOMEN, YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS. A FRONT DISPATCH DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING AS THE MOST VICIOUS ENCOUNTERED SINCE ANZIO, AND SAID FEW PRISONERS WERE BEING TAKEN AMONG THE FANATICAL ENEMY TROOPS.

SOME GERMAN PLANES HIT AT U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMY COLUMNS FRIDAY, BUT NOT IN GREAT NUMBER. ON THE 21ST ARMY GROUP FRONT IN THE NORTH, THERE WAS NO AERIAL OPPOSITION, AND TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES HIT GROUNDED GERMAN SHIPS THAT HAD NO FUEL.

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NOWHERE ALONG THE ENTIRE FIRST ARMY FRONT WHICH STRETCHES EAST OF THE RHINE FOR MORE THAN 60 MILES AND NORTH FOR MORE THAN 50 HAS THERE BEEN ANY ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE. THE SIX-DAY ATTACK HAS NETTED 41,721 PRISONERS -- THE EQUIVALENT OF MORE THAN FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS AS THEY ARE NOW CONSTITUTED.

THE 104TH AND FIRST INFANTRY DIVISIONS CLOSED UP FAST BEHIND THIRD DIVISION ARMORED SPEARHEADS, AND THE 99TH AND NINTH INFANTRY WERE COMING UP BEHIND THE SEVENTH ARMORED, CLEARING THE AREA NEAR MARBURG. THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION MOVED NORTH OF THE CAPTURED EDER DAM AND TOOK NITZE, AND THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION FOLLOWED UP BEHIND THIS 2 1/2 MILE ADVANCE.

ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION ENCOUNTERED STRONG RESISTANCE IN THE GELNHAUSEN AREA. GERMAN TANKS WITHDREW, BUT ENEMY INFANTRY CONTINUED FIGHTING. OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 11TH PUSHED SEVEN MILES NORTHEASTWARD TO NEAR WENINGS, 22 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FULDA.

THE 90TH INFANTRY, IN A 10-MILE ADVANCE, REACHED POINTS NEAR ULRICHSTEIN AND HERBSTEIN, 20-ODD MILES EAST OF GIESSEN. THE ENTIRE AREA NORTH OF FRANKFURT TO GIESSEN HAD BEEN CLEANED OUT EXCEPT FOR SMALL GROUPS OF GERMANS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAD MADE THE DUAL CROSSING OF THE RHINE AND MAIN RIVERS EARLY WEDNESDAY, AND CAPTURED 5,000 PRISONERS FRIDAY.

JR&ME906AEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES OUTSIDE PADERBORN--FIFTH ADD ANNIHILATION BATTLE (BY BOYLE) X X X ~~PINCHED OFF~~ Green Bay, Wis.

LAST NIGHT, WHEN THE POCKETED AND ALARMED GERMANS BEGAN TRYING TO SMASH AT LEAST ONE AVENUE THROUGH WHICH THEY COULD POUR TROOPS, MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN'S 104TH INFANTRY "TIMBERWOLF" DIVISION SENT A FORCE OF TANKS AND DOUGHBOYS TO CLAMP A STRONG ROADBLOCK ON BRILON, HIGHWAY CENTER 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PADERBORN.

"THERE'S A FORCE OF ENEMY TANKS AND MOBILE GUNS IN THE WOODS NEARBY THAT WANTS TO FIGHT," A STAFF OFFICER TOLD CAPT. ARTHUR LAUNDON, A FORMER PARTNER IN A CLEVELAND, O., BROKERAGE FIRM. "WE BETTER SEND YOU THERE BY A ROUND-ABOUT ROUTE."

"HOW MANY OF THEM ARE THERE?" LAUNDON ASKED.

"AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED TROOPS" WAS THE ANSWER.

"SEND ME BY THE DIRECT ROUTE--I WILL GIVE THEM A FIGHT IF THEY ARE LOOKING FOR ONE," SAID LAUNDON.

LAUNDON SET OUT WITH HIS TANKS AND MEN AT 10 P.M. IN A NIGHT MARCH OF THE KIND FOR WHICH THE TIMBERWOLF DIVISION IS FAMOUS.

"BY 5:30 A.M. THIS MORNING HE HAD HIS ROADBLOCK FIRMLY SECURED," LT. COL. LEO A. HOEGH, OF CHARITON, IOWA, SAID, "AND THAT WAS AFTER A HEAVY FIGHT THAT WIPED OUT ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE WOODS ON THE WAY. INSTEAD OF THE 100 OR LESS PRISONERS THAT WE EXPECTED, CAPT. LAUNDON SENT BACK 1,500. HE GAVE THEM MORE OF A FIGHT THAN THEY WANTED."

THIS MORNING ANOTHER GERMAN COLUMN TRIED TO BREAK OUT FROM ANOTHER WOOD IN A SMALL VILLAGE ONLY A MILE FROM THE "TIMBERWOLF" DIVISION'S COMMAND POST. THEY SHOT UP A JEEP CARRYING LT. WILLIAM R. VANDERBILT OF SHORT HILLS, N.J., BUT HE ESCAPED UNINJURED BY RUNNING ACROSS FIELDS.

THERE WAS ONE LIGHT TANK AND FIVE SCOUT CARS CONTAINING 15 RECONNOITERING GERMANS IN THE COLUMN.

"THEY CUT LOOSE ON ME AT ABOUT 150 YARDS WITH MACHINE GUNS AND GOT MY JEEP, BUT I GOT AWAY," SAID VANDERBILT WHO WAS RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS HIS EXPERIENCE BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WANT HIS FAMILY TO WORRY ABOUT HIM.

"THEN THEY ROLLED INTO A SMALL VILLAGE AND SHOT UP SOME MAINTENANCE VEHICLES REPAIRING SEVERAL OF OUR TRUCKS," VANDERBILT SAID. "THE FIRING WOKE UP SOME DOUGHBOYS SLEEPING IN HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE. THEY CAME OUT WITH BAZOOKAS AND RIFLES AND KILLED OR CAPTURED EVERY GERMAN."

NUMEROUS SUCH SMALL-SCALE SCRAPS ARE TAKING PLACE ALL ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE POCKET--WHICH HAS SHAPED UP EXACTLY LIKE THE BATTLES OF MONS AND THE FALAISE GAP LAST SUMMER--BUT THE CHIEF BREAKOUT BLOWS BY THE NAZIS AGAINST FIRST ARMY TROOPS ARE BEING CONCENTRATED IN THE PADERBORN VICINITY.

"THEY ARE TRYING WITH EVERYTHING THEY CAN PUT TOGETHER TO PUSH THROUGH TO PADERBORN TO THE NORTH GERMAN PLAINS TO TRY TO SALVAGE WHAT THEY HAVE LEFT OF THEIR ARMIES," SAID CAPT. DAN MAGNUSSEN, OF GREEN BAY, WIS. "THEY PARTICULARLY WANT TO GET THEIR HEAVY ARMORED STUFF OUT AND IF THEY TRY TO BY-PASS PADERBORN ON THE NORTH THEIR TANKS BOG DOWN IN THE MARSHES."

TO REACH THE CRITICAL PADERBORN ROAD NET--AMERICAN TANKS CAN INTERDICT THE ESCAPE HIGHWAYS BY FIRE FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY--THE THIRD ARMORED "SPEARHEAD" DIVISION SET A NEW RECORD FOR AN ARMORED DIVISION IN COMBAT BY TRAVELING 115 MILES IN A 24-HOUR MARCH.

GERMAN SOLDIERS BY THE HUNDREDS ARE DESERTING AND CHANGING INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHING HOPING TO ESCAPE BECOMING PRISONERS. OTHER UNITS ARE DESTROYING AND ABANDONING THEIR EQUIPMENT AND THEN ARE TRYING TO MARCH ACROSS AMERICAN LINES ON FOOT. BUT THEY STILL ARE ORGANIZED AS FIGHTING UNITS AND CARRY ENOUGH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS TO PUT UP A SCRAP.

TO CLEAN OUT THE VILLAGES WHERE THESE OUTFITS ENTER AND HOLE-UP AFTER AMERICAN ARMOR PASSES THROUGH, THE "TIMBERWOLF" DIVISION HAS FORMED 15 TO 20 INFANTRY AND TANK FORCES WHICH COMB THEM OUT MINUTELY.

IN SOME THEY HAVE HAD BITTER FIGHTS, BUT THEY HAVE FOUND IT EASIER TO APPEAL TO THE GERMAN CIVILIAN'S MUNICIPAL AND PERSONAL THRIFT AND HIS LOVE OF PROPERTY.

"WE JUST ROLL THROUGH A TOWN AND BOTTLE UP ALL ROADS LEADING OUT," SAID LT. COL. HOEGH. "THEN THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER JUST CALLS ON THE BURGOMEISTER OR ANOTHER LEADING CIVILIAN AND TELLS HIM: 'EITHER YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY DELIVER UP ALL GERMAN SOLDIERS HIDING IN YOUR VILLAGE OR WE WILL FIGHT OUR WAY THROUGH IT WITH TANKS STREET BY STREET AND HOUSE BY HOUSE--AND IN THAT CASE YOUR VILLAGE WILL BE DESTROYED.'

"AND IN NO TIME AT ALL," SAID HOEGH, "THE CIVILIANS HAVE THEIR SOLDIERS COMING OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP AND PILING THEIR RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS IN THE CENTER OF THE STREETS. THAT SAVES LIVES ALL AROUND."

RW&SN1006PEW

Add Paris Gen. Frederick XX Front invasion.

FROM MARCH, 1943, UNTIL JANUARY, 1944, THE 50-YEAR-OLD BRITISH GENERAL WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF COSSAC, AN ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED TO PREPARE PLANS FOR THE INVASION. HE BECAME DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FIVE MONTHS BEFORE D-DAY.

RW945PEW

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TANKS AND TWO HOSPITALS WITH A TOTAL OF 1,900 GERMAN WOUNDED. ALSO CAPTURED WAS MAJ.GEN.ERNEST ROBERT PAUL RODENWALDT, TAKEN IN HEIDELBERG BY THE THIRD BATTALION, 255TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 63RD DIVISION WHEN THE UNIVERSITY CITY CAPITULATED TO LT.COL.MORRIS SCHIFFMAN, BATTALION COMMANDER. RODENWALDT IS A SPECIALIST IN SANITATION AND WAS PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE AT HEIDELBURG UNIVERSITY. HE WAS PERMITTED TO RETURN TO HEIDELBERG IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES UNDER PAROLE TO PERFORM ONLY PROFESSIONAL DUTIES.

RW831PEW

LT.COL.LINDSAY HERKNESS, NOTTINGHAM, PA., SAID 200 GAVE UP EARLY THIS MORNING WHEN THEIR TASK FORCE CAME OFF A SIDEROAD IN THE MIDDLE OF A SECOND ARMORED DIVISION COLUMN AND WAS IMMEDIATELY SHOT UP.

RW944PEW

FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS JEEP-RIDING CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO CATCH UP WITH LEADING COLUMNS AND RETURN TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS BASES ON THE SAME DAY. A GROUP HEADED FOR THE FOURTH ARMORED COMMAND POST AT DAYBREAK YESTERDAY FOUND IT HAD MOVED TWICE AND NEVER DID CATCH UP WITH IT. A GROUP WHICH LEFT AT DAYBREAK TODAY HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FROM AT 8 P.M.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO AMERICAN TROOPS TO REFRAIN FROM USING GERMAN PRODUCTS. IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE A POISON SOLUBLE IN COFFEE SIMILAR TO THAT USED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY AND ALSO HAVE A POISON FOR CHOCOLATE, SUGAR AND CIGARETTES.

BZ602PEW

WITH THE U. S. 90T. DIVISION, MARCH 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CRACKUP OF A GERMAN ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE WAS LIKENED BY A GROUP OF DOUGHBOY EYEWITNESSES TODAY TO THE DISINTEGRATION OF A COMEDIAN'S BICYCLE IN A VAUDEVILLE ACT.

"PARTS FLEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS," SAID SGT. THOMAS J. LUNSFORD, OF FAYETTEVILLE. GA.. WHO WAS AMONG 23 90TH DIVISION MEN CAPTURED

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AND LIBERATED AGAIN WITHIN 30 HOURS WHEN THE THIRD ARMY THREW A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE.

"A HEINIE CAME RUNNING IN HOLLERING 'PANZERS! PANZERS!' AND MADE A SWEEPING GESTURE TO INDICATE OUR FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS THUNDERING UP," SAID PVT. MELVIN K. MITCHELL OF NEVADA, MO.

PVT. ROBERT MCCARRAHER OF MORTONVILLE, PA., SAID THE GERMANS HURRIED THE AMERICAN PRISONERS OUT AND WALKED THEM FOR 10 HOURS, GIVING THEM ONE BOILED EGG APIECE FOR BREAKFAST.

THE GERMAN VEHICLES WERE DESCRIBED AS A "CARAVAN OF DERELICTS" BY PVT. KUZCEK OF ROME, N.Y., WHO SAID HE SAW A GERMAN OFFICER WHACKING A FALTERING RUSSIAN WITH A SWAGGERSTICK AS A COLUMN OF SLAVE LABORERS PASSED.

"THE WORST PART OF IT ALL WAS SWEATING OUT OUR OWN P-47 STRAFINGS AND BOMBINGS," SAID PVT. JOSEPH MEREL OF CHICAGO.

WEARING HIS RED CROSS ARM BAND, PVT. CHARLES CARLTON OF BENTON, ILL., WAS HAULED BEFORE NAZI OFFICERS, WHO KEPT SAYING WITH AMAZED EXPRESSIONS: "NIX SANITATER" (NOT A MEDIC).

"THEY COULDN'T BELIEVE WE HAD ENOUGH HEALTHY GUYS LEFT TO SERVE IN THE MEDICS," CARLTON SAID.

"ONCE WHEN WE WERE MARCHING," SAID SGT. FRANK A. LIPP, LOUISVILLE, KY., "A GUARD ASKED US NOT TO GO SO FAST BECAUSE IF WE REACHED OUR DESTINATION TOO SOON HE WOULD BE HUSTLED BACK TO THE FRONT."

CAPT. JOHN L. BOCCACCIO OF DETROIT, MICH., REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE AWED BY THE AMERICANS' PLENTIFUL MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

CHAPLAIN RALPH W. GLENN OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., QUOTED A GERMAN GUARD AS SAYING "TODAY YOU ARE MY PRISONER--NEXT WEEK I WILL BE YOURS."

THE GERMAN'S TIMING WAS SLIGHTLY OFF--WITHIN A FEW HOURS HE WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

FW522AEW

MUENCHEN GLADBACH, GERMANY, MARCH 31-(AP)-ABOUT 300 AMERICAN SOLDIERS CELEBRATED THE JEWISH PASSOVER HOLIDAY YESTERDAY WITH A FESTIVAL IN THE CAPTURED CASTLE OF ONE OF GERMANY'S MOST RABID JEW PERSECUTORS--NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH GOEBBELS--AND TOPPED IT OFF BY COOKING POTATO PANCAKES ON HIS FRONT PORCH.

"IT IS RETRIBUTION COME HOME," SAID LT. JOSEPH SHUBOW, OF 36 STANTON ROAD, BOSTON, MASS., WHO GAVE THE PASSOVER SERVICE.

HE POINTED OUT THAT ON NOV.8, 1938 GOEBBELS DECREED THE BURNING OF ALL JEWISH SYNAGOGUES IN GERMANY.

SHUBOW DELIVERED HIS SERMON, STANDING IN FRONT OF A LONG OAKEN SPEAKERS TABLE WITH ITS SET OF 14 HIGH-BACKED LEATHER CHAIRS. AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE ROOM WAS A LARGE OIL PAINTING OF HITLER, FLANKED BY A CARDBOARD PORTRAIT OF AN AMERICAN DOUGHBOY WITH A SHOULDER PATCH OF THE 29TH DIVISION, THE 29TH TOOK MUENCHEN GLADBACH LESS THAN A MONTH AGO.

THE OUTFIT THAT PICKED THE CASTLE FOR ITS SERVICE WAS THE 38TH SIGNAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION WHICH HAD JUST RETURNED FROM STRINGING CABLE ACROSS THE RHINE DURING THE U.S. NINTH ARMY'S CROSSING.

WM620AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE SECOND U.S. ARMORED DIVISION, MARCH 31-(AP)-THIS "HELL ON WHEELS" DIVISION, A BATTLE-SCARRED VETERAN OF AFRICA, SICILY, FRANCE AND BELGIUM, ROLLED EASTWARD OUT OF THE DUST ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT TODAY.

THE FAMOUS SECOND ARMORED, WHICH HAS SEEN MORE FIGHTING THAN ANY OTHER ARMORED UNIT IN THE AMERICAN ARMY, PUSHED THROUGH A TROOP-PACKED FRONT AND CRACKED IT WIDE OPEN. IT ACCEPTED BROKEN BRIDGES AND ROAD BLOCKS AS IF IT WERE ON AN OBSTACLE.

VETERANS OF FIGHTING

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SINCE THE 1942 LANDING IN FRENCH MOROCCO TOOK OFF WITH THEIR ARMORED STEEDS DETERMINED TO END THE FIGHTING IN GERMANY.

"WE HAVE BEEN OVER HERE LONG ENOUGH," IS THE WAY SOLDIERS WHO HAVE FIVE AND SIX STRIPES ON THEIR SLEEVES PUT IT.

THE SECOND ARMORED IS THE BIG BROTHER OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S FAMED FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, AND STILL HOLDS ARMORED RECORDS WITH ITS THREE-DAY DASH FROM THE SEINE ACROSS BELGIUM LAST FALL.

IT IS A FIGHTING DIVISION FROM ITS GENERAL DOWN, AS ITS NEW COMMANDER--BRIG.GEN. I.D.WHITE OF DES MOINES, IA.--PROVED TODAY BY TAKING FOUR GERMAN PRISONERS HIMSELF AS HE DASHED OVER UNTESTED ROADS FROM ONE COMMAND COLUMN TO ANOTHER.

AFTER SLUGGING THE GERMAN SECOND PANZER DIVISION OUT OF SHAPE IN THE ARDENNES, THE SECOND ARMORED SLIPPED BACK INTO LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY TO LEAD THE RHINE RIVER DRIVE LAST MONTH. AND IT IS ROLLING AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON ON THE GERMAN PLAIN LEADING TO BERLIN.

ME954AEW

(190) FIFTEENTH ARMY

BY TOM YARBROUGH

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE U.S.15TH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW, HAS MOVED INTO ACTION AND NOW IS HOLDING A PART OF THE FRONT LINE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. IT IS THE FIFTH AMERICAN ARMY NOW ENGAGED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

CENSORSHIP PROHIBITED THE DISCLOSURE OF THE 15TH ARMY'S PRECISE ROLE. ALTHOUGH RELATIVELY NEW THE 15TH IS KNOWN TO INCLUDE SOME OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED DIVISIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT--VETERAN UNITS SWITCHED TO IT FROM OTHER ARMIES.

GEROW, 56-YEAR OLD NATIVE OF PETERSBURG, VA., FORMERLY COMMANDED U.S.ARMY GROUND FORCES IN BRITAIN AND AT ONE TIME WAS CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S WAR PLANS DIVISION. HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH CORPS IN THE U.S.FIRST ARMY AT THE TIME OF THE NORMANDY CAMPAIGN WHEN THE FIRST ARMY WAS UNDER GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, NOW 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER.

GEROW LIKE CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL GRADUATED FROM VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. HE HAS A RECORD OF SERVICE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER, IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IN THE PHILIPPINES AND CHINA AS WELL AS AT VARIOUS ARMY POSTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. HE SERVED AS CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S WAR PLANS DIVISION FROM BEFORE PEARL HARBOR UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1942, A POST IN WHICH HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY GEN.EISENHOWER. AS COMMANDER OF U.S.ARMY GROUND FORCES IN BRITAIN HE TRAINED AMERICAN TROOPS FOR THE NORMANDY INVASION.

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE CONFUSION AND PANIC BEHIND GERMAN LINES IS SO GREAT THAT ONE-THIRD OF THE GERMANS' AMBULANCES ARE USED TO CARRY WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION TO TROOPS AT THE FRONT, FREED AMERICAN PRISONERS SAID TODAY.

"THE CHAOS AND FEAR IN GERMAN RANKS IS GOOD TO SEE," SAID ONE DOUGHBOY PRISONER OF WAR LIBERATED BY THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION IN THE FIRST ARMY'S DEEP DRIVE INTO GERMANY.

THE PRISONER, WHO SAW THE CONDITIONS BEHIND GERMAN LINES BEFORE AMERICAN TANKS ARRIVED AT GIESSEN TO FREE ALLIED TROOPS, SAID THAT ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR OFTEN ARE MISTREATED BY GERMAN GUARDS. WHEN THEY ARE UNDER CARE OF GERMAN ARMY TROOPS, HOWEVER, THEY RECEIVE MUCH BETTER TREATMENT THAN WHEN IN PRISONS, HE SAID.

THE AMERICAN SAID THAT ONCE WHEN PRISONERS WERE MARCHED TO THE REAR BEFORE THE AMERICAN DRIVE, THEY WALKED FOR 15 DAYS WITH VERY LITTLE FOOD AND FREQUENTLY WERE BEATEN BY THEIR GUARDS.

GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS ALIKE ARE VERY HOSTILE TOWARD ALLIED FIGHTER PILOTS, HE SAID. FOR SOME REASON THEY DO NOT FEEL THE SAME HOSTILITY TOWARD CREWS OF HEAVY BOMBERS.

RW821PEW

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH A CANADIAN SPEARHEAD, MARCH 31-(AP)-CANADIAN TROOPS SHOOK LOOSE FROM CLINGING ENEMY RESISTANCE TODAY AND ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE UNITS TONIGHT WERE TEARING THROUGH HOLES IN SHATTERED GERMAN LINES.

ADVANCE UNITS WERE MORE THAN 10 MILES FROM THE RHINE AND SOME 16 MILES FROM THE STARTING POSITION THE CANADIANS HAD ON THAT RIVER. DURING THE PAST WEEK THE CANADIANS HAD ENGAGED IN THE STIFFEST FIGHTING WHICH DEVELOPED ON THE 21ST ARMY GROUP FRONT.

CANADIAN SPEARHEADS NOW ARE LIBERATING POSITIONS IN NORTHEAST HOLLAND AT A FAST CLIP AGAINST ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE RESISTANCE.

NORTHWEST OF EMMERICH, HOWEVER, THE ENEMY STILL WAS STRONGLY FORTIFIED IN THE FASTNESS OF HOCH ELTON FOREST. HERE, TOO, HE IS WEAKER THAN BEFORE, FOR ALL DAY YESTERDAY MEDIUM BOMBERS ROARED OVER GERMAN GUN POSITIONS AT REGULAR 45-MINUTE INTERVALS.

TODAY THERE WAS A DEFINITE SLACKING OFF OF ENEMY FIRE FROM THE WOODED AREA, AND TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARD THE FOREST WERE MEETING ONLY MODERATE RESISTANCE. EVERYWHERE ELSE THE ENEMY SEEMS TO BE ON THE RUN.

RW903PEW

BRUSSELS, MARCH 31-(AP)-BELGIUM WILL SEND HALEWICK DE HEUSCH TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AS ITS COLONIAL EXPERT, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY. HE IS FORMER DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF COLONIES AND AUTHOR OF THE BELGIAN CONGO CHARTA AND A MEMBER OF THE MANDATES COMMISSION.

PARIS, MARCH 31-(AP)-EDWARD J. FLYNN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL EMISSARY, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM ROME ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES. AN AMERICAN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN DENIED REPORTS THAT FLYNN WOULD CONFER WITH GEN. DE GAULLE AND OTHER FRENCH LEADERS.

JR841AEW

Add Rome Tittmann xxx in 1918

TITTMANN HAS BEEN ON THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC STAFF AT THE VATICAN 16 YEARS AND WAS INTERNED TERE DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ITALY. IN JULY, 1918, HE WAS SHOT DOWN IN A BATTLE WITH SIX GERMAN PLANES NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY.

STROTHER PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO LT.GERALD E. DODSON OF SARASOTA, FLA. AMONG OTHERS DECORATED WERE SGT.BURT THOMPSON OF CLEVELAND, WHO HELPED RESCUE A PILOT FROM A BURNING PLANE WHILE

AMMUNITION WAS EXPLODING.

TITTMANN WAS FLOWN TO THE CEREMONY IN A P-38 BY LT.COL.FRANCIS H. HARRIS OF BENTON, WIS., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON IN WHICH TITTMANN FLEW IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

J.1855AEW

ROME, MARCH 31-(AP)-GEN.MARK CLARK, WEARING HIS FOUR-STAR INSIGNIA FOR THE FIRST TIME, PINNED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES TODAY ON SECOND LT.LINNSEY L.WHEELER OF COLFAX, WASH., AND FIRST LT.RALPH DECKER, JR., OF 225 WEST 15TH STREET, JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

WHEELER LED A FIVE-MAN PATROL WHICH WIPED OUT AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT AND MACHINEGUN POST AND THEN STAYED WITH A PATROL MEMBER WHO LOST A FOOT IN A MINEFIELD.

DECKER WAS CITED FOR KNOCKING OUT A STRONGPOINT PROTECTED BY TWO MACHINEGUNS, BLOWING UP AN ENEMY DUGOUT AND HOUSE SHELTERING ENEMY GUNNERS AND THEN EXPOSING HIMSELF TO DRAW THE FIRE OF ANOTHER MACHINEGUN WHILE THE PATROL WITHDREW.

BOTH OFFICERS ARE FROM THE 88TH DIVISION. AFTER INSPECTING THE DIVISION CLARK TOLD THE TROOPS:

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"NOW WE ARE GETTING READY FOR ANOTHER BATTLE. TROOPS OF THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES HAVE CONTAINED, KEPT DOWN AND CHEWED UP OVER 25 OF THE BEST GERMAN DIVISIONS X X X X. GERMANY IS ENVELOPED ON ALL SIDES. WHAT BETTER SETTING FOR A GREAT VICTORY? OUR AMMUNITION PILES ARE FULL. OUR DIVISIONS ARE LARGELY FILLED UP AND RESTED."

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN ANNOUNCED T

THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER [redacted] INSTRUCTI

ALL HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS, HE HAD ABANDONE

PLANS TO ATTEND THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE APRIL 25.

WR GILMORE8 01300PREW1 1212

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CALCUTTA, MARCH 31-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS DRIVING SOUTH IN CENTRAL BURMA HAVE CAPTURED KYAUKSE AND ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH FORCES HEADING NORTH FROM THE MEIKTILA AREA, TRAPPING JAPANESE FORCES HEMMED IN BETWEEN THAT AREA AND ALLIED POSITIONS ALONG THE IRRAWADDY RIVER TO THE WEST.

THE JAPANESE WERE COMPRESSED INTO AN EVER-NARROWING POCKET. STRONG ENEMY REARGUARD UNITS BATTLED SAVAGELY SOUTHEAST OF KYAUKSE TO COVER THE MAIN BODY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CITY, WHICH IS 24 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY ON THE MAIN TRUNK ROAD AND RAILWAY, THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

THE LINKUP OF THE TWO BRITISH FORCES WAS ESTABLISHED AT A POINT TEN MILES NORTHEAST OF MEIKTILA. THE TOWN OF MAHLAING, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF MEIKTILA, WAS ENTERED EARLY YESTERDAY. SEVERAL MORE ENEMY GUN POSITIONS IN THE MEIKTILA AREA WERE OVERRUN.

ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE HILLS OVERLOOKING THE ROAD FROM MYINGYANG TO MEIKTILA AT TAUNGTHA, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MYINGYANG, HAVE BEEN CLEARED. THE ADVANCE HERE FORGED THE WESTERN JAW OF THE TRAP. THE BRITISH CAPTURED NATOGYI, 18 MILES EAST OF MYINGYANG ON THE ROAD TO THE MAIN NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY.

ALLIED AIRCRAFT RANGED OVER MANY PARTS OF BURMA YESTERDAY, ATTACKING JAPANESE STORAGE AREAS AND RAIL INSTALLATIONS.

JR857AEW

GUAM--~~FIRST ADD~~ FOURTH LEAD RYUKYUS ~~XXX~~ DISPATCH SAID.

NIMITZ COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BRITISH FORCE OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, BATTLESHIPS AND SUPPORTING UNITS, UNDER SPRUANCE'S OPERATIONAL COMMAND, WAS CONTINUING ITS ATTACK TODAY ON THE RYUKYUS' SOUTHERN SAKISHIMA GROUP.

AMERICAN-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES, MEANWHILE, ATTACKED AIRFIELDS ON THE SOUTH JAPAN MAINLAND ISLAND OF KYUSHU, FURTHER CRIPPLING THE ENEMY'S ABILITY TO SEND PLANES IN SUPPORT OF THE RYUKYUS DEFENDERS. A SMALLER FORCE OF B-29S ATTACKED THE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION CENTER OF NAGOYA, ON HONSHU. IT WAS THE 11TH B-29 ATTACK ON THE CITY.

A137KX

NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE ALSO ANNOUNCED U.S.WARSHIPS BOMBARDED MINAMI DAITO, EAST OF THE RYUKYUS, THE NIGHT OF MARCH 27-28. THE FOLLOWING NIGHT TWO CARRIER TASK FORCES ATTACKED KYUSHU AND THE RYUKYUS.

THESE FORCES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, SANK OR DAMAGED 47 JAPANESE SHIPS AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 86 PLANES AND ONE GLIDER. EIGHTEEN ENEMY SHIPS WERE LISTED AS DEFINITELY SUNK, 14 PROBABLY SUNK AND 15 DAMAGED. THE CARRIER PILOTS AND FLEET GUNNERS SHOT DOWN 29 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT. SIXTEEN OTHERS WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 42 OTHERS DAMAGED.

TWELVE AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND SIX PILOTS LOST.

THE JAPANESE DOMEI DISPATCH SAID:

"OKINAWA ISLAND IS X X X ETC., PICKING UP FOURTH GRAPH SECOND (CORRECT) LEAD, ELIMINATING THIRD LEAD.

GG1016ACW NM

~~EITHER RAID.~~ Add Guam Ryukyus (Wainwright) xx either raid.

TOKYO'S REPORT OF THE NEW TORPEDO BOAT ATTACK--IT MIGHT BE LIKENED TO A WATERBUG ATTACKING A LAUNCH--PLACED THE SPRUANCE-MITSCHER FORCE OFF THE RYUKYUS, PRESUMABLY CONTINUING ITS AERIAL BOMBING AND S IPS' SHELLING ONSLAUGHT FOR THE NINTH CONSECUTIVE DAY. EARLIER, MITSCHER'S CARRIER PLANES HAD BOMBED, ROCKETED AND STRAFED SOUTHERN HONSHU, SHIKOKU AND KYUSHU IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

DESPITE NIMITZ'S CONTINUED SILENCE REGARDING HIS IMMEDIATE INTENTIONS IN THE RYUKYUS--TOKYO REPORTED AMERICAN LANDINGS WERE MADE LAST SUNDAY ON TWO SMALL ISLANDS OFF STRATEGICALLY LOCATED OKINAWA ISLAND--THE FAR WESTERN PACIFIC OFFENSIVE MAINTAINED A FAMILIAR PATTERN.

WHILE WARSHIPS POURED THOUSANDS OF SHELLS AND CARRIER PLANES DROPPED MANY TONS OF BOMBS ONTO RYUKYUS TARGETS, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT BOTH ARMY AND NAVY LANDBASED PLANES ATTACKED FORMOSA, AND GEN.H.H.ARNOLD IN WASHINGTON REPORTED A NEW B-29 STRIKE AT NAGOYA, IMPORTANT AIRPLANE PRODUCTION CENTER ON HONSHU.

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED OTHER FLIGHTS OF MARIANAS-BASED B-29S FOLLOWED UP TODAY WITH A SERIES OF RAIDS CENTERED ON KYUSHU SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF JAPAN AND JUST NORTH OF THE RYUKYUS. SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT SUPERFORTS LOOSED INCENDIARIES IN THE NAGASAKI AREA ON KYUSHU WHILE ANOTHER FORMATION RAIDED THE INLAND SEA AND ADJACENT BUNGO STRAIT.

SHORTLY BEFORE NOON, TOKYO SAID, "MORE THAN 100" SUPERFORTS STRUCK AT KYUSHU "CONCENTRATING THEIR ATTACKS MAINLY ON AIRFIELDS AND AIRFIELD FACILITIES. THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY EXPRESSED BELIEF B-29 STRIKES WOULD "BE FURTHER INTENSIFIED AGAINST KYUSHU TO SUPPORT THE "NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST OKINAWA.

THE RAID ON OFT-HIT NAGOYA, WHERE SEVERAL SQUARE MILES OF FACTORIES AND HOMES WERE DEVASTATED IN TWO PREVIOUS BIG-SCALE ATTACKS, WAS MADE BY A SMALL FORCE OF SUPERFORTRESSES, PROBEBLY ABOUT 50. NO DETAILS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED. TOKYO RADIO SAID A FEW OF THE B-29S ALSO BOMBED THE KURE NAVAL BASE.

MACARTHUR SAID NAVY AND FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATORS HAMMERED FORMOSA TARGETS AND IN ONE REMARKABLE AIR ACTION, A SINGLE B-24 ATTACKED FOUR TRAINS, DESTROYING ALL LOCOMOTIVES AND DERAILING MANY CARS. MANY SMALL SHIPS WERE SUNK OFF FORMOSA.

NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD ONLY TERSELY THAT THE AERIAL AND SHIP BOMBARDMENT OF THE RYUKYUS CONTINUED FRIDAY AGAINST SHORE INSTALLATIONS. HE REPORTED 15 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND--- PROBEBLY ON OKINAWA AIRFIELDS---IN ADDITION TO THE 17 ATTACKING THE FLEET.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER MENTION OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET, WHICH THE ADMIRAL ON THE PREVIOUS DAY ANNOUNCED HAD BOMBED AND BOMBARDED THE SAKISHIMA GROUP IN THE SOUTHERN RYUKYUS.

PM1205APW

THE COLORFUL S..TH, WHO HIMSELF WENT ASHORE EARLY IN THE 26-DAY BATTLE FOR IWO, TOLD PFC. HAROLD J. PALMER (4084 EAST 104TH ST) CLEVELAND, OHIO, HE WAS NEAR THE SPOT WHERE PALMER WAS STRUCK IN THE ANKLE.

"A SNIPER WAS SHOOTING AT ME," THE GENERAL SAID. "I THOUGHT HE GOT ME IN THE BREECHES, BUT HE DIDN'T."

ASKED BY THE GENERAL TO RELATE HIS OWN EXPERIENCES, PALMER SAID ONLY 13 OF HIS COMPANY OF 150 ESCAPED INJURY.

"MY OWN BROTHER, JACK (PALMER, ALSO OF CLEVELAND) WAS KILLED," HE SAID.

Add Pearl Harbor (Geiger) xx 5th Division.

APR 1 1945

30.24-24377

ROAMING THE SEA LANES THROUGH WHICH JAPAN STILL IS TRYING TO SUPPLY HER HOMELAND, BOMBERS DESTROYED A TEN-SHIP CONVOY, STEAMING NORTH OFF FRENCH INDO-CHINA. TWO DESTROYERS, THREE OTHER ESCORTS AND FIVE CARGO VESSELS TOTALING 23,000 TONS WERE SUNK. FIVE JAPANESE PLANES ATTEMPTING TO COVER THE CONVOY WERE SHOT DOWN AND TWO OTHERS POSSIBLY DESTROYED. Add Manila, Philippines (Schaller) x installations.

TO THE NORTH, THREE FREIGHTERS OF 1,000 TO 3,000 TONS EACH AND A DESTROYER WERE SUNK OFF HAINAN.

MAINTAINING THEIR DAILY SCHEDULE OF BOMBING FORMOSA, MEDIUM AND ATTACK PLANES STRUCK THE BYORITSU OIL REFINERY AND A SUGAR AND ALCOHOL REFINERY. EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES INDICATED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE, MACARTHK REPORTED. HEAVY BOMBERS RAIDED THE TOSHIEN DOCKS, FIRING STORES, DESTROYING FIVE PATROL CRAFT AND HITTING AN ANCHORED MERCHANT VESSEL.

OTHER AERIAL STRIKES WERE MADE AGAINST OELIN AIRDROME NEAR BANJERMASIN IN BORNEO, ENEMY BARRACKS AND A SMALL FREIGHTER IN THE CELEBES, AND ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS, SUPPLY AREAS AND BIVOUACS IN THE HALMAHERAS.

THE AMERICAN AIRMEN LAST MONTH ALSO HAVE POUNDED THE VITAL RAIL LINES WHICH SERVE FORMOSA'S WEST AND EAST COASTS.

RANGING OVER THE PESCADORES GROUP, WEST OF FORMOSA, THE YANK BOMBERS HAVE HIT THE BIG ANSAN NAVAL BASE AT MAKO WITH HUNDREDS OF TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

IN FLIGHTS DESCRIBED BY AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS AS "AIR STERILIZATION" OPERATIONS, PATROL PLANES HIT JAPANESE SHIPPING AT FORMOSA AND THE SOUTHERN TYUKYUS, SINKING OR DAMAGING AROUND 70 VESSELS RANGING FROM 10,000-TON FREIGHTERS TO SMALL COASTAL CRAFT.

SHIPS DAMAGED BY THE PHILIPPINE AIRMEN INCLUDED FIVE TORPEDO BOATS CAUGHT AT OKINAWA RECENTLY--THE TYPE OF ENEMY CRAFT WHICH HAS BEEN PRESSING ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICAN WARSHIPS AROUND THE ISLAND.

THE YANK AIRMEN ALSO DESTROYED MORE THAN 50 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT DURING THE MARCH SWEEPS, WITH THE RETURNS NOT YET ALL IN.

HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY ALSO ANNOUNCED AMERICAN SEIZURE OF CABALLO ISLAND IN MANILA BAY SOUTH OF CORREGIDOR.

THE JAPANESE GARRISON ON CABALLO, ONCE PART OF AMERICAN COAST ARTILLERY FORTIFICATIONS IN THE DAY, BITTERLY OPPOSED THE INVADING 38TH DIVISION UNITS. OF THE ESTIMATED 500 JAPANESE, 220 WERE KILLED, AMERICAN OFFICERS SAID, AND MOST OF THE REMAINDER WERE SEALED IN THEIR CAVE DEFENSES.

JW323PCW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION,CEBU,PHILIPPINES,MARCH 30 (DELAYED) (AP)-THE BLACK-HAIRED MONTANA-BORN CAPTAIN WENT ALONG ON THE LANDING AT CEBU AS AN "OBSERVER" BUT WITHIN TWO AND A HALF HOURS AFTER HE HIT THE BEACH WITH ASSAULT TROOPS HE LED A THREE-MAN PARTY IN MARKING AND REMOVING 97 JAPANESE LAND MINES.

HIS WORK PROVIDED A CRITICALLY NEEDED EXIT FROM THE BEACHHEAD PERMITTING BUNCHED UP TROOPS TO SPEAR INLAND AND PREVENTING WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BLOODY SLAUGHTER OF THE CONGESTED BEACH.

HE IS CAPT.STEPHEN C.BERUBE, OF CUT BANK, MONT. HIS WIFE AND 14-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER LIVE AT RICHLANDS, VA.

"ANYONE ELSE COULD HAVE FIGURED OUT THE MINES AND DONE THE SAME AS I DID," BERUBE SAYS. "IF YOU WERE GOING INLAND OVER MINED ROADS YOU WOULD WANT TO BE SURE YOU CAME BACK ALIVE, WOULDN'T YOU?"

GG843ACW NM

APR 1 1945

NEGROS (WITH PIPS) (220)
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, MARCH 30-(DELAYED)(AP)-A VALIANT PICKED CREW OF 40TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS WHO LANDED BEFORE DAWN YESTERDAY AND SECURED A GIANT STEEL BRIDGE WERE CREDITED TODAY BY EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS WITH GREATLY AIDING THE LIGHTNING INVASION OF NEGROS ISLAND.

THREE AND A HALF HOURS BEFORE MAJ.GEN.RAPP BRUSH'S FORCE SWEPT ASHORE AT PANDAN POINT, THIS SMALL UNIT SNEAKED ASHORE AND DROVE QUICKLY TO THE BAGO RIVER BRIDGE, A FINE SPAN STRUCTURE WHICH CAREFULLY HAD BEEN AVOIDED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS.

THE SMALL BAND FOUND THE 650 FOOT BRIDGE HEAVILY MINED WITH AERIAL BOMBS AND WIRED FOR INSTANTANEOUS DETONATION. THE DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED THE DEMOLITION CHARGES AND SET UP DEFENSES. WHEN A 10-MAN JAPANESE DEMOLITION SQUAD SCURRIED TO THE BRIDGE AS THE MAIN AMERICAN INVASION FORCE BEGAN LANDING, THE LITTLE YANK UNIT KILLED EVERY ONE OF THE NIPPONESE.

A COMBAT TEAM COMMANDED BY COL.JOHN B.MALONEY, DRIVING NORTH ALONG THE NEGROS COAST, DISCOVERED THAT CONTROL OF THE BAGO RIVER BRIDGE WAS THE KEY TO SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION.

THE RIVER COULD NOT BE FORDED. MUD FLATS AND SWAMPS PROHIBITED ANY OTHER LANDING THAN AT PANDAN POINT. IF THE BRIDGE HAD BEEN BLOWN, THE ENTIRE INVASION FORCE WOULD HAVE BEEN STALLED UNTIL EXPENSIVE BRIDGE BUILDING MATERIAL COULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN.

BY NIGHTFALL, BRUSH'S JUNGLE VETERANS, MANY OF WHOM ARE FORMER PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL GUARDSMEN, REACHED 14 MILES TO THE LUPIT RIVER ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BACOLOD. DURING THE NIGHT, THEY FOUGHT OFF A VICIOUS JAPANESE ATTACK WHICH FAILED TO KNOCK OUT A LUPIT RIVER BRIDGE.

TODAY, THE DRIVE CONTINUED AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE UNTIL THE YANKS BROKE INTO BACOLOD.

JW850PPWNM APR 1 1945

MANILA,SUNDAY,APRIL 1-(AP)-LT.KENNETH B.WARING,OF MIAMI, FLA., WANTED TO BE CERTAIN HIS MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER DIDN'T MISS THE SHIP HE WAS ATTACKING IN AN ENEMY CONVOY OFF FRENCH INDO-CHINA THURSDAY.

HE WENT IN SO LOW THAT HE LATER FLEW BACK TO BASE WITH A PIECE OF CABLE FROM THE SHIP'S MAST IN THE ENGINE NACELLE.

HE DIDN'T MISS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF 10 ENEMY SHIPS BY AERIAL ACTION WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE.

FLYING A LIBERATOR, LT.WILLIAM H.WILLIAMS, FORT WORTH,TEX., FIRST SIGHTED THE CONVOY. A DIRECT HIT BY BOMBARDIER LT.JOHN T.PRUNZINSKY, BLAKESLEE,PA., SANK A TANKER.

INTERCEPTING ZEROS SO BADLY SHOT UP THE LIBERATOR THAT IT HAD TO CRASH LAND ON ITS HOME FIELD BUT IT MANAGED TO CALL ON B-25S OF THE FAMED AIR APACHE GROUP.

THESE MITCHELLS ARRIVED OVER THE SHIPS IN FORCE, COVERED BY LIGHTNINGS.

THE WEATHER AT TIMES WAS SO THICK THAT "WE BOMBED ON THE FLASHES OF THE SHIPS' ACK ACK GUNS," SAID LT.COL.CHESTER H.COLTHARP, NEWPORT,ARK., WHO LED THE ATTACK IN A PLANE FLOWN BY LT.JACK J. JONES, WACO,TEX.

IN ALL, THE FLIERS SANK FIVE MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALLING 23,000 TONS AND FIVE ESCORT VESSELS, INCLUDING TWO DESTROYERS.

DV1110PCWNM

GOV[illegible]

Add [illegible] San Francisco Jap Broadcasts xx circles."

THE GENERAL SAID THE PARTY'S "SOLE PURPOSE" WAS TO CRUSH "THE ENEMY APPROACHING THE JAPANESE HOMELAND," AND THAT IT WOULD REMAIN "COMPLETELY OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT" AND "WILL NOT HESITATE TO CRITICIZE THE GOVERNMENT."

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DOMEI SAID JAPAN'S GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY, WHICH HANDLES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF NIPPON'S OCCUPIED AREAS AND THE CHINA MAINLAND, ALSO HAD RECEIVED A THOROUGH SHAKEUP.

ONE THIRD OF THE MINISTRY'S PERSONNEL HAS BEEN DROPPED.

DV435PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 31-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS CONTROL TWO-THIRDS OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND IN THE BISMARCKS AND HAVE TRAPPED 32,000 JAPANESE ON GAZELLE PENINSULA, THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF RABAUL, ONCE JAPAN'S MAIN NAVAL AND AIR BASE IN THE BISMARCK-SOLOMONS AREA, ARE SITUATED ON GAZELLE PENIN-SULA, AT THE EASTERN END OF NEW BRITAIN.

A NEW AIRSTRIP HAS BEEN OPENED AT JACQUINOT BAY ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, MELBOURNE SAID, GIVING THE AUSTRALIANS ANOTHER FIELD FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST ISOLATED NIPPONESE DEFENSES ON THE ISLANDS.

IN BITTER FIGHTING, SOME OF IT BAYONET WORK, THE AUSTRALIANS ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMONS HAVE DRIVEN THE JAPANESE FROM HILLTOPS IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND AND HAVE CUT OFF THE ENEMY'S ESCAPE ROUTE FROM SAROKAN PENINSULA ON THE NORTHWEST COAST. MONSOON RAINS ARE ADDING TO THE DIFFICULTY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

OTHER AUSTRALIAN UNITS FIGHTING IN THE AITAPE AREA OF NEW GUINEA HAVE INCREASED CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE TO 2500 KILLED, MEL-BOURNE SAID. MORE NIPPONESE HAVE BEEN CLEARED FROM BETWEEN BUT (CORRECT) AND DAGUA ON THE NEW GUINEA NORTHEAST COAST AND ADDITIONAL VILLAGES CAPTURED IN THE MATRIK SECTOR OF THE TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS.

RA547PCW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERNFRONT--32 MILES

EASTERN FRONT--32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
WESTERN FRONT--170 MILES (FROM KASSEL AND LAUTENHAUSEN)
ITALIAN FRONT--5&; MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)

BZ620PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: SOME 3,000 TANKS FOUGHT THROUGH WESTERN GERMANY; BRITISH-CANADIANS CUT BACK INTO HOLLAND AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION; BRITISH TANKS ROLLED EASTWARD UNCHECKED; U.S. NINTH ARMY BURST 50 MILES EAST OF RHINE IN NEW BREAKTHROUGH, NEARING JUNCTURE WITH U.S. FIRST; THIRD ARMY TANKS 175 MILES FROM BERLIN AT TWO POINTS; U.S. SEVENTH AIMED DRIVE BEHIND BLACK FOREST.

30.24-24379

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS INVADED AUSTRIA, OPENED MASSIVE DRIVE ON VIENNA ALONG BOTH BANKS OF DANUBE; DANZIG CLEARED.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: GERMANS CLUNG TENACIOUSLY TO BOLOGNA DEFENSE ARC AGAINST NUMEROUS AMERICAN STABS.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: SUPERFORTS BOMBED KYUSHU ISLAND IN JAPANESE HOMELAND; AMERICANS PUSHED AHEAD ON NEGROS, LAST MAJOR PHILIPPINES ISLAND UNDER ENEMY CONTROL; TINY CABALLO ISLAND TAKEN; ENEMY STILL RESISTED FIERCELY IN NORTHERN LUZON; TOKYO SAID U.S. NAVAL GUNS POUNDED OKINAWA ISLAND IN RYUKYUS AND THAT TRANSPORTS WERE MOVING IN.

JR841AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH ARMORED DRIVE ROLLED ON 50 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE UNDER SECURITY CENSORSHIP; BRITISH AND CANADIANS CUT BACK INTO HOLLAND AGAINST FIERCE RESISTANCE. U. S. NINTH ARMY MADE CONTACT WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY, SEVERING RUHR BASIN.

CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. FIRST ARMY BATTLED FIERCE NAZI EFFORTS TO ESCAPE AFTER JUNCTURE WITH NINTH. TRAP LOCKED FOR SOME 40,000 GERMANS IN RUHR.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FOUGHT 15 MILES EAST, PLACING IT 130 MILES WEST OF MUNICH.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: CUT BACK INTO HOLLAND, MET STIFF RESISTANCE.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: ROLLED EASTWARD THROUGH GERMANY MORE THAN 50 MILES BEYOND RHINE UNDER A SECURITY CENSORSHIP.

U. S. NINTH ARMY: SMASHED 30 MILES TO MAKE RADIO TACTICAL CONTACT WITH U. S. FIRST ARMY NEAR PADERBORN.

U. S. FIRST ARMY: CONTACTED NINTH, MET DESPERATE RESISTANCE FROM NAZIS STRIVING TO ESCAPE TRAP AT PADERBORN.

--DASH--

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U. S. DIVISIONS:

SECOND ARMORED: PLUNGED 30 MILES TO MAKE RADIO CONTACT WITH FIRST ARMY NEAR PADERBORN.

THIRD ARMORED: MADE RADIO CONTACT WITH SECOND ARMORED NEAR PADERBORN, LOCKED IN SAVAGE FIGHT WITH GERMANS SEEKING TO ESCAPE.

FOURTH ARMORED: ROARED TO WITHIN 170 MILES OF BERLIN IN VICINITY OF LAUTENHAUSEN.

SIXTH ARMORED: SMASHED TO WITHIN 170 MILES OF BERLIN IN KASSEL AREA.

SEVENTH ARMORED: ENTERED FRITZLAR.

NINTH ARMORED: CAPTURED NITZE, 81 MILES WEST OF KASSEL.

11TH ARMORED: GAINED 12 MILES TO BIRSTEIN, CAPTURED 20 TOWNS.

12TH ARMORED: DROVE THROUGH ODENWALD FOREST TOWARD WUERZBURG.

SN936PEW

HALL WAS WITH THE 34TH INFANTRY WHEN IT PUSHED OFF FROM THE ANZIO BRIDGEHEAD LAST MAY 23 IN A DRIVE TO ROME. HIS COMPANY WAS SOON PINNED DOWN BY THREE ENEMY MACHINE GUNS.

"SOMEBODY HAD TO KNOCK OUT THESE MACHINEGUNS," HALL RELATED LATER. "THE PLATOON WAS BACK OF ME, AND I GUESS I FIGURED IT WAS UP TO ME TO DO IT." Add Washington CMH XXX been completed

HE CRAWLED FORWARD 60 YARDS UNDER HEAVY FIRE, THEN HEAVED FOUR GRENADES INTO THE FIRST MACHINEGUN POSITION, DESTROYING IT AND KILLING TWO NAZIS. FOUR OTHERS WERE STUNNED AND SLIGHTLY HURT. HALL TOOK THEM PRISONER AND ORDERED THEM TO CRAWL TO THE AMERICAN LINE.

"I HAD USED UP ALL OF MY HAND GRENADES," HALL RECALLED. "I WAS IN A TOUGH SPOT FOR AWHILE UNTIL I SAW SOME GERMAN POTATO MASHER GRENADES IN THE POSITION I HAD CAPTURED."

HALL BEGAN TOSSING THE GRENADES AT THE GERMANS AND THEY TOOK UP THE CHALLENGE. EVERY TIME HE PITCHED ONE AT THEM, THEY'D TOSS ONE OR TWO RIGHT BACK AND GIVE HIM A BURST FROM THEIR MACHINE GUN. BUT HE DIDN'T GET HIT.

BEFORE LONG, THE GERMANS WERE YELLING "KAMERAD." CRAWLING UP TO THE NEST, HE FOUND FIVE DEAD GERMANS AND FIVE MORE WITH THEIR HANDS IN THE AIR. HALL SENT THE PRISONERS BACK TO HIS COMPANY AND STARTED FOR THE THIRD MACHINEGUN 50 YARDS AWAY.

A SHELL EXPLODED NEAR HIM, SMATTERING HIS LEG AND INJURING HIS LEFT FOOT.

A162WX

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"I WASN'T KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS," HE SAID. "BUT EVERY TIME I TRIED TO DRAG MY LEG THE PAIN WAS SO GREAT I HAD TO GIVE UP. I LAY THERE AWHILE AND GATHERED MY WITS. I KNEW I WOULD HAVE TO DO SOMETHING. I STUDIED AWHILE AND THEN PULLED OUT MY SHEATH KNIFE AND CUT THROUGH THE TWO TENDONS THAT WERE HOLDING MY LEG ON."

HE WAS ABLE TO CRAWL THEN AND FINALLY MADE IT BACK TO A COMPANY AID MAN IN A SHELL HOLE. IN THE MEANTIME, WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TWO MACHINEGUN NESTS, HALL'S PLATOON WAS ADVANCING.

"I WANTED TO GON ON," HALL SAID. "I TOLD THE AID MAN TO FIX ME UP SO THAT I COULD CONTINUE THE FIGHT BUT HE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE."

BUT EVEN AS HE WAS CARRIED AWAY, FELLOW SOLDIERS REPORTED, HALL WAS COMPALINING BECAUSE HE COULD NOT GO ON AND GET THE THIRD MACHINE GUN.

HALL IS A NATIVE OF STONEHAM, MASS., WHERE HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM E. HALL, LIVE. HE WORKED ON HIS FATHER'S FARM BEFORE THE WAR, BELONGED TO THE MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD AND ENLISTED IN THE ARMY IN 1940.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY APRIL 1)

GW1250PEW

WASHINGTON,MARCH 31-(AP)-FIFTEEN AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMEN DIED WHILE HELPING SAVE 19 NORWEGIAN REFUGEES WHEN GERMAN PLANES SANK A LIBERTY SHIP OFF NORWAY A FEW WEEKS AGO.

ALL SENIOR OFFICERS, INCLUDING THE MASTER, CAPT. ALFRED CARINI, 4415 34TH AVE., NEW YORK, WERE LOST AFTER THE NAVY GUARD ABOARD BATTLED MORE THAN A SCORE OF ENEMY ATTACKERS, BRINGING DOWN FIVE. THE REFUGEES WERE PUT INTO A LIFEBOAT.

THE STORY IS THAT OF THE FREIGHTER HENRY BACON, TOLD BY THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION TODAY IN ANNOUNCING NAMES OF AMERICAN VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS.

CROWN PRINCE OLAV, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NORWEGIAN FORCES, PRAISED AMERICAN HEROISM IN A LETTER TO ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATOR.

THE HENRY BACON WAS STARTING HOME IN CONVOY AFTER CARRYING FREIGHT TO RUSSIA AND CARRIED AS PASSENGERS THE NORWEGIANS WHO WERE AMONG SEVERAL HUNDRED BEING EVACUATED TO ENGLAND. SHE ENCOUNTERED HEAVY WEATHER, LOST TOUCH WITH THE CONVOY AND WAS SINGLED OUT BY THE GERMANS. AN AERIAL TORPEDO PLUNGED INTO THE HOLD. THE VESSEL WENT DOWN WITH HER GUNS FIRING.

TOW LIFEBOATS WERE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED, ONE WITH THE REFUGEES AND A FEW CREWMEN, AND THE OTHER WITH 15 CREWMEN AND

SEVEN GUNNERS.
THE OFFICIAL REPORT WAS MADE BY JOSEPH L.SCOTT, ACTING THIRD OFFICER OF 144 MAIN ST., NORWAY, ME., WHO SAID CARINI WAS LAST SEEN ON THE BRIDGE AND WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIP.
SCOTT ALSO REPORTED THESE HEROIC INCIDENTS:
ROBERT J.HUNT, PURSER, MIGHT HAVE SAVED HIS OWN LIFE HAD HE NOT STOPPED TO GIVE FIRST AID TO A WOUNDED GUNNER. HUNT'S MOTHER, MRS.MARY SCOTT, LIVES AT 422 ARLINGTON ST., GREENSBORO, N.C.
DONALD F.HAVILAND, CHIEF ENGINEER, WAS SAFE IN A LIFEBOAT BUT CHOSE TO GIVE HIS SEAT TO A YOUNGER MAN AND RETURN TO THE SINKING SHIP. HE WAS NOT SEEN AGAIN. HIS NEXT OF KIN IS A SISTER, MRS.F.MCGRATH, 51 KENSINGTON ROAD, WEY-
MOUTH, MASS.
HOLCOMB LAMMON, BOATSWAIN, OF 1005 MONTGOMERY ST., MOBILE, ALA., SAVED THE LIVES OF MANY BEFORE LOSING HIS OWN.
IN ADDITION, THE NEXT OF KIN HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THE FOLLOWING WERE NOT AMONG THE CREWMEN WHO WERE RESCUED:
LYNN P.PLAMER, CHIEF MATE, WIFE, 5 BROADWAY TERRACE, NEW YORK.
CARL D.H.FUBEL, SECOND MATE; WIFE, 32 WHITE STREET, EAST BOSTON,MASS.
ROBERT L.CRAMER, SEAMAN; WIFE, CHOCOWINITY, N.C.
FREDERICK C.FUNKEN, SEAMAN; WIFE, 1010 FIFTH STREET, DAYTON,KY.
DONALD P.SCHIESCHER, SEAMAN; FATHER, &1658 CHICAGO RD., CHICAGO HEIGHTS,ILL.
EDGAR B.SNYDER,FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER; WIFE, ROBINSON, ILL.
JOSEPH E.PROVENCAL, SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER; WIFE, 13 ACADEMY STREET, ;$-,83)'9,, CONN.
JOHN MASTRACCI,

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ACADEMY STREET, ;DANIELSON, CONN.
JOHN MASTRACCI, CHIEF COOK; WIFE, 27 AVON STREET, REVERE, MASS.
CORNELIUS A.KEARNS, SECOND COOK; ELLEN, 468 GROVE STREET, JERSEY CITY, N.J.
GEORGE W.SHIPKA, MESSMAN; WIFE, 154 INSLEE PLACE, ELIZABETH, N.J.
JAMES MARTIN, ORDINARY SEAMAN; MOTHER, MRS.MILICENT MARTIN, BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND.

B43WX
SURVIVORS INCLUDE, IN ADDITION TO SCOTT, THESE SEAMEN:
EARNAL S.CAMPBELL, JASPER, ALA.
WILLIAM A.HERMAN, 6353 PARRY LANE, PLEASANT RIDGE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
JOSEPH MARBACK, 923 NEW YORK AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
RAYMOND E.GREENWELL, 3617 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE, ST.LOUIS.
MARITN WILLIAMS, 251 ALLEN STREET, EAST LONGMEADOW, MASS.
LAWRENCE E.CHAMPLIN, 31 BEDFORD STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.
WOODROW W.POZEN, 13 JOY STREET, WALTHAM, MASS.
WILLIAM P.GORMAN, 1160 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE. ALLSTON, MASS.
JOHN C.RAMSEY, 1422 LIBERTY ST., FRANKLIN, PA.
FERGUS WHITE, 240 LEXINGTON STREET, EAST BOSTON, MASS.
HERBERT ISAAC, 32 SHURTLEFF STREET, CHELSEA, MASS.
WILLIAM WILLDRIDGE, 16 RICHMOND STREET, WEYMOUTH, MASS.
WILLIAM M.GRAE, 1417 SOUTH NINTH STREET, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
RICHARD BURBINE, &223 ESSEX STREET, MELROSE, MASS.
CLAYTON A.INGRAM, ROUTE 4, SAVANNAH, GA.
JOHN BARTIN, 22 NORWOOD AVENUE, BUFFALO, N.Y.
ROBERT TATOSKY, 302 WEST FORTY-SICTH STREET, NEW YORK.
JOSEPH S.PSZYBYSS, ST.JAMES, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
MARION F.CLAY, LAKEVIEW, OHIO
DAVID S.GOODRICK, 20 PINCKNEY STREET, BOSTON.
MICHAEL F.NORRIS, 45-A EVERETT AVENUE, ;CHELSEA, MASS.
ROBERT C.REED, BERILAH, MICH.
WILMO M.TESTERMAN, FOSTER, OHIO
DONALD H.GARATZ, 316 NORTH SIXTIETH AVENUE, WEST DULUTH, MINN.
LH737PEW

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CHICAGO,MARCH 31-(AP)-A BRIEF IN DEFENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DEC.28 SEIZURE OF MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY PROPERTIES IN SEVEN CITIES WAS FILED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TODAY WITH THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.
APPEALING FROM THE JAN.27 DECISION OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGE PHILIP L.SULLIVAN OF CHICAGO, WHICH HELD THAT ARMY SEIZURE OF THE MAIL ORDER HOUSE PROPERTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH A WAR LABOR BOARD DIRECTIVE WAS UNLAWFUL, THE GOVERNMENT REITERATED ITS CONTENTIONS THAT IN ORDERING THE SEIZURE THE PRESIDENT HAD ACTED ON POWERS DELEGATED TO HIM BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE WAR LABOR DISPUTES ACT.
DEFENDING WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAID WAS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S POWER TO ORDER PROPERTY SEIZURE IN TIME OF WAR, THE 100-PAGE BRIEF DECLARED:
"THE EXECUTIVE POSSESSES A POWER OF THIS KIND IN THE ABSENCE OF STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION. THIS POWER IS OF TWO TYPES, ONE BASED IN ESSENCE ON THE POLICE POWER AND ONE IN THE NATURE OF A POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN.
"THE POLICE POWER TYPE OF TAKING (PROPERTY) AS IT OCCURS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR POWER REQUIRES EXTREME MILITARY NECESSITY, MUST BE IN THE THEATRE OF ACTUAL MILITARY OPERATIONS, AND DOES NOT REQUIRE COMPENSATION. THAT POWER IS NOT INVOLVED IN THIS CASE.
"THE EMINENT DOMAIN TYPE OF TAKING REQUIRES NECESSITY, CAN BE EXERCISED WITHOUT REGARD TO ITS PHYSICAL RELATION TO THE FIELD OF BATTLE, AND REQUIRES CMMPENSATION. THAT POWER IS INVOLVED IN THIS CASE.
"IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT WHEN PROPERTY IS TAKEN UNDER THE EMINENT DOMAIN POWER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR JUST COMPENSATION, THE OWNER SUFFERS NO GREATER INJURY FROM THE TAKING THAN ANY OTHER PERSON WHOSE PROPERTY IS TAKEN BY THE NORMAL LEGISLATIVE EMINENT DOMAIN PROCESS.
"IT IS THEREFORE RECOGNIZED THAT A DIFFERENT FORM OF NECESSITY WILL JUSTIFY EMINENT DOMAIN TAKINGS THAN WILL SUPPORT TAKINGS WITHOUT COMPENSATION."